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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
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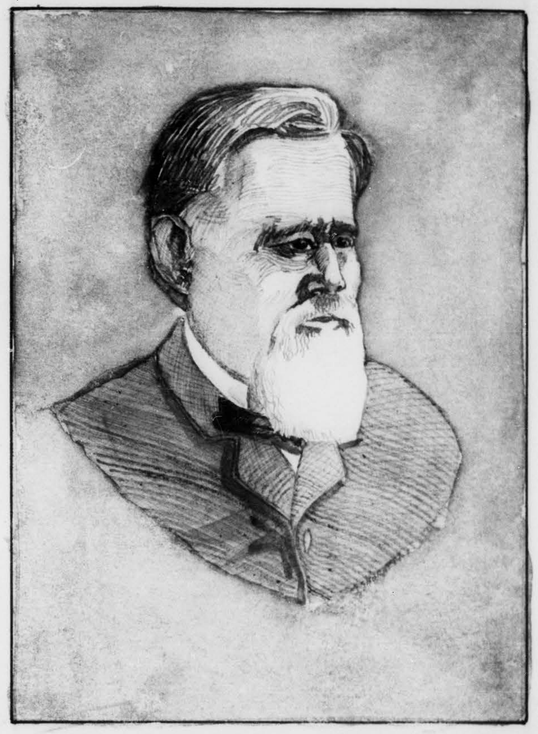

JAMES Z. GEORGE

SOURCE MATERIAL
For
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

CARROLL COUNTY
Vol. VIII
Part One

Compiled
By
WPA STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, Supervisor
1936-38

Illustrated

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

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.

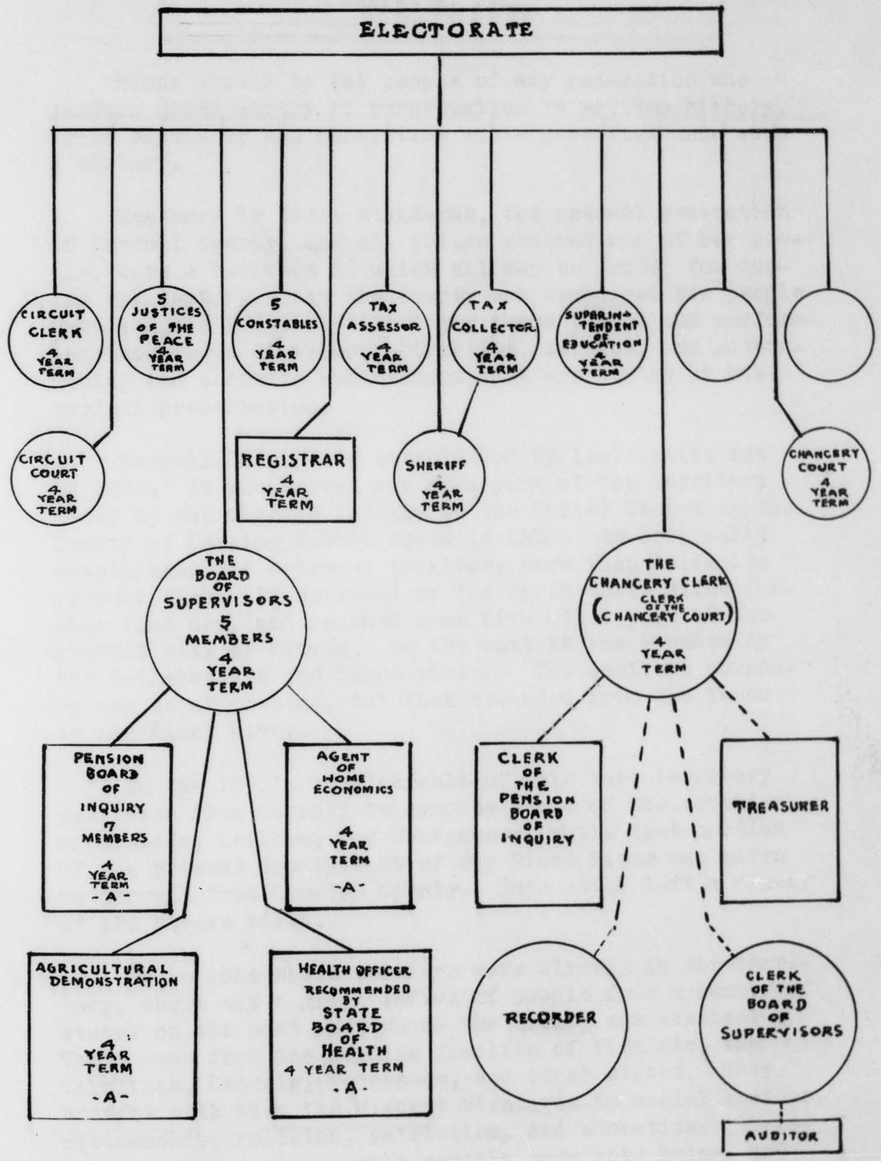
The first counties were those in the southwestern part of the state along the Mississippi and the Pearl and along the Gulf Coast. The state was settled rapidly in the early nineteenth century, and by 1836 fifty-five counties had been created. The state now has eighty-two counties, the most recent county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



O - ESTABLISHED BY CONSTITUTION. MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
□ - ESTABLISHED AND MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
A - APPOINTIVE.
. . . . . DOTTED LINES INDICATE EX-OFFICIO OFFICES.

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

By

Charles A. Neal

Happy should be the people of any generation who perform deeds worthy of perpetuation in written history. Proud should be the generation whose ancestors made such a history.

Measured by these standards, the present generation of Carroll County, and all future generations of her people, have a heritage of which all may be proud; for during the century since the county was organized her people have taken a large part in doing those things and performing those acts of valor, patriotism, service, and governmental and economic achievement that are worthy of historical preservation.

Carroll County was established by legislative act in 1833. It was carved out of a part of the territory ceded by the Choctaw Indians to the United States by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830. As originally established, it embraced territory more than twice its present size. It extended on the north three miles farther than now, and reached some five miles east of the present city of Winona. On the west it was bounded by the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers. The southern boundary was as at present, but then extended from the Yazoo to Big Black River.

In the 1870's considerable of this vast territory was taken from Carroll to compose parts of the counties of Grenada, Leflore, and Montgomery, while that portion of the present county east of Big Black River was given to Carroll from Choctaw County. This still left a county of 624 square miles.

While some white settlers were already in the territory, there was a great influx of people from a number of states on the east as soon as the county was created. These came from the leading families of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and other states. They brought with them the highest standards in social customs, citizenship, religion, patriotism, and education. Therefore, churches and schools rapidly came into being, and clean government became their ideal, and valor their watchword.

Carrollton was selected in 1834 as the location for the seat of county government and soon grew into a thriving town. Middleton, Shongalo, and Black Hawk rapidly became towns of presitge and influence. Shongalo later became Vaiden and the county seat of the Second District. Institutions of higher learning were established in each of these towns, and a high standard of education was available to the young men and young women of the county. The common schools of the county have always been of a high order and were early begun in each community.

Churches were soon organized. Religion became practically universal among the people, and church services were attended by large congregations of devout worshippers, led by able pastors. Masonic and other fraternal lodges were soon organized in all the towns, and numbered among their members leaders in every walk of life.

The county has been noted for the splendid patriotism of her people, and in every war in which our country has been engaged has furnished her full quota of brave soldiers, Her women have earnestly done their part in honoring those brave men of battle.

Carroll County has, from her beginning, been noted for the high character of her politics. While her citizens have always been intensely zealous, and often partisan, in their politics, they have always chosen to office men of high character, and her county government has been remarkably free of any questionable administration.

Not alone in county politics have her voters been interested, but have taken a leading part in that of state and national character, and delights to name two of her former citizens as two of the leading United States Senators, James Z. George, and Hernando DeSoto Money.

Many young men of ability were early attached to the county in the profession of law, and from the first her attorneys have taken high rank in their profession and have done much to perfect the system of jurisprudence of the state.

No county was ever blessed with a higher type of womanhood than Carroll. Her women have carried high the

standard of all that is worthy in religion, education, civic welfare, valor, patriotism, and community pride. They have taken a leading part in all worthwhile club activities fostered by them, and a number have been honored with state official positions in their club work. They have always been active in every movement for the uplift of their respective communities and are entitled to a large share of honor for the high place the county has occupied in making a history of which all future generations may be proud.

However, any people young as a governmental unit are slow to realize the historical importance of the work they perform, and in the past but little effort was made by the people of the county to properly preserve things and facts of historical value, or to pass down to the next generation the full story of past achievements.

The compiling of the history herein contained should be but the beginning of greater efforts to discover many other things worth recording for the future.

Aside from the educational value of this history, it may mean much to the people of the county in a financial way.

Each year, as roads improve, more and more tourists travel over the country. From year to year the interest of tourists in things historical increases. As places of historical value in our county reach the attention of those seeking to travel where they may learn valuable history, many of them will be attracted to Carroll County. Our historical shrines will become meccas for hundreds. They will stop at our hotels and tourist camps. They will trade with our merchants. This will add much to the business of the county.

Already the research that has been necessary in compiling this history has resulted in the beginning of a county museum. With the increased interest among our people because of this work we should soon have a splendid and valuable museum that will attract many visitors. Too, with a good museum, well cared for and protected, those valuable historical records and splendid antiques

of the past will be properly preserved and handed on to future generations as a valuable heritage.

We commend further efforts along these lines to all the people of the county. Let the world know what a great past Carroll has, and what a valuable contribution her citizens have made to history.

Chapter I

FORMATION

The county of Carroll, as did Noxubee, Kemper, Lauderdale, Clarke, Oktibbeha, Winston, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Jasper, Neshoba, Smith, Scott, Leake, and Attala counties, came from lands ceded by the Choctaw Indians under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of 1830. By an act of the Legislature in December, 1833, the county was established and named for Charles G. Carroll, of Maryland, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, who said, after giving his signature, "If this be treason, I want it known which Carroll it is. I am Charles G. Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland."

On March 11, 1834, the commissioners who had been designated to organize the county held their first meeting. This Board of Police was composed of Edmunds G. Whitehead, Daniel McEachern, Thomas Matthew, Woodward Applewhite, and John Rogers; of these, Whitehead was chosen president. The clerk of the probate court, Thomas Rhodes, was by law, clerk of the Board of Police, and Abraham W. Herring was sheriff. The other officers of the county were William G. Herring, circuit clerk, and William Blanks, probate judge.

This meeting of the Board of Police was held in the home of George W. Green, which, as the minutes show, was near the center of the county and not far from the present town of Carrollton. (1)

The first duty of the Board of Police was to approve the bonds of the county officers, and then followed the division of the county into beats, which was, in effect, about the same as now.

Elections were ordered to be held in the different beats for justices of the peace and constables, and at the same time and places an election was ordered to be held for a county treasurer. This election was held at the houses of different citizens, there not being any public places for meeting: In Beat 1, at the house of James Parker; in Beat 2, at the house of Thomas G. Nixon; in Beat 3, at the home of Duncan C. McLeod; in Beat 4, at the house of George W. Green; and in Beat 5, at the house of John McCaskell.

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(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County, (Files of The Conservative)

At a special term of the Board of Police in April, Edward G. Howard, qualified as county surveyor, Daniel S. McDougal as coroner, Jacob Miller, as ranger, and John Oldham as tax assessor and collector. (1)

FIRST TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT of Carroll County was held in the house of William N. Miller in Carrollton, in November, 1834, and was presided over by James Scott, judge of the Second Judicial District. The district attorney, Thomas J. Coffin, was absent, and Robert Hughes, an attorney-at-law of Carrollton, was appointed by the court for the term. All lawyers had to be registered and sworn as attorneys and cousellors at law, and the following were enrolled and sworn: Robert Hughes, Joseph Drake, J. M. Maury, John Taylor, A. H. Boxton, W. G. Kendall, James Enloe, and David O. Shattuck. The first grand jury was composed of the following persons: Andrew B. Oldham, Leroy R. Brewer, James Standley, James Cobb, William Kirkwood, William Alford, Samuel Bell, William M. Thompson, William Baxter, Edmond O'Neal, and Henry Moffit; Samuel Bell was appointed foreman. Their first important case was that of a negro slave, Anderson, for murder, for which he was convicted and hanged.

The second term of Circuit Court was held in May, 1835, and was presided over by Judge Robert Hughes as judge. The following new lawyers were present and were sworn in: A. R. Herron, Edward H. Durell, H. S. Eustis, Jeremiah Cooper, Robert J. Green, and Andrew Neill. The district attorney was again absent, so Joseph Drake served in that capacity.

At the April term, 1836, of the Circuit Court, David O. Shattuck served as district attorney and James Wellons took the oath as attorney at law. This was the first term at which James Collins served as circuit clerk.

In October, 1837, G. F. Neill, William Cothran, William Clark, and Vincent D. Butler came into court and were sworn as attorneys at law.

In 1834, the first deed for land was from John Neville to Collins and Hooker.

The first marriage license on record in the chancery clerk's office was issued to Robert Kelly and Delia Oldham on May 25, 1836, who were married by William Blanks, probate judge. (2)

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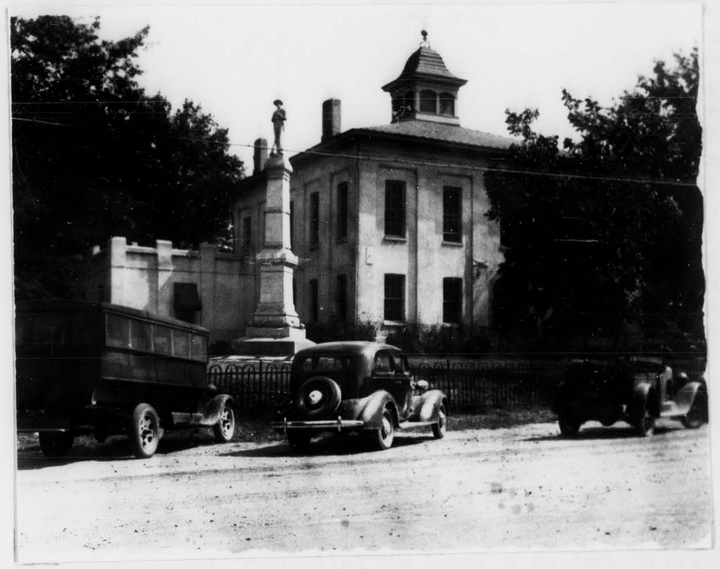
(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of The Conservative)
(2) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County



CARROLLTON COURTHOUSE

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

Carroll is an irregularly shaped county, located in the north-central part of the state. The southeastern and southwestern boundaries have abnormal extensions, while the southern boundary is a diagonal line running northwest and southeast. The original boundaries of the county were fixed by an act of the Legislature and were as follows:

"Beginning on the Big Black River, at the northeast corner of Holmes County, and running thence up said river to the point at which the line between ranges six and seven east, crosses said river; thence north with said line between ranges six and seven east, to the line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two; thence west with said line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two, to the Tallahatchie River; thence down said Tallahatchie River to the northwest corner of Holmes County; and from thence, in an easterly direction, along the northern boundary of Holmes County to the place of beginning." These boundaries included an area of some 908 square miles. (1)

After portions of the present counties of Grenada, Montgomery, and Leflore were taken from Carroll's original territory in 1870 and 1871, it left the present area of 624 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Grenada and Montgomery counties, on the west by Leflore County, on the south by Holmes County, and on the east by Montgomery and Attala counties. (2)

County Seats

When the question of locating the county seat was considered, the desire to place it as near the center of the county as possible controlled the Board of Police. An effort was made to get the town located north of Big Sandy Creek, at or near the Dr. Sanders Home, and another, to place it on the south side of the creek. Along with the latter came a proposition from J. I, Clow to donate forty acres of land to the town if located on that land. This offer was accepted and the town was laid off where it now stands.

On the sixty and seventh of June, 1834, the lots which were laid off in Carroll were sold and the amount of the sales was reported to be $14,310. (3)

April 16, 1834, the Board of Police selected CARROLLTON as the permanent county seat. A courthouse was built soon,

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(1) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County,
(2) Dunbar Rowland, History of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 696
(3) W.F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County, (Files of The Conservative)

but was burned in 1876 by a Republican named Felix Doss. (see chap. 8, Reconstruction Period). It was during a presidential election, and when he learned that the Democrats had won by a plurality of vote, of over 250,000 majority, he was mad and set fire to the courthouse. The one that now stands was erected in 1877-78; James Harris was the architect and builder. The bricks used in the construction were made at the Peteet brick-yard southeast of town; the bell was installed in the belfry in 1908. (1)

VAIDEN was selected as the county seat of the Second District of Carroll County in 1874, and its first courthouse was constructed that same year; the present one was built in 1905.(2)

The first problem confronting the Board of Police was a water supply, as the springs around the hill country did not afford enough water. Wells had to be dug. At a special meeting of the Board of Police on July 21, 1834, a committee of three citizens, William G. Kendall, Samuel Nelson, and James Collins, was appointed to select a place on the public square in Carrollton for a well, to superintend the digging thereof, and to keep the same in good order and repair. This was the beginning of the town-well in Carrollton.

One of the first brick stores, built by Captain Connel in 1838, was on the corner of the street then known as Old Tobin Row, and the building is yet in use and in good repair; the next was erected by a dentist, Dr. W. Standbury. Shortly after this, Benjamin Roach, who came here as a tutor, built a store; an office was then erected for Dr. Dale; there were several law offices. The office of J. Z. George bore the sign, "George & Gothan." Mayer & Keys, Nelson & Keys, Dr. G. W. Vassar, and Somerville also had law offices. (3)

A railroad was built through this section, about one mile from the courthouse, in the latter part of 1889. It was laid on the north side of the creek on account of difficulties in crossing the creek known as Big Sandy. In August, 1894, this railroad was bought by the Southern Railway Company; in 1906, it was known as the Southern, but was owned by the same company. Since 1919, it has been called the Columbus & Greenville Railroad.

The first newspapers published in Carrollton were "The Whig," 1834, and "The Democrat," 1837, but existed only for a very short time. "The Conservative," established

(1) H. E. Merrill, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) J. M. Wright, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) H. E. Merrill, Carrollton, Miss.



The bridge that separates the town of Carrollton and North Carrollton.



BIG SAND BRIDGE

The bridge that separates the towns of Carrollton and North Carrollton.

April 28, 1865, by the Ourys, was the only paper to survive; Carpenter and Murphy became its owners later; The present owner is William D. Neal (1938). (1)

Carrollton's first bank, organized in 1889, was called the Bank of Carrollton. It was operated in a frame building adjoining the office that was first used by J.Z. George for his law practice. The first bank president was Captain William Ray, and first cashier, Jake Jones. This bank was liquidated December 18, 1920, and September 4, 1923, Carroll County Bank was organized, with G. Brown, president, and J. R. Fancher, cashier. This bank is now only a branch of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, North Carrollton. Joe Gee is the cashier.

Mail was carried by stage-coach until the railroad came in 1889. In early days the postoffice was located in a frame building on Tobin Row and was under the control of a Republican, Mr. Mathews. Later, the office was moved to the Masonic Hall, a two-story frame building on the east side of town. Miss Hallie Nelson was postmaster for quite a number of years and was succeeded by Miss Henrietta Welch who served fifteen years. Mr. Melzar Nye was then postmaster until very recent years. Mrs. Ocie Lee is the postmaster now (1938). (2)

The first hotel in Carrollton was the old building on Lexington Street, known as Peteet's Hotel. The stage-coach stopped there, and on one occasion, Sargent S. Prentiss, one of Mississippi's greatest orators, spent a night in this hotel. Tradition has it that Senator H. D. Money was married in this hostelry.

The next public tavern was farther north on the same street. Mrs. Peter Johnson was proprietress in 1888, but afterwards, Mrs. Kate Sanders operated this hotel. This two-story frame building was destroyed by fire.

The hotel on the corner of the next block, north, was first operated by Mrs. Tusten in 1895, and after her death, W. S. McBride was manager. After his death, others keeping hotels here were: Mrs. Rhyne, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Huff, and Mrs. Journey.

The first public burial ground in Carrollton was Oak Grove Cemetery. In later years, this cemetery has more or less been abandoned for Evergreen Cemetery.

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(1) William Neal, editor of The Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Miss Henrietta, ex-postmaster, Carrollton, Miss.

Masonic Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1836. The first lodge building was a two-story building on the east side of town. The upper floor was used by the Masons, the lower floor by the Methodists until their church was built in 1887, then the lower floor was used for a boys' school, known as the Carrollton Male Academy.

The present lodge-building, erected in 1898, is a two-story structure. The second floor is used by the Masons, the lower floor used for the postoffice. Dr. H. U. Sanders also has an office on the lower floor. (1)

Not many miles southwest of the town of Carrollton are yet traces of a long encampment of DeSoto and his explorers. At several points within the county, aged scarred trees and scrubby undergrowth mark the sites of villages, at that time, far outnumbering in population the town of Memphis. Northwest, a wild growth of cotton-wood and willow marks the site of the little town where the Government territorial land office was.

Sargent S. Prentiss, a statesman of early history, once made the hills echo with his eloquent voice. A grass-grown lot now marks the spot, where long stood an historic hostelry,from the porch of which he delivered one of his most famous speeches. The stump of the old tree under which he made another noted speech, still stands. (2)

Old Settlements

VAIDEN, county seat of the Second District of Carrol, had its beginning in 1859, when the Mississippi Central Railroad was built through this section. Dr. C. M. Vaiden, one of the wealthiest citizens of that vicinity, gave the right-of-way for the railroad and had his slaves to help lay the track. The railway station and town were named for him. Dr. Vaiden also gave the lot for Vaiden's first school - erected in 1846.

The Baptist church, erected in 1841, was the first house of worship in Vaiden. Mrs. Mary Pleasants donated the lot for it.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1878 on land bought from Dr. C. M. Vaiden for the sum of one hundred dollars.

(1) William Neal, editor of The Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) P. W. Shaw, Article in The Conservative, Carrollton, Miss., June 15, 1925.

THe Vaiden bank, organized in 1890, is now only a branch of the Bank of West.

One of the first business firms here was owned by Vaiden and Kopprell Hawkins, and the brick building which they occupied still stands.

Other prominent business men in and near Vaiden in the early days were: R. S. Weir, D. Murphy, Ben Rosenthall, Benjamin Kennedy, Thomas Pleasant, James Eades, Gordon Kaigler, Baines, Gross, McClurg, Cain, Oldham, McCaskill, Allen, Logue, and Armstead. (1)

OLD GERRINGTON, eight miles from Vaiden, was settled by a man named McLemore. He was very wealthy, owned quite a bit of land, and his home, built here in 1850, is still standing. Claib Nelms, Dr. Sanders, and Dr. Gerring were the next homesteaders.

A general merchandise store, drug store, school, and a Baptist church were soon built here.

Gerrington lacked only one vote of being selected as the state capital. (2)

SHONGALO, a prosperous little village, was the first settlement made in what is now Carroll County, and was located a mile from the present town of Vaiden.

Shongalo was named by early pioneers from an Indian legend which claimed that a beautiful maiden, while singing one day, disappeared and soared away on a cloud. The Indians were so surprised at seeing her ascend in such manner that they used the word Shongalo to show their surprise. When the white people came and were told the story, they used the word to name the village.

The first man to open a store for business was William Pickens, who lived a mile farther west from where the village was located later. After this store was opened, some public roads were laid out by the Board of Police - one from neighborhood of William Kirkwood along the line of Big Black River toward the county line of Choctaw County and one intersecting that, which was named Shongalo and Tchula road. A Mr. Eskridge built and operated a store at the point of intersection, and the name of Shongalo was given.

(1) O. T. Smith, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) J. M. Wright, Vaiden,Miss.

Another store was soon opened and operated by J. V. Stein, who, in a few years, moved to Greensboro in Choctaw County. Other business firms came and built stores and homes; a postoffice was also established, and mail delivered weekly. John Eades had a carpenter shop, John Dean a grocery, and a Frenchman, who was known as "Monsieur," made spinning-wheels and reels for housewives and did a good business. John K. Oaks had a wood shop here, too.

The first tavern-keeper has been forgotten, but the first one that can be recalled was Bob Cruss, a Virginian. He was succeeded by James Eades, who kept open-house until the town was broken up by the building of the railroad in 1859.

The first physician was Dr. H. H. Weir, who came from Virginia with his bride of a few months. Their baby, Bob, was the first white child born in the neighborhood.

Dr. Nathaniel Wells was the next physician to settle here. He married Mary Smith, a daughter of Douglas Smith who lived at that time on the Hudson Place southeast of Shongalo. Many of their descendants live in the county now.

In the neighborhood of Shongalo, there lived Wiley and Berry Kelly, John Murphy, Jeff Fullilove, William Stovall, Thomas Harris, James Crocker, John Mann, Thomas Ely and his sons, Newton, Wash, Elias, and Rich; and Mat Carter and his sons, Warren, John, Tom, Jim, Polk, and William.

The first marriage of record in the community took place a few miles west of Shongalo, the ceremony being performed by a magistrate who was also inn-keeper at Shongalo. This wedding date was January 1, 1833, and the contracting parties were Mr. Foster and Miss Lambright.

LEFLORE (first called Lefloretown) existed in 1830. It was along the line of the old mail route which led from Chocchuma southward, passing Tchula and Manchester toward Vicksburg, or Walnut Hills. It took its name from the old Indian chief, Greenwood Leflore, on whose plantation it was located and by whom the landing was established. He spent $75,000 building a model road here - the first in Mississippi - and among the first in the United States. This was the only village in this territory before the signing of the Dancing Rabbit Treaty, 1830.

There were several business houses here and one in which vinous and spirituous liquors were sold.

The opening up of new highways and the location of the towns of Carrollton, Greenwood, Black Hawk, Lexington, Marion, and Coila, drew the trade from this village, and it was known no more. Not a trace of that place is left to mark the location.

After this village ceased to exist, a grocery store was built very near the homes of the Hemphill brothers and J. E. Teal.

GREENVILLE, located a few miles east of Jefferson, was a flourishing community of well-to-do farmers. The town was never incorporated, but it could boast of a dry-goods store, several groceries, saloons, and a school. (1)

MIDDLETON, once a beautiful little village, was known, because of its culture and educational advantages, as the "Athens of Mississippi." Probably founded when the Indians were in supreme control of this part of the state, the settlement grew into prosperous town, reaching its zenith in the middle of the last century, only to be killed coming of the railroad. The town, which was first known as Bowling Green, then as Oxford, and later as Middleton, had its beginning in a little log store which was built for trading with Indians and occasional travelers, for then, northern Mississippi was a virgin country; wild game was plentiful; valuable forests stood everywhere; and the land was fresh.

The Board of Police of Carroll County rapidly organized their county. They laid out and built many roads, two of which crossed at the little log store. Occupying a favorable situation at the cross-roads, many newcomers settled around it; soon, another store was built; then came other mercantile establishments, churches, inns, taverns, and other buildings, so that by 1850, Middleton was an average sized town of several hundred inhabitants.

Middleton was built around a square which would measure about 250 feet to the side, and the town was dotted with beautiful residences. A little to the west of Middleton was a mill for rolling wool, which was of the original horsepower type. The horse was hitched to an immovable beam and made to walk on a movable circular platform, causing it to revolve

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County, (Files of The Conservative)

and supply power for the mill. A flour mill and a cotton mill were located here just before the War between the States. They were confiscated for the use of the Confederate Army during the war, and were later moved away.

The town had been a religious center since it was founded. The Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Christians had churches there. The Episcopalians had no building, but used the one belonging to the Presbyterians. An interesting thing about these churches was that either a gallery was built or the back of the church was paneled for the negroes, who worshipped with their masters. The negroes had no separate churches at that time.

A stage line ran from Holly Springs by way of Middleton to Durant, over which mail and passengers were carried daily.

Middleton always enjoyed excellent educational advantages. In 1841, the town was one of the seven candidates for the location of the state university (see chap. 13, Education). (1)

BECKVILLE, a postoffice on the old state road north of Jefferson between Chocchuma and Vicksburg, was later moved to Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, at first, was a stake stand on the land of O. L. Kimbrough; but after the removal of the postoffice from Beckville, it became a town with stores and saloons.

Jonathan Durdin became a merchant at Jefferson in its early history and continued in business there until after the war began in 1861. He enlisted with the Carroll Company - the famous First Mississippi Regiment - for the Mexican War.

Liberty Baptist Church, located here, is seventy-five years old.

Having had a school from the first, it continued until 1868-69, when the Jefferson High School was founded in 1870 by an act of the Legislature. It was one of the four with higher grades prior to 1900 (see chap. 13, Education).

(1) R. L. and H. T. Holmes, Winona, Miss.
Article, Old Middleton was once Athens of Mississippi

COILA, ten miles south of Carrollton, was a town in 1846, having two churches, mill, gin, school, and a postoffice. It was named for an Indian maiden killed at this place. The stagecoach passed here, and there was a station at which teams were changed, and an inn was nearby at which travelers were fed and refreshed.

Such pure water here attracted the attention of all passers-by, and many good people bought homes near these springs. Dr. E. R. McLean made a home at this point, and for years, served as inn-keeper, merchant, and physician.

BLACK HAWK, one of the oldest settlements in the state, was named for a famous Indian chief who lived in this vicinity more than one hundred years ago. The town was incorporated in 1836 but was a village long before the state came into the union.

There were two taverns in the town prior to 1852, and one of the buildings is occupied by John Jones at present.

TEOC, a small settlement in Beat 2,was named by the Indians; the home of Greenwood Leflore - Malmaison - is near here.

BIG HUNGRY was the name given to this community in the early history of the county. There are many reasons given for the origin of the name, one being, in early history, a big land-owner worked a large portion of this territory with slaves and allowed them a very meager amount of food; thus, the name was originated.

LITTLE TEXAS is in the northeastern part of the county. Before the Mississippi Central Railroad was built, all this territory in Beat 1 was occupied by primitive settlers with similar customs to the rough Western Texans of that day, and because of this, the community was so named. (1)

McCARLEY was named for W. B. McCarley, who donated the site for the railroad station on the Columbus & Greenville Railroad.

Early Settlers

J. B. STREATER, ninety years of age, and one of the two remaining Confederate veterans in the county, has lived at Black Hawk since he was six weeks old. One remarkable thing concerning his entire life is his record as an official of the Methodist church there. He became superintendent of the Sunday School at the age of thirty-two and served until 1927, when he retired

(1) S. S. Monday, Carrollton, Miss.

as Superintendent Emeritus. He missed but few services in sixty-eight years.

Mr. Streater says that his greatest thrill was the return of his old Springfield rifle after fourty-four years. At the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he had just raised his rifle to his shoulder to fire, when an enemy's bullet ripped just under his chin, hitting his hand, crippling it, the bullet burying itself in his shoulder; the gun dropped and he was carried back of the lines for treatment. After forty-four years, in the town of Lexington, a traveling salesman and one of the residents of the town were discussing old firearms, when the salesman mentioned his father's owning a gun picked up on the Franklin battlefield, with the name J. B. Streater carved on the stock. After much correspondence and proper identifications, the rifle was finally restored to the original owner.

Mr. Streater has in his possession a lovely silver loving-cup given him by the William R. Moore Dry Goods Company of Memphis, as being their oldest customer, his mercantile career beginning in 1866, when he began buying from this firm. The cup was given him in August, 1935, and after the presentation of the cup, the vice-president of the company asked Streater what inscription he wanted on the cup. He replied that he preferred leaving it to the donor's good taste, to which the vice-president replied: "Well, I am told that during all your years in business you have used as your motto, 'What shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' I think that would be most appropriate," and the cup was so engraved. (1)

JUDGE DRAKE, one of the first lawyers of the county, and who played an important part in its formation, represented the county in the legislature and served as judge of the probate court. He offered his services to his country at the beginning of the war and was chosen colonel of the Fourth Mississippi Regiment, which position he held until the expiration of its term of service, when he retired to his home and spent the remainder of his life quietly.

Among the early settlers was Judge DAVID O. SHATTUCK, who was another of the first lawyers enrolled in the county. He was also a Methodist preacher, and successful in whatever sphere he chose to work. He was circuit judge of this district at one time, and in 1841 was nominated by the Whig party for governor, but was defeated by T. M.

(1) J. B. Streater, Black Hawk, Miss.

Tucker, the nominee of the Democratic party. A few years later, Judge Shattuck moved to California, where he died a few years afterwards. (1)

Another early settler was GILBRAITH F. NEILL, who came from Tennessee to Carrollton in 1837 and at once entered upon the practice of law. He served as district attorney for a time and also represented the county in the state senate. When the War between the States broke out, he organized the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment and led it in some of the bloodiest battles that were fought.

Another lawyer who came to Carroll County in 1837 in his young manhood and gave the service of his life, was WILLIAM COTHRAN, for whom no man ever had an unkind thought or word. He, too, rose to the front as a lawyer and with honor, filled the judgeship of this district. Before his election as circuit judge in 1856, he represented the county in the state senate. Cothran ranked with the best in his profession, and as a judge, maintained the confidence of the bar, as well as of the people; he was also one of the prominent Masons of the state.

WILLIAM BOOTH came from New York State to Mississippi in 1838, when a very young man and settled in Claiborne County. When Carroll County was attracting so many talented professional and business men, William Booth moved here, and began his official life as sheriff in 1838. Doing his duty well, no man complained. He had as his deputies two men who spent their lives in the county and who were respected and trusted because of their strict integrity - Samuel Hart and Martin S. Catron.

DANIEL McEACHERN, another pioneer, came to the county when it belonged to the Indians. He came into Mississippi from North Carolina and lived for a few years in Jefferson County. In 1832, he and his wife and brothers settled west of Old Shongalo; he was a member of the first Board of Police that organized the county, and served on the board twelve years. Mr. McEachern died June 6, 1860.

MARY MCDOUGAL McEACHERN, wife of Daniel McEachern, was born September 27, 1811, in Wilkinson County; she moved into Carroll County with her husband in 1832, and after moving here helped to organize the Shongalo Presbyterian Church, August 29, 1835, being one of the twelve charter members. It was also she who called the members together and sat on a log to organize the church. She possessed a beautiful Christian

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of The Conservative)

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character with great heritage, and her outstanding features were charitable deeds to her fellowmen. She adopted eleven orphan children whose mothers had died, and reared them all, with eleven children of her own. Nine of her boys served in the Confederate Army - five of her own sons and four adopted ones. Eight of the nine returned without a wound, but Malcolm was mortally wounded. General Grant offered a reward for Malcolm's body dead or alive. He was a sharp-shooter, serving with General Forrest, and William McEachern served as cannoneer at the Siege of Vicksburg. Mrs. McEachern died at the age of ninety-two. (1)

WILSON, COLLINS, and WILLIAM, the HEMINGWAY brothers, came to the county in its early history and were prominently connected with its growth and all that tended to its development. From the beginning, they took an active and leading part in the councils of their party - Wilson serving a number of years as auditor of public accounts and was faithful and competent; Collins represented the county in the Legislature and afterwards in the State Senate; William, the most quiet, modest, and conservative of the brothers, was also an honored representative of the county.

Another talented young lawyer who came to Carrollton, to practice law, was H. H. SOUTHWORTH. He soon was a leading member of the bar. He liked politics, and being a Whig, he soon became a favorite of his party and was never defeated, representing the county several terms in the Legislature. He married Miss Mary Morgan and settled on his plantation on the Yazoo River below Sidon, where he spent the remainder of his life.

DANIEL R. RUSSELL, who came from Missouri, was a national orator, and a leading stump-speaker of the Whig party. He served two terms as auditor of public accounts and has been quoted far and wide in oratory and wit. His service during the Mexican War as lieutenant established his reputation for gallantry and coolness in battle, being a member of the famous First Mississippi Riflemen which was commanded by Jefferson Davis. When the War between the States came on, Colonel Russell raised a regiment and took command of the Twentieth Mississippi Infantry, the second of Mississippi regiments that enlisted for the war. He continued as colonel of this regiment until 1864, when because of declining health, he resigned and came home and resumed his practice. (2)

(1) Mrs. Eva Neill, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County, (Files of The Conservative)

Before the county was organized DAVID L. REDDITT, a youth, came from North Carolina on horseback with money to invest in land for his father. Although this route was a long one and beset with many dangers, Redditt reached this territory safely and fulfilled his trust. As soon as the land office was opened at Chocchuma, he applied for the purchase of lands that he had selected; securing them in 1833, he applied himself at once to the building of a cabin and clearing the land. He was afterwards joined by his father and the family, and from that time the Redditts have been known and respected in Carroll County. (1)

About 1820, MARMADUKE KIMBROUGH, Jr., son of Judge Marmaduke Kimbrough, Sr., migrated to Carroll County from Sumner County, Tennessee. Marmaduke, Jr., located at Carrollton and built his home, now known as Forest Home (see chap. 6, Ante-bellum Days), on the public road, about one-half mile south of Carrollton. He also assisted in organizing the county; was appointed probate judge by the governor upon its creation, and held this position until his death, which occurred about 1850 on the same day as that of his wife, thus leaving wholly orphaned his five children, whom he committed to the care of his brother and administrator of his estate, Orman L. Kimbrough.

ORMAN L. KIMBROUGH bought a large plantation at Jefferson, eight miles north of Carrollton, on the old stage-road which ran between Grenada and Carrollton. His beautiful two-story southern home and fine deer park attracted many visitors - many of them of distinction. Here Jefferson Davis paid frequent visits, for Orman's hospitality was famed. The plantation home was burned shortly after the War between the States; the family moved to Carrollton and built a home on the lot where C. J. Gee, a grandson of Orman Kimbrough, now lives.

Orman Kimbrough married Charlotte Gray, and to them were born four children - Charlie, Robbie, Sammie, and Allen McCaskill.

JOE J. GEE, an able business man and a fearless soldier in the War between the States, married Charlie Kimbrough. Beginning his military career as first lieutenant of the Carroll County Rifles, Joe served throughout the entire war. Twice captured, he was finally elevated to the rank of major, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. The descendants of Charlie Kimbrough, Gee and Major Gee, have carried on the traditions established by their parents. Their three sons, Charles, Orman, and Clinton, and their children now comprise one of the largest and most outstanding familes in Carroll County. (2)

(1) Dr. G. I. Redditt, McCarley, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

Other family names prominent in early county history are: Applewhite, Armstead, Armstrong, Atneave, Ayers, Barrow, Binford, Blackmon, Boone, Brewer, Brown, Carpenter, Cain, Carroll, Chatham, Cothran, Drake, Eades, Flowers, Gee, George, Hamilton, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawkins, Heggie, Helm, Hemingway, Hemphill, Herring, Hill, Irwin, Johnson, Johnston, Kaigler, Kennedy, Kimbrough, King, Lee, Leflore, Liddell, Long, Marshall, Matthews, McBride, McCarty, McCaskill, McConnico, McDougal, McEachern, McKenzie, McPherson, Meek, Merrill, Monday, Money, Murdock, Neal, Neill, Nelson, O'Keefe, Oury, Price, Prince, Purcell, Ray, Redditt, Reeves, Rogers, Rosenthal, Sanders, Shackelford, Shipp, Somerville, Stout, Streater, Thompson, Vaiden, Walker, Washington, Weir, Whitehead, Williford, Woodell, Wright, and Yewell.

Old Landmarks

The OLD TRAIL blazed by Andrew Jackson on his memorable trip north to disband his army is alleged to have passed through the county. The marks of the trees have nearly all disappeared, but older settlers remember approximately which route he took through the county.

HANG HILL was the name given to the hill which is one and one-half miles south of Carrollton, on the road toward Black Hawk, because the old hanging scaffold of Carroll County was located on top of this hill, a few hundred yards west of the road.

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Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton,	Miss.
Smith, O. T.	Vaiden,	Miss.
Streater, J. B.	Black Hawk,	Miss.
Welch, Miss Henrietta, ex-postmaster	Carrollton,	Miss.
Wright, J. M.	Vaiden,	Miss.

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*Where no reference is given, refer to Mrs. Jerry Robinson, County Historian, Historical Research Project.

Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Water-Sheds

BIG BLACK RIVER heads in Webster County and flows southwest into the Mississippi River just below Vicksburg. The name was given by the Indians.

HAYES CREEK rises in central Montgomery County and flows south into Big Black in Carroll County, and was so named for a family living near its source.

PITCHAHALA CREEK heads in the south-central part of the county, courses in a southeasterly direction into Big Black. Its former Indian name, Pichihala, means a weed, trodden, or tramped.

FURNEGUSHA CREEK starts one mile east of Blackmonton, twelve miles west of Vaiden, in Carroll County, and flows west into Tchula Lake. The original name was Fani-kash-eho, meaning old squirrel.

PALUCIA CREEK rises two miles north of the old Enon Church, nine miles west of Vaiden, flows northwest into the Yazoo River; its original name was Palalichih, which means to cleave to rocks.

BIG SANDY, meaning much sand, is in the northeastern part of the county, and wends west into the Yazoo.

TEOC CREEK flows northwest into Big Sandy; the original name, Tiak-talaia, means black, stagnant water.

ABYATCHE CREEK, in the south-central part of the county, courses west into the Yazoo; the original name, Abaiyachi, means to wind along the side of a swamp.

POTACOCOWAH CREEK, rising in the northeastern section of the county, flows westward, unites with Teoc Creek, and empties into the Yalobusha River; its original name was Patah-hokoa, meaning wide, broad in places.

Coila Spring forms COILA CREEK which flows west into Abiacha. It derives its name from an Indian maiden who was killed on the site of Coila.

BEASLEY CREEK originates in the community of Hickory Grove and flows northwest into Big Sandy. (1)

General Effects of Creeks

There are two types of creeks in Carroll County - sand creeks and silt creeks. The sand creeks are directly responsible for the complete destruction of much of the farm-land in this vicinity. After heavy rains, the water rises quickly and the current immediately begins undermining the sand banks, often entirely cutting away, whole sections of banks, opening up new channels and carrying innumerable tons of sand over the land, leaving a deposit of sand varying from a few inches to many feet. The silt creeks have almost no banks and, following their overflow, some lands are much benefitted by the silt deposits. (2)

The effect of the creeks in Carroll County on the health of the people is seen primarily in the case of malaria. Many small marshes, eddies, and occasional sluggish brooks, and the not infreqnent ponds in the adjacent valleys, furnished, in the earlier days, rather ideal breeding-places for the malarial mosquitoes (anopheles-quadrimaculatus). The first settlers made their homes near the small streams, where the valleys were wider and the soils more fertile and more easily tilled; water was also more accessible for household use and the stock. These streams were frequently dammed for water-power to turn mills for grinding wheat and corn. These, together with the flimsy structure of the houses, provided a favorable setting for the transmission of malaria, a disease which visited almost every home at some time during the summer and fall months. With the advancement of agriculture, improved drainage, better homes, screening, and a better understanding of the manner of transmission of this disease, a great reduction of this has been seen. Streams still furnish, however, in too great numbers, the spotted winged female insect that causes the rich and poor to shake with chills and to burn with fever. The streams have been used but little for public water supplies, and as a consequence, typhoid has not been a problem of health. (3)

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(1) Ware, Georgia, Coila, Miss.
Winton, E. T., Pontotoc, Miss.
County Maps
(2) Olson, Mrs. L. A., A.A.A. Clerk, Carrollton, Miss.
Allen, J. T. sheriff, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Shackelford, Dr. John W., Director, Washington County Health Department, Greenville, Miss.

Elevation

The highest point in Carroll County is Booth Hill, eleven miles west of Vaiden, on the Carrollton and Vaiden Road; the lowest point is at county-line store, on U. S. Highway 82, near the Carroll and Leflore line, the exact elevation being unknown. (1)

A series of hills, known as Valley Hill, extending across the county and bordering on the valley, are the last of this section and the beginning of the great Yazoo Delta.

Bottom lands are found in the area of Big Black River, near Vaiden, and the creeks throughout the county. These are the main farming lands, with the exception of the Delta portion in the western part of Carroll. (2)

Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

Springs are found throughout the hill sections of the county. A few well-known ones are: Shaw Springs, one mile from Carrollton; Coila Springs, ten miles south of Carrollton, on Black Hawk Road; and Bluff Springs, six miles northeast of Carrollton. (3)

The first wells in this county were the old-fashioned board wells, dug by hand, with varying depths of from seventy-five to 150 feet deep. They were finally abandoned entirely because of dangers incurred in keeping them in order. Next came the bored wells - bored by augers to a depth of from fifty to one hundred feet. These wells were much smaller, also operated by windlasses, and are extensively used today where artesian water is not available. Artesian wells are used in the towns and in some of the rural sections, where water can be found. Cisterns, too, are rather prevelant in this county. (4)

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Ray, Mrs. T. H.	Carrollton,	Miss.
Shackelford, Dr. John W., Director Washington County Health Department	Greenwood,	Miss.
Turner, Davis	Carrollton,	Miss.
Ware, Georgia	Coila,	Miss.

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(1) Murphy, Dr., Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Olson, Mrs. L. A., Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Mrs. T. H. Ray, Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Turner, David, Carrollton, Miss.
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Chapter III

SOILS

We have two principal soil-forming materials in Carroll County. The western part, or Delta section, is water-deposited or alluvial material, which was gathered through erosion by the Mississippi River and its tributaries from throughout the western and southern sections of the United States.

The hill section of our country is known as the loess material, of the brown loam section. The Delta part of the county, a narrow strip about two miles wide on the north and five to six miles on the south, has soils of the Lintonia, Yazoo, and Wabash series, gathered through erosion by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It is material from practically the entire Mississippi River basin.

The soil types found in the Delta section are Sharkey clay loam, Sharkey fine sandy loam, Sharky clay, Sarpy clay loam, Sarpy fine sandy loam, Sarpy clay, Yazoo clay, clay loam, a fine sandy loam, and a small amount of Waverly and Collins. Along the foothills, a distance of a mile or so, is found the Lintonia and Olivier. These two latter soils are not natives of the Delta, but are formed from the brown loam material that is predominant in the filling-in of the Delta section.

The SARPY SOILS are the best in the Delta, and they are followed by Sharkey, Yazoo, and Waverly. These soils are generally considered productive, except where poorly drained, or where there is too much sterile sand deposited from the overflow of streams coming out of the hill section of the county.

The FINE SANDY LOAM and CLAY LOAM SOILS are better than the clasy and clay loam soils. The heavy clay soils of the Delta, although giving satisfactory yields of cotton, are quite often limited to the growth of taproot plants. This necessarily means that they are not suitable for fibrous-root plants, such as corn; but cotton and soy beans do well.

The upland soils of the county belong to the loess soil province (a brown loam), a band of wind-blown silt extending from Memphis to Natchez along the eastern border of the Mississippi Delta. The principal upland soil of the county is commonly called Memphis Silt.

Other soil types are: Grenada silt loam, Lexington silt loam, and Memphis silt loam. Vicksburg silt loam is a bottom soil. Second bottom or terrace soils are: Richland silt loam, Lintonia silt loam, Calhoun silt loam, Olivier silt loam,and Carroll silt loam.

The first word in each of the listed soil types is the soils series name. In other words, taking Memphis as an example, this is the series name; and when silt loam is added, we have the type name Memphis silt loam as being the soil type. These names were taken from county, town, stream, or similar objects wherever the soil type was first discovered. The Memphis silt is found in its purest form nearest the bluffs of the Delta. There, it reaches a depth of thirty to forty feet, gradually becoming shallow, extending to the eastern boundary of the county, where the depth will not average over three to four feet.

The loessial deposit (Memphis silt) is underlain with the Winona and Kosciusko sands of the Lisbon formation, intermixed with occasional beds of Wautubbee marls and gravelly deposits. The upland soils of the county are very erosive; this erosiveness increases when the underlaying sands become exposed. This soil, while productive of good crops for the first four or five years, cannot be farmed for a long period of years because of its general unfavorable topography and erosive nature. Thousands of acres of the upland part of the county have become unsuited for farming purposes and are now covered with gullies of three to twenty feet deep, and are partly grown over with scrubby pine, although pecans and walnuts grow well on this upland soil.

The VICKSBURG, the only bottom soil, with the exception of occasional spot of Collins silt loam, is an excellent soil and the best corn soil in Mississippi. It is light-brown in color with a light-brown subsoil, faintly mottled with yellow and gray. Practically all the stream deposits of the county fall into this series, and it is regarded as an excellent soil for all general crops.

The COLLINS is a very poor white soil; the Carroll, Lintonia and Olivier series are mostly silt loams, and are

considered very productive soils for farm crops. However, they are not so extensive over the county, being bound largely on the northern sides of Palucia and Big Sandy creeks and along the eastern sides of the Delta part of the county, near the foot of the bluffs. The Carroll series is a gray to whitish, compact, pebbly, silty, clay soil which is rather poor for general crops but fairly good for lespedeza and sorghum. All the hill soils are well adapted to the growth of trees, for grazing, and general farming. (1)

Commercial Formations

There are no commercial stones of any value known in the county. Some iron sandstones are found in the older soils formations, but these are of little value. Quite a lot of gravel is found in layers under the silt of bluffs in the western part of the county. This is utilized for road-building, and in the northwestern part of the county, extensive deposits are washed and shipped out as washed gravel for building purposes. (2)

In the southeastern part of Carroll County, there is a kind of stone rock found under the ground. When first dug up, it is soft, but when this rock or stone is exposed to sun and air, it becomes hard as flint. It can be split and hewn with an ax to uniform size and shape, and is used to build chimneys, boiler furnaces, pillars, and foundations of houses. This was used by some of the early settlers. It is now used by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for rip-rap at abutments of bridges. (3)

Red clay was plentiful enough at one time for Carrollton to have a flourishing brick factory, but very little is to be found now. White clay is also present but not in large quantities, and has never been used commercially. In earlier days it was used in place of crayon for blackboards. On some places there there are deep gullies where different colors of clay are found - light and dark blue, rose in different shades, and some with a purple cast. It is used to paint hearths and other things about the house. (4)

Petrified rocks are not found to any great extent. A few specimens are to be found in widely scattered localities, but the fossils are hardly worth mentioning.

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(1) Clarence Dorman, Chief Agronomist, State College, Miss.
(2) R. L. Martin, Agronomist, CCC Camp, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) O. T. Smith, Vaiden,Miss.
(4) Rev. T. E. Marshall and Blanton Hooks, Carrollton, Miss.

The ones found are formed from decaying hickory and beech trees.

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Dorman, Clarence (Chief Agronomist) State College, Miss.
Hooks, Blanton N. Carrollton, Miss.
Marshall, Rev. T. E. Carrollton, Miss.
Martin, R. L. Carrollton, Miss.
(Agronomist at the CCC Camp)
Smith, O. T. Vaiden, Miss.

Chapter IV

FOREST AND FLORA

Our predecessors found Mississippi a country clothed in the green of forests and prairie grasses, interspersed with a variety of wild flowers, herbs, and berries seldom excelled. The usefulness of this flora in providing shelter, fuel, transportation, and food had much to do with early settlements, and later in supplying our greatest manufacturing industry with raw materials. Towns, cities, railways, and ports were built in many instances, almost entirely on the basis of the adjacent virgin forests. The story is filled with romance, woe and good fortune, as is evidenced by this presentation of the study of the flora of Carroll County. (1)

Forest Trees and Forest Types

We have only one type of cone-bearing tree, the SHORTLEAF PINE. The belt of pine runs diagonally across Carroll County from the northeast corner to the southwest, taking in the biggest part of the county. It is one of the best known of our trees. The young tree, in the open, has a straight stout stem with slightly ascending branches. In maturity, the tree has a tall straight stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of one hundred feet and a diameter of four and one-half feet. A young tree, when cut, will reproduce itself by sprouting from the stump. The leaves, in clusters of two or three, from three to five inches long, are slender, flexible, and dark-green. The cones (or burrs) are one and one-half to two and one-half inches long, oblong, with small sharp prickles, generally clustered, and often holding to the twigs for three or four years. The bark is brownish-red, broken in rectangular plates. This pine is readily identified by its leaves and cones.

The wood of old trees is rather heavy and hard, of yellow, brown, or orange color, fine-grained and less resinous than that of the other southern pines. It is consumed largely for interior and exterior finishing,

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(1) Mrs. G. H. Reeves, Chairman Conservative Dept., Jackson, Miss.

general construction, veneers, paper-pulp, excelsior, cooperage, mine props, and other purposes. (1)

Of the hardwoods in the county, the white and red oak are the most extensively found. There are other oaks: forked-leaf white oak, overcup oak, post oak (or pin oak), and water oak, but in small quantities. There are also beech, ash, poplar, hickory, cottonwood, and black walnut.

The only true fruit-bearing trees in Carroll County are wild plum, persimmon, black haw, crab-apple, pawpaw, wild cherry,and mulberry, all bearing edible fruit.

The PERSIMMON, famed throughout the country as the logical place to find the opossum, is one of the best-loved wild fruit-trees of this section. In olden days, nearly all negroes knew just where to find them, even at night, when a "'possum" hunt was in progress. The pickaninnies visited them by day and ate as long as a ripe persimmon could be shaken from the tree. The fruit is a pulpy round, orange-colored berry, an inch or more in diameter, containing several flattened, hard, smooth seeds and is greatly relished by children, opossums, dogs, and other animals. Where it grows in any quantity, it is principally cut in short blocks for golf-club heads, shuttles, and novelties.

True nut-bearing trees here are walnut, pecan, hickory, chinquapin, chestnut, beech, and scalybark; but of these, the walnut and hickory are the most common.

Our flowering trees are black locust, with white blossoms intensely fragrant, redbud, and dogwood with white flowers. The mimosa is a most attractive tree of small growth, found generally around old home sites. Whether or not it is a true native tree has not been satisfactorily determined.

The sentimentalist often refers to the DOGWOOD as the "Bride of the Woods." According to tradition, it is also the true harbinger of spring, supposed never to be killed by frost. An old saying, "When dogwood blooms, winter is gone." Another interesting fact about dogwood is that more than forty different kinds of birds feed on its verries.

(1) Extension Bulletin No. 32, April 1925.



VIRGIN PINE TREE

On the lawn of Malmaison.

The REDBUD, another lovely flowering tree of this county, with its purplish-red pea-shaped flower, is a perfect foil for the dogwood and is common in the uplands and loessoid ridges. It is sometimes called the Judas-tree; more commonly, it is called the dogwood's bridesmaid. It ordinarily attains a height of twenty-five to fifty feet and a diameter of six to twelve inches. The leaves, especially attractive, are heart-shaped, turning from glossy green in the spring to a bright clear yellow in the fall. The wood is of no commercial value as the tree is purely ornamental.

Miscellaneous trees are willow, elm, sassafras, sweet gum, blackjack, sycamore, holly, and black gum.

WILLOW TREES grow in the hills and along creek banks. In the Delta section, they are, more or less, synonymous with trouble because they grow wherever the stream has broken bounds and overflowed the farm lands, leaving nothing much in its wake but a sand deposit of from several inches to several feet in depth where nothing flourishes but willows. Commercially, it is chiefly used for artificial limbs.

The ELM is noted for its long, far-reaching roots. In the era of cisterns, the roots caused many leaks by penetrating the cement walls.

SASSAFRAS is noted for its alleged possibilities as a beverage with medicinal qualities that promise to pep up lagging spirits of the credulous in the springtime.

SWEET GUM is a very common tree, being found in all parts of the county. Its star-shaped five to seven-point leaf is several inches across, very ornamental, with brilliant coloring ranging from pale yellow through orange and red to a lovely bronze. In the past, during country-school days, it was sought out by the boys and girls in the fall, where they made a deep V-shaped gash in the tree, leaving it until the next spring, when they again visited it to get the gum that had oozed out. The gum was enjoyed by the kiddies as chewing-gum.

The BLACKJACK, like the poor, we have ever with us; it is, more or less, a symbol of very poor soil. If it has any merit or virtue, it must be to make us more aware of the beauties of our other native trees.

The HOLLY, growing rather sporadically, deserves special mention because of its traditional use at Christmas-

time. In Lulian Eichlers' "Custom of Mankind," it is said that, in old England, holly replaced the laurel that was used for decoration at Yuletide. The holly wreath at the windows indicated that Christ had entered there. The reason for the change was attributed to an old English song. The holly wreath appears to represent the crown of thorns which Christ wore on the cross, the little red berries symbolizing the drops of blood.

Location and Extent of Woodlands

Carroll County has a total acreage of 399,360, of which 319,443 acres are potential forest land. The woodlands are scattered throughout the county. A large part of the income of this county has been from its forests; but, unless more care is used in cutting and protecting timber, this form of income will soon be gone. (1)

Products from the Home Forest

Products from woodlands on the farms are lumber, fuel-wood, fence posts, and miscellaneous lumber for farm-buildings.

From our woodlands, come the pine, oak, hickory, and walnut lumber shipped to other markets. Staves, cross-ties, and fence posts are made in the county. Wood for fuel is also to be considered for economic value.

Methods of Cutting and Handling Timber

The trees are felled by cross-cut saws then trimmed and cut in special lengths; after that, mule teams and tractors are used for "snaking" them out of the gullies and woods to the roadsides, where they are picked up by trucks and taken to the various sawmills. At the present time, there are approximately ten sawmills and two planing-mills in operation. The sawmills are mostly portable, and all of these mills use mules for hauling purposes, except two that still cling to the old method of teaming with oxen. After being sawed, the lumber is trucked to Carrollton, Greenwood, and Winona for shipping. (2)

(1) J. B. Toler, Extension Forester, Miss. State College, Starkville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

Marketing Farm Timber

Most of this timber, consisting principally of oak and pine, is sold through commission lumberman in Chicago, but is often rerouted and sent to other points. About 1,000,000 feet of white and red oak is shipped from this county annually, bringing about $15. per thousand feet. The annual shipment of pine will probably reach 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet, averaging a price of $12. per thousand feet. The annual sale of hickory (locally, scaly-bark) exceeds 400,000 feet, sold usually to individuals at Winona, Mississippi, then resold to commission lumbermen who ship it to Germany, where it is cut into 2x2's, steeped in hot water, and bent to make shunts of couplings for railroad cars. (1)

Protecting the Woods

A CCC camp was established one mile north of North Carrollton in September, 1935, and the boys have done quite a bit of reforestation work.

Camp-site Mississippi SCS-5 was occupied on May 29, 1935, under the command of Second-Lieutenant Herbert Martin. A company of twenty-five men from Company 489, Ashland, Mississippi, arrived on July 1, 1935, and became the nucleus of a new CCC company, 3492, which was organized on August 21, 1935. One hundred men joined the company on August 21, enrolling at Greenville; on the next day, August 22, seventy-five additional men came from Grenada, Mississippi, making a total of two hundred men. The camp was named Camp Hugh White, in honor of the present governor of Mississippi. Captain Eugene C. Fleming was appointed commander of the camp.

The company is serving on an erosion project of privately-owned land located in Carroll County. The soil is of the type that erodes easily; and, with the general practice of cultivation, much of the soil has been washed away. The company is now trying to conserve the soil that is left, and it is setting a splendid record in this work. Work has been done on thirty-seven farms, beginning in October, 1935.

To enlist the aid of the CCC company, the property owner submits his application to the county agent, giving a brief description of the farm, listing livestock, etc. If the county agent passes on it favorably, it is

(1) F. L. Marshall, Carrollton, Miss.

then acted on by the district office at Holly Springs and later, returned to the camp, and work is then begun. This work consists of terracing, planting trees and grasses, and filling gullies to conserve the soil. Smaller gullies are stopped by brush dams; but, for the larger ones, dams are made by stretching poultry netting and thatching with brush, straw, and grass, whiqh act somewhat as a filter. The time required to fill these gullies depends, of course, on rainfall, soil type, and other factors.

Reforestation plays quite and interesting and useful part in this soil conservation. The seedlings for this work are furnished by nurseries at other points. (The nursery area at present is ninety-six acres. Next year's camp, 3492, will be supplied from Coffeeville). These seedlings, six months to ten months old when transplanted, consist of the following species: black locust, poplar, sycamore, loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, white and red oak, willow, hickory, cottonwood, and walnut.

On the terracing job, the camp officials do the technical part, such as measuring, but the farm owners do the actual work in preparing the land for the planting of lespedeza, kudzu, and Bermuda. (1)

Street and Highway Trees

A Works Progress Administration beautification project, was operated in Carroll County in 1936. Dogwood, redbud, and other trees were planted. A late report showed a total number of 16,239 trees, flowers, and shrubs planted. Among this number, were 265 dogwood, fifty-five redbud, 116 peach, 315 crepe myrtle, three hundred plum, and other species. A large number of flowers also have been planted - approximately four hundred violets, 750 verbena, 540 honeysuckle, and two thousand narcissus. (2)

Tree Survey

For the purpose of locating historical trees in the county or other interesting or unusual trees, a survey was conducted by this project and proved of much interest and value.

A tree located on the T. I. Applewhite place, three and one-half miles east of Vaiden, is one of the

(1) Lt. McMillian, CCC camp, North Carrollton, Miss.
R. D. Gladney, Foreman CCC Camp, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Clarence Buchanan, Carrollton, Miss.



ROAD LEADING TO THE P. W. SHAW HOME

largest white oak trees in the county; it measures eighteen feet in circumference. Nothing is done to protect it.

Another large white oak tree in the county is found on the P. W. Shaw place, now owned by his brother, Ollie Shaw. This tree is located one mile east of Carrollton, on the banks of Big Sandy Creek. It is eighteen feet in circumference, alleged to be 118 years old, and the first limb is sixteen feet from the ground. This tree is valued at one hundred dollars by Ollie Shaw, who has the land posted against hunting or any form of trespass and displays a special warning against fire. (1)

The largest pine tree reported in Carrol County is located on the property of Dave Turner about one-fourth mile northeast of his residence. This pine measures fifteen feet in circumference and is said to contain 3,000 feet of marketable lumber. The land surrounding this tree is posted. (2)

A locust tree, known to be the largest and oldest in the county, stands where once was the back yard of the old Ray place, about two miles northwest of North Carrollton. This attractive tree forks about ten feet from the ground, standing upright, with many stately branches. Its circumference is eight and one-half feet and about sixty feet high.

A most unusual tree stands on the lot where the old Pierson Money house stood, (recently torn down) just off U. S. Highway 82, in Carrollton. It is an ordinary China tree eighty-five inches in circumference - four feet from the ground, with a limb fifty-four inches in circumference growing out from the trunk. Growing out of this limb is a tiny cedar tree five feet tall and five inches in circumference. This little cedar is perfectly formed and very symmetrical.

At the front of Smith Chapel Methodist Church, fifteen miles west of Carrollton, in the Hemingway community, is a most unusual tree. The trunk of the tree, three feet from the ground, branches out into two distinct trees - one a cherry tree, the other an oak - each with distinct leaves and characteristics of its species. (3)

An outstanding specimen of the cucumber tree is located five miles southeast of Coila, on the O'Keefe

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(1) Ollie Shaw, Oxford, Miss.
(2) Dave Turner, North Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Miss Fannie McEachern, Carrollton, Miss.

place. There is a main stump one and one-half feet from the ground; and branching out from this one body are seven trees that have circumferences of three feet, two feet, two inches, two feet, one and one-half feet, and one foot, eleven inches. All seven trees forming one body measure twelve feet in circumference. The trees are all practically the same height, about thirty-five feet, with very straight bodies. The history of this particular tree is known for fifty years. This is not only a freak tree, but a most spectacular flowering one.

A fine and strikingly beautiful specimen of the catalpa is found on the roadside of the old Harland place on Coila Creek, in Beat 3. The tree is of the white-blossom species and is six feet in circumference, with a limb-spread of thirty feet, and a height of about fifty feet.

Wild Flowers

The most common flowers in our county are the violet, goldenrod, sweet william, and tie-vine. Our spring and summer flowers are wild phlox, sweet william, snakeroot, hydrangea, wild begonia, red ragweed, wild rose, wild violet, primroses, wild wistaria, honeysuckle, woodbine, trumpetflower, may-pop, hibiscus, ageratum, baby's breath, daises, white and pink with brown centers, black-eyed susan (niggerheads). (1)

Song-Birds

Several species of ORIOLE live here, the best known being our GOLDEN ORIOLE. The adult male is a rich golden yellow, its bill a dull orange-red, and a black streak reaches from its base to the eye. The wings are black, marked here and there with yellow, forming a conspicuous wing spot. These birds are remarkable for their pensile nests.

Our MOCKING BIRDS belong to the thrush family, about the size of the song-thrush, and are a brownish or ash color, with black and white markings. These birds are noted for their songs, seemingly mocking other birds, and are often heard on moonlight nights, as well as through the day. (2)

(1) F. L. Marshall, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Funk & Wagnalls, Ency., New York City, N. Y.

Water Fowls

DUCKS comprise two classes, the sea-duck and the river-duck. The sea-duck migrates inland to breed in grassy lakes and sloughs, where large flocks feed by day on lizards, tadpoles, or fish, a diet that makes its flesh less desirable for food than the river-duck. Sea-ducks are found in the Delta or marshy sections of the county. The mallard is found in all parts of the county around small lakes and ponds. This duck feeds on wild rice, eel-grass, and small seeds. (1)

Only BLUE and WHITE CRANES live chiefly in marshy lands. They feed in the early part of the day on vegetable matter, insects, frogs, worms, reptiles, small fish, and eggs of water animals. Their nests are built among bushes or in marshes, where they lay only two eggs.

Fish and Their Relatives

The fresh-water GAR FISH is very destructive of other fish, and its flesh is rank and tough.

The fish that abound mostly in the streams of this county are the trout, perch, and different species of catfish.

We have a widely distributed species of the SPECKLED TROUT, finely and irregularly barred with dark olive or black above and small round red spots on the sides. They live all the year in fresh water, especially liking clear, cold streams.

PERCH are small, fresh-water, spiny-finned fish that inhabit our lakes and streams and are well known as game and food fish.

Our best known fish is probably the CATFISH, of which we have four species - the yellow, blue, channel, and mud cat. These fish were so named because of their fancied resemblance to a cat, the barbels around the mouth resembling cat whiskers. They are important food fish. We also have bream and other varieties.

Reptiles

A few ALLIGATORS still exist in our Delta regions, in Three Mile Lake and Round Lake, and have often frightened negroes by their queer bellowing noise.

(1) World Book, Vol. 4, Chicago, Ill.

Alligators mature in four to six years and attain a length of about twelve to fifteen feet. Twenty to sixty eggs are produced by one female and deposited in a nest. Alligators live principally on crustaceous insects, spiders, fishes, and turtles, but are not seriously destructive of useful animals.

TURTLES and TERRAPINS have an outer skeleton unlike any other animals, composed mostly of plates with openings for head, tail, and four legs to come through. When turtles or terrapins are disturbed, all parts are drawn within the shell for protection. Turtles and the common yellow-bellied terrapin are found in this county.

We have several species of lizard, the most interesting being the CHAMELEON, which has the extraordinary ability of changing the color of its skin by moving the color material near its surface or drawing it away.

Our poisonous snakes are the RATTLER and MOCCASIN. Snakes are legless vertebrates with long bodies covered by scales and move by means of scales on the under side of the body. Their jaws are provided with fangs by which poison is injected into their prey. A snake swallows its food whole, because the teeth, used only to hold prey, point backward.

Non-poisonous snakes are king, black, garter, spreading-adder, and blue racer. The only one with trouble-making habits is the chicken-snake, as he is fond of both eggs and chickens. The reptile shows no parental care for either eggs or young. (1)

Small Game

The fox, grey, ground, and flying squirrels are bright-eyed and graceful creatures, frisking gaily up and down our trees.

The most extraordinary of the species is the FLYING SQUIRREL, having a peculiar extension of skin connecting the hind and fore legs, forming a parachute, with which it makes long, sailing leaps from higher to lower branches, covering as much as twenty yards.

Of the ground-squirrels, we have the CHIPMUNK, smaller than the ordinary grey, red, or fox squirrel.

(1) Class Room Teacher, Vol. 5

The GREY SQUIRREL, the commonest or best known, is friendly, very active and merry, making a nice pet.

The RED or FOX SQUIRREL is the liveliest and most noisy of the family and often quarrels with his neighbors. They are all very much the same in habits, etc. - living in trees, building their nests either in the branches or in hollow trunks, feeding mainly on acorns and nuts, but occasionally eating bird eggs and young birds. (1)

The GREY and RED FOX, originally natives of this county, were almost entirely extinct until about twenty years ago, when hunters began to import them, so that in the past few years they have increased rapidly. Their chief sport is raiding hen roosts.

RACCOONS provide not only sport for the hunters, but very edible food for our colored folks. "Mr. Coon" has a stout, clumsy body about two feet long; long, grayish-brown, coarse hair, with tail ringed with black and white; his outstanding feature is the black "mask" across his face and eyes, giving him an unusual appearance. The coon has always been trapped for his pelt, but trapping licenses are now more expensive than average citizens want to pay, as the pelts from this county are not of high quality.

What is locally known as catamount or BOB CAT, may be easily recognized by its short tail. It hunts at twilight and early morning, often in pairs, and sleeps through the day in nests well lined with moss, in hollow trees and logs. The young number two to four. They feed on mice, squirrels, rabbits, and various small birds, often raiding barnyards, taking almost anything they find - even small pigs.

The RABBIT is a familiar sight along our roadside, in the fields, and in the gardens, where it enjoys nibbling cabbage, lettuce, and other young vegetables. Not finding these, its attention is turned to the bark of fruit trees, often doing severe damage. Negroes find the rabbit legitimate game for gun, hoe handle, or any other instrument of death at hand, and he is especially appealing to their appetites.

The rabbit really one of the shyest, most timid of creatures, having no means of defense when pursued, other than his four feet, has been made famous by Joel Chandler Harris. The little "cotton tail" is often called his flag of truce. They breed litters of two or four several times a year in well-concealed beds.

(1) Compton's Pictured Ency., Vol. 8

Among North American mammals the OPOSSUM is in a class by itself, inasmuch as it is a marsupial, or pouched animal. Nature has provided the opossum with teeth and a digestive apparatus, indicating its omnivorous character, and an appetite for nearly all kinds of food. It is very destructive to ground-nesting birds, eggs, and young alike. If an opportunity comes his way, he dines from the poultry yard, where he shows a decided preference for young chickens; but he should also be given full credit for destroying mice, moles, and young rabbits. In the South, the opossum reaches his greatest growth. For him the October sun and the frosts of November mature the juicy persimmon, and from early evening until break of day he lingers at nature's banquet. (1)

(1) S. A. Lottridge, Nature Lovers Library, p. 294

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Chapter V

INDIANS

Of the few native Indians in this county, some were Choctaws with probably a small number of Chocchumas. The land of the Choctaws covered the central part of Mississippi, including Carroll County.

Customs and Characteristics

The heroic patriotism, stoical bravery and genuine loyalty of the Choctaw Indian accorded him a place of pre-eminence among all nations. God was kind to his children of the forest for there was scarcely any deformity among them. The warriors' faces were as smooth as a woman's; and, to the present day, Indians of pure blood have no beard, and their bodies are free from hair with the exception of their heads.

Some philologist has said that the word Choctaw means charming voice, and this name was given these Indians because of their love for music and their soft melodious voices. They knew the calls of different birds so well that they could deceive their enemies in imitating bird notes.

One outstanding characteristic of the Choctaw was that, unlike other Indians, he never went voluntarily into hostile country.

Since the only record of Indian activities was by word of mouth, all Indians cultivated an accurate and true memory, an example of which, is given in the following story of Red Jacket:

"A dispute arose concerning a treaty made with Red Jacket's tribe, and the Government agent said to Red Jacket, 'You have forgotten; we have it written on paper.' 'The paper lies,' answered Red Jacket; and, putting his hand to his brow, he said, 'This is the book the Great Spirit has given me - the Indian - it does not lie.' However, all Indians were not blessed with such a good memory as Red Jacket, so they used many things as reminders. Beautiful belts and strings of wampum had significant meanings, both as to color, width, and length.

The Indians were slender in form, astonishingly active and swift of foot, but very few of them could swim. The Choctaws were often called flat-heads from their custom of compressing the heads of their male children in infancy. (1) Most of the southern Indians were addicted to gambling and betting. At their ball plays they bet their ponies, crops, clothing, and trinkets. In a game between two tribes, they often staked a part of the territory they claimed. The Choctaws and Creeks had several international games in which territory was lost and won and this often resulted in war. (2)

"It was the duty of a guest to partake of each kind of food placed before him, or his host would think his hospitality had been held in disdain. The most popular of all Indian foods was pishofa, which is cracked corn, cooked until it is half-done, then removed from the fire, dried, and mixed with equal portions of fresh meat, either pork or beef; then the mixture is cooked in a pot until done. Another special dish was ta-fula, which was parched corn, reduced to a powder and sweetened." (3)

The Choctaw knew the changes of time, not by figures, but by days, and reckoned by sleep, suns, and moons. The flights of fowls of the air in migrations, back and forth, told him of the coming and going of the seasons, while the wild beasts warned him of approaching storms.

The primitive method of courtship and marriage among the Choctaws was carried out in the following way: When a young Choctaw brave decided to find himself a helpmate, he proceeded first, to find out how he was esteemed by the one he loved. Accordingly, he walked into the room where she and her family were gathered, and while they conversed, he visioned an opportunity to shoot at her a little stick or pebble. She knew the meaning of these missiles of love, and if she rejected his approach, she started up suddenly, showing him by her expression that he was not accepted, and left the room, thus ending the courtship; if the little stick was shot back to the young redskin, accompanied by the love-light from a pair of black eyes, he fully understood, and after a few minutes had elapsed, he said, as he went to the door, "Ea" (I go). Later, in two or three days, he returned for the consent of the parents, as well as to present them with gifts. After the parents approved the marriage, there was always a feast prepared, to which friends were invited. When the guests had assembled, the groom was

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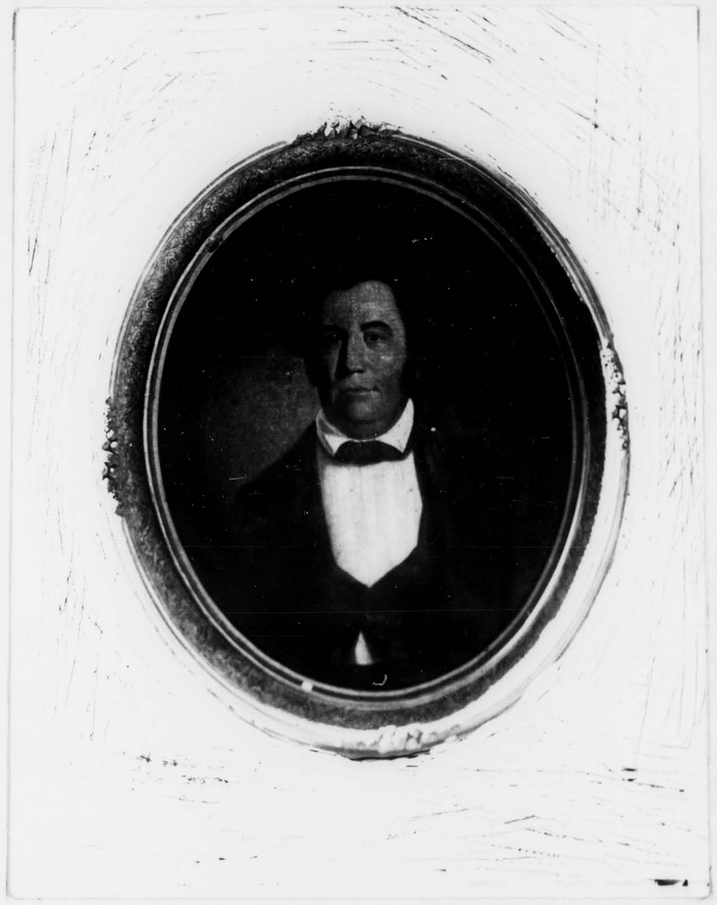
(1) Riley, School History of Mississippi
(2) Claiborne's History of Mississippi
(3) Florence Ray, Chieftain Greenwood Leflore and the Choctaw Indians of the Mississippi Valley



COPY OF A PORTRAIT OF GREENWOOD LEFLORE THAT NOW HANGS IN THE DRAWING ROOM AT MALMAISON.

shown into one room, the bride into another and the doors were closed. A space of several hundred yards was marked off, a small pole set up, and at a given signal, the bride's door was opened, and immediately, with the litheness of a deer, she started for the pole; then the door to his room was opened, and, seemingly with winged feet, away he flew, causing laughter among the spectators. After he caught her she was led by her women friends into the yard in front of the house and seated upon a beautiful Indian blanket spread on the ground. The women formed a circle around her, each holding gifts, and began to throw them at the bride's head; and each time a present hit her head it was quickly snatched away, with little feeling for the poor bride. When all the gifts were distributed, the bride [illegible] receiving not a single one, the two lovers were wed. Feasting then took place and the merry-makers returned home.

A cozy cabin was built in the woods by the groom, and their only utensils were a small iron kettle in which to cook their food and a wooden bowl in which to serve it.

Upon the death of a Choctaw, a scaffold was erected about eighteen or twenty feet high in a wood adjoining the town. On this scaffold, the body, covered by a cloak or cloth, was placed where it remained until decomposition enabled the flesh to be easily removed from the bones. After washing and cleaning the bones, they were placed in a chest or coffin made of bones and splints and deposited in a house in the village used for that purpose. When the charnel-house became full, there was a general funeral. On the appointed day, all gathered there; and in orderly procession, the multitude marched to the last resting place, the families following their respective deceased loved one with much lamentation. After placing the coffins in pyramidal order, they were covered with earth, thus making a mound or conical hill. Still observing formal routine, the mourners returned to the village, closing the day with a festival, which was called the "Feast of the Dead." (1)

Prominent Indians

The only Indian of real prominence in Carroll County was Greenwood Leflore, of whom much has been said and written. Miss Florence Ray of Memphis, formerly of Malmaison, in her recent book, "Chieftain Greenwood Leflore and the Choctaw Indians of the Mississippi Valley," writes of her great grandfather in the following words:

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol. I, p. 65-66

"Greenwood Leflore was the son of Louis LeFleur, a French Canadian, and Rebecca Cravat. Rebecca Cravat's father was a full-blooded Frenchman, and her mother a full-blooded Choctaw woman, making Greenwood Leflore three-fourths French and one-fourth Indian. He was the fourth child in a family of thirteen, being born on June 3, 1800, at LeFleur's Bluffs, near what is now the site of the Old Capitol, Jackson, Mississippi.

"When Greenwood was twelve years old his father moved to Choctaw County and established a house of entertainment, a 'stand' as it was called in those days, and known as French Camp, where stage-coach passengers could rest and change horses. Major Donly, who lived about five miles from Nashville, Tennessee, held the contract to carry the mail and operate the stage-coach line from Nashville to Natchez, Mississippi, over the old Natchez Trace Road.

"One day, as the stage-coach arrived, Major Donly, alighted and was greeted by Louis LeFleur. On seeing a little boy playing about the front of the inn, the major remarked, 'That's a bright looking chap, who is he?' The answer was, 'He happens to be mine, and his name is Greenwood.' Major Donly, on his many trips, grew very fond of the boy, and finally approached his father in this way: 'Louis, that's a sprightly boy of yours, that Greenwood; I've grown very fond of him since my visits here, and wonder if you would let me take him to Nashville and put him in school?' 'Well now,' LeFleur replied, 'Major Donly, this is a wonderful opportunity for my boy and I appreciate it; I want to tell you that you are the only man I would trust him with, and am going to say at once that it is all right for him to go, provided he wants to.'

"When young Greenwood heard the good news, he gave a big war-whoop and executed a genuine war-dance. He ran about to tell the good news while the mother was making preparations for her son's departure; this is what she heard Major Donly tell her son, Greenwood: 'I have some boys and girls about your own age, and I hope you may become good friends. There is a girl almost your age that you may bring home with you when you finish your education. She has pretty curls and blue eyes and her name is Rosa, but mind you now, not until you have finished your education will I give her to you.' The boy replied, 'All right, I'll remember.'

"After five years had passed, Greenwood received a message to return home and was greatly distressed, for he had fallen very much in love with Rosa Donly and did not want



Colonel Leflore, his family, and servants resting on the porch at Malmaison

to leave her; but he had never forgotten the promise of long ago. So he went to Major Donly and recalled the promise. Major Donly felt that, on account of their tender years, seventeen and fifteen, he could not consent, telling them that when they were older, 'I shall be better prepared and more willing to talk the matter over with you.' and so matters stood.

"Then one day, when the old man had other things on his mind, Greenwood took advantage of the opportunity; he caught Major Donly off guard, and this is what he said: 'If you were in love with a girl and her parents objected to your marrying her, what would you do?' Major Donly replied without a minute's hesitation: 'Why I'd steal her and run away with her.' So, on December 4, 1817, Greenwood and Rosa slipped away to a friend's house and were married. Major Donly soon found out about it and sent for the young couple to come home. After a week's visit they returned to Mississippi.

"It was during this period that he changed the spelling of his name from LeFleur to LeFlore. 'They had two children, John and Elizabeth. After twelve years, death claimed Rosa Donly LeFlore; and a few years later, Greenwood married Elizabeth Cody (cousin of Buffalo Bill), niece of John Ross, a Cherokee chief, but she lived only twelve months.

"In June, 1834, Greenwood LeFlore was married to Priscilla James Donly, sixteen years old, the young sister of Rosa, his first wife; they had one child, Rebecca Cravat. Priscilla was a tiny woman, in fact, so small that one of her granddaughters said to her when quite a little girl: 'Grandma, when you get grown you are coming to see us, aren't you?'

"Mrs. Leflore strongly contended as long as she lived that the trouble with our country was that we allowed too many foreigners to come here. 'They should be made to wait twenty-one years before becoming citizens of the United States - our boys have to wait that long before they can vote.' She died November, 1910, in her ninety-third year.

"Greenwood Leflore was only twenty-two when the Choctaws elected him to the position of principal chieftain. This office was given solely to those who merited it. Leflore believed that ignorance was the greatest curse of his people and set himself to the task of enlightening them. He gave liberally of his means to send missionaries to the remotest parts of the nation to teach as well as preach, for

he believed in educating these pagans first, finally, bringing Christianity to them in simple form. He had schools and churches built, encouraged the marriage ceremony, and saw that every violator of the law had a fair trial.

"He stopped the bringing of intoxicants to his nation by declaring that the offender would be publicly whipped. His own brother-in-law was the first to offend and received his punishment by order of the chief, who did the whipping himself.

"He realized that his people would have to live under a better organized form of Government, so he divided the nation into three districts, giving each district a chief, for the more prompt enforcement of the law.

"Greenwood Leflore was ever mindful of the welfare of his people and ever ready to do his duty as their chief. He found at one time that a United States agent was dealing unjustly and dishonestly with the Indians; so, after many vain efforts to enlist the sympathy of President Andrew Jackson, he decided to go to Washington to see the chief executive. Upon arrival, he was immediately given a conference, at which he stated his grievance and asked that the agent be removed. This somewhat ruffled the president and he replied: 'I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, know this man to be an honest gentleman.' To which the intrepid Leflore replied: 'I, Greenwood Leflore, chief of the Choctaw Indians, know him to be a damned rascal.' The president replied, 'Greenwood, we have been friends too long to fall out now, and I say to you now, Justice shall be done.'

"Because of Leflore's wonderful diplomacy in handling the affairs between the Government and the Indians, he was presented with a sword and medal by them. The Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty was the most important of all the famous treaties that Greenwood Leflore negotiated. After the treaty was signed, agents were sent by the president to register the names of the Indians, survey the country and make arrangements for carrying it out. The appointees manifested such undue haste in their eagerness to place the land on the market, that they neglected other more important matters. They didn't give the Indians the benefit of the time allowance under the treaty to inform themselves as to their rights under that document. Colonel Leflore, protesting against the injustice

INTERIOR SCENE OF THE DINING-ROOM AT MALMAISON



again, proceeded directly to Washington to inform President Jackson that the appointees were not complying with treaty stipulations. The president didn't see proper to change appointees and, as a consequence, Leflore was criticised by his tribe because of his failure to dismiss the agents. Realizing that he could not maintain his authority without executing many of his calumniators, he decided not to go west with his people but to sever his connection with them and remain in Mississippi.

"He came into rapid political prominence, being elected to the lower house of Mississippi Legislature in 1831, and again in 1835; then to the upper house in 1842. While in the Senate, some of his young colleagues often interspersed their speeches with Latin phrases and one made his entire speech in Latin, something never done before. Greenwood Leflore, being the next speaker, made an oration, continuing for an hour, in his native tongue; and before resuming his seat he said: 'My friends, which speech was better understood, the gentleman's in Latin or mine in Choctaw?'

"Greenwood Leflore's father, Louis, and his uncle, Michael, were the first to introduce cattle into the Choctaw Nation. He loved all wild things of the forest and was especially fond of deer, and fenced in many acres for his deer park.

"In 1835 Colonel Leflore built a modest frame dwelling on the hill west of the spring, where he lived until 1854; then he built Malmaison, a stately mansion located between Greenwood and Carrollton, in which he spent his last days. This is the only piece of property which was owned by Colonel Leflore, and is now in possession of his descendants. Colonel Leflore acquired large land interests both in Texas and Mississippi. The Texas lands extended nine leagues, Spanish grants comprising 60,000 acres, from which he realized nothing; of the 15,000 acres owned in Mississippi, the most fertile were cleared and cultivated by his four hundred slaves.

"He became ill in the fall of 1865 and went to White Sulphur Springs, seeking relief from his incurable illness, paralysis, but received no benefit; he grew worse and died August 31, 1865. The stars and stripes, held in the hands of his little grandchildren, Louis Leflore, Rosa Leflore, and Florence Harris, made a fitting canopy under which the old hero died. He always requested of his wife that he be buried 'within the fold of old glory.' The grave of the old chief is in the family cemetery near Malmaison." (1)

There are no Indians living in this county now.

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(1) Miss Florence Ray, Memphis, Tenn.

Legends and Myths

According to tradition, after the Indians had lived for sometime on the products of the soil, a crow brought a single grain of corn from across the great water and gave it to an orphan child who was playing in the yard near Nanih Waiya. The child named and planted the grain; and, when it came up, he hoed it, hilled it up, and laid it by. The plant grew up and bore two ears of corn. In this way, the cultivation of corn began.

Legend of Hattak-Owa-Huski-Osh, or the "Man Hunting for the Sun": At harvest time, a great amount of corn was gathered; and the Choctaws as a manifestation of their appreciation and gratitude to the Great Spirit, held a great national council, at which their leading prophet spoke upon the beauties of nature which contributed so much to their pleasure and to the various productions of the earth, attributing these blessings to the sun. That great light of the earth came from the east, but where it went after it passed behind the western hills, had long been a subject of debate, never satisfactorily determined; and when the prophet in his speech at this council, in a strain of wild eloquence, cried out: "Is there not a warrior among all my people who will go and find out what becomes of the sun when it departs in the west?" A young warrior, Okla No Wah (walking people), arose in the assembly and said: "I will go and try to find where the sun sleeps though I may never return." He soon departed on his dubious errand, leaving behind him at least one sad person, to whom he gave a belt of wampum as a token of remembrance.

After an absence of many years, he returned to the village of his birth, only to find himself a stranger among his people. However, upon diligent search he found one person, an old decrepit woman, who remembered the circumstances connected with the young hunter who had gone away so many years before on an adventurous exploit - to find the sleeping-place of the sun; and, though he was satisfied that she was his betrothed, as she often spoke with the deepest affection of her long-lost Okla-No-Wah, no argument could induce her to acknowledge the old man before her as her lover of the past.

The unfortunate and forlorn Hattak-Owa-Huski-Osh spent his few remaining days in narrating his adventures to his people. He told of the vast prairies and high mountains he had crossed, the strange men and animals he had seen, and, above all, that the sleeping-place of the sun was in the big, blue water.

After hearing all this, the old woman was more incredulous than ever. Refusing to believe, she secluded herself in her lonely cabin and occupied the sad hours of her days and years with the sacred momento of her Okla-No-Wah.

Spring returned, but ere the leaves were gone, Hattak-Owa-Huski-Osh died and was buried near the ancient mound, Nanih Waiya; and ere the moon of the corn-planting had come, the old woman also died. She, too, was buried at the sacred Nanih Waiya by the side of her unrecognized faithful Hattak-Owa-Huski-Osh. (1)

According to the legend of Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu, a boy was not given a specific name in childhood unless he merited it by some daring act, so a young warrior passed through the chrysalis stage of life without having his identity established. He, therefore, went by the general name, Chahtah Osh Hoc hifoh Keyu, (the nameless Chahtah).

In the village of Aisha, where such a young warrior lived, there lived, it is told, the most famous beauty of the tribe, the daughter of a noted warrior. Though they often met at the great dances and festivals, she (her name is not given) treated Chahtah with distant reserve. One cloud cast its gloomy shadow over their happiness. The laws of their nation, as those of the Medes and Persians, were unalterable. They could never become husband and wife until he had acquired a name by some daring deed in battle with the enemies of his country.

Time slowly rolled away and summer again came with a balmy day followed by its evening twilight which witnessed the lovers seated together upon the summit of a hill shaded by the foliage of immense forest trees, Far below, from a distant plain, ascended the light and smoke from the fire of a war-dance. Around the fire, whooped, in wild excitement, four hundred Choctaw warriors, preparatory to an expedition against the Osages, far distant to the west; and that night was the last of their preparatory ceremonies. Previous to that night, Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu had acted as one of the most conspicious in the dances engaged in during the four previous nights, but on the last night, had retired from the dance to enjoy a farewell tryst with his betrothed. There, they parted, and ere the morning's sun again lighted up the eastern horizon, the "sound of revelry by night" had ceased and the four hundred warriors with Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu were many miles upon the war-path that led to the country of the Osages along the headwaters of the Arkansas River.

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(1) Florence Ray, Chieftain Greenwood Leflore and the Choctaw Indians of the Mississippi Valley

Upon reaching the hostile land, they discovered a large cave, which they entered, that they might arrange their plans for future operations. Two scouts, however, were sent out to reconnoitre, one to examine the east, the other the west. The latter scout was Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu.

The evening passed away and night came on, bringing one Osage hunter who had before sought the cave and found a safe place for the night. As he drew near, his eyes, ever on the alert, discovered signs which told him of the presence of others; further examination revealed that they were his nation's most bitter and unrelenting enemies, the hated Choctaws. He silently stole away, undetected by the Choctaws, and sped away through the darkness to his village to tell his discovery. At once, a large band of Osage warriors rushed to the cave; and as they drew near, gathered up small logs, chunks, limbs, and brush, with which they silently and effectually closed the mouth of the den, afterwards, applying the torch; the sleeping Choctaws awoke, but to their inevitable doom.

The Choctaw scout had gone east returned during the night, but, ere he reached the cave, the flames revealed to him, the tale; he stood a moment, gazing in bewilderment, then turned and fled for home.

Upon arrival, he revealed the wretched fate of his comrades. It was believed by all that Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu had been slain and the wail of woe was heard from many a cabin. The promised wife of "The nameless Choctaw" at once began to droop, and, ere another moon had passed, she was laid away in a grave upon the very spot (by her request) where she had last shared the parting embrace with her adored Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu.

The supposition that he, too, had been slain proved untrue. He had been discovered by the Osages and vigorously pursued for several days and nights, but finally escaped. During the chase, his flight had been devious, and when he had gotten beyond the danger of further pursuit, even the sun appeared to him to rise in the wrong direction - all nature was out of order. After several days of wanderings, he knew not where, he came to the foot of a mountain which was covered with a kind of grass entirely different from anything he had ever seen before. Then, in the course of his wanderings, he strayed, at the close of another day, into a lovely wooded valley, where he kindled a fire, cooked a rabbit for his supper, and camped for the night.

Many moons came and passed, leaving him a lost wanderer, and he called upon the Great Spirit to make his paths straight, that they might lead him out of bewilderment. He hunted for a spotted deer, found and killed one, and offered it as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit, after reserving a small portion to satisfy his own immediate wants. As he sat by his little campfire in lonely solitude, he heard the approach of footsteps in an adjoining thicket, and soon a snow-white wolf of immense size was crouching at his feet, licking his moccasins with manifestations of affection. The wolf asked: "Whence came you, and why are you alone in this wilderness?" Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu gave a full account of his misfortunes. The wolf then promised to lead him safely out of the wilderness in which he had been so long, and they started early on the following morning.

Long was the journey and dangerous the route, but by the time the corn-hoeing moon came, the wanderer entered once more his native village on the anniversary of the day he had bidden his betrothed adieu, only to find the natives mourning her premature death. So changed was he, that none recognized in the wayworn stranger the lost Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu, nor did he make himself known. Often, however, did he ask them to tell him the account of her death; oft he chanted his wild songs to the memory of his loved one.

To her grave upon the hill that had witnessed their last parting, he once came, and, even as the Great Spirit cast a shadow upon the moon, Chahtah fell prostrate and died. When his body was found there, he was recognized as the long-lost Chahtah Osh Hochifoh Keyu and was buried by the side of his dead sweetheart.

For three consecutive nights, the silence of the forest was broken by the continual wailing howl of a solitary wolf; then it ceased and was heard no more; but the same wail was taken up by the forest upon the hill where the lovers parted in hope; and that mournful, wailing sound in the pines has continued from that day to the present time.

Mounds

Several miles east of Sidon, is a group of mounds near the iron bridge over Abiacha Creek. They were visited in 1906, but no survey made. It is reported that bones and skulls are sometimes plowed up in adjacent field.(1)

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(1) Calvin S. Brown, Archeology of Mississippi

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STATELY MALMAISON NEAR TEOC, CARROLL COUNTY

The dream home that Greenwood Leflore, chief of the Choctaws, decided to build when he retired from public life in 1854. The property is still owned by descendants of Leflore.

Chapter VI

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Many homes, both past and present, deserve special mention in the chapter, but only a few are included.

These grand old homes of Carroll County stand as proud sentinels of an era which was both glorious and tragic, and reminds us of a civilization, the like of which the world has not seen before and will never see again. The very presence of these old homes suggest grandeur and dignity and bring to our minds the fine traditions of southern history, combining glory and romance and tragedy in the most appealing drama ever played upon the stage of human life.

Not only are these colonial homes interesting from the standpoint of history, but they represent the finest types of architecture known to the master builder. Present-day architects have traveled thousands of miles to view and study these wonderful specimens of the builders' art.

The beautiful old homes in the older sections of Mississippi are so well known and have received so much publicity that they have practically eclipsed all others. However, all old homes are not in one section for almost in every county of Mississippi we find these ante-bellum homes and historic spots, silently testifying to the glorious history of our beloved Southland.

Historic Homes

MALMAISON is the dream home that Leflore planned and built when he retired from public life in 1854. Up to this time, he had been living about eleven miles from Greenwood in a log house built in 1835. His new home was to be built near the old, but in the hills. The site chosen was in a grove of trees near the top of a hill; and from the observatory of the house, one can see for miles out over the Delta. The name, Malmaison, was chosen by Leflore because of its association with Josephine, the Empress of France.

Just at this time, there had come to Mississippi, a young architect, James Harris, of Georgia. He made a specialty of colonial homes and those planned and built by him are the largest and finest in this section. He had his own corps of trained slaves who did all the building, even to the most delicate paneling and finishing. It was this architect whom Leflore chose to build his home, and about whom was later woven the romance of this place.

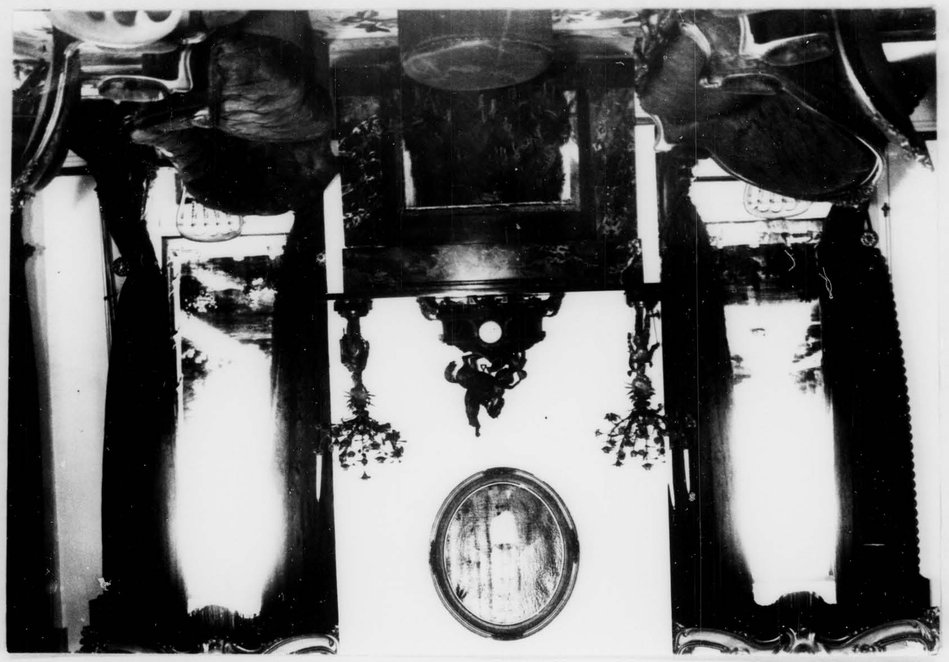
This house is of modified Colonial architecture. The forests of Colonel Leflore furnished the timber, his own mills prepared the lumber, and his own oxen hauled it to the building site. As Leflore, at this time, owned fifteen thousand acres of land and more than four hundred slaves, no expense was spared in the erection of this mansion home.

Even now, this place is magnificent. Across the front, large square columns arise from the porch floor to the high roof. The big entrance door is ten feet high. All inside doors are ten feet high, three feet wide, and two and one-half inches thick. The front door leads into a broad hall more than fifty feet long and twenty feet wide. Since the house is built in the shape of a Maltese cross, a similar hall intersects this one at the center, and doorways are at the ends of these halls, thus giving entrance to the house from four directions.

The rooms are entered from these halls. There are fifteen large rooms, eight of which measure 20 x 25 feet. Windows extend almost from the floor to the ceiling. Much of the interior work was done by expert French decorators from New Orleans, and the black Italian marble for fireplaces was imported from Italy.

Malmaison is furnished throughout with lovely furniture from Paris, all made to order and measure for the house. When the furniture was shipped, charts were sent along showing exactly how it should be arranged, even miniature windows were sent showing cornice and drapery arrangement. The charts and miniature windows are on display now. It has often been erroneously stated that this furniture was a duplicate of Josephine's. It was an original. The Duchess of Orleans, seeing this furniture before it was shipped, wanted to buy it. The agent told her it was already sold to an Indian chief. She was then angry because the agent would not let her have it in preference to the Indian Chief, so she had a duplicate made. The duplicate was made by French cabinet-makers in 1851.

INTERIOR SCENE OF THE DRAWING-ROOM AT VALMAISON



The drawing-room was the only room Leflore furnished as he had planned, for the War between the States prevented his carrying out his wishes. The furniture was made in France especially for Leflore. The suite contains thirty pieces in the style of Louis XIV. It is of solid mahogany overlaid with gold and upholstered in crimson brocaded damask. Even now, more than seventy-five years later, this damask is in perfect condition. In the drawing-room are included two exquisite pieces of genuine Bouhlwork, one etagere and one table. Then, there were two beautiful mirrors, tables, chairs, and four magnificent four-poster canopied beds. The window shades, most unusual, are of heavy linen, each painted with scenes of famous chateaux near Paris, Versailles, Malmaison, St. Cloud, and Fontainebleau. Since the mansion has been open to the public, these shades have been torn and pinched off by souvenir hunters.

The home was a source of much joy to Leflore. He had imported his china, marked with his initials, from France, not by dozens, but by the gross. His silver also was designed in France, with the wild rose as the main motif, and also monogrammed and bought in sets of twelve dozen. He has been known to entertain as many as two hundred guests at a time.

Among the beautiful oil-paintings here, almost without price, are one of Pocahontas made from a Government portrait, one of Priscilla Leflore by Benjamin West, portraits of Pushmataha and John Ross, and a hand-painted portrait of Greenwood Leflore by Schmidt. It was painted when Leflore was about fifty years old. There is also a picture of Leflore when he was about thirty years old painted by Benjamin West.

Soon after completion of the home, it was thrown open for a most joyous occasion. December 27, 1855, was to be the wedding day of Colonel Leflore's daughter, Rebecca Cravat, and of his granddaughter, Martha Leflore Halsey, who had lived at Malmaison since her mother died when she was only a little girl. As the busy preparations went forward, the palatial home was shining in every corner. Great boughs of holly and pine hung from every window and door. Christmas had come and gone, and now all interest was centered around the double wedding, to which guests from far and near were already arriving. In the

center of the beautiful old mahogany dining-table imported from France by Colonel Leflore for his bride years before stood a small straight holly tree. This tree, by order of Colonel Leflore, had been dug up rather than cut for the special purpose of decorating the table. Colonel Leflore was a great lover of nature, and the tree, by its unusual beauty, had aroused the protective instinct he felt for all things of the forest. Thus, it stood when the lovely strains of the wedding-march caused all eyes to turn to the two brides descending the twin stairways, Miss Rebecca Cravat Leflore to take the arm of her affianced groom, Mr. James C. Harris, and Miss Martha Leflore Halsey to be met by her fiancee, Mr. Green Burr Davis, of New Orleans. These lovely eighteen-year-old brides wore imported bridal gowns of embroidered mull with veils of real lace adorned with natural orange blossoms. After the ceremony, the guests repaired to the spacious dining-hall to partake of the magnificent feast served in the royal style of Colonel Leflore.

Immediately after supper, the master of the house came forward ordering the slaves to bring torches and spades out on the lawn in front of the house. And, there, by the light of the moon and torches, held by the slaves, a place was made for that same little holly tree that so gallantly left its woodland home to lend its charm and beauty to this great occasion. It was carried gently by the master himself who planted it in its new home on that memorable night of December 27, 1855. With the passing years, this tree sprouted a second trunk which grew as large as the first, and, today, it stands in all its beauty, one trunk leaning to the north and one to the south, one to the house of Harris, one to the house of Davis.

After the marriage of his youngest daughter, Rebecca, to the young builder of the house, James Harris, she and her husband made their home at Malmaison where they reared their family, and her death in 1922 at the age of eighty-five recalled to many the love-story of the "Bride of Malmaison."

Trophies of the great chieftain are a saber and a medal presented by President Jackson, both beautiful pieces of workmanship, presented in token of the friendly relations existing between the Government and the Choctaws - the only

Indian nation that never raised a hand against the Government.

One of the most interesting features of the front of the house is the original lock with key on the main entrance door. The lock with solid silver knobs had a very clever night-latch that operates now as efficiently as of yore. The key is a rather massive affair, about four inches long, very heavy, also solid silver. Among other interesting antiques is a pair of hurricane shades, unique because there are only two others like them, one at Mount Vernon, the other at the Hermitage. The rosewood piano is part of the original furnishings and is noted particularly for its genuine ebony keys.

There is one other interesting fact about the original decorations at Malmaison, and that is the bedrooms are papered in rice-paper sent from France, all hand-stenciled and in a rather wonderful state of preservation, considering the age.

A few of Greenwood Leflore's personal belongings, such as a trunk, telescope, overcoat, dressing-gown, and a suit of clothes, are still at the home.

Many have been the scenes of revelry by night in this haunted home of the glorious past.

Malmaison is now open to the public for a very nominal admission fee. (1)

COTESWORTH, home of the late Senator James Z. George, is an old ante-bellum home located one mile north of North Carrollton on the Grenada-Carrollton road. It was built either in the year 1840 or 1841. It is a Colonial-type structure of two stories, with a one-story wing to the right and a two-story kitchen annex to the left. There are seventeen rooms and an unusually large hall. The Delco lighting system has, in recent years, been installed in the basement of the kitchen annex. The baths are built over the kitchen annex and they were added to the home early in 1900. Four large chimneys still remain. A wide porch extends across the front of the building, with six columns built on brick foundations supporting the roof. That part of the building extending in front of the one-story wing to the right is screened.

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(1) Article, A Memorial to Leflore; Mrs. Andrew Montgomery, Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.; and Mrs. S. L. Ball, Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.

There is a large pecan grove directly in front of the the home, with a driveway leading from the Grenada road along the side of this pecan grove all the way up to the rear of the house at the side. Just south of the house is another pecan grove. The house stands on a slight eminence, with the ground gradually sloping from the building to the gates in front. The walk leading from the front gate is built of concrete in mosaic design done in colors of rose, green, buff, brown, and black. It is about 150 feet long, with flower-beds on each side containing different varieties of flowers. In addition, raised containers holding flowers are placed at a distance of every few feet along the walk. There are flower-beds extending around the house on both sides. At one end of the porch grows a lovely Jackson vine.

The octagon-shaped library, built to house the books of Senator George and for his office, stands to the left of the house only a few paces from the front porch. It is painted white, with green shutters, and adds another little touch to the effect of the already pleasant picture. A brick walk leads off from the front of the library to the left toward an old-fashioned log hut built of native pine timber, the bark of which was left on the logs and treated with a wood preservative. It was built to preserve for coming generations the style, beauty, and comforts of the homes of a past generation. The hut is sixty-two feet long and twenty feet wide. The "sitting room" is the middle room and is 22 x 20 feet. The large fireplace is four feet deep and several feet wide and the chimney, hearth, and also the mantel are made of "iron stones" which were gotten from the creek banks near Cotesworth. The hearth of these stones is beautiful, so wide and inviting. The immense andirons were made by a local blacksmith. They are two and one-half feet tall. Across the fireplace hangs crane and hook, and in the corner is an old-fashioned hickory hearth broom.

Old pewter lamps and vases adorn the mantel piece. There are several home-made rag rugs on the floor. The dozen or more comfortable chairs are home-made, some ladder-back and some rockers. The table was also made on the place of oak splits.

At the small windows there are brown domestic curtains bordered with many colors of tape. The lights are concealed under old-fashioned coal oil lamps and are placed in



"LIZZIE GEORGE HENDERSON HUT"

Erected to give the future generation some idea as to how early pioneers lived.

brackets in the corners of the room.

Right at the end of the gable of the cabin is a pine tree, one hundred feet tall. Confederate Jessamine is planted around the trunk of this tree. The north gable of the cabin is covered with yellow Jessamine and cross vine and at this end of the cabin are many Holly Hocks. The front door was taken from the old home. It is several feet wide and fastens with chain and lock. (1) The roof is made of wood shingles. Over the door is a sign done in black lettering on a white metal card "Lizzie George Henderson Cabin." The walk in front of the hut is of concrete in mosaic design and color similar to the front walk. White stone seats are on each side of the doorway of the hut. At the back is a fish-pond containing about sixty different kinds of fish.

The grounds surrounding Cotesworth are covered with trees of many different species, and one catches a glimpse of the gleaming white sycamore showing bare and ghostly against the green of the pines and cedars, thus enhancing the beauty of this old southern haven.

The first available record of ownership of this property is in 1832, when it belonged to Jonathan Ray, a pioneer, who, when he took possessi n, was compelled to cut his way through the cane with a pocket-knife. Mr. Ray later sold this land to a man by the name of Little. (2) Mississippians are probably more interested in the next owner of this property, Senator J. Z. George. It was when he took possession of the land that Cotesworth was built. This was his home until his death August 4, 1897. He was in Washington when he died and was brought back to Cotesworth and buried in the family cemetery near there. Dr. W. H. Leavell, a son-in-law of Senator George, lived at Cotesworth awhile and for two terms ran an exclusive school for boys. Dr. Leavell was later sent as a minister to Guatemala. The home, at Senator George's death, was willed to one of his daughters, Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, and she spent much time and money in the upkeep of the old home. At her death in October, 1937, she willed the home to her brother, Joe George, Greenwood. Mrs. Henderson, at one time, deeded Cotesworth to the Mississippi State Baptist Convention. Excerpts from said deed are quoted below:

"I, the undersigned Lizzie George Henderson,

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(1) Our Heritage
(2) Mr. Henry Ray, 82, grandson of Jonathan Ray, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of The Conservative).

grantor herein, hereby convey and warrant subject to the terms, limitations, and conditions hereinafter named to J. B. Lawrence corresponding Secretary of the Convention Board of the Mississippi Baptist State Convention, and officio trustee of the property of said Mississippi Baptist State Convention, his successors and assignees, for the benefit and use of said Mississippi Baptist State Convention, the residence and plantation in Carroll County Mississippi, known as Cotesworth, which said plantation embraces----------in the aggregate 860 acres, more or less; situated in Carroll County, Mississippi, it being the intention of the grantor to include herein and convey hereby the residence and plantation and all improvements located thereon in said Carroll County known as Cotesworth, which said residence and plantation was the family homestead of the parents of the grantor herein.

"The said residence and plantation shall be held and used as a home for Baptist ministers, their wives, and widows who, because of ill health or other unavoidable circumstances are not able to care for themselves; but if for any reason the said property hereby conveyed should cease to be needed as such home, it may be used for school, hospital, educational, or any other purpose for the benefit of humanity.

"The said property shall always be maintained and called the George Memorial Home, School, or Hospital, and the name George Memorial shall be used to designate the title of any other institution that may be maintained on said property for the benefit of humanity, the name George Memorial shall be used in memory of James Z. George and his wife, Elizabeth B. George, parents of the grantor herein. The said grantee shall provide for the opening, operation, and maintenance of said home for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and shall open same for the reception of inmates and provide for the operation and maintainance of said home by January 1, 1920.

"It is expressly understood and this conveyance is made upon the conditions that if the said property shall not be opened as a home for Baptist ministers, their wives, and widows, as aforesaid by the 1st of January, 1920, or if at any time thereafter the said Mississippi Baptist State Convention, by order or resolution duly entered upon the minutes or any annual session, shall deem or regard it as inexpedient to maintain the said property for any of the purposes aforesaid,

the title to all of said property shall revert to and be vested in the undersigned grantor if she is living, and if the grantor be dead the title to all of said property shall revert to and be vested in the state of Mississippi.

Witness my signature this, the 25th day of December A. D. 1916.

Lizzie George Henderson."(1)

One who was frequently a guest in the J. Z. George home and who was one of the house-guests at Cotesworth at the time of the marriage of the senator's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, to Dr. T. R. Henderson, smilingly recalls the senator's loyalty to old Jake thus:

"It was the morning of the wedding of this beloved daughter of Senator George, a daughter who had inherited many of the fine traits of her distinguished father: the house was overflowing with guests and the wedding was to take place at high noon. During the early morning when the bride-to-be appeared downstairs her father met her and asked what time she intended to 'go for Jake.'

"Surprised, the young girl answered, 'Why, Father, I won't have time!'

"Replied her father, 'You will take time! There has never been a wedding in my house at which old Jake has not carved and to which he has not been bidden, personally, by the bride.'"

It was not necessary to say anything more. The bride, in her little road-wagon, drove out to old Jake's home some miles distant and personally extended the invitation and waited with what patience she could until old Jake shined his shoes and brushed his long-tailed coat and, properly attired, stepped into the road-wagon beside her and rode back in state to Cotesworth.

The fact that the wedding was not celebrated until something after "high noon" did not disturb old Jake any more than it did the senator!

Senator George, upon this occasion, explained to the guests from Boston, Washington, New York, and Mississippi

(1) Chancery Clerk's Office, Courthouse Records, Carrollton, Miss.

towns that had it not been for old Jake the silver which so richly furnished the bridal-table that day would not have been there; that Jake had buried it, along with other treasures, while his master was off at war; not only that, but that Jake had cared for the master's home, his wife, and his children, and that as long as he or his lived, they would not fail in honoring this faithful slave.

As for the senator's barbecues, continued this family friend, they were something to remember.

For a full day before the meat was put on the grids he would have hardwood burning in the trenches so that when the muttons and beeves and other meats were brought in to be cooked there was ready the deep bed of glowing coals with which to perfectly cook them.

No "old master" ever showed a finer appreciation of the devotion of his slaves than did James Z. George.(1)

The VAIDEN HOME, an ante-bellum home located two miles east of Vaiden, was built about 1837 for Dr. C. M. Vaiden and was so named for him. One of the slaves who saw the home built still lives on this place and she is now more than one hundred years old. All the lumber used in the building was cut and planed by hand.

This four-story house is painted white, with green blinds. It is built on a brick foundation and has corner-boards sixteen inches wide. There are four large chimneys built on the inside. The Italian marble mantels are very lovely, still showing the original coloring. The mural decorations on the wall and ceilings were done by a famous artist from New Orleans. There are seven large rooms on the first floor, cross-halls, and a long back porch. The rooms have four windows each that reach to the floor. All ceilings on this floor are twelve feet high. The two front rooms have double doors that open into the hall. A winding stairway leads to the second floor, where there are five large rooms and cross-halls. There is a gallery or veranda entirely across the front of this second-story with iron balustrades. On the third floor, there are two rooms, one of these, without windows, was called the dark room and was used for the owner's whiskey. There is only one room on the fourth floor, which has eight windows, with panes of rainbow colors.

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(1) Miss Kate Markham Power, Jackson,Miss.

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(1) Miss Kate Martin, Jackson, Miss.

Surrounding the room is an open walk protected by iron balustrades.

This lovely old home, which is still in good repair, is surrounded by tall cedars with two magnolia trees at the front, one on each side of the walk. This concrete walk is forty-five feet long, having five steps at the gate and four at the house.

Dr. Cowles Meade Vaiden died February 6, 1870, and the older residents of Vaiden will long remember the day he was buried. A horse belonging to Joe Colmery, hitched in front of Rev. T. L. Haman's home near the cemetery, was stolen. Mrs. Haman, who was at home, saw the man get the horse and gave the alarm; when he refused to halt at her order, she sent a message to the cemetery. The casket was being lowered into the grave, and the resulting confusion caused delay in the rites. Several men left the cemetery to overtake the thief. He was caught near West, Mississippi, and taken to the Vaiden jail. When tried, he gave as his reason for stealing the horse, a hungry family that had to be fed. He hoped to sell the horse to buy food. He was not convicted.

Dr. Vaiden bought his monument long before his death. It was made of Italian marble, and the ship that brought it to America went down in a storm off the East Coast and was later salvaged. The monument cost $10,000 and is one of the most imposing monuments in this whole country.

After the death of Dr. Vaiden the stepson, Cowles Meade Vaiden, inherited the property and later sold it to the late Will Dockery, of Dockery, Mississippi, for $24,000. Mr. Dockery in turn sold it to a Mr. Wilkerson, who sold it to Mr. Boswick for $125,000. In default of payment the property went back to Mr. Wilkerson, who then sold it to the present owner, Roger Afts C. Jones, of Selma, Alabama. (1)

George Moreland wrote the following concerning the Vaiden home nad its first owner.

"It was in 1837 that Cowles Meade Vaiden removed from his native home in Charles City County, Virginia, to Mississippi and settled some miles east of Shongalo. This distinguished Mississippian bore the name of Cowles

(1) Residents of Vaiden, Miss.; and Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

Meade, erstwhile secretary of Mississippi Territory and acting governor at the time when Aaron Burr was captured near Natchez. The fact that he bore this distinguished statesman's name is interesting.

"The mother of Cowles Meade Vaiden was Miss Sallie Cowles, a Virginian, and a cousin of Cowles Meade. It is said that in her girlhood Cowles Meade loved and wooed her. Although she loved him, because he was her cousin she declined to marry him. Then Meade exclaimed, "Virginia cannot contain this girl that I love and myself also." So he removed to Mississippi to later attain fame.

"After beautiful and accomplished Sallie Cowles married Vaiden and her son was born in 1812 he was given the name of Cowles Meade, the cousin whom his mother loved but declined to wed because of the blood-relationship.

"Soon after settling in Carroll County, in 1837, Cowles Meade Vaiden began the construction of his beautiful country home, called Prairie Mont. A man of great wealth, he spared no expense to make this palatial manor-house second to none in Mississippi for completeness. All his furniture was imported from abroad. The mantels in all the rooms were made of finest Italian marble in Italy. The frescoes on the walls and ceilings were executed by a famous artist brought up for the purpose from New Orleans.

"After its completion Prairie Mont became famous for the hospitality dispensed within its walls. Distinguished guests from all parts of the country were entertained in its spacious halls. Cowles Meade Vaiden became one of the wealthiest and one of the most popular citizens of Mississippi. In addition to his home at Prairie Mont he owned extensive lands in other parts of Mississippi." (1)

THE WALNUTS is located about one-fourth mile out from North Carrollton on the old Carrollton-Grenada road and not very far from Cotesworth. Sallie Sanders Cothran, wife of Judge William Cothran, had this home built about 1875. It is thought that the land was bought from a man by the name of McIntyre. The builder of the home also built the courthouse at Carrollton. His name is unknown.

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(1) George Moreland, Memphis, Tenn.



C. G. RAY HOME, CARROLLTON

The Walnuts was so named because of the number of fine walnut trees growing on the land. Up until a few years ago, two immense walnut trees stood on each side of the front gate (the public road used to be directly in front of the house).

This is a two-story house with large rooms, a black walnut stairway, and long arched window above to give light. There are three balconies upstairs opening from bedrooms and hall. The downstairs bedrooms open onto balconies also. A long porch runs the entire length of the house at the back and a screened latticed porch connects the brick kitchen with the rest of the house. There was an office in the back yard where the boys stayed or slept.

To carry out the motif, the house was furnished in black walnut throughout. Brussels carpets covered with a design of red roses formed an harmonious background for the old-fashioned white plastered walls and high ceilings and the cut-glass chandeliers with their fringes of many colored glass prisms.

The Walnuts, in earlier days, was truly a lovely place where the young people liked to congregate. The dances, given in the old-fashioned double-parlors with refreshments served in the hall upstairs,will long be remembered.

Mrs. Cothran's flower garden, filled with rare and beautiful plants, attracted visitors for miles around, and the lawn was dotted with white and purple daisies that extended to the banks of the little stream in the meadow where the Sanders children went in bathing.

After Judge Cothran's death, Mrs. Cothran gave the place to Dr. John Wilton Sanders, Jr. All of his children were born and reared here and two of his boys, Wilton and Cothran (Cot) Sanders, North Carrollton, Mississippi, own the place. (1)

The BOB REDDITT PLACE is the oldest home around Teoc. This place was bought in 1834 from a Mr. Vick who owned, at that time, most of the land at Teoc.

This house, which is 104 years old, is a solid log house, not sealed, but daubed with mud. The rooms have recently been papered. In recent years two rooms

(1) Letter from Mrs. Lane Moss, daughter of Dr. J. W. Sanders.

have been added to the upstairs.

The house which sits up on a high bluff called "Lovers Leap" is at present (1938) in good condition and is owned by Miss Dinksie Redditt and Joe Redditt. Since this home was purchased in 1834 it has been owned by some member of the Redditt family. (1)

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The McKASKILL HOME, three miles west of Vaiden, was built in 1832 for John McKaskill and his wife, Mary Ann McEachern. The logs used in building the home were all hewn by hand and made into lumber by slaves. A broadax used in hewing the logs is still in the posession of a grandson of the McKaskills.

This old home stands just as it was first built one hundred and six years ago, and it is still in good repair.

The McKaskills, native of South Carolina, traveled in a covered wagon from South Carolina to Cumberland Gap. There they made a raft and towed their belongings down the Cumberland and Mississippi River to Port Gibson, then continued their journey in a covered wagon into section twenty, three miles west of the town of Vaiden where they built their home.

The first county election after the election of the county commissioners was held in this home, the ballot box being a large sugar bowl now owned by the McKaskills' grandson who possesses the broadax. He also has an Indian tomahawk that was found while clearing land on this place, and he is the owner of this old home. (2)

The old LEWIS HERRING HOME, about two miles northwest of Vaiden, was settled by Lewis Herring in 1839. The house still stands just as it was built and is in fair repair. It is now (1937) owned by John Simpson. (3)

The Dr. ARMISTEAD HOME in Vaiden was built in or about 1833 by James Eades and an Englishman by the name of Hudson. This two-story house consists of seven rooms and two hallways. The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Canon. (4)

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(1) Mrs. S. L. Ball, Carrollton, Miss. Rt. 2.
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Will Pritchard, Vaiden, Miss.
(4) Lawrence Eades, Vaiden, Miss.



FORREST HOME, CARROLLTON
Built about 1820 by Marmaduke Kimbrough, Jr. Was purchased in 1848 by Judge Richard Nelson. It is said to be the first two-story house on the Chocchuma Road between Holly Springs and Vicksburg.

The PIERSON MONEY HOME stood on the banks of Big Sandy Creek. Pierson Money was the father of Senator H. D. Money.

Pierson Money and a Mr. Williams came to this county at the same time in the early 1830's. Mr. Williams bought land just east of town across the small branch which is the corporate limit of the town, and Pierson Money located on Big Sandy Creek just within the corporate limit of Carrollton on the north. On one occasion E. Z. White was employed to do some repair work on the Money house, and he found that the sleepers and timber under the house were split, not sawed, and some of the sleepers had the bark of the tree from which they were cut still on them. (1) The home was torn down a short while ago.

BENNETT HOME, Vaiden, was the first house built here. It was built in 1832 by James Eades in the shape of the letter "L" and was used as a hotel, called inns in those days. Mr. Eades sold this house to Mr. Henry Blackmore, who in turn sold to Mr. Charlie Bennett. A few years ago Mr. Bennett had the house remodeled; however, the main body of the home is still standing. (2)

FOREST HOME was built about 1820 by Marmaduke Kimbrough, Jr., on the public road one-half mile south of the town of Carrollton. Judge Richard Nelson and family of eight children came to Mississippi from Sparta, Tennessee, in 1846 and purchased Forest Home from Marmaduke Kimbrough. The property was once in the hands of a family by the name of Burton as shown by names on tombstones in a family graveyard just back of the residence. These stones bear dates of years 1836 and 1851.

This house is a two-story frame building, with upper and lower gallery extending entirely across the front. According to information by the late and estimable local historian, Mrs. Mollie Nelson Scott, whose father purchased this property from Judge Kimbrough in 1848, Forest Home was the first two-story house on the Chocchuma road between Holly Springs and Vicksburg. There are four rooms downstairs, with wide hall extending all the way through; folding doors are between the front and back hall. There are no doors to the front hall; it opens on the front gallery. The very narrow stairway leading from the back hall to the second floor is "banistered" from the lower floor for a little way up, then walled up on both sides; it was on these steps that William

(1) E. Z. White, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Lawrence Eades, Vaiden, Miss.

JOHN MONEY HOME, CARROLLTON



until 1866.

After Mrs. Money's death in September, 1904, the home was deeded to the youngest daughter, Ruby Turner Money. After her death in 1920, it was deeded to Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, of Columbus, Georgia, another daughter. In this home now is a wall-bracket made by J. C. Money's mother. A set of very old parlor-chairs are here too. At present time the house is occupied by the youngest son, John Clark Money. (1)

The old LONG HOUSE was bought from Mr. Vick in 1840 by Samuel B. Long, who passed away in 1858 and was the first to be buried in the Long burial-ground near his home. Mr. Long moved to Teoc from Holmes County. At that time he gave thirty acres of land to Lexington so they could build a town. Mr. Long gave each of his children, John T., Lorenzo, Sam, Jimmie, and Jane Elizabeth Long, a part of his estate, the latter being given the old home, a two-story, seven-room house, with a big open hall and a long front porch. The two large rooms downstairs are made of logs and sealed in and out, making a very thick door-facing. All the lumber in this house is hand-dressed, the mantels are hand-carved. This house is in a splendid state of preservation and is owned by the four sons of Jane E. Long who married A. F. Ball. (2)

THE OAKS, the ancestral home of the Liddells, is located in Carrollton near the J. Z. George Grammar School. This home was built by James Harris in 1854, the same year he built Malmaison. It is very typical of ante-bellum architecture. There were four large rooms downstairs, with a hall between, and an "ell" in the back of the house, consisting of two rooms, also two big rooms upstairs with a hall between. At the front are two white columns and a "portico;" an iron balcony is just above. The framework of this house is made throughout of 12X14 hand-hewn material and is pegged together. No nails were used except on the roof and for the weather-boarding. The floors are made of six-inch heart-pine plank and are still in perfect condition. The windows have nine panes in the lower sash and six in the top. In the home are seven sets of nine-foot double doors.

The Oaks was originally built for the widow of Dr. Keyes and was occupied by her for a very short time, then sold to Dr. W. W. Liddell, Sr. This was a number of years before the war. Dr. Liddell brought his father, James Liddell, and mother, Nancy Hemphill Liddell, to his new home.

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(1) John C. Money, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs.S. L. Ball, Carrollton, Miss.

After Dr. W. W. Liddell, Sr.'s, death, his son, Dr. W. W. Liddell, Jr., owned the home. The home is now owned and occupied by Mrs. L. A. Olson, the granddaughter of Dr. W. W. Liddell, Sr., and daughter of Dr. W. W. Liddell, Jr., late. (1)

During the War between the States Dr. W. W. Liddell, Sr., owned a place on the Berch Bayou. This property was west of Carrollton, therefore, closer to Greenwood than the Liddell's home in Carrollton, so when the Yankees began to lay siege to Fort Pemberton near Greenwood and the boom of the cannonading reached the ears of one of the trusted Liddell slaves, who was occupied at the time with his customary plowing, he became so alarmed and terrified lest the Yankees get him and his white folks that, in his mad haste to get the mule from the plow, he chewed the ropes into instead of untying them, jumped on the mule, and rode madly into Carrollton shouting at the top of his voice, "The Yankees are here, the Yankees are going to get us."

Dr. W. W. Liddell, Sr., had a large family, but only five of the children lived to maturity. Only one is living today, Mrs. J. T. McCain, of Greenwood, Mississippi.

HELM HOUSE was built in 1874 and was the home of Colonel Helm and wife, Meady Eggleston Helm. They selected a lovely old home site that had been a taxable township lot since 1834. They purchased a small hill of seven acres, more or less, and under the able and skilled guidance of James Harris, an architect of unusual skill, Helm House was built. Colonel Helm did not intend that his home should be as pretentious as Malmaison, but he did build a lovely Dutch Colonial home. The front of this house has a wide front porch fifty-six feet in length, which touches on a wide brick walk running the whole length of the porch and also runs the full length of the yard to the front gate. Upon entering the wide spacious hall one is struck with the quietness and calm that has been imparted to this house by the surrounding trees, hills, and valleys. On each side of the hall are large and comfortable rooms; on the left are two rooms, first, the parlor with hand-carved woodwork and a large open fireplace, The mantel is hand-made and has a large built-in mirror that reaches to the ten-foot ceiling. There are four windows and two doors to this room. The windows have eighteen panes; windows are draped in heavy taffeta. The Aubousson carpet is green and rose medallion. Next to the parlor is the dining-room, with an open fireplace and hand-carved window crowns and mantel. Both the dining-room and parlor are furnished in early Colonial furniture, Next to the dining-room is a 12X14 butler's pantry, with a large built-in buffet cabinet. A door from this pantry leads into a screened porch,

(1) Mrs. L. A. Olson, Carrollton, Miss.



THE OAKS

The ancestral home of the Liddell's. Built by James Harris in 1854, the same year he built Malmaison.

under which is a large 365-barrell cistern. Off this enclosed 14x8 porch is a kitchen, breakfast room, and a 12x14 pantry. Underneath the kitchen is a large wine-cellar long since in disuse. On the right, upon entering the front hall are two suites of rooms 18x18, with open fireplaces and hand-carved French paneled windows. Each room has a dressing-room and bath. There is a screened sleeping-porch, 9x14, with an outlet of a door and steps leading to a side yard. Across the entire length at the back of the house is another 56-foot porch. At one end on the right of this porch is another room; directly opposite this is a room 18x17, dressing room, and bath. Underneath this 18x17 room is another room, used once as a bedroom. It has three windows which are level with the ground. A door leads into it, by which you descend five steps to enter this room. It also boasts of an open fireplace. The rear of this house is fifteen or more feet off the ground owing to the fact the house was built on a hill. The front rests on the brick walk and has no steps. At the back the steps are very steep and long; the yard has an upper and lower terrace and is very picturesque. Helm Home is furnished throughout with Colonial or early American and French Louis XV furniture. All woodwork was hand-made; only heart-timber was used in building this home. The wood-work was carved by Mrs. Helm's old and faithful ex-slave, Grantling, who was brought up from Wanalow, Mrs. Helm's plantation home ten miles from Lexington. Grantling was a skilled carpenter and was of much assistance to James N. Harris, the contractor.

Helm House has afforded much pleasure to the young people, who loved nothing better than to trip the light fantastic toe to rhythmic music till the wee small hours of dawn in the spacious hall.

Antiques now in this home are a Dutch dresser, 1700 period; wig stand and writing-desk, date unknown; sewing cabinet of 1800, before the days of sewing-machines; portrait of George Washington painted in 1845; three pieces of French furniture, Louis XV style, which belonged to Mrs. Charlotte Gray Kimbrough; French armor acquired in 1854; and a cherry sewing-table that has been used by six generations. (1)

Mrs. W. H. Neill, North Carrollton, wrote the following poem, which was inspired by the road that winds around the hill on which Helm House is situated.

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(1) Mrs. O. K. Gee, Carrollton, Miss.; and Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

"My Road

"My house stands high on the crest of a hill,
With a winding road below,
And I often watch as they hasten by,
The wayfarers, come and go.

"In the early morn, hies the man of toil
With his tools and dinner-pail
Sturdy and strong and his ruddy cheeks
Betoken him hearty and hale.

"Children troop by, on the way to school
With merry laughter, and gay,
Oh! Youth how I envy your carefree days,
That are fleeting so swiftly away!

"From hillside and glen, from hamlet and town
The travellers hurry along,
Over my rugged, my winding road
With clatter and clamor strong.

Mrs. W. H. Neill
North Carrollton, Miss." (1)

VASSAR HOME, as it has long been known in this vicinity, was owned and occupied by Colonel Daniel R. Russell a number of years before the War between the States. Colonel Russell was one of the most prominent men in Carroll County, well known for his military exploits during the Mexican War and the War between the States and, later, during the Days of Reconstruction, as one of our most eminent lawyers (see chap. I, Formation).

The house was a one-story frame building, painted white and was a lovely picture, framed by the evergreen of many cedars. A wide brick walk led from the front gate to the front veranda. On this veranda there were two spacious rooms on each side of the wide hall. An ell extended back, with three rooms opening on a wide back gallery.

In the front and side yards grew beautiful flowers - roses and other flowering plants. On each side of the walk

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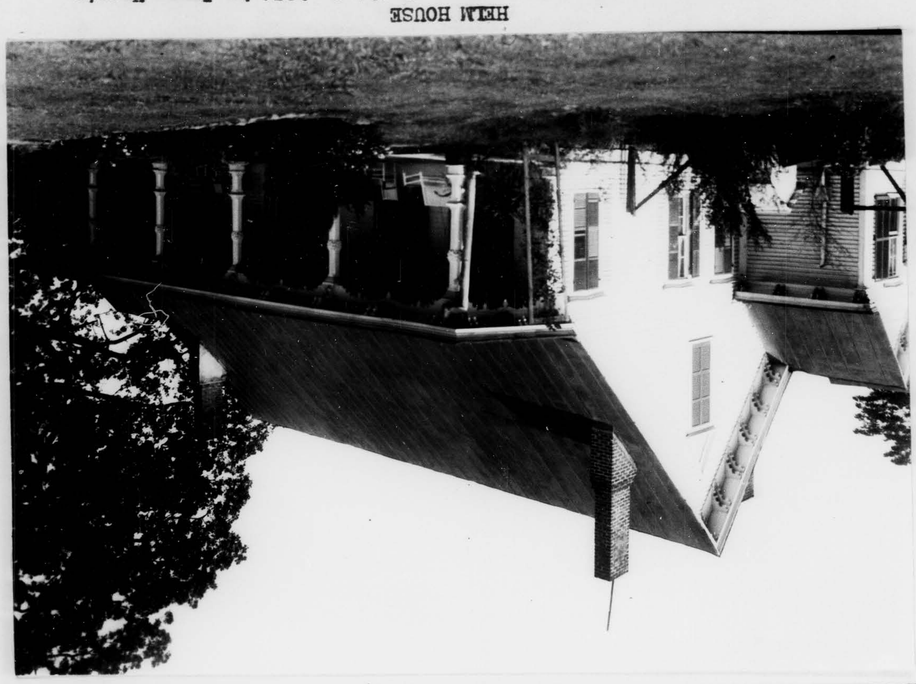
(1) Mrs. W. H. Neill, North Carrollton, Miss.



HELM HOUSE
Home of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Gee. Built in 1874 by James Harris.

leading from the front gate to the house were many ferns, geraniums, and annuals. The flower pit held lovely plants during the winter months.

There was an ornamental picket fence, also white, encircling three sides of the yard. The carriage drive, with its border of cedars, extended all around one side of the premises to the carriage house.

This property was deeded to Mrs. Russell as a wedding-present by her father, Colonel William Booth.

There was always charm and distinction about this place, which was situated on a cedar-crowned eminence overlooking the town of Carrollton, and many years after the death of Dr. Vassar (1898) this place was well kept, but, like many of the historic homes of the county, the Vassar home reached a state of delapidation and was tenanted by negroes before it burned in 1936. (1)

The SHAW HOME was built in 1851 by James Collins. The architects were Green and John Jenkins. It was called The Highland. Phillip Walker Hemphill bought this place in 1858. It was for many years the home of the late P. W. Shaw. In this home is a table and a chest of drawers that were made at this place by a special cabinet-maker in 1825 or 1830. Mr. Shaw also had in his posession a walnut letter-box and a wardrobe more than a hundred years old. (2)

CAPTAIN TOM KENNEDY HOME, two miles northwest of Vaiden, was settled by his father, Benjamin Kennedy, in 1836. The house is a two-story structure and is in good repair. The servants' house, which was built the same year as the home, still stands in fair repair. The Kennedy home is owned and inhabited by Captain Kennedy's youngest son, W. P. Kennedy. (3)

The BILLUPS HOME, which is located northwest of Carrollton, is a most pretentious home and is modern in every way. The grounds are spacious and were landscaped by a professional.

Another new and strictly modern place is MRS. LELA WILLIAMS McCARTY'S HOME. This is a most attractive brick bungalow and is situated on her plantation about a mile east of the Humphrey Highway. The grounds are unusually pretty and were also landscaped by a professional.

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(1) Mrs. Ella Vassar Somerville, Oxford, Miss.;
Mrs. Nellie B. Alston, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Tom Kennedy, Vaiden, Miss.

DR. WILLIAM STANSBURY'S HOME is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ray, Carrollton. Dr. Stansbury was a native of South Carolina who owned considerable property in Carrollton, which he bequeathed to the Episcopal church and Evergreen Cemetery. (1)

SHIRLEY HOUSE, which is located just back of the Carrollton Baptist Church, was one of the first houses built in the town.

The HERRING HOME, opposite the J. Z. George Grammar School, was the home of Absalom G. Herring, the first sheriff of Carroll County.

Antiques

J. B. King, Vaiden, owns a drop-leaf table upon which Governor Stone at one time wrote out his orders.

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In the home of Walter Applewhite, Vaiden, are a bed and wardrobe that were brought to Vaiden in 1832 from Scotland by his great-great-great-grandmother. He also owns a razor that an ancestor of his used more than one hundred years ago.

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L. S. Pat Hemphill, of Valley Hill, has an old mahogany cradle that has been used for more than seven generations. It was first used for Rev. Layton Parks, the first rector of Trinity Church in New York City. (2)

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Mrs. O. J. Duncan owns a very old table and cake plate that did belong to her mother, Mrs. Frances Money Hughes. (3)

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Mrs. Kit Gillespie has a bookcase of solid mahogany that is very antique. Her daughter, Mrs. Percy Bryan, has a hair wreath made over four generations ago.

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There is a small three-legged pot about ten inches in diameter in the T. J. Fox home. Mrs. Fox said, "This pot was brought by my ancestors from South Carolina. It is considered to be very old."

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In the Smith Turner home is a tall floor-clock which was brought here from Germany. There is also an old bookcase in this home that hand-made many years ago.

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Miss Hattie Price prizes very highly a picture that was handpainted in 1875 by a friend for her mother. In the Price home is a sewing-table that is eighty-six years old that belonged to Martha Ann Price, wife of Sylvester Price. Miss Price also has a piano bought before the War between the States.

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(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Pat Hemphill, Greenwood, Miss.
(3) Mrs. O. J. Duncan, Carrollton, Miss.



P. W. SHAW HOME

Built in 1851 by James Collins. It was then known as "The Highland."

Refrences

Alston, Mrs. Nellie B.	Carrollton, Miss.
Ball, Mrs. S. L.	Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.
Duncan, Mrs. O. J.	Carrollton, Miss.
Eades, Lawrence	Vaiden, Miss.
Gee, Mrs. O. K.	Carrollton, Miss.
Hemphill, Mrs. Pat	Greenwood, Miss.
Kennedy, Tom	Vaiden, Miss.
Money, John C.	Carrollton, Miss.
Montgomery, Mrs. Andrew	Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.
Moreland, George	Memphis, Tenn.
Neill, Mrs. W. H.	North Carrollton, Miss.
Olson, Mrs. L. A.	Carrollton, Miss.
Power, Kate M.	Jackson, Miss.
Pritchard, Will	Vaiden, Miss.
Ray, Henry	Carrollton, Miss.
Residents of Vaiden, Miss.	
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton, Miss.
Somerville, Mrs. Ella	Oxford, Miss.
White, E. Z.	Carrollton, Miss.

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S. P. ARMSTRONG HOME, VAIDEN

Built in 1897-98 by J. M. Armstrong.



FRED ATTNEAVE HOME,
Black Hawk, Miss.

Chapter VII

WARS

MEXICAN WAR

In 1846, after the annexation of Texas to the United States, disputes about the boundaries of the new state arose. The United States declared war against Mexico, and a call was issued for volunteers, which was responded to with great enthusiasm in Mississippi. In Carroll County, on Tuesday, May 19, 1846, a mass meeting was called for volunteers, and about two hundred of the people of Carroll assembled at the courthouse to respond to the proclamation of the commander in chief.

Captain John A. Binford was called to the chair, and G. W. Ramsey was requested to act as secretary.

In answer to calls of the meeting, eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Rev. A. S. Bayley, General I. J. Whitmore, Colonel S. D. Howard, and Colonel C. P. Shepherd.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

First, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to enroll the names of all who voluntarily offer their services to the United States in the war with Mexico.

Second, that the chair appoint a committee of three to solicit and receive contributions for the purpose of providing and equipping the volunteers.

General Whitmore, Captain Long, and Colonel Shepherd were appointed a committee under the first resolution; and Samuel Hart, F. L. Herring, and F. C. Jones, under the second resolution.

Lists were then opened by the committees, fifty-five enrolled as volunteers, and about $600 was subscribed toward the equipment and outfit of the company.

Carroll County Volunteer Company

One regiment of troops was called for from the State, but more than enough companies were tendered to form two regiments. In organizing the First Mississippi Regiment, Company D was was taken from Carroll County and called Carroll County Volunteers. This company that was formed numbered more than the complement required and was fully organized. Its members were mostly from Carrollton and immediate vicinity. In addition to this company, one was formed at Middleton, Greenwood, and Black Hawk, making four companies in the county. The Carroll Guards at Middleton were completely organized by June, 1846, and were then waiting for marching orders, ready to go whenever necessity might require.

Carroll County was anxious that some county, preferably Hinds, join them in furnishing a regiment, as it was said that Carroll and Hinds were both heroes at New Orleans; and surely a Hinds and Carroll regiment would bring no discredit on their names in a Mexican campaign. (1)

The following quote is taken from the Mississippi Democrat, issued in Carroll County June 10, 1846:

"Carroll County Volunteers: This fine corps having been accepted for immediate service under the requisition for ten companies from this State, took up the line of march of Friday morning last and embarked the same evening on board the Wave, for the rendevous of Vicksburg, where they arrived probably on Saturday evening.

"Nothing that we could say would add to the estimation in which these patriotic men are held by their fellow-citizens. Actuated by no other feeling than devotion to their country, they leave their country, they leave their families, friends, and pursuits, at the first intimation that their services are needed; severing the living chain which binds them to their homes, whose every link is a warm heart beating in sympathy with them, to go wherever duty calls. The pride of many a fond family is in the ranks of the company." (2)

The excellent company, Carroll Volunteers, was under the command of Captain B. D. Howard. They reported to Vicksburg to be mustered into the service of the United States. Before the steamer reached the wharf, a large number of citizens assembled there and welcomed them with loud and oft repeated cheers. The Yazoo Democrat stated that they all

(1) Mississippi Democrat, May 27, 1846
(2) Ibid.,June 17, 1847

seemed to be in high spirits and full of military ardor, that they had never seen a finer looking set of men, and their appearance indicated that they would render a good account of themselves on their return from the theatre of war. (1)

As was predicted, there was a violent struggle among the different volunteer companies of the State to get into the regiment that was to be raised. Twenty-five companies tendered themselves, and the call, limiting the companies required to ten, greatly disappointed a large number. The companies had been induced to put themselves to great trouble and expense under promise of being received and were rejected for no good reason. Some were instructed to have sixty-four men, some eighty; and amid all this confusion and contradiction, the very best companies of the State disbanded in disgust. (2)

,The weekly Natchez Courier of July 14, 1846, says: "The steamboats Cora, down Saturday night, and the Talma, down yesterday, took the entire Mississippi Regiment to New Orleans. Lt. Col. A. K. McClung, commanding." (3)

July 29, 1846, it was reported that the Carroll Volunteers were well except Mr. Durdin and Mr. Doyle.

The Mississippi regiment left New Orleans for the Rio Grande. The New Orleans Jeffersonian of July 23, 1846, says:

"Lieut. Col. McClung, the accomplished and efficient officer second in command of the Mississippi regiment with the three companies commanded by Captains Downing, Delay, and Taylor, embarked on board the steamer New York, yesterday morning and sailed at halfpast 11 o'clock. The companies commanded by Captains Howard, Rogers, Sharpe, and McManus, under command of Major Bradford, an experienced officer who has seen service in Florida embarked on board the steamer Massachusetts and were to sail last evening. Today the remaining companies commanded by Captain Cooper, Crump, and Wills, with Col. Davis, will leave on board the steamship Alabama." (4)

It was learned from a letter received in Carrollton from one of the Carroll Volunteers, dated July 30 at the Brazos Island, that Colonel Davis' regiment arrived there on July 28 and would not leave under four or five days. There were several regiments on the island, and one regiment left each day. The Carroll Volunteers were well except Samuel Young, who was dangerously ill. They were

(1) Mississippi Democrat, June 17, 1846
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid., July 22, 1846
(4) New Orleans Jeffersonian, July 23, 1846

expecting to get off to Camargo at a very early date, but only a part of the regiment had gotten off by September.

A letter published in the Whig from Captain Breath, written at Camargo, stated that the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments performed wonders during their three days' engagement there, and their loss was great. He also wrote that the men "marched in more gallant style under a galling fire than they ever did on drill parade."

The Mississippi regiment was stationed in August at the mouth of the Rio Grande. There was quite a bit of sickness there. Returned volunteers stated that three hundred had been discharged from the Mississippi regiment for sickness, and that in every company there had been two or three burials since their arrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande. M. C. Wellons, of the Carroll Volunteers, was among the ones discharged due to sickness. He left camp August 28, and, on reaching Carrollton, reported that Captain Howard was very sick when he left. Mr. Wellons was very feeble when he reached home. (1)

The Mississippi Democrat of September 9 reported that ten of the Carroll County Volunteers had been discharged because of sickness and had reached home after leaving camp at the mouth of the Rio Grande on August 15. S. A. Young and Mr. Durdin were still seriously ill. (2)

In a November, 1846, issue of the Mississippi Democrat, the following men of the Mississippi regiment, Carroll Volunteers, were reported killed and wounded: Dr. George W. Ramsey, killed; A Cobb, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant L. T. Howard, George Willis, W. Huffman, and Jones, severely wounded; Sergeant Hollingsworth, William Orr, D. E. Love, wounded slightly.

Messrs. David R. Doyle, Jacob T. Young, J. D. M. Gage, James B. Heath, and J. C. Benthall, of the Carroll Volunteers, returned to their homes in November, 1846, having been discharged on account of sickness. Some of the gentlemen left camp near Montgomery on November 16. They reported that the wounded of the Carroll company were doing well and that the health of the men was improving.

They also brought the sad news of the death of Caesar L. Nixon, a member of the company, who died at Cerrabro. He was one of the most worthy and promising young men in the community, universally esteemed and beloved; and the announcement of his untimely death cast an unusual gloom over the village of Carrollton. (3)

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Sept. 9, 1846
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid., Nov. 11, 1846

Captain B. D. Howard also came home about this time. He was improving in health and expected to start on his return to join the company in a very short while. He returned in December, 1846, and was still in bad health.

A letter received from Leon Trousdale, of the Carroll Volunteers, dated at Monterey November 23, 1846, stated that the health of the company was better than at any time since they entered the service.

A. G. Rowe, Lieutenant Kyle, and Albert Young, of the Carroll Volunteers, left Monterey December 10, 1846 for Carrollton. Their regiment was to have left Monterey for Victoria within a few days.

An issue of the Lexington Advertiser of January, 1847, announced the death at Monterey of F. E. Beall, of the Carroll Volunteers.

J. M. Ramsey returned to Carrollton in January, 1847, having left Monterey on December 20, 1846. The regiment had then gone to Victoria. At this time the Carroll Volunteers only had thirty-five members left, the regiment, a little over three hundred.

It was reported that Colonel McClung, of Mississippi, would not recover from the wound that he received at the Battle of Monterey. He had gotten upon the breastworks, was waving his hat, and was in the act of giving three cheers when a ball struck him. (1)

At Beuna Vista February 22 and 23, 1847, great honors awaited the First Mississippi Regiment. For three days the army of General Santa Anna, numbering twenty thousand men, fought fiercely the smaller force of General Taylor, but they at last routed the Mexicans from the field in disgraceful flight. It has been said that the commanding general remarked that the First Mississippi Regiment was whipped three times during that battle but never knew it.

The following article appeared in the Mississippi Democrat April, 1847:

"RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS

"The remnant of the gallant regiment of Mississippi riflemen, the pride and boast of the State, will be disbanded at Vicksburg about the 1st of June. We have been requested to suggest that a county meeting be held at this

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Jan. 27, 1847

place to make arrangements to welcome home the Carroll Company by a public dinner, address, etc. All will join in a Public Demonstration to our chivalrous fellow-citizens, the Heroes of the war." (1)

Second Mississippi Regiment

A second regiment of Mississippians was organized and ordered to Mexico. A number of young men from Carroll County assisted in organizing a company which has been credited to Choctaw County. The captain of the company was Phillip F. Liddell. This regiment did not meet the enemy upon any field of battle, but for efficiency of service, whenever called, they manifested great zeal, promptness, and readiness.

The Mississippi Democrat had this to say:

"The Choctaw Volunteers were the guests of our village on Tuesday night last, and proceeded to the river next morning. They were a fine looking body of men, and although entirely unrestrained, all remarked upon their quiet and genteel deportment while among us. They go impelled by a noble patriotism to serve the country and win the honors of war. The character of our state for chivalry and for deeds of daring may be safely entrusted to their keeping. We wish them a brilliant campaign and a safe return to their homes and friends..... Our county has a strong representation in the Company." (2)

Letters from the Carroll Volunteers

The following letters were written by several members of the Carroll Volunteers to the editor of the local paper, The Mississippi Democrat:

"Barracks, Vicksburg, June 7, 1846

"We left Greenwood at 7 o'clock on the evening of our departure from Carrollton, and arrived at this city at half-past 3, P. M. yesterday--making the trip, allowing two hours for detention, in 18½ hours. Our men were treated like brothers by Captain Richardson, of the Wave. Our passage down the river was hailed by one continued outburst of enthusiasm and encouragement. We met with an enthusiastic reception, and were, immediately after our arrival, mustered into service by General Duffield, the officer designated by the Governor. The free spirits of our independent-minded men (quondam sovereigns), did not submit to the rigid

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Apr. 18, 1847
(2) Ibid., Jan. 6, 1846

authority of the military establishment, without some suppressed, good-natured repining at their temporary deprivation of civil privileges. Yet, it was only for a moment. They remembered that it was a voluntary sacrifice on their part, and exhibited a prime characteristic of the American citizen--a readiness and facility to throw off the sovereign, and assume voluntarily the subordinate, for the good of the country.

"I am in great haste this morning. We have been constantly engaged, since our arrival here, in making camp preparations. I must not forget to mention that our barracks are tolerably comfortable, but we will this evening be marched to the encampment near town, to remain during our stay here.

T." (1)

"Camp Independence
Vicksburg, June 11, 1846

"We are all safely quartered in camp, and notwithstanding the great anxiety manifested by volunteer companies throughout the State, there have been but six companies mustered into service. This delay has been caused by the Commander in chief of the State saying that those who arrived at the place of rendezvous first should be received. Those who live at greatest distance from the capital naturally expected others to be in before them, and did not wish to incur the expense, and lose the time, of marching to the place, and then being refused. It is, however, believed that the Regiment will be full in two or three days; we then expect to receive marching orders, but for what point I am unable to learn. I seldom leave camp, and am ignorant of the news of the day; but should anything of moment occur, will hasten to write to you.

D." (2)

"Camp Independence, June 26, 1846

"Dear Jones:

"We are at Camp Independence near Vicksburg waiting to be sent to Texas. Should have been sent long ago, but for the utter stupidity of those in charge.

"Jefferson Davis is our Colonel; A. K. McClung, Lieut. Colonel, and A. B. Bradford, Major, excellent selections. We have been remarkably healthy in camp when we

(1) Mississippi Democrat, June 17, 1846
(2) Ibid.

consider the sudden change in mode of living, climate, water, etc. There has been one death in our regiment, in LaFayette County. Our situation here is much more agreeable than in the city. Our camp is in a pleasant grove, with luxurious long moss drapery, and on a level plain, and our quarters are as comfortable as can be made. I took a ride through the country Sunday with Reverend Mr. N., of Clinton, and beheld the glories of the Walnut Hills. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the magnolia groves in full bloom, in all richness and romance. The tattoo for 'lights out' is now beating, and I must yield to the inflexibility of martial usage. Truly, L. T." (1)

"Camp Independence

"Here we are stranded on Walnut Hills and everyone of us idle and listless--waiting for some turn in the tide to bear us on to fortune. Colonel Croghan of the U. S. Army, with whose name and gallant exploits are associated our earliest recollection, arrived here on the 27th and inspected our Regiment yesterday. The old soldier looks hale and bears himself soldierly. He comes in advance of General Wood who (it is stated) will be here in a few days. I trust he will move us. Very truly, L. T." (2)

"Camp Independence, July 2

"Dear Jones:

"Not a word of news; still in camp; no probability of leaving it. We have been inspected by General Croghan of U. S. Army. He thinks Wood will be here in 10 or 15 days, with orders to march. Our imprisonment in this unhealthy place has been caused by the stupidity of our functionaires. Other States have sent their men to active war. We are here subject to sickness and death. There is not a company in Camp but has from 10 to 20 on the sick list. One from Marshall Guards died last night; no accommodation at all for the sick--they lie on straw, eat pickled pork--or go elsewhere and pay their own expenses. General Wood sent Croghan here to muster us into service, although that had been done, and they had neglected to inform Wood. This deserves the lasting contempt of every soldier. Yours, D." (3)

Camp Independence, Julu 8, 1846

"Dear Jones:

"In less than five days this regiment will embark

(1) Mississippi Democrat, June 26, 1846
(2) Mississippi Democrat
(3) Ibid., July, 1846

for the seat of war. This news was received by Lieut. Col. McClung yesterday afternoon, and the men made the welkin ring with shouts of joy. General Wood is at Memphis, will be here next with our rations of dimes. So much cheered are we with getting off that we have no murmur in our hearts now (as we are prone to it at the conduct of our rulers). I feel half-inclined to retract all I have said. The ever glorious Fourth was duly honored here, a drizzly day." (1)

"Volunteer Barracks, New Orleans, July 18, 1846

"We left Camp Independence, embarked at Vicksburg evening of the 12th on the steamer Talma, with the Wilkinson and Vicksburg Volunteers; arrived here at eight Tuesday Morning. Weather fine all the way, until just as we approached this place, when a tropic or semi-tropic gale came blowing against us and retarded our progress. From that illfated hour to this we have had nothing but dull, muddy, sunless sky--here and there a shower for variety. We have camped on the battleground, the hallowed and ever honored plain of Chalmette, with no opportunity to absorb any of the glory that circles it--the space about our camp literally covered in water, and several inches deep in the tents. Our men are bearing this, as they have borne every other ill, proving themselves every inch a soldier; by enjoying wading until bedtime, and retire to their beds, their rail beds that raise them above the water--sleep soundly until daybreak; I stood guard till 12--post of honor, and slept as well as I ever did--Mirabile dictu-- (our mothers would think). All in fine health and spirits except Mr. J. D., who is ill in the city. Mr. D. R. D. Middleton is ill.

"Later: We now have comfortable barracks, about two miles from New Orleans, and are better satisfied. Col. Jefferson Davis arrived yesterday and has command of the regiment. I have not seen him, but am told he looks well. By his exertions and influence at Washington, he has converted the Regiment into a rifle corps; the rifles will be patient percussion-bayonet species, superior and formidable--combining the advantages of musket and rifle. Latest news from Rio Grande gives us hope of joining Gen. Taylor before the engagement at Monterey. The Rio is full, and inundation is apprehended and movements of the army completely suspended. We move from here in four days. Transports to Brass, Santiago, are ready when the regiment can be accoutered properly. Yours truly, L. T." (2)

(1) Mississippi Democrat, July, 1846
(2) Ibid.

"FROM THE VOLUNTEERS OPPOSITE CAMARGO MEXICO, SEPT. 6, 1846

"We left the mouth of the Rio Grande August 26; arrived here on the 3rd on the steamer Colonel Cross; Lieut. Colonel McClung commanded our division of the regiment; we had the Tombigbee Volunteers, Marshall Guards, and 20 of the LaFayette Company with us; on the 28th, left Captain Howard and six of our men sick at Matamoras--Hall, McCoy, McLendon, Colburn, Carr, and Johnson. On the evening of the 28th, a wheel break detained us until the 30th, and just as we were starting the 'Rough and Ready' passed us, broke our rudder and detained us several hours. On the 31st we left one of the Marshall Guards at a woodyard on the Mexico side, and McClung refused to have the boat land for him to get aboard. Fortunately, another boat landed at the same place the next day, and he came on her. These were the only damages on the trip, but we were treated like slaves all the way. When the boat landed, McClung had a guard placed to prevent our getting off the boat, and permitted officers' servants to go beyond the guard and buy as much milk, chickens, jerked beef, bread, etc., as they wished; and allowed the Mexicans to pass within the lines and sell all the provisions, etc. Besides this, we had a guard placed at the entrance to the cabin and no privates and non-commissioned officers permitted to enter unless passed by a commissioned officer. The sick were placed at the cabin under an awning and subjected to grievous inconveniences. Some of them were very weak and unable to walk without assistance, still they were treated with the same neglect and severity. At Reynosa the boys were resolved to pass the guard and get something palatable for their sick friends; and they did, but had to return without accomplishing the laudable designs on account of a stream of deep water which separated us from the town on this occasion. McClung came running out with his hands on his pistol swearing he would shoot the first who attempted to pass the gaurd. He is the most harsh old man I ever saw. It is an unusual sight for an American to see young ladies bathing. The first day our arrival I saw three bathing in a complete state of nudity in full view of the whole regiment.

"We have received orders to march at five tomorrow morning with a Tennessee Regiment by way of Seralvo. General Taylor is here. He is commanding our brigade. Our regiment is considerably reduced--numbering no more than fifty men--able to pack their guns and knapsacks. N" (1)

(1) Mississippi Democrat, 1846

This is a letter to Dr. Glass from Lieutenant D. R. Russell, who commanded the Carroll Volunteers at the storming of Monterey:

"Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846

"Dear Dr.:

"This day accomplishes the thing for which the Choctaw Volunteers left their homes, and they have a National Salute from the Black Fort, which is proclaimed a victory, in the achievement of which the Mississippi Regiment figured conspicuously. Monterey has capitulated. After losing six forts, the enemy stacked their arms, yielded their public stores and evacuated the city on their parole, not to stop their line of march within 200 miles of Monterey. I had no time to particularize. I wish I had.

"Our regiment replenished, as we are about 450 in number, charged them and took the fort; taking two field-pieces and two mounted guns. Oh, God, it was a bloody day. I commanded the Company. Howard, we left at Matamoras sick. We lost in the charge Dr. G. W. Ramsey; A. Cobb was missing after the day's fight, and was found dead yesterday. The doctor received a four-pounder through a left hip. Two braver men I did not have; two more lamented men could not have fallen; the play opened on the 21st; we took the fort in 20 minutes, and proceeded to a second charge; the enemy evacuated. We were called from the field by General Quitman, but did not succeed in getting off, and our men were there many hours. The fight began at ten in the morning and lasted until night. There were several batteries on this side of the town, but that did not help us any. Next day, the 23, Colonel Davis called out from the fort a portion of the regiment; my company among others, for a sally of the town. This was an interesting sight. Every house a fort, and every shed fortified. We fought all day, and were about to camp for the night, but were again called off by the Brigadier-general; we crawled on the roofs of houses, and with the true rifles hurled the yellow scroundrels from the housetops when they rose to shoot. This morning, the 23rd, the fort was evacuated. I took 32 men into the field with me; the fact is that Ramsey and Cobb were mortally wounded. George Willis lost his right arm but is doing well; W. Huffman caught a musket-ball through the muscles of the right thigh; Jacob T. Young, Doyle, Burrell, Waggoner, Gray, and Erwin were in sick quarters; Lieut. Howard received a fleshwound on the 23rd from a musket-ball, just above the right knee, but is doing well; he will

receive no permanent injury, and will be well in ten days. The sick are getting well. A more gallant set of men than we have, God never chose to send to battle. My ambition was to lead them through the hottest and thickest of the fights; we have been at the heels of Davis since the fight opened. The Carroll boys have put their mark on Monterey; 200 Carroll Volunteers, in the second fight. Harrell, our orderly, was among the first on the walls of the fort, Beall at his side, and all the company at his heels. Davis is a gallant fellow.

Dan R. Russell

"The men of the Company whose names are not in the following list were left at Matamoras; 14 at Camargo and 9 at Cerralvo. All of this list were in the battle of the 21st. Those marked with a star were in the battle of the 23rd; the others are broken down, sick, etc. D.R.R.

*Lieut. Russell
*Lieut. Howard
*Lieut. Kyle
#W. C. Harrell
Hollingsworth
Lewis
Russell
*Winns
Cock
*Rowe
*Blake
Adair, F. M.
*Adair, J. G.
Applegate
*Beard
*Beall
Capshaw
Clark
Cabb
*Creamer
Davidson
*George
*Gunter
Huffman
*Jefferson
*Jones, H. W.
Jones, O.
Love
*McAllister
*Norman
Orr
Ramsey, G. W.
Ramsey, J. W.
*Reynolds
Strickland
*Summerville
Taylor, B. F.
*Trousdale
*Vance, J. D.
*Williamson
Williss
*Ewing" (1)

Public Meeting

The following notice appeared in the October 21, 1846, publication of the Mississippi Democrat:

"We are requested to give notice that a public meeting will be held at the courthouse on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, to express the general feeling of the

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Oct. 21, 1846

people at the late achievements of the army, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our fellow citizens who have died in the service of our common country." (1)

On October 28, 1846, this article was published in the Mississippi Democrat:

"Pursuant to a notice previously given, the patriotic citizens of Carrollton met at Carrollton on the 24th of October for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Ramsey and A. Cobb, volunteers who fell at the storming of Monterey. On motion of Major Cothran, Dr. William Ewing was called to the Chair, and J. K. Lee appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to draft resolutions of respect expressing the sentiments of the meeting: C. P. Shepherd, William Hemingway, Major Cothran, and General Whitmore. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bailey and Holt, of Middleton. After the resolutions were drafted, 'While amid National rejoicing and the outpouring of a nation's gratitude to our gallant army for the brilliant and decisive victory they have lately achieved at Monterey, it is with feelings of pain and regret that we are called upon to say a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Geo. W. Ramsey and Alpheus Cobb, two of our fellow citizens who have fallen in that glorious struggle.'

"Resolved, That we sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and also that it may be a solace in their grief to learn thay have fallen on a victorious field; and we lament the fact they are no longer with us. May the laurels of victory ever bloom fresh about their graves.

J. K. Lea, Secretary." (2)

Individual Records

Among the young men who returned, a number occupied enviable places of honor in after years.

Daniel R. Russell served the State as auditor of public accounts and, during the War between the States, command the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment.

L. T. Howard, a worthy citizen, served for a year as lieutenant in Company K, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, in the War between the States.

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Oct. 21, 1846
(2) Ibid., Oct. 28, 1846

Sergeant M. C. Wellons, a teacher, citizen, and soldier in the Twenty-eight Mississippi Cavalry, was later mayor of Carrollton and was held in high esteem.

Johathan Durdin lived many years, honored and respected for his many virtues.

John Cokeley, Sam Colburn, John Erwin, Sam Ferguson, Marion Hanks, T. Hands, Wells Harrell, J. B. Heath, D. W. Jefferson, William Lott, S. S. Monday, and Frank Pleasants were all splendid citizens who spent the greater part of their lives in helping their neighbors and friends to develop the resources of the county and to establish for it the character that it has ever borne for intelligence, refinement, and morals.

Those who won distinction were J. Z. George, James Somerville, Alfred Hudson, Leon Trousdale, and H. A. Reynolds. As citizens, as business men, and especially as soldiers of the South, they each deserve a place in the Hall of Fame. (1)

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

After the secession of the Southern States and formal declaration of war in the spring of 1861, Carroll County began organizing its troops. A good number of companies from the county took active part in this war although there never were any actual battles fought in the county. Resources were consumed by both armies, and Union camps were stationed here at various times during the war.

"The achievements of Mississippi soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia may be read in the story of every hard-fought field from Manassas to Appomattox. The dauntless devotion and courage of the gallant men from the 'Magnolia State' made possible the military fame of 'Stonewall' Jackson, James Longstreet, John B. Hood, William Barksdale, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Winfield S. Featherston, John M. Stone, and Carnot Posey. These immortal men were with Jackson in his great campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah. They led the advance in his rout of the Union Army at Chancellorsville. They held the entire force of the enemy at bay at Fredricksburg. At the 'Bloody Angle' of the Spottsylvania line, where the most terrible fighting of the war was done, they saved the day for Robert E. Lee. They were with Pickett at Gettysburg and with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. These heroic men deliberately went to certain death at the Crater and Fort Gregg. And, after the terrible

(1) Mississippi Democrat, 1846

days in the trenches at Petersburg, they marched with Lee to Appomattox and begged to the last to be led against the enemy. They fought and endured to the end, and when it was all over they returned to their homes and kept the pledge made at Appomatton." (1)

Fighting Units

CARROLL COUNTY RIFLES (Company K) of the Eleventh Mississippi Infantry Regiment was mustered into the State army at Carrollton, February 26, 1861, and was composed of young men from every neighborhood. They enlisted in Confederate service April 29, 1861. This company left Carrollton for Corinth, and the regiment was organized May 4, 1861. They left the train at Holly Springs and were royally entertained there. On reaching Corinth they were joined by several companies, especially the Second Mississippi Regiment. Together these companies formed the Eleventh Regiment and were sent to Lynchburg, Virginia. At Lynchburg on May 13, they were mustered into the provisional army for one year by Major Clay, and on the nineteenth they were ordered to Harper's Ferry, which was then a strong strategic point between Virginia and Maryland and near the line of Pennsylvania. Here they began the duties of a soldier. The inspector general reported from Harper's Ferry, May 23, that the Mississippians were clamoring for rifles in place of the old muskets they had. The Eleventh, he said, took pride in its appearance and was soldierly.

Corporal W. F. Hamilton, of Carrollton, had experience on outpost duty at Harper's Ferry that is interesting and worth recording. Corporal Hamilton, with a file of soldiers, was assigned a post on the main road leading to Fredericks, Maryland, from Harper's Ferry. The orders were strict and they were kept busy. Refugees were going to Virginia from Points in Maryland as southern sympathizers were being persecuted. Arrests were made, baggage searched, and no one was permitted to pass toward Washington. The guards were given considerable trouble. Among those desiring admission was a handsome young woman who claimed a home at Baltimore. She had a large-sized Saratoga trunk that was too heavy for two men to handle conveniently. Corporal W. F. Hamilton had to search it. His embarrassment was great, being only a beardless boy, but he asked her to assist him by unlocking the trunk. Garments after garments such as ladies wore were removed, when very soon he found brass buttons, uniforms, and caps of gray color, and everything matching the southern uniforms. He could only ask the reason why. They were for

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p 524

the First Baltimore Battalion, a small body of patriotic citizens of Maryland who had just come through the lines to join the southern army. She did not have to be guarded closely. During the afternoon another woman was halted; a glance convinced him that she was traveling in disguise. She was mounted on an ox-cart, furnished with a box which had pies, cakes, cooked meats, and bread for sale. The young woman, dressed rather plainly, wearing spectacles on her nose, and who could impersonate the rough mountain woman by manner and speech, was riding seated upon the box. She pretended to dislike being halted and questioned. She was told at once that she must go to headquarters. The corporal took a seat beside her and ordered the cart to be driven on. Great was his surprise when he reached the headquarters and found that he had as his prisoner, Belle Boyd, who was afterwards famous as a spy.

Later, the Eleventh Mississippi Infantry Regiment took part in the Battle of Seven Pines, with heavy losses to Company K, where its list of dead and wounded men was a long one. Again, on August 29 and 30, 1864, at Manassas, they met the enemy and were victorious. They followed Lee into Maryland and fought at Antietam, where Colonel Liddell was mortally wounded.

At Gettysburg, during the heaviest fighting, Captain Bird, of Company K, called out to his men, "Rally boys, and go over that fence!" In an instant he fell, and Lieutenant John T. Stanford took his place. Some of the men scaled the fence and were captured, but Lieutenant Stanford fell wounded and was followed by William Kimbrough. Originally, Company K had thirty-eight men; after the battle, seven answered to roll call. (1)

THE WINONA STARS (Company B) was mustered into State service at Winona March 22, 1861, and McCLUNG RIFLES (Company E) was mustered in at Duck Hill April 25 of that same year, and these companies were part of the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, which was organized at Corinth May 21, 1861. The Fifteenth was ordered to Union City, Tennessee, and thence, August 13, to Russellville for duty with General Zollicoffer. The Fifteenth skirmished with Schoepf's Union Brigade at Camp Wildcat on Rockcastle Hills October 21. They participated in their first battle January 19, 1862, at Fishing Creek, Kentucky, where they met defeat. They were in the Battle of Shiloh and through all the campaigns in Tennessee. They were later sent to Bentonville, North Carolina.

(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

When Grant advanced from Memphis along the Illinois Central Railroad in December, the Fifteenth fell back to Grenada and was in the fight at Coffeeville December 5.

At Grenada January, 1863, the regiment was included in Rust's Brigade, Loring's Division.

Hostilities were suspended April 18; the army surrendered April 26 at Durham Station and was paroled at Greensboro. (1)

CARROLL GUARDS (Company C), Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, was the second company organized at Carrollton. The company was mustered into State service April 19, 1861. Captain J. Z. George commanded for two years, resigning to accept a brigadier-general's commission from the governor of the State. Lieutenant James M. Liddell was then made captain. When General Hood made his disastrous movement to Nashville, Tennessee, the Twentieth Regiment was with him "to do, to dare, and to die," if necessary. The Twentieth has the distinction of being the first Mississippi regiment to serve in the field under the command of General Lee. Throughout all the campaign in the West Virginia mountains, the men were exposed to inclement weather, without adequate food or shelter, suffered much, and lost many from sickness and death. In the report of his march from Sewell to New River, Floyd referred to them as the flower of his command, "The finest regiment from Mississippi under Colonel Russell."

"The battle-flag of the Twentieth was a blue field, about four feet square, with a circle in the center lettered 'Twentieth Mississippi.' The flag was borne by Thomas E. McPherson, Company H, the first color-sergeant of the regiment who went through all the campaigns."

This regiment was finally consolidated with other companies. (2)

BLACK HAWK RIFLES (Company G) of the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment was mustered into State service at Black Hawk April 30, 1861. The Twenty-second Regiment was formed at Iuka in the summer of 1861 of companies that were early organized, but had not been able to get into regiments for active service. Company G, after its organization, waiting vainly for orders, lost many members who joined other companies in the field. After the Battle of Manassas they reorganized and enlisted for the war and arrived at Iuka July 30, 1861, under A. S. Johnson,

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 615-617
(2) Ibid., pp 622-627

expecting to join the Twentieth Regiment. This regiment being full, Captain Reid and Captain Nix went to Richmond and secured the enrollment of their commands as independent companies.

They were at Nashville the day of the battle at Fort Donelson and could hear the artillery.

When the gunboat had escaped into Black River, the regiment was taken to Fort Pemberton, near Greenwood, at the confluence of the Yalobusha and Tallahatchie rivers, where Pemberton was withstanding another expedition of gunboats from the Mississippi River which had come down the Yazoo Pass. Here the famous steamer, Star of the West, fired upon at Charleston Harbor January 9, 1861, and captured off Galveston, was sunk as an obstruction of the Tallahatchie. (1)

After the Twenty-second Regiment left the vicinity of Fort Pemberton it was ordered to Georgia, coming in almost daily contact with portions of Sherman's army. They followed the enemy into North Carolina; here their march was ended, and Sherman was victorious. The surrender came, and they started on their long rrip back home, many of them walking nearly a thousand miles.

CARROLL RANGERS (Company A), First Regiment Cavalry, was mustered in May 7, 1861, by Lieutenant J. Z. George at Vaiden.

The First Battalion of Mississippi cavalry was organized in the spring of 1861 at Union City Tennessee, under the command of Captain John H. Miller. October 14, Captain F. A. Montgomery, Company A, with thirty-four men, defeated Lieutenant Tufts, with twenty-six men of the First Illinois Cavalry, near Bird's Point. The Mississippians were armed with Maynard rifles.

After the Battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, the Siege of Corinth followed. The regiment was reorganized, with R. A. Pinson as colonel and F. A. Montgomery, lieutenant-colonel.

As General Grant advanced from Memphis in December to Oxford and Water Valley, his advance cavalry pushing ahead to Coffeeville, General Pemberton put VanDorn in command of this cavalry.

They made Selma, Alabama, their last stand April 2, 1865. (1)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 629-635
(2) Ibid., pp 762-769 (Extracts)

STEPHEN GUARDS (Company E), Fourth Mississippi Regiment, was mustered into State service at Winona August 17, 1861. (1)

RED INVINCIBLES (Company C), Fourth Mississippi Regiment, of Holmes and Carroll counties, was mustered into State service at Emory August 17, 1861. The company reorganized at Jackson, Mississippi, September, 1862. (2)

CARROLL REBELS (Company H), Fourth Mississippi Regiment, was mustered into State service at Carrollton August 24, 1861. J. J. Gee was elected first lieutenant with Joseph Drake as captain.

The first engagement in which the Fourth Regiment took part was at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, and it was followed by the engagement and surrender at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 6, 1862. It is said that Colonel Drake broke his sword and threw it in the river when told of the surrender.

For eight months the officers and men were kept in northern prisons and privates and non-commissioned officers at Johnson's Island. Nearly one hundred died in these military prisons. When an exchange of prisoners was made these men promptly reorganized their companies and regiment. Colonel Layton became the commanding officer, with Lieutenant Colonel Adair, second, and Major J. J. Gee as third in rank. At Big Black Bridge on May 18, 1862, Major Gee, with a strong detachment of his men was overpowered and captured. The remnant of the regiment was shut in at Vicksburg and, after forty-seven days of hard service fighting, surrendered July 4, 1863. At the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, there was bloody work for the Fourth, and the list of casualties was long.

After this disastrous movement into Tennessee, the Fourth Mississippi Regiment was ordered back to the Department of the Gulf and later surrendered to General Canby of the Federal Army at Mobile. Of the officers of Company H, Major Gee, its oldest captain, succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Peter K. Woods became captain, with Tom Elam and J. E. Carpenter as lieutenants.

They were paroled at Citronelle, Alabama, May 4, 1865. (3)

VAIDEN ARTILLERY (Company L), First Regiment Light Artillery was organized at Vaiden November, 1861. It was

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p 544
(2) Ibid., p 543
(3) Ibid., p 544

changed to Company E, March 6, 1865.

In February, 1862, the Vaiden Battery, described as a new company of artillery, was sent to reinforce the army in Tennessee. They were assigned to Chalmer's Brigade March 9, 1862. When it became apparent that Grant was bending every effort to capture Vicksburg, the Vaiden Artillery was sent there and was given a prominent and important position in defense of that stronghold. It was the largest company made up in Carroll County.

The regiment assembled in camp of instruction near Jackson in May, 1862, and elected field-officers. (1)

COMPANY C of the Third Regiment, Minute Men enlisted at Carrollton June, 1862. Captains were: J. W. Walker, H. S. Hill, J. P. Hamilton, N. J. Dorsey, and Z. P. Clark. Sixty-nine men were enrolled. The lieutenants were W. M. Gauley, W. M. Harbin, and Z. P. Clark.

CARROLL COUNTY DEFENDERS (Company B), Third Regiment, minute Men, enlisted at Carrollton June 28, 1862. The captain was G. P. Lake, and the lieutenants were Daniel Adair, J. J. Woods, and J. W. Wood. This regiment was organized August 7, 1862. They were stationed in Grenada in February, 1863. (2)

COMPANY A, Carroll County, of Ballentine's Regiment Cavalry, enlisted at Vaiden April 10, 1862. February, 1864, there were seventy-six men enrolled and fifty-three on duty in this company.

This regiment was formed in time to participate in the operations attending the battles of Iuka, Corinth, and Coffeeville in September and December of 1862. The regiment never received a number and was known throughout the war as Ballentine's Battalion or Regiment.

In January, 1863, Ballentine's Battalion was listed among the troops to accompany Van Dorn's expedition into Tennessee.

February 22, 1865, General Chalmers ordered Ballentine's Regiment consolidated with the Seventh in Armstrong's Brigade. This brigade held the line of works at Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865.

All the troops of the department were paroled until the capitulation of Lieutenant-general Richard Taylor May 4,

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 852-853
(2) Ibid., pp 889-890

1865. General Forrest's command surrendered at Gainsville, Alabama, May 22, 1865. (1)

CARROLL COUNTY MOUNTED MEN (Third Regiment) (Second Regiment), Alcorn's Brigade, was organized November 22, 1861. There were 112 men enrolled in this company. (2)

From the original roll made up by Captain F. P. Campbell now in the Department of Archives, this company is referred to as Carroll Minute Men, Company H, Sixty-day State Troops. (3)

MIDDLETON REBELS (Third Regiment), Alcorn's Brigade, of Carroll County, was organized November 30, 1861. Hulet P. Atkins was captain and John H. Lawrence, Isaac C. Sullivan, and Milton C. M. Carroll were lieutenants. (4)

FIFTH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY (Company C), served one year under Captain W. Berry Prince in the Delta counties, guarding against raids of the Yankees. They participated in one severe fight in Coahoma County near the home of Governor James L. Alcorn. After serving in this capacity one year, they joined the regiment of Colonel J. Z. George, which was organized at Grenada and became a part of General Forrest's army at Collierville, where, obeying orders to charge the town and take certain entrenchments, it was captured. The enemy greatly outnumbered Colonel George's force.

General Chalmers wrote that when he moved from Oxford to Salem on October 5, 1863, he left "the new regiment, commanded by Colonel George, which was not fully organized, to picket the river." The regiment did not take part in the raid into Tennessee, but Colonel George, with sixty men, met the forces on their retreat and participated in the fight at Wyatt October 13.

Colonel George's regiment of cavalry was assigned to Slemon's Brigade of Chalmers' command October 18, when Chalmers made his headquarters at Abbeville after the Collierville raid.

One company of the Fifth was in the gallant fight made at the Wolf River Bridge December 4. The regiment was with General Forrest in the Okolona campaign of February, 1864.

May 7, 1865, General J. H. Wilson ordered an officer sent to Forsyth, Georgia, to receive surrender of the Fifth

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 838-840
(2) Ibid., p 757
(3) Department of Archives, Series L. Jackson, Miss.
(4) Mississi Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p 757

Mississippi Cavalry. (1)

NEILL GUARDS (Company A), DIXIE BOYS (Company K), and CARROLL MINUTE MEN (Company H), all of the Thirtieth Regiment, infantry, were organized in Carroll County. The officers were commissioned February 25, February 27, March 17, 1862, respectively.

This regiment was raised by G. F. Neill, of Carrollton, under authority from President Davis, for service during the war, organized at Grenada, and field-officers elected April 12-14, 1862. The regiment was particularly noted during the following three years for "dash, brilliancy, and courage."

Its service began with General Beauregard with a great army at Corinth. May 11, the Thirtieth was assigned with the Thirty-seventh and Forty-first Mississippi to the brigade of General Patton Anderson. In July the main part of the army was transferred to Chattanooga, and from there they marched across Waldron Ridge, and into Kentucky in September.

Major James M. Johnson commanded the regiment in the Battle of Lookout Mountain November 24, 1863. December 16, General Johnson was among the captured. The army then crossed the Tennessee December 26 and moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, for winter quarters.

The army surrendered April 26, 1865, and was paroled at Greensboro. (2)

DIXIE RANGERS (Company B), Twenty-eight Regiment of Carroll County, enlisted at Carrollton March 1, 1862.

This regiment was organized for three years or the war, extra to the requisitions upon the State for infantry. The regiment was reported May 14, 1862, in camp at Jackson, where it was organized. The first active service of the regiment was occasioned by the naval attack on Vicksburg, beginning in May, 1862. Later, the regiment was at Camp Burrus in Bolivar County, where it operated along the river and in the swampy county, where many contracted fever.

In January, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the first brigade of General W. T. Martin's Division of the cavalry under General Van Dorn which made the campaign in Middle Tennessee early in 1863.

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 801-804
(2) Ibid., pp 668-674 (Extracts)

After October, 1863, the regiment was on guard between the Pearl and Big Black rivers to the close of the war.

When General J. H. Wilson started on his raid through Alabama and Georgia in March and April, 1865, the brigade moved from Pickensville, Alabama, to meet him. (1) The commands under General Forrest surrendered at Gainsville, Alabama, May 22, 1865.

CARROLL FENCIBLES (Company A) of the Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, was organized at Carrollton in April, 1862, and ordered to join their regiment at Oxford, where it was reorganized in May, 1862.

By order of General Beauregard, commanding at Corinth, they moved to Grenada June 12 and there received orders to proceed to Richmond, Virginia.

The regiment, over one thousand strong, arrived at Richmond July 3 and was in camp of instruction near the city until November 15, 1862, when Major Feeney and four companies were sent to Fredericksburg, where they were on duty guarding the river fords for three days and nights alone, except for one battery and a small body of artillery, against the advance of Burnsides' army, which crossed and made a desperate attempt to carry the heights after Lee had come up and occupied them in December. November 22 they returned to Richmond.

The regiment, meanwhile, had been assigned to the new Mississippi Brigade formed under the command of General Joseph R. Davis. December 13, they were ordered to Goldsboro, North Carolina, in which region they did some campaigning until ordered early in the spring to Southeast Virginia, where they took part in the Siege of Suffolk by General Longstreet, an affair of skirmishers and heavy artillery mainly. June 2, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Richmond, and within a week they were at Fredericksburg, where the brigade was assigned to Heath's Division of A. P. Hill's Corps.

In the battle of July 3, 1863, the brigade took part in the famous charge up the slope of Cemetery Hill on the left of Pickett's Division. The final statement showed sixty-two killed and mortally wounded at Gettysburg.

The regiment was engaged in the Battle of Bristoe Station October 14, 1863.

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 830-837 (Extracts)

They went into battle in the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and shared the gallant record of the brigade under Colonel Stone that day and the next. The regiment was in battle near Spottsylvania Courthouse May 10 and 12 and at Hanover Junction May 23. They were in battle at Cold Harbor June 2 and 3 and in June took position on the Petersburg lines.

August 18-19, A. P. Hill attacked the Federals at Reams' Station on the Weldon Railroad. In the battle the regiment served with honor and lost some in killed and wounded. In the Battle of Jones' Farm October 2-3 the loss was eight wounded and missing, and they were engaged at Hatcher's Run in October, 1864. In the latter part of February, 1865, Colonel A. M. Nelson was in command of the brigade when the Petersburg line was broken April 2, 1865, and he was captured with most of his command. (1)

It was of Sergeant Frank D. Price, a member of Company A, that W. F. Hamilton, in his "Military Annals of Carroll County," told the following:

"Many instances of individual gallantry could be given, but it might seem invidious when so many men would be entitled to favorable mention. One case commends itself so thoroughly that I cannot forbear. It occurred at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Sergeant Frank D. Price of Company A, Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, was the hero. The Federal lines were lying in an open field, fronting the line of Davis' Mississippi Brigade, at about three hundred yards distant; the troops lay quietly, watching each other rest after some hard fighting. Between the lines the ground was strewn with dead and wounded Federals, who lay as thick as autumn leaves which strew the brooks of Vallambrosa. A Pennsylvania regiment of Stone's brigade had its two flags, State and National, with their color-guards, a short distance to the front. One of these flags Sergeant Price proposed to take. His officers protested, telling him that death would be the certain penalty for such recklessness. He said, 'I'll get that flag or there will be a fight, a foot race, or a funeral.' A half dozen comrades volunteered to go with Frank. Moving on hands and knees until they had nearly reached the desired object, then suddenly rose, charged, and overcame the guards. They took the flag and made off with it. The Federals opened fire upon the boys, and all were shot down except Frank. On he ran, holding the banner high in the air, while the shouts of thousands of Confederates who witnessed the deed rent the air, and thousands of shots were fired at the fleeing figure by the Pennsylvanians. A Federal staff-

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 507-511 (Extracts)

officer, who had borne a message to another command, passing across the field saw the colors strangely yet proudly borne aloft, dismounted, and seizing a musket lying beside a dead Yankee, opened fire on Frank. He fired several shots, but fortunately missed his man. Frank was a hero. The flag was cut into strips and only a small piece remains now in the hands of his only son, as a souvenir of that battle, a memento of his father's gallant conduct. Frank Price survived the war, returned home and died a few years ago." (1)

COMPANY A of the First Battalion Sharpshooters included twenty-five men from Carroll County. This battalion was formed from three Mississippi companies in the Twenty-fifth Mississippi, or Second Confederate Regiment and Caruther's Sharpshooters. It was called Tenth Battalion Infantry, also Twentieth Battalion. William A. Rayburn and James M. Stigler were majors.

The Mississippi Battalion, William A. Rayburn, captain, is mentioned by General Van Dorn among the troops at Vicksburg during the bombardment of May, June, and July, 1862.

The battalion participated in the fatal assault upon the Federal lines on Peachtree Creek July 20, 1864, also in the attack of July 28 on the Lickskillet Road, and served in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation September 1.

In the Tennessee campaign the battalion shared the gallant action of Featherston's Brigade in the assault at Franklin November 30. They were in the Battle of Nashville December 15-16.

In the last battle of the army, at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865, about sundown, in the last valley, Major Stigler, a lieutenant, and one or two enlisted men were wounded. April 9, the First, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third regiments, and First Battalion consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Martin A. Oatis, commanding. (2)

VAIDEN GUARDS (Captain Applewhite's Company) was organized at Vaiden by Captain Joseph A. Applewhite and was composed of about fifty-six men.

(1) W. F. Hamilton, Military Annals of Carroll County (Files of Conservatives)
(2) Dunbar Rowlands, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp 531-533 (Extracts)

Home Conditions during the War

The following story was told by Mrs. W. L. Fisher, a granddaughter of Thomas Minyard, whose home was visited by Yankee soldiers.

"My Grandfather, Thomas Minyard, who lived about ten miles south of Carrollton, did not enlist in the War between the States because of blindness. With the natural alertness of the blind, he often heard noises that passed unnoticed by other members of the family, so on this particular day his attention was attracted by the sound ofhorses' hoofs at the front of the house; he called his little son, who was playing nearby, and asked what the commotion was at the gate. The little boy ran to see, and came back to say that lots of soldiers were coming in. The Yankees had come. They came in and searched the house but found nothing that appealed to them, except a gun belonging to the son; this they took and proceeded to the barn to look for loot worth while. My Grandfather owned a very fine horse at the time, and she was located immediately. The soldiers led her out to take with them, but before they mounted, the Officer in Command appeared and halted them. He had a talk with my Grandfather and, on learning of his affliction, ordered his men to put the horse back in the stable--taking nothing with them but the boy's gun, proving that even a Yankee soldier's heart may be touched by life's greatest handicap, blindness." (1)

This story is told by a descendant of Mrs. O. L. Kimbrough: Mrs. O. L. Kimbrough was living before and during the early days of the War between the States. Her home was well furnished with many of the appurtenances rare in those days; chief among her treasures were most elaborate satin damask draperies. These she used, as did Scarlet of "Gone With the Wind" fame, for party dfesses for her daughter, Charlotte Kimbrough. This charming young lady boasted of seventeen lovely dresses at one time; so fearful was she of losing this elegant wardrobe if the Yankee raiders should reach that part of the country, she decided to make them secure by burying them in a safe place. The Yankees did not reach her home, but the finery suffered greatly from the prolonged interment. Mrs. Kimbrough also buried her silver and other treasures, as did many of the Carroll Countains at that time. Many citizens buried their belongings in the canebrakes that were so numerous in those days. At one time Mrs. Kimbrough was so impressed by

(1) Mrs. W. L. Fisher, Carrollton, Miss.

a sense of impending disaster that she gathered her household together and planned to spend the night with her relative, Mrs. Durdin; however, this hasty retreat only precipitated a calamity as disastrous as the raiders, for in her absence during the night, her home was set on fire, supposedly by a disgruntled servant, who probably looted it first, as a silver cup and silver candlestick, always placed by Mrs. Kimbrough's bedside, were found later in the servants' quarters, showing no sign of having been through a fire. After this, Mrs. Kimbrough came to Carrollton and became matron of a girls boarding school. (1)

Excerpts from Garner's "Reconstruction in Mississippi" show the prevailing conditions in Carroll County at the time of the War between the States.

One of the most perplexing problems of the government was how to procure salt and medicines, particularly quinine, morphine, and calomel, for the destitute of the State. There were no salt works or mines in the State, the nearest mine being at New Iberia, Louisiana. By December, 1862, the want of salt had become the most pressing necessity of any in the State. The government sent agents to Alabama, Virginia, and Louisiana to purchase a supply, but with the exception of the agent sent to Louisiana, the missions were failures. While the government was putting forth these efforts to manufacture salt, the inhabitants were digging up the dirt from the smokehouses and distilling it. Where salt water was obtainable, evaporation was practiced.

To encourage the manufacture of leather, use of oak bark was permitted to any person, and the governor was authorized to enter into arrangements with the government for the purchase of hides of all Confederate beeves slaughtered in the State; employees of tanneries, gun shops, cotton and woolen factories were exempt from military service. To encourage the inhabitants to supply themselves with arms, all taxes were prohibited on Bowie knives, sword-canes, dirk-knives, etc.

In December, 1862, flour was selling in North Mississippi for from $50 to $75 per barrel; salt meat was worth from 50¢ to 75¢ per pound; coarse shoes sold for $5.00, while a pair that could have been easily bought in Chicago for $1.50 sold for $15; in Corinth and Holly Springs, men's boots sold for $30 to $50 per pair, and calico brought $2.00 per yard.

(1) A Descendant of Mrs. O. L. Kimbrough, Carrollton, Miss.

An English traveler relates that while at Jackson, Mississippi, in the summer of 1862, he paid 35¢ good money for a square of Confederate soap about the size of a small billiard ball, 50¢ for two small boxes of matches, of which the seller candidly told him not one in five would light, and 5¢ for an envelope made out of a sort of slate-colored grocer's paper of Confederate production, with the words printed on it.

"Stand firmly by your cannon,
Let ball and grapeshot fly;
Trust in God and Davis,
And keep your powder dry!" (1)

The following letter, written by Miss M. F. Redditt, Carrollton, to her sisters, will also give us an idea of home conditions at that time:

"Home, March 8, 1864

"Dear Annie, Jennie, and Ocie:

"I will direct the last sheet of paper I have to you three. Although it is greased, I cannot help it. I have tried to get paper in C., and failed and will have to write on leaves I guess. I wrote to you several days since, but fearing that did not reach you, I will commence with Bryant's trip and give a brief sketch up to the present. Bryant started home Friday, I believe, met our Cavalry; they took Prince, our best mule, and gave him an old lame mule in his place. He got to Carrollton Saturday night; next morning by 9 o'clock, the Yankees were in town. They tried to get him to go with them; he told them stories and they shot but missed him. He left the buggy and mules here, so early next morning Bryant left for Duck Hill. The Yankees came here Tuesday and went through the country until Friday. They landed at Greenwood on Sunday and had a fight with Colonel Forrest. They took all the slaves, women and children that went to them and every man they could find; also horses and mules; they took all of Mr. Long's, Mrs. McCain's, and Mr McCaskill's slaves. Mr. McCaskill told them that those d--- black Africans could not enter his yard. One of his women has come back and told thm she saw them drown her three children. The Yankees shot their boy Jim, and carried him off with a broken leg. Several of Uncle Frank's slaves went to them. Some people came here Saturday night after George, passed themselves off as Yankees. George was at Mr. Mayberry's, they went there after him and carried him off. No one believes they were Yankees. We are glad he is gone; he

(1) Garner's Reconstruction in Mississippi

cut up excessively while Pa was gone. Pa came back after he carried B. off and took all but Aunt Violet, Moses, and Kate, who was sick. He left them at Mr. Sledges' until further movements. They captured Willie Estes going from here to Duck Hill. He left a card for me at Mr. Metcalf's,and we received a letter from him written several days after he was captured; he was very well; had all his clothing and plenty to eat. He thought he would get along fine. They took supper at Colonel Leflore's the night they captured him. Mrs. Leflore requested the Colonel to treat them kindly, that he was of a good family and she knew them all. Willie said in his letter that we need not be uneasy about him, he knew he would get along fine. A Yankee told Dr. McClure that Willie had sent a message to his relatives saying he was a private on the gunboat; I never regretted anything more in my life. David is at home. Yet the Yankees took Colonel Leflore's negroes, men and women, even old Dave and Grace; carried them to Greenwood, but the gunboat was gone. There were a hundred at Greenwood after the gunboats left. The citizens whipped them severely and started them home. I heard they killed a great many and threw them in the river or 'paroled them.' They took every horse and mule that was any use to them. I sent Charlie after our buggy and mules, and they had given old Mike to Dan Russell, and he got out and the negro at the hotel took care of him while Charlie went after them. I had your paintings in the house hid, but they are not bothering anything in the house. My Pekins are here. I can't write anything of sense; Pa saw Mr. Woods in Carrollton yesterday. He said Mr. Tippett is in Lee's Cavalry; I hope they will come this way. Mr. Woods has been wounded, had three holes in his coat sleeve. Captain Nelson is at home, but will leave in a few days; sent his love to you. Said he would have answered your last letter, but expected to see you.

"We have lost three horses; yours, mine and David's, and two fine mules, and a negro in three weeks. Yours, mine, and William's mule was stolen by someone the night Colonel Forrest left here; every good horse and mule in the country was taken that night. Uncle Bob lost two mules. The Impressing Officers got Flora; I do not regret they were stolen, for if we had kept them, the Yankees would have taken them.

"All are well. Fannie hasn't left; Susie will go home tomorrow. Write and send yours by hand. There are persons coming from there here often. When did you hear from David? I havn't heard since they moved from Canton. Give my love to all, write soon.

With much love
Your sister,
M. F. R." (1)

(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

Individuals With War Records

Carroll County furnished many gallant field-officers, as follows:

CAPTAIN P. F. LIDDELL commanded the first company that was a part of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment and later became colonel. He took part in many battles. On September 17, 1862, at Antietam, after an assault had broken the enemy's line and Colonel Liddell had ordered a halt to await orders, he was mortally wounded by a stray shot; his body was brought back home for burial.

D. R. RUSSELL enlisted as captain of the Carroll Guards and was appointed colonel very shortly afterwards. Colonel Russell was a physician in the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, and was the second to enlist from the State. He served during the Mexican War as first lieutenant under Jefferson Davis. In 1863 he resigned on account of bad health and returned to Carrollton. His record made in Mexico is one that any man might justly be proud of. He died in Carrollton after the War between the States (see chap. 20 Health).

COLONEL JOSEPH DRAKE was first captain of company H, when the Fourth Mississippi Regiment was organized in 1861, he was chosen colonel. He fought in several battles and was captured and imprisoned at Johnson's Island. He did his duty quietly, impartially, and earnestly in camp or on the march. He was greatly chagrined by the order of surrender. After his release he was too old for active service, so he returned to his home east of Carrollton, where he lived until his death.

COLONEL G. F. NEILL, of Carrollton, was authorized by President Davis to organize a regiment. This was afterwards known as the Thirteenth Regiment and claimed three full Carroll County companies, A, H, and K, also large parts of companies C and I. This regiment was under Commander Bragg when he made his famous march into Kentucky. In the fall of 1863 Colonel Neill was forced to retire on account of severe eye trouble and was then given a civil service appointment. After the war he spent the remainder of his days at his home near Carrollton and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. REYNOLDS was in Carroll County though he enlisted from Sunflower. It has been said of him: "Lieutenant-colonel Reynolds, the dashing, brilliant

cavalier, and the soul of courage, wrote his name in his heart's blood with scores of others on the scroll of fame, in the desperate charge at Chickamauga."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHNSON enlisted as captain of the Neill Guards (Company A), Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment. He later became major of the Thirtieth Regiment, then was promoted to lieutenant-colonel after the death of Lieutenant-colonel Reynolds.

CAPTAIN ANDREW M. NELSON was first captain of the Carroll Fencibles, which was organized at Carrollton in 1862, later becoming a part of the Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, infantry. He later became major of the regiment, and in a short time, its lieutenant-colonel, then its colonel. They were ordered to Richmond, Virginia, but arrived too late for the Seven Days' Battle. He got his first taste of battle at Fredericksburg, was in the Battle of Gettysburg, and was in command at the surrender at Appomattox. He was severely wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness and was furloughed. After the war he resumed his law practice but was appointed private secretary to Governor Stone and adjutant-general of State troops.

MAJOR JOHN S. SIMMONS, a country school teacher, enlisted as a private in June, 1861, in the Carroll Rangers at Vaiden. After the resignation of Captain C. L. Hudson, due to declining health, he was made captain. In 1862, after the reorganization of the regiment, he was made major.

MAJOR J. J. GEE was made first lieutenant of the Carroll Rebels; Joseph Drake was captain. Later, when the Fourth Mississippi Regiment was organized, Lieutenant Gee became captain of Company H, serving in this capacity until his capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. After the regiment was reorganized, he became major and served until the end of the war, though he was captured a second time at Big Black Bridge May, 1863, prior to the Siege of Vicksburg, and was put in prison and remained there until the prisoners were paroled after the war. He was a good soldier and a model citizen.

J. Z. GEORGE, of Carrollton, was first lieutenant of the Carroll Guards, organized in May, 1861. After Russell was promoted to the colonelcy of the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, Lieutenant George was captain of Company

C until 1863, when he was appointed brigadier-general. He served in this capacity until he organized the Fifth Mississippi Regiment (cavalry) and took command as its colonel. He remained on the front line of service under General Forrest until the Battle of Collierville, where, leading his men too far to retreat, he was captured. He remained in prison until the close of the war. After returning to Carrollton, he renewed his law practice, becoming one of the most prominent jurists of the State. His greatest fame and honor came to him in the United States Senate; there he was known and recognized as one of its most brilliant members (see chap. 18, The Bar).

DR. JAMES O. SANDERS enlisted in Company K of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, was detailed for duty in the hospital at Lynchburg, but was promoted and sent to the Western army. Most of his service was as surgeon of the First Battalion of Sharpshooters of Featherston's Brigade. He was a popular and skilled surgeon. He returned to his practice in Carrollton after the war and remained until his death (see chap 20, Health).

DR. W. W. HART was elected lieutenant of the Carroll Guards, the second company organized at Carrollton, but he received the appointment of surgeon and, in that capacity, served during the war. He was with the regiment throughout Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky until it reached Fort Donelson. He was not included in the surrender there. Later he was put in charge of the hospital at Grenada. So well did Dr. Hart perform his duties, he was accorded the greatest deference by his superior officers, and many times he acted as commandant of the post as well as surgeon of a big hospital. He returned after the war to his home in Carrollton (see chap. 20,Health).

DR. W. S. GLENN enlisted as a private in Company K, Eleventh Regiment. He was a quiet, unassuming, conscientious man who made a model soldier and a popular physician. On his march to meet General Beauregard, he was stricken with fever and died a short time afterwards. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter who made their home in this county (see chap. 20, Health).

DR. P. W. PEEPLES went into the Confederate Army with the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment from Carrollton. He was appointed on the medical staff and served until the close of the war with the Walthall Brigade. After the war he came back to Mississippi but did not settle in Carroll County.

In business he was successful and had many friends.

CAPTAIN L. T. BASKETT was reared and educated in Carroll County. In 1858 he secured a position as clerk on a steamboat on the Yazoo River, was afterwards captain of a boat which ran on the Red River, and was then captain of a boat which ran on the Red and Yazoo rivers.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Mississippi (Volunteer) Infantry as a private, was promoted to lieutenant, and served throughout the war in that capacity. He served in many battles of importance. He was wounded in four different battles, Malvern Hill, Wilderness, Gettysburg, and Petersburg. At Petersburg, he was disabled and had to quit the service. After the war, he was captain of a steamboat for three years, then he returned to Carroll County and engaged in farming for three years. Later, he moved to Greenwood, where he was mayor for a number of years, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1886 was elected sheriff of Leflore County. When the Greenwood Bank was organized in 1890, he was elected president. (1)

In 1862 Mississippi Rangers were organized at Vaiden, with W. H. FORD as captain. This company was given a place in Ballentine's Regiment as Company A. After several months of service, Lieutenant-colonel Jacob Johnson Thompson, of Oxford, resigned, and Captain Ford became major. After the war he returned to Vaiden with his gallant soldiers. Major Ford has been dead several years.

SAMUEL C. BAINES, of Vaiden, Carroll County, raised a company of 149 men known as the Vaiden Artillery. In 1861 he was made captain of this company and did valuable service throughout the war. He made a gallant stand in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth and was in the Siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. He was afterwards exchanged and rejoined his army and participated in the Siege of Mobile. After the war he returned to Carroll County, where he attained great success, filling many county offices.

DR. J. W. YOUNG, born in Carroll County in 1846, was educated at Old Middleton and in 1861 joined Armstrong's Brigade, First Mississippi Cavalry, and later Johnston's army at Rome, Georgia, fighting all the way to Atlanta. He was sent back with Hood, captured at Selma, Alabama, paroled at Columbus, Georgia, and returned home.

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed Pub. Co.

RICHARD D. WEST, reared in Carroll County, first enlisted in the Fourth Mississippi Infantry in 1861. He served for two years at Vicksburg, Fort Henry, and Donelson, was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and held for seven months at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. After his discharge, he rejoined his regiment, took part in the battles of Baker's Creek and Vicksburg. In the battle at Vicksburg he received a flesh-wound in the shoulder which disabled him for six weeks; then he joined the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, where he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Carroll County.

A. A. McPHERSON enlisted in the Thirtieth Mississippi (volunteer) Infantry and joined Bragg's army. He fought in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga and many other battles and skirmishes of less importance. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and was sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was held for two years. At the end of the two years, peace was declared, and he was released.

WILLIAM WEISSINGER was reared in Carroll County and received his education here. In 1863 he enlisted in the service of his country and served until the close of the war. He was a member of Captain Deam's Company of the State Troops under J. Z. George and was afterwards in the Vaiden Artillery, First Mississippi Regiment.

DR. PETER FLETCHER FITZGERALD moved to Carroll County in 1858 and began the practice of medicine. He entered the war in 1861 as a private, was promoted to assistant surgeon, and served until the end of the war. At the time of the yellow fever epidemic at Grenada, he offered his service to the board of health but was not accepted on account of his physical condition. They insisted that he keep himself in readiness in case the disease should spread to Carroll County, which it did. He responded to all calls until completely worn out. He finally fell a victim to the disease himself and died October 13, 1878 (see chap. 20, Health).

GEORGE C. PHILLIPS enlisted in the Black Hawk Rifles, formed on the line of Holmes and Carroll counties. He enlisted as a private but soon afterwards joined the Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry and was promoted to assistant surgeon, where he herved until the close of the war. In 1863 he was made brigade surgeon under General Featherston and was present in all of the battles of his regiment with the exception of one, at Bentonville,

Virginia. He kept a complete record of the regiment; this he gave to Colonel Claiborne to be used in his Mississippi History. He surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina. (1)

Letters from the Front and War Prisons

The following letter was written by P. F. Liddell, lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, to his brother, Dr. William Liddell, Carrollton,

"Dear Wm.: I send you enclosed the first draft of my official report of my part in the battle last Sunday. I have slightly modified it as sent up, but this is near true.

"The battle very bitterly fought, and the victory glorious beyond compare; glorious for its great results upon this unhappy contest. My old Company was not in it, as my report will explain, as also how I happened to be here. The part I played with my little force I feel was very well done. This was said by everyone under me. I know not what may be written or published at home. I cannot tell how it may be written in the history of the battle but this I know, I was the first to fire on celebrated Sherman Battery and the first to get to it in the charge.

"I'll write you a full and a still more detailed account of this; in the meantime cut out of the papers everything you see said about the conduct of my command and send to me in a letter. I want this thing set right, as least in Mississippi. The Virginia Regiments are claiming to have taken the battery, which were not on the ground at all.

"Out of my command I had seven men, including one lieutenant and one first sergeant, killed. Where every man did his whole duty it would be impossible to mark anyone for distinction and it is the duty of my life to speak of them all as having deported themselves throughout the entire day with that high daring and chivalrous bearing which distinguish the Southern Citizen and Soldiers.

Respect,
P. F. Liddell
Lt.-Col. 11th Miss. Vol's" (2)

Frank D. Price, a relative of Mr. Will Price (deceased), wrote the following letter to his family at home:

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(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.)
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

"Camp Mott, Virginia
August 29, 1862

"Dear Annie: We have vegetables, such as Tomatoes, 15¢ per dozen; Irish potatoes, 25¢ per qt.; cabbage, 50¢ to 80¢ per head; buttermilk, 80¢ per gallon, butter, 80¢ to $1.00 per lb.; as often as we choose to purchase at the prices. When our rations get short and our money gives out, we choose to do without. Money is no object to a soldier when he sees anything he wants to eat. Our mess has been extremely fortunate in holding its own in that line, and have no idea of suffering for any luxury if it can be had.

"I must Halt awhile and attend to my peach cobbler and when done, I will give Jim a fine dish full while I finish this letter.

"One-thirty o'clock P. M., the peach cobbler done and disposed of and proved a failure as follows: I found there was not enough to supply my wants. Edmund said he could make four pies instead, which he thought would answer as well and give us enough. I never saw better peach pies in my life. Just baked enough, just sweet enough, and just the best I ever saw or tasted. And we had just enough to do us.

Frank Price

"P. S: I will add yet a few lines, and have no desire, if a talent, for 'word painting,' as Jim so eloquently expressed. I deem this 'voluminous nothing' as such; please attribute it to the pretty little pocket, copper inkstand of ink which I purchased from a Yankee prisoner not long since. I have nothing in the way of news to write. The war news as stated in the Richmond papers is good--which the same you will have doubtless read in others ere this reaches you. With all the good fighting, successful prosecution of the war on our side, there's nothing said about peace, but there are many poor soldiers still hoping to see a speedy termination of this war who will live to be worn out in the hard service of his country. I am not a judge of any such matters. All I know is, We have been deceived from the beginning; that is if we take newspapers as the organ of our thoughts. As for foreign intervention, it is as We term it in camp 'Gone up.' We have nothing to expect from England, France, or Russia. My great desire is that old Stonewall Jackson may live, and that the Yankees may never invade Mississippi. I know I'm only foolish in making two such wishes, because I never have had not even my slightest

wishes gratified in all my life. Adjusting these important affairs, government, and so forth, I must not fail to tell you I am going to boss a peach cobbler for dinner. I sent Edmond to the market this morning to disburse three dollars for me in peaches and butter. He has arrived with my haversack (which I made before I left home) full of peaches (very small plum) and one pound of butter, for the money.

"I will have nine head to feed besides the two negroes. And I'm fearful the peaches will not hold out and I may have to add a good deal more of the cobbler, which I reckon will be crust and sugar. I never bossed one before; and deeming there none more capable in our mess I will proceed thus; peel and cut my peaches in quarters off the seed; make the dough short with butter and soda; roll the dough out and stitch it around the inside of our camp kettle; pour in the peaches and add sugar and a little water; cover the peaches and all with dough. Bird Reeves says he knows how his old woman makes peach cobblers, but declines taking a part in making it. Guss Pleasant professes to know how his wife makes them but all of our ideas disagree. So I had as well have it my way as not. How do you make the peach cobbler? Please inform me. I want to make one after your plan before the peaches are gone. We have got the apple dumpling to a science. Our mess prefers to serve them with butter sauce and buttermilk. Is that better than cream and sweet milk? Blackberry pie was the rage for a while, but they have 'played out.' Green corn is plentiful but hard to get in camp.

Frank Price."

Mathew Richmond, while in prison, wrote this letter to Captain A. M. Nelson:

"Washington, D. C.
August 1, 1863

"Captain A. M. Nelson, Dear Sir: I embrace the opportunity of dropping you a few lines to let you know that I am yet alive, and unhurt. I would like to see you very much. I want you to tell Calvin if he is at the Regiment if any letters come for me to break them and write me the news from home; or if he has heard from home lately and if he isn't there, I want you to get them and write to me and to send them for me, if you think best Captain. I don't know how long we will stay at this place. F. D. Price, William Holman, and R. T. Mark are here with me. Captain, write to my wife where I am. Be sure to write to me.

Respectfully yours,
Mathew Richmond.

"Direct your letters to Old Capital Prison, Room 1, Washington, D. C." (1)

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(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

Interviews

Mrs. G. I. Redditt, McCarley, gave the following interview:

"My father, Hiram Shelton Hill, was born in Selma, Alabama. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Edmondson, of Alabama, at the age of nineteen. He came to Carroll County immediately after his marriage and settled five miles north of McCarley on the place that still bears his name, buying land from the Government, and homesteading the place. The house is still standing although it is very old and in need of repairs. My father remembered seeing the stars fall as he was twelve years old at that time. Father was a slave owner and owned several hundred acres of land. He and mother reared several children, but I, the youngest, am the only one living. As soon as war was declared, my father enlisted, and I think he served the entire four years. He was made captain immediately after entering the war.

"My mother owned the first cook stove and the first sewing-machine in that part of the country. Before this, the slaves did the cooking on the fireplace in the log kitchen, which was built some distance from the other part of the house. The sewing was done by hand, the slaves doing most of it. The cloth was spun from thread of either wool or cotton.

"Slaves were carried to Old Middleton, the closest town, to have their shoes made for the winter. They went barefoot during the warm weather. Old Middleton was then in Carroll County. Father bought a Negro girl for $1,600 and had not paid for her when the surrender came, so after he came home from the war, he sent the $1,600 to the person from whom he bought her; but after the slaves were freed, the girl did not leave our family and has lived her entire life with some of the Hills. Father died in December, 1907, after living in what is now Carroll County for sixty years, and my mother died in January, 1908." (1)

"My father, Robert Clement King, enlisted with the Carroll Rifles in 1862 at Vaiden, Mississippi, Carroll County. He was a sergeant and was later transferred to the Forrest Brigade.

"He came home on a furlough and while there he got a message to return. Scout, his horse, was so worn out his father gave him a young high-spirited colt. He and twelve others were sent to the foothills of Carroll County, near Seven Pines, to locate Grant's drive towards Vicksburg. While en route they ran into or met a regiment of the

(1) Mrs. G. I. Redditt, McCarley, Miss.

northern army. Since there were so few of them, they could do nothing but turn back and report it; but my father's horse was shot from under him, and my father was badly wounded. He crawled into a deep ravine and, while crawling, lost papers from his pockets. The northern soldiers tracked him by these papers and captured him. He was kept in prison in Illinois for four months until the surrender." (1)

"J. Madison Flowers was born on July 22, 1844, near Marion, North Carolina. He came with his parents to Mississippi at one year of age. His parents settled near Kilmichael first, and then in January, 1854, they moved to Carroll County. He enlisted in the War between the States and joined Company B, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Regiment. He remained in Mississippi until 1863, then went to Middleton, Tennessee, where he engaged in a battle, then came back to Jackson, Mississippi, in the summer. On November 29, 1863, he went back to Tennessee, where he was wounded, and came home. After the Battle of Harrisburg, he was sent to Macon to stand post, remaining there until the surrender. Mr. Flowers is one of the three Carroll County veterans living today although he has recently moved to Jackson, Mississippi." (2)

"My father, J. C. Coleman, enlisted as a private in Company C in 1861. He lost one eye in the Battle of Atlanta, Peachtree Street. He had raised his gun to fire at about the same time the enemy did. The bullet passed from the enemy's gun and hit the trigger of my father's gun. A piece of the trigger hit him in the right eye. He was unconscious for ten days.

"Father had a Negro slave named Harry with him. This boy waited on him during his illness.

"I still have the trousers my Uncle Jerry wore at the time he was wounded in the Battle of Shiloh. I have seen the bullet that was taken from his leg. Dr. King, then at Black Hawk, removed the bullet. He died later from gangrene, caused by this wound." (3)

Interviews with Slaves

"I was enlisted at Black Hawk under General Foster at the age of twelve years. I went as servant for 'Marse' Bob Scales. We went from Black Hawk to a camp at the depot at Coldwater, Mississippi. We spent three weeks here in training, and 'Marse' Bob was taken sick and stayed sick so long

(1) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Lillian McCune, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Miss Lizzie Coleman, Vaiden, Miss.

he decided to get a furlough and go to his sister. We went to her home, seven miles west of Hernando, Mississippi. We were about sixteen miles from Memphis, Tennessee. We stayed here until the surrender, which must have been three years later. My young master had given me to his brother-in-law, a Mr. Wilkinson. After the surrender, Mr. Wilkinson told me I was free and could go where I pleased, but if I stayed he would be forced to pay me for my labor; but if I wanted to go to my mother, he would take me on Saturday. This was Tuesday; but on Friday, I decided to go to Memphis. I stayed here in Memphis for a few days and then went north and hired to a man and lived with him for two years. I then returned to Carroll County and have lived here ever since." (1)

Elbert Myers, who was born a slave in 1851, property of Tommy Harris, relates the following:

"I was taken from my mother at the age of five years, carried to Ole Marster's house, trained up as house and yard boy. We were living near Old Shongalo, then one mile west of Vaiden. We lived there until the Harris Academy burned then moved to what is now called the old Colmery place; Marse Jim, my young master, was a member of the Vaiden Artillery under Captain Baines.

"One day when ole Marster was kinder sick, the dogs started barking and just kept on barking. Ole Miss told me to go see what they were barking at. When I walked out the door I saw lots of men on horseback. They said, 'Boy, we want that horse you have here;' I said, 'Taint no horse here 'cept Marster's ridin' horse;' they said, 'We want the horse; if you don't get him we are going to kill you.' So I turned Marster's horse, 'a big claybank,' out of the stable. They cussed and said that the one they were looking for was a big white horse, the swiftest animal in the country; and they wanted him for their lieutenant. The horse they were looking for was one that had been run out from Yazoo City. You see, these men were Yankees. About that time I heard young Marse Jim come riding the white horse through the woods, he rode up and said, 'What the ---- are you doing here?' They said 'We want that horse you are riding.' Marse Jim said, 'You can't get him; this horse is mine!' They said, 'If you will go with us up to this little "Hog hole" (meaning Vaiden) and prove he is yours, we will give you $200.' About that time Mr. Arl Caldwell from Vaiden rode up and asked what the trouble was. He said, 'You

(1) David Brandon (colored), McCarley, Miss.

can't do that. Jim is a paroled soldier.' This horse belonged to Dr. C. Gadberry, of Lexington. Anyway, they took the horse but left Marse Jim his saddle.

"Times got pretty tough sometimes. When provisions would get scarce, we would kill cows but had no salt, so would get dirt out of the smokehouse, put it in a pot of water to boil, then dip the meat into it, then hang it up to smoke. We would send hog meat to Grenada, where there was a commissary with guards. Marse Jim wrote once that he paid $25 for a mule's ear. Ole Marster was not mean to any of us slaves, and I don't remember him ever whippin' any of us but one time, and that was the time he whipped Aaron. Aaron had climbed in the storeroom one day to steal 'taters. He threw a lot of them on the ground so he could get them later, but he found he couldn't escape as the storeroom was locked and he couldn't climb out as it was ceiled on the inside with no place for 'toe-holds,' so he had to stay locked in all night. When the cook opened the door next morning she found Aaron in the 'tater-house; she then called Marster. He picked up a buggy trace and began to whip him; and when he got through with Aaron, he sho was a whipped 'nigger.' He crawled off in a ditch-bank and stayed there some time before he came back; but Aaron ain't never stole no more 'taters.

"There was not much sickness in those days. Dr Sanderson, Dr. Weir, and Dr. Armistead were the doctors here then. When we had a bad headache or any other ache, they used what they called a cupping-glass (a kind of cup with India Rubber top). They would prick the skin and place the cup over the place, and the cup would just fill up with blood.

"Ole Mistiss uster teach me; she taught me to spell liability, publication, baker, and lady. She never could teach me to write 'cause I had heard Marster tell about some 'niggers' that wanted to get to a free country, and someone wrote them a pass, and the man was caught and the fingers of his right hand chopped off, so I was afraid to learn to write--afraid I might write something that would cause my fingers to get chopped off.

"I went to the war and stayed three weeks and came back; I didn't like it. When Captain Forrest and Jefferson Davis ordered all troops to Vicksburg, Ole Marster carried Marse Jim and Mr. Arl Caldwell back to their regiment. I went with them. We went in a wagon. During the Siege of Vicksburg we could hear the Boom! Boom! of the cannons

day and night; sometimes I can almost hear them now. I used to love to see them drilling the soldiers out here at Old Shongalo. Mr. Tom Purnell was the captain, and wooden guns were used in drilling. Ole Marster's oldest son was killed in the Siege of Vicksburg. I was eighty-six years old the thirteenth day of last December and am now living right in old Marster's house, about one-quarter of a mile from the cabin where I was born." (1)

Carroll Men Who Enlisted From Other Counties

This is a list of Carroll County men who enlisted in Company A, First Mississippi Battalion, Sharpshooters, Rayburn's Battalion, Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division:

Ables, Joseph
Ables, James
Bartlett, T. J.
Beck, P. P.
Bryant, John
Bryant, Jacob
Coward, F. N.
Hammonds, C. C.
Harper, T. L.
Herod, J. T.
Hightower, Henry
Hightower, George
Hightower, Jesse
Howard, Henry
Howard, W. M.
Moore, A. F.
Morman, C. R.
Myers, F. M.
O'Neal, H. H.
O'Neal, F. A.
Smith, C.
Watkins, P. S.
Wright, F. S.
Wright, T. C.
Wright, E. P.

This battalion made a fine record, they participated in every engagement in which Featherston's Brigade took part, and always did their duty faithfully and gallantly.

Company C, First Mississippi Light Artillery, was made up mainly of men from Choctaw County who enlisted March 27, 1862. H. P. Turner was captain but resigned January 10, 1863, and L. A. Collier from Carroll County became captain. He was first junior second lieutenant.

The following Carroll County men also belonged to this company:

Avants, William
Bruner, James
Bruner, W. A.
Denman, Daniel
Eubanks, James T. (junior second lieutenant)
Evants, Thomas

(1) Elbert Myers (colored), age 86, Vaiden, Miss.

Stanford's Battery, of Yalobusha County, was organized May 17, 1861, and mustered into service of the Confederate States at Grenada November 6, 1861. Thomas J. Stanford was captain. The battery was reinforced before going into the battle of April 6, 1862, by a detachment of the Vaiden Artillery.

Carroll County men belonging to this company were as follows:

Allen, R. I.
Allen, James H.
Alred, B. F.
Beston, J. D.
Brown, W. A., Jr. 2nd Lt.
Burt, Robert F.
Burt, Fletcher B.
Butt, Benjamin W. L., Corp.
Butt, Henry W.
Butt, V. C.
Chatham, W. Cicero
Conn, Thomas G.
Davis, J. M.
Dollar, Ruben T.
Edwards, E. A.
Elliott, R. H.
Ely, Abner H., Corp
Eskridge, Dr. Thomas
Graham, John A.
Graves, C. G.
Grams, C. G.
Hartsfield, Malcolm
Heath, John W. D.
Heath, Jesse
Heath, William H.
Heath, James R.
Jolly, J. B. M.
Koon, George T., Corp
Little, William T.
Loden, Frank D.
Mattoon, Joseph C.
McCain, P. M.
McLean, Frank H.
McMath, John S., Corp.
McNeil, John H.
Moore, John T., Corp.
Nason, Robert L. M.
Nason, Richard J.
Peeples, R. (Kendrick)
Penn, Paul, Sgt.
Rose, William B.
Shumake, J. E.
Shumake, P. L.
Simmons, J. M. R.
Slaughter, Richard H.
Sledge, George W.
Sledge, John H.
Stokes, W. H.
Sykes, Edgar
Tarpley, R. P.
Trotter, Dr. Tillman R., 2nd Lt.
Vance, John W.
Weed, Dabney L.
Whittle, James M.
Wilson, Samuel C.
Wood, John W.

Lomax Battery Light Artillery was made up of men from Holmes, Madison, and Carroll counties (perhaps from Attala). It was organized in 1864 but was not equipped for service as artillery, hence saw very little service.

The following are Carroll County men:

Bacon, Henry
Bacon, James
Bankston, H. G.
Bean, Wilson

Beeler, Frank
Beeler, Armstead
Behler, Frank
Behler, Armstead
Crosby, Harvey
Davidson, John
Dunn, David
Dunn, Samuel
Duren, J. C.
Frazier, John
Harvey, G. W.
Heard, W. S.,1st Lt.
Jones, George W.
McDougal, L. Taylor
Merrill, Hiram R.
Morton, George
Mullen, E. L.
Sims, Z.
Wall, James
Whatley, John W.
Wolfe, Walter
Young, W. W.

The following Carroll County men enlisted in Company A, Mississippi Reserve Corps, a battalion of cavalry, at Deason, Mississippi:

Barrow, John H.
Bates, W. H.
Beeler, Armistead
Beeler, Frank
Bennett, Lee
Bennett, George
Black, James
Blissette, James
Booth, T. J., Capt.
Bullifin, Theodore
Chatham, W. C., 3rd Lt.
Corley, Silas O.
Davis, George W.
Davis, William
Denman, Atlas
Fox, William
Hanks, F. M.
Hanks, Talliaferro
Harper, Polk
Harris, James
Hilton, James
Holman, Dr. I. J.
Holman, John T., 2nd Lt.
Holloway, Norvell
Hudson, Ben D.
Johnson, Neal
Lilly, Douglas
Lott, John
Lott, J. J.
Loving, Daniel
Mann, William
Marshall, W. T.
Mauldin, Edward
Mortimer, Chesterfield
Neal, Samuel
Penticost, Nathan
Pettigrew, Robert
Phillip, Peter
Reeves, Alfred
Reeves, Peter
Roberts, J. A., 1st Lt.
Rose, _____
Scruggs, J. T.
Stigler, J. H.
Southerland, _____
Sullivan, William
Vance, John
Vance, William
Watson, Samuel
Whitney, James
Willons, J. T.
Wilson, William
Windham, Mike

Members of Company I, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, who enlisted from Carroll County:

Ables, William L.
Aldridge, George W.
Bernhard, David A.
Berhhard, Drayton J.

Booth, John M., Sgt.
Burt, James K. P.
Campbell, John N.
Capbell, J. W., Capt.
Clark, William M.
Clark, James M.
Covington, Henry
Dunn, A. B.
Dunn, Obediah B.
Glaze, James P.
Harrison, M.
Kelly, William
Latham, John H.
Latham, Henry B.
Little, John
Mann, Henry P.
Mann, Jarmen
Marion, Edward, Sgt.
McCarroll, Alexander N.
McDonald, John
McIntyre, John C., Jr. 2nd Lt.
Pickles, E. F.
Russell, W. S., Corp.
Slaughter, William
Sykes, Edward S., Sgt.

Members of Company C, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment (Choctaw Planters), who enlisted from Carroll County:

Able, _____
Barnes, D. P.
Barnes, D. Burrill
Butler, John D.
Butler, Monroe
Fisackerly, J. H.
Lizenby, Alexander
Mitchell, S. R.
Mitchell, George W.
Mitchell, Peter
Mitchell, William C.
Parker, John Y.
Pearce, Joseph L.
Peppers, William
Peeples, Dr. P. W. (C.H.) Surg.
Powell, G. Washington
Powell, Elijah J.
Rose, Zachariah, P., Corp.
Shaw, J. H.
Shaw, William W.
Shaw, J. F.
Sykes, A. C.
Sykes, Francis M.
Townsend, Joseph A., 2nd Lt.
Williams, Robert A. (1)

Harvey's Scouts were organized as a detachment of men detailed from Wood's and Sharke's regiments of Wirt Adams' Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Harvey of Wood's Regiment. Its subsequent organization as an independent company of scouts, attached to General W. H. Jackson's Division, took place at Cave Springs, Georgia, June 1, 1864.

In his report of the Meridian campaign, General W. H. Jackson wrote: "I beg leave to call the attention of Major-general Lee to the part performed by Lieutenant Harvey and his gallant band of forty scouts. He was everywhere doing good service; killed and captured of the enemy four times his own number, this daring, coolness and judgment eminently fit him for promotion and much larger command."

Harvey's command of twenty-three men was the only part of the Confederate cavalry corps that remained about Meridian while Sherman was destroying the military depots and railroads and was also alone attending the Federal army to Canton.

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservatives)

Report of General McCook, Union Army, June 26, 1864, states: "These men in the rear who have been doing the mischief near Tilton's belong to this division (Jackson's). They call them Harvey's Scouts." (1)

The following men from Carroll County or who settled in the county after 1865 were members of the Harvey's Scouts:

Barrow, John H.
Freeman, John
Haman, Thomas L.
Hemmingway, William
Kennedy, Walter P.
McLemore, R. S.
Neill, H. H.
Perkins, William H.
Tyson, G. G.
Tyson, John E.
Tyson, W. H. (L) Lt.
Whitehead, Thomas J. (2)

Carroll County men who enlisted in University Grays, Company A, Eleventh Regiment, organized at Oxford, Lafayette County were:

Dabney, Meedham, 2nd Sgt.
Mclemore, Jefferson H., 2nd Lt., retired April 21, 1862
McLemore, Price P., 1st Sgt. (The officers were commissioned by the governor, February 7, 1861).

The company was composed entirely of students of the University of Mississippi. The total enrollment was 136; 24 men were killed in action, 66 wounded in action, 133 from the South, average age twenty-one years.

Company I, Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment (Sunflower Guards), was organized in Sunflower County May 18, 1861. Their services were tendered to Confederate States for the war and accepted by the president August 9. They were mustered in at Lynchburg, Virginia, and assigned to First Battalion at Manassas. These men from Carroll County were members of this regiment:

Barnes, Jesse
Bandy, John W.
Basket, L. T., Lt.
Fields, John C.
Hemphill, John W.
McCarroll, Dr. J. Z.
Money, John H. W.
Patterson, Gilbert
Shaw, Stephen H. T.

List of Carroll men who enlisted in Durant Rifles (Company I), Twelfth Mississippi Regiment follows:

Blackman, Z.
Carter, John H.
Michie, Thomas
Reed, James
Shipp, Daniel

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1918, pp 843-844
(2) W. F. Hamilton, (Files of the Conservative)

The roll of Company C, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry that was sent in from the county was checked with the roster from the State Department of Archives and History, and all duplications were checked off the county roster and included in the roster in the Addenda.. It Follows:

Barrett, John B., 1st Sgt.
Barth, W. J.
Beatty, William
Beck, Barney
Becker, William
Bole, J. F.
Carter, C. B.
Chaddwich, C. W.
Cleghorn, Joseph
Clower, John
Cox, Will
Davis, Jordon
Durbin, Elisha
Ferguson, John R.
Ferguson, Pleas
Ferguson, Samuel T.
Flancher, James N.
Gayden, W. A.
Gillespie, Robert
Gray, James
Hallister, William
Hamilton, John H.
Hansborough, Peter
Hatch, Tip
Helm, William B.
Hushman, John
Johnson, W. M.
Jones, Owen
Liddell, C. J., 1st Lt.
Lott, John H.
McCune, Alex
McGaw, John H.
McLeod, Henderson
McMahon, _____
Mohead, W. M.
Nolan, Pomp
O'Keefe, Mike
O'Keefe, John
Palmer, Robert
Pentecost, Robert T.
Prince, W. Berry, Capt. (resigned)
Ringer, James
Rozier, Wade
Shackelford, Roger
Smith, Jordon
Stanford, James H.
Threadgill, Pink
Townsend, Edmond
Yonger, James

The main part of this company served a year with W. Berry Prince as their captain. They spent their time in the Delta counties guarding the citizens against raids of the Yankees. They moved in unbroken numbers along the line of Collierville, Fort Pillows, Memphis, Brice's Cross Roads, Harrisburg, New Albany, and across into Northern Alabama.

Carroll County members of Company A, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Regiment follow:

Anderson, David
Anderson, Levi
Anderson, George W.
Brock, W. D.
Capshaw, C. C.
Collins, Joshua H.
Gilliam, T. Wilson
Gomillian, A. H.
Goss, J. W.
McClurg, N. C.
Thomas, William G.
Wilson, J. G.

Carroll members of Company H, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, follows:

Arin, J. W.
Brewer, W. C.
Browning, D. C.
Clarke, W. A.
Halbert, Enos M.
Halbert, S.
Lilly, A.
Lott, B. J., Lt.
Lott, A. G.
Palmer, J. W.
Purnell, M. T.
Snipes, J. W.
Whitty, E. H.
Williamson, John A.
Wrey, J. R.
Snipes, W. A.

List of men who enrolled in Company D, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, from Carroll County, follows:

Fields, J. H.
Malone, J. B.
Moore, Jack
Morehead, J. M.
Scales, W. N., Capt.

Men who enlisted in Captain Thomas Kyle's Company C, Third Mississippi Cavalry, which organized April 22, 1863, and reorganized April 25, 1864, as Company A, were as follows:

Hill, H. S.
Jenkins, John B.
Johnson, J. P.
Knight, Willis

Confederate soldiers of Carroll County who enlisted in companies from other counties and states who are not enumerated in other rolls follow:

Adams, W. L., Company F, First Missouri Cavalry
Allen, W. D., Company K, Twentieth Mississippi
Allen, John K., Major, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry
Baird, J. B., Spencer's Cavalry Regiment
Barrow, J. C., Company K, Eighteenth Mississippi
Billingsley, M. T., Lt., Fourth Alabama Infantry
Bowen, E. M.
Boone, L. H., Company M, Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment
Boon, D. H., Company M, Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment
Burton, N. B., 1st Lt., Company A, Fifth Cavalry
Cason, J. H., Company I, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment
Chisholm, John W., Capt. Alabama Volunteers
Corder, E. S., Alabama Regiment
Devine, J. G., Company F, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry
Dees, W. E., North Carolina Regiment
Duke, W. E., McLendon's Battery
Elam, Joseph, Company F Fifth Mississippi Cavalry
Floyd, W. S., Company B, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment
Hemphill, Robert, Second Mississippi Reserves

Hinson, T. F. C., Lt., North Carolina Battalion
Hogue, J. R., Lt., Fourth Alabama Cavalry
Hudson, A. H., Capt., Hudson's Battery
Ingram, R. C., Company D, Third Mississippi Infantry
Latham, J. W., Company B, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment
Leflore, John L., Cooper's Choctaw Brigade
Martin, J. G., Company B, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment
McBride, S. L., Twenty-fourth South Carolina Regiment
McGee, Tobias, Sixth Mississippi Battalion
McLane, D. L., Company D, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment
Miskelly, W. M., Company B, Thirty-fourth Mississippi
Moore, H. F.
Morgan, W. H., Major, Third Mississippi Regiment
Mullen, H. J., Graysport
Mullen, S. J., Graysport Mississippi Battalion
Mullen, T. B., Graysport Mississippi Battalion
Murray, J. B., Thirtieth Mississippi
O'Neal, J. J., Company G, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment
Peteet, R. W.
Poindexter, W. G., Capt., Staff
Redditt, W. J., Mississippi State Troops
Rowland, J. M., Alabama
Shaw, H. D., Company I, Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment
Shaw, J. D., Company F, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry
Sims, R. M., Alabama
Smith, J. L., Company K, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment
Taylor, G. W., South Carolina Reserves
Taylor, J. K., Fourth Mississippi Regiment
Taylor, Z., First South Carolina Legion State Troops
Tilman, J. D., 14th North Carolina Regiment
Turner, W. C., Company F, Fifth Mississippi Regiment
Watson, J. D., Craft's Battery
Williford, J. V., Company D, Seventeenth North Carolina
Woods, G. W., Company D, Fifth Mississippi Regiment (1)

An Order from General R. E. Lee

"Headquarters Army of Northern Va., Appomatox Courthouse, April 10, 1865. General Order No. 9: After four years of arduous Service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources not till the brave survivors of so many hard-fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest. I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)

these whose past services have endeared these to their countrymen. By the terms of agreement, officers, and men can return to their homes, and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction which proceeds from the consciousness of duty well performed and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his protection and blessing with an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country and a greatful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Signed: R. E. Lee To: Ben H. Wear

Musician
Ben Holt Wear Carrollton, Mississippi

Russell's Company C
20th Mississippi Infantry-Carroll Guards"

Letter From Only Survivor of Company K

"Carrollton, Mississippi
March 1, 1925

"Dear Conservative: On yesterday, the 28th of February, a letter came to me from Daniel McLeod, of Houston, Texas, giving the report that H. S. Sanders, formerly of this county, but lately of Arlington, Texas, had died on January 10th. Only a few days ago the death of W. L. Hemingway of Jackson was reported to me. Thus in one week the reports that two friends of the long ago have been called from the scenes of earth, to their rewards. My heart is sad, and truly do I mourn the departure of these friends and comrades. They were charter members of the 'Carroll Rifles' with me, and served in the Confederate army in Virginia with me. According to the best information that I have I am the only survivor of the 113 young men who belonged to Company K of the 11th Mississippi Regiment at the beginning of the war.

"These comrades were true men, and good soldiers. 'Summy,' Sanders was discharged in a few months after a severe sickness, and afterwards enlisted in Company B of the 28th Mississippi Regiment. Lieutenant Hemingway was severely wounded on the 27th of June, 1862, in front of Richmond, which wound disabled him for life. Not only were these men brave, loyal soldiers; they were noble, true men,and Christians. Much could be said concerning their lives, devoted as they were to usefulness along every line of activity. They

have left a heritage of honor, loyalty and truth that their descendants may well enjoy. In a few more years, I will join them in the world Beyond, and the memories of our services will be left to another generation. Peace to them, is my prayer." (1)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

During the spring of 1898, war was declared against Spain. At once preparations were made, and volunteers were called from each State. Carroll County responded promptly, and company F was organized at Carrollton.

Before leaving for duty, the company was presented with a flag. The presentation ceremonies, held before the banquet, consisted of the presentation of a white silk flag bearing "Carroll Rifles," done in appliqued lettering of blue and gold by Miss Harriet Meade. The flag, bearing colors of red, white, and blue, was presented by Mrs. Jennie Nelson McBride, accompanied by three young ladies, Miss Mamie Buckley, Mrs. Mary Ray O'Briant, and Miss Stella Gee. The late Judge Forrest Stevens made a talk, bidding the soldiers not to come back before they had taken Moro Castle.

Carroll Rifles

The company was first ordered to Camp Pat Henry at Jackson, Mississippi, where it became a part of the Second Mississippi Regiment. On the day of departure from Carrollton a large crowd of citizens, relatives, and sweethearts of the departing volunteers gathered at the depot to bid them adieu.

After two months, this regiment was ordered to Camp Cuba Libre at Jacksonville, Florida, but the orders to "go to Cuba" never arrived. About the middle of September, most of the men were granted furloughs and spent some time at home.

While at Jacksonville, Corporal Robert D. Lipsey, private Edward Nelson, and William R. Bryan died. After the removal to Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, Private Tandy H. Oury died. Later, the regiment was removed to Columbia, Tennessee, where, on December 22, the men were discharged. It was a great disappointment to them that they did not go to Cuba.

(1) Conservative, March 6, 1925

Fifth Immune Regiment

Another command formed in the State was the Fifth Immune Regiment, United States Volunteers, mustered in at Columbus and composed of enlistments from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It was commanded by Lieutenant-colonel H. D. Money, Jr., of Mississippi. This regiment was one of those that relieved the army of General Shafter at Santiago, Cuba, when courage was required to face the danger of pestilence, and did garrison duty from August, 1898, to March, 1899. It was mustered out at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, about April, 1899.

The following Carroll County men were officers: Louis M. Southworth, captain; Ben P. Chatham, first lieutenant; William G. Poindexter, second lieutenant; George C. Scroggin, first sergeant; John L. McDonald, quartermaster sergeant. (1)

Otto Marshall: We have a record taken from a copy of the Conservative, September, 1898, as follows: "Otto Marshall, a former Carrollton boy, but recently of Santiago, De Cuba, was in Carrollton this week, to the delight of his many friends. Otto is the only son of Joseph Marshall, and volunteered while living in Eupora, being assigned to Company E, Twelfth United States Infantry, that went directly into service. Otto is looking none the worse for wear and tear, although he had many rough and tough experiences. It will be remembered that a short time ago his name was in the State papers as one of the Santiago heroes. He was in that hot battle of El Caney, near Santiago, and was the fifth to go over the fort and help take down the Spanish flag. The run of those brave American soldiers up San Juan Hill in a perfect shower of Spanish bullets, when forty per cent fell dead or wounded, and the glorious victory they won, is familiar to everybody. Otto was in the front ranks, and was only slightly wounded by the bursting of a shrapnel in front of him. His many friends are proud of the record he made. He is now encamped at Montauk, near New York, and is out on thirty days leave. We hope he may soon return to stay." (2)

Spanish-American War Veterans in the County

We now (1937) have in this county, eight Spanish-American War veterans. They are Will Sanders, John George, John T. Stanford, Sam Nelson, O. J. Duncan, of Carrollton; Sam Moses, David Weatherford, and Dr. N. Tharp, of Vaiden. (3)

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p 946
(2) Conservative, Sept., 1898, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.



OTTO MARSHALL

One of the Santiago Heroes.

WORLD WAR

The following excerpt was taken from the Conservative, published April 17, 1917: "By the time this reaches our readers, Congress will have declared a state of war existing between this nation and the German Government. The day for debate as to whether we should fight or not is passed. We are actually at war. It now behooves every citizen to stand squarely for his country and do his duty; to show the world that liberty is still dear to the American heart, and that no nation, however powerful, can trample our rights and our liberties under foot, without being made to feel the force and power of American manhood," (1)

No army unit was sent from Carroll County. The soldiers were sent out from the great central army camps and mixed with soldiers from other counties in different divisions.

155th Regiment

On March 18, 1917, the First Mississippi left Camp Wilson, but the men were ordered mustered out of service at once. Work was begun on the preparations of muster-rolls. (The turning in of all surplus equipments and other steps required in "a muster out.") On the morning of March 27, the troops were officially mustered out and paid off with the exception of one officer and ten men for each company, who remained on duty to pack the equipment. As soon as soldiers received their pay, they left camp for their homes, but at one o'clock, March 27, 1917, the adjutant-general hurriedly called up Colonel Hoskins and issued an order calling the regiment into Federal service again. At once every officer and man who could be found was notified to return to camp for duty, and when parade was held that afternoon about one thousand members of the regiment answered present. In less than ten days every member was again on duty, encamped in Jackson. One had gone to Oklahoma before the order to return was issued, but he was notified on his arrival and returned at once. This regiment went immediately into training for Federal service for the World War, and remained in camp until the United States declared war. In August, 1917, the First Mississippi Artillery and eight troops of cavalry were ordered into camp of the First Mississippi Regiment. These troops were without tents, mess-kits, or cooking utensils, but the First Mississippi Regiment housed and fed them in such a splendid manner that the commanding general of the Southeastern Department wrote the commanding officer a

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(1) Conservative, Apr. 17, 1917

letter of commendation on September 20. The regiment left Jackson for the hike to Vicksburg and went into camp about four miles west of Clinton.

The First Mississippi Regiment became the 155th Regiment during the night of September 29, 1917. While camped in an old field, the Mississippi Regiment received an order from Washington designating the former National Guard Regiment of State troops as the 155th Infantry in the Federal service. The next day it marched to Edwards under its new name; it reached Vicksburg on the first of October and began putting up tents, placing military police acting as patrols. This regiment also furnished sixty-five truck drivers that were sent to the camp for soldiers and their belongings. For a short time this regiment's headquarters were at Shreveport, Louisiana. Several companies of this regiment were sent to guard the oil wells during a strike and to protect the aviation field at Lake Charles. Lieutenant-colonel Boyd was made colonel of artillery, and Captain Scales, a major; both left the regiment. All of the regiment except one battalion was relieved from strike-duty on January 15, 1918, from Louisiana. They went to Camp Beauregard the next day. Lieutenant-colonel Boyd was promoted to colonel of an artillery regiment; Colonel Dabney was assigned to the 155th. Colonel Hoskins was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This left Major Hogaboon in command of the 155th Regiment. About the middle of June, 1918, one thousand privates were sent to France. When a draft in Louisiana was made for men, about two thousand were assigned to the 155th; this brought the regiment up to war strength. The Thirty-ninth Division, of which the 155th was a unit, sailed for France.

John K. Minyard, Benjamin B. Sanders, John D. L. Huffman, Frank Divine, and William K. Johnson were among the Carroll County boys in this regiment.

Some Enlisted World War Veterans

This following list of enlisted men was made up from county records, interviews with local people, veterans, and their families. It is probable that some of these men did not enlist from Carroll County but are now living here. This list also includes some of the men who were awarded medals and citations. The list follows:

James E. Day, Pvt., Med.Corps, 154th Field Hospital, 7th Corps, born in Carroll County, enlisted at age of 28; served in France, Belgium, Luxemburg.

Vassar L. Corder, Pvt., Company 28; 23 years of age, member of American Expeditionary Forces from 8-26-18 to 11-3-19

King Tollison, Sgt.,1st class, Dept. Q.M.C., Camp Supply Office, Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Astor McDonald, Pvt., Company C, 5th Inft., enlisted at 21 years.

Frank W. Deloach, Pvt., Battery C, 304th F. A., enlisted at age of 22; left U.S.A. 9-1-18; arrived in U. S. 4-28-19. Served in England and France.

Jefferson D. Pentecost, Pvt., 1st Mississippi Reg., Battery C, Field Artillery, enlisted at 25 years. Surgeon's certificate of disability August 12, 1917.

J. T. Allen, Pvt., unassigned, enlisted at 21 years of age; born at Coila.

Henry M. Bryan, Jr., S. A. T. C., enlisted at 19 years of age; born at Carrollton.

Nelson Elem (colored), Pvt., Company D, 310th L. B., enlisted at age of 23; born at Carrollton.

Edison Hutchinson,Pvt., 1st class, Engineers, enlisted at age of 25; born in Carroll County. In Battle of Somme; citation, decorations; served in France; medals, badges.

Joe E. Mortimer, Pvt., Casual Company 10, enlisted at 23 years of age; born in McCarley.

Frank Devine, Pvt., Company F, 155th Reg., enlisted at 19 years of age; born at Coila.

William K. Johnson, Sgt., 1st class, T. C., enlisted at 23 years of age; born in Carroll County; served in France.

Thomas C. Harvey, Pvt., born in Union City, Tennessee.

Latham K. Ray, Pvt., Depot Brigade, enlisted at age of 23; born in Carrollton.

Buster Farrish, Pvt., Battery C, 64th F. A., enlisted age 30; born at Sidon, Leflore County.

Ernest A. Vance, Sgt., Company I, 11th Inft., enlisted age 25; born at Jefferson, Carroll County.

Joe H. Andrew, Pvt., I. M. Corps, enlisted at age of 24; born in Carrollton.

Daniel D. Williams, Pvt., Company G, 356th Inft, enlisted at age 24; born at McCarley.

Ethan Kimes, Pvt., Company B, 162nd Depot Brigade, enlisted at age of 27; born at Seven Pines.

James C. Shaw (colored), Pvt., Q. M. C., Company D, enlisted at age of 25; born at Carrollton; served in France.

Irvin L. Smith, cook, Company 18, Recruit Depot, enlisted at age of 21; born in Carroll County.

William E. Rozier, Pvt., 1st class, Engineer Corps A, enlisted at age of 31; born at Carrollton; saw service in France.

Boaz R. Lott, Pvt., 45th Company, Depot Service, enlisted at 23; born in Carroll County; served in France nine months.

William R. Smith, Pvt., 1st class, 5th Inft., enlisted age 27; born in Carroll County; served honestly and faithfully.

Rufus Jones, Pvt., Company B, 30th Engeers Corps, enlisted at age of 27 at McCarley; served in France one year.

Thomas Volney Shumate, Pvt., Casualty Company 10, enlisted at age 26;born at Holcomb.

Benjamin F. Smith, Sgt., Q. M. C., enlisted at age 23; born in Sunflower County; served with American forces in Germany from 10-30-19 to 9-4-20.

John T. Ross, Corp., 402 Tel. Battalion, enlisted at age of 21; born at McCarley; served in France from 6-30-18 to 6-28-19

James W. Smith, Sgt., Camp Hdq., enlisted at age 23; born in Carroll County.

William Warner McCune, Sgt., 493 MT. Company, enlisted at age 22; born in Vaiden; served in France three months.

Frank M. Buchanan, Corp., Engineers, 50th Company, enlisted at age 22; born Carroll County; served in France one year.

Charles H. Redditt, Pvt., 4th Army Corps, enlisted at age 28; born at Teoc; served in England and France one year.

Sam Gee Johnson, Engineer, 157th Company F, Gd. Sr., enlisted at age 21; born in Carroll County; served in France one year.

"I certify that I have issued a victory button on this discharge certificate. Joe J. Miller, 1st Lt. signal Corps., Jackson, Mississippi, August 9, 1920. Approved by Joe Miller, 1st Lt. S. C. Asst. R. O. for victory medal with France."

Thomas L. Johnson, Pvt., Q. M. C., Company 49th, enlisted age 27; served in France nine months.

Oakley Shute, Pvt., Company C, 312th Regt., enlisted age 27; born in Black Hawk.

Onnie L. Carpenter, Pvt., Company D, Depot Brigade, enlisted at age 26; born in Carrollton.

Dink Shaw (colored), Pvt., 1st class, Inft., enlisted age 30; born in Carrollton; served in France ten months.

Douglas Lott, Pvt., Inft., Company C, enlisted age 23; Grenada County; served in England, France, and Luxumberg, in Army of Occupation seven months.

Marion Osborne, Pvt., Company 18, Recruit Depot, enlisted age 25; Lafayette Springs.

Yewell Oddie Collins, Pvt., Company 31, Battery D, enlisted age 18; born at McCarley.

Louis H. Buford, Pvt., Company C, Inft., enlisted age 28; born at Black Hawk.

Carl L. Campbell, Pvt., Company 18, Recruit Depot, enlisted age 24; born at Carrollton.

Willie T. Moon, Pvt., Company C, 322nd Inft., enlisted age 29; born in Webster County.

Benjamin B. Sanders, Pvt., enlisted age 22; born in Carroll County.

Lemon Gulledge (colored), Pvt., enlisted age 24; born Winona, Montgomery County.

James K. Minyard, Pvt., enlisted age 28; born McCarley, Carroll County; served in France eight months.

Noble Evans, Pvt., enlisted age 23; born in Louisville, Kentucky.

Alvin Word, Pvt., Motor Trains., Company 357, enlisted age 22; born in Carroll County.

John T. Trotter, Pvt., sailed from U. S. June 15, 1918; arrived in port in U. S. May 6, 1919; saw service in center sector Meuse, Argonne in France.

Dick Dunn, Pvt., Company D, Development Batfalion, U. S. A., 35 years of age at enlistment.

Richard V. Brown, Pvt., 1st class, Detachment Q. M. Corps, born in Carrollton.

James T. Brown, Pvt., 1st class, Company C, 114th; demobilization per letter A.G.O. dated November 30, 1918; served in France; left U. S. August 22, 1918; arrived U. S. A. May 22, 1919.

William B. Elam, Pvt., Inft., unassigned, Company B, 816th; served in France; left U. S. A. October 12, 1918; arrived in U. S. A. August 1, 1919.

Albert St. Clair, Pvt., Q. M. C., unassigned, 326; service Bn, born in Carrollton, enlisted 27 years age; served in France; left U. S. A. 10-11-18, arrived in U. S. 6-27-19.

James Robinson, Pvt., Engineers Corps, unassigned, Company D, 540 Engineers; born in Carrollton; 24 years of age when enlisted; served in France and England; left U.S.A. 10-27-18, arrived in U. S. A. 6-6-19.

Hernando L. Lott, Pvt., 1st class, Company 87, A.S.C., age 23 years; served in France; left U. S. A., 10-31-18, arrived in U. S. A., 7-11-19.

Howell Robertson, Pvt., School for Bakers and Cooks; age 26 when entered service; born in Black Hawk.

Sidney B. Taylor, Carroll County, 16; Recruit D. Depot, 23 years of age; born in state of Arkansas; enlisted at Carrollton.

Enoch R. Grantham, R. O. T. Inft., unassigned, Company Q, 327th Infantry; enlisted 26 years of age; born in Holmes County; assigned to Company B, 152nd Inft.

Robert L. Tate, Pvt., Bakery Company, 413, Quartermaster Corps; born at Seven Pines; age at enlistment, 20 years.

Charles G. Ray, Pvt., Students Army Training Corps, University of Mississippi; age 20 years; born in Carrollton.

William Stanberry, Jr., Pvt., Company 27, Recruit Depot; 29 years old when enlisted; demobilization Letters A.G.O. dated November 30, 1918; born at Carrollton.

Walter Baker (colored), Pvt., Company A, 415 Res. Ser. Bu., Q.M.C. the U. S. Army; honorable discharge.

Silas Tobera Carpenter, Pvt., 1st class, 22nd French Motor Battery; enlisted when 28 years of age; born in Carrollton.

Jarvis A. Hansbrough, Pvt., 1st class, Camp Utilities; enlisted at age of 22; born at Carrollton.

Neal Browning, Pvt., 3rd Company, 13th Replacement and Training Center; age 26 years; born in Carrollton.

Sam K. McCorkle, Pvt., Company I, 147th Engineers; enlisted 22 years of age; born at Kyle, Texas; enlisted at Ashville, North Carolina, July 23, 1918.

Allie Top Mitchel (colored), Pvt., 1st class, Inft., unassigned; Company C, 816th Pioneer Inft.; age at enlistment, 26 years; born in Carrollton; service in France; left U. S. A. 10-12-18, arrived U. S. A. 8-1-19

Earnest L. Lott, Pvt., Company D, 39, Bu, U. S. Guards, born at Sidon; enlisted at 18 years; paid in full $45, Camp Travis, Texas, December 10, 1918.

John D. L. Huffman, Pvt., Company F, 155th Inft; age 22 years.

Uriah R. Emmons, last assigned 118th Inft.; age 28 years; born at Carrollton.

Benj. Arion Clark, Pvt., Convalescent Center, age 21; born in Carrollton.

Jim Parker, Pvt., Co. A, 314th Engineers, age 25; born in Grenada; served in France, England, and Belgium.

Newton Holland Heath, Pvt., Company A, 324th M. GN, BN, age 27; born in Grenada.

Turner S. Ferguson, Pvt., Company 10, Recruit Dept.; age 24; born at Carrollton.

Elmer Edward Barnum,Chauffeur 1st class, flying school, Taylor Field, Alabama; age 22.

B. G. Hooks, Pvt., S. A. T. C., Starkville, age 22; born in Carroll County.

James N. Bryan, Company A, 114 Engineers, A. E. F., age 21; born at Carrollton; served in France from 4-22-18 to 5-2-19.

William Bloom Payton (colored), corporal, 814th Inft., age 22; born at Carrollton.

Barney Huggins, Pvt., Company B, 4th BN, Replc. Training Center, age 21; born in Carroll County; G. O. 31-12 or 45-14., W. D.

Lawrence Bates, Pvt., 1st class, Inft., unassigned Company C, 4th Inft.; dark complection, age 25, born at Carrollton; service in France and Germany with Army of Occupation; entitled to wear victory medal with one battle clasp; issued a bronze lapel button; left U.S.A. 8-16-18; arrived U.S.A. 8-23-19.

Albert McCorkle, Pvt., Company B, 144th Engineers, fought in battles of Meuse and Argonne Offensive from October 3 to November 11, 1918. He won a victory button.

John Spencer, gassed in Argonne Forest, was decorated by the U. S. and French governments for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield; saw active service in France with the 6th Regiment U. S. Marines.

Rufus Cox, sergeant, Battery A, No.106, served in defensive position north of Taul from August 28, to September 10, 1918, and participated in St. Mihiel Offensive September 11 to September 13, 1918; in the Battle of Argonne Forest, in the Battle of the Marne, then served in England, France, and Luxumburg.

James Simpson, companies A and H, 116th Infantry, engaged in Battle of Argonne.

John Muirhead, enlisted September 5, 1918, won a decoration medal, badge, and victory medal with clasp.

Homer S. Neal was born and reared in this county, and for several years was one of its leading teachers. For two years he was in the army, having seen service also on the Mexican border. He served in the Signal Corps, in command of a service squadron at Elbert Field, and at an aviators' camp at Lonoke, Arkansas. During these two years he was promoted from private to first lieutenant.

James A. McCorkle, corporal, Battery A, Thirty-third Coast Artillery, took part in battles of St. Mihiel, the Meuse, and Argonne; won decoration medals and four clasps.

Orion John Miley, Sgt., Headquarter Detachment, Inft., 1st R. D., won victory button.

George M. Rosemond fought in battles of Meuse and Argonne; won a victory button.

Dow L. McGregor enlisted in Sousa's Band Corps and left from the Great Lakes.

Malcolm McGregor, Company 7, Seventh Regiment, was in battles of Argonne, St. Mihiel, Belleau Woods, and Marne; also served six months in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Leroy Bingham trained but did not see active service.

T. H. Bingham was stationed in Switzerland.

Stokes Norwood, 2nd Lt., Aviation Corps.

Second Lieutenant Earl S. Williford, Company H, 34th Inft., 7th Division, United States Army, received the following: "To the Great Commanders, to the officers, to the soldiers, to all Heroes, known and unknown, living and dead, who have triumphed over the attack of the barbarians, and have immortalized its name, the city of Verdun, inviolate and standing upon its ruins, dedicates this medal in testimony of its gratitude. The name of Lieutenant Earl Southworth Williford has been written upon the Book of Gold of the soldiers of Verdun 1918.

"They shall not pass
The President of the A. C. of Verdun
The President of the Book of Gold
The Mayor of Verdun
Deputy of the Meuse
Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 34th Infantry,
7th Division of U. S. Army,
Earl S. Williford."

Minnie Brewer was the first Mississippi girl to enlist for active service in the war against Germany. She enlisted in United States Signal Corps and was assigned to duty on the New Jersey Coast. Miss Brewer is the eldest daughter of ex-Governor Brewer, a Carroll Countian.

A complete roster of the men who enlisted from Carroll County, taken from the Adjutant-general's office will be found in the Addenda.

Below is given a list of names that have been given in by individuals:

Wilson R. Little, from Carroll County (enlisted at Meridian), Hilbert Clark, Leon Watson, Jim Jackson, Stewart Anthony, Thomas Organ, George Jackson, Harry Wells, Arthur Evans, Malcolm McGregor, Everette Goss, George Long, Joe Miller, Cash Hutchinson, R. D. Hutchinson, Hub Roscoe, Humphrey Wall, T. A. Barrentine, Joe Fancher, E. O. Spencer, B. F. Lee, J. W. Lee, Hines Long, Charlie F. Hemphill, James S. Hemphill (Marines, instructor at Paris Island), Vassar Hemphill (S.A.T.C., Mississippi State College), Ben Frank Kittrell, James Johnson, Alex Alston, Reuben Alston, John Leflore (S.A.T.C., Mississippi State College).

The following list was given by negroes:

Frank Burley, Dennis Hammons, Stonewall Hammons, Willie Watt, Homer Myles, Walter McBride, Arthur Jackson, Walter Jackson, Theodo Austin, Thomas Spencer, James Dixon, Linder Woodson, John Donley, Mike Kimble, Dolt Kimble, Echolas King, Joe Reed, Elias Reed, George Harvey, Miller Herington, Bloom Patin, Elbert Word, Charles Goodwin, Lawyer Gilliam, Sidney Whitsey, Walter Strong, Doc Brown.

Letters from the Front

The following was taken from a letter published in the Conservative May 18, 1918, that was written to Mrs. Fannie Hemphill from Charles F. Hemphill, of Carroll County, the first Carroll County boy to see service in France, having volunteered in the Aviation Corps. "As long as our boys know the people at home are solidly behind them, doing their very best to help win this war, producing the things necessary to keep us equipped and physically fit, sending a message of cheer at intervals to assure us of this fact, there can be no doubt as to the final outcome." (1)

(1) Conservative, May 18, 1918

The following letter was written by Lieutenant Edward Lee Penticost, Thirteenth Field Artillery. Lieutenant Penticost died of pneumonia November 5, 1918, in Base Hospital 28, Lunoges, France. He was buried in the military cemetery near Lunoges, with all military honors. Services were conducted by Chaplain Percy M. Kindall.

"Monday Morning, July 22, 1918.

"Dear Home Folks: Well, mother, I guess you'd laugh if you could see me writing this with a gas mask on. No, it isn't the dead horses that make me wear it, but I'm practicing so that when I get up to the front and to wear it six hours at the time I'll be able to do so. I have a picture made with this mask on, and if I ever get a chance to get some prints made, I'll send you one. I can do most anything 'cept smoke a cigar with it on and of course we have dugouts that are gas-proof that we will be able to go in for eating and smoking, etc. I'd like to tell you lots of things that I mustn't dare to, 'cause its part of the game to keep our business in the dark, you know.

"I hope this finds you all O. K. I am all right and no reason for any complaint although do complain some. Am anxious to get a letter from home again. Love to all.

Your loving son,
Edward." (1)

Reuben J. Alston wrote the following letters to his mother, Mrs. N. B. Alston, Carrollton, from France, November 22, 1918:

"I received two letters from you today which I was exceedingly glad to get as everything in them was news to me, and as they were not very young letters. I suppose that the ones that you have written to me between now and the date of these were lost.

"We are getting everything in readiness so that as soon as the peace terms are signed all that we will have to do is to turn the French property over to them and ship what we have back to the U. S. A.; believe me every one of us are working with record-breaking speed so that we can get back soon; the shorter the time gets, the more eager we are to get back home.

(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

"I am sending you a postal card picture of me and my pal with our infantry equipment on; we have on a cartridge-belt and a gas mask which is in the bag hanging over our shoulders; we also have our Springfield rifles with us. My friend's name is Everett Bellows, of near Omaha, Nebraska, and a fine fellow.

"I have a German rifle that I am keeping for a souvenir and when I get home I am going to kill some big game with it.

"French are arriving everyday that have been prisoners in Germany from one to four years; it almost makes a fellow cry to see the condition they are in and to listen at them tell of the way Germans treated them; some of them told me that the Germans had made them work three and four days at a time with only bread to eat which was mostly sawdust, and during that time they had to sleep on the ground out in the rain; some of the fellows look like skeletons; whenever I see any of them I try to manage to have a little something to eat to give them.

"I certainly did enjoy reading Mr. Bingham's article on pigs, parades and pictures; in fact, I always did enjoy reading anything he writes.

Enclosed find two of the pictures.

With love to all,
Ruben J. Alston.

"Ordinance Division, Railway Artillery. Army Post Office 707, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

"I have just discovered that the censor allows us to tell things now, which we were not allowed to write about before, so I will proceed to do so:

"Well, the first thing I will tell you is that I am in Mailly, France. This is a large camp, half French and half American.

"This is the closest camp to the front on this part of it. At least, I mean that on this part of the front, this is the nearest camp.

"Most any time when the fighting was at it greatest, we could hear the big guns roaring, and at night we could see the flashes from the big guns when they were fired.

"Nearly every night when I first came to this camp we would have air raids and would have to put on our helmets and get in the trenches till it was over; even sometimes the Germans would come over in the daytime and take photographs, and we could easily see them, though they would be too high for our anti-aircraft guns to get them, although they would shoot at them till they left.

"At night when the Germans would come over, all the guns in the camp would take a shot at them; a good many times I have wished that I was in a combatant part of the service.

"When the big battle was on at Verdun I took three big guns up there; in other words, I convoyed them there; but the shells were falling so thick in the city that they would not let anybody stay long, so as soon as I delivered the guns, I had to leave.

"While I was at the front I saw an airplane fight between Germans and Americans; its wonderful, an air fight is, and especially when you can stand on the ground and it above you.

"I also saw German prisoners by the thousands while I was up at the front; the French were so happy that so many Germans were captured that they celebrated and made the Americans join them in their celebrations.

R. J. A." (1)

Mr. King, Vaiden, received the following two letters from his brother, Frank King, who was in France:

August 9, 1918.

"I received your letter; 'yes, several of your letters;' would have written before now, but have been so busy 'going over the top' that I have not had time to do anything. I passed through the fight without a scratch, 'although I had some very close calls.' We captured a great many prisoners also lots of machine guns and several artillery batteries. I saw some fearful sights but they did not affect me, as I was naturally under a great strain of excitement and did not have time to think about anything. I got lots of souvenirs but had to leave them as the fight got so hot that I did not want anything extra to carry; I got a fine revolver off a German captain but

(1) Mrs. N. B. Alston, Carrollton, Miss.

soon lost it. The Americans fight with the finest spirit I have ever seen; it was like being in a football game. They rushed forward in spite of the terrible machine gun fire which fell almost as fast as rain. You can see in the papers better accounts of our fighting than I can even tell. The Germans show very little fight. When you near them they put up their hands and say, 'Comrade.'

"We took some of the finest wheat fields I ever saw. The Germans had already begun to harvest the wheat.

Your brother,
Sgt. Frank King,
16th Inf."

"The Red Cross also has a place in the war that will never be forgotten by the American soldiers.

"I was in the hospital Christmas for an operation caused by an injury on the boat during the high seas. If it had not been for the Red Cross, we never would have realized such a good Christmas. Each patient received a Red Cross bag containing tobacco, candy, nuts, etc. We also had a tree which was filled with stockings of nuts, candies, fruit, etc. I have just heard a good talk by the chaplain on the Y. M. C. A. The Salvation Army is a large organization in all of these countries, and it has a different kind of plan over here than in the United States; there is nothing unusual happening here at present. I will write you again later when I have more time.

Your brother,
Corporal Frank King." (1)

Interviews with World War Veterans

The following interview was with J. L. Simpson, Vaiden, Mississippi:

"We set sail early one morning, June 2, 1918, and shortly after we left the dock the whole division was called upon deck by our captain. He told us that he had heard the Kaiser had said that the Twenty-ninth Division should not land. We cheered the captain by hollering, 'Cheer up! Cheer up! the worst is yet to come.' We landed safely in France on June 14, 1918, at St. Lazarre, where we camped three days, then we started for the front, hiking. We hiked for eight days, then we rode in little old boxcars

(1) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.

with overseas equipment, forty to a car. We were so crowded that we preferred walking and did walk, carrying our overseas equipment. We went on until we got within one hundred miles of the front. We were guarded by squads with loaded guns. Orders were that if a soldier fell out, a squad was to kill him. We landed on the front about two o'clock and got lost right at the front and were right on the enemy before we knew it.

"We were crossing a little stick walk over the water. Some of the men were heavy enough that those little sticks would break, and when they would hit the water, it would make such a noise that the enemy got to firing at us but were ranging a little too high. We changed our course and got back to the trenches at four o'clock A. M. Our orders were to be ready at five o'clock to go over the top. We were going under ten thousand artillery shots. We had been told that it would take at least three months to take that hill; we took it in seventeen minutes, captured fifteen thousand prisoners by nine o'clock that morning although we were in the forest by that time and the machines guns cut down our company equal to a mowing-machine. I was a private in the 116th Infantry in Company H, and we stayed at the front for three weeks without relief. During this period, there were fourteen of those days that our water wagons were blown up, or, of that time, we went fourteen days without water and seven days without food.

"I was next attached to the supply company that was hauling ammumition to the front, and during the time that I was with the supply company I was knocked off the wagon four times by the shock of the big bombs. Once, we were just starting to load our wagons, thirty in all (ours was the second). The first wagon had halted at the ammunition dump. Each had to halt at the same time, twenty spaces apart; and, just as we halted, a big shell came right down between the team of the first wagon, and only fragmants were found--a horse's head, a man's foot in his shoe, and two small pieces of the wagon-tire. My team was almost standing on their heads, but when I came to myself, I grabbed my lines, backed my horses out of the hole, turned around, and went to the opposite side of the ammunition dump, where my wagon was loaded. It was then the leading wagon. I drove up twenty spaces, halted until the next wagon was loaded, then we two drove on to the front. On our way through the woods, the nearest I can explain it, the dead men were piled up on the roadside like poles out of a new ground; wounded men hollering and screaming all over

the woods. Before I got off that front I was back in the infantry with the company of 365 men. One morning just before three o'clock, the firing had ceased; I discovered that our company was just about shot. I took it upon myself to go to the company post and started counting the men who were left; there were only thirteen. I got them all together. There were but two things that we could do, keep a cool head and a hot gun-barrel; and this we did for three days and nights before we were relieved." (1)

Lonnie Jordan, Company A, 47th Engineers Corps, gave the following interview:

"I was drafted and was put under Captain McGruder in Greenwood. There were six of us sent at this time to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, May 29, 1918. I was the only man from Carroll County in this quota. The names of the other ones going with me to Camp Sheridan were Paul Phillips, Robert Tate, Oakley Shute, Doc Farrish, and Friddy Moorhead.

"We left New York July 1, 1918, sailed on the 'Kahovia,' landed at Liverpool, England, hiked across England, and crossed the English Channel with 74,000 troops. The battleship 'Montana' convoyed us part of the way across; an English vessel was to have met us but, for some reason, failed to do so; and we were without convoy for three days. We landed at Monteechume, France, and moved to the front under Major Russ A.R.R., supervisor; we put up 120 miles of railroad 280 miles from the front; stayed here three months; then we went to the Toul sector to Bernecourt; this was in the gas zone (about three miles) just behind the First Artillery. Any kind of light was forbidden in this sector; all eating was done in coats. I grew so disgusted with France I slipped off up to the front; I did not care what happened to me; I was shell-shocked and wounded by a bursting shell 150 yards from me. I was carried to the first company, there was no room at the hospitals at that time. After this I was put on cooking duty by Lieutenant Rogers; I was on this job when the Armistice was signed.

"The Red Cross was very good; the Y.M.C.A. was zero; the K. of C. was the best outfit overseas."

James K. McCune, who lives at New Albany, Mississippi, wrote the following to Mrs. Lula Mae Flippen, McCarley, December 20, 1936:

"I enlisted June 12, 1917, at Memphis, Tennessee, and was given a few days to go to my home at Vaiden, Mississippi, then back to Memphis to complete all details for making me a raw recruit, also to get transportation to Paris Island, S. C. Here I went through 'boot camp' or training, and

(1) J. L. Simpson, Vaiden, Miss.

learned the many things it takes to make a soldier. I trained here until the last of September, 1917, then was transferred to Quantico, Virginia.

"Our training at Quantico included bayonet exercises, shooting on the range, using telescopic sights, firing machine guns, digging trenches, charging trenches with live ammunition, and thousands of other things, too numerous to mention.

"On January 17, 1918, we boarded a train for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On reaching Philadelphia we went directly from train aboard ship, 'the Henderson,' and sailed immediately for New York City. We dropped anchor one mile out, directly facing the Statute of Liberty. While we slept, January 19, 1918, the 'Henderson' started on a long journey--one I will long remember. Our convoy consisted of four ships--the 'Henderson,' 'Levedore,' 'Mallory,' and 'Huron,' and a battleship--the 'North Carolina.'

"This battleship turned back when we reached the war zone, and we were joined by seven sub-chasers; they stayed with us until we reached St. Nazaire, France, February 3, 1918, where we left the ships. Immediately after leaving the ship, we went aboard the train, or boxcars marked 'Hommes 40 Chevaux 8,' which means, men, 40, horses, 8, and soon were 'Somewhere in France.' We rode for 7 days and nights, spending my birthday (Feb. 9th) in a boxcar.

"We left the train at Dijon, France, and hiked 8 or 9 miles to Robecourt, where we went in training; a book could be written about our training. We trained here until March, then with full packs and overcoats, weighing about 75 pounds, we marched 25 miles to Camp Romain. From here we went up back of the front-line trenches several times and were under shell-fire for the first time.

"The latter part of March we went up and relieved, in the front lines for our first time, for fifteen days. Here, we had plenty of wild experiences.

"I'll name a few of the camps we were in. It would take too much time to try to tell what happened even if it were possible.

"We left the front and went to Camp Sommidiene, back to Romain, to Rennis, to Death Valley, up to the front, back to Camp Changy (pronounced Chonzay), to Paris, and then two days and a night hike to Serons. We trained here until

we were put in trucks and rushed to the front, where we stopped the Germans on their drive to Paris; and me, a very warm reception from these Germans; this was June 1, 1918. We held this position until June 6th, when we went over the top and drove the Germans back two miles. Our objective was Bouresches, which we took just about dark.

"Here, I had quite an experience. After establishing our outpost I was sent out with another man to find the location of the Germans to our left. I saw several men shot down; trees and bushes shot up, all around. At one A. M. (June 7th), I returned to my company, to be met by a sergeant who told me a noise had been heard outside the wall and he had orders to sacrifice 12 men in order to find out who it was outside; and I was the 12th man. Our orders were 'to fix bayonets, load rifles, and go out to shoot till we died.' I joined the death march in less than a minute, and away we went. At the gate he gave final orders, 'Now boys, fight until you die. Forward, march.' We knew the Germans were about 200 yards in front of us, for we had driven them there when we took the town. We filled our mission without a shot being fired. When we came back inside the wall, it was hours (it seemed) before I realized I was alive. The noise heard outside the wall was made by cows, not Germans.

"Just before we took Bouresches, we went 48 hours without a bite to eat; got one sandwich and then went 48 hours longer before we got any more food, because our provisions were cut off by artillery fire, of which there was really plenty at this time.

"We were relieved here at Bouresches the night of June 12th, and went somewhere in France. On the 13th, we were called back to retake part of Belleau Woods, in the Chateau Thierry Sector. About 1 A. M., June 14th, we were put in the trenches, and until about daybreak we were doing as hard fighting, as I was in.....; then the war was over as far as I was concerned. A three-inch shell exploded just over my head, and a piece of shrapnel burst my right arm from elbow to wrist, wounding my buddy, Noah Warren, in the foot. I did not know I was hurt until I saw blood on my sleeve and hand; I realized then my hand felt numb and queer. A first aid man reached us in about three minutes; he placed the tourniquet above my elbow, gave me a shot of tetanus serum. I walked a mile back to the field-hospital--I might say here I could easily have walked back stepping on dead Germans.

"About dusk, they put me on the operating-table; I awoke next day to find my right arm gone. An artery was cut in my arm I lost so much blood it was necessary to give me three transfusions. I never found out who the three men were; I stayed in hospitals in France until the second of August. My arm was amputated in Field Hospital 23, (just a tent about 15 or 20 miles back of firing line). I stayed here 10 days, was sent to another hospital for 5 days, then to Base 30, at Nontez; stayed here about two weeks or more, then to one near St. Nazaire. I left here, went to Brest; went aboard the ship 'George Washington' and sailed for home. There were 351 of us wounded boys who boarded nine different vessels at this time. We landed in New York City after nine days on the sea, and were taken to Naval Hospital in Brooklyn on November 4th, 1918. Was transferred to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., January 1, 1919. February 8th, I was put back on duty and sent to Memphis, Tennessee, on recruiting duty; was sent to a New Orleans, Louisiana, hospital to be fitted for an artificial arm. Back to Memphis, then to Texarkana, Texas, on recruiting duty; then back to Memphis, then to New Orleans. At my request, I was discharged on June 22, 1920.

"At Paris Island, South Carolina, I qualified as expert rifleman, while shooting for record. At Quantico, Virginia, I qualified and was made sniper of my platoon. Upon discharge, I was given a good conduct medal. I served with 79th C, 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment, 2nd Division, United States Marine Corps." (1)

Organizations

Carroll County's response to the declaration of war was manifested in the many volunteers for active service, in the early organization of a Red Cross unit, renewed interest in the Pig Club, and the buying of Liberty bonds and War Saving stamps. A very cooperative spirit prevailed everywhere. Everybody was anxious to do his bit.

RED CROSS work was organized shortly after the United States entered the war by Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, of Greenwood, who was honor guest of the San Souci Club. This meeting was held June 25, 1917. Their active work after this gained them the distinction of a chapter. The San Souci Club, organized originally for pleasure and social enjoyment, voluntarily proffered their services to the Red Cross and resolved to prepare themselves for Red Cross work. They discontinued refreshments at their meetings, adopted a Belgian orphan, and did their part of knitting for the soldiers.

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(1) James K. McCune, New Albany, Miss.

After Mrs. Henderson's visit, officers were elected as follows: chairman, Miss Eleanor Erskine; vice chairman, Miss Minnie Stone; secretary, Mrs. S. E. Turner; treasurer, Mrs Sam Hart, Jr.; Dr. Sam Hart, J. L. Spencer, J. R. Jackson, and Mrs. W. H. Price were members of the executive committee.

Mrs. O. K. Gee, Carrollton, gives the following interview, which describes the general activities of the Red Cross chapter:

"Our Red Cross chapter rented a vacant house in town, where we met daily from nine A. M. to five P. M. learning to make bandages and other useful garments. Women from all over the county came to these meetings, getting the necessary material and taking it home to make garments. We made children's underclothes, dresses, gowns, and bags to hang on the heads of soldiers' beds. We also knitted numberless sweaters and socks. Our bandages were said to be the best sent to New Orleans headquarters. None was ever turned down as often happened to others. When Mr. Innis came to check Red Cross work in this town, he said our chapter had the best report of any of the chapters checked. Then, too, when a call came for money, the men had a meeting at the bank and never failed to raise the amount. Individuals and organizations subscribed liberally to buying bonds, War Saving stamps and Baby bonds." (1)

Some of the contributions from individuals were as follows: Miss Leah Eubanks, one of the enthusiastic organizers of the Red Cross Pig Club, gave $35.95, proceeds from the sale of a piece of embroidery and a guessing contest. Another scheme for raising money in the rural districts in Beat 3 was baseball between the fat men of Hemingway and the lean men of Seven Pines. Mr. Sam Moore, owner of Majestic Theatre, presented the war picture, "The Slacker," April 8, 1918, for the benefit of the Red Cross, also other benefit pictures from time to time. The negroes responded liberally to the calls the Red Cross and in buying Liberty bonds.

A WOMEN'S NATIONAL PRAYER BATTALION was organized here. The founder of the Battalion, Mrs. Ludgate, while on a visit to England, was so impressed by such an organization of the English women she determined, on her return to America, her countrywomen should have the benefit of a like organization. It had members in twenty-six states. Membership in the battalion was accomplished by the signing

(1) Mrs. O. K. Gee, Carrollton, Miss.

of the covenant card. The Carrollton battalion was organized in June.

In 1917 Carroll County was called on for the quota of $10,000 to the Red Cross fund. To help raise this money, O. F. Turner, then the county agent, called a committee of citizens to devise ways and means for raising the amount. Mr. Turner's idea was to raise the money in such a way they might contribute to the food supply at the same time. As Carroll County was mostly rural, the Pig Club was suggested as a solution. T. O. Yewell then submitted a plan that was approved and acted upon, building up the club membership to an unlimited number. A membership drive was conducted throughout the schools of the county. Mr. Yewell's plan was for each member to raise one pig for the club, all to be sold cooperatively, and ten per cent of the gross proceeds to be donated to Red Cross. The Bank of Carrollton extended credit very freely to those wishing to buy pigs to join the club. By the end of the campaign, more than twenty-five hundred active members had participated, and carloads of pigs were shipped weekly. The last shipment was made October 2, 1918, twenty-four carloads being shipped to St. Louis. A special reporter of the Commercial Appeal described it as follows: "A $10,000 sale of a single shipment of hogs by Carroll County, Mississippi, in St. Louis, Friday morning, October 4, demonstrated a successful marketing method and pointed anew to pig-raising as a profitable Southern Industry; the shipment, consisting of 2,000 hogs loaded on 24 freightcars, was the largest single shipment ever received at the National Stockyards at St. Louis. It was a big day for Carroll County. The people at Washington Stockyards considered it a big day. The Washington Government officials attached so much importance to it that the whole trip, every step of the way from the pens of the individual owners in Carroll County to the parting squeal at the stockyards, was recorded in moving pictures. The filming was done by T. M. Tucker, who was sent from Washington by the Department of Agriculture for that purpose." (1)

The Red Cross in the Second District of Carroll County, during the World War, was a very active organization. The Red Cross board consisted of Mrs. C. L. Armstrong, general chairman of Second District (she went to Jackson, Mississippi, and took a special course in this work) and Mrs. J. W. Conger, chairman of the sewing. They knitted sweaters and socks, made bandages, and sent gift packages to the soldiers. Mrs. Ruth Hawkins was a very active member of the Red Cross and also sold Liberty bonds and War

(1) Bingham Duncan's History of Carroll County
(Files of the Conservative)

Saving stamps. They organized a sewing-room and made clothes and sent to the soldiers' families who needed them. They took up discarded clothing and distributed it over the county. (1)

In order to get funds, the Vaiden Red Cross Chapter organized a Pig Club, each member to raise a pig to butchering size; they were brought in and shipped and sold. Pork was high at that time. The proceeds were used in different ways to help win the war. No records are found of total amounts made. After the war was over, there was quite a bit of the funds left, which was put into a child clinic at Vaiden for the needy children. They used rooms upstairs at the courthouse at Vaiden, equipped them with cots and necessities for operating, and secured specialists from Jackson, Mississippi, to perform the operations. Children were brought from all sections of the Second District and examined and given attention they needed, such as removing tonsils, fitting eyeglasses, etc. (2)

THE BEETHOVEN CLUB, another social club in the town, responded to the demands of war by taking up service work. Each member of the club pledged at least one can per member of canned fruit of vegetables for the soldiers.

THE H. D. MONEY CHAPTER of the United Daughters of the Confederacy met July 26, 1917, and resolved to send to Carroll's young man, F. M. Mohead, a comfort kit. They also appointed a committee to keep in personal touch with every man in the army and navy, white and colored, from the First District, and from time to time send them books, periodicals, etc.; especially in time of illness were the chapters to render every service possible.

Mrs. Fannie Hemphill, at that time the home demonstration agent, said: "The 45 county agents attending the 6th annual meeting at the Agricultural College have pledged their support in this great crisis and that now confronts us. I urge every woman and girl to plant something in the way of food products for home consumption at least; and that you enroll in the Home Demonstration Club to specialize in gardening, poultry-raising, canning, and drying fruits and vegetables." (3)

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(1) Mrs. Ruth Hawkins, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. C. L. Alexander, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Fannie Hemphill, home demonstration agent, Article (Conservative, Apr. 28, 1917)

The response to this appeal was very enthusiastic. Mrs. Hemphill was later selected as one of the twelve county agents in Mississippi to serve on the War Emergency Food Survey.

Mrs. Hemphill, with her club girls, taught the citizens the art of conserving hitherto unused produce. The citizens of Carrollton grew accustomed to the sight of Mrs. Hemphill and her girls, in the courthouse yard, gathered around a cooker and tables covered with containers of fruits, vegetables, meats, etc. It was at this time that the first steam-pressure cookers were introduced in Carrollton.

J. H. Terney, county food administrator, gave his time and service and put forth every effort in observing wheatless and meatless days.

References

Alexander, Mrs. C. L.	Vaiden, Miss.
Alston, Mrs. N. B.	Carrollton, Miss.
Brandon, David (colored)	McCarley, Miss.
Coleman, Miss Lizzie	Vaiden, Miss.
Descendant of Mrs. O. L. Kimbrough	Carrollton, Miss.
Fisher, Mrs. W. L.	Carrollton, Miss.
Gee, Mrs. O. K.	Carrollton, Miss.
Hawkins, Mrs. Ruth	Vaiden, Miss.
King, J. B.	Vaiden, Miss.
McCune, Mrs. Lillian	Carrollton, Miss.
McCune, James K.	New Albany, Miss.
Meyers, Elbert (colored)	Vaiden, Miss.
Redditt, Mrs. G. I.	McCarley Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton, Miss.
Simpson, J. L.	Vaiden, Miss.

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Chapter VIII

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

In January, 1865, five men, Board of Police-elect, of Carroll County met and qualified by taking this oath: "We solemnly swear that we will support the Constitution of the Confederate States and the Constitution of the State of Mississippi so long as we remain citizens thereof, and that we will faithfully discharge our duties as members of the Board of Police, according to law, so help me God."

These men were honest Democrats and were retained in office by Governor Sharkey, and by the election held in 1865, they were elected for a term of one year; these men were: G. A. Graves, W. C. Eskridge, C. J. Coleman, and D. W. Henry, all Democrats or old-line Whigs. J. C. McKenzie, a gallant ex-Confederate soldier, was elected sheriff; W. S. Hemingway was clerk, going into office January, 1866. (1)

This political set-up was acceptable to the county at the time, but there were many other serious problems confronting the Carroll Countians, for never did returning soldiers, tired and weary, find a more hopeless situation to face than did these disconsolate men.

Conditions in the County

Fred Witty, in "Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties," writes of the home, farm, and social conditions at this time. He says that the homes were sadly neglected or gone entirely; fields were grown up in weeds for there were only old men, women, and children to tend them; food was scarce, as Grierson on his famous raid traversed the county from end to end, pillaging and burning as he went; anything left was a prey to the Negro stragglers of his army. This gloomy aspect caused the suicide of many men who were once brave soldiers but could not meet these terrible economic conditions at home. The old social regime of the wealthy ante-bellum South was gone, washed up on the tidal waves of war and flung, with other customs, on the debris of the past.

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(1) Fred Witty, Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties (Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. X)

Transportation at this time was slow and tedious. "There was little left to start with, only one railroad in the county at the close of the war - The Mississippi Central - and it had only eight passenger coaches left." (1)

Mules and horses had either been stolen by the union soldiers or confiscated by the Confederates; only the old and dejected, both man and beast, were left to carry on; and to carry on in the South without the heretofore always available slaves was a condition so new and drastic that only the most intrepid could face; the whole economic system of the southerners lay in ruins. What was a war-worn folk to do? It was not long, however, before these same bravë men had oriented themselves on this new world and were ready to face any odds again; and the women too, after all war privations and sorrows, were cognizant of a new era, of a new struggle; and like the men, they were ready to take up the new fight - the fight back to normalcy.

There was little time in this county for social activities; for even the wealthiest socialities were reduced to the same impoverished conditions as their neighbors and found their time occupied exclusively with reconstruction of home and farm life.

Women, who hitherto had known little of toil and labor and knew only the social amenities of life, arose en masse and gave their attention to the necessities of the hour. There were mouths to feed, bodies to clothe, and many exigencies to be promptly met; yet there was so little available material to work with. Some of the first social gatherings indulged in at this period were for the purpose of quilting. Many of the women would ride for miles to meet at a neighbor's home and spend the day quilting and planning similar meetings at other homes. (2)

The following extract from the Conservative gives an idea of what was going on in Carrollton, Saturday, June 13, 1868. A men called General Barry made a speech in the town on Monday prior to this issue of the paper. General Barry was bent and determined on a negro upheaval, and he was rewarded:

"Just as Barry was closing the diapason of a long-winded nasal keynote by saying that, 'Since the freedom of

(1) Riley's Mississippi History
(2) Fred Witty Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties (Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. X)

their late slaves, their former masters cared nothing more for their interests and welfare than they did for so many frogs,' some sly old fox, whose dander rose several degrees above the boiling point, jumped up in the crowd and pulled the stopper out by telling Barry that his veracity was doubted; in other words, he proclaimed him a d---d liar. Just at this time, from the edge of the crowd, in a stentorian voice came the words, 'Scatter out.' We stuck our forefingers in our two ears, shut our eyes, and started for the Lord knows where. We came to by landing up broadside against Dr. Vassar's drug store, where we arrived just in time to find our venerable ranger, D. S. McDougal, in the doctor's arms begging to be put under the influence of chloroform. The doctor couldn't see it in 'them lamps,' but proposed that McDougal should be like a soldier. We ventured back and saw where about twenty-five of our most ignorant and most radical colored men and women, in their eagerness to scatter out, ran en masse against a panel of the courthouse fence and knocked it, as Gibbs would say, into a cocked hat. One loyal leaguer came foremost in collision with a column in front of Johnson and Nelson's law office, lifted it from perpendicular, and knocked it about eight feet forward and back again. Others shouted as they scudded off: 'I didn't want to come here no how; I kinder spected dem Ku Kluxers to be here today.' But for the appeals of our Democratic friends, Colonels Russell and George, and Sheriff McKenzie, we doubt if half the crowd could have been rallied in a week. Barry's gentle voice failed to rally the attention of a single radical Negro woman. The cap that snapped was nothing but Chilson Johnson striking a match to light his pipe."(1)

Education and Religion

During the whole period of the War between the States, the schools were terribly disrupted, for, at that time, the schools were taught almost exclusively by men who were naturally called to the colors. Many of the schools were closed for the duration of the war, but after the war was over, the Carrollton Female College, the Male Academy in Carrollton, Udocia College at Black Hawk, and the Jefferson School reopened and began their work of building up to pre-war standards. The schools in Carroll County were never molested by the Ku Klux Klan as Riley speaks of in his mention of the 1870 free school system. The teachers of the county were mostly native and received a nominal sum, satisfactory to teachers and taxpayers.

(1) The Conservative, June 13, 1868.

Carroll was never disturbed in any way in its religious observances, and there were churches of several denominations in the county.

Election and Federal Interference

In January, 1867, another Democratic board was elected as the Republicans were not yet in full force in the county. This board was elected for two years instead of one and held over after the passage of the Reconstruction Acts of 1867. Federal troops were soon registering the new electorate in which Negroes received the right to vote and many white men were disqualified. On February 16, 1869, Ames began his crusade against all officers in the state, removing Democrats and replacing them with loyal men. Sheriff McKenzie was removed from office at this time; M. H. Tuttle took his place, and E. Trigg, a carpetbagger, succeeded Hemingway; H. T. Martin succeeded J. C. Harris as circuit clerk. Martin was heartily disliked and soon migrated to Leflore County. The old Police Board held its last meeting in 1869. It is said Tuttle's influence saved Carroll County from a corrupt board at this time. He was colonel of the Negro troops from Massachusetts, had never been in the county before, b but was made sheriff. Tuttle was the first appointee of the Reconstruction regime and the first Republican ever to hold office in Carroll County. He was described as a full-fledged Republican but a high-toned gentleman and a good business man. He left a good official record, bought property, and became identified with the people. He did not believe that ex-slaves were capable of holding office; while forced to put some on his ticket occasionally in order to win elections, yet, when possible, he gave offices to native white inhabitants of the county.

By 1870, the county offices were divided between the carpetbaggers, Negroes, and Democrats. It was about this time that the carpetbaggers and scalawags were hard at work trying to organize the blacks, and the overthrowing of the Republicans was a difficult matter. After Montgomery County was formed, Carroll County still remained politically, a battleground.

In 1874, the Board of Supervisors was composed of five men - H. T. Hill, W. C. Chatham, T. O. Smith, and two Negroes; but in 1875 the whites were entirely victorious, and an all-Democratic board was elected. W. F. Hamilton was made sheriff.

The finances of the county were in a miserable state throughout the Reconstruction Period. County paper was worth about forty or fifty cents on the dollar, state and county taxes combined were three and one-fourth per cent, and an enormous amount of property was forfeited for taxes. The reason for this was due largely to conditions left by the war; everywhere repairs had to be done, and one is struck by the great number of bridges built at this time. There was scarcely a bridge left standing at the end of the war; there were no fraudulent contracts left by officials in this county. Even had the board been so inclined, J. P. Marshall was always on hand to expose them, and men like George, a resident of Carrollton, were constantly on the lookout for corruption. (1)

The financial state of affairs of Carrollton is revealed in this clipping from the Conservative of May 7, 1870, which says:

"Business in our town is not brisk by any means. The merchants amuse themselves by discussing the state of the country and each telling what he would do if he were only governor. The lawyers and doctors while-away the time by spinning yarns, the clerks by playing marbles, and the only place that exhibits any sign of life is the office of the 'Carroll County War-whoop and Dying Shriek for Freedom.' This was edited by our stirring and handsome friend, P. M. Jay, Esq."

The above statement may seem a little exaggerated, but it is a true picture of the condition prevalent at that time; and it could scarcely have been otherwise for Carroll County, like the rest of the South, suffered severely from the lack of a credit system, as all the Confederate money had been declared worthless. All stored cotton had either been confiscated or burned, and that sold during the war brought as little as from five to seven cents a pound. All slaves were freed, and with no knowledge of manual labor, the manhood of the county faced an era of complexities; but from all of these hardships a new social era developed.

Republican Agencies

The word CARPETBAGGER, anathema to the ears of all southerners, was used to describe the flotsam and jetsam that drifted from Yankee land to the South in the hope and

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(1) Fred Witty, Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties, (Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. X)

expectation of cashing in on the southerners' helplessness and who usually carried all his earthly possessions in a carpetbag. Hated and despised as they were, they played a conspicuous part (knavery) throughout the struggle for white supremacy in Carroll County.

The SCALAWAGS, too, were a menace to civil government during Reconstruction. "When, in 1867, suffrage was conferred on the freedmen, the whites of Carroll County found themselves confronted by a substantial majority of registered Negro voters. The sole aim of the Republicans was to hold the Negro vote on their side and see that the blacks were not prevented from voting. The only hope of the whites was either to bring over to the Democracy enough Negroes to secure the balance of power, or else to prevent enough of them from voting. Democrats and Whigs put aside party hatreds in face of the 'Black Peril' and entered the struggle completely united. Hardly had the Negroes been registered as voters, before both scalawags and carpetbaggers set to work to strengthen the Negroes' ambition and to array them securely against the white people." (1)

After the end of carpetbagger reign in 1876, the scalawags were still in the land. They were few in members but did all they could to reorganize the Negroes and retrieve their broken party in Carroll County. They continued to put out their tickets and, though never successful, caused the whites trouble. (2)

There were always CONSERVATIVES in Carroll County, level-headed men, who were really loyal to the South but felt that war might have been averted, the slaves freed but paid for, and that the South might have escaped the horrors incident to such a war. Several of the outstanding conservatives of the county were Mr. Streater, Sr., of Black Hawk, Dr. Armstead, of Vaiden, and J. P. Marshall, of Carrollton. These men were naturally given the preference in office appointments. (3)

Republican speakers addressed Negro meetings in secret places and worked diligently to organize them into LOYAL LEAGUES for the approaching struggle. These meetings often lasted all night and were subjects of great vexation to the Democrats who sought in vain to locate them. The Negroes were always notified by a scout, and when searching parties arrived they would be holding religious services. An eye-witness says that in the elections of 1871 and 1873, the blacks marched up in immense columns and kept many a

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(1) Fred Witty, Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties, (Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. X)
(2) Ibid
(3) J. B. Streator, Black Hawk, Miss.

white man out. The Republicans made all kinds of promises to the Negroes in return for their vote. The main slogan of the Republicans was that the Democrats wished to put the Negro back into slavery. There were always fearless men in Carroll County who would dare anything, and it was largely the intimidation of the Negroes by these men that brought about the success the Whig party gained in county affairs at this time.

The FREEDMEN'S BUREAU agency at Winona operated over Montgomery and Carroll counties, the agent being a Republican named Parker. Democrats denounced bitterly this agency, complaining that the freedmen's agent was prejudicing the blacks against the white people by saying the whites were robbing them. This agency annoyed the planters very much by interfering in many trivial matters. On one occasion, four miles from Carrollton, a Negro was shot. He crawled to Winona and reported to the agency, charging the crime to two respected white men named Ramsey Heggie and — Jones. The Negro was sent to Canton for safe-keeping, and the white men were tried by the bureau agent for Ku Klux. Heggie proved an alibi, showing that he was at home, nineteen miles distant. Both prisoners were released for want of proof.

The FEDERAL GARRISON at Winona sent squads all over Carroll County to protect the Freedmen's rights, and the blacks, feeling securely shielded by northern bayonets, persistently refused to work and held the whold land in terror. It was at this time that bands of white men began to solve the problem after their own ideas. They were not awed by the presence of Federal troops.

Burning of the Carrollton Courthouse

The Conservative published November 6, 1875, gives the following account of the burning of Carrollton's first courthouse:

"About three o'clock Saturday morning past, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the clanging of the church bells and were shocked on the discovery that their beautiful courthouse was in flames.. Everyone immediately put forth his best endeavors to rescue the public documents. The sheriff, chancery clerk, and circuit clerk offices were invaded by a throng of eager workers.

The registration books and papers were the first secured, and by steady exertion, all of the public documents, with the exception of some unimportant ones in the circuit clerk's office, were rescued. We regret to learn some valuable papers, the private property of Judge Marshall, were consumed; had anyone been aware of their whereabouts, they could have easily been rescued. The conclusion that we are forced to come to, from the evidence afforded as to the origin of the fire, is a very painful one. There can scarcely be a doubt that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary. Those who were first in the building after the discovery, affirm that it was fired in three places; and from the appearance of the flames on the roof, it is suspected that it must have been saturated with petroleum. The roof could not have burned with the rapidity that it did, having just been saturated by a drenching rain, unless some inflamable material had been poured upon it.

"The incendiary had chosen an occasion, that of our torchlight procession, when a great deal of fire was about, to give the appearance of an accident. What object was to be attained by this dastardly act, we are at a loss to know. It might have been to secure the destruction of the registration papers, and this theory is accepted by a great many of our citizens; again, it might have been done out of pure spite. The anti-radical demonstration of Friday night was so great a success that it foreshadowed the triumph of Tuesday. The colored men have been basely handled in this community, they have been falsely taught to dread the white man's government, and the burning of our courthouse might have been considered by some wicked, foolish man as a good dampener on our triumph. These are the theories advanced as to the origin of the fire, and we trust that a thorough investigation may result in bringing to light the real culprit in order that the feeling of great distrust in this community may be relieved. Our great triumph compensated us for the loss of our principal edifice, and we feel assured that old Carroll will now set to work with a will to restore the building, for she has now a good set of clean men to put in it." (1)

Reconstruction Agencies

Prior to 1875, the Democrats in Carroll County, for political reasons, sometimes put a Negro's name on their ticket, but on that memorable day, the old and young stood

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(1) The Conservative, Nov. 6, 1875

at the polls. The watchword was "Carry the elections honestly if you can, if not, carry the election." Never was any community better organized than was Carroll County in 1875 and 1876. "Our organization was perfect," says a member of one of the DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. The clubs met weekly during this campaign but met every night toward the last. At this time, the Democrats let everything go for politics. Business was paralyzed, midnight meetings were held, and one man said, "I didn't get a full night's rest during the campaign." On October 29, 1875, there was a big torchlight procession at Carrollton. The Winona Club went over to help them. After the parade and usual speaking, the courthouse was discovered in flames. It is said that the Republican postmaster set fire to it in order to charge it to the Democrats. In fact, he was discovered running from the burning building, was chased, and in getting over a fence, fell and broke his leg, later dying of the wounds.

The RED SHIRTS arrived in town in great numbers on election day and got control of the polls. When a Negro came up to vote, a white man stepped forward a few feet to argue with him. The crowd was signaled what his reply was. If he refused to vote the Democratic ticket, the man who was talking to him suddenly said to the one next behind him, "Don't you push me." At this, he was roughly shoved against the Negro; the whole crowd joined in, and with this shoving and a few kicks the obstinate blacks usually lost all desire to vote, leaving to sulk and not going back. At Vaiden, the Negroes got possession of the polls, and it seemed for awhile that they would win the day, but a band of daring white men walked upon the shoulders of the crowded blacks until they reached the polls, took possession and turned the tide.(1)

There existed in Carroll County in 1868 a FREEDMAN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, consisting of organized ex-slaves. The association was organized and led by LeGrand Hemingway, a Negro of some influence who had lived in the county before the war, and who became a Negro leader afterward. Hemingway actively opposed the Radical Party and the state constitution that was offered at this time. His opposition was open, and in a speech made in 1868 he denounced the scalawags, their convention, and the constitution they had submitted to the people for ratification. How much weight the Freedmen's Democratic Association had cannot be told.(2)

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(1) Fred Witty, Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties (Publication of Mississippi Historical Society. Vol. X)

(2) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County, Conservative

LeGrand Hemingway was quite a personage around town. He lived to a ripe old age, outliving almost all of his colleagues. He delighted in the use of big words and long terms pertaining to religion and law. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to have the people, both white and colored, line up on the streets of Carrollton, when he would harangue for hours upon some topic about which he possessed, or thought he did, information. His last days were spent in almost dire poverty, not possessing a penny or knowing where his next meal would materialize; although he had lived an active life, being a blacksmith by trade, along with his literary attainments. It was rather a reflection on his white friends that poverty should overtake him, since he was supposed to have rendered valuable service during Reconstruction Days and was always humble and respectful toward all citizens.

"The order of KU KLUX KLAN," so writes James R. Crowe, Sheffield, Alabama, "was organized in Pulaski, Tennessee, in the winter of 1865-1866 in the office of Major Thomas M. Jones, by the following named men, all of whom had honorable records as Confederate soldiers: Richard R. Reid, John B. Kennedy, John C. Lester, Frank O. McCord, Calvin Jones, and James R. Crowe. McCord was the first grand cyclops; I was the next officer in rank, which was grand turk, and we held several meetings at the home of.....Thomas Martin. Afterwards our regular den was made in the old residence of Dr. Benjamin Carter. The house had been wrecked by a tornado, only one room was left and that was hidden by the debris of the large building. The house was supposed to be haunted. This served our purpose well, as we played upon the superstitions and made them believe we were the spirits of dead Confederates. The word Ku Klux was coined by us. We chose the Greek word Kuklos as the name of our circle and afterwards called it Ku Klux, then added Klan, and made it, from that day, historical. We chose General N. B. Forrest to command. He was made a member and took the oath in room number 10 of the Maxell House, Nashville, Tennessee, in the fall of 1866, nearly a year after we organized at Pulaski. The oath was administered to him by Captain John W. Morton, afterwards Secretary of State, Nashville, Tennessee. There is only one beside myself of the original six who organized the Ku Klux - John B. Kennedy of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee."

It is said that the Ku Klux Klan proper was not organized in Carroll County; however, bands of young white

men were active all over the county in regulating the Negroes. As a rule, these men were property owners and good citizens, who made wandering Negroes give permits from their employers and rode at night visiting unruly blacks. Some kind of force was necessary for the white men at that time, when, as was the case in Carrollton, men approached the polls only between two Negro soldiers who crossed bayonets over the door. In Carroll County, a white man by the name of Joe Tribble was arrested for killing a Negro and was carried to Vicksburg. Later, he was carried to Coffeeville for trial, and Walthall defended him on condition that the Ku Klux would fill the courtroom in order that the jury might be picked from them; Tribble was released.

After the war, a large number of Negroes gathered at the old town of Shongalo, near Vaiden, living in old buildings and refusing to work and naturally causing the white people much trouble. One night a band of young men burned the buildings and dispersed the Negroes, one being killed. Federal officers from Vicksburg came up to investigate, but there was no proof, consequently no arrests. The Negroes scattered and went to work. (1)

The Enforcement Act was passed by Congress for the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan, but it had little effect on Carroll County other than that written by Mr. Witty on the trial of Heggie's Scouts in '66.

HEGGIE'S SCOUTS, named for the leader, were organized in Holmes County but operated in Carroll, where some of them lived. It is said that they were organized by General Forrest and had a membership of one hundred men. Every man was to do his duty or die. There were several captains and the force often divided into many companies of six and eight men. A captain of the scouts says that onee their whole force went to help put down a Negro uprising in the Delta. He said that 116 Negroes were killed in this fight and thrown into the Tallahatchie River, but not a white man was hurt. They dispersed many would-be riots and often whipped Negroes who refused to work, but the Federal authorities were hot on their tracks; and in 1866, forty-eight of the scouts were arrested and sent to Oxford for trial before the Federal Court; George and Walthall defended them free of charge. It is said that the judge's sympathy was with the prisoners and they were soon released. However, the scouts did not operate afterwards. Civil government was becoming secure, and the great majority of them settled down into law-abiding citizens.

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(1) Fred Witty, Reconstruction in Carroll and Montgomery Counties, (Publication of Mississippi Historical Society Vol. X)

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Chapter IX

OUTLAW DAYS

Gang and Feud Leaders

HORSE THIEVES infested the county just after the War between the States, their chain extending through the state of Mississippi into Louisiana and Alabama. They had several routes, one going through Ackerman, Kosciusko, Durant, and Lexington, and another, being farther west, coming through Winona, Vaiden, West, into the Delta. Nickolas Smith was constable out east of Durant along that line of the chain, and after several months of hard work, he caught one of the thieves, with three horses. He recovered the horses, turned the thief over to the law, and returned the horses to their owners. This horse thief said that they had several routes they were working, giving this route through Carroll County as one, but would not give the name of any member of the bunch. This clan continued to work on through Carroll County at intervals until the latter part of the 90's or early part of 1900.

O. T. Smith, the grandson of Nickolas Smith, while working on the railroad met a young man by the name of Cook, also working on the same train. One night O. T. Smith spoke of Nickolas Smith catching this thief, and Cook told Smith that he had belonged to that same band, also his father, and two of his older brothers. He was only about fifteen years of age when they took him in, and he also told about them having a route of relays through Carroll County and explained how they managed it. One member would steal one or more fine horses and would carry them to the next member of the band at night and be back home by daylight next morning, and so on all the way along the line. Often, when they carried a horse or horses to one place, the thieves would have one or more for them to carry back toward the other end of the line. This boy said that the people and the law got so hot in behind them that they had several running fights in which several members were killed. In one of these running fights he got away, left home, and at that time had never

returned and never knew what became of his father and brothers. He decided to become a law-abiding citizen. Even if the law had not known he was a member of the gang, he would not have gone back because the other members of the clan would have killed him for deserting. He also stated that when he belonged to the gang, there were a few members of the old clan still operating through Carroll County. At one time, two horses were stolen near Vaiden, the first one from Morgan, four miles northeast of Vaiden, and the later one from Joel Ely, five miles of Vaiden. The thieves were captured and dealt with according to law and some of these were allowed to serve in the Spanish-American War instead of being sent to the penitentiary.

This story was told in 1914 to O. T. Smith by a very old woman, the wife of the man who was suspected of being the brains, or leader, of the band of outlaws through this section of Carroll County. She also stated that one of the relays or stations where they hid their horses during the daytime was just about five miles west of Vaiden, and that the horse stolen from Joel Ely was kept hidden there three days and nights before they attempted to get it away. The officers were in such hot pursuit that three members of the clan came to her house and were hidden in a bed-room closet and covered with old rubbish and dirty clothes. Her husband was at home at the time and invited the officers to search the place, which they did. Officers even opened the closet door and looked inside, but left without finding the thieves. This same clan was suspected of other robberies and hold-ups in which there were several whipped and a few killed. When the authorities tried to trace these violators, they received a note from some mysterious source to lay off if they wanted to keep living. (1)

About the year 1896, a negro man was found whipped to death in his home four miles west of Vaiden; one shot was found in his body. The constable tried to find the one who killed him, but he got a note in a mysterious way, saying that if he didn't keep quiet he would meet the same fate. The constable being a brave man, feared no man, but he didn't know how many members belonged to this clan.

About the same time a man, Herman Red, living a few miles from Vaiden, had brought cotton into town to sell. He always kept his money at home, but he told afterwards

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(1) J. R. Joyce, Vaiden, Miss.
O. T. Smith, Vaiden, Miss.

that he had a premonition not to take his money home that night. He was really held up on his way home by two masked men and robbed of about three dollars - all he had taken with him. This same constable tried to find the robber, but got a note similar to the one in the other case. (1)

Rev. T. E. Marshall, graduate of Vanderbilt, one time principal of Carrollton High School, and retired Methodist minister, gives the following information concerning the Murrell gang:

The MURRELL GANG operated before my day, or I must have been so small that I knew nothing of what was going on, but I can remember hearing the older men talk about the times when everybody was uneasy because it was well known that bands of robbers had a den or hide-out in the southwestern part of the state, somewhere below Vicksburg, I believe they said. That far away, they ought not to have bothered our section much, and they didn't, except for the fact, as it was reported, that they had a trail through this county over which they traveled on their way to and from Tennessee and Kentucky, where they went on their raids to steal the fine horses from up in those states. It was whispered about that there were some men in our neighborhood who, while not actually joining in the raids, knew the gang, and gave them shelter overnight, for which they probably received pay. In those days no one charged a traveler, not even a total stranger, for a night's lodging; but probably, because of the risk they ran in harboring the thieves, it was supposed that these men were paid well not to give out any information concerning their guests. Anyway, one or two men at a time riding good horses and leading others would sometimes be seen at the places under suspicion, and no one could find out for sure where they were from or where they were going. One or two horses disappeared from our section during the time, but it was not known whether they were stolen by the Murrell gang or by somebody else. It was called the Murrell gang because a man named John Murrell was the leader.

Our present (1938) superintendent of education, L. F. Fowler, gives other facts concerning the Murrell gang:

Way back in the antebellum days, the Murrell gang had a regular route through Carroll County. It was known that they traveled back and forth from their headquarters in or near Vicksburg to Tennessee and Kentucky. This route came

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(1) V. R. Boone, Vaiden, Miss.
J. R. Joyce, Vaiden, Miss.

into Carroll County in the southwestern part, not far from Sidon. It led in a northeasterly direction to somewhere near the center of the county, then turned north skirting the foothills, and on out of the county. It is known that John Murrell had two hide-outs in Carroll County. One was near the property now owned by Newburn Wall in Beat 3 near the big spring that still bears the outlaw's name. This spring was at the base of the hills that surround it in a crescent shape. Murrell's sentinels at the top of the hill commanded a view of the entire countryside in the valley below, kept watch for the planters returning from southern points with the proceeds from sales of cotton, and gave notice of their approach. The gang then went into operation, waylaying and robbing the unwary traveler. Many years after the conviction of Murrell, a man by the name of Jones, who lived in the vicinity of one of Murrell's hideouts, was cutting a large tree that had fallen; in sawing it near the bottom, a skeleton was found concealed in the hollow trunk. This was thought to be one of the victims of this gang who, probably resisted, was killed, and was never heard of again.

Another retreat for this noted band was near the old Mohead Home north of Carrollton, also in the vicinity of a big spring. It was said that in the early days there were two springs at this place not many feet apart, one affording the regular cold spring water, but from the other came water that was really warm. Another alleged victim of this gang was found near this place with only fifty cents and a love-letter in his pocket. It is also said that it was near this retreat that some famous loot was buried; this loot consisted of money and many precious jewels. (1)

Riots

The CARROLLTON COURTHOUSE RIOT took place one day long ago in the winter or early spring of 1886. Two negroes, part Indian, by the name of Charlie and Ed Brown, generally known as insolent, overbearing negroes, in and around Carrollton, were delivering molasses to either the owner of the saloon or to somebody in the saloon, when they were inadvertently bumped into by Mr. Jim Liddell, causing one of them to spill the molasses he was carrying. An altercation ensued, ending in one of the negroes shooting Liddell, inflicting only a flesh wound across the abdomen, but requiring medical attention. After this occurrence, quite a lot of sentiment was aroused by talk concerning the incident and the probable outcome. The Brown

(1) Kate Mohead, Route 3, Carrollton, Miss.
Will Mohead, Route 3, Carrollton, Miss.

negro made out an affidavit against Liddell and the case was set for trial March 17, 1886. By the time the trial came up, men throughout Carroll and adjoining counties were enraged over the audacity of the negro in bringing the case to court. On the day set for trial, many negroes, innocent of any offense other than an inherent curiosity, flocked to the courthouse to hear and witness the proceedings. Many, however, accepting the warnings of their white friends, who felt that the case would terminate disastrously with all Brown sympathizers, and departed for safer places. During the progress of the trial, a crowd of men from Leflore County, with Mr. Houston Whitworth as alleged leader, was seen riding two abreast up the hill on the edge of town on what is now State Highway 82, forming a procession that reached from the brow of the hill almost to the courtyard. On arriving at Court Square, the crowd broke up into four squads of fifteen or more men to each, entering the courthouse yard, going toward the four openings of the building. As soon as the Brown negro heard the tramp of horses and saw the mob coming in, he realized his danger, pulled his revolver (the Brown negro was armed), and fired pointblank at Jim Liddell. This shot, while not hitting Liddell, precipitated the riot; the mob came rushing, shooting indiscriminately as they came, killing any negro in sight. The Brown negroes were shot; one of them lay on the floor gasping for breath, rolled over, got his gun, and shot at Captain Estes as he passed by going out; others heard the shot, came back, and riddled the body with bullets. Several negroes jumped from the upstairs windows; one was left hanging out of one of the west windows, dead; one jumped from the east side and was able to run toward the Buckland House, but was shot and killed from a window upstairs; another negro, Walter McLeod, jumped and ran for his life, but was shot in the heel, and was cirppled for life. Another negro, Jake Cain, jumped from an upstairs window and got away but was injured by the fall, not fatally, however; he still lives in Carrollton. Thirteen negroes were killed outright and ten others died later from wounds. The twenty-three were all buried by the county in a plot near old Oak Grove Cemetery. The result of this riot was instantaneous on the colored folks. They were no longer rebellious, unmanageable race that felt so greatly their importance since emancipation, but a very tractable, meek set of negroes, willing and eager to do the white man's bidding, which as any Carroll Countian can tell you, is always for the negroes' ultimate good.

One man stated that after the men dismounted at the courtyard, the reins of ten horses were thrown over the horn

of one saddle; and when the fusilade of shots came with all other accompanying noises, this horse, standing blocked in the street and holding his ground, held all the other horses committed to his care. (1)

Below are given copies from records in sheriff's office:

"Riot at Carrollton Courthouse, March 17, 1886, Records. To George Jackson, et al. to digging six graves for paupers, killed on 17th of March, 1886,.....$6.00."

"Board of Supervisors of Carroll County. To T.H. Oury, coroner, Dr. to attendancy to the burial of ten colored men, two days and one night services, March, 1886..$10.00."

"1886 - Carroll County, March 17, to Jeff Johnson by order of T. H. Oury, coroner.

"To one coffin for			Amos Mathews, colored		.....$5.00
"	"	"	John Money	"	.....$5.00
"	"	"	Edd Brown	"	.....$5.00
"	"	"	Charlie Brown	"	.....$5.00
"	"	"	Simon Cain	"	.....$5.00
"	"	"	Andrew Roberson	"	.....$5.00

"State of Mississippi
Carroll County

To Alex Stansbury -

Cleaning court-room after massacre of 17th day of March, 1886.....$10.00.

"I hereby certify that I employed Alex Stansbury to clean the courtroom after the above circumstances.

Hamilton, sheriff."

Another version of the Carrollton courthouse riot is given below by Rev. T. E. Marshall:

(1) J. A. Norwood, Carrollton, Miss.
C. J. Lee, Carrollton, Miss.
H. E. Merrill, Carrollton, Miss.

"I do not know that this could correctly be called a riot for it seems to have been planned and carried out according to plan without confusion on the part of the men who did the shooting. I was a small boy, nine or ten years old. One morning at the schoolhouse, the one that stood in the fork of the Rockport and Elam roads, Mr. Brown, our teacher, told us that a mob had ridden into Carrollton the day before, entered the courthouse where two negroes were being tried, and had killed them and twelve others and injured about twenty-five others. Two old negro men whom I knew (they lived about three miles from us) were among the number killed. They were harmless, peaceable, old negroes who should not to have been killed, and my father said he had warned them not to go to town that day as he believed there would be trouble at the trial; but they were determined to go because the trial had attracted a great deal of attention through the county around Carrollton, and the result of their interest was that they lost their lives. There was lots of excitement over it for quite a while, and as a result the negroes in Carroll County were quite tractable for a long time."

THE BECK MASSACRE took place in Carroll County in 1910. There was a family of negroes by the name of Beck living in the Hickory Grove Community. The old man, Alec, and his wife, Letha, had raised a large family, ten in all, to be grown. Alec was dead at this time and the oldest boy was married; Letha and the other nine children still lived together. They were considered an insolent set of negroes and felt themselves superior to the other members of their race, so they did not mix nor intermarry. The youngest boy, Bus, got into some trouble, and Sidney Corley, the constable at that time, tried to arrest him, but the negro pulled a gun and refused to be put under arrest. Corley left then, but returned later with Mike Ricks and two other friends. They went to the Beck Home after dark and surprised the negroes while they were eating supper. The constable called to Bus to come out and surrender. All the negroes, both men and women, rose at the command and came fighting with knives, forks, and anything they could get their hands on. The constable and his helpers shot and killed all the negroes except Bus; he got away but was wounded. He was trailed a short distance by blood, but the trail was lost. He and the married boy left the community and have never been heard of since in this county. (1)

Saloon Days

SALOON DAYS came into existence soon after the organization of the county for one of the first official acts

(1) A. V. Ferguson, Carrollton, Miss.

of the Board of Police after its organization on March 11, 1834, was to issue an order that William F.and James Young be permitted to retail vinous and spirituous liquors at or near the house of David Williams on Palucia Creek for twelve months; a month later, licenses were granted to Richard Hester. There were open saloons in the county until the day of local option, when it was voted out, about 1886. At one time there were as many as four saloons in Carrollton, and at that time, on Saturdays, especially, the town was the scene of many street brawls and much hilarity. The buildings used for the saloons were the regular frame store buildings of that day. Counters were used as bars; barrels of whiskey were kept behind the counters and the bottles on rudely constructed shelves. The bartender was usually well dressed, in many cases wearing a diamond, and was nearly always a temperate man. The results of saloon days were evidently not what Carroll wanted, either socially or economically, as the county very soon took advantage of the local option law. One of Carrollton's saloons was the scene of the altercation that led up to the famous courthouse riot of March 17, 1886. (1)

Cattle Rustling

Rev. T. E. Marshall, of Carrollton, had the following to say:

"If there was ever any cattle-rustling in this county, I did not hear about it. The cattle raised in these parts back in my childhood days were not worth stealing. It would have been easy enough, for we had no stock law then, and everybody's cows and hogs, and most of the mules and horses were turned out to range wherever they would; some of them strayed off but generally were found after so long a time."

Slave-Trading

SLAVE-TRADING, another practice of outlawry, was more pernicious than horse-stealing and cattle-rustling. The slave-traders operated in this manner: A slave was sold to anyone wishing to buy; the slave was then sent to a negro cabin that night, supposedly to spend the night, then the slave-trader would go to the cabin and get the slave and sell him to somebody else. After this was gone through with several times, and if the trader thought he was about to be caught up with, he would kill the slave and throw him into a bayou. (2)

(1) H. P. Browning, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Maj. B. J. Marshall, Jackson, Miss.

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Marshall, Maj. B. J.	Jackson,	Miss.
Merrill, H. E.	Carrollton,	Miss.
Mohead, Miss Kate	Carrollton, Route 3	Miss.
Mohead, Will	Carrollton, Route 3	Miss.
Norwood, J. A.	Carrollton,	Miss.
Smith, O. T.	Vaiden,	Miss.

Chapter X

THE NEGRO

The negro population according to the 1930 census, numbered 11,273 in Carroll County, or fifty-seven per cent of the total population.

Since Carroll is strictly an agricultural county, the negro figures very prominently throughout the pages of its history. From the day of his introduction as a slave, he has been most conspicious as a "tiller of the soil." Before his emancipation, January 1, 1863, he was never given an opportunity to test his skill at anything else; since then, he has gradually drifted out into other industrial channels, making a place for himself that his white friends and neighbors are proud to note; however, our colored people have instinctively felt that they were better fitted for farming, therefore the majority of them are so engaged.

Landowners

We have many negro landowners at the present time, most of them weathering the depression and still working their farms. More than eight thousand acres of land in the county are owned by the negroes. Willie Moore, Beat 1, owns thirteen hundred acres in one tract. Other negroes owning land are: Jake Cain, Beat 4, about 937 acres; John Brewer, Beats 3 and 5, 936 acres; Henry Jones, Beats 3 and 4, 900 acres; Nelson Harbin, Beat 1, 870 acres, one-half acre on State Highway 51 and 156 acres in Montgomery County. He has owned this land for more than thirty years. P. M. Hemingway, who lives southeast of Carrollton, owns 600 acres; Alfred Harbin, Beat 1, 325 acres; J. A. Mathews, four miles east of Carrollton, 300 acres; Robert Williams, Beat 3, 710 acres; Amanda Ware, 380 acres; George Eskridge, Beat 4, 275 acres; Stewart Barrow, Beat 4, 230 acres; Horace Brown, ten miles southeast of Carrollton, 150 acres; Mose Whitehead, east of Carrollton, 150 acres; Dan Petty, Beat 4, 100 acres; Wilson Walls, Beat 1, about 200 acres; Will Drake, Beat 1, 150 acres.

As early as 1876, negroes owned land in this county. Julius Bracy owned 160 acres of land but lost it; this place is now owned by J. H. Williams. "On this property is a spring twelve feet deep, bubbling up through the stump of a big chestnut tree. Two negroes have drowned in this spring, losing their balance when stooping over to drink. They were found later head down, with their feet above the stump." (1)

Schools and Organizations

Educationally, many of the negroes are alert and ever ready to take advantage of any opportunity offered them. They have built up their little one-room schoolhouses to substantial school buildings, have from two to five rooms and employing from one to four teachers. There are eighteen Rosenwald schools at the present time.

They have manifested the greatest enthusiasm in the organization of their churches, lodges, and associations. The average negro is really a devout churchgoer and an enthusiastic lodge member, and is very conscientious in the payment of any dues, often parting with his last dime to meet such obligations.

An organization in the county doing creditable work is the Woman's Home Mission Club; each member pays ten cents a month dues, and the proceeds are used for the sick members. Officers are Sallie Gayden, president; Myrtula Calhoun, secretary; and Janie Weeks, treasurer.

There are eight benevolent societies which care for the sick at home, help defray hospitalization expenses, and bury the dead. In 1925, negroes of Vaiden and surrounding community organized an Afro-American Sons and Daughters., Death and Sick Benefit Society, not only paying debts and hospital fees, but making loans to mortaged home owners, schools, and churches, and carrying an educational policy. The state Afro-American League was one of the few organizations that made money during the depression. At one time this league loaned $50,000 to pay Natchez College out of debt and $15,000 to build a girls' college at Kosciusko. This league has one of the finest negro hospitals in the state at Yazoo City.

The following is a statement from a highly respected negro of Carrollton: "Masonic Lodge No. 43, chartered by M. W. Stringer, Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi,

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(1) J. H. Williams, Carrollton, Miss.



A GROUP OF CARROLL COUNTY COTTON-PICKERS.

was organized in Carrollton fifty years ago (in 1886). There are seventy members; R. F. Martin, W. M. Jones, S. W. Turner, W. T. Turner, and J. W. Jones, are secretaries. The assessments are twenty-five cents per month. The grand master is Hon. Jno. L. Webb. This Masonic lodge was handed down by Prince Hall of England, in the city of Yorkshire on September 29, 1784, known since as Free and Accepted Masons."

The negro Masonic lodge at Vaiden was organized in 1885 by Ned Fullilove. A few of the first members were Will White, Washington Young, Walter Murphy, and Bob Ball. The present worshipful master is Jim Alexander; secretary, Clarence Purnell; treasurer, Emmett Adams. The Eastern Star was organized in 1888 by Lula J. Standford, Fannie McKaskill, and others, with a small membership that has increased to forty-two. Care is taken of the sick, and the dead are buried. Maggie Hemphill, worthy matron, Emma Buchanan, secretary, Lulie Palmer, assistant matron, and Rev. T. H. Toliver, worthy patron, are leaders. The order of Eastern Star was organized for the unity of the best negro women workers, wives, and daughters of Masons.

In this county we have no negro merchants, but a few own small cafes, pressing, shoe-shine, and repair shops.

Other Outstanding Negroes

JOHN KING, JR., finished high school and then graduated from Gammon Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, and has been one of the outstanding leaders of the colored Methodist church in Mississippi. His present charge is in Kosciusko.

LILLIAN G. KING completed high school work at Carrollton, graduated from Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1928, and is now teaching in a high school in Oklahoma City.

BISHOP KING had three years of college work in Rust College, Holly Springs.

LOLA KING, who finished at Tuskegee Institute (Booker T. Washington school) in Tuskegee as a nurse, is now a trained nurse in the Oklahoma City Hospital.

ALEXANDER PRESTON SHAW, a negro boy raised in the Midway community eight miles west of Vaiden, was elected bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1936, at the general conference, over the colored area of Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana. Before he was elected bishop, he was editor of the Southwestern Advocate, published at New Orleans. (1)

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(1) Lela Cade, Vaiden, Miss.

MAY MYERS taught for more than twenty years - nine years in Carrollton and many years in the country schools. She returned to North Carrollton in 1935 and is now teaching in North Carrollton.

MARY KING has taught for more than twenty years in the county schools. She is also proficient as a music teacher.

REV. J. W. GAYDEN, Carroll County negro, is a well-known leader of the Baptist State Convention.

J. C. SIMMONS, Carroll County's oldest negro teacher, has taught for fifty-seven years, under thirteen county superintendents. He is a very worthy citizen, good churchman, and a leader of his race.

MAC BECK, native Carroll Countian, was for many years employed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. There is quite an interesting little story told of his work in that department: At one time his duties were to accompany loads of currency from one building to another. While en-route to his destination, something went wrong and the conveyance was stopped; soon, a curious crowd gathered; some white boys evinced a most active interest by trying to climb aboard, but another negro in charge cursed them most fluently. Mac, so utterly unaccustomed to a negro cursing a white person, immediately forsook his post and fled precipitately through the streets before realizing the enormity of his crime. Mac has been dead many years, but the incident is often spoken of today.

AMELIA LEGGON, sister of Mary Myers, was a resident for a long while and died here several years ago. She was a rather noted cook, having cooked for Chief Justice White, Washington, D. C.; Judge Fuller of the Supreme Court, Washington; and also at the White House during McKinley's administration; later serving in the home of a Washington millionaire who entertained President Wilson. She cooked the elaborate dinner given in honor of the president, even making the menu herself; later, her culinary art was mentioned, and she was asked to come out and permit the guests to see a colored woman from the South who could prepare such a wonderful repast. So enthusiastic was their appreciation, that they gave her fifty dollars in tips. (1)

JIM KEYES, of Hemingway, was at one time head of the colored State Evangelist Church.

W. B. ESKRIDGE, principal of the Carrollton colored school, is an outstanding colored citizen, taking an active part in school and church work and always exercising his prerogative as a citizen by voting in all presidential elections.

(1) Mary Myers (colored) North Carrollton, Miss.

W. B. ESKRIDGE, principal of the Carrollton colored school, is an outstanding colored citizen, taking an active part in school and church work and always exercising his prerogative as a citizen by voting in all presidential elections.

Professors G. W. JONES and W. B. ROSEMON came to Carroll County about forty years ago (1896) and began teaching school at various places. Both had taught a number of schools before. Jones, after teaching a good number of years, took his family and departed for Washington to work in the Civil Service Commission, which position he held for nineteen years until his death in February, 1920. Jones and Rosemon were classed among the leading men of their day and accepted as such by both white and colored races.

There is another character, W. A. McGEE, preacher and teacher, one of the best informed men of his day, who has taught some of the best schools in the county and has held some of the leading charges in the colored Methodist church.

C. H. WILKS, Carroll Countian by birth, has taught the Greenwood Negro High School for twenty years.

RED BAMBURG never knew his parents, so says tradition. When a small child, being a weakling, his parents or owner carried him into the woods and left him; he found his way to the home of a white man by the name of Bamburg, and ever afterwards bore that as his surname; this circumstance occurred, supposedly, near McCarley. Red Bamburg was a member of Bear Marsh Church and was a Mason. He served as deacon, organist, and superintendent of the Sunday School at Bear Marsh Church for fifty-two years and taught classes in music along with his culinary art. Being a first-class cook, Red was always in demand in the kitchens of the white citizens of the town, having cooked for the families of B. F. Roach, J. R. Bingham, W. M. Ray, C. L. Gee, and others. Red was somewhat of an exhorter among the people of his own color, his theme being community spirit and cooperation with the white people. He died at the age of nearly eighty years at the home of his granddaughter, Tooger Hackman, in North Carrollton in November, 1927, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Red Bamburg was present when Miss Charlotte Kimbrough (Mrs. J. J. Gee) presented the Confederate flag to the Carroll Rifles at the beginning of the War between the States.

J. W. WRIGHT, brought from South Carolina when a very small child by Dan Russell, was, for a long time, deacon in Bear Marsh Church and Worshipful Master of Masonic Lodge No. 43. At the time of his death, he was a farmer, owning his own farm.

J. G. BOYKIN, a foremost colored preacher and teacher, was principal of the colored high school in Carrollton for nearly thirty years. Below is a clipping from the files of the "Conservative" January 15, 1932: "News has just reached this office of the death of J. G. Boykin, colored Baptist minister and teacher, at his home here. This good colored man was around seventy years old and had been ill for some time. He was a good preacher among his people and had long been a valued teacher in colored schools."

JIM TIPTON, a negro, canvassed the county and made speeches for Steven Johnson when he was running for the Legislature back in the late 60's. Johnson was defeated. (1)

A Large Family

The family of JEFF BROWN is reported as the largest colored family in the county. They are living on the plantation, Turkey Village, owned by Mrs. Ida Hemphill. He was married twice and had twenty-five children that bore his name.

"Mrs. Henrietta Baugh, who owned a plantation eight miles west of Carrollton, lost thirty slaves in the 1832 Asiatic cholera epidemic. No physician was available, so she tended them herself (being immune to most all contagious diseases). It was claimed the epidemic was started by a shipment of goods from New Orleans, where there were many cases of cholera at the time." (2)

Characteristics of the Negro

The characteristics of the negro were described in the following article published in the "Commercial Appeal" September 1, 1922.

"The negro can lie down beneath the scorching noonday sun and sleep the sleep of seven sleepers without any ill effects, or he can weather the fiercest winter gale clad only in a pair of cotton overalls and a blue jumper. He can wear an overcoat to a Fourth of July celebration or a pair of linen pants and an alpaca coat to a Christmas tree and be thoroughly comfortable. And strange as it may seem

(1) J. A. Coleman, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Miss Henrietta Welch, Carrollton, Miss.

anybody's clothes will fit him and look nice on him. There is nothing like him under the sun. He sees all things, has implicit faith in everything he sees or hears, and stands ready at all times to step aboard of anything that comes along, from a young mule to a flying machine.

"Wireless telegraphy is nothing new to him, he has used it for ages. Every negro's mouth is a transmitter, every ear a receiver. If anything important happens on a plantation one night, every negro for forty miles around will know it by morning. Saturday is his special day by custom and common consent. A negro cannot see you Saturday unless you owe him something; and if you get in his way, he is liable to step on you, sit down on you, or back you up against a brick wall and smother you to death. He does none of these things through evil design, but because he can't look out for the other fellow, as he is too busy getting his 'rations', exchanging news, shaking hands with all the men, and hugging all the negro women he meets. His standard ration is (for one) one peck of meal, two gallons of black molasses, a week. If he is boarding himself he can live a week on a few soda crackers, a box of sardines, and a nickle's worth of cheese, for his stomach, fashioned like the accordion, contracts or expands according to the pressure brought to bear upon it. Surely the negro is fearfully and wonderfully made and his ways are past understanding." (1)

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Chapter XI

FOLKLORE

Special Days

NEW YEAR'S DAY is a day of good resolutions, even though many of the good intentions are soon broken. An age-old custom of ringing out the old year and ringing in the new is observed in Carrollton by the ringing of the church and courthouse bells at midnight. This has not been omitted for six decades.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is celebrated on February 14, usually by sending valentines or gifts to friends. St. Valentine, a Bishop of Rome during the third century, possessed remarkable gifts of eloquence and was so successfull in converting the pagan Romans to Christianity that he was thrown into a dungeon by the Emperor, and later was martyred by his orders, February 14, A.D. 270.

The story is told that St. Valentine sent a message to a friend by a pigeon that daily visited his lonely barred window. A little violet grew just out of the window, and breaking off the little green heart-shaped leaf, he pierced the leaf and put the stem of the flower through it, fastened it to the pigeon, and sent him on his way. Thus, the first valentine was sent, and the custom has grown in favor as the years pass. When the names of the saints came to be placed on the calendar, his name was given to the day of his death. (1)

ON GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, February 22, parties for children are plentiful. Clubs entertain, there are special dinners and parties among the older people, and all carry out the cherry-tree story motif.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY: The modern custom of sending one upon a bootless errand on the first day of April is of uncertain origin. It is possible that it may be a relic of an old heathen festival. The custom of playing little tricks on this day appears to be general throughout Europe and is now of almost universal scope. (2)

At parties and dinners in our couny all manner of eat-

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(1) Standard Dictionary of Facts, (Frontier Press Company, Buffalo, N.Y.)
(2) Ibid.

ables are served - cakes stuffed with cotton, candy with quinine, salt in the ice-cream, etc. Often the guests appear in the tackiest old-time clothes, all things done for a good time.

EASTER is observed by Christians in common, in memory of the resurrection of Jesus, but its observance is really an outgrowth of the Jewish observance of the Passover. Easter cannot fall upon a date earlier than March 22, or later than April 25, it having been decreed that it should be the first Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox. (1)

FIELD-DAY is a day of general contests where the most proficient school children, both rural and town, meet to compete in athletics - foot-races, broad and high jumps, basketball, etc. The literary side is also included and much interest manifested by all contestants and schools represented.

THE FOURTH OF JULY celebration was a great event in the early history of Carroll County. It was looked forward to with great anticipation and pleasure, particularly the barbecues which were held in groves near somebody's house. Tables were built by slaves and [illegible] dinner served at noon. There was plenty of barbecued mutton, kid, and beef with dozens of fried chickens; and to top off the dinner, cakes and pies were served in the greatest quantities. The entire neighborhood was invited, and after every white person present had been bountifully served, the slaves came forward for the remainder. (2)

If you are not carefel on HALLOWEEN night, your front gate may be removed, or other property molested, for Halloween spooks are always abroad. Halloween parties are frequent. The guests go in costumes and masks - usually - sheets - worn over the clothing, and the effect is very spooky.

THANKSGIVING is observed every year in Carrollton by a unior service at one of the four churches of the town, all denominations participating. A thank-offering is always made.

In Carrollton there is always a CHRISTMAS pageant portraying the birth of Christ. It is highly spectacular and full of tableaus, with costumes of Biblical characters and angels in a setting of greenery, and oftimes snowy substance mingling with the glean of many candles, with music by a

(1) South Reporter, March 25, 1932
(2) Mrs. R. H. Conner, Vaiden, Miss,

specially selected and trained choir singing Christmas carols. The effect is wonderfully pleasing and worshipful and is participated in by all congregations. It is always under the auspices of the Presbyterian Auxiliary.

Superstitions

It has long been the custom of the negroes in visiting the sick to give them a nickel or dime to buy their medicine or something to eat, as the sick one will not eat any food prepared and brought to him by the other negroes of the household. They also wear nutmegs around their necks to cure neuralgia. They say if they do not wear dimes around their ankles, their enemies can pick up their tracks or the dirt where their tracks are left and can bring them back and make them do anything they want them to do. They also treat sore throats by tying a string around a lock of their hair just as tightly and as close to the head as they can, right up on top. (1)

It is believed in early days that camphor sprinkled on the pillows and sheets around a new-born babe would keep witches away and that a child born with a veil over the face would see "hants."

Rev. T. E. Marshall says: "Adjoining my father's farm on Little Palucia Creek was a farm known as the Gunn place. The house on this place was old, built before the War between the States, and badly in need of repairs. Sometimes it was occupied, but more often it was not, for it had the reputation of being haunted. Some uncanny tales had been told of queer sights and sounds, and one family who lived there told some unreasonable tales of how doors that had been propped open would suddenly close, even though there was no wind blowing, and again a door that had been shut and bolted would fly open with no apparent cause. They said that chairs would move across the room as if unseen hands were dragging them, and went so far as to say that the ghosts would rearrange dishes on the table when they were left overnight. Of course the more intelligent people of the community would laugh at these things, but the negroes believed them. One Sunday afternoon my cousin and I decided to investigate to see whether these things were true; although we stayed in and around the house for several hours, we did not see anything out of the ordinary. When we reported the result of our visit to a negro man of the community, he said, 'Of course, you don't see anything, ghosts come only at night. '" (2)

(1) Louis Lofton, (colored) Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Rev. T. E. Marshall, Carrollton, Miss.

Marriage Customs

When a couple was to be married there was usually an announcement party given by some friend or relative of the bride, and afterwards, there was a series of entertainments. It was once a custom for the unmarried sisters of the bride to wear green shoes and hose.

An eighty-eight-year-old resident of the old county, Jim Wright, reflecting over the past, says: "Away back in the olden days we had big times; people don't have good times now like we did when I was young. The rich and the poor were just the same; money didn't mean much to people then, and Carroll County surely had plenty of wealth. Ask me if people had a big knock-out when there was a wedding in those days. When people get married these days, they just marry - marry in the forks of the road or anywhere else they take a notion, - but folks used to cook and prepare, days and days before the big wedding, and would have a table just loaded with good things to eat. They never killed just one turkey, but two or three, and would cook them seventy to one hundred big cakes. The whole neighborhood was invited and after the big dinner or supper they would call in the fiddlers, move back the chairs,and the dancing would begin; this would last until long past midnight.. Sometimes the affair would last for two weeks."

Social Customs

The amusements in those days were pitching dollars, horse-racing, rooster-fights, and hay rides in the summer-time. The women would have quiltings and big dinners and invite all the neighbors. Sometimes five or six quilts would be quilted in one day. (1)

Back in the old days, the negroes used to have big protracted meetings, lasting for days, often getting very noisy in their search for Christ. Some of them would go off into a trance,lay out in the woods, seemingly asleep, for a day and night, sometimes longer. When they got up they would start running and screaming, some saying they had been to Heaven and some saying they had been to Hell. They would then begin searching for Jesus; sometimes all would gather around a tree and wait for days, claiming that Jesus was in that tree. So strong was this belief that no amount of reasoning could dissuade them. The white people often had to break up the meetings. (2)

(1) Jim Wright; Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. R. H. Conner, Vaiden, Miss.

Religious Customs

It is the custom of the Primitive Baptist church of this county to have a candidate for membership give his experiences before the public in the church to decide whether or not he is acceptable to each member present who has a voice in the election. After his talk, he leaves the church and his experience is then under discussion. A deacon makes a motion to receive him. If his confession or experiences, as it is more properly called, embodies all the requirements, he is then elected. The chief requirement of experience is, that he must have had a dream of Christ or the disciples,if he actually does not have this dream or vision, his election is postponed. In serving the sacrament, no other denomination is asked to participate. Another unusual custom of theirs is foot-washing, a ceremony or ritual following the sermon. With a pan of water and a towel tied around the waist, which is later passed from one to another, the members begin their duties. The preacher has no notes for his sermon but takes his text from the pages wherever the Bible accidentally opens when he picks it up -- that text being what God wishes to have told that day.(1)

Division of Folk Tales

The rabbit, the shyest and most inoffensive of all our native animals, merits a place in "animal tales" and this little act of his has been many times verified in this vicinity. In the fall when the weather is beginning to turn cold, the rabbit's courage is at its peak (though this is only at dusk or dawn), it seems. When he hears the approach of danger, and almost everything means that to a rabbit, he immediately hops up on a stump or log and jumps high into the air, spreading his legs wide and striking the ground flat, emitting a high piercing cry at the same time, thus giving the impression that he is a very much bigger and more dangerous animal. It is the only time a rabbit is ever known to cry out when not hurt. This performance has often been witnessed by hunters. (2)

Legend of the Echo-man

The Echo-man lived far up on a hillside overhanging a spring of clear, cool water. Down in the valley was an old brick factory that had operated for many years; inside, bats hung on the molding walls, owls sat on the beams of the ceiling, snakes crawled through the crevices of the floor. The hills on either side of this old brick building were so high that one could easily imagine, while looking up from the low ground around it and getting a glimpse through the dense

(1) O. T. Smith, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Vassar Hemphill, Greenwood, Miss.

foliage of the trees on the hillsides, that they were seeing a Swiss chalet among the Alps. Children loved to play near the cool spring in the shadows of the walls of this old building and watch for the goats to come up the hollow where there was a large herd. They would come in groups and meander along the bank of the low stream of water from the spring, their small cloven hoofs making a kind of rhythm. They would go to an old two-story house, uninhabited; there they would amuse themselves by running up and down the stairs, disporting thus at lengthy intervals, every now and then running to the windows to look out. To fanciful minds, they were old men with long beards, their bright sparkling eyes looking out from under shaggy brows. As late afternoon came on and quietude prevailed around the old building, one could talk to the Echo-man. Whatever was said, he would repeat clearly as many as four or five words. When one would call out to him, "Hey, old Echo-man," there would be a pause of perhaps a monent of time, then the Echo-man would say, "Hey, old Echo-man" audibly and without hesitation.

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Chapter XII

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

"The Sabbath Candle

By Alice Nelson Kendall

"There's a beautiful Jewish legend
Which is very dear to me,
And the more I think about it,
The sweeter it seems to be.
For it tells how the Jewish Mother
On the eve of the Sabbath day
Lighted the Sabbath candle
When the work was folded away.

"I fancy I see the dear woman
Just a little ere set of the sun
Lighting that sacred candle
For wasn't her work all done?
With loving heart, with busy hands
She had planned for the morrow's rest,
So the candle was lighted the evening before
To welcome the day of rest.

"Methinks I can see the home circle,
Rosy-cheeked girls and boys,
With father and mother preparing to meet
God's day with it's spiritual joys.
Listen, that candle is lighted
By thousands of souls today
Who folding their work the evening before
Commune with their God and pray.

"Men who love gold will you bind as your slaves
God's children who toil for their bread,
Will you give them no time to commune with their Lord,
Or let them in spirit be fed?
God will ask you some day if His children were fed,
But in anguish before His White Throne
You will answer, 'No, Lord, they asked me for bread
Yet, instead, we gave them a stone.'" (1)

(1) Conservative, June 8, 1907, Carrollton, Miss.

Churches

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in 1850 by Bishop William Mercer Green I, the first bishop of Mississippi. The charter of the parish was granted on November 9, 1882, and named as first wardens and vestrymen, H. S. Sanders, E. C. Garrett, W. H. Hafner, W. F. Nelson, E. M. Hemphill, Col. W. B. Helms, and M. C. Wellon.

Little is known of the work of this parish until the time of the building of the church. This work was begun by Mrs. Sarah Dobney Eggleston and accomplished largely through her efforts. She wrote more than four thousand letters in obtaining subscriptions. The three largest subscribers were Colonel W. B. Helms, Major J. J. Gee, and E. C. Garrett. The church was completed in 1884 and was dedicated by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton in 1902. Mr. H. H. Tenbraech, the first rector of the parish, contributed to the decoration of the church by carving emblems to be found on the altar, font, and pews.

This church is of unusual beauty of architecture and quaintness of style, with ivy-covered belfry, high arched roof, and low stained glass windows. It has been designated by visiting clergymen as one of the prettiest churches in the diocese. The building is of brick. John L. Barnes, contractor, made the plans and completed the church in the spring of 1884. The cornerstone was laid by Tankie Terrell Garrett, small daughter of E. C. Garrett; she is now Mrs. McNally. The lot on which the church stands and the adjoining lot, on which there is a rectory, were donated by George Ransom, a non-churchman.

The plot of ground known as Evergreen Cemetery was deeded to the vestrymen of Grace Church by Dr. W. M. Stansbury, the much-loved pioneer churchman to whose memory the memorial window over the chancel is dedicated.

When the time arrived for the hanging of the bell in the Grace Church belfry, bids were made by individuals for various sums, but no bids for less than $75 were considered. When L. S. Hemphill, I, of Valley Hill, a lifelong member of the church, was told of the amount asked for this job, he immediately suggested that he be allowed to hang the bell. He brought tenants from his plantation fifteen miles away and in a short time had the bell in its place, with no cost to the parish, where it still announces the hour of worship.



GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Carrollton, Mississippi
Was organized in 1850 by Bishop William Mercer
Green I, the first Bishop of Mississippi.

A Sunday school has been maintained since the building of the church in 1884. W. H. Hafner was superintendent of the Sunday school from 1884 until 1914. Miss M. P. Eggleston's work among children of the Sunday school is worthy of note.

The Emily Somerville Guild of Grace Church was organized in 1898, with the following charter members: Mrs. Fannie T. Eggleston, Mrs. Joseph B. Baird, Mrs. J. Gee, Mrs. W. B. Helm, Mrs. W. H. Hafner, Mrs. Eggleston, Miss Delia Eggleston, Miss Flora Nelson, and Miss Harriet Meade. This organization is still active in the local work of the church.

The Women's Auxiliary of Grace Church was organized in 1906 under the direction of the Rev. E. Stirling Gunn, at that time rector of the church. The auxiliary aids in the work of the diocese.

Under the capable guidance of Rev. Girault M. Jones, a student-minister of the University of the South, Sewanee, the Young People's Service League was organized in 1928. This was a triangular league composed of the young people of Vaiden, Winona, and Carrollton.

Among the prominent ministers who began their ministry as deacons or lay members in this church, are Rev. Mercer Green, II, present Bishop of Mississippi; Rev. Charles Hinton, of New York City; Rev. Girault Jones, of Pass Christian; and Rev. Jones Hamilton, of Hattiesburg. (1)

The SHONAGLO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized on Saturday, August 29, 1835. The name Shongalo was taken from the name of the village one mile west of the present town of Vaiden. This was the first church of any denomination in or near Shongalo, the nearest being a Methodist church on Little Black Creek nine miles away. The organization of this Presbyterian church was effected on a log in front of the schoolhouse which stood near what was then known as Eakin's big spring. The Presbytery of Clinton (Synod of South Alabama and Mississippi) delegated to this work Rev. A. Newton and Rev. A.C. Dickerson. The twelve original members were John McFarland and wife, Mary McFarland; Dr. Hugh Weir, Miss Mary Steele (sister of Mrs. Weir); Mrs. Eleanor Cain, the maternal ancestor of the present generation of Cains of this county; Daniel McDougal and wife, Mary McDougal; Mrs. Mary McEachern; Mrs. Martha Pickens; Mrs. Lucy Eskridge; and Obediah Eastman.

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(1) Conservative, July, 1934, Centennial Edition, Carrollton, Miss., and Clint Gee, Carrollton, Miss.

John McFarland and Obediah Eastman were elected and installed as elders, the former having been an elder in the Lexington church. The next day being Sunday, Dougal McCall and Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon were received into the church on profession of faith. The first communion was on this first Sunday, August 30, 1835, also the first infant baptism, five children being baptised. Robert S. Weir was the first person to be baptised in the Shongalo church.

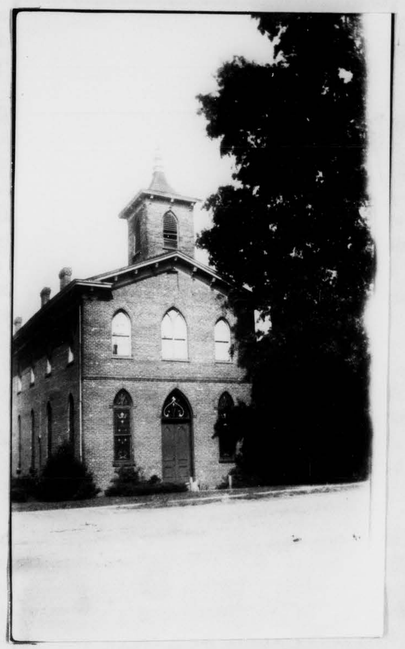
The first minister of the church was Rev. A. C. Dickerson; following him were Rev. Jessie Stratton, Reverend Hughes, Rev. Robert M. Morrison, Rev. M. M. Marshall, Rev. George P. and his brother, E. M., Richardson, Rev. John Campbell, Rev. David W. Humphreys, Rev. Charles M. Atkinson, Rev. J. J. Daniel, and Rev. T. L. Haman who came January, 1878, and served the church forty years ten months and five days.

The Shongalo congregation worshiped in the academy hall until their first house was completed in 1842. This was a frame structure with plastered walls and a seating capacity of 250. The cost was moderate in money but quite an undertaking and a heavy tax on the much-scattered membership. It was during the ministry of Rev. J. J. McDaniels (May, 1872, to January, 1878) that the present house of worship was erected and dedicated.

When the Illinois Central Railroad was built through Vaiden the population of Shongalo gradually moved to Vaiden. The old Shongalo church was sold, and the congregation first undertook to build a frame house, the site being somewhere near where the present courthouse now stands, but before it was completed it was blown to the ground by a windstorm. A brick building was then decided upon, and the site this time was east of the railroad. The land was deeded to Dr. A. J. Sanderson for the church by C. M. Vaiden. This church was built after years of self-denial and many difficulties, and to the untiring and consecrated efforts of Dr. A. J. Sanderson, success was largely due. The building was dedicated by John Hunter, of Jackson, on December 15, 1870. In 1872 a small annex was added back of the pulpit for ventilation and light. In course of time the Ladies Aid put in art glass windows; the Willing Workers gave an organ and carpet and, later, electric fixtures. On November 3, 1918, the pastor, Rev. T. L. Haman, was called to his reward. (1)

On August 29, 1935, the Shongalo church celebrated

(1) Conservative, July, 1934, Centennial Edition, Carrollton, Miss.



SHONGALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, VAIDEN.

their one hundredth anniversary. At this meeting a bronze tablet, two feet by three feet, was presented to the church by the descendants of the original twelve members. Miss Mary Louise Valentine, of Little Rock, Arkansas, presented the bronze tablet; Tom Haman, of Houston, Mississippi, received it for the church. The names engraved on the tablet are John McFarland, Mary McFarland, Dr. Hugh Weir and wife (Jane T.), Miss Mary Steele, Mrs. Eleanor Cain, Daniel McDougal and wife (Mary E. McEachern), Mrs. Lucy Eskridge, Mrs. Martha Pickens, and Obediah Eastman. It was to commemorate their forefathers. (1)

The OLD SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized by the Rev. R. M. Morrison in 1852, with five or seven members, according to the records kept by H. Gilliam, clerk of the session, who was appointed at the meeting of the presbytery at Kosciusko in the spring of 1874 to write, from memory, such records of the church as he could. The first records of the minutes were kept in full, beginning May 5, 1872, and were burned. They were being kept in the residence of Rev. V. C. Brown, Middleton.

The church at Old Salem has been supplied by the following ministers since its organization in 1852: R. M. Morrison, Rev. V. S. Brown, Reverend Tuffs, Reverend McClean, Rev. J. A. Mecklin, Rev. C. M. Atkinson, Rev. I. J. Daniel, and Rev. T. L. Haman who was called as pastor of the church and served for more than forty years.

The original church was owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Southern Presbyterians until 1883. Because of the dilapidated condition of the church, the Southern Presbyterians raised funds and built a new church, which was dedicated in November, 1884. In architecture it is a plain one-room structure. During the building of the church the timbers and labor were contributed by the members. (2)

HOPEWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized August 20, 1846, by Rev. William H. Harris. The original members, five in number, were Thomas C. Harris and wife, Dr. J. M. Lockhart and wife, and Dr. W. W. Ellington. The organization was effected in a schoolhouse about a mile south of the present location and was given the name of Popular Springs Church, taking its name from the springs nearby. Peter Gilbert was teaching the school and was the first member received into the church after it was organized. For two years the schoolhouse was used for worship, and during

(1) Conservative, 1935, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Minutes of Old Salem Church Book.

that time the following members were added to its list: John McCorkle and wife, John M. Thompson and wife, and John M. Hamilton and wife.

At a meeting of the congregation held with the membership in July, 1848, the building of a church was determined upon, that it should be built nearer the central part of the neighborhood, and the name changed to Hopewell. On October 12, 13, and 14, 1848, the Clinton Presbytery held its session in this church. At this meeting five new members were received, viz., Mrs. Ann McKinney, John Baskin, Miss Ann Grey, and Mrs. Harris (wife of Rev. W. H. Harris). The church was erected by James C. Harris, who afterwards married a daughter of the Choctaw chief, Greenwood Leflore, and later he served as an elder in the Teoc church. The first elders were Thomas C. Harris and John McCorkle. (1)

The CARROLLTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized about the year 1838. From 1838 to 1841 the congregation worshiped in the Male Academy (see Chap. 13, Education). In 1841 a lot was bought on Lexington Street where the postoffice now stands, and a house of worship was erected and used until 1897. The deed to the lot was made to Sam Hart, C. P. Newell, Robert Miller, David Patton, Lynn B. Sanders, trustees.

During the years 1841-1891 the church was served by the following ministers: Revs. A. Newton, Robert Morrison, William McCampbell, Jr., C. M. Atkinson, Charley Hart, George P. Richardson, E. T. Baird, George Wolf, J. M. Caldwell, Dr. Robert Price, J. L. Barnes, and J. S. Shaw. Rev. E. W. Ford served as pastor of the church from 1891 to 1898. During his ministry the old church building was sold. The congregation then purchased a desirable lot east of the public square and erected a handsome frame building. In June, 1898, Rev. Walter J. Cobb came to the church and remained until the meeting of the presbytery that fall. At that meeting Rev. William Thorburn was ordained to the ministry. Under the recommendation of the Home Mission Committee, Carrollton, Teoc, and Sylvan Hall were made into a new group, and Reverend Thorburn was called as pastor. He served until 1904, when he resigned because of failing health. In the following years the pastors were Rev. W. C. Underwood, Rev. P. S. Crane, Reverends W. A. Hall, and McAtee. Reverend Crane was under orders to sail for foreign mission fields as soon as arrangements could be made, but during the three years of his service here, he made the whole county his field of labor; every department of the church felt the effect of his consecrated services. Mr. Hall,

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)



CARROLLTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Organized in 1838. During the ministry of Reverend E. W. Ford, 1891-98, the congregation erected the present house of worship.

with his pastoral duties, also found time to engage in educational work in the public schools of Carrollton and North Carrollton.

Rev. R. S. Harris, a native of Tennessee, visited the Carrollton group, was called as pastor, and accepted the work. He served this charge faithfully. During this time an annex was built to the church, comprising three large Sunday school rooms. The present officers of the local church are Elders J. H. Stanford, W. H. Johnston, Dr. Redditt, J. L. Spencer; Deacons W. H. Neill, R. C. Price, L. A. Olson, E. T. Browning, James Shackelford, Malcolm Bennett, and Maxwell Stanford. The present (1938) pastor is L. B. Colquit.

In the Conservative of June 18, 1904, the following was given concerning one of the pastors of the Carrollton Presbyterian Church:

"Nearly twenty years ago Reverend J. L. Barnes came to Carrollton as pastor of the Presbyterian church--here and at Greenwood. At once he won a firm place in the affections of his congregation, which he held to the day of his death. His style of preaching was new, almost to novelty. He attracted large congregations where he preached, especially to the young people. About 1889 he married Miss Maggie Bryan. They lived in this place and in Greenwood at the old Bryan home, near Oak Grove, and in Carrollton. In all these places they were known as sympathetic friends and kind neighbors. He was pastor of the Teoc and Sylvan Hall churches, where the same success attended his ministry. Before coming to Carrollton he filled important Presbyterian pastorates in Kentucky. He brought with him from Kentucky two daughters; one became Mrs. W. H. Johnston; the other became Mrs. E. E. Elam. He died in June, 1904." (1)

According to the Manual of the Presbytery, adopted April 16, 1913, at Kosciusko, Mississippi, the following data is correct:

Carrollton: Organized in 1838

Ministers

Rev. A. Newton	1841
Rev. Robt. Morrison	1844
Rev. Wm. McCampbell	1847

(1) Conservative, June 18, 1904, Carrollton, Miss.

Rev. C. M. Atkinson, S. S.	1848-1850
Rev. Charles Hart	1852-1855
Rev. Geo. P. Richardson	1856-1860
Rev. E. T. Baird	1860-1866
Rev. George Wolf	1866
Rev. J. M. Caldwell	1867-1883
Rev. J. L. Barnes	1884-1887
Rev. J. S. Shaw	1889-1891
Rev. E. W. Ford	1891-1898
Rev. Walter Cobb	1898
Rev. Wm. Thorburn	1899-1904
Rev. W. C. Underwood	1905-1912

Thomas Harvey, clerk of session, Carrollton, Miss.

Hopewell

Rev. Wm. Harris	1846-1855
Rev. S. S. Brown	1855-1859
Rev. Jas. Naylor	1859-1866
Rev. John McCampbell	1866-1867
Rev. David Humphreys	1867-1868
Rev. C. M. Atkinson	1869-1872
Rev. J. A. Mecklin	1872-1874
Rev. C. M. Atkinson	1874-1878
Rev. T. L. Haman	1878-

W. H. King, clerk of session, Vaiden, Miss.

Shongalo

Organized August 29, 1835, by Rev. Alex Newton. Supplied by Revs. A. Newton, Hughes, and Jesse Stratton at irregular intervals until 1848.

Rev. Robert Morrison	1848-1859
Rev. Matthew M. Marshall	1860-1862
Rev. Geo. P. Richardson	1862-1866
Rev. Jno. McCampbell	1866-1868
Rev. David Humphreys	1868-1869
Rev. C. M. Atkinson	1869-1872
Rev. I. J. Daniels	1872-1878
Rev. T. L. Haman	1878

T. H. Armstrong, clerk of session, Vaiden, Miss.

Teoc Church

Organized in 1847 by Rev. James McLean.

Rev. James McLean	1847-1848
Rev. Charles Hart	1848-1849

Rev. E. M. Richardson	1849-1850
Rev. F. Tyler	1851-1858
Rev. E. T. Baird	1860-1865
Rev. G. L. Wolfe	1866
Rev. John M. Caldwell	1867-1875
Rev. A. W. Wilson	1880-1882
Rev. A. H. Meklin	1883-1884
Rev. J. L. Barnes	1891-1892
Rev. E. W. Ford	1892-1897
Rev. John S. Shaw	1898-1899
Rev. Walter Cobb	1899
Rev. Wm. Thorburn	1900-1905
Rev. W. C. Underwood	1905-1911

L. H. Barrow, clerk of session, Carrollton, Rt. 1.

Blackmonton

Organized July 13, 1894, by Rev. T. L. Haman and John M. Shive.

Rev. T. L. Haman	1894

D. R. Hatcher, clerk of session, Vaiden, Miss.

Sylvan Hall

Organized November 1, 1855.

Rev. J. Loton Barnes	1885-1894
Rev. T. L. Haman	1896-1899
Rev. W. M. Thorburn	1900-1904
Rev. W. C. Underwood	1906-1911

J. H. Stanford, clerk of session, Carrollton, Miss. (1)

MOUNT PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH, located in Beat 2, was organized in 1848 and had a membership of 122 white members and 33 colored members.

The following are some of the minutes taken from Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, 1848-1909:

"Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church met in conference Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in September, 1848, opened doors for the reception of members, appointed messengers to the Yalobusha Association, Brethren Abijah Dennis, Jessie Pitman, and Asariah Watkins. Sent to the said Association three dollars ($3). Adjourned--"

"1848 - Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church met in conference

(1) Manual of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, Adopted April 16, 1913, in Presbytery, Kosciusko, Miss.

Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in December, opened the doors for reception of members. A proposal was made to build a house for worship, 25 by 30 feet. Appointed as building committee: Wm. Kendall, Jessie Pitman, and Larkin Skinner. Adjourned--"

"1849 - The church at Mt. Pisgah met in conference Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in October, opened the doors. Appointed Brethren Jesse Pitman and L. Skinner as trustees to receive a deed to the land on which the church stands."

"1849 - The church at Mt. Pisgah met in conference Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in November, opened the doors. Received on Sunday, Harriet, by experience, servant of Greenwood Leflore."

"1854 - Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church met in conference on Saturday before the 2nd Sunday in August. Doors opened. The committee previously appointed made this report and were requested to act as a standing committee for said purposes. Messengers appointed to the Yalobusha Association: David Lang, Isham, Pitman, and S. L. Price; Jesse Pitman, alternate. The messengers are requested to apply for a letter dismissal from said association for the purpose of joining the Yazoo Association --Adjourned."

"1867 - Rules of Business of Mt. Pisgah Church, 1867.

"1. Give an opportunity for membership.
2. Call for reading of minutes of last conference.
3. Take up unfinished business.
4. Call for acknowledgements. (Matthew 18th Chapter).
5. Business pertaining to personal difficulties.
6. Promiscuous business."

"1868 - January - Mt. Pisgah Church, in conference on Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in January, 1868. Preaching by Elder J. D. McGarety; opportunity for membership offered; none came forward; call for reading minutes; not being present, the same were refused. Report of the committee on unfinished business."

"1869 - Mt. Pisgah met in conference on Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in March, 1869, preaching by Elder J. D. McGarety, the pastor. Opportunity given for membership, none came forward. References called for when the committee on dissipation and dancing made their report, which was received and the committee discharged, at which time the church resolved, and did forgive all of those having charges preferred against them for drunkenness and dancing; the pastor

of the church being requested to preach a sermon on the discipline of the church on Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in April next, which he agreed to do. Adjourned--J. D. McGarety, Moderator."

"1869 - Mt. Pisgah Church met in conference on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July, 1869, preaching by Elder J. D. McGarety from Luke, 4th Chapter. Opportunity for membership was given; committee on colored church report; report received and the committee discharged. Letter of dismission granted to all colored members of this church; done by order of the church in conference on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day, July, 1869. J. D. McGarety, Moderator; G. W. Roberts, Clerk."

"July, 1874 - Mt. Pisgah Church met in conference on the 2nd Lord's Day in July, 1874; preaching by Elder J. D. McGarety; peace of the church, call for the same found to be all at peace, when the pastor offered the following resolutions, which were received and adopted: Whereas, a number of the members of this church seldom, if ever, attend our conference meetings, therefore, be it resolved, that all members of this church will be in attendance at our next conference meeting and give their reasons for non-attendance of the same. Done by order of the church. Adjourned. Elder J. D. McGarety, Moderator."

"1882 - At night, by motion, a committee was appointed by the moderator to select a place, the specification, and to see to having a new church house built. William Clark and T. H. Lee were appointed by the moderator, and they were to choose the third man. Lewis Whitehead, Moderator; T. H. Lee, Clerk."

The following moderators served this church from 1855 to 1894:

J. A. Oliver	Moderator	1855-58
James G. Hall	"	1859-61
S. B. Pitman	"	1862-66
J. D. McGarety	"	1867-70
J. N. Acker	"	1871-72
J. D. McGarety	"	1873-75
R. D. Grantham	"	1875
T. L. Talbert	"	1875
G. W. Roberts	"	1876-77
H. F. Sproles	"	1878-79
Mr. Kerr	"	1879

Henry Pitman	Moderator	1880-84
W.D. Bean	"	1885-89
H.C.Taylor	"	1890-93
J.G. Emmons	"	1894
G.W. Narmour	"	1894 (1)

Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church is of special interest as it is said to be one of the largest rural churches in the state, with a membership of about five hundred.

THE VAIDEN BAPTIST CHURCH was the first house of worship to be built in the town of Vaiden. It was built in 1845 on ground donated by Mrs. Mary Pleasants. For several years all denominations used this church. The church stands today as it was originally built, a frame building. During all the years the church has never been without a pastor.

Rev. Madison Flowers is the present pastor. Some of the pastors who faithfully served this church were Reverends Hancock, Neal, Metts and Farr. (2)

The following facts concerning Liberty Grove Church appeared in the Conservative, November 3, 1906:

"LIBERTY GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, organized a little east or south of the present location, has always been a strong organization--its pulpit filled by able preachers. A few months after the war, Dr. J. R. Graves was pastor; then Dr. Matt Lyon, Dr. H. F. Sproles, T. C. Galbard, W. D. Bene, and A. C. Mason, who was there seventeen years. Reverend Taylor is now (1906) pastor. In all these years the Primitive and the Missionary Baptists have been living close to each other without friction, and friends in unity." (3)

CARROLLTON BAPTIST CHURCH was organized at Coila Creek ten miles south of Carrollton August 24, 1833. The church was first known as Bethel Baptist Church, but the name was later changed to Carrollton Baptist Church. Thaderick Coker and Joseph Morris, elders, met with the following and organized this church: Reuben Vaughn, G. W. Green, Henry Hale, A. W. Herring, Jim Beasley, Sarah Green, Frances Bushby, Mary Hale and Mary Barnett. Soon after the initial organization the membership increased greatly, by addition by letter, experience and baptism. The first deacons of the church were Jonathan and Joseph Ray, both members of pioneer families.

(1) Minutes of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, 1848-1909
(2) Mr. Brock, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) The Conservative, Nov.3, 1906, Carrollton, Miss.

The church building, after changing from Coila, was built in 1838. It was a wooden structure, and boasted a membership of fifty-seven white and fifty-three colored members.

Among the clerks of the church have been the following: W. G. Herring, Benjamin Roach (who served in this capacity for fifty-five years), W. D. Kimbrough, C. A. Neal, and H. E. Merrill. The church has enjoyed the leadership of a number of great pastors and men of God, among them, Reuben Vaughn, Moses Crawson, Joseph Morris, S.S. Lattimore, Benjamin Carroll, Artemus Shattuck, Henry Pitman, Henry Ray, B. W. Butt, W. F. Sproles, A. P. Pugh, Matt Lyon, S. S. Foster, R. W. M. Merrill, L. F. Gregory, M. B. Noffzinger, J. W. Sturdivant, J. H. Cason, A. C. Mason, J. Norris Palmer, J. T. Upton, J. P. Neal, F. A. Lumus, R. L. Breland, M. D. Norton, C. H. Ellard, and the present pastor, E. C. Farr.

The present brick structure that now houses the church and its organization was erected in 1896 chiefly through the efforts of Senator J. Z. George, who was one of the most prominent members of the local Baptist church at that time.

The Baptist Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary Sunday, May 24, 1936. At this service Joseph George, of Greenwood, a son of Senator J. Z. George, said: "My father was a member of this church in 1890. At a service after this, he proposed to the congregation that he would put up $2,500 if they would match it dollar for dollar to build a new church. This offer was accepted. My sister, Mrs. Henderson, regrets being absent today on account of illness; she sent her love to you all." (1)

The following appeared in the Conservative of September 2, 1938.

"On Tuesday, August 23, land was surveyed, trees cut, undergrowth removed, and thus the beginning of the building of the Acy Memorial Baptist church in the Acy community, situated a short distance from the Black Hawk Greenwood highway.

"This church will be a large frame building with three Sunday school rooms, shaded by beautiful oak trees. This building was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Charles C. Acy, aged 84, who nearly all these years has lived in this community accumulating much property and many fertile acres, five hundred of which has still standing on it the

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(1) Joseph George, Greenwood, Miss.

virgin growth of timbers. Twelve children have been reared in this family and many grandchildren. Fifty-nine were present the day the building was begun.

"The Rev. E. C. Farr, pastor of the Carrollton and North Carrollton Baptist churches, recently closed a revival in this community, using the school building, but on the second night, because of the crowd attending, it was found necessary to arrange the seating on the outside, moving the piano to the schoolroom door and the pulpit at the foot of the steps, making a comfortable arrangement for all.

"There were sixty-four who placed their names upon the church roll, forty of whom received the ordinance of baptixm the closing Sunday afternoon in the nearby Coila Creek in a most impressive and solemn service, witnessed by hundreds of people from the surrounding towns and communities.

"Sunday night the church was formally organized, officers elected and a minister called, the Rev. E. C. Farr, who will hold regular service at three o'clock each third Sunday afternoon.

"At this last service, as the pianist softly played, 'God Be With You Till We Meet Again,' these sixty-four stood in a large semicircle and were bid Godspeed in this new endeavor by the hundreds attending the service, and such a spiritual atmosphere prevailed that made it a real Pentecostal blessing." (1)

Session 1903

Mississippi Baptist State Convention, Yazoo City

Rev. J. H. Carson at Carrollton
R. M. Hooks at Black Hawk

Session 1904

Ordained Preachers

J. H. Carson	Carrollton
R. M. Hooks	Black Hawk
H. T. Lewis	Midway

Session of 1905

Ordained Preachers

T. O Hendon	Coila

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(1) Conservative, Sept. 2, 1938

H. H. Hoffman	Black Hawk
W. H. Morgan	Carrollton
W.W. Muirhead	Old Salem

Mississippi Baptist State Convention, July 4-6, 1906, Vicksburg, Mississippi

Roll of Messengers

Yazoo Association — C. T. Kincannon
Churches - Mrs. S. P. Stubblefield, Bethel; W. H. Morgan, Carrollton; A. A. McPherson, Vaiden; Madison Flowers, Bethlehem.

Ordained Preachers

R. M. Barrentine	Hemingway
H. H. Hoffman	Hemingway
W. H. Morgan	Carrollton
W. W. Muirhead	Vaiden
W. T. Skinner	Vaiden

Mississippi Baptist State Convention, Hazelhurst - 1907

Ordained Preachers

L. F. Gregory	Carrollton
T. O. Hendon	Coila
W. W. Muirhead	Vaiden

Mississippi Baptist State Convention, Winona, 1909.

Ordained Ministers

L. F. Gregory	Carrollton
W. F. Skinner	Vaiden

Baptist Pastors who served churches in Carroll County from 1921 to 1931: J. T. Upton, W. P. Browne, A. C. Mason, T. N. Lusk, E. J. Broadus, E. J. Lott, W.W. Muirhead, J. B. Hemphill, D. W. Bishop, Joseph Jacob, J. G. Murphy, L. F. Fowler, F. G. Martin, L. D. Sellers, J. E. Sullivan, J. P. Tull, O. S. Vernon, J. P. Holcomb, F. A. Lummus, J. W. Maddox, J. M. Corley, H. E. Spell, I. F. Metts, C. W. Thompson.

BLACK HAWK METHODIST CHURCH was organized as early as 1818 (so it is alleged), but the records of that period are not available. A square building of old time structure was erected about 1840, later replaced by a church more modern in design and structure. This building was dedicated by C. B. Galloway. In 1904, during the pastorate of J. A. Leach, the church was again rebuilt, and this building is in current use. Among the contributors to this new building, W. S. Bennett should be mentioned as the most liberal.

This village has never laid claim to being attractive in appearance unless it be that innumerable gullies make it picturesque but, notwithstanding the insignificant appearance, this village has played no small part in Mississippi Methodism. As early as 1835 we find that Yalobusha circuit was divided and one portion embraced Carroll County. There is no doubt that Black Hawk was included in the itinerary of Milton H. Jones, who was appointed to the Carroll circuit during the year 1835 and continued through 1838. During 1839-40, J. J. Jones was in charge; 1841, G. W. Gould; 1842, John D. Doskin; in 1843, J. I. E. Byrd, who had been an itinerant since 1818, was appointed to the Carroll circuit and served one year. He was appointed to other charges after this, but when compelled to locate in 1853 on account of failing eyesight, he returned to Carroll County and lived on a farm near Black Hawk. His last service to this church was in 1869, when he filled out the unexpired term of L. H. Boyle. Two years later, April 6, 1871, Father Byrd, as he was familiarly called, passed to his reward. He was eighty years of age and served in the ministry for sixty-one years.

Returning to the appointments following that of J. I. E. Byrd in 1843, we find that Carroll circuit was served by Peter James in 1844; during 1845-47, by James Walton, George F. Vickers, and Allen Castle, who served the Carroll charge in what was called at that time the Yazoo district; 1848-49, Humphrey Williamson; 1850-51, R. Strickland. In 1852 the name was changed to Black Hawk circuit, and George F. Vickers was again in charge. In 1853 James Walton appears as presiding elder, with G. F. Vickers as pastor. James Walton was presiding elder in 1854, and Joseph Nicholson, pastor in charge. Levi Pierce was presiding elder from 1855 to 1858. The following pastors served during that period: Joseph Nicholson (1855), Humphrey Williamson (1856), D. W. Dillehay (1857), and D. W. Dillehay (1858). From 1859 to 1860 D. M. Wiggins was presiding elder, and Thomas C. Raynor, pastor in charge.

The Sunday school at Black Hawk was organized about 1850, and, from that time until 1859, Samuel Atchinson was superintendent. He was succeeded by G. D. Purcell, who continued until 1869, when Joseph Carr was made superintendent. After a few months he was succeeded by J. B. Streater, who continued as active superintendent until 1926. At the present time he is superintendent emeritus, and B. F. Clements is active superintendent. So we see that the Black Hawk Sunday school has the unusual record of having had only four superintendents in seventy-six years. In 1861-62 D. M. Wiggins was presiding elder, and A. J. Smith, pastor in charge. From 1863 to 1865 Humphrey Williamson was presiding elder; J. D. Newsom was pastor in charge in 1863, and during his long ministry in the Black Hawk circuit there were many converts; W. P. Barton served as pastor, 1864-65. He was a devout Christian and a polished gentleman; he had the spirit of the pioneers who never thought of asking what the salary would be but were content with the promise. His co-laborer, C. B. Galloway, wrote of him as being a man of unusual culture, of great dignity, of singular unselfishness, of scrupulous conscientiousness, and with the gift of ecclesiastical statesmanship. Dr. Walter Keirn donated a house and a ten-acre lot to the Black Hawk church for a parsonage in 1864.

Mrs. Barton was a woman of unusual piety and intellect and Bishop Galloway spoke of her as "The Susanna Wesley of Mississippi." In a tribute written at the time of her death, he said: "She had an experience of grace that all the assaults and tragedies of this world could never disturb, and that accounted for the calm serenity of her faith and the uniform fidelity of her spirit." It was during this period that Stephen Johnson, a very godly local preacher, did a notable work in the Black Hawk circuit, both among the whites and the Negroes. G. D. Purcell, exhorter, and W. B. Robinson were others who, by their lives and prayers, were instrumental in developing the Christian life of many people in this community.

We stop here for a word about C. B. Galloway, who stands as a prince among preachers, even from the beginning of his ministry, for Black Hawk was his first regular appointment. His first sermon for this charge was from the text, "Search the Scriptures." J. B. Streater's home was the home of the pastor and his young wife, and Mr. Streater looks back upon the years in which C. B. Galloway was pastor at Black Hawk as one of the happiest years of his life.

It was in the year 1870 that the North Mississippi Conference was organized at the annual Conference which met at Water Valley, with Bishop Doggett, presiding. The following group from Black Hawk attended this history-making conference: C. B. Galloway, pastor; W. P. Barton, presiding elder; T. A. S. Adams, principal of the Yazoo District High School; and J. B. Streater, lay delegate.

After this appointment C. B. Galloway was steadily promoted until he reached the highest office in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in all parts of our country and in other lands audiences have been thrilled by the magnetic personality of this man of God. He was succeeded at Black Hawk by K. A. Jones, with W. P. Barton presiding elder, 1871-72. In 1873-74 K. A. Jones was presiding elder, and W. P. Barton, pastor. In 1875 K. A. Jones was still presiding elder, and J. L. Futrell, pastor. In 1876-77 K. A. Jones was again pastor at Black Hawk, and J. W. Knott was presiding elder of the district, which, in 1875, had the name changed from Yazoo to Winona. From 1878 to 1881 K. A. Jones was presiding elder, and J. S. Oakley, pastor. J. S. Oakley was one of the six preachers who came from England and joined the North Mississippi Conference.

During 1882-83 the pastor was Thomas Cameron, and the presiding elder, T. Y. Ramsey, Sr.; he continued as presiding elder through 1884-85, with J. F. Evans as pastor. In 1886-87 the presiding elder was R. P. Mitchell, with J. F. Evans still pastor. It was during his pastorate that a very disastrous cyclone occurred in Black Hawk, April 14, 1884. J. F. Evans was the hero of the hour as he went from house to house, assisting and comforting the injured and distressed. The presiding elders for the following years were:

1888, R. P. Mitchell, with F. G. Kilgore, pastor
1889, J. J. Wheat, with R. A. Burroughs, pastor in charge
1890, J. J. Wheat, with B. F. Phillips, pastor in charge
1891, S. M. Thames, with B. F. Phillips, pastor in charge
1892, S. M. Thames; with W. J. O'Bryant, pastor in charge
1893-94, S. M. Thames, with Thomas Cameron, pastor in charge
1895-96, J. B. Stone, with R. G. Porter, pastor in charge
1897-98, J. B. Stone, with W. C. Lester, pastor in charge
1899, W. S. Shipman, with W. C. Lester, pastor in charge
1900, J. H. Mitchell, with W. C. Lester, pastor in charge
1901-02, J. H. Mitchell, with W. D. McCoullough, pastor in charge
1903, J. H. Mitchell, with J. A. Leach, pastor in charge

1904, Thomas Dorsey, with J. A. Leach, pastor in charge
1905, Thomas Dorsey, with J. Tillery Lewis, pastor in charge
1906, Eugene Johnson with W. T. J. Sullivan, pastor in charge
1907, Eugene Johnson, with E. H. Rook, pastor in charge
1908, S. M. Thames, with E. H. Rook , pastor in charge
1909-10, N. G. Augustus with W. L. Stormant, pastor in charge
1911, N. G. Augustus, with B. B. Sullivan, pastor in charge
1912, N. G. Augustus, with J. H. Bell, pastor in charge
1913, W. S. Shipman, with A. H. Williams, pastor in charge
1914-15, W. S. Shipman with A. H.Williams, pastor in charge
1916-17, W. W. Mitchell with J. G. Johnson,pastor in charge
1918, W. W. Mitchell with M. E. Scott, pastor in charge
1919, W. W. Mitchell with M. E. Scott, pastor in charge
1920, R. O. Brown with M. E. Scott, pastor in charge
1921-23, S. L. Pope with W. S. Selman, pastor in charge
1924-25, J. E. Cunningham with H. E. Carter, pastor in charge
1926-27, J. E. Cunningham with R. L. Ellis, pastor in charge

In 1905 the name of this district was again changed and it became known as the Durant district.

The success of a church may well be judged by the character and the number of workers who have been called out from among its members. This church is honored in having been the home church of Reverend Meek, who very successfully filled many of the best appointments in the North Mississippi Conference, both as pastor and presiding elder. For many years he was the efficient editor of The New Orleans Christian Advocate, and now, through the columns of The Southern Methodist, he is still contending for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. The following are others who went out from the Black Hawk Church to preach "The unsearchable riches of Christ": L. S.Byrd, Ingram, J. T. Howell, George D. Purcell, Jr., and J. S. Purcell. We do not claim that our church has measured up to the Pauline ideal of a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but we trust that something has been contributed to Mississippi Methodism that will continue to honor Him whom we love and serve. (1)

VAIDEN METHODIST CHURCH was built in the early seventy's. The building, a plank structure, stands today as it was originally built. Some of the pastors of the past were: Brunner, Hunt, Gordon, W. C. Newman, and others. (2)

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(1) J. B. Streater, Black Hawk, Miss.
(2) Mattie Gordon, Vaiden, Miss.

MIDWAY METHODIST CHURCH, located about ten miles west of Vaiden, was organized several years before the War between the States. It was organized by Mac Morgan and Dudley Stone. The first building was a small frame house and was used as a union church. Mr. Steven Johnson was one of the first pastors; other pastors were Ellis, Oats, Evans, Faust, and Mitchell.(1)

COLUMBIANA METHODIST CHURCH termed a line church, may be a little more in Montgomery County than in Carroll, though most of its members are Carroll Countians. This church was organized in 1834 nine miles northeast of Vaiden by Rev. James Applewhite. A shed was used for several years, then a church was built one mile farther north where the present church now stands.

During a protracted meeting a man by the name of Ellis, his wife, and little girl were traveling through the country looking for a location to build them a home. They were traveling in a covered ox-wagon and stopped and stayed all night in this church. While there, the child died and was buried in the Columbiana Graveyard, this being the first grave made in this cemetery. The little grave is marked by a marble slab and can now be seen from the road.

The Rev. James Applewhite was at that time (1834) a circuit-rider from Old Greenbrough to Yazoo City. During the War between the States, too old to go to war, he made swords for the soldiers - made them by hand out of sheet iron and ground them down on an old-fashioned grindrock. (2)

There being no local written records of Carroll County Methodism, these facts are gleaned from John G. Jones' History of Mississippi Methodism and from tradition. The traditionalists are now dead, and very few fragments remain; hence our difficulty in securing complete data.

CARROLLTON METHODIST CHURCH - The first Methodist house of worship in Carrollton occupied a lot which is now the backyard of W. P. Huff's premises. Just preceding the war, in the sixties, this building was torn down and material assembled for a new house; but during that fratricidal strife all that material was scattered and lost. The war left Carrollton Methodists peeled and scattered. Having no house of worship, they had occasional services in the Presbyterian church, which then occupied the lot where now stands the Masonic Temple. During that trying time Carrollton was an appointment on the Black Hawk circuit, and was served by K. A. Jones, W. P. Barton, L. H. Boyle, and T. A.S. Adams.

(1) Mattie Gordon, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) T. I. Applewhite, Vaiden, Miss.



CARROLLTON METHODIST CHURCH

Erected in 1885 while Reverend H. E. Smith was pastor. Was dedicated the first Sunday in January, 1886, by Dr. Charles B. Galloway.

Unfortunately, Carrollton was dropped from the circuit in 1870 and thus lost what would have been forever her joy and crown, viz., to have had Charles B. Galloway for pastor that year. Having bought the lower story of what was then the Masonic Temple, standing where Mrs. Dot Scruggs' home now occupies the lot, the church was reorganized in May, 1871, with thirty-seven members. Brother Jones was the pastor in 1871-72, and W. P. Barton, in 1873. That fall Carrollton was bracketed with Winona, making Carrollton and Winona a double-barrelled station. Winona and Carrollton station continued until the annual Conference of 1879, at which time Carrollton circuit was reestablished and A. Oats was appointed preacher in charge. Brother Oats had the courage of a Julius Caesar, the vision of an apostle, and the zeal of a pioneer. His pastorate was marked by sweeping revivals throughout the entire circuit. Two especially notable ones were held in shcoolhouses, where religious services had not been held. Results went beyond anything known in Carroll County for a generation past. Four churches exist today as direct results of these two meetings: Smith's Chapel at Hemingway, Valley Hill, Sylvan Hall, and Centerville; two are Methodists, one a Presbyterian, and one a Baptist.

In 1884 H. E. Smith, a rare combination of unsophisticated piety, tireless energy, quenchless zeal, and shrewd wordly wisdom, set the entire circuit ablaze with revival fires and, in 1885, built Carrollton's present house of worship, which was dedicated the first Sunday in January, 1886, by Dr. Charles B. Galloway, who used as his text, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Carrollton and Greenwood were combined as a station and so continued for four years; it was served three years by T. W. Lewis and one year by G. W. Gordin. At the close of the quadrennium, during which the other churches were served by H. E. Smith and D. L. Cogdell, Carrollton went back on the circuit served by Brother Gordin; North Carrollton circuit was established and served by Brother Cogdell. For a number of years there were two circuits - Carrollton and North Carrollton - these two later going together to make one charge. In 1886 T. W. Lewis held a meeting in the Carrollton church, which equaled the one held by H. E. Smith in 1884. A revival of like power and influence marked the pastorate of George H. Lipscomb in 1894, and a similar work of grace crowned the ministry of Rev. S. C. Yates in 1922.

In writing about Carrollton circuit, space will not

permit mention of all faithful pastors equally worthy; their records are written in the Chronicles of the Skies. So special mention is made of only the more spectacular pastorates. In addition to the Chronicles of the Skies, the labors of equally faithful the famous pastorates are written in the hearts of multitudes of men, women, boys, and girls, and are printed in the Minutes of the annual conferences. In fifty-seven years this church has been served by thirty-three pastors, an average of one and three-quarter years to the pastorate. In all these fifty-seven years, only two pastors had the fortitude to remain here four years - R. W. Evans and Sam E. Ashmore. Only one pastor died while serving us here, Rev. J. A. Goad, of precious memory. The fifty-seven years, imperfectly sketched, were years of trials, defeats, and victories, sorrows, and joys; and today we sing with Charles Wesley:

"What troubles have we seen,
What conflicts have we passed,
Fightings without and fears within,
And many years have passed.

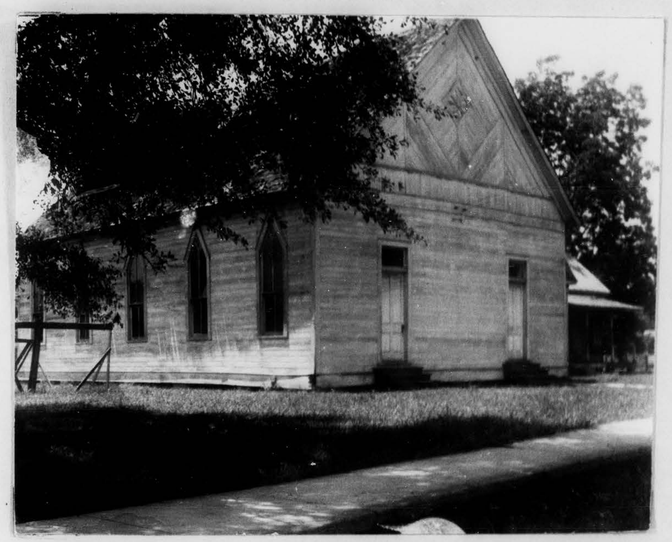
But out of all the Lord,
Hath brought us by His love,
And still He doth His help afford,
And hides our life above."

Carrollton has been extremely fortunate in visits from chief pastors. Bishop Andrew and Bishop Pierce passed through here in an old stage coach, the driver sitting "way out in the weather;" Bishop Hendry, once; Bishop Chandler, once; and Bishop Murrah, several times.

This charge was the first over the top on superannuate endowment and missionary specials; first charge in the state to go over the top in the Millsaps building campaign; also leading in this section in subscribers to New Orleans Christian Advocate, but we do not count ourselves to have apprehended; but this one thing we do, forgetting those things which are behind and straining towards what lies ahead, we are pressing towards the goal for the prize of God's upward call in Jesus Christ. (1)

J. E. Teal, Valley Hill, wrote the following concerning the Valley Hill church. It was published in the Conservative, September 20, 1906:

(1) J. R. Bingham, Yearbook of Carrollton Methodist Charge, 1929



NORTH CARROLLTON METHODIST CHURCH

"The VALLEY HILL METHODIST CHURCH was built during the pastorate of Reverend Eugene Johnson. From the beginning, the church was a success. The prosperity and growth continued during the pastorate of Reverend W. E. M. Brogan. This (1906) has been the most prosperous year of the church up to this time. The meeting was a very successful one. This was more notable because of the fact that most of the preaching was done by our pastor, when so many are accustomed to believe that a successful meeting cannot be held unless a visiting leader is on hand to do the preaching. Brother Moss has not only impressed us by his able pulpit ministry, but has won us by his quiet and affable disposition in our homes, where no minister has found a more cordial welcome. Praises come from Coila, Smith Chapel, and Carrollton, other churches served by Brother Moss. The ministry of Rev. T. H. Dorsey as presiding elder is satisfactory in all respects. We deem ourselves fortunate to have two such good men to be our faithful ministers this year." (1)

The Conservative, November 4, 1905, gives the following account of the Quarterly Conference at Hemingway:

"The quarterly conference at Hemingway, at Smith's Chapel, was interesting and profitable.

"Rev. T. H. Dorsey preached Friday, Saturday and Sunday to large and interested congregations; all churches represented. Mr. Brogan's reports carefully and minutely studied. Stewards: W. P. Hughes, H. M. Bryan, J. R. Bingham, R. R. Norquist, J. D. Tillman, Jr., and L. E. Marshall.

Those who pastored this church from 1872 to 1885 were W. P. Barton, R. A. Jones, T. A. S. Adams, D. S. Hearon, J. C. Lowe, E. H. Moon, J. W. Knott, T. Y. Ramsey, A. P. Sage, J. F. Markham, Q. A. Oats, J. S. Oakley, J. M. Huggin, H. E. Smith." (2)

Methodist Appointments

Sharon district - Dec. 7, 1836 - Carrollton - Milton H. Jones, pastor, John G. Jones, presiding elder.

Dec. 6, 1837 - Sharon district - John G. Jones, presiding elder, Carrollton, James Applewhite, pastor.

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(1) J. E. Teal, Article, (Conservative, Sept. 20, 1906)
(2) Conservative, Nov. 4, 1905

Dec. 5, 1838 - Grenada district - David O. Shattuck, presiding elder, Carrollton, J. J. Jones, pastor. Carrollton colored mission, J. D. Neal, pastor.

Dec. 4, 1839 - Grenada district - P. James, presiding elder, Carrollton - J. J. Jones, D. A. J. Parker, pastors, Carroll County Mississippi, to be supplied.

Dec. 2, 1840 - Sharon district G. M. Rogers, presiding elder, Carrollton - G. W. Gould, L. D. Langford, pastors.

Dec. 2, 1841 - Sharon district - Green M. Rogers, presiding elder, Carrollton - John D. Deskin, Robert R. Gill, supply.

Nov. 24, 1842 - New Orleans district - W. Winans, presiding elder, Carrollton to be supplied.

Nov. 24, 1842 - Sharon district - G. M. Rogers, presiding elder, Carrollton, J. J. E. Bird, H. Avery, pastors.

New Orleans same as 1842, Nov. 29, 1843 - Sharon district Andrew T. M. Fly, presiding elder, Carrollton - Peter James, pastor.

Dec. 11, 1844 - New Orleans district - William Winans, presiding elder, Carrollton - Lewis A. Read, pastor.

Dec. 11, 1844 - Sharon district - A. T. M. Fly, presiding elder, Carrollton - James Walton, one to be supplied.

Dec. 1845 - New Orleans district - Squire W. D. Chase, presiding elder, Carrollton - Henry B. Page, pastor.

Dec. 1845 - Sharon district - Andrew T. M. Fly, presiding elder, Carrollton - James Walton, Lewis S. Sims, pastors.

Dec. 1846 - Yazoo district - L. Campbell, presiding elder, Carrollton - Edwin Phillips, J. S. E. Byrd, pastors.

Dec. 15, 1847 - Yazoo district - John Lane, presiding elder, Carrollton - H. H. Montgomery, pastor, Middleton - H. Williamson, pastor.

Methodism in the Mississippi Conference 1847: Bishop and his cabinet established six districts instead of five.

A new district was formed, to be called Yazoo, including the work in Yazoo, Holmes, and Carroll counties, with some missions in the Mississippi Delta.

Dec. 13, 1848 - Yazoo district - presiding elder - Green M. Rogers, Carrollton - James A. Godfrey, pastor, Middleton - John J. E. Byrd, William Hines, pastors.

Dec. 13, 1849 - Yazoo - Green M. Rogers, presiding elder, Middleton - John I. E. Byrd, pastor, Carrollton - James A. Godfrey, pastor.

Dec. 4, 1850 - Yazoo district, presiding elder, Levi Pearce, Carrollton - John J. E. Byrd, pastor, Middleton - Peter E. Green, pastor.

Dec. 17, 1851 - Yazoo - James Walton, presiding elder, Carrollton - Middleton, Green M. Rogers, pastor, Middleton colored mission, to be supplied.

Dec. 15, 1852 - Yazoo district - James Walton, presiding elder, Black Hawk - George T. Vickars, pastor, Carrollton, Richard T. Jones, pastor.

Nov. 23, 1853 - Yazoo district - James Walton, presiding elder, Black Hawk - Joseph Nicholson, pastor, Carrollton - Lorenzo ErCanbrack, John T. Deow, pastors.

Nov. 8, 1854 - Yazoo district - Levi Pearce, presiding elder, Black Hawk - J. Nicholson, pastor, Carrollton - J. M. Jones, pastor.

Nov. 28, 1855 - Yazoo district - Levi Pearce, presiding elder, Black Hawk - H. Williamson, H. D. Berry, pastors, Middleton - James G. Carlisle, pastor, Carrollton - Richard T. Jones, pastor, Carroll Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Nov. 26, 1856 - Yazoo district - Levi Pearce, presiding elder, Black Hawk - David W. Dillehay, pastor, Middleton - James G. Carlisle, pastor, Carrollton - Joseph Nicholson, Carroll Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Nov. 18, 1857 - Yazoo district - Levi Pearce, presiding elder, Black Hawk - David W. Dillehay, pastor, Middleton - Wiley P. Dickinson, pastor, Carrollton - Humphrey Williamson, pastor, Carroll Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Dec. 8, 1858 - Starkville district - George D. Wade, presiding elder, Middleton - Wiley P. Dickerson, pastor, Yazoo district - David M. Wiggins, presiding elder, Black Hawk - Thomas C. Rayner, pastor, Carrollton - John W. McCrary, pastor.

Green M. Rogers died at Conference at Woodville, Dec. 8, 1858.

He was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, in September 1802, and was, therefore, just beyond middle life at the time of his death. His parents having removed to Tennessee, he was received into Methodist church in 1826 at Dye's Camp Ground in Carroll County. He was received on trial at the Tennessee Conference two years later, serving five years in that body and being ordained deacon and elder during the time.

Nov. 16, 1859 - Starkville district - George D. Wade, presiding elder, Middleton - James G. Carlisle, pastor, Yazoo district - David M. Wiggins, prediding elder, Black Hawk - Thomas C. Raynor, pastor, Carrollton - John W. McCrary, pastor, Carroll Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Nov. 21, 1860 - Starkville district - William Wadsworth, presiding elder, Middleton - Asbury R. Hines, pastor, Yazoo district - David M. Wiggins, presiding elder, Black Hawk - Alexander J. Smith, pastor, Carrollton to be supplied.

Nov. 27, 1861 - Yazoo district - David M. Wiggins, presiding elder, Black Hawk - Joseph D. Newsom, pastor, Carrollton - S. D. Akin, pastor.

Nov. 19, 1862 - Yazoo district - Henry J. Harris, presiding elder, Black Hawk circuit, Joseph D. Newsom, pastor, Carrollton circuit - S. D. Aiken, J. T. Burke, pastors.

Nov. 4, 1863 - Yazoo district - Humphrey Williamson, presiding elder, Black Hawk - William P. Barton, pastor, Carrollton - Parmenas Howard, pastor.

Nov. 23, 1864-Yazoo district - Humphrey Williamson, presiding elder, Black Hawk, William P. Barton, pastor, Carrollton - Parmenas Howard, pastor.

Nov. 1, 1865 - Yazoo district - Josiah M. Pugh, presiding elder, Black Hawk and colored charge - Joseph D. Newsom, pastor, Carrollton colored charge, A. J. Smith, pastor.

1866 - Yazoo district - J. M. Pugh, presiding elder, Black Hawk colored charge - J. D. Newsom, pastor, Carrollton colored charge - G. W. Boyles, pastor.

1867 - Starkville district - K. A. Jones, presiding elder, Vaiden - H. Townsend, pastor, Yazoo district, J. M. Pugh, presiding elder, Black Hawk - J. D. Newson, pastor, Carrollton - G. W. Boyles, pastor, North Carrollton - to be supplied.

1868 - Starkville district - K. A. Jones, presiding elder, Vaiden - P. A. Johnson, pastor, Yazoo district - W. P. Barton, presiding elder, Black Hawk - L. H. Boyle, supply, Carrollton - P. Howard, pastor.

Dec. 8, 1869 - Starkville district - Francis M. Featherston, presiding elder, Vaiden - Thomas C. Parrish, Yazoo district - William P. Barton, presiding elder, Black Hawk - Charles B. Galloway, pastor, Carrollton - Hiniard Townsend, pastor.

Minutes of ninth Methodist Conference held at Macon, Mississippi, December 11-16, 1878.

Appointments

Winona district - K. A. Jones, presiding elder, Winona and Carrollton - J. F. Markham, pastor, Black Hawk - J. S. Oakley, pastor, Vaiden - A. P. Sage, pastor.

Minutes of the tenth annual session, held at Water Valley, Mississippi, December 3-8, 1879.

Appointments

Winona district - K. A. Jones, presiding elder, Winona and Vaiden station - A. T. Scruggs, pastor, Carrollton circuit - Q. A. Oats, pastor, Black Hawk circuit - J. S. Oakley, pastor, T. C. Parrish, supply.

Minutes of North Mississippi Conference, thirteenth annual session, held at Corinth, Mississippi, November 29- to Dec. 4, 1882.

Roll of Members

1878 - Huggin, J. M. - Carrollton
1867 - Cameron, T. - Black Hawk
1881 - Tarrant, E. W. - Black Hawk.

Lay delegates Winona district: J. B. Streater, A. R. Hines, O. J. M. Morre, and W. E. Drennan.

Appointments

Winona district - T. Y. Ramsey, presiding elder, Winona and Vaiden - W. B. Murrah, pastor, Carrollton - J. M. Huggin, pastor, Black Hawk - Thomas Cameron, pastor, Black Hawk Methodist High School - E. W. Tarrant.

Fifteenth session held at Aberdeen November 26 - December 1, 1884.

Winona district, T. Y. Remsey Sr., presiding elder, Winona and Vaiden - W. B. Murrah, pastor, Carrollton - H. E. Smith, pastor, Black Hawk - J. F. Evans, pastor.

Sixteenth session held at Kosciusko December 2-7, 1885.

Appointments

Grenada district - S. M. Thames, presiding elder, Carrollton - H. E. Smith, pastor, Winona district - R. P. Mitchell, presiding elder, Vaiden - D. M. Cogdell, pastor, Carrollton and Greenwood - T. W. Lewis, pastor, Black Hawk - J. F. Evans, pastor.

Seventeenth session held at West Point Dec. 7, 1886.

Appointments

Grenada district - C. N. Perry, presiding elder, Carrollton - R. A. Burroughs, pastor, Winona district - R. P. Mitchell, presiding elder, Vaiden - W. S. Lagrone, pastor, Black Hawk - J. F. Evans, pastor, Carrollton and Greenwood - T. W. Lewis, pastor.

Eighteenth session held at Winona, November 23-28,1887.

Appointments

Grenada district - J. F. Evans, presiding elder, Carrollton - R. A. Burroughs, pastor, Winona district - R. P. Mitchell, presiding elder, Vaiden - W. W. Lagrone, pastor, Carrollton and Greenwood - T. W. Lewis, pastor, Black Hawk - E. G. Kilgore, pastor, Richland - T. A. S. Adams, pastor.

Twentieth North Mississippi Conference, held at Holly Springs December 4-9, 1889.

Appointments

Grenada district - J. W. Price, presiding elder, Carroll circuit - D. L. Cogdell, pastor, Winona district -

J. J. Wheat, presiding elder, Vaiden - J. F. Evans, pastor, Carrollton - C. N. Terry, pastor, Black Hawk - B. F. Phillips, pastor.

Minutes North Mississippi Conference held at Macon December 2-7, 1891, twenty-second Conference.

Appointments

Winona district - S. M. Thames, presiding elder, Vaiden - H. L. Vaughn, pastor, Carrollton Station - R. A. Meek pastor, Black Hawk - W. J. O'Bryant, pastor, Carrollton circuit - T. G. Freeman, pastor.

North Mississippi Conference - Conference roll and directory for 1893-94: Cameron (two years); Black Hawk, admitted 1867 in Alabama Conference; J. R. D. King, Carrollton, admitted 1885 - North Mississippi Conference; G. H. Lipscomb, Carrollton, admitted 1889 - North Mississippi Conference; L. M. Lipscomb, Vaiden, admitted 1891 - North Mississippi Conference.

Lay delegates - 1893: Winona district - J. R. Bingham, H. H. Estes, Rowan Thayer, J. B. Streater.

Appointments

Winona district - S. M. Thames, presiding elder, Vaiden - Lee M. Lipscomb, pastor, Carrollton Station - Geo. H. Lipscomb, pastor, Carrollton circuit - J. R. D. King, pastor, Black Hawk - Thomas Cameron, pastor.

Minutes of North Mississippi Conference, held at New Albany, Mississippi, December 1-6, 1915.

Conference directory

J. G. Johnson - Black Hawk.
J. H. Smith - Carrollton.
H. M. Young - Vaiden.

Directory Local Preachers

Winona district - J. F. Watson, Valley Hill.

Appointments

Winona district - L. M. Lipscomb, presiding elder,

Carrollton circuit - J. H. Smith, pastor, Durant district - W. W. Mitchell, presiding elder, J. G. Johnson was appointed to the Black Hawk circuit. Vaiden and West - H. M. Young, pastor.

Rev. T. J. Durrett

Rev. T. J. Durrett was born May 31, 1861, in Monroe County, Mississippi, where he spent most of his life. He was licensed to preach in 1896. He served the North Carrollton circuit, 1914, and, notwithstanding this is a heavy charge and Brother Durrett was in feeble health, the people loved him so much and were so insistent on his return to them that he consented to be returned for 1915 and served them faithfully until his death. His last public Scriptural reading was on Wednesday morning, April 7, at the Carrollton Preachers Association.

Brother Durrett died in the parsonage in North Carrollton about midnight, April 8, 1915, of apoplexy.

A service was held in the church in North Carrollton before the remains were carried to Amory, where he was buried. A large congregation of people from North Carrollton and from his country churches assembled in sorrowful silence. The service was conducted by Rev. J. H. Smith, assisted by the Baptist and Presbyterian preachers of Carrollton. (1)

Activities

ALL-DAY SERVICES: In olden times, the pioneer churchgoer looked forward with the greatest anticipation to the all-day services held every summer; sometimes oftener, and known as Quarterly Conference. These all-day services were attended by people from all parts of the county for the attraction was great; one not only met all of one's friends and acquaintances, but a most bountiful dinner was served immediately after the eleven o'clock service, and these dinners were something to please the greatest epicure. Days before the great event long tables were made on the church grounds, and the grounds in the vicinity of the church were cleared of all underbrush and any other menace to the well-being of the guests. When the long-awaited day arrived, families arose early, attended their daily chores, and began their preparations for the day at the church. Food was packed in old trunks, baskets, and even washtubs if nothing else was available, and into these containers went the delectable roast beef, fried chicken, home-cured ham, potato salad, chicken

(1) Minutes of North Mississippi Conference, Bulletins 1836-1915.

salad, all masterpieces of culinary art. After the final pie was deposited, the family prepared themselves for the long-thought-of day.

The mode of travel in those days was slow, necessitating an early start; the two best mules were hitched to the wagon, the wagon-bed was covered with hay, and over this was spread a quilt, this being the place for the youngsters, the grown-ups usually having places on the "spring seats" or using straight chairs; however, one dear old lady, seeking religion by the easiest route, demanded a rocking-chair on one of these occasions and enjoyed the trip immensely until the first hill was reached and the impatient driver flicked the mules for greater speed, and turned the old lady over backwards out of the wagon. All of the others, singing and watching the road ahead, failed to miss her until a shrill voice far in the rear halted them with peremptory demands to stop. She had managed to get up and right the chair and was awaiting the driver with as much dignity as possible; though declaring her hip was broken, she nevertheless was carried on to church and had her share of dinner, lemonade, etc.

Many of the families attending these meetings drove from five to fifteen miles and, in some instances, even farther. After the eleven o'clock service, the dinner was served. White cloths were spread on the prepared tables and all food placed on these. Following the dinner came a business meeting and another church service at seven o'clock. There was always enough food to provide a bountiful supper, so most of the crowd remained until after the last service and drove home in the moonlight.

CAMP MEETINGS were common occurrences in pioneer church days. Big tents were erected as near the church as possible to afford protection from all kinds of weather; under these tents stoves were set up to prepare the meals. Whole coops of chickens, many lambs, kids, hams, etc., were brought to feed the crowd; guests from a distance always brought bedding and remained during the whole meeting, which often lasted four weeks. (1)

SINGING SCHOOLS were also a prevalent pastime of the old days, old and young alike participating. The meetings were held in one of the community homes having an organ or melodian every Sunday night, sometimes on Wednesday nights.

GRAVEYARD WORKINGS are still held yearly in a

(1) T. I. Applewhite, Vaiden, Miss.; and J. N. Wright, Vaiden, Miss.

number of the rural pioneer church cemeteries. A committee from the community appoints a day, generally the Saturday preceding their preaching-day in May, for this occasion. The day designated is announced and everyone interested in the cemetery comes, prepared with tools and lunches. At noon a picnic dinner is spread. After the graves are cleaned, they are decorated with plants and fresh flowers. Sometime during the day a sermon is preached by the local pastor. This day is not only a day of graveyard workings but a day of family reunions and is looked forward to from year to year.

Carroll County Tabernacle

The following information concerning this tabernacle was taken from an article written in 1929 by J. R. Bingham:

Seven years ago the Methodists held a revival meeting under a brush arbor on the banks of Big Sand Creek midway between Carrollton and North Carrollton. Under the leadership of Rev. S. C. Yates, pastor, and Rev. W. M. McIntosh, evangelist, it speedily developed into interest of county-wide proportions. Christians were greatly blessed and the gathering was so large that on the last night the great throng subscribed $3,000 for building a spacious, substantial tabernacle to seat one thousand persons by actual count.

The four evangelical churches agreed to join annually in one great meeting, each in turn having full charge, all others cooperating. The next year, by agreement, was to be Presbyterian year. Dr. Trigg Thomas came and set a new standard.

Next, being Episcopal year, came Mississippi's great heart, Bishop Bratton, and the inimitable Buddy Hall, who led us to wider visions and higher heights. Next year Dr. McIntosh came again and scored another success similar to that achieved in four former visits to our community. Then came Mississippi's lay evangelist, Howard Williams. It would be rash to prophesy that no greater meeting will ever be held. Next year came Dr. J. D. Franks, who led us up to the mount of vision, and we caught new glimpses that sent us out rejoicing in our Master's work. Last year Dean Noe drew vast congregations and held them spellbound by the fervor of his red hot gospel messages. Some rate his extempore prayer closing the service on the last night with

utterances of Isaiah and Paul. One of the most impressive, inspiring things in connection with our annual Feast of Tabernacles is the variety of ministry brought to us. Think of and match, if you can, this galaxy: McIntosh, Thomas, Bratton, Hall, Williams, Franks, and Noe, each a master of his own style, unique in his own characteristics, all one in devotion to God - one as the sea, diverse as its waves. This year (1929) we were led by four sons of H. P. Lewis who served his generation by the will of God and fell asleep, Tillery, Henry, James, Osmond. Their sermons were powerful gospel messages, buttressed by virile, winning personalities, surcharged with divine energy. Each was preferred by some, all were appreciated, admired, approved by all. Excellent as preachers, they are greater as men. Twice daily for fifteen days they stirred and thrilled all hearts by sermons superior in excellence and, at each service, rendered two vocal quartets that gave a new appreciation of sacred song. They justly and generously praised our own brilliant pianist, Mrs. Rebecca Lott Liddell. Uncles of Mrs. S. E. Ahsmore, they, with Mrs. H. P. Lewis, were house guests at the parsonage. So hospitable were the people of the community that our visitors had only the midday meal in the pastor's home. With all that, there were not sufficient days to accept all the hospitality tendered to these servants of God. To sit on the platform and look into the eager countenances of one thousand devout worshippers imparts a thrill without compare. Wonderful as was the 1929 Carroll County Tabernacle meeting, these ministers won so deep an abiding-place in all hearts that even greater results would follow should they come this way again. From all parts of Carroll County and from adjoining counties came multitudes. One Sunday we were blessed by the presence of a Methodist pastor from Ohio, and on another, by a Baptist pastor from Kentucky. The meeting always embraces the time from the first through the third Sunday in August. Next year will be Presbyterian time again, and already preparations are under way for the occasion. All denominations are so united in heart and effort that one layman said, "These annual meetings are a protest, seven years long, against narrow ecclesiasticism and sectarianism." Collections, each night and on Sunday morning, meet all local expenses, and a free-will offering, hilariously made, expresses the appreciation of our people for their visiting ministers who preach to us the unsearchable riches of Christ. The good accomplished? A deep, widespread, genuine revival and many additions, all of which cannot be tabulated until "that day." (1)

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(1) J. R. Bingham, Article, 1929.

Church Organizations

The Presbyterian Auxiliary was organized in 1880 as the Ladies Aid Society. Mrs. Hamilton was the first president. The pulpit Bible now in use was a gift of the Young Ladies Aid Society in 1880. This society was merged into the Women's Auxiliary in 1914 when Rev. P. S. Crane, deceased, was pastor of the church. Mrs. Jennie Nelson McBride was the president. This auxiliary was one of the three auxiliaries to attain the Standard of Excellence in 1937, Jubilee Year, the other two being Pickens and Goodman.

The present officers (1937) are: president, Mrs. D. B. Turner; vice-president, Mrs. E. T. Browning; secretary, Mrs. M. J. Nye; treasurer, Mrs. Josie Williams; historian, Miss Hattie Price; chairman of education and ministerial relief, Mrs. J. L. Spencer; chairman of home and foreign missions, Mrs. W. E. Bennett; chairmen of state work, Mrs. W. H. Price and Mrs. Charles Gee.

Carrollton Methodist Missionary Society: A Ladies Aid Society was organized here in 1882. Bro. Oakley was our minister. In 1886 we organized the Woman's Missionary Society at the church, with Bro. T. W. Lewis as our minister. We began with ten members, and Mrs. Marie Louisa Bingham was our president. The Home Mission Meeting was held one afternoon in the month, and the Foreign Mission, one afternoon. In 1912 both organizations were merged into one, as it is now, having one business meeting and one literary meeting each month. We began to take the Woman's Foreign Missionary Advocate and Our Homes. When we organized, Mrs. Butler was the editor of the Foreign Missionary Advocate, and Miss Lucinda B. Helm was the wonderful editor of Our Homes. We have had five life-members: Mrs. Ella Foote Bingham is an honorary life-member; Mrs. Vernon Bryan, Mrs. J. T. Buckley, Mrs. Eugenia McMurry Hughes, and Mrs. J. R. Bingham, life-members. In 1896 we began to make offerings of $25, pledge money, then, $10 on a Bible woman each year, and later we maintained a $40 scholarship. For awhile we had two scholarships, but one had lapsed. The other continues to bless the work in Rio, Brazil. We have had sixteen presidents since we organized, Mrs. Marie Louisa Bingham, Mrs. N. D. Lipscomb, Mrs. Hal Cunningham, Mrs. J. F. Evans, Mrs. J. T. Buckley, Mrs. W. E. M. Brogan, Mrs. Ella Foote Bingham, Mrs. Andrew Norquist, Mrs. J. R. Bingham, Mrs. W. A. Billups, Mrs. Helen Shappley, Mrs. W. H. Ricketts, Mrs. J. S. Ray, Mrs. John Money, Mrs. A. S. Turner, Mrs. Nellie Alston; and Mrs. W. W. Brunner is the present president. We now have eighteen paying members, with a number of associate members. About half of these take Missionary Voice; we pledge $75 yearly. We promptly paid our quota of $90 to Belle Bennett Memorial Fund, and always pay to the different calls during the year. (1)

Special Service

North Carrollton to be Scene of Fifth Sunday Meeting.

A Fifth Sunday meeting was held at North Carrollton Baptist Church on March 31, 1935. This was a meeting for the entire territory of the Carroll County Baptist Association. Dr. J. Wash Watts, professor of Hebrew and Old Testament in the Baptist Institute at New Orleans, was the visiting speaker for the occasion. Dr. Watts was for five years a missionary in Palestine. Lunch was prepared for the visitors by the ladies of the North Carrollton Baptist Church.

The suggested program below was given:

9:30-9:45 - Song service
9:45-10 - Devotional, led by Rev. W. W. Muirhead
10:00-10:30 - Sunday schools, Mrs. Mattie Hunt
10:30-11:00 - Baptist Training Union, Rev. Willard Knight
11:00-12:00 - Address, Dr. J. Wash Watts
12:00-1:20 - Women's Missionary Union, work led by Mrs. T. M. Stepp
1:20-1:40 - Layman work, W. W. Wilson
1:40-2:30 - Religious Literature, Rev. L. D. Sellers
2:30-2:40 - Mission Address by Dr. Watts
2:40-3:10 - Church discussions, let by Rev. L. J. Lott
3:10-3:30 - Miscellaneous
3:30 - Adjournment
Committee, Rev. Cecil H. Ellard. (2)

Pioneer Negro Churches

BETHEL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, located near Hemingway, was organized by B. F. Maneer, J. W. S. Merrill, and James Wall, leading members of the white Christian Church, and for a short while the colored people had membership in the white church until they began holding services in brush arbors, with services conducted by William Rainy, followed by Benjamin Merrill. Below is given a verbatim statement of J. S. Keys,

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(1) Andrew Norquist, historian, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Conservative, March 22, 1935.

one of the first members of this church.

"I took membership with this church, though I was a member of the Baptist church at the time, but when I found out from my teachers, Mr. Maneer, J. S. Wall, and others, that John the Baptist was the only Baptist in those days, and that was because of his mission in baptising Christ, I took membership withethe 'Church of Christ' at Bethel. We left the brush arbor, and we are now in the fourth building. We held membership in the white church for quite a while, and I am glad of it today - I had most of my training in my ministry by the white people. I wonder why they don't give more help to the churches and Sunday schools like they do for the high and rural schools? I have always placed the utmost confidence in the good white people. They are helping now, but I want them to help me preach the gospel that is much needed now. The churches - Mt. Zion and Bethel - are missionary churches. The Southern Christian Institute was begun in Bethel and was taught one session. My name is first on roll. We believe the New Testament is good enough with its short creed, 'Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God.'

"Our churches in this county have sent me to Jackson, Mississippi; to Memphis, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Hannibal, Missouri, as evangelist. I'm calling attention to two more of our pioneer preachers, Ben Merrill and Moses Pane (colored); these men were preachers, indeed. My father-in-law came from Virginia; he was a preacher of John Jasper's type, who preached 'the sun does move'; they didn't turn him down then, and a great many believe 'the sun does move'now.

"The church at Bethel will always remember Mr. Henry McCarty and his wife, they helped to build two of the church houses at Bethel. Mrs. McCarty was a church worker. The McCartys knew no black nor white in their work in the church. Every time we called for help, they were ready. Now the whites are doing the work through societies, but the church was large enough for them to work in. Mr. Ben Wall still helps in the church, feeds the hungry, helps the sick, and clothes those tattered in rags. Mr. H. C. Ruscoe and the Buchanans come next, but Mr. Ben Wall leads all members of Church of Christ.

"I was a slave, but I see now that it was better than to have been in Africa eating frogs and worshiping devils. The best white folks had me to teach public schools three terms; served on the registration board three times and ran for the tax assessor's office; was defeated by Mr. McMurry."(1)

(1) J. S. Keys (colored), Coila, Miss.

The BEAR MARSH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH is the oldest colored church in Carroll County. After severing affiliation with the white churches the Negroes first built a brush arbor church, about a mile southeast of Carrollton on the Vaiden road, Sam Keys and Beverly Vasser holding services second and fourth Sundays, respectively. This arbor was used several years, and then a very simple frame structure was erected on land given by Joe Ewing. Through the inspirational words of their pastor, Gus Nabors, who said, "There's no such word as can't in connection with church work, " they began to lay their plans for a new church building. They bought a lot from Mrs. Tuston just out on the edge of town, but, finding that the amount in the treasury did not justify letting a contract for the whole building, they decided to take what they had and buy the material for the foundation. The contract for this work was let to Jack McKaskill. After the work was actually started they worked very earnestly to raise sufficient funds to complete the building. The following committee was appointed to procure the money for the church: Lucy Breckenridge, Sydney Askew, Georgie Ann Phillipp, Prince Phillipp, Henry Askew, and Red Bamberg. It is generally believed that the church was built in about four months, but this building was burned in 1923 and replaced by the present structure in 1925. The cornerstone of the new building was laid July 25, 1925, a red-letter day for the members of Bear Marsh Baptist Church. It marked the final ceremonies in the building of their new house of worship.

Recently, when a member of Bear Marsh (or Bear Mash, as the majority of Negroes called it), Lucy Breckenridge, ninety-six years old, was asked why the colored people wanted a separate church, she replied, "Well, I tell you, we had a member called Aunt Winnie Redditt who always shouted so loud us had to hold'er down, and it took so many of us colored folks to hold 'er, we didn't get to hear the sermon. You see us sat up in a balcony in the back, and Aunt Winnie was 'keerless' about that balcony; we didn't want her to get hurt, so we asked the white folks to let us have our church where Aunt Winnie could shout and all of us could hear at once." (1)

The congregation at Bear Marsh Church was ever a devout one. In all seasons and at all times their services have been marked by good behavior and reverence. For more than a half-century the white citizens of the town dwelling on the hills above Bear Marsh have heard, from

(1) Lucy Breckenridge, Carrollton, Miss.; George Geron, Carrollton, Miss.; Mary Miles, North Carrollton, Miss.; and John King, Carrollton, Miss.

time to time, the voice of the parson exhorting the colored brethren, and in the hush of summer nights, broken only by the sound of katydids, have the spirituals and old-time gospel hymns floated up Bear Marsh Hollow with that religious fervor characteristic of all Negro voices in worshipful unison. On more than one occasion the white citizens of the town have visited Bear Marsh Church during services; the Negroes are always appreciative of the presence of white people.

VAIDEN METHODIST CHURCH: Another old church in the county is the Negro Methodist Church located at Vaiden, Mississippi. On March 7, 1870, Dr. C. M. Vaiden sold the lot to the following trustees: A. J. Marshall, Josh Keigler, and Chat Fullilove. This church was under the pastoral charge of Fred Stewart and Ed Scanborough. They preached in a brush arbor for three years, then they moved up the hill where the present church is located and built a house worth two hundred dollars. Twenty years later they improved the property to valuation of five hundred dollars; then, in 1900, the church needed repairing again. It was repaired under the pastoral charge of G. I. Young and Reverend Redmond, bringing the valuation up to $1,500. A few years ago they added a community hall of $500 valuation, bringing the grand total of Vaiden (colored) Methodist Church up to $2000. The present trustees are W. P. Harper, Tom Erve, John Cade, Herbert Cross, Philip Cain, Bob Reed, and John Erve. In connection with their church work the Negroes of Vaiden organized an Epworth League in 1926, both junior and senior, with Sallie Pinks, founder or organizer; N. F. Petty, president. This league trains the young people in church and community work. (1)

In 1925 the Vaiden Methodist Church (colored) organized a Woman's Bible Class. The ladies of the Presbyterian church (white) sent Lela Cade (colored), a woman of good morals and an energetic church worker, to Louisiana to the colored Conference. Mrs. Wynes Borrough, organizer of the colored Conference, requested Lela Cade to organize a class in Vaiden. Mrs. S. P. Armstrong (white) has taught this class for the past ten years. (2)

VINCENT CHAPEL, the colored Methodist church at North Carrollton, was organized in 1886 by Alsie King, wife of John King. It began in a dwelling located where Lee Motor Company now stands. Meetings were held here for some time, during which plans were laid for the construction of a church building. The building committee was composed of John King, Jim Williams, Harrison Hamilton, Maggie Shaw, Emma Hansbrough,

(1) Jim Mathis, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Lula McCreary, Vaiden, Miss.

and Lucy Peteete. The bishop saw that they were struggling to build, so he aided them by sending as pastor, Rev. Albert Reid. The building program was accelerated by his coming, new members were added, and they moved forward with great strides. Many of their white friends aided them financially, and the building was soon completed. Reverend Reid was retained as pastor for several years; the progress made under his leadership was remarkable. He was followed by a number of able preachers, each contributing his bit to the religious life of the community as well as increasing the value of the church property. Today Vincent Chapel is one of the leading circuits of the Winona district, which goes to make up the upper Mississippi Conference. It now has as its pastor Rev. Z. T. Powell, a graduate of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, one of Methodism's strongest leaders in the state. (1)

Another old Negro church is HELM'S METHODIST CHURCH, built in 1886 on a plot of ground just back of the Helm home, the lot being donated by Col. W. B. Helm, hence the name. They have regular service days and a good Sunday school.

The VAIDEN NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCH was organized between 1868 and 1869 by a white Baptist preacher by the name of Boothe, who was pastor of the white Baptist church at Vaiden. Edmund Boyd, one of old Captain Kennedy's slaves, and Lee Cain, belonging to J. M. Cain, were the first preachers. First known deacons were Henry Harper and Horace Grayson. Deacon Jim Myers called a preacher from Canton named Jordon Williams who was followed by Abram Jones, also from Canton; then a church clerk was added, Sam Edwards. Next pastors were Gus Durham, from Black Hawk; Harrison Young, slave of John Hamilton; Alex Bell, from Winona; Will Jones, from Carrollton; S. P. Martin, from Water Valley; and Lias Harper, from Vaiden. They then decided on more deacons, so Jerry Myers, Bill Wilson, Dennis Carter, Jessie Anderson, and Andrew Myers were named. Deacons at present are Tom Tucker, Jimmie Myers, Buster Myers, Jesse Anderson, Clinton Weeks, Willie B. West, and Callie Anderson.

Some of the first members of this church were Henry Harper, Jim Myers, Edmund Boyd, and Lee Cain. The first church was a little shanty, but this was only used one year. Gus Kaigler bought eighty feet of land from Dr. Vaiden west of the railroad, preached for years, then bought from Mr. Anderson one acre of land, and borrowed money from Mississippi Building and Loan Company for repairing and

(1) Mary Miles, North Carrollton, Miss.

enlarging the church, thereby bringing the valuation up to $3000. The membership at this time was about two hundred. This loan company failed after $1500 had been paid to them to buy shares in the company and before the members received the loan, so they got busy and borrowed the money from Mr. Emmitt Briscoe to remodel the church. They still owe Mr. Briscoe a little on the church. (1)

MT. ELEM PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1880, first having a brush arbor, then a log cabin, and the present building, which is a frame structure. Rev. Dink Jordan, the present pastor, has been there the past twelve years. (2)

TILLMAN CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH was organized in 1893 by W. H. McCarty (colored) who died in 1936 at the age of one hundred years. An acre of land was donated by a Mr. Tillman, and there have been three churches on the site donated. The first building burned, the second fell down, being overcrowded, and the present building, which was erected in 1936. The lumber for the church just erected was taken from the trees in the cemetery and donations received from members. Mrs. W. A. Billups gave a very liberal donation in helping to replace the church.

All-day services are frequently held as well as fifth Sunday meetings. The church discipline is read quarterly by the presiding elder, and the roll is called every preaching day. Tillman Chapel has a Sunday school with a very good enrollment. Old members of Tillman Chapel are William Clayton, Fannie Askew, Millie Watts, Fannie Payton, and Emma Buchanan. (3)

JONES CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH was first organized in 1870 by Charles Jones (colored) at its present location, using a brush arbor for the house of worship until the present building was erected. This building has been remodeled several times. The first pastor was Rev. Wesley Dunn. Jones Chapel has a Sunday school, Ladies Aid, and Young People's Epworth League. Discipline is read to the members of the church quarterly, and roll is called once a month. (4)

MALMAISON MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1903, using a brush arbor for a place of worship. In 1904 a small body of people built a log cabin. This cabin was improved from time to time and stood for many years and then burned. Rev. P. L. Morgan encouraged a new building to be erected in 1928. The church was replaced by each

(1) Elbert Myers, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Lula Mae Weems, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Lou Jones, North Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Ibid

member pledging the amount assessed to him. The site of the new church is one and one-half miles from the old site.

All-day services are held every second Sunday in May, and the church discipline is read once a year. Roll is called every three months. (1)

MOSS SPRINGS BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1872 by John Martin, John Redditt, and others, near an old spring, from which it derived its name. Sixty-four years ago the first building was merely a shed; benches used at that time were planks laid on blocks. Pastor and officers of the church at the time it was organized were Rev. George Wright; A. M. Stansbury, clerk; John Redditt, Henderson Stansbury, Jessie Redditt, deacons, District meetings are held on fifth Sundays. The church has the following organizations: Sunday school, Ladies Aid, and Baptist Young People's Union. Prayer-meetings are held every Wednesday night. Each member pays ten cents per month to finance an institution college at Natchez. This church has had quite a number of members since it was organized; some have moved away, some have died, and yet they still have some faithful followers.(2)

NEW ZION BAPTIST CHURCH was organized about fifty years ago (1887). Some of the first members and organizers were Rev. H. N. Nalls, E. C. Calhoun, Bob Reeves, Frank Hooker, Henry Patman, Nellie Weems, and Rev. Jesse Wheeler. The building is large, with two small Sunday school rooms. The church has a well-organized Sunday school of four classes, a Woman's society (president, Lena Lewis), and a well organized B. Y. P. U. for the young people (president, Luddie B. Nalls). All-day services are held every second Sunday in June (Children's Day); singing-school is conducted every Sunday from 6:00 to 6:30 P. M.; graveyard is worked once a year; roll is called once a month." (3)

EDEN COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is one of the largest colored Methodist churches in the county as well as a pioneer church. The house is a large, common frame building. The church is financed by donations and assessments of the members. All-day services are held on second and fourth Sundays in May, known as Local Preachers Union. Church discipline and roll call are read once a year. Eden church has a very good Sunday school, a Ladies Aid, and Epworth League. " (4)

(1) Charlie Love, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Lula Mae Weems, North Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Ibid

Newspaper Material

The following notices were taken from early newspapers of the county, and are given here for the purpose of showing some of the early church activities, and who some of the pastors of various churches were:

A protracted meeting will be held at Middleton, commencing Friday evening before the first Sabbath in March, by Rev. D. C. Shattuck, E. R. Burton, and others.

February 27, 1841 Southern Pioneer

Alexander Newton was a pastor of the Presbyterian church at Middleton.

June 9, 1841 Southern Pioneer

PRESBYTERIAN CAMP-MEETING

The Camp meeting at the Walnut Springs Camp ground, Carroll Co., will commence on Wednesday evening, September 22nd, 1841.

Southern Pioneer

CAMP MEETING

A Camp Meeting will commence at Sweet Water (formerly Bophumpa) on the 5th October. We publish this notice at the request of the preacher in charge of this circuit.

Sept. 12, 1843 The Hornet

(Communicated)

REVIVAL WITH THE BAPTISTS

On the 7th, inst., ministers and people met near Redgrass and held a camp meeting with the Providence Church (Carroll County), which continued seven days, during which time the word of God was preached with power of demonstration of the Spirit. Professors were revived, and many sinners converted to God, forty of whom attached themselves to the church, and were baptised by Rev. B. Carroll, their pastor - making in all, 211 he has baptised in this church. This community is one of wealth and influence, and bids fair to cope with any in the State in point of literature. The people here are blessed with the indefatigable labors of Mr. C. C. Campbell, a graduate of Yale College, whose competency to teach is surpassed by none. In the female department, he has Miss W. M. Washburn, of Vermont, whosis equally

qualified as himself. In a word, learning and Religion are the topics of the day in this vicinity.

September 18th, 1843 Hornet

NOTICE

On Friday before the fifth Sunday in March, next, (it being the 28th day,) a Minister's and Deacon's meeting (of the Baptist order) will commence at Union M. H., seven miles from Lexington, directly on the stage road to Carrollton. All orderly members present will be invited to take part in the meeting.

OBADIAH ECHOLS, Moderator.

February 19, 1845 Mississippi Democrat

We learn that a protracted meeting(Baptist) will commence at the Baptist Church in this village Friday next. Several preachers from a distance are expected.

Aug. 20, 1845 Mississippi Democrat

Religious Revival - Meeting at Middleton still going - a union of several denominations, and some 30 or 40 have been added to the different churches.

Aug. 27, 1845 Mississippi Democrat

Rev. B. Carroll preacher in the county.
Rev. R. M. Curry preacher in the county.

Sept. 10, 1845 Mississippi Democrat

A protracted meeting by the Christian Church will be held in the place, (Carrollton) commencing on Friday before the fourth Sunday in this month. Several eminent ministers are expected.

Oct. 8, 1845 Mississippi Democrat

A protracted meeting will commence at the Presbyterian Church in the village, on Friday before the third Sunday in this month.

Oct. 8, 1845 Mississippi Democrat

Methodist Conference held at New Orleans - appointment of Preachers - (Carrollton in Sharon District)

Carroll - James Walton and Lewis S. Sims.
David C. Shattuck, President of Centenary College.
Next conference to be held at Natchez.

Jan. 7, 1846 Mississippi Democrat

Protracted meeting of the Christian church will be held at the Presbyterian meeting-house in Carrollton, commencing on Friday before the 4th Sunday this month.

May 6, 1846 ---------- Mississippi Democrat

We are requested to give notice that a Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Church will be held at the Presbyterian Meeting-house in this place, on Saturday and Sunday next.

July 8, 1846 Mississippi Democrat

MARRIED: On Thursday, the 9th inst., at the residence of D. C. McLeod, esq., in this county, by Rev. W. E. Matthews, Mr. THOMAS C. GARRETT, of Yazoo City, to Miss CORNELIA J. McRAE, of this county.

Wednesday, July 15, 1846 Mississippi Democrat

PROTRACTED MEETING: We are requested to give public notice that a protracted meeting of the Christian Church will commence in this place on Friday before the 3rd Sabbath in this month (18th).

Sept. 2, 1846 Mississippi Democrat

Dr. CAIN, an agent for the American Bible Society, will deliver an address on Friday evening next, at the Presbyterian Church, in this place.

Dec. 9, 1846 Mississippi Democrat

Children's Day

On Sunday, June 14th, Children's Day service was held at Long View Church, and was altogether a grand success.

June 12, 1902 Conservative

District Conference in Carrollton: The Winona District extends from Winona south, to West Station, and includes Black Hawk and Acona. It takes in Moorhead, Webb, and McNutt. Citizens are invited to attend. Bishop Candler, who will preside over the Conference, will preach on Sunday. Our Methodist friends appreciate the interest taken by the other churches. Hope all will enjoy the Conference.

June 12, 1902 Conservative

The four churches at this time in Carrollton are at perfect peace among themselves.

June 12, 1902 Conservative

BISHOP CANDLER, of Georgia, one of the Foremost Bishops, with us. Carrollton rejoices to entertain the District Conference, and counts it a special honor to have Bishop Candler as president of the Conference.

June 28, 1902 Conservative

Protracted meeting held at "White Church" on second Sunday in July. Rev. S. L. Reives, of Greenwood, pastor of the Greenwood Presbyterian Church.

July 5, 1902 Conservative

Children's Day Service, profitably observed at Presbyterian Church Sunday night, reflected credit on the children, and on Miss Jennie Nelson, who trained them. The proceedings went forward without a hitch under the able management of Col. R. N. Gray, and Maj. C. J. Nelson.

July 12, 1902 Conservative

Children's Day Service at Valley Hill last Sunday was a happy event. The children and young people did their utmost to entertain and edify the hearers, and their efforts were amply rewarded - large and appreciative audience.

Picnic on long tables in the grove.

July 19, 1902 Conservative

Rev. Mr. Johnson will begin a meeting at Valley Hill (Sun.), assisted by Rev. W. J. O'Bryant, Acona.

July 26, 1902 Conservative

Rev. T. O. Hendon ---- Coila

July 26, 1902 Conservative

Protracted meeting at Baptist Church begins in August; Rev. Graham, of Hollandale, will assist the pastor, Rev. J. H. Cason.

Rev. Eugene Johnson, Valley Hill.

Aug. 16, 1902 Conservative

Sun Beam Society at Baptist Church.

Sept. 6, 1902 Conservative

Sen. Money has donated a splendid lot in No. Carrollton to the Methodists, who have already the promise of $800 to build a house of worship in No. Carrollton. Mr. Money will also donate a lot to the Baptists, who will build a house of worship.

Oct. 11, 1902 Conservative

Baptist Asso. of Yazoo Asso. to be held with Mount Vernon Baptist Church, one and ½ miles west of Hoffman's Switch, Nov. 28-30.

Nov. 15, 1902 Conservative

Rev. Woodin, of the Christian Church, has rented the Baptist Parsonage and will soon remove his family to Carrollton.

Dec. 6, 1902 Conservative

Rev. T. H. Dorsey, the new Presiding Elder---

Jan. 2, 1904 Conservative

Baptist Aid Society --- Members, Mrs. E. B. Ray, Mrs. L. M. Dean, Mrs. M. B. Nicholson.

Jan. 16, 1904 Conservative

Rev. Green C. Johnson, a former Carroll Co. Boy - Pastor at 25th Ave. Baptist Church at Meridian.

July 9, 1904 Conservative

Items from the Carrollton Auxiliary M. E. Church

What Have We Done Today?

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done today?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give today?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear
We shall speak the words of love and cheer,
But what did we speak today?

We shall be so kind in the after while!
But what have we been today?

We shall bring to each lonely life a smile,
But what have we brought today?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth;
But whom have we fed today?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown today?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built today?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now do we our task?
Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask,
"What have we done today?"

Nixon Waterman

Aug. 20, 1904 Conservative

New Shiloh Church - had revival - 36 new members - preaching done by Rev. I. N. Lusk of Winona and McElroy of Montgomery County.

Sept. 3, 1904 Conservative

Presbyterian and Baptist Churches still without pastors.

Oct. 29, 1904 Conservative

Rev. W. E. M. Brogan returned to preach at Methodist churches at Carrollton, Valley Hill, Smith's Chapel, and Coila; Rev. J. J. Williams at No. Carrollton, McAnerney, Eden, Longview, Marion, Bethel. Rev. J. T. Lewis, Black Hawk.

Dec. 17, 1904 Conservative

Chas. B. Galloway, pastor of Black Hawk in 1870, visited Carrollton and preached in the old Presbyterian Church, which then stood on the lot where the Masonic Temple is now.

In 1884 he preached in the old Methodist Church, standing where is now residence of Mrs. M. E. Brewer. Congregation subscribed $1500 for new Methodist Church.

The new house of worship was erected in 1885, while

Rev. H. E. Smith, now in Texas, was pastor. The Conference that fall assigned Rev. T. W. Lewis to Carrollton as pastor, who preached the first sermon in the new house in Dec. 1885. The 1st Sunday in Jan. 1886, Dr. Galloway preached the dedicatory sermon, and raised from the Congregation $400 to finish paying the cost of the building.

Feb. 11, 1905 Conservative

Rev. W. W. Williams has bought a lot and let the contract to build a parsonage in No. Carrollton.

Feb. 11, 1905 Conservative

Rev. J. T. Lewis pastor of M. E. Church at Black Hawk.

April 22, 1905 Conservative

Rev. W. C. Underwood began his ministry as pastor of the Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

Oct. 8, 1905 Conservative

Board of Stewards Meet

The Methodist stewards for 1906: W. P. Hughes, H. M. Bryan, J. R. Bingham, R. R. Norquist, J. D. Tillman, Jr., and L. E. Marshall.

Report of financial affairs show, that after a deficit of $48.10 on current expenses shall have been paid, Carrollton church will have an unbroken record of paying all claims in full 22 years.

Dec. 2, 1905 Conservative

Meth, Conf. at Grenada

Rev. Brogan leaves Carrollton and goes to Okolona; Rev. Moss comes here. Rev. H. W. Whitnell was appointed to No. Carrollton; Rev. J. T. Lewis, at Black Hawk this year, was sent to Durant. W. W. Williams goes from No. Carrollton to Olive Branch.

Dec. 9, 1905 Conservative

Rev. R. A. Meek, of Black Hawk, presiding elder of the Greenville District.

Dec. 30, 1905 Conservative

Black Hawk

Dr. W. T. J. Sullivan, the pastor of the church.

Jan. 6, 1906 Conservative

The methodist church last week purchased the Jackson property, and is having the building torn down. This will be a big improvement and give an unobstructed view of the church north.

March 17, 1906 Conservative

Rev. E. Sterling Gunn, rector of St. Clements Episcopal Church, Vaiden.

March 24, 1906 Conservative

Statistics of White Churches

EPISCOPAL

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
St. Clements	Vaiden	Rev. Pipes Jones	First Sunday morning and an evening service	24	
Grace Church	Carrollton	Rev. Pipes Jones	11 o'clock every 3rd Sunday and 3 o'clock every 1st Sunday	About 24	1850
		PRESBYTERIAN			
Shongalo	Vaiden	Rev.J.K.Parker:	1st and 5th Sun. morning, & evening services, 3rd Sun.	73	Aug. 29,1835
Blackmonton	Several miles west of Vaiden	Rev.J.K.Parker	Once a month	78	
Old Salem	12 miles southwest of Vaiden	Rev. J. K.Parker	Once a month	42	1852
Hopewell	4 miles west of Vaiden	Rev. J. K.Parker	Once a month	27	Aug. 20,1846
Carrollton	Carrollton	L. B. Colquit	3 times per month	105	About 1838

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
		METHODISTS			
Carrollton	Carrollton	Rev.L.C.Lawhon	1st Sunday morning and evening, 3rd Sundayevening	150	In the 60's
No.Carrollton	No.Carrollton	Rev.L.C.Lawhon.	3 services per month	95	
Valley Hill	3 miles west of Carrollton	Rev.L.C.Lawhon.	Once a month	70	
McCarley	McCarley	Rev.L.C. Lawhon.	Once a month	90	
Long View	7 miles north west of Carrollton	Rev. L.C.Lawhon.	------	99	
Vaiden	Vaiden	Rev. W.C.Wasson.	Every 2nd and 4th Sun.morn. & evening	175	In 70's
Midway	9 miles west of Vaiden	Rev.W.C.Wasson	Once a month	22	Before the War between the States
Hebron	6 miles south-east of Vaiden	Rev.W.C.Wasson	----	75	
Beatty	Southwest of Vaiden	Rev.W.C.Wasson	No regular service.	Enrolled in the Vaiden Church	
Wesley Chapel	7 miles east of Vaiden	Rev. Burns	-----	not recorded	
Black Hawk	Black Hawk	Rev.Geo.W.Curtis	Once a month	200	1818 so alleged

		PRESBYTERIAN			
Sylvan Hall	4 miles west of Carrollton	------	--------	3	
White church or Teoc	Several miles northeast of Malmaison	L.B.Colquit	1st and 3rd Twice per month		
		BAPTIST			
Calvary	10 miles north of Carrollton	Rev.L.J.Lott	Every 4th Sunday 11 o'clock	225	
Carrollton	Carrollton	Rev. E.C.Farr	3 times per month	70	Aug 24,1833
Centerville	3 miles north-west of Hemingway	------	------	60	
Coila	8 miles south of Carrollton	Rev.L.D.Sellers	Every third Sunday	190	
Harmony	10 miles west of Black Hawk	Rev. L. H. Olander	Every 2nd Sunday	383	
Hickory Grove	5 miles north of N.Carrollton	Rev. L.J.Lott	Every first Sunday	80	
Liberty	Jefferson	Rev.L.J.Lott	Every first Sunday	178	

METHODIST continued

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor . Frequency of Service	Membership. Date of Organization
Coila	10 miles south of Carrollton	Rev.Geo.W.Curtis Once a month	60
Emon	10 miles southeast of Carrollton	Rev.Geo.W.Curtis Once a month	50
Marvin	4 miles east of Carrollton	Rev.Geo.W.Curtis Once a month	70
Bluff Springs	10 miles southwest of Winona	Rev. Langley Onceaa month	---
Columbiana	Line Church 9 miles northeast of Vaiden		1834
		CHRISTIAN	
New Hope	Between Coila and Gravel Hill	Rev.J.E.Sellers Every 4th Sunday	50
Union	Near Valley School	Rev.W.M.Gammill Once a month	

Name of Church.	Location	.Name of Pastor . Frequency of Service	.Membership	.Date of Organization
		BAPTIST continued		
Mt. Pisgah	10 miles north west of Carrollton	Rev.L.D.Sellers Every second and fourth Sunday	485	1848
McCarley	McCarley	Rev.N.H.Roberts 3rd Sundays	121	
New Bethel	8 miles north of Carrollton	Rev. L.J.Lott Every first Sunday	136	
New Jerusalem	10 mies southwest of Carrollton	Rev.J.M.Corley Every first Sunday	101	
New Salem	12 miles southeast of Carrollton	Rev.L.F.Fowler Every first Sunday	100	
New Shiloh	½ mile north of Gravel Hill School	Rev.L.F.Fowler Every third Sunday	150	
North Carrollton	No.Carrollton	Rev.E.C.Farr Every second Sunday	149	
Poplar Springs	4 miles southeast of Carrollton	----- ----------	26	
Vaiden	Vaiden	Rev. Madison Flowers Every third Sunday	108	1845

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST

Sweet Water	5 miles north-east of Coila	Bob Barrentine	Every second Saturday and Sunday		

Statistics of Colored Churches

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
Acona	Near Acona		Once a month		
Bear Marsh	Carrollton	W.E.Terrell	On the second and fourth Sundays	300	
Black Hawk	Black Hawk	Rev.Frazier	Every 4th Sunday morning and evening	300	
Hudson	----	----	-----	----	----
Franklin	8 miles south-east of Holcomb, Miss.	Rev.Brothers	Every 4th Sunday	100	
Oak Grove	12 miles from Carrollton on Teoc-Avalon Road	Simon Gibson	Every 3rd Sunday	75	
Pleasant Grove	2 miles south of Jefferson on Mohead Place	Rev.Miller	First Sunday in each month	65	
Pleasant Green	Between McCarley and Bluff Springs	Rev.Albert Hill	Every 4th Sunday		

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
Mt. Zion	6 miles west of Vaiden	A. L. Hill	Once a month	200	
Mitchell Springs	16 miles northwest of Carrollton		Once a month		
Pink Flower	Near McCarley.	Rev. Cage	1st Sunday in each month	65	
Rose Bank	5 miles north-east of Black Hawk				
St. Joseph					
Shady Grove	4 miles north-west of Coila				
Tuckerville	3 miles from Vaiden on Beatty Road	Wesley Holmes		25	
Vaiden	Vaiden	R.C.Bostec		160	
Vaiden Friendship					
Good Hope	Near Vaiden	Rev.Jackson	Once a month	50	
Malmaison Chapel	Near Malmaison	P.L.Morgan	Every 2nd Sunday	76	
Mt. Nebo	Near Winona	Rev. Phillips	Once a month		

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
Mt. Pleasant			Once a month		
Mt. Olive	Between Winona and McCarley				
Moss Springs	6 miles north-west of Carrollton	Rev. Gorman	Once a month 1st Sunday in each month		
Vaiden Hill	Located near the old Vaiden home	S.M.Jones			
Summerfield	8 miles south-east of Carrollton		Once a month	150	
		PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH	Once a month		
Mt. Elem	Near Hickory Grove	Rev. Dink Jordan	Every second Sunday in each month	40	
		Missionary Baptist Church			
Mt. Arat	Near Valley N Hill	Rev. Springfield	2nd Sunday in each month	very small	
Oak Grove	On J.B.Bruce's place, near Gravel Hill				

METHODISTS

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
Vaiden	Vaiden	A.A.Night	Twice a month	65	
Jeff's Chapel	Near Vaiden				
King's Chapel	3½ miles west of Vaiden		(No services now)		
Midway	Southwest of Vaiden	Rev.Jackson	Once a month		
Shady Grove	Near Bluff Springs				
Helms Chapel	3/4 mile from Carrollton	J.B.Walton	Twice a month	100	
Eden	4 miles north-east of McCarley	Rev. H. Barksdale	Every third Sunday	200	
Ambrose Chapel	3 miles east of Eden Church	Rev. H. Barksdale	First Sunday in each month		
Jones Chapel	4½ miles west of Carrollton	Rev.Watson	3rd Sunday in each month		
Hopewell					
Sand Hill			Once a month		
Mt. Olive				75	

METHODISTS continued

Name of Church	Location	Name of Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	Date of Organization
St. Matthew	On Mrs. Alma Leflore's Plantation, at Valley Hill				
Bennett's Chapel	6 miles east of Black Hawk	Rev. J. R. Robertson	1st Sunday in each month	43	
Ebenezer	5 miles east of Carrollton	Jack Wall	Every second Sunday		
Zion Chapel	Near McCarley	A.H.Wall	Once a month		
Tillman's Chapel	3 miles north-west of North Carrollton	Z.T.Powells	Second Sunday in each month	65	
Martin Grove	Between Vaiden and West	Rev. Jackson	Once a month		
Dennis Chapel	Near Valley Hill	Rev. Watson	Once a month		
Spring Hill	8 miles south-east of Carrollton				
Little Jones Chapel	Near Valley Hill station	Rev. Watson	Once a month		
Vincent Chapel	No.Carrollton	Z.T.Powell	Twice a month	37	
Walnut Grove	On Mrs. Ida Hemphill's place at Valley Hill	Rev. Kirkley	2nd Sunday	40	
		CHRISTIAN CHURCHES			
Bethel	Hemingway Community	Rev.J.S.Keys	Once a month		
Center Point	On Mrs. Lela McCarty's place	Holder Hernandon	Once a month	12	

References

Applewhite, T. J. Vaiden, Miss.
Breckenridge, Lucy (colored) Carrollton, Miss.
Brock ---- Vaiden, Miss.
Gee, Clint Carrollton, Miss.
George, Joseph Greenwood, Miss.
Geron, George (colored) Carrollton, Miss.
Gordon, Mattie Vaiden, Miss.
Jones, Lou (colored) North Carrollton, Miss.
Keys, J. A. (colored) Coila, Miss.
King, John (colored) Carrollton, Miss.
Love, Charlie (colored) North Carrollton, Miss.
Mathis, Jim (colored) Carrollton, Miss.
McCreary, Lula (colored) Vaiden, Miss.
Miles, Mary (colored) North Carrollton, Miss.
Myers, Elbert (colored) Vaiden, Miss.
Norquist, Andrew, (historian) Carrollton, Miss.
Streater, J. B. Black Hawk, Miss.
Weems, Lula Mae (colored) Carrollton, Miss.
Wright, J. M. Vaiden, Miss.

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Chapter XIII

EDUCATION

The period from 1880 to 1910 may be treated as a single unit in the history of Carroll County, as the same characteristics are to be found in each of the three decades of that period.

An important movement of this period was the rapid development of rural schools. After the actual start in 1870, the public school system was steadily improved during the eighties and nineties, reaching a climax in 1895, when the only two remaining private schools in the county (the Carrollton Female College and the male academy) were merged, to become shortly afterward a public school, the resulting school being the Carrollton High School, which is now (1938) the J. Z. George Grammar School.

Another step of importance in the public school development was taken in the first decade of the present century when consolidated rural schools began to be considered and steps taken to establish them in various parts of the county.

The county school board met in 1913 to make a study of rural schools for the purpose of establishing consolidated schools in the county. One such school is located in each beat. The school in Beat 2 is located at Valley; in Beat 3, at Gravel Hill; North Carrollton has the consolidated school in Beat 4. The school in Beat 1 is located at Cavalry, and the one in Beat 5, at Vaiden.

The most important higher grade schools in Carroll County prior to 1900 have been at Jefferson, Carrollton, and Black Hawk. The high schools at these three places were consolidated with the J. Z. George School in 1936. They maintain their grammar grades. (1)

(1) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County,

Early Schools

The only available records on schools in Carroll County prior to 1880 show that sixty-one were taught from one to four months each in 1875, and fifty of them were one-teacher rural institutions, taught in churches or frame buildings also used for other assemblies and gatherings. Six of these schools had two teachers, including Jefferson High School; three had three teachers each, one being the Methodist District High School. Only one school had as many as five instructors on the faculty; this was the Carrollton Female College. In 1889 and 1890 the number of schools in the county varied between seventy and eighty-seven. With the exception of the schools at Black Hawk and Jefferson and the two at Carrollton, these were one and two-teacher rural schools which had from one to four months term, but the usual term was four months. Teachers were paid "per diem per scholar," which made for the establishment of many small schools.

The Board of Supervisors at their March meeting each year established schools which were to function the following year, and those having an average attendance of less than twenty-five students for the term were discontinued.

Rural schools, with few exceptions, were taught in churches, or any other house used for public gatherings. In towns, renovated Negro cabins were sometimes used. The curriculum included reading, spelling, history, arithmetic, and grammar.

Rural schools had no desks or blackboards and usually were one-room frame buildings, with one or two windows. Schools were only in session when they did not interfere with home activities, or when the weather permitted, or when the teacher was not otherwise engaged.

It was in 1883 that the practice of holding a teachers' institute for three weeks each year began. These were designed for the benefit of teachers in Carroll and adjoining counties who would keep up with the advance movement in education. Lectures were given by the county superintendent

of education or a professor from one of the colleges of the state or the university. The teachers' institute is still a feature of education in Carroll County, and a colored institute was added in 1906. (1)

CARROLLTON ACADEMY, established in 1836, was one of the oldest institutes of higher learning in the county, but records are incomplete as to the teachers or pupils who attended. In January, 1840, the male department was placed in the hands of James M. McLean, who gave general satisfaction and was still in charge in July, 1841.

Following is the act of the Mississippi Legislature that incorporated the school:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Mississippi, That David O. Shattock, Marcus Pierce, William N. Miller, James Williams, David Patton, James Collins, Nathan Hooker, and their successors, be, and they are hereby created a body politic corporate, by the name and style of 'The Board of the Carrollton Academy, and they and their successors, shall, by this name, be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all actions, suits, plaints, and matters whatever, either in law or equity; they may have a common seal and change or alter the same at pleasure; and shall be capable of receiving and acquiring real and personal estate, by donation or purchase, the same to hold in fee-simple, by mortgage, or otherwise, to and for the use and benefit of said institution, not to exceed in value, at any one time the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; to sell, and convey, and make titles to real and personal estate, they shall have power to select a location, and build, or cause to be built, a house thereon, for said academy, and all other houses necessary thereto, provided the same be within the town of Carrollton, or not exceeding one-eighth of a mile therefrom; they shall appoint all professors and necessary teachers for said Academy, and pay them such salaries out of any of the funds of said institution, that may be held or accruing, as may be agreed upon; they may make such by-laws as they may deem expedient for the election of their officers, for the election and admission of new members of said corporation, for the government and management of the affairs of said institution, and their own regulations, and for the promotion and encouragement of learning among the

(1) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County (Conservative files, September 14, 1936)

students of said academy; and in fine, may do all other acts that are generally incident to bodies corporate, for the benefit of said institution, which are not repugnant to the constitution of laws of this state, or of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall elect, annually, out of their own number, a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall severally perform the duties to be prescribed by the board; and the treasurer shall, before entering on duties of his office, enter into bond, in such amount, and with such security, as may be approved by the president and any three trustees, payable to said president and trustees, conditioned faithfully to discharge duties assigned him by said board; and on default of such treasurer, he may be proceeded against in the name of the President and Trustees of Carrollton Academy, as in similar cases is provided for by law, and all damages so recovered, shall insure to the benefit of said institution. Said board may, at any time, remove from office, any of the officers or members thereof for malconduct in the discharge of their respective duties.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the first meeting of said board shall be held at the academy, on the first Monday in April next; and if a majority of said trustees shall fail to meet at that time, any two of them may call a meeting, by giving at least ten days previous notice thereof, by advertisement.

"Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That said board shall hold regular meetings twice in each and every year; but the president shall have power to call a meeting whenever he may deem it expedient, by giving three days' notice thereof. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum to transact business. The president shall preside at all meetings, when present; but in his absence, any member may be called to the chair as president pro tempore. In case of vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the members, the board may, at any time, supply such a vacancy, in such manner as they may perscribe.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force, from and after the first day of April A. D. 1836." (1)

(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1836, approved, February 26,1836, State Library, Jackson, Miss.

In the early days of the county, Carrollton was the site of two good schools, CARROLLTON MALE ACADEMY and CARROLLTON FEMALE COLLEGE. The male academy, founded by the Masons in 1854, was a one-room log building, south of the B. F. Roach garden until moved in 1857 to the Masonic Hall, a two-story frame building, erected on the east side of town; the first floor was used for the school and the second story for lodge meetings. The first floor had one large room in front, about 40 x 50 feet, and one long, narrow room at the rear. This building had a wide front and two small towers at each side for the staircase. Services by the Methodist congregation were held on the first floor of the building until 1886, when the Methodist church at Carrollton now standing was built.

The male school was never as large as the female college, and rarely did more than forty students attend in a session. A peak was reached when sixty-three boys attended in 1855-56. The school had primary, intermediate, and higher departments, charging $2, $3, and $4 per month for instruction in these departments and was designed to prepare young men for college or ordinary business life. Instruction was given in Latin, Greek, bookkeeping, mathematics, and English. The academy was closed during the war, but in 1865-69 it was merged for the first time with the girls' school. Under F. Capers Adams, who took charge of the Carrollton Male Academy in 1870, the two schools were again separated; in August, 1895, the schools were merged and run as the Carrollton Male and Female College, using the building of the old female college. Girls boarded in the college, and the boys, out in town. The first principal of the new institute was W. L. Clifton, a graduate of "Ole Miss." (1)

A clipping from the files of the Conservative, published first in 1866 and republished May 24, 1913, gives the names of some of the students who attended the old Carrollton Male Academy and reads as follows:

"The following program of the closing exercises was held July 10, 1866, with Prof. P. S. Layton, principal, and is published for the information of our young people and some of our older ones who will recognize many of the names of pupils taking part in it. In the list appear the names of Sam Hart, our own Dr. Sam Hart, now president of the Bank of Carrollton, and A. Mac Kimbrough, now Judge Kimbrough of Greenwood. The program is as follows:

(1) W. F. Hamilton's History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)
Bingham Duncan History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)

"Music.
Reputation ..... James W. Ray
Relief to Ireland ..... Frank Roach
The Thunder Storm ..... Alf George
Irish Aliens and English Victories D. V. Mosley
Downfall of Poland ..... Thomas Askew
Appeal of Italy ..... Frank Aldridge
David and Goliath (Dialogue, Hal Neill, Frank Ray)
Music.
The Prisoner for Debt ..... Charles Hart
Washington ..... Thomas Fullilove
Too Late for School ..... Charles Hemphill
Burr and Blannerhassett ..... A. Mac Kimbrough
Daniel Vs. Discloth ..... Charles Wells
Thanatopsis ..... John McLeod
Scene from the Rivals ..... Oscar Stanbury, Charles Hart
Music
Beauties of the Law ..... James Wellons
America ..... Innis McIntyre
Procrastination ..... Nathaniel Taylor
Spartacus and the Gladiators... W. Cox
Meagher on Being found Guilty.. William Ray
Young America ..... E. McMath
Field of Waterloo ..... Stansbury Sanders
The Weather Cock (dialogue) ... C. McKenzie, D. V. Mosely
Music
Emmet on Being Found Guilty of Treason...J. C. McNeill
Song of Marion's Men ..... Sammiel Hart
Reply to Aeschenes ..... Charles McKenzie
The Press, the Protection of the People ... B. G. Booth
Speak Gently ..... Gordon McIntyre
Grallan Against Corry ..... William Russell
What is Time ..... Marcus Askew
The Frenchman and the Rats .... William Money
The Will (dialogue)..... N. P. McLeod, W. Cox,
Music J.W.Ray, William Russell
On the Independence of Greece .. N. P. McLeod
The Problem for the United States.. Henry Ray
Casabianca ..... Jo's McMath
Dreams ..... Oscar Stansbury
Robespierre's Last Speech ..... Hal Neill
Power of Eloquence ..... Frank Ray
The Fireman ..... W. N. Hart

Music
Original Addresses
National Pride ..... C. McKenzie
Our Condition Past and Present .. Hal Neill
Beware of Desperate Steps ..... James C. McNeil
'Why Didn't She Marry?' ..... Cast of Characters
"Natz.....
Corporal Max.....James C. McNeil
Irish Soldier ....Hal Neill
"Soldiers, Peasants, Etc.
"Lizetts Gierstein .... H. Hart
Janet..... H. Ray
Louise..... F. Roach

"The following named pupils are excused from speaking because of sickness or absence during the past two weeks: C. Bullard, J. Chambers, A. Durdin, J. Fox, R. Fox, James Fox, J. Herring, J. Money, M. McIntyre, C. Parks, Thomas Phillips, L. Rose, B. Tabor, and George Wear. A handsome edition of Shakespeare's complete works is offered for the best elocution. The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: Dr. G. W. Vassar, Dr. J. N. McKay, and R. L. Bingham." (1)

Outstanding students of the Carrollton Male Academy of a much later date were: W. L. Duren, editor New Orleans Christian Advocate; Frank Marshall, minister in Methodist church; Dr. Ben Marshall, retired major in United States Medical Corps and now (1938) a physician at Mississippi State Insane Hospital; W. A. McCain, colonel in United States Army; Sydney McCain, captain in United States Navy; J. S. Sanders, physician; T. O. Yewell, attorney; S. E. Turner, attorney; T. C. Kimbrough, chancellor of Ole Miss; O. A. Shaw, Professor at Ole Miss.

THE CARROLLTON FEMALE COLLEGE was founded by the Odd Fellows in 1853 in the building said to have been a dwelling on the lot that was later occupied by J. S. McCain (J. M. Watson's home now occupies this lot). In 1857, the school moved its quarters to the commodious building known as the Carrollton Female College. This was a three-story frame structure, consisting of twenty rooms, a large dining hall, study hall, and music corridor. The college was closed during the war but reopened in 1865, merged with the male academy, and operated under the management of F. Capers Adams

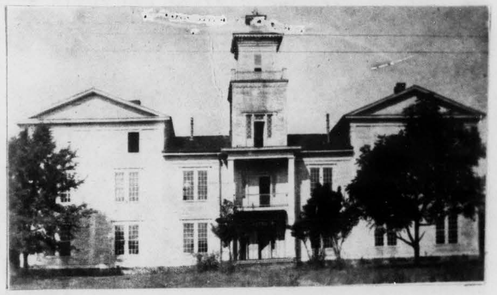
(1) Files of the Conservative, May 24, 1913.

until 1869. It was about this time that some of the Republicans and Negroes who were in control of the state Legislature, looked with longing eyes to the girls' college property for a school in which the two races might be taught together, but the Carrollton Odd Fellows took counsel together to thwart such plans.

After the separation of the two schools in 1870, J. Colmery took over the management of the girls' school; he had managed it before from '57 to '58. After several terms by Colmery and Brown they were followed by Professor W. L. Young, of Holmes County. After that came Professor T. C. Belcher from Columbus, W. D. McCorkle, of Virginia, Donley, of Missouri, Z. T. Leavell, and V. H. Nelson. They, in turn were followed by W. L. Clifton, R. R. Eason, W. F. Hamilton, and Professor Sanderson, who died in a few months after he came to Carrollton.

The girls' school at Carrollton was chartered as the Carrollton Female College on March 5, 1880, and the building in which it was located was bought by the board of trustees. At this time there were three departments in the school, the primary, academic, and collegiate; tuition was $10, $15, and $20, respectively; in addition, there was a music department; drawing and painting was offered as a separate course. Board could be obtained either at the college or at private homes for $10 to $12 per month. The afore-mentioned fees applied to a session of twenty weeks, beginning in September or the following February. Ancient and modern language was added to the curriculum in 1882, an additional teacher being added to take charge of this class. Many students from adjoining counties attended the college in the eighties.

In 1884 an affort was made to get the proposed Industrial Institute and College (now Mississippi State College for Women) at Carrollton to replace the female college, but the effort was not encouraged and lasted only a few months. Under the leadership of Professor T. C. Belcher, W. D. McCorkle, Donley, Z. T. Leavell, and V. H. Nelson, the college functioned until August, 1895, when it merged with the male academy and was called the Carrollton Male and Female College, still using the building of the female college. Girls boarded at the college, and the boys boarded in town. The first principal of the new school was W. L. Clifton, a graduate of the University of Mississippi. This



"OLD COLLEGE"

Where many prominent Carrolltonians got their early education. Burned years ago.

old building burned in 1914, and the Carrollton High School now stands on the old site. The early teachers who left their impress on the community were Major Holt, F. Capers Adams, J. S. Colmery, Professor McCron, Rev. S. S. Brown, Colonel Layton, B. W. Brett, W. L. Young, I. C. Belcher, W. D. McCorkle, James Couley, Z. T. Leavell, V. H. Nelson, R. W. Smith, W. L. Clifton, R. R. Eason, and W. F. Hamilton. (1)

Below is given an interview with Mrs. Jennie Nelson McBride, one of the best loved teachers of all times at the old Carrollton Female College:

"I first taught primary work in 1890 when Dr. Z. T. Leavell, a Baptist minister, was principal of the school. Rev. V. N. Nelson, another Baptist divine, had the school in charge after Dr. Leavell resigned in 1892; then the school changed somewhat. It had been a boarding school under both Leavell and Nelson, the dormitory being pretty well filled with girls from out of town as it was not a co-ed school. Professors Clifton and Eason, two young unmarried men, were at the head of the school, and Mr. and Mrs. Norquist moved to the school building, Mrs. Norquist being matron; Miss Annett Pierce, of Yazoo City, was music teacher. These four young people were very congenial; we used to meet in homes to play Crokonole in the evenings, and in the afternoons we played tennis on the school campus. I recall this as one of my most pleasant associations in teaching.

"Professor Sanderson, of Vaiden, was the next principal, and the school began to be a graded one at this time; but he had a big task keeping the patrons satisfied. On one occasion while I was in his office the telephone kept ringing; I asked if he were going to answer; he said, 'Oh, no, Miss Jennie, if I answered every time the telephone rang, I could not do anything else; Mrs. A. thinks Sallie ought to be in as high a grade as Lucy; Mrs. B. wants Jennie promoted to another grade, etc.

"After Professor Sanderson's death, at the end of the first semester, Mr. Mecklin finished the session as principal; I still taught primary grades.

"In 1910, W. F. Hamilton was principal; I did not teach

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County and Bingham Duncan's History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)

under him as I married Dr. J. A. McBride in July of that year and did not teach again until 1924, when Professor A. C. Webb was principal of the school; I have taught primary grades since." (1)

Mrs. J. C. Money, once a pupil of the Carrollton Female College, gives the following interview:

"I started to the Carrollton Female College after Captain Belcher taught; Mr. McCorkle followed him. When he was principal of the school there was a music teacher, Miss Helen McGowan, who was a very talented musician, said to be of German extraction. After Mr. McCorkle, this was in 1884, Professor James Donley, of Missouri, followed for a session, 1886-87; then a Mr. Anderson, who was never well, taught the next session, 1888-89. Miss Eugenia McMurray, who afterward taught a small number of pupils a few months, was assisted by Miss Vassar from Brookhaven in 1890.

"In 1891 Dr. Z. T. Leavell came from Oxford, and he, having been associated with the University of Mississippi, built up a splendid school for girls with a large dormitory accommodating pupils from the towns of Durant, Winona, Duck Hill, and a number of Delta towns, including Greenwood. He taught two successful sessions, introducing some high school studies that hitherto had not been included in the curriculum. The pupils had great respect for Dr. Leavell -(He was also a Baptist minister); I went to school to him. He was followed by V. H. Nelson, also a Baptist minister; I finished school under him, receiving my diploma in a class with three others. This brought the school up to the year 1894." (2)

JUDSON INSTITUTE, another old seat of learning in the county, was situated in the town of Middleton (see chap. 1, Formation). It was moved from Hinds County, where it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1836 similar to the act incorporating the Carrollton Academy. The following men were trustees before the school was moved: Elias Hubbard, S. Lattimore, C. D. Battle, N. R. Granberry, W. C. Stokes, R. J. Green, W. J. Dinson, N. Robertson, Jr., Lee Compeer, Elisha Battle, Benjamin Whitfield, Joseph Morris, Ashley Vaughn, L. B. Hallaway, and T.S.N. King.

(1) Mrs. Jennie Nelson McBride, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. J. C. Money, Carrollton, Miss.

Rev. A. S. Bailey, a Baptist minister, with the assistance of the members of his church, founded the school in 1836. He was the first teacher and served for five years.

After the college was moved to this county (1840), the following men were selected as trustees: John E. Palmer, Joseph Morris, D. M. Lipscomb, W. C. Stokes, H. Petty, S. B. Marsh, Warren Wadlington, J. T. Wadlington, M. Helms, J. Jenkins, A. Holmes, John A. Binford, J. G. Hall, T. Heslep, and W. W. Whitehead. (1)

Judson Institute was remarkable for two reasons, it was the first appearance of the Baptists in the educational work and of the manual labor plan. The movement was inaugurated by the Baptists of Hinds County and, perhaps of other counties in March, 1835. In May, 1837, upward of $135,000 had been subscribed and between $6,000 and $7,000 had been collected, a tract of land containing more than six hundred acres had been purchased, a farm was in operation, and the institution was ready for the reception of students. Provision was made for the education of pious young men for the ministry. The institute had been incorporated during the year previous, and the location was at Spring Ridge near Palestine Church five miles south of Raymond in Hinds County. It was not a convention school but belonged to an independent society styled the Mississippi Baptist Educational Society. S. S. Lattimore was its first financial agent and L. B. Holloway the first teacher and president. In November, 1838, Mr. Holloway was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Taylor, a graduate of Brown University who had taught successfully at Mt. Carmel.

The farm, it seems, had been purchased, in part, on credit. In 1839 efforts were made to sell residence lots to persons desirous of living at the institute to educate their children, the proceeds to be devoted to paying for the farm and in part to the erection of suitable buildings.

In 1839 the location in Hinds County was abandoned and the institution moved to Middleton in Carroll County, Mr. Taylor continuing a classical school at the old site under the name of Taylor's Institute. The move to Middleton did not produce the good result hoped for. There seems to have been an indifference to the institution, which was fatal. The great financial disasters of 1837-40 apparently prevented the collection of any great part of the subscriptions which had been made. An attempt of the convention of 1842 to adopt the

(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1840, approved Feb. 18, 1840.

institution was defective for want of an amendment to the charter. The Judson Institute does not seem to have ever rallied but fell into other hands and was lost to the denomination and, indeed, to everybody else. (1)

The Judson Institute was at first a Baptist institution but later became non-denominational. It was finally converted into the Middleton Female Academy.

The Peoples Academy, which was also located at Middleton, was converted into the Middleton Male Academy. Members of the Presbyterian church established the Peoples Academy at Middleton in 1832. It was a contemporary of the Judson Female Academy. In later years the name was changed to Middleton Male Academy. Among the pupils who attended this school were Will Wadlington, West Gray, Bibb Barrow, Raford Gary, J. Z. George, and John Hanna. Dr. E. J. H. White was one of the first principals and was assisted by his wife and a Miss Busteal. In 1843 B. Holt,of Vicksburg,became its president. In 1841 it was under the charge of the Rev. Elijah Graves, assisted by his wife and daughter. In 1842, the female department was under a Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Graves, music teacher. In 1843 Reuben Nason leased this academy. And it was then that the school was made a male academy exclusively. He was still in charge in 1845-46. A sectarian controversy, it was said, destroyed the usefulness of both of these schools. This school was a prominent candidate for the location of the university.

These schools were of the boarding-house type and drew patronage from all North Mississippi. The Female Academy had an enrollment reaching from 100 to 150 students. Each school offered splendid courses in the classical languages, English and composition, mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, history,philosophy, and physical education. Each also had a good musical department. (2)

In volume two of Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi the following facts are found concerning the early schools at Black Hawk:

The BLACK HAWK MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, located at Black Hawk, in Carroll County, was organized and incorporated in 1846, Mr. D. A. Bland and Miss A. Nixon were in

(1) Goodspeeds Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2 p. 312
(2) Holmes, R. L. and H. T. (Article) Old Middleton was once Athens of Mississippi, Winona, Miss.; Memoirs of Miss., Vol. 11., p. 320; Mrs. J. Z. Williams, San Jose, California.

charge. The male and female schools were situated in different parts of the village. The buildings were comfortable. In January, 1847, Mr. Tripp and Miss Kingsbury were in charge, Professor George Wear taught music and Mrs.Wear, art. In 1848 Miss Kingsbury was in charge, with a lady assistant. From 1849 to 1853, inclusive, the Rev. Benjamin Holt, a Methodist minister, was principal, assisted by Miss Harriet Magruder. In 1850 the institution was enlarged, and the female department incorporated under the name of the Eudocia Female College. In 1853 Mr. Holt was succeeded by Mr. James Gillespie, and he, in turn, by Dr. W. S. Young, from Vicksburg, who remained until June, 1856. Meanwhile the male department was, in 1850 and 1851, taught by Dr. William Bennett, from North Carolina. He was succeeded by the Rev. S. S. Brown from Ohio, who remained until the summer of 1855. Mr. Gillespie, and after him, Mr. Robert R. L. Harris taught for a few months; and then came, in June, 1856, Mr. William H. Johnson. At this time it was determined to reduce the scale of the school. Mr. Johnson purchased the property and consolidated the two branches. He conducted the consolidated school until the outbreak of the War between the States. He joined the Confederate army, and the school was taught, during most of the war period, by a Mr. Akin. On the termination of hostilities Mr. Johnson resumed the control and remained until the summer of 1867. Mr. C. T. Adams came from Virginia and took charge in the fall of 1868, but leaving before the year was out, he was followed by the Rev. Charles B. Galloway, A. B. of the University of Mississippi, and later a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assisted by Miss Patty Cross and Miss McCrosky.About September, 1869, a Mr. Combs took charge. He was followed in 1872 by Rev. Thomas A. S. Adams, afterward president of Centenary College. At this time it was brought into the connectional relations of the Methodist Church, South, and so remained until the end. In 1875 it was reincorporated under the name of the Yazoo District High school. In 1875-6 a Mr. Carter was in charge and in 1876-7, Miss Alice Kittrell. Then came Edward W. Tarrant until 1883, at which time it passed into the hands of John P. Marshall. After him came, in quick succession, Mr. William H. Johnson again, in 1885; Miss Sallie Morgan and a Mr. Shivers in 1886; B. P. Patterson in 1887; and in 1888 Leland B. Abell, LL.B. of the University of Mississippi, under whom it remained until destroyed by fire in 1890. The curriculum was high, and the last two or three years of its existence it was under the

name of the Winona District High school. (1)

To the best of his recollection, J. B. Streater, Black Hawk, gave the following facts concerning Eudocia College:

EUDOCIA COLLEGE, as well as can be ascertained from available data, was the first school of any prominence in the county; it was established either in the late 1830's or early 1840's, the exact date being unknown. The school consisted of three frame buildings, the main or administration building, which was built with several single rooms across the front, with two "ells" in the back, and used for the primary, grammar, and girls' college; a two-story four-room music hall; and a two-story (two long rooms) building for the boys, situated on the east side of town about a quarter of a mile from the girls' school. This building was owned by the Masons and was later torn down; the framing was used in the erection of the store building now standing in Black Hawk just opposite the J. B. Streater store.

Eudocia College gave the town of Black Hawk some fame as an educational center, and this was sustained by the high-grade church school which was established and continued many years with a prosperous record.

Several years previous, an academic seminary had been established at Emory, nine miles from Black Hawk. It was the first Methodist school established in the state but was short-lived on account of a financial crisis.

After Eudocia College burned, about 1872, the property was transferred to the Yazoo City district. T. A. S. Adams was elected principal, and W. P. Barton president of the board of trustees. (2)

From material on file in the library at Millsaps College, the following write-up was found concerning Eudocia College.

A new venture began this year (1849) in the field of education. Eudocial Female College in the village of

(1) Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 328.
(2) J. B. Streater, Black Hawk, Miss.

Black Hawk, was perhaps a successor of the movement which had established Emory Academy ten years before. Emory had not succeeded because of the financial stringency of that period but the idea had persisted. Not much is to be found concerning Eudocia College. It was chartered on March 1, 1850, by the Mississippi Legislature with the following trustees: James A. Godfrey, J. A. Avent, Stephen Johnson, W. W. Whitehead, W. M. D. Martin, Dr. W. H. Terrell, Col. Greenwood Leflore, Green M. Rogers, James Sample, Josiah Hill, Edward Cage, Grandison Graves, and Dr. Simeon Geren. There is no evidence anywhere that it was a Methodist school but it had a decided Methodist flavor. James A. Godfrey was pastor of the circuit in which the school was situated, and Green M. Rogers was presideing elder of the district. Stephen Johnson was in later life an outstanding Methodist local preacher and when the Colored Conference was formed after the War Between the States he was made one of the presiding elders, though still in the local relation. The most picturesque and interesting member of the group of trustees was Colonel Greenwood Leflore, half-French and half Choctaw. Some of these men had been trustees of Emory in its brief but honored career. It is possible that James A. Godfrey's location in 1850 was in order to allow him to give undivided time to this and other business ventures into which he had gone as a partner of Colonel Leflore. It is said that Eudocia College was an enlargement of Black Hawk Male and Female Seminary, which was organized and incorporated in 1846, following the failure of Emory Academy. From 1849 until 1853 Benjaman Holt, a local Methodist preacher, was principal, assisted by Miss Harriet Magruder. The school continued under one name or another until 1890, when the buildings were destroyed by fire. The most noted of the school was the youthful Charles B. Galloway, in 1869, principal.

Of the early teachers, W. F. Hamilton, in "History of Carroll County," says:

"Professor Bland was the first teacher of whom we know anything. His administration was successful, and it was then that the school became so large as to render it necessary to separate the sexes. After this division, Major Holt taught the female school. William Bennett succeeded Bland, and he was followed by S. S. Brown, who soon left to take charge of Milton Academy (where J. Z. George was once a pupil), west of Shongalo, in 1855. W. N. Johnson followed Brown, and later had charge of the female department until

the schools were broken up in 1861 by the War Between the States. In 1856, and until 1859, J. N. Gillespie taught the male school; Robert L. Harris succeeded Gillespie, and was in charge until the Black Hawk Rifles were ordered into service in 1861. Gillespie and Harris were both graduates of the University of Mississippi, and gave their lives in defense of the South. After the war, the two schools were consolidated and known as the Methodist District School; Bob Harris was president, and J. B. Streater, treasurer, holding the same position for forty years." (1)

Of the same school, Bingham Duncan says, in his "Carroll County History": "The METHODIST DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL was a chartered institution with full power to award diplomas and confer degrees. It featured religious training without sectarianism; it was established in 1872 and operated until 1885. Although small, the school was thorough, and as one of the four high schools, was an asset to the county." (2)

J. B. AND J. G. MONEY, brothers, northern men, well educated and thoroughly equipped for their work, taught one of the first successful schools of high grades in the county. It was the first to attract attention beyond the limits of the neighborhood in which it was located and was established three miles north or northwest of Carrollton in about 1850. Their school flourished for a while, but eventually they gave it up and moved to Jackson, where they engaged in a book and stationery business until 1858.(3)

In 1841 the trustees of the state university met to select a location for the "Seminary of Learning," which had been provided for by an act of congress, and several prominent places in the state were voted for. Middleton came within a few votes of securing the university, which gives some idea of the stand Middleton had taken for the intelligence, interest in education, and wealth of its people.

OLD MILTON ACADEMY, located three and one-half miles west of Vaiden, was organized in 1846 by a Presbyterian minister, W. H. Harris, who answered a call to the charge at Hopewell rural church near Shongalo. After assuming his pastorate duties this scholerly old Presbyterian established a school which he first called Hopewell Academy.

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)

(2) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)

(3) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)

The name was later changed to Milton Academy, and under that name it became one of the famous pioneer schools of Mississippi. Old Milton will long be remembered by many of the people of Carroll County, and the mention of its teachers, Rev. W. H. Harris, W. P. Young, and S. A. Brown, will call forth many pleasant stories. From this old school many young men went forth to begin the battle of life and to fill positions of usefulness in the state. S. A. Brown from Ohio, just out of a Pennsylvania college, succeeded Rev. W. H. Harris in 1855. During his management it attained a prominence equaled by few schools in the state. A little incident attests the high reputation of the school. In 1857 a pupil of the academy left it to go to the University of Mississippi. He bore a certificate of character and qualifications as did others who desired to enter the university. Along with his application for admission, he presented his certificate from Brown. The chancellor read it and, smiling pleasantly, said, "Sir, if you fail to enter the class for which you apply, you will be the first of Mr. Brown's pupils to fail."

In about three years the school was burned, and, being private property, erected and equipped at considerable expense, its destruction entailed such a loss upon Mr. Brown that he became discouraged; however, he rebuilt, though on a much smaller scale, and afterwards, in 1859, sold the property to J. Smith Colmery, who had taught successfully at Carrollton. Professor Colmery converted it into a female school, under the name of Milton Female Seminary. From that time on, through the war and afterwards, Professor Colmery continued teaching for a period of twenty or thirty years; in fact, until the children of the neighborhood were educated and there was no material for the teachers to work with. Then the necessity of the old academy was abandoned (1875), and its old bell now hangs in the belfry of the Vaiden Presbyterian Church.

Some of the notable men who received their education at Old Milton were Judge J. A. P. Campbell, Judge Charles Campbell, Dr. B. F. Ward, the McLeans, Professor Barksdale, Senator J. Z. George, Senator H. D. Money, Dr. Armistead, Dr. William Ward, of Yazoo City, Dr. John Drake, son of Judge Drake, and many others who became famous in Mississippi history. (1)

(1) W. F. Hamilton, History of Carroll County (Files of the Conservative)
J. M. Wright, Vaiden, Miss. and Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 328

SHADY GROVE, another of the oldest schools in the vicinity of Vaiden, was organized in the early 1840's by Dr. J. A. Applewhite, D. D. Fullilove, and Turner Everette. Some of the teachers were Mr. Simmons, R. A. Burgner, Mrs. Lesse, Miss Liza Holmes, Walter Applewhite, J. C. Applewhite, J. C. Applewhite, Miss Lula Doty, Sam Colmery, Mrs. M. A. Pierce, Mrs. Alice Reeves, Miss Jessie Heggie, Miss Willie Gen Shaw, Miss Mary Haman, Miss Fannie Fullilove, Pete Hairston, Miss Mattie Collins, Dr. Joe Applewhite, Ary Applewhite, Christine McIntosh, Miss Beck, Mr. Partridge, Miss Lovie Wright, Miss Willie Canon, D. D. Fullilove, Miss Katie Sledge, Miss Lula Armstrong, and Mrs. C. G. Fullilove. The first six buildings burned, but the school has been rebuilt and the location changed six or eight times, yet it is still in the same neighborhood. Outstanding pupils of the early school were T. I. Applewhite, Dr. Joe Applewhite, and D. D. Fullilove. This school was not graded, but it was taught through what we call the tenth grade today. It is a one-room building. The school's quipment is similar to that of the other rural schools of the county. (1)

OLD GERRINGTON, located eight miles northwest of Vaiden, was established about 1846 as nearly as can be ascertained. The building was an old dwelling consisting of two rooms, but later the partition was removed, making one large room. Miss Lizzie McCarroll was the first teacher, and McGuffey's Reader, writing, Davies' Arithmetic, and Webster's Blue Back Speller were the studies. Some of the prominent citizens who attended this school were Tom and Bill Hamilton, John Daton, Frank and Jennie Hawkins. This school was abandoned during the War between the States. (2)

OLD DAVIS SCHOOL, established probably in the fifties, with W. F. Hamilton as its first teacher, stood two miles east of old Gerrington. This school was a one-room affair, teaching reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. This school, too, was closed during the War between the States.(3)

THE ENON SCHOOL, located two miles northwest of old Gerrington and eight miles northwest of Vaiden, was established about 1846. It was originally one big log room and is still a one-teacher school. Mrs. Kate Gardner was the

(1) T. J. Applewhite, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) J. M. Wright, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) J. M. Wright, Vaiden, Miss.

first teacher. It is located in Section 28, Township 18, Range 4 and cost $800. The equipment consists of single desks, teacher's desk, and small library. Elementary grades are taught eight months. (1)

THE SIXTEENTH SECTION SCHOOL, established many years before the War between the States, was located two and one-half miles northwest of old Gerrington. Some of the teachers were Professors Roe, Garley, Hugh Catron, and John Rodgers. The building consisted of one large log room, with a big arbor built in front for holding classes. This school was taught principally in summer. (2)

"HAWKS SCHOOL in Beat 1 was the first school I attended. That was where they had the voting precinct until this new Australian ballot was used. My teacher was Miss Mollie Curtis, the sweetest woman, and she came right from Carrollton." (3)

MOREY'S SCHOOL, established in Carroll County, about three miles north of Carrollton, is interesting as a forerunner by some forty years, of a style of school now quite common in the state under the name of Normal schools. He advertised it as the practical school, on a time and money-saving plan. (4)

Another old school that was established soon after the war, or about 1869, was SEED-TICK RIDGE SCHOOL, four miles northwest of Coila. It was built by funds raised by the citizens of the community, and the first trustees were Jim Blow, Jim Herod, Alfred Jones, and Alfred McPherson.

Marcus Askew, at one time a prominent attorney of Carrollton, is said to have been the first teacher. A few of the first pupils were Henrietta Blow, Jimmie Goza, Harvey Goza, Alice Herod, Thad McPherson, Ada McPherson, Tom, John, and Brack Allen, Sue, Jack, Jamie, and Levi Littleton, Jasper and Ella McKay, and Lizzie O'Keefe.

The building was a one-room log house, having one door and one window, with a stick-weed chimney. This school was used until the early eighties, when it was torn down; the children of the neighborhood then went to Center Point.(5)

(1) J. M. Wright, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) J. M. Wright Vaiden, Miss.
(3) S. E. Turner, attorney, North Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 328
(5) Mrs. Ida O'Keefe, Rt. 1, Coahoma, Miss.

R. A. Meek, of Black Hawk, in an interview gives the following sketch of the Lynch and Meek schools:

"THE LYNCH AND MEEK SCHOOLS had different locations (perhaps a mile and a half apart) and existed at different times; the latter, probably, might properly be termed the successor of the former. The patrons of the two schools were, I think, very largely the same. They were situated some six or seven miles southeast of Black Hawk. Both the Lynch and Meek schools had single-room, plain plank buildings and, so far as I knew them, their instructors were capable and did excellent work.

"The Meek School, named for my father, the late Dr. R. D. Meek, a medical practitioner, was located on or near the home place of the late A. J. Reeves in close proximity to the Vaiden, Acona, and Lexington road. The site of the Lynch School, which was, I think, somewhat more inaccessible, was, according to my best recollection, about one and one-half miles north or perhaps slightly northwest from the Meek School.

"When five years old, I attended for a session, the Lynch School, going principally to accompany my sister, Cornelia E. Meek (later Mrs. R. N. Kittrell), who was three years my senior. The teacher of the school then (I remember there was only one) was Rev. T. J. Newell, later president of Grenada Female College for many years. I do not think that the school continued in existence long after that; indeed, that may have been its last session.

"I attended the Meek School, I think, some three or four years. Among the teachers whom I recall were: Mrs. A. J. Reeves; a young man by the name of Horton (or Haughton) who was from near Bowling Green, Holmes County, a graduate of Emory and Henry College of Virginia; John Belford, who later taught for many years at Acona; and Andrew Smith. I do not claim that I have set these teachers down in the order of their incumbency, and I do not think that the school ever had more than one teacher at one time.

"I cannot state who were the organizers of the Meek School or who at any time were its trustees. Among its patrons were C. J. Coleman, S. J. Reeves, Tove Jenkins,

John Johnson (a son of the Rev. Stephen Johnson), Dr. R. D. Meek, Colonel Tom Bussey, the Downers of near Emory, the Reeves family of which R. Seaborn Reeves was a member, the Hill and Teasley families, the Wilson family with which Bud and Sam Wilson were connected, and, I think, the Cades. I am sure that there were a number of other patrons whose names I do not recollect.

"There was, for a brief time, a private school near the Holmes County line and the Vaiden-Lexington road in the Johnson-Captain Tom Shipp neighborhood, which was taught by Miss Mary J. McGee, a daughter of Mrs. Ben McGee who lived near Acona; she afterwards married and resided in Durant for a number of years.

"John Belford, who taught in the Meek School, was a New Englander; he married Miss Ella Herbert, of Acona, a sister of Professor J. C. Herbert, of Mississippi State College, Starkville, and afterwards taught, lived, and died at Acona. Reuben Smith, formerly a sheriff of Montgomery County, is a son of Andrew Smith who was also an instructor in the Meek School as previously stated." (1)

BLACK HAWK SCHOOL was organized in 1867, about twelve miles west of Vaiden on the Vaiden and Black Hawk road. Captain Tom Shipp gave the site for a building, and the people met and cut logs to erect it, a little one-room log building. The only window was an opening, three feet long, sawed out of one of the logs; a plank attached to the wall beneath this opening served as a desk. All seats were without backs, just planks nailed on blocks and placed against the wall around the room. The center of the room was left vacant; classes would have to stand in line while reciting. The first teacher was E. L. Conger who, in later years, served as justice of the peace around Vaiden also mayor of Vaiden for several years. Miss Fie Merrill was the next teacher, then Miss Bettie Harris, who later became the wife of J. S. Colmery. Some of the outstanding people who attended this school were: L. L. Conger, father of Will Conger, Attorney at Law, now located at Winona; Dr. J. C. Conger, who practiced medicine at Cruger for several years, now deceased; Dr. Tom Shipp, who was a practicing physician for more than thirty-five years in Pickens; Tom and Willie Hamilton. (2)

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(1) R. A. Meek, Black Hawk, Miss.
(2) Mrs. H. R. Conner, Vaiden, Miss.

The present school, housed in a five-room building located in Section 20, Township 17, Range 4, has four acres of land, modern equipment, a private lighting system, and a fairly good library. Six trucks bring children to this school; one truck carries high school children to the J.Z. George School. All grades are taught here from primary through the eighth. The school has a good teacherage and a Works Progress Administration cafeteria, from which many students are served.

BLACKMONTON SCHOOL, organized in 1894, was one small room, with from seventy-five to one hundred pupils. The school was not graded but taught all classes from primer up through what we would call eighth grade today, including Webster's Dictionary. Miss Willie Kennedy (now Mrs. W. K. Anderson) was the first teacher, assisted by Miss Estelle Reeves; then Miss May Kirkpatrick from Nashville, Tennessee; Miss Mary Evans from Winona; Miss Jennie Heggie, and David Fullilove, who later became county superintendent of education in Carroll; James Colmery, father of Charlie Colmery; Jennie Lee Heggie and Miss Mattie Conger; Superintendent Evans; Miss Irene McDougal; Lena Wallace; Mary McEachern; Shep Brock; Emma McCune, assisted by Sallie Hendricks. In 1913, when schools were consolidated, Blackmonton was the first school to be merged with Old Salem, China Grove, and Elliott.

A new building was erected at Blackmonton, with the following teachers: Mr. Porter from Kentucky, principal, with Miss Emma McCune and Helen McEachern assistants the first two years; then, Professor Hibbit from Tennessee, with Miss Annie Lee Conger and Miss Mattie Conger (now Mrs. H. W. Hill), assistants; Professor Frank King, with Helen McEachern and Alleene McEachern, assistants; then Mrs. Sallie Reeves Pollard, with Misses Lovie Wright, Susie McIntosh, Daisy Whittle, Georgie Fancher, and Irma Mae Fancher; then, Claude Hatcher, assisted by Annie Lee Conger and Miss Johnson; next, Billie Montague; then, Professor Hovis and wife, who taught for several years at this school, now standing.

A few of the men who received their early education at Blackmonton were: Will Conger, attorney, now located at Winona; Dr. Clyde Conger, deceased; Dr. J. S. Conner, deceased; Dr. Prue Simpson, deceased; Dr. Reuben Simpson, dentist, now located at Ruleville. (1)

(1) Interviews with old citizens living in the Blackmonton community, 1936.

The present school is located in Section 17, Township 17, Range 4. It is a modern building with four rooms and a teachers home, value $3,000; equipment in the school is good. One bus brings children here, and one bus carries high school children to the Vaiden Separate District School. All grades, from primary through the eighth, are taught here, and the school has a WPA cafeteria that serves quite a few pupils.

RICHLAND ACADEMY was another school of the old Shongalo neighborhood, incorporated in 1836, one mile west of the present site of Vaiden. It was a school where the boys and girls could obtain not only elementary but classical educations. According to the best available information, it was founded by a Mr. Hughes, said to have been a graduate of some university in Ireland.

The school was a two-story frame building, 26x46 feet, with three apartments, sufficiently large for the accommodation of one hundred pupils. The first session began April 22, 1839, under Mr. and Mrs. Emmons (formerly of the Raymond Female Academy) with A. P. Hill from South Carolina College as assistant in the male department. Some of the teachers were Hughes, W. M. Marshall, Professor Adams, J. S. Colmery, Barksdale, Hopkins, Feighton, Ford, D. Samuel Brown, W. M. Young, grandfather of Rev. W. A. Downing, Professor William Morrison, one of the best loved teachers of that period, and Orestes Warren, who taught at Shongalo after the academy was abandoned. He (Warren) died in service during the War between the States. Senator J. Z. George was a pupil of this school under Mr. Hughes. (1)

Among the subjects taught at that pioneer academy were included Latin and Greek. Copies of Zenophon's "Anabasis" and Homer's "Illiad" in the original Greek which were used as textbooks by the Shongalo boys who studied under the tutelage of Professor Hughes still exist in the community. In his declining years it is known that Senator George amused himself at his delightful retreat among the Carroll County hills, an old ante-bellum home called Cotesworth, by reading Greek in the original. He acquired his ability to do so at old Shongalo. (2)

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL had its beginning in 1868-69 when a private school was taught near Jefferson and was made a permenant high school in 1870 in accordance with the act passed by the state Legislature in that year. It was located

(1) R. C. Weir, Vaiden, Miss. and Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II., p. 314.
(2) Article by George M. Moreland, Commercial Appeal, Dec. 1, 1929.

across the road from where the present school now stands. This school grew slowly until W. E. Brene, a Baptist minister, was put in charge of it in 1885. Under his leadership and with the help of his own funds, the school developed more rapidly, and by 1889 it was accredited (affiliated with colleges in the state). There was a boarding house nearby (just this side of the church) where a number of pupils from a distance boarded. The Inmans kept the girls' dormitory, and the boys came there for their meals.

Some of the early teachers were Miss Jennie Martin, Miss Falba Higgett, and Professor Butts. Miss Higgett taught music.

The present Jefferson school is located in Section 32, Township 21, Range 4. It is a frame building with four rooms. There is also a teacherage here. Recently (1937) the teacherage and school building have been repainted and the grounds leveled around the school by WPA labor. Only grammar grades are taught here; the high school pupils are carried by bus to the J. Z. George School.

The WPA cafeteria here is in an old building known as Woodmen's Hall; it had not been used for some time until the cafeteria was opened. About fifty-four students are served here daily.

MINYARD SCHOOL, first organized about 1875 about ten miles south of Carrollton, was taught at the old Green house, with Tom Booth as teacher. Other teachers were Dr. John McCorkle, Lizzie McCarroll, Miss Lillie Diggs (Mrs. H. M. Bryan), Misses Etoile Wallace and Ella Tardy. This school continued at this place until 1890 or 1895, when a new one was built about two miles east of the Green house and was a permanent school about 1914 or 1915, when it was consolidated with New Salem. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were first taught; and in later years, grammar and history were added; later, came geography, and all lessons were prepared at school. Every Friday they held a spelling-bee and speeches. The first schoolhouse was made of logs and had a large stick-and-dirt fireplace. The windows had wooden shutters; the seats were split logs, with the flat side to sit on; they were so high that small children had to be helped up, and when seated their feet did not touch the floor. The writing-desk consisted of one long table that was extended all the way across the house, with a bench on each side; blackboards were made of plank, painted black, and stood up on legs. They did not have tablets and pencils but

used slates. Children carried their lunches in tin buckets, which usually consisted of baked potatoes, buttered biscuit, and a bottle of molasses; sometimes a bottle of milk was carried. After the new building was completed and the school equipment moved, the same writing-desks and blackboards were used, but new benches were made out of plank. Desks were bought about 1908, and coolers replaced the old bucket and dipper. In 1914 or 1915, when Minyard School was consolidated, Mrs. J. C. Minyard drove two mules to a covered wagon and picked up the children for a distance of about six or seven miles. This was the first public school transport in Carroll County. (1)

THE CENTER STAR SCHOOL was organized prior to 1881, but no exact date is asertainable. It was located about two and one-half miles south of McCarley (then McAnearney) and was a one-room log house with a large fireplace. The chimney was made of sticks and dirt; the windows had wooden shutters; and the children sat on home-made benches, made of hand-hewn slabs. Only a few lessons were heard a day, as there was only one teacher and about sixty-five or seventy pupils. The first trustees were W. H. Felts, James A. Spencer, and Brisco Barry. The first teachers were Miss Georgia Petty and Will Dean. In about 1892, the school was moved and built on the lot across the road from Spencer's Store south of the Columbus and Greenville Railroad. This was a one-room frame building, not ceiled, and a heater was used instead of a fireplace. Home-made benches were still used; but it had glass windows. There was one teacher, with about seventy or eighty children. The school was next changed to its present site, a two-room frame building, not ceiled, having glass windows. It then used two teachers but had about the same number of pupils (see Later Schools).

County Superintendents

Our school records date back to 1881, the records of superintendents, from 1886 and from "Laws of Mississippi, 1871." The law on school fund and science says in part:

"There shall be a Superintendent of Public Education in each county, who shall be appointed by the Board of Education in each county, who shall be appointed by the State Board of Education, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose compensation and duties shall be prescribed by law;

(1) Mrs. J. W. Boone and D. L. Carpenter, Carrollton, Miss.

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(1) Mrs. J. W. Boone and D. L. Carpenter, Carrollton, Miss.

provided, that the Legislature shall have power to make said office of County School Superintendent of the several counties elective as other county officers are." (1)

The first county superintendent of education that old settlers recall was Rev. Sam Hart, who served from 1879 to 1881. Hon. Marcus Askew was the next superintendent and served from 1881 to 1883. He was one of Carroll County's ablest lawyers, and lived in Carrollton until his death. Professor W. F. Hamilton served in 1883. From 1883 to 1884 L. M. Southworth was superintendent, and his salary was said to have been about $200 per year. During Southworth's term, the practice was begun of holding teachers' institute for three weeks each year; these institutes are still a feature of education in Carroll County. A fee of fifty cents per year was paid by each teacher of the county into a fund for school enterprises.

From 1884 to 1886 Rev. J. L. Barnes was superintendent, and he gave a small statement on the last page of the Carroll County school record book as follows:

"To salary to July 6, 1886----------$29.58
To stationery and stamps----------2.00
To express on blanks---------- .60

$32.18

By allowance by supervisors $32.18

To salary to September 1, 1886----------$35.15
To stationery and postage---------- 4.85

$40.00

By allowance from board $40.00

(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1871.



CHARLES A. NEAL
Author of the Introduction
Served Carroll County as Superintendent of Education
from 1900 - 1916.

To salary to December 1, 1886 - - - - - - - - $150.00
To stationery, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - 11.65

$161.65

By allowance from board - - - - - - $161.65"

This is the only record shown on books. (1)

From 1886 to 1888 Percy Somerville was superintendent, but no authentic record of his salary can be found; from 1888 to 1892, Reverend J. S. Colmery served; B. F. Wiley came next, 1892-1896. His salary averaged $45 per month.(2)

Tandy O. Yewell, one of Carrollton's present-day lawyers, gives the following statement: "I received $50 per month during the time I was superintendent of education, 1896-1900. At that time the salary was fixed by the Board of Supervisors; later, it was paid according to the amount of school funds collected, so varied accordingly." (3)

C. A. Neal's salary varied considerably during the sixteen years of his term in office, 1900-1916, beginning at about $48.89 and climbing yearly to as much as $147.07 in 1915 per month.

During C. A. Neal's term of office there was great improvement in the rural schools of the county, including curriculum, teachers, and buildings. It was through his efforts that the county schools were first graded, and he also originated the Tri-County Normal at Winona, which enabled the teachers of the three counties to get necessary training nearer home. Mr. Neal found the school buildings of Carroll County in a sadly neglected and dilapidated state, mere shells of buildings. He at once began a drive to improve and remodel these into livable quarters and to equip them with necessary facilities of study for the pupils. The buildings were ceiled, good floors were laid, desks installed, water-coolers and drinking-cups substituted for the old insanitary water bucket and dipper; and in vicinities where there was a question of water contamination, all water had to be boiled. Curtains and pictures were hung, making a much more pleasing interior. The buildings were then painted and fences erected around the house and playgrounds, and sanitary toilets were

(1) Carroll County School record book
(Record of J. L. Barnes)
(2) Mrs. A. A. McPherson, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) T. O. Yewell, Carrollton, Miss.

installed throughout the county. All schools of permanent location had libraries, many of them boasting of bookcases filled with high-grade literature; first aid kits were also placed in most of the schools; and at one time during this period of progress a little boy stuck a splinter in his finger while playing at home, and when his mother very solicitously offered to get it out, he replied that he preferred to wait until the next day and have the teacher remove it with a sterilized needle. Better heating-system was another great improvement. In fact, the improvement of the schools in Carroll County was so worked that in 1913, every school in the county had an active Better School Association; Carroll won the state cash prize and pennant for school improvement.

As far back as 1900 Mr. Neal began to stress the importance of consolidating the rural schools, and steps were taken to this effect, but with little success. Only one school was consolidated during the early part of his administration, Hemingway; Blackmonton was the first to consolidate under the 1910 consolidation law where transportation was provided. One other interesting fact, according to record, is that C. A. Neal was the first superintendent of education to keep a complete record of school funds. It has been said that he was one of the three best superintendents in Mississippi, and for many years he and his "Better Schools" were an interesting topic of conversation throughout the county and state. However great a monument this school work may be, it is not needed to endear him to those citizens who call him friend, for he has long been known as one of our best beloved men in public life. (1)

From 1916 to 1924 D. D. Fullilove's salary was approximately the same as Mr. Neal's,about $140 a month. It was through Fullilove's advocacy that the school tax was raised from four to eight mills and more schools consolidated during his administration than at any period up to this time, but one of his most salient points was his extreme friendliness. He was one of the best liked superintendents that ever held office in Carroll County.

Grover G. Bennett was superintendent from 1924 to 1936, and his salary was about $145 per month. One of his greatest contributions to the schools of the county was procuring

(1) School Records, and Mrs. Charlie Duke, Carrollton, Miss.

the Rosenwald Fund to build eighteen Negro schools. Bennett continued the Consolidation Program which had such an auspicious beginning under Fullilove.

Beginning in 1936, L. F. Fowler became superintendent of education and is at present (1938) serving. He receives $150 per month. Since there has been such a great step forward in the consolidation of schools since Fowler's election, he was asked to write the facts and figures that are given below:

"We have long felt the need of a school system that would be able to care for the high school pupils of the county; so, when the present superintendent came into office, he set to work to create a method that would care for the many pupils of the county who were forced to go elsewhere for their high school work.

"Carrollton, being near the center of the county, was the ideal location for a super-school system, but immediately the administration was faced with the reality of a long lurking traditional jealousy existing between the towns of Carrollton and North Carrollton. It was no easy task, but with constant thought, this old jealousy was broken down, and after dissolving the Carrollton Separate District, the territory comprised was consolidated with the J. Z. George Consolidated School.

"Then, having the foundation laid, the administration began wisely to build thereon; one school after another was added until the J. Z. George system comprised the territory of what was formerly the territory of ten other schools. When it was found that the building facilities were not ample, the superintendent recommended to the County School Board that it be declared a super-consolidated district. And since it was so declared, the J. Z. George School is now operating schools at North Carrollton, Carrollton, Young, and Coila. This gives them ample building facilities to care for the student body which now consists of something over seven hundred, and which bids fair to be more than eight hundred by another session.

"At present this school boasts of the fact that it is caring for one-third of the children of the county and comprises a fourth of the territory of the county; it still bids fair to continue to grow through the years to come as a

living monument of the far-sighted interests of the county superintendent, County School Board, and the numerous citizens of the county who were broad enough to rise above the petty jealousies of today to provide for the generations of tomorrow.

"When this was perfected, the superintendent was faced with a shortage of funds which meant a short term. With the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors, the county-wide levy for schools was increased from eight to ten mills, and several of the consolidated schools willingly increased their levies for maintenance. The State Department then came to the rescue, and after allowing us to count the pupils attending schools outside of the county and after due allowances for minor items, we had available from the state, several additional thousand dollars which, after saving about seven or eight hundred dollars a month on transportation, enables us to operate the colored schools for five months and the schools for whites, eight months.

"We feel that Carroll County is making progress in school buildings, teachers, transportation efficiency, and business-like administration of the schools. We are convinced that Carroll is coming into her own, educationally; for her present program she is looking to adults, the children of today, and to future generations." (1)

Finances

Our county schools are financed by a ten-mill county-wide levy on public service corporations, real estate, and personalty, amounting to $24,069.36; county poll tax amounts to approximately $3,500; state per capita fund $18,431.79; state equalizing fund $18,648; sixteenth section land fund $300; and the institute fund from canidates for school license about $40 or $50. This year (1937), L. F. Fowler, present superintendent, got a special appropriation of $4,600 above the regular per capita fund and $3,000 more from the equalizing fund. There are about 8,143 educable children in the county. (2)

Types

We have both rural and consolidated schools in the county. The rural ones of the past were mostly one-teacher schools and built in neighborhoods where the number of

(1) L. F. Fowler, county superintendent (1938), Carrollton, Miss.
(2) L. F. Fowler, County superintendent (1938), Carrollton, Miss.

educable children justified building. The children often walked many miles to a shabby, poorly lighted, one-room building where one teacher "heard" all the classes of all the children, but today about fifty per cent of the rural schools have one and two teachers and have been vastly improved. They can boast of as good educational facilities as town schools; however, the other fifty per cent remain the same as the "Schools of Yesterday," with little or no improvement. We have in the county at the present time sixteen common or rural schools, twelve consolidated schools, and one separate district school (white); and sixty-one colored schools, eighteen of them, Rosenwald schools.

Development of County Schools

Agitation for consolidated schools began early in the history of the county, but aside from the merging of one of four, not much was accomplished until 1913. In that year the school board made a study of rural schools for the purpose of combining them, which action resulted in the establishment of the present system.

The work accomplished by the schools of Carroll County is best known by a study of illiteracy in the county from 1900 to 1930. The decrease has been steady and rapid. This is particularly true in the case of the colored population, which shows a drop of from 59.8 per cent in 1900 to 14.7 in 1930. White illiteracy dropped in the same period from seven per cent to one and two tenths.

This, of course, was very good indeed, but could never have been accomplished had it not been for the proper facilities in transportation; many of the school buses travel many miles daily, and this naturally was made possible by improvements in the road system. A large number, in fact all of the main channels of travel through this county are graveled, making them passable even in the worst rainy seasons.

Our present modern school system, with eleven consolidated schools and one super-consolidated school, is very satisfactory, and 1936-37 will long be remembered for its great stride in educational progress. (1)

Later Schools

VALLEY, an agricultural consolidated high school

(1) Bingham Duncan, History of Carroll County, and Superintendent of Education L. F. Fowler, Carrollton, Miss.

located in Carroll County, Section 31, Township 21, Range 3, consists of two frame buildings and a teachers' home. The buildings have recently (1937) been repainted and the grounds terraced by WPA workers. Many trees and shrubs have been planted on the school gounds.

The school has a good enrollment, a fine library, and unusually good music and home economics departments. The usual school buses are used for the transportation of the students to and from nearby communities; agricultural and manual training are also taught. There are nine teachers; Mr. Wren is principal and at the head of the academic department; A. R. Perkins has charge of agriculture and manual training.

From seventy-five to eighty pupils are served from the WPA cafeteria, most lunches being paid for with produce; otherwise the charge is eight cents.

Basketball is the preferred sport. This school is well attended. It has one of the three affiliated Girl Reserves organizations of the county and a very enthusiastic Boy Scout troop.

The following is an excerpt from a January issue of the Carrollton Conservative;

"Russell Brunson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brunson, of near Avalon, was last week declared winner of first place in the Chilean Nitrate Crop Production Contest in Mississippi. The announcement was made at a banquet tendered leaders of district contest over the state at Jackson last Friday night.

"The prize totaled $25.00 in cash, and was awarded young Brunson on the basis of a yield of 1235 pounds of lint cotton per acre on a three-acre plot of ground.

"Last year Russell placed second in a similar contest; and the fact that he won first place this year shows his determination and courage. He is a student at the Holmes Junior College this year, where he is making a good record.

"A. R. Perkins is Smith-Hughes instructor at Valley Vocational High School, which Russell attended last year.

"Not only did Russell capture the first prize in the



J. Z. GEORGE CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL AT NORTH CARROLLTON
Is a comparatively new brick building costing about $25,000.

boys' division of the contest, but his yield topped the highest recorded by any contestant in the adult division.

"The nearest competition furnished Brunson was by Josh James, of Sylvarena, Smith County, with a production of 1170 pounds of lint cotton per acre." (1)

The J. Z. GEORGE CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL, located at North Carrollton, Section 18, Township 19, Range 4, is a comparatively new brick building, costing about $25,000. It was erected after the old Male and Female College when the town decided on separate schools in the spring of 1902. It is a commodious modern building and cares for the larger part of the 650 students enrolled. The seventh and eighth grades and up through senior high are in this building, and all grades are departmentalized.

The commercial department is especially interesting, having a large number of pupils, good equipment, nine typewriters, and all facilities for this branch of work. The library is in this room also and is kept by a National Youth Administration worker and is thoroughly adequate for the usual requirements. Reference books and about a dozen good magazines are found on the shelves, among them being the Readers Digest, Current History, Time, Popular Science, Boys Life, and others of special interest to both boys and girls.

Another department of the high school of special interest is the science hall; Miss Mary Julia Stepp is in charge and has an enrollment of 150 pupils. This work is divided into three branches, general science, biology, and chemistry. They have especially good equipment, having recently spent $150, adequate for first year chemistry. This school, too, is proud of its Glee Club, Hi-Y boys, Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves, and band.

In the field of sports, football, basketball, and baseball are enjoyed in season; some track work and boxing is done also. Every morning from ten thirty to eleven o'clock, the students are given a half hour for special activities; chapel is held twice a week, when all clubs meet and any special business is transacted. (2)

The music department, under supervision of Miss Evelyn

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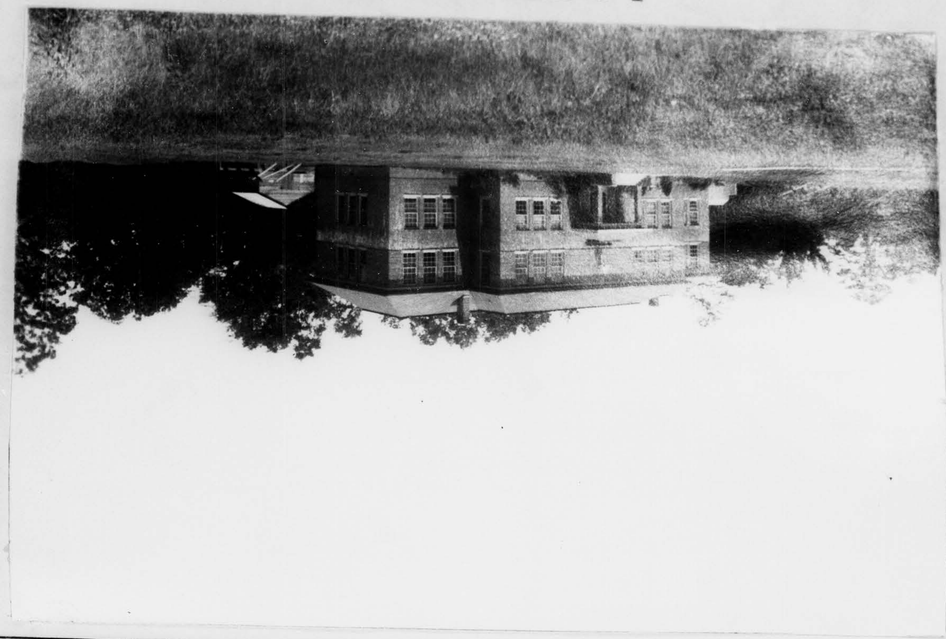
(1) Conservative (January Issue) Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Miss Virginia Peacock, teacher, Carrollton, Miss.

Vance, is located in an outbuilding or office. Though not adjoining the main building, the WPA music teacher, Miss Emily Hansborough, instructs the pupils who are unable to pay regular tuition in the school building. This school has an indoor basketball court which is also used for the auditorium. Mr. Bane, the present (1937) principal, has installed a motion picture machine, cooperating with the visual education plan recently worked out by Mississippi Planning Committee, and runs educational films every Friday night. This building is heated by circulating heaters.

The J. Z. GEORGE CONSOLIDATED GRAMMAR SCHOOL, located at Carrollton, is a modern brick building costing $25,000, with the usual modern equipment. This school teaches primary through the sixth grade; each grade has its own room, library, and teacher; though in some instances, two teachers are required. In the primary room there are tables for exhibits, work, and for sand; penmanship is taught in the sixth grade. The building is heated by circulating heaters and on the campus are sanitary drinking-fountains, swings, slides, seesaws, sand piles. The grammar school now has seven teachers, and it is interesting to note that this grammar school had its beginning in the merging in August, 1895, for the second time, of two of the county's earliest surviving schools, the male academy, founded by the Odd Fellows in 1853, forming the Male and Female College, using the same old female college building. This old building burned in 1914, but from the ashes of the past evolved the Carrollton High School, which building now houses the J. Z.George Super-Consolidated Grammar School. The school was consolidated in 1936.

Lunches are served in the basement of this school. It is a room about 18 x 20 feet, is lighted by windows from above, and equipped with faucets for drinking and a sink for dishes. Through the Parent-Teachers Association and other sources, dishes, cooking utensils, and other necessary things have been provided. The children pay for their lunches with all kinds of produce or pay eight cents in cash. The P. T. A. sponsors pay for the undernourished who are not financially able to pay cash or furnish produce, and about fifty children are fed daily at this cafeteria.



J. Z. GEORGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CARROLLTON.

The J. Z. George Super-consolidated School is composed of the following schools: North Carrollton, Carrollton Separate School, Young, Coila, Williford, Duke, Monday, Valley Hill, Goss, New Salem, and parts of the following school districts: Palucia, Sweet Water, Hemingway, and Slyvan Hall, with the high schools of Jefferson, McCarley, Enon, Black Hawk, and Bluff Springs. The J. Z. George School is served by seventeen bus drivers, each being paid a salary by the county.

Miss Sarah Eggleston, who was a pupil at this school when it was the Carrollton High School, gives the following interview:

"I started to school in 1918 when the present building had just been completed to the first story. I had both Miss Carrie Evans and her younger sister, Gladys, for my teachers in the primary grades. Miss Evelyn Bingham was my next teacher, then I went to mother (Mrs. S. A. Eggleston). W. A. Hall, the principal, reorganized the school in 1921-22, and Miss Fannie McEachern was then my teacher.

"I finished high school in 1928, but it had to open the session of 1927-28 in the tabernacle. We went to school there until the second story was added to the present building. Our class was the first one to have graduating exercises in the new auditorium; Professor A. G. Webb was principal." (1)

VAIDEN SEPARATE DISTRICT SCHOOL, located in Section 14, Township 17, Range 5, is a nice brick building, costing about $15,000. C. W. Pullen is principal (1937) and has eight teachers, but no teachers' home has yet been established.

The one-room county schools that are now consolidated with the Vaiden High School are Petchahale School, Blackjack, McBride, Beatty Switch, Blackmonton, Emory, and Midway. Petchahale school is located about three miles west of Vaiden, and the children are brought in on trucks as are all children of consolidated schools in the county. The trustees and patrons meet each year, and these routes are let out to the lowest bidder. Henry Johnson , of Vaiden , is the present

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(1) Miss Sarah Eggleston, Carrollton, Miss.

(1937) driver of the Petchahale school truck. Blackjack is a one-room school, located three miles southeast of Vaiden, consolidated with Vaiden, and Lon Briscoe is the driver. Trucks are also used in bringing to Vaiden High School, pupils from the following schools: McBride, located three miles west of Vaiden, having as driver, W. Biggers; Beatty Switch School, about five miles southeast of Vaiden, with John Williams Milliner as driver; Blackmonton, about ten miles west of Vaiden, truck driver, J. T. Walker; Emory, about fifteen miles west of Vaiden and Midway both having the same truck driver, Claude Cox. Each driver furnishes his own truck and pays all expenses of operation, but the county pays them a salary of $40.00 or $45.00 per month, average. (1)

Vaiden school teaches the regular senior high grade, with no special courses being offered except bookkeeping and typing. The school equipment is unusually good. The Parent-Teachers Association played a very important part in getting this good equipment.

CALVARY, located in Section 30, Township 21, Range 21, is comparatively a new frame building, costing about $7,000. This school is equipped with double desks and is truly, in paraphernalia, an up-to-date rural school. The library, far above the average, consists of five or six hundred books, valued at more than a $1,000. Calvary teaches all grades from primary through four years of high school; it also has a good science department, most of the equipment being donated by Delta State Teachers College. Typing, bookkeeping, dramatics, and music are outstanding features of the school, and a good piano was a redent addition. Forty-five children and four teachers are served here daily at the WPA cafeteria at a cost of eight cents each. Miss Lila Thompson is manager (1937) of the lunchroom, with Mrs. Ione Able as assistant; the school is served by three buses. Calvery also boasts of an eighteen-piece band, good playground facilities, with basketball court, and baseball diamond. The first aid cabinet is filled with all requisites for ordinary accidents incident to school life.

Hi-Y's, Boy Scouts, and Girl Reserves are well represented; and, taken as a whole, Calvary is one of the

(1) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.

best schools in the county. A. McGaugh, the principal, is well liked, and his discipline is highly commended by patrons of the school.

The teachers' home is a cottage-type building with five rooms and screened porch. The WPA cafeteria, sponsored by patrons, is located in the school basement; the Parent-Teachers Association donated the lumber for two tables and several benches; the room is made attractive by wall posters and is kept spotlessly clean.

GRAVEL HILL, a consolidated school located in Section 21, Township 18, Range 2, is a five-room frame building, costing about $8,000, and has four acres of ground. The school has a library (but not adequate); it teaches all grades through one-year high school (the other high school pupils go to Greenwood); music, typing, and bookkeeping are taught. Playground facilities are comparable to the usual rural school, with court for basketball. The 4-H Club organized several years ago has done good work. Gravel Hill has no cafeteria but does have a five-room teacherage; six school trucks bring children here; another bus takes the high school students to Greenwood.

The current McCARLEY SCHOOL was the outgrowth of the old Center Star School (see Early Schools). This school is made up of two other schools, Mt. Nebo and Mission; however, only a part of Mission's pupils come to McCarley, the others attend a Montgomery County school. The present building was built about 1913 or 1914, there being only three rooms at first; but after several years, a primary room was added. This was a modern building at that time, ceiled, with good desks, good windows, and nice heaters. At one time this school had four teachers, but after the high school pupils went to J. Z. George School in Carrollton, they needed only two. The school has a very good small library and a WPA cafeteria. The cafeteria is in a building owned by Dr. G. I. Redditt.

The first school organization at McCarley was the School Improvement Association, which was about 1913. It was through its efforts that the building of the first three rooms was accomplished, but after a few years, this organization was abandoned.

PINE GROVE SCHOOL, a one-room building costing $500, is in Section 20, Township 20, Range 4, and has one acre

of land; it is equipped with desks, blackboards, and heaters but has no cafeteria. All grades are taught from primary through eighth.

PLEASANT RIDGE, located in Section 8, Township 17, Range 4, has one room, valued at $400; it is equipped with fairly good fixtures, and all grades from primary through the eighth are taught.

MOORE SCHOOL is taught at Sidon but still retains its name, and the salary that would be paid a teacher is used for transporting the children to Sidon.

BROWN LINE, located in Section 33, Township 16,Range 6, has three rooms, value $1,500; it has desks and blackboards but no library or teachers' home. All grades from primary through the eighth are taught, but no special courses are given nor any extra-curricular work. This school has a WPA cafeteria, a small room used for cooking, and about thirty pupils are served daily. Mrs. Louis McClelland is manager (1937).

HICKORY GROVE, located in Section 22, Township 20, Range 4,is a two-room building costing $500. It was built in 1886. This was an old log schoolhouse with a stick-and-dirt chimney. There were no glass windows and only one of any kind; this was two planks sawed out of one entire side of the building and propped up to give light.(1) It is equipped with desks, blackboards, cooler, and heaters, but no library. All grades from primary through the eighth are taught here.

BEATTY SCHOOL, located near Vaiden, Section 12, Township 16, Range 5, is a nice frame building, costing about $2,000, with a teachers home. The school is well equipped and has a good library but has only about twenty-one pupils because the high school children are carried to Vaiden. This school also has a WPA cafeteria and has G. G. Bennett for teacher, one of the most capable educators in the county.

PALUCIA SCHOOL, located in Section 7, Township 18, Range 4, has a one-room frame building, costing about $500. It is equipped with desks, slated blackboards, teacher's

(1) A. V. Ferguson, Carrollton, Miss.

desk, a small library, private transportation, and seven-months elementary work.

NEW SALEM still retains its name but is included in the J. Z. George Super-consolidated School. The teacher's salary is paid to the bus drivers.

TEOC SCHOOL, located in Section 4, Township 18, Range 5, has one room costing $400. It has desks for children, blackboards, and heater, no library. All grades from primary through the eighth are taught here. No special courses, no extra-curricular activities, no cafeteria are included.

MIDWAY, located in Section 27, Township 17, Range 4, has one room costing $500. The equipment consists of desks for children, blackboard, coolers for water, and heater. All grades from primary through the eight are taught here.

BETHLEHEM, located in Section 21, Township 20, Range 2, has one large room costing $500; it has the usual rural school equipment and a small library. The grades taught are elementary through the eighth.

BLUFF SPRINGS, located in Section 7, Township 18, Range 4, is a one-room building, costing $500; and one acre of land belongs to the school. The building is equipped with desks, blackboards, a few maps, heater, and water-cooler. All grammer grades are taught here.

HEBRON, located in Section 8, Township 16, Range 5, is a three-room building, costing $1,000. It is a modern structure, with fairly good equipment and a small library; elementary grades through junior high are taught.

SYLVAN HALL, located in Section 21, Township 19, Range 3, has one acre of ground and one-room building costing $500; it has desks, blackboards, heater, a teacher's desk, and small library. It is a one-teacher school, and elementary grades are taught for seven months. Mrs. Rivers Kealhopher has charge of the WPA cafeteria, where most children attending this school are served. (1)

School Activities

The Parent Teachers Association has been highly

(1) L. F. Fowler, supt. of education, Carrollton, Miss.

instrumental in the progress of most of Carroll County's schools. Their work in most of the schools is very much in evidence.

Among the other organizations in the schools are glee clubs, 4-H clubs, Hi-Y, Girl Reserves, and Scouts. (see chap. 21, Organizations).

Comparison of Pioneer and Present-Day Instructors

In the days prior to 1900, school teachers or professors were looked upon as something to be handled with care, whose conduct must at all times and in all places have at least the semblance of decorum; he or she must be prim, austere, and the personification of dignity, in short, a seeming paragon. In those days, when athletics in the school were looked upon with misgivings and doubt, a school teacher, when promenading on the campus at recess while some spirited game, such as anti-over or hop-scotch, was in progress, would give it only a cursory glance and continue his or her promenade, never even so much as mentioning sports. At that time it was the custom for teachers boarding on the campus to walk as far as the street corner nearest the building after school hours; if they went to the postoffice, they must go the back way and hurry off the street. Gradually, with the introduction of field meets in 1915 and 1916, leapfrog changed to broad jump, high jump, and pole vault for boys, and flag races, potato races, and shoe races for girls. On these occasions teachers were seen only in the capacity of judges in contests or to hold the flags or potatoes for the races, never entering into the sports; now, a woman, as well as a man, teaching in any graded school, must be able to referee a ball game and, if occasion arises, don a basketball or baseball suit so brief that it is hardly worth mentioning and play ball.

In the "Old Country," the "padre" occupied a place second only to the priest, sometimes holding a more exalted position; such a sentiment prevailed as to the teacher about three decades ago. Then, when a teacher was seen approaching on the street or in any public place, pupils would immediately assume a deferential manner and address him or her with respectful salutation. Now, it is "Hey!" if they speak at all. During the 1880's

and 90's, teachers of rural schools, of which there were over a hundred in the county, boarded in the home of some of the patrons; she or he usually occupied the company room, and was expected to keep it in order, not leaving so much as a shoe out of place. They were expected in most instances to rise when the family did, be it ever so early in the morning, probably before the sun was up, and report at the breakfast-table, with face duly washed in icy water, unless she or he possessed a boiler to heat water on the wood fire in his or her room; then, to walk from one-fourth of a mile to two and three-fourths, as the distance might be, to the schoolhouse, take in school at eight o'clock, and teach until four. An hour was given at noon to eat a cold lunch, consisting of biscuit with large slices of fried ham or immense sausages, eggs boiled or fried, spliced with generous slices of cake or large portions of pie, and ofttimes a cup custard, in all instances a bountiful lunch. With this, a bottle of milk was enjoyed.

If a woman teacher had gentlemen callers or went to parties on school nights, she was classed as not being desirable for school teaching but a troublesome person to have in the home; she would usually find herself looking for another school to teach the following term. At that period of school history, the "boarding-around" teacher got mail only on Saturday when in town, not being able to mail letters, cards, and money orders daily as in 1937.

But with the dawn of the twentieth century came more school facilities, better transportation, and better roads. After school consolidation and bus transportation, beginning in 1916, the rural school teacher has fared less rigidly. Ofttimes now, a teacher may live in town and teach a school some distance in the country, going to and fro in an automobile over good roads, and may have mail delivered daily. Since the 1930's, teacherages have been established at many of the county schools. These teachers' homes are intended to supply all the faculty of such schools with a room, thus eliminating the "boarding-around teacher," but in some instances the teacherage is used for the principal and his family.

Since the Federal Government, in 1933, put over the hot lunch cafeteria system in public schools (there are

fifteen in this county), pupils as well as teachers do not have to rely on the dinner-pail for their cold noonday repast but are served a good meal in clean and comfortable school kitchens.

As to the personality of the teacher, as already has been intimated, a metamorphosis has taken place. On all public occasions the school teacher is expected to be very much in evidence, to engage in athletics, to know how to swim, to drive a car, to understand psychology, to attend courses of study, in some instances, to be a graduate of an A-1 college and, better still, to have an A. B. degree. (1)

Negro Schools

The education of the Negro today far exceeds that of fifteen or twenty years ago. Better teachers and better buildings are much in evidence. Old outhouses, churches, etc.,were used for schools in olden times, but now all buildings are greatly improved. There is much more general interest than ever before, and, as at all times,"Where there's a will, there's a way," but even though progressing to better facilities in every way, they are still more or less negligent about the care and upkeep of the improved buildings. In many instances, panes are missing from more than half of the windows; yet, taking their progress as a whole, it is very satisfactory in the county.

The first authentic record of early schools was in 1881. At that time we had thirty-six Negro schools in Carroll County. They were Williams' Place, Big Sand, King's Chapel, Mt. Nebo, Garden Spot, Peachahala, Sand Hill, Shady Grove, McMillan, Beck, New Midway, Mt. Zion, Vaiden, Oak Grove, Bear Marsh, Harmony, Pine Bluff, Pleasant Green, Black Hawk, Mountain Grove, Hudson Place, Bethel, Summerfield, Mitchell Springs, Spring Ridge, Moss Springs,Vaiden Hill, Goodman, Long Shed, Ebenezer, Acona, Franklin, Pleasant Ridge, Ellendale, Eden, Leflore. By 1900 the number of Negro schools was fifty-eight.

Mitchell Springs School was taught by C. L. Smith in 1881 at a salary of $33 per month. The trustees were

(1) Miss Flora Nelson, Carrollton, Miss.

George Harkins and Henry Topp. In 1882 V. E. Talbot, who had second grade license, was teacher and was paid a salary of $33.80. Trustees for 1882 were Isom McCain, Frank Herring, and Tom Magee; the trustees elected for 1883 were Frank Herring, Isom McCain, and William Moore.

Moss Springs School was taught in 1881 by Moses Mathews. His salary was $30.87. The trustees were John Martin, John Redditt, and Robert Stansbury.

The teacher of the Hill School in 1881 was Rosa J. Dandridge. Her salary was $25. Trustees were Nelson Harbin, Jack Neal, and Whittal Brady. (1)

Below is an excerpt from an article in the Carrollton Conservative of February 28, 1936, written by J. C. Simmons, a Negro school teacher of Carroll County:

"As regards the colored schools in Carroll County, I have the honor of being one of the pioneers. We never gained distinction as Daniel Boone, of Kentucky; George Rogers Clark, of Indiana; John Sevier, of Tennessee, nor Dave Crockett, and Mose Austin, of Texas. We did not have any knowledge of pedagogy, ethics, and psychology, but later, I went back to Rust College and finished those subjects. I began teaching in Carroll County January 6, 1879, under a good, pious Christian gentleman,Rev. Sam Hart; he informed us that there were only fourteen colored schools in the First District of Carroll County; there were eleven teachers, and all were men. That was fifty-seven years ago; but times change. Like Hon. W. J. Bryan's "free and unlimited coinage of silver," today, the women's ratio to men is sixteen to one. I have served under thirteen Superintendents of Education in Carroll County, as follows: Rev. Sam Hart; J. S. Colmery; Barnes, B. F. Wiley, Hon. Marcus Askew; Percy Somerville; L. M. Southworth, T. O. Yewell, Prof. W. F. Hamilton, C. A. Neal, D. D. Fillilove, G. G. Bennett, and last, but not least, Rev. L. F. Fowler." (2)

Following is a list of Negro schools as given in the school records, most of them being one-room, inexpensive frame buildings, with benches and no desks, except the eighteen Rosenwald schools, which are listed first:

Vaiden School, built from a one-room building to a

(1) County school records, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) J. C. Simmons, Carrollton, Miss.

three-room Rosenwald building; Vaiden Hill, located in Beat 5, a three-room, three-teacher school, with a large enrollment; Summerfield, located in Beat 4, a one-room log building, improved to a three-room Rosenwald school, with three teachers; Pleasant Green, located in Beat 4, a three-room, two teacher school, with a teachers' home and a WPA cafeteria; Eden, located in Beat 1, a three - room, three-teacher school; McMillan School, located in Beat 3 with Rosewald building which burned and was rebuilt by local funds, and has one of the three WPA cafeterias for colored schools in the county; Shady Grove, located in Beat 4, a three-room building with three teachers; Turner Ridge, located in Beat 3, a three-room school; John McCain, located in Beat 2, a five-room school with five teachers and a teachers' home; McCarty, located in Beat 3, a three-room school; Hudson, Beat 5, eight miles south of Vaiden, a four-room building, equipped with single desks, teacher's desk for each room, heaters, coolers, blackboards, coat closets, and a small library, elementary grades taught, G. S. Williams, a college graduate, teacher. Acona, Beat 5, six miles north of Vaiden; Day, Beat 4, seven miles south of Carrollton; Ebenezer, Beat 4, six miles southeast of Carrollton; Hill, Beat 1, four miles north of McCarley; Longshed, Beat 4, three miles from Carrollton on the Greenwood road; Pleasant Ridge, Beat 4, two and one-half miles west of Carrollton; Tucker, Beat 5, three miles south of Vaiden, equipped with a WPA cafeteria.

Following is a list of the other schools and their teachers:

Jeff Chapel, Lillian M. Hansbrough; Joliff, Martha Simmon and Lucile Reece; Liddell, Bessie Hughes; Martin Grove, Willie Smith, Mayhew Shaver, and Emma L. Hansbrough; Malmaison, Minnie Turner and Earaleen Fulker; Mohead, Hollie Lofton and Laura Lott; Moss Springs, Ruth Richardson; Mt. Zion, Marie Liddell; Estes Chapel, Sallie Mae Pickens; Fair View, Roosevelt Fulker; Fisher Grove, Victoria Jackson and Ella Fluker; Franklin, Florence Liddell; Good Hope, Frank Burkhead and Clementine Jones; Harmony, Rosa Lee Robinson and Johnnie E. Drake; Hemphill, I, Theodore Hemingway; Hemphill, II, J. C. Simmons and Maybell Buchanan; Hill, Maggie Wall and Zenobia Pruitt; Hamilton, Ernest Grant, Maybell Blackman, and Lacy Rankin;

Heggie, Florence Jones; Jefferson, Ethel Pruitt; Johnson, William Martin and Irene Forte; Beck, Estell Beck; Bennett, Wesley White and Sylena Brewer; Black Hawk, Ulysses Martin and Allie Lee Jones; Big Sand, Eugene Wall and Elizabeth Clark; Calvary, Lou Ella Smith; Cain Chapel, Alberta Hansbrough; Carrollton, Edna E. Gooden and Pearl Smith; Donley, Bishop King and Sylvester Moton; Era Line, Annie L. Dixon; Midway, Beatrice Butler; New Zion, Lula Mae Weems and Charlie Mae Reeves; North Carrollton, Laura Hansbrough and Mary Miles; Oak Grove, H. B. Ward; Pink Flowers, Margaret Jones; Pine Bluff, Ethel Whitfield and Amanda Nicholson; Phillip, Gretest Crystal; Pleasant Ridge, Maybell Eakridge; Sand Hill, Annie Loyd Byrd; Shady Grove, Ray Robertson, Lydia Cox, and Irene Plowman; Short, W. E. Moore and Alice Wright.

Negro School Activities

The colored schools of the county hold annual exhibits of work done by pupils during the session. It consists of needlework, canned goods, vegetables, rugs of shucks, various articles of carved wood by the boys, and hand-made dresses by the girls. The exhibits do great credit to the pupils, the teachers, and the home demonstration agent. The following schools usually have articles on display: Pleasant Green, McMillan , Joliff, Pleasant Ridge, Shady Grove, Zion, Hemphill, Big Sand, Valley View, Fisher Grove, Carrollton, Hamilton, and Franklin.

For the last ten or fifteen years, Negroes have evinced great interest in their annual field meet, which is held at the close of the term at some previously designated school. All the school children and teachers of the county are invited to participate. There are other contests during the day, such as spelling-bees, speeches, and music, both vocal and instrumental. The handicraft display constitutes quite an interesting part of the day. The teachers display their work and receive prizes for the best work shown. Mary Myers, of North Carrollton, who has taught for twenty years in the county, made a six-piece luncheon set of pink tatting stiffly starched, that won first prize at Vaiden, also a pine-burr square that won first at five different meets.

A few years ago a group of Negroes appeared before the

Board of Supervisors and petitioned for a colored home demonstration agent. The board granted their request, matching the state funds dollar for dollar. Hannah Woods was appointed and began work at once. In less than two months, she had organized canning clubs at Summerfield, Ambers Chapel, Jones Chapel, Pleasant Green, Vaiden Hill, Ware, Black Hawk, Midway, Hudson, Avalon, and Martin Grove.(1)

Adult Education

Adult education was ably supervised in this county by Mrs. Lottie Roscoe, of Carrollton, at one time. She compiled the following data:

"Late in 1929, the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior in President Hoover's Cabinet, appointed the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy. Early in 1930, this National Committee organized state and county advisory committees throughout the country, and in cooperation with them, began an intensive drive against illiteracy with the purpose of reducing it as much as possible before the enumeration of the census which was to take place in April, 1930.

"Realizing, however, that the battle against illiteracy could not be won by just this short skirmish, the educators of the nation began to discuss just what could be done, how to advance. Adult education became vital in Carroll County in 1933, when G. G. Bennett, of Vaiden, Superintendent of Education, began furnishing supply teachers to schools in need of help, both white and colored. In October, 1934, Mrs. Virginia R. Price was made county supervisor, which place she efficiently filled until January, 1936. During this time the following have taught: Mrs. India G. Barry, Mrs. Ruby Herod, Mrs. Edith Ferguson, Mrs. Lula M. Flippin, Mrs. T. H. Ray, Miss Fannie McEachern Miss Gertie Brisendine, J. H. Montague, and James Ferguson." (2)

Adult education has been a great factor in dispelling illiteracy among the Negroes. As a whole, they are very appreciative of the illiteracy campaign and respond readily to it. The following colored teachers have been

(1) L. F. Fowler, County Supt. of Education, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. W. J. Roscoe, Carrollton, Miss.

employed in this work: Pressie M. Cooley, Sallie M. Pickens, Emma J. Sago, Dora Montgomery, Callie Funderburg, Jessie M. Petty, Katie Richmond, and Hal George. In November, 1935, Jessie M. Petty opened a WPA adult night school, with thirty-five pupils in Vaiden; she taught several terms, giving instruction two and one-half hours every night. In 1936, owing to weather conditions, the district supervisor suggested that Jessie hold her classes at different homes during the day. Her pupils were eager and apt and did good work; she had a class in art also. It has been said that the Vaiden Adult Colored School was one of the best in the state. (1)

Many of the schools of yesterday and present-day schools of the county have already been written up. The following clippings were taken from the files of early newspapers of the county and are given here for added information regarding these schools and others not mentioned before. We also find out from these clippings who some of the early teachers of the county were.

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TO THE PUBLIC

There will be an examination of the pupils of the Middleton Female Academy on the 28th and 29th of the present month. Parents, guardians, and the friends of education generally are requested to attend.

January 12, 1841

Southern Pioneer
January 23, 1841.

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Dr. E. J. H. White took charge of the Female School at Middleton and employed Miss Bustead, now Mrs. Syfort, as an assistant teacher.

Southern Pioneer
June 9, 1841.

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(1) Lela Cade, Vaiden, Miss. Feb. 4, 1937 and Mrs. T. H. Ray, Carrollton, Miss.

EXAMINATION AT MIDDLETON

The examination of the Students of the Peoples Academy will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 28th, 29th and 30th of July next.

The friends of the institution and public generally, are most respectfully invited to attend.

A. R. Drake, Sect. B. T.

Middleton, June 24th, 1841.

Southern Pioneer
July 3, 1841.

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EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Students of the Carrollton Academy will be on Thursday, the first of July. At night the young gentlemen will amuse their friends by declamation and acting. The subscriber hopes parents and guardians and other friends will attend.

JAS. M. McLEAN

Carrollton, June 25th, 1841.

Southern Pioneer
July 3, 1841.

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NOTICE

The examination of the pupils and students of the Middleton Female Academy and Judson Institute will take place, first in the Female Academy on the 26th and 27th inst., and in the Judson Institute on the 28th and 29th inst. At the close of the examination MR. HOLT, of Vicksburg, has been appointed to deliver an address. The students will also come forward with original declamations.

The friends of Literature and Learning are invited to attend.

By order of the Board. W. Y. COLLINS, Sec'y.
Middleton, July 17.

Southern Pioneer
July 17, 1841.

Notice: Advertisements of the examination of the Middleton schools, - - - Let parents and all who feel an anxiety in the progress and rise of the present generation attend. On Friday next a splendid ball is to take place at the Inn of Mr. S. B. Eskridge. A "V" is requisite for admittance - - go and trip the 'fantastic toe'.

Southern Pioneer
July 24, 1841

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January 22, 1842

Miss Ombler, a lady of high standing as a tutoress, is to take charge of the Carrollton Female Academy. See Advertisement.

Southern Pioneer

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FEMALE SCHOOL

MISS OMBLER, lately from England, will open an Academy for Young Ladies in the town of Carrollton to commence on the second Monday of February, next. In addition to those branches necessary to a useful, solid and polite education, she will give instructions on the Guitar, Piano, and in singing, and if desired in the French and Italian languages. A residence of some years in Paris and Italy will enable this lady to impart a thorough knowledge of these languages to her pupils.

Miss Ombler brings testimonials of the highest character of her qualifications and standing.

We firmly hope that parents who have daughters to educate will not fail to embrace so favorable an opportunity.

Carrollton, January 22, 1842.

Southern Pioneer

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Miss Ombler's Terms at the opening of her school at Carrollton the second Monday in February, next, are the same as those charged at Middleton.

Instructions in the Italian language, fifteen dollars a session.

Carrollton, Jan. 29, 1842.

Southern Pioneer

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EDUCATION

The public are respectfully informed that the Rev. Wm. E. Holley and Lady will open a Female School in Coila, on Monday, the 7th day of March, in which will be taught the various branches usually taught in female schools.

The price of tuition for the various branches will be fifteen dollars per session.

No difference in the price will be made in the different classes.

The Male School will also be resumed on the same day and date in the Male Academy at this place, under the care of JOHN McSWEEN.

The prices of tuition in this department will be as heretofore established.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No student will be received for a shorter term than one session, or the remainder of the session from the time of reception.

Boarding can be had in respectable families for ten dollars per month.

Eight or ten young ladies can be accommodated with boarding in the family of the teachers of the Female Department.

Coila, Carroll County, Mississippi
February 22, 1842.

Southern Pioneer
April 2, 1842.

There will be an examination of the students of the Richland Academy at Shongalo on Wednesday, the 30th, inst. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

Hornet
August 8, 1843.

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(COMMUNICATED)

Messrs. Editors:

I beg leave to make a few remarks in regard to the present flourishing condition of the School at Shongalo - - at this time under the immediate charge and superintendence of Mr. Hughes and Lady. I attended not long since an examination of the Students (Male and Female) of said Institution and cannot refrain this public expression of the delight and gratification which I experienced in witnessing the proficiency manifested by the pupils in the various studies. The rigid and scrutinizing examination of the students, which they underwent with honor and credit to themselves also gave an earnest of the high qualification and industry of their worthy Teachers. The School is large and properous, numbering some seventy or more pupils. The Academy is situated at a most beautiful, retired and healthy spot. The examination, which lasted two days, was concluded by an animated and interesting debate between the senior members of the Male Department. The debate was spirited and logical, and evinced great research and investigation; and the young gentlemen engaged in it promise, at some future day, to figure in a more prominent and useful sphere of life.

But their advancement in learning and the great rapidity with which they have acquired useful information, is the result of having capable, industrious and prudent Teachers - - qualifications not combined in all of this profession. He who undertakes to train the youthful mind the way in which it should go has an avocation, at once, delicate, responsible, and honorable. Whether we view Mr. Hughes and Lady in the capacity of teachers of the youthful mind, or as keepers of the only Hotel in the village, I take the greatest pleasure in according to them, talents, skill and industry on the one hand and hospitality, neatness, and courteous bearing on the other. - - Success attend them in their

efforts, and a liberal patronage from the public.

S. Hornet.
September 12, 1843.

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ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

Reuben Nason, A. M., having leased the building in the town of Middleton known as the "Peoples Academy," respectfully makes known to the citizens of Middleton and vicinity, his intention of instituting a School to commence on the first Monday (6th day) of November next.

Rates of Tuition as follows:

1st class of Studies: Language, Mathematics, Philosophy, Rhetoric, etc., per session of five months, $20.

2nd class: Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, $15.

3rd class: Reading, writing, Spelling, and primary lessons in Arithmetic, $10.

The time of commencing the regular sessions will be determined as soon as such consulation can be had with the Principal of the Female School as he will secure the desirable uniformity between the two Institutions. For the first fractional session, the charges will be in proportion to the above rates.

Being convinced from past experience that the welfare of a school of respectability requires the payment of a small matriculation fee, one-fourth of the tuition fee for the session will be required in advance.

For the purpose also of securing punctuality in the entrance and subsequent attendance of pupils, which is of such vital importance, tuition will be charged for the whole session, except to those pupils who enter at or after the middle of the session, who will be charged with tuition for half the session.

Suitable assistance will be procured as soon as it

shall be needed.

Mr. Nason, in once more offering his services to a community in which he is happy and proud to know that all are his friends, trusts that he need only refer to his already established character for scholarship and assiduity for a guarantee that his efforts will be such as the people will approve of and cheerfully promote.

Middleton, Sept. 5th, 1843.

Hornet
September 26,1843.

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"We are authorized to say that Mr. Nason, of Middleton, will take a class in French. Those wishing to study that language should apply early as only a small number will be received."

Western Statesman
June 20, 1844.

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ELLWOOD English and Classical

School.

(In the country)

This institution is located among the hills in Carroll County Mississippi,twelve miles north of Shongalo, nine miles east of Middleton, sixteen miles west of Greenesboro (Choctaw County) in a healthy and retired spot bordering on the valley of Lewis's Creek.

The next session will commence on the first of March, instant, and continue ten months without vacation.

This school is entirely a matter of private enterprize, originating in the desire of the proprietor to educate his own son at a distance from those temptations to extravagance and fashionable vice, so commonly found in the immediate vicinity of towns and villages; and its patrons may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the personal comfort, the manners and the morals of young gentlemen connected

with it, which either a sense of duty, or a regard to the permanent prosperity of the School may prompt. As matter of information to strangers, it is but just to the subscriber and those who may be disposed to patronize him to introduce the following extract of a letter written by the highly gifted late President of the Mercer University, Georgia:

"Mr. Alden S. Bailey was a member of college with myself, and sustained a distinguished rank in his class, both as a scholar and a gentleman. His character as an Instructor in distinguished Academies in New York and Georgia has been well known to me, and his high literary attainments, combined with strict attention, untiring perseverance, and a peculiarly happy mode of communicating knowledge, have placed his schools among the first in our country. As an instructor, Mr. Bailey is believed to have few, if any, superiors. With Mr. Bailey's scientific and literary attainments, I have been intimate for many years; they are believed to be of the highest order and have secured to him a deservedly high rank among the literary men of our State and country. His acquaintance with ancient and some modern Language, Mathematics, mental and moral Philosophy, together with Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, is known to be critical and extensive, and well qualify him for distinguished instruction in any of those branches."

Board:

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, $8 per month if paid in advance or $10 at the close of the year, unless by special contract. Twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

Tuition:

Reading and spelling, per session of five months, $7.50.

Parley's Geography, Parley's History.

Colburn's Arithmetic and Penmanship with the above, $10.00.

Geography, with the use of globes; English, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition and Declamation, with the above, $15.00.

Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra, Natural and moral Philosophy.

Rhetoric, Surveying, Etc. $20.00

A. S. BAILEY,

Principal and Proprietor

Ellwood Farm, January, 1845.

Mississippi Democrat
January 29, 1845.

Female College at Middleton: We have been requested to give Notice that a meeting will be held at Middleton, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, for the purpose of devising measures for the establishment of a Female College at that place. We take much pleasure in complying with the request, and we hope the movement may be crowned with success.

Middleton is certainly the most eligible situation in the State for such an institution - a retired and beautiful village, unrivaled for health - containing and surrounded by, a population unsurpassed for morality and intelligence. It is proposed, we learn, that the college be free from all religious sectarianism, and it is designed to place it on a footing with the best institutions of the kind in the Union. Our people are beginning to calculate the thousands annually spent in other States for the education of their sons and daughters and are becoming convinced that there is no good reason why this money should not be spent at home. Let the fashionable, but silly and absurb, notion that the sons and daughters of Mississippians cannot complete their education but by going to another State be finally done away with, and we will soon have an abundance of the most talented teachers and institutions to which our people may point with pride and exultation.

Middleton has long been noted as a seat of learning and refinement, and from the high standing and character of those engaged, we predict the success of this new enterprise. We shall recur to the subject again; in the meantime, we urge upon all who feel an interest and whose convenience will permit to attend the meeting at Middleton on Saturday week. The ladies particularly should evince a disposition to assist the

project by urging the worst half of creation to early and efficient action in the establishment of an institution designed exclusively for their sex. If the disposition be not lacking, and we believe it is not, there is no reason why a Female College, of the highest order of excellence, may not be established at Middleton.

Mississippi Democrat
February 12, 1845.

FEMALE COLLEGE

Suggestion by Mississippi Democrat: There is now, or once was, or is hereafter to be, a large sum of money in our State Treasury, set apart for the founding and endowing of a Seminary or University exclusively for the education of the male sex. Now, a tithe of this sum, say $25,000, appropriated to purposes of female education, with the private contributions which may be certainly calculated upon, would place an institution for Female Education upon a permanent and prosperous basis. We had rather see this "Seminary fund" applied to the establishment of a good system of Common Schools. But if to be applied (as it probably will be) to college purposes, we urge that it would be in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age in which we live that a portion should be set apart for Female Education. We suggest that the effort be made to obtain a portion of this fund for the endowment of the Female College at Middleton.

Mississippi Democrat
March 5, 1845.

FEMALE COLLEGE AT MIDDLETON

Public Meeting.

The citizens of Middleton, and its vicinity, according to adjournment, met in the Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock P. M., this day. The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the Chairman called on the committee of investigation for their report, which the chairman of

the committee proceeded to read as follows:

To the Chairman and members of the meeting: Your committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into and report upon the practicability and best possible plan of establishing a Female College at the town of Middleton, having had the same under the most mature consideration, while at the same time they were deeply impressed with the appreciation of the importance of the duty confided to them, begs leave respectfully to REPORT: - - - An advantage of having a school at home.

The slightest acquaintance with the geographical position of our own State would naturally lead to the conclusion that nature herself, with her own hand, had designated this as the spot where a Female College may flourish because the blush of health upon the cheek of each of its members would plead its claims with irresistible eloquence.

As a part, and a very material part, too, of their duty, your committee has endeavored to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, the probable amount of expenditures necessary to accomplish the object contemplated, and they find the same to be as follows, to wit:

For College Edifice and appendages, for from 200 to 250 students, - - - - - - - - - - - - $3,100

For Library and Completion of apparatus - - 1,200

For Steward's Hall, with dormitories for the accommodation of from 50 to 60 students, - - - - - - $4,000

Total. $8,300.

To meet this amount and such contingencies as may arise during the first two or three years after the college shall have been in operation, your committee recommended that a fund of Fifteen Thousand Dollars be raised by subscription and that the same be payable in three equal annual instalments.

The Faculty with which your committee would recommend the College operations to commence, will be as follows, with the probable salaries annexed, to wit:

One President and Professor of Intellectual and moral Sciences, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$1,500
One Professor of Natural Sciences, - - -	1,100
One Professor of Modern Languages, - - -	400
One Principal of Preparatory Department, -	800
One assistant teacher - - - - - - - - - -	400
Total	$4,200

To which will be added one Professor in music, with such assistant teachers as he may require to conduct his department; there will also be one Principal and assistants, if necessary, in the Ornamental Department. But in the opinion of your Committee, these will receive a satisfactory remuneration in the fees of tuition in the respective departments.

Your committee would further report that the present Female Academy in Middleton will merge in the College as soon as it shall open and furnish about 60 pupils, which, in its present prosperous condition, it numbers; so that your committee does not believe they are extravagant in their estimate in supposing that the first College session will number at least 100 students and that the second will open with hot less than 150 students, the fees of tuition of which number, together with the rent of the Steward's Hall, will be fully adequate to pay the salaries of the aforesaid Faculty.

Lastly, the committee recommends that the College be entirely protected against any sectarian influence or preponderance, and to effect this, that an equal - and only an equal - representation from each of the religious denominations in the community be admitted into the Board of Trusteeship, which board, your committee suggests, should consist of twenty-five members, not exceeding three of whom shall belong to any one religious denomination; and the remaining number to be elected from the respectable citizens of the county.

Committee recur once more to the proposed plan of

raising by subscription the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; without that amount, or something like it, your project must fail.

B. Holt, Ch'mn

On motion of General C. F. Hemingway, the report was adopted.

G. W. H. Marr, Esq., addressed the committee.

General C. F. Hemingway, Major John E. Palmer, and Judge Collins, a committee to obtain subscriptions and to suggest names of a number of persons suitable to form a Board of Trustees.

W. W. WHITEHEAD, Ch'mn

James Glover, Sec'ry
Middleton, Feb. 22, 1845

Mississippi Democrat

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TO TEACHERS

The services of an additional Teacher in the Middleton Female Academy will be required from and after the first of August next - To one, either Male or Female, of adequate qualifications, a very liberal compensation will be given and a permanent situation afforded.

For further particulars, apply to

ALLEN GARY
Pres't Board of Trustees.

Middleton, April 17, 1845.

Mississippi Democrat
April 23, 1845.

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(COMMUNICATION)

On reading over contents of your last issue I was

surprised and disappointed that no one had written you on the subject of education, female education in particular, as the annual examination of the pupils of our Female Institution took place on the previous week. I knew everyone present must have been delighted and highly gratified at the proficiency of the pupils and the precise order and appropriate dignity of the teachers. I am, therefore, fully aware of the fact that I only echo the sentiments and feelings of the audience when I say that the young ladies, one and all, acquitted themselves with much honor and credit and that the teachers showed themselves worthy of the most favorable patronage of an intelligent people.

The examination commenced on Monday and closed on Thursday evening. There were classes in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Natural and Intellectual Phylosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Chemistry, and Astronomy. Examination of pupils of Mr. Wear in music Department was interspersed at proper times, thus affording relief and agreeable variety. There were on exhibition, many specimens of beautiful drawing and painting.

Ten years ago this section was a wild forest, uncultivated wilderness; now we have extensive plantations, schools, colleges, and well-managed homes. Epsilon.

Mississippi Democrat
July 2, 1845.

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July 23, 1845

Middleton Female Academy

Mr. Editor:

The present Faculty of teachers of the Middleton Female Academy engaged upon their duties about 2 years ago. To the Public then, we avail ourselves of this method to express our grateful acknowledgements, and to announce that the next session of the Institution under our charge will commence on the first Monday of August, next.

Middleton, July 18, 1845.

B. HOLT, Pres't of Faculty
Mississippi Democrat.

MIDDLETON FEMALE ACADEMY

Middleton Female Academy: At the solicitation of their friends, the present Faculty of the Institution will continue their charge thereof during the present year. The services of an additional teacher of superior qualifications has been engaged. Likewise, in addition to the former chemical and philosophical apparatus belonging to the Seminary, a very superior astronomical apparatus has been secured. The Principal, who, during the present vacation, will visit Natchez, Vicksburg, and Jackson, proposes to secure a well-qualified French teacher. The Public may feel assured that this institution shall rank inferior to none in the South. The Institution will open the first Monday in September. B. Holt, Principal.

Mississippi Democrat
February 4, 1846.

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BLACK HAWK MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY

This institution is open and under the management of D. A. Bland and Miss A. Nixon. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. All branches of a thorough English and Classical Course are carefully taught. Due attention will be paid to these studies which are most calculated to adorn and render useful those who are in possession of them. Strict notice will be taken of the deportment of students, and every effort will be made to improve their manners as well as their intellect.

Rates of Tuition

I. Elementary Studies, session of five months, $7.50

2. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Geography, $10.00

3. Grammar, Geography, Advanced Arithmetic, History, Watts On the Mind, $12.50

4. Mathematics, Pure and Mixed Philosophy, Political Economy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy,

Bookkeeping, Latin, French, Greek, $17.50

Music on piano, one session, $25.00

Use of Piano 5.00

The two schools are situated in different parts of the village; buildings comfortable, and all things favorable to promote study. Our village is remarkable for quiet, and morality holds an influence over the country; Free from those evils which generally infest small towns. No danger that the youth will be led into dissipation. Board in any family from $7 to $8 the month. Lights, washing and fuel found.

H. S. Farmer,
A. A. Bland, Managers.
Miss A. Nixon,

Black Hawk, Carroll County, Mississippi.

Extra expense one dollar per year for firewood at the school.

May 13, 1846

Mississippi Democrat.

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AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

We copy the late act for the establishment of common schools to which we call attention to the supplemental acts to exempt the towns of Canton, Jackson, and Lexington from the operations of the law. The Legislature, it seems to us, has done all that could be done, unless, indeed, they had asked of Congress, as we think they ought to have done, permission to apply the Seminary Fund to common school purposes. The remainder is with the people. It rests with the inhabitants of each county and township to see whether the law shall be carried out in its intent and spirit, whether those to whom the destinies of the state are hereafter to be confided shall be fitted for the high trust. It has been well said that the principle that society is bound to provide for its members, education as well as protection, is the most important of modern

philosophy. It is essential to free government, the only sure foundation for Republican institutions. True liberty is the child of knowledge. She sickens and dies in the arms of ignorance.

To carry out the intent of the Legislature, something more than a silent acquiescence or words of assent is necessary. So much has been said and written on the importance of educating the people, giving all an equal start in the race of life, that the public mind has been habituated by repetition now and must be active, above all, an awakened interest, a laudable rivalry. The means required must be contributed with cheerful alacrity. Men of enlarged and liberal minds should be selected as school commissioners, and the station will soon be looked upon as one of high honor, affording the opportunity of rendering the most useful, if not the most unostentatious service to the state. In the honorable rivalry we hope to see engendered, what county will take the lead and bear off the palm for the best organized system of public education?

Section I: Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Boards of County Police in their respective counties shall appoint a Board of School Commissioners to consist of five members, one of whom shall reside in each Police District, hold office one year. All vacancies on Board of School Commissioners shall be filled by Board of Police.

Section 2: Be it further enacted, That said Board of School Commissioners shall meet at the courthouse of their respective counties first Monday in June, next, and quarterly thereafter, and organize by electing from their own number a President and Secretary; and at any regular meeting adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary - - not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the State of Mississippi.

Section 3: Be it further enacted, That said Board of School Commissioners shall designate what schools shall be deemed common schools, and shall have the general superintendence of same.

Section 4: Be it further enacted, That said Board of School Commissioners shall license such teachers as they may think qualified to teach the various branches of an

English Education in said common schools.

Section 5: Be it further enacted, That any teacher who may have received a license from the Board of School Commissioners of the County shall be entitled to receive from the school fund of said county, such sum of money as shall have been agreed upon between himself and the said Board of Commissioners, and the Board of Police of said county, are hereby authorized to order payment of same upon presentation of the Board of Police of said county of a certificate from the Board of Commissioners that such teacher has been duly licensed and has taught a common school, stating by dates for what time and for what amount.

Section 6: Be it further enacted, That the Board of Police are authorized and empowered to levy a special tax not exceeding the state tax for common school purposes - - Provided the consent of a majority of the resident heads of families in each township shall be filed in writing and recorded on the minutes of said Board before such tax shall be levied on the inhabitants of any such township.

Section 7: Be it further enacted, That all escheats and fines and forfeitures and amercements hereafter decreed, ordered or adjudged, and all monies from licenses of hawkers and peddlers, keepers of billiard-tables, retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors, and brokers, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the county in which the same may be collected and, together with the special tax authorized by this Act, shall constitute the school fund of the respective counties and be paid out under the direction of the respective Boards of School Commissioners, Provided, - That the cities of Natchez, Vicksburg and Yazoo City are exempted from the operation of this section so far as it relates to fines, forfeitures, and amercements for selling vinous and spirituous liquors, and licenses for retailing same.

Section 8: Be it further enacted, That the county treasurer of the several counties be, and are hereby made ex-officio treasurer of the school fund of their respective counties and shall give bond to the president of the Board of Police of said counties, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by said Board, conditioned, that such treasurers shall safely keep all monies, bonds, notes,

books, and papers that may come into their hands by virtue of their office and that they will, in all things pertaining to said office, discharge their duty faithfully according to law.

Section 9: Be it further enacted, That all monies and all bonds, promissory notes, and other obligations arising from the leasing of the sixteenth sections reserved for the use of schools or from loans of money arising from said leasing of said sixteenth section lands and all other papers connected with the sixteenth sections in the several counties in this state shall be delivered to the Board of School Commissioners of respective counties upon their requisition by trustees of school land in said counties or other persons having same in possession, and shall be delivered to the treasurer of the school fund by said Board of School Commissioners.

Section 10: Be it further enacted, That the several Boards of School Commissioners in those counties where sixteenth section lands have been reserved from sale shall see that said sixteenths are leased as directed by law and that all monies due from the lease of said sixteenth section land are collected or secured.

Section 11: Be it further enacted, That hereafter all bonds, promissory notes, and other obligations given for school lands or funds or for the payment of monies due by renewal or loan from the leasing of any sixteenth section shall be made payable to the treasurer of the proper county and his successors in office, and all suits or actions for or on account of the school fund or connected with sixteenth section land reserved for the use of schools shall be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the county treasurer of the proper county; and in case of his death, removal or resignation, such suits or actions shall be revived in the name of his successor in office; and all bonds, bills, notes, promissory notes, or other evidences of debt, heretofore or hereafter executed, where the consideration has arisen from school funds or leasing of any sixteenth section shall be evidence in such suits or actions; and no exceptions in the form of bonds, bills, promissory notes, or other evidence of debt shall be taken or sustained, whether same be payable to such Township or not.

Section 12: Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid

shall open a separate account with each township in their respective counties and credit each township with the principal and interest arising from the leasing of the sixteenth section in said township, which principal shall remain a permanent fund, to be placed at interest; and the interest shall be appropriated by the Board of School Commissioners to the education in said common schools of children in the township in which the sixteenth section may lie from which principal and interest has arisen, provided that any township may be exempted by a majority of heads of families filing protests with the clerk of Board of Police on or before the first of March, each and every year, which protests, being so filed, shall entitle the Board of Trustees to control funds from sixteenth section in said township as is already provided by the laws heretofore existing in relation to sixteenth section.

Section 13: Be it further enacted, That said Township shall loan all monies belonging to said school fund not appropriated by the School Commission for such time and for such security as said Commission may direct and approve.

Section 14: Be it further enacted, That said school commissioners and said township, directly or indirectly, be the borrowers of any monies belonging to school fund and shall receive compensation for their services as the Board of Police may order and allow out of school fund.

Section 15: Be it further enacted, That the Board of School Commissioners shall report semiannually, June and December, to Secretary of State, the situation of schools and school funds, number of scholars attending, number of teachers, amount paid teachers out of sixteenth section fund, the School fund, and by private individuals in their respective counties.

Section 16: Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall be ex officio General School Commissioner of this state and shall file in his office, all returns of school commissioners, and register same in well-bound books, to be procured and kept for that purpose, and semiannually, in July and January, cause to be published, in abstract form, said register, showing number of schools, scholars attending, number of teachers, amount paid to teachers out of 16th section fund and by private individuals, and furnish each Board of School Commissioners, a copy of said abstract; and to enable him to receive correct information, he shall cause each Board of

Commissioners to be furnished with suitable blanks to be filled and returned to him; and the duties required of the Secretary of State, under provision of this section of this act, shall be performed under the superintendence and direction of the Governor.

Section 17: Be it further enacted, That the Auditor of Public Accounts, on certificate of the Governor, is required to audit and allow accounts for books, stationery and blanks ordered by Secretary of State under provisions of this Act, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, or at that rate, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, provided, that the Township in which the town of Columbus in Lowndes County is situated be, and is, hereby, excepted out of provisions of above-recited Act.

Section 18: Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be of force from and after its passage, and that all acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Mississippi Democrat
May 20, 1846.

Common Schools: Want to lay before the next Legislature all the information that will be necessary to them in framing of a law for the organization of a permanent system of schools in our flourishing commonwealth. (Mississippian)

Mississippi Democrat
August 5, 1846.

Common Schools: Little or nothing has been effected by the new Common School Law. Our people exhibit an indifference in this important matter as disreputable as it is mortifying. The law should be altered so as to contain provisions securing its efficient enforcement.

Mississippi Democrat
September 9, 1846.

THE PRACTICAL SCHOOL

On a Time and Money-saving plan, The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Carrollton and adjoining counties that he will open, on Mon. Jan. 4, 1847, near the residence of Rev. J. R. LOWRIE, 3½ miles N. W. of Carrollton, a Select School to be conducted on a new and successful system of classification and instruction.

Having combined the best systems taught in Northern schools and colleges with a late improvement recently introduced into the most celebrated schools of Scotland, France, Germany and Prussia, I am enabled to offer superior advantages to all who desire to procure an education by an economical, speedy and interesting mode of instruction.

The School during the coming session will consist of two classes, Senior and Junior. The classes will complete each study taken up before commencing another, and will each receive from three to four hours instruction per day. Those who are attentive and studious can acquire, during the session, a thorough and practical knowledge of the studies allotted to their respective classes, if not, no charge will be made for tuition. During the first month, the Senior class will be instructed exclusively in English Grammar; 2nd month, Arithmetic; 3d and 4th months, Algebra and Natural Philosophy; 5th month, Review, with occasional exercises in Geography, Composition, Debate, Stenography, Drawing, Coloring, Sketching.

Junior Class-1st month, English Grammar; 2nd and 3rd months, Grammar and Arithmetic; 4th month, Geography; 5th month, Writing and Review. Terms per session of 5 3/4 months, 115 days:

Senior Class - - - - - - - - - $23

Junior " - - - - - - - - - $18

Drawing, Sketching, Coloring and Stenography, $5 extra. Natural Philosophy, to members of the Junior Class, $2 extra.

My last classes in Haywood County, Tennessee, completed the above studies in 105 days. "What has been done once, can be done again."

The school, for the benefit of the boarders, will be taught on every alternate Saturday; board can be obtained in the immediate vicinity at reasonable rates.

Textbooks furnished at prime cost.

For further particulars concerning the School, inquire of the undersigned at the 16th Section Academy, 12 miles south of Grenada, or of Rev. J. R. Lowrie.

J. G. Morey, Instructor

P. S: During another session, the Senior Class can complete Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Surveying and Geometry and be prepared for the Jr. Class in College in 2½ or 3 years from the commencement of the coming session or no charge for tuition.

Mississippi Democrat
November 25, 1846.

- - - - - - - - - - -

EDUCATION

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Carrollton and vicinity that he will reopen his school at the Academy on Mon. next, 7th Dec. The building and furniture are being repaired and fitted up with a view to the comfort and convenience of pupils; and he hopes, by strict attention, to give satisfaction and merit patronage.

Terms-Two dollars per month, and reasonable charge for fuel, stationery, etc, when furnished.

Board can be had with the teacher on moderate terms ($5 per month).

No pupil taken for a term less than 3 months; no allowance for non-attendance, except in case of sickness.

R. R. HEWARD

Reference-Hon. J. S. Johnson, Dr. W. M. Stansbury, Dec. 2, 1846.
O. L. Kimbrough, Esq.

Mississippi Democrat
December 9, 1846.

- - - - - - - - - - -

December 16, 1846

We call attention to the circular of the Black Hawk Male and Female Seminary. We are glad to learn that the school is in a florishing condition, and that it is confidently expected that the number of pupils will be doubled the ensuing term.

Mississippi Democrat

- - - - - - - -

Judge Shattuck, former townsman, president of Centenary College, Jackson, East Feliciana, La.

Mississippi Democrat
January 27, 1847.

- - - - - - - -

Black Hawk- We take pleasure in observing the rapid improvement of our neighboring village, owing mainly to the excellent Schools there, which are in a florishing condition.

Mississippi Democrat
August 11, 1847

- - - - - - - -

Miss Frost Roane, of Oxford, instructed music class in the Carrollton High School, 1900-01.

Conseruative
June 12, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

Honor Roll

Carrollton University School For Month Ending June 6.

The following pupils have made an average in daily recitation of 98 and upward, and in examinations of 95 and upward:

First grade-Both daily recitation and examination,

Lester Jackson.

Second grade-Daily recitation, Marie Barnes. (her teacher wishes her to have honorable mention for the work of the month)

Third grade-Daily recitation, Ernest Duke, Ella Jumper. Examination, James Sullivan, Lucile Walker.

Fourth grade-Recitation, Marshus Sullivan, Nella Taylor, Gertrude Peavy, Mary Russell, Annie Chambley, Winnie Norwood, Judson Duke, Willie Pillow Barnes, Clem Spencer.

Fifth and sixth grade-Recitation, Ben Stevens, Henry Peavy, Will Hafner, Meade Hafner, Beulah McKay, Eva McEachern, Marguerite Barnes, Jimmie McCain, Addie Gray, Armstrong Hart, Mabel Gillespie, Henry Girner, Laurie Mecklin, Will Taylor, Bessie Norwood. Examinations, Will Hafner, Ben Stevens, Beulah McKay, Jimmie McCain, Henry Girner.

Seventh Grade-Recitation, Mabel Weatherly, Donnah Gray, Rebeca Peavy, Alberta Kirby, Mary Monday. Examinations, Mabel Weatherly, Donnah Gray, Susie McKay, Rebecca Peavy, Minnye Peavy, Alberta Kirby, Jennie Taylor, Mary Monday.

Eighth grade-Recitation, Alvah Marshall. Examinations, Garland Leer, Theresa Merrill, Alva Marshall, Sims Hamilton, Fannie Norwood.

The elocution contest, the giving of medals, and the awarding of certificates took place at the courthouse, June 22.

R. W. Mecklin.

Conservative
June 12, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

July 5, 1902

Campaign for longer school terms begun and a fight for higher grade teachers. There should not be any more

stepping backward. Onward ever onward should be the motto of our schools. Let country children have a chance.

Conservative

- - - - - - - -

W. F. Hamilton writes articles on Higher Education or Better Facilities for the country Schools.

Conservative
July 5, 1902.

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July 26, 1902

County School Board

Beat 1-W. S. Turner
" 2-W. E. Duke
" 3-T. F. C. Hinson
" 4-L. S. Hemphill
" 5-D. D. Fullilove

Conservative.

- - - - - - - -

Sweet Water School, under the management of Professor McGregor, Miss Carrie McEachern associate teacher, is in a flourishing condition and will soon be recognized as one of our leading country schools.

Conservative
July 26, 1902.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Carrollton University

School-Session 1902-03 opens on the 8th Day of September, 1902. Consists of three stories, with six recitation rooms, besides the Chapel, and accommodations for thirty-five boarders at ten dollars per month.

The faculty consists of five teachers besides the president.

Character of the school such that it is affiliated with the University of Mississippi.

Rev. R. W. Mecklin, Pres.

Conservative
July 26, 1902.

- - - - - - - - -

Nelson G. Webb once teacher in Female College.

Conservative
July 26, 1902.

- - - - - - - - -

County School Board-W. F. Hamilton Reelected School Examiner - He has served several years- He has always taken a great interest in all matters pertaining to the County schools - He has taught and knows the needs of our schools.

Conservative
July 26, 1902.

- - - - - - - - - -

County Institute

One will be held in Carrollton in September for the teachers of the county. Very few have taken an interest in these annual meetings - this year there are urgent reasons why every teacher should attend.

Conservative
July 26, 1902.

- - - - - - - - - -

It is understood now that our public schools will have an aditional month next term.

Conservative
August 9, 1902.

Supt. Neal issues an address to Teachers--

To the Teachers of Carroll County - -
Dear Friends: The County Teachers Institute will be held at Carrollton August 25, to last two weeks- Prof. B. F. Hughes of Wesson as conductor and Miss Carrie Sue Foose of Tchula Instructor in Primary work for one week. These Assignments are all we could ask and instruction by Miss Foose will be helpful to young teachers and to those teaching beginners.

This promises to be the best Institute ever held in the County-- The attendance of every teacher is earnestly required. There is great educational progress in the State and it is for you, teachers of these noble girls and boys, to say what place Carroll County shall take in this progressive movement. You cannot and will not allow her schools to be found other than in front rank- To place and keep them there requires that you be continually growing better in and for your position in your noble profession.

There is a growing demand in the best schools for only the best teachers and soon all Schools will awake to the importance of having only such teachers, and the unprogressive ones will have to seek other employment- but rest assured, people will readily recognize and reward your interest in your great work.

In accordance with law, and by request of State Superintendent of Education Whitfield I will next session pay a better salary to those teachers who attend and show interest by active participation in the work of The Institute for one week - Much could be gained by a two weeks attendance, so let us meet on opening morning, and by united effort, cooperation, diligent study, and regular attendance, make the Institute a grand success and thus gain better preparation and enthusiasm by united effort and a mingling of ideas.

Most Respectfully,

C. A. Neal Supt. of Education

Conservative
August 9, 1902.

Examination for Grades
In Carrollton University Grade School

As announced heretofore the examinations will be held the first week in September. We wish to say to parents and pupils applying for examinations that owing to the fact that the faculty are endeavoring to round up the grades, the examinations will be liberal so that pupils having anything like a fit preparation for the grades will be indulged as far as possible, so as not to frighten anyone from taking the exams.

Pupils of the School will be especially indulged. We wish to say also that the pupils may be prepared to enter as irregulars, taking only such branches as they choose, but no pupil will receive a certificate at close of School. We make these announcements because we do not wish any pupil to think or fear that he cannot enter except regularly, we solicit patronage of the Public insuring to give satisfaction so far as possible.

Very Respectfully,

R. W. Mecklin

Conservative
Aug. 9, 1902.

Vaiden: petition addressed to the Board of Mayor and Alderman is being circulated by those interested in the improvements of the Vaiden Male and Female Institute.

Conservative
Aug. 19, 1905.

Teachers Institute

The Institutes for teachers of Carroll County were opened Monday, for white teachers at the school building, and for the colored teachers at the courthouse.

Attendance at both was good, there were thirty-seven white teachers at the college owing to scarcity of plans

for work. As issued by the State Board of Education very few teachers have prepared the work for the week. Some good papers were read, on subjects assigned by Supt. One of which by Prof. Hamilton is published - Others promised for Publication - Conductors are teachers of experience and high standing and association with our teachers will be beneficial..

Supt. Neal has arranged for a mass meeting of trustees and patrons Friday September 5, where he hopes to meet them, and confer on the work.

Conservative
Aug. 30, 1902.

Miss Louise Austin, Grenada, to take charge of art and elocution dept. in school at Carrollton

Conservative
Sept. 13, 1902.

Sept. 13, 1902

Carrollton graded University opened with over 150 pupils.

Conservative

The suggestion of the State Supt. of Ed --- that rural school should be incorporated, that their terms may be extended is not new in Carroll Co. as Prof. W. F. Hamilton of Carrollton has urged that point many times during the year.

Conservative
Sept. 27, 1902.

Carrie McEachern teacher at Sylvan Hall

Conservative
Oct. 4, 1902.

Great demand of progressive teachers of the Co. has been met by Board of Supervisors making a contract for the purchase of reading charts for the school. In a short time they can be had by calling on Supt. Neal.

Conservative
Oct. 11, 1902.

Program

The following program will be rendered at the College Chapel, on Friday, Oct. 17, at 7:45 o'clock, P. M. Benefit Chapel organ, adm, adults 35¢, children 25¢.

First Part.

Trio - - The Caliph of Bagdad
Misses Hamilton, Tillman, and Weatherly.

Reading - - The Ruggle's Dinner Party. Wiggin
Miss Louise Austin

Motion Song - - -Roses of June - - - - - Allen
Primary Class.

Speech- - A Word to Parting Volunteers.
Charles R. Garraway.

Dialogue - - Young Dr. Young - - - Goodfellow.

Piano Solo - - Invitation to the Dance - - Weber
Miss Bettie Martin.

Reading- - - Honey Love - - - - - - - - - Hauff
Corinne Walker.

Vocal Solo- - Daddy - - - - - - - - - - - Behrand
Armstrong Hart

Reading - - - Tomorrow at Ten - - - -Anonymous
Miss Louise Austin

Second Part

Trio- - - Charge of the Hussars.
Misses Girner, Jimmie McCain, and Addie Tillman.

Reading- - Aux Italiens - - - - - - Meredith
Eva McEachern

Vocal Solo - - This Letter is for my Papa- - - -
Lucille Walker.

Dialogue- - -Blind Tiger - - - - - R. W. Mecklin

Pantomime- - - Last Rose of Summer- - - - - -
Miss Austin, accompanied by Misses Martin and Hart.

Reading- - - The Way to Speak a Piece- - - Werner
Lucille Walker.

Piano Solo - - - Overture - - - - - - - - - Suppe
Miss Bettie Martin

Conservative
Oct. 11, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

School Notes.

Enrollment of Carrollton University School, 180. Miss Katie Lou McCain- - 4th asst. - - has taken charge with ability and energy- - Miss Louise Austin, in charge of the Depts. of Art, Elocution and Physical Culture, is doing most efficient work--

Miss Bettie Martin, music teacher- - doing unrivalled, incomparable work- -

Miss Hanson- - one can see that it is an adept hand which controls the 7th grade.

Miss Jennie Nelson, with her wonted zeal and skill, unequalled and untiring, still holds the A division under her gentle and absolute sway.

Conservative
Oct. 18, 1902.

- - - - - - -

Miss Lottie Prewett, young lady who presides over the Holman school near Hemingway.

Conservative
Nov. 8, 1902.

Prof. McNeill and Miss Nita Hill of Jefferson High School attended Teachers meeting- - She is also secretary of Teachers Association.

Conservative
November 8, 1902.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

School Notes

Pupils who have made in ex. the average grade of 95 and upward and in recitation during the mo. the average grade of 98. Their names are as follows:

1st Grade Exam. - - C. McDougal, Jonnie Watson, K. Boddie, Allene Calhoun, Pearl Green, Guy Tribble, Taliaferro Taylor, Chas. Wing, Ida Belle Fox.

Rec. - - Jonnie Watson, Taliaferro Taylor, F. Buchanan.

3rd Grade. Exam - - Albert Wing. Rec. Melville Johnson, Fannie C. Bingham.

4th Grade. Exam- - Sam Bryan, Rob Wing.

5th Grade. Exam.- - - Malcolm Saunders, Gertrude Peavy, Marshus Sullivan, Lela Gillespie, Wanda Liddell, Winnie Norwood, Martha Keirn, Lena Leel.

6th grade. Exam. and recitation - - Will Hafner.

7th grade - - Exam - - Jimmie McCain, - - Rec. - - Jimmie McCain, Annie May Hemphill, Addie Tillman, Claudie Lott, Marguerite Barnes, Lamar Marshall, Harry Smith, Charles Turner.

8th Grade - - Exam - - Annie Price, Allie Glenn, Annie Tillman, Rebecca Peavy.

9th Grade - - Exam. Alvah McKay, Fannie Norwood, Sims Hamilton, May Harvey. Recitation- - Alvah Marshall, Rebecca Peavy, Fannie Norwood.

Conservative
Nov. 8, 1902.

Miss Lois Harvey - teacher at McAnerney.

Conservative
Jan. 31, 1903.

- - - - - - - - -

April 25, 1903

Closing Exercises of The Carrollton Univ. School - May 1-graduating Class will consist of 1 young man and 2 young ladies.

- - - - - - - - -

PROGRAMME

"Mississippi Ode"
Trio-march- Rebecca and Alice Graham and Sadie Robinson
Recitation- Eva McEachern
Solo- "Musette de nina"
Miss Sims Hamilton
Recitation- "Daddy Jake's version of how negroes became black" - Corinne Walker
Duette- Misses A. Tillman and M. Gillespie
Salutatory- Miss May Harvey
Trio - "Beauties from Verdi"- Marguerite Barnes, Jimmie McCain, and Wanda Liddell.
Class History- Mr. Chas. Carraway
Song- "We'll Have To Mortgage the Farm".
Valedictory- Miss Alva Marshall
Duet- "Le Carillon"- Lucille and Corinne Walker
Awarding of Certificates
Duet- "Rhapsodie Hongraise No. 2."
Susie McKay and Addie Gray.
Giving of Diplomas
Awarding of Medals

Conservative

- - - - - - - - -

May 30, 1903

Prof. T. Eubanks Marshall
Principal of Carrollton Univ. School, session 1903-04

Conservative

Mrs. W. H. Kealhofer- - teacher at new Hope School.

Conservative
Jan. 3, 1905.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Holman school, near Hemingway- - teacher, Miss Patton.

Conservative
Jan. 2, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Miss Patton- - school at Hemingway- - 38 average for 3rd mo.- - 4th mo.- - 27- -
For the 3rd mo. Henry Holman led with an average of 95. 5-3
For the 4th mo.- - Sallie Holman and Mildred Wall had an average each of 96 4-5 and Ethel Jenkins 96 3-5.

Others on the honor roll for both months are: Lena Dees, Helen Smith, Jud Holman, Annis Holman, Joe McCarty, Millard Jumper, Ella Hunter Jumper, Ralph Ruscoe, Willie Wells, Myrtis Wall, Harry Fields, Randolph Smith, Lewis Smith, Willie McCarty, Lena Jenkins.

Club work especially interesting- - Have finished "The Coming of Arthur," and are now studying Gareth and Lynette.

Conservative
Feb. 13, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - - -

March 5, 1904

Common school fund distributed for Jan. - - Carroll Co. gets $11, 754. 91 and Carr. school dist. $454. 20.

Conservative

- - - - - - - - - - -

Miss Minnie Minyard- - back at school (teacher)

Rosebud.

Conservative
April 16, 1904.

Coila High School- - - Mrs. B. J. Marshall is principal.

Conservative
April 16, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Miss Daisy McLean- - teacher at Goss School, Valley Hill.

Conservative
May 14, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Hemingway School

Pupils making average of 95 per cent during the last 3 months were: Lena Dees, Armis Holman, Elizabeth Holman, Sallie Holman, Eleanor Jenkins, Ethel Jenkins, Mamie Jenkins, Emma Jenkins, Willie McCarty, Joe McCarty, Helen Smith, Ella H. Jumper, Mildred Wall, Myrtis Wall, Charles Harris, Willie Wells, Willie Fields, Zona Johnson, Harvey Feilds, Bunnie Harlan, Tot Ruscoe, May Belle Perry- -

Jud Holman's average was 96.71; Mildred Jumper, 96.27; Henry Holman, 95.77; Willie McCarty, 95.77; Helen Smith, 95.75; Mildred Wall, 96.02; Sallie Holman, 96.04; Ethel Jenkins, 95.01- -

Conservative
June 11, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Wanted - Contractor to build public school at Hemingway- - Apply to Mrs. S. M. McCarty, Hemingway, Miss.

Conservative
July 16, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Teachers Institute

August 20, 1904

Met Aug. 15- Conducted by Prof. O. A. Shaw, Carr.

boy & principal of Winona Graded School, was assisted by Miss Kate Mayhew- Below is a list of teachers who attended:

Mesdames Maggie Marshall and Lilly Roberts; Misses Emma Redditt, Ida Duke, Josie Miskelly, Sims Hamilton, Alberta Grantham, Garnet Ray, Nellie May Wells, India Stein, Lena Wallace, Mary Monday, Beulah Davis, Alma Ferguson, Inez Turner, Roberta Thompson, Flora Nelson, Dona Pentecost, Donie Eubank, Mary Haynes, Fannie McEachern, Florence Hairston, Mary McEachern, Claud Lott, Lois Harvey, Sallie Liddell, Emma Nelms; Messrs W. P. Brown, T. J. Booth, N. R. Allen and S. P. Snow.

Conservative.

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August 27, 1904

Prof. Charles Anderson selected by Board of Trustees to preside over Carrollton High School, graduate of University of Nashville, man of polished bearing and even temper, and is an active Christian.

He is a firm, though not harsh, disciplinarian, & his height of 6 feet, avoirdupois of 198 pounds enable him to enforce proper regulations should force become necessary - Session to begin Sept 21/04

Conservative.

- - - - - - - - - -

The Colored School

Trustees pleased with work of J. G. Boykin during past 2 years- - employed him for next term.

Conservative
August 27, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - -

Carrollton Graded School

To the Patrons of Carrollton School:

Last Yr. 183 pupils were enrolled, of which No. only 87

satisfactorily completed the work of the session- Have your child at school the opening day & keep him there every day of the session.

Board of Trustees

Conservative
Sept. 10, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

School will open and exercises will be held in the College Chapel- Hon. D. A. McEachern will deliver the address.

Conservative
Sept. 17, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

September 24, 1904

School opened at Carrollton with 105 pupils enrolled.

Conservative.

- - - - - - - - -

Work of Mrs. W. H. McCarty will be lasting.

She has secured the abolition of three cabins in which there was an attempt to teach school, & united the patrons in an effort to build a substantial house in which to teach their children.

Conservative
Oct. 15, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

Honor Roll

The following pupils of Carrollton High School made a grade of from 95 to 100 in class recitation for the first mo. of present term:

1st Grade - Lula Erskine 99, Helen Johnson 99,

William Morgan 99, Ellie Long 98, Elma Collins 98, Eddie Sudduth 98, Fitz Robert Morgan 98, Mary Money 97, Claude Collins 97, Oakley Bingham 97, Gilbert Neill 96.

2nd Grade - Robert Bingham 98, Harry Hafner 98, Mildred Wing 97, Tom Bingham 95.

3rd Grade - William Neill 97, John H. McBride 95, Cuthbert McDougal 95, Vivian Johnson 96, Allene Calhoun 95, Pearl Green 95.

4th Grade - Winfield Tribble 95.

5th Grade - Annie Bess Bryan 96, Joe McCain 95, James Mulvihill 95, Walker Fisackerly 95, Kelly McMillan 95, Tillman Price 95, Edna Shelton 96.

7th Grade - Gertrude Peavy 97, Martha Keirn 96, Will Mulvihill, 95, Harry McCain 95.

8th Grade - Beulah McKay 98, Sallie Harvey 97, Eva McEachern 97, Percy Bryan 95, Will Hafner 95.

Chas. Anderson

Principal

Conservative
Oct. 22, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

Miss Lois Harvey, efficient, first assistant teacher in our graded school.

Conservative
Nov. 12, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

Miss Fannie Norwood teacher of Union School

Conservative
Nov. 19, 1904.

November 26, 1904

Honor Roll

2nd Mo. Carrollton High School -

1st Grade - Oakley Bingham 99, Eddie Suddeth 99, Susie Terney 95, Mary Helen Money, 95, Fitz Morgan 97, William Morgan 98, William Oury 95, Gilbert Neill 98, Emmett Moore 95, Luther Merrill 96.

2nd Grade - Robt. Bingham 97, Kenner George 95, Harry Hafner 95.

3rd Grade - Cuthbert McDougal 97, Will Neill 98, Vivian Johnson 96, Allene Calhoun 95.

4th Grade - Winfield Tribble 95, Corrine Shaw 95.

5th Grade - Mary George 96, Joe McCain 96.

10th Grade - Annie Price 96, Rebecca Peavy 96.

Conservative

- - - - - - - -

Miss Kimmons from Oxford - music teacher at Hemingway.

Conservative
Dec. 3, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

Miss Hattie Hunter - - teacher at Coila.

Conservative
Dec. 17, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - -

February 18, 1905

On account of scarcity of coal Carrollton High School was closed this week.

Conservative.

Goss School closes - Mr. Hamilton returns to Carrollton.

Conservative
April 29, 1905.

- - - - - - - - - -

School Board of Carrollton School-members of board J. R. Bingham, J. S. McCain, W. H. Hafner, W. B. Chambley, Leigh Fox.

Conservative
May 13, 1905.

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Teachers reelected - Charles Anderson, Lois Harvey, Katie Lou McCain, Berta Thompson, Jennie Nelson, Bettie Martin.

Conservative
May 13, 1905.

- - - - - - - - - - -

J. G. Boykin - reelected principal of colored school.

Conservative
May 13, 1905.

- - - - - - - - - - -

College at Hemmingway finished.

Conservative
June 24, 1905.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Honor Roll of Carrollton High School

for March- combined with the exam. grades of third quarter. 1st Grade Fitz Robert Morgan 95; Gilbert Neill 95; Annie Boyd Hatcher 95; Second Grade - Robert Bingham 97; Harry Hafner 95; Third Grade - Cuthbert McDougal 98; Allene Calhoun 97, J. T. Allen 96; Vivian Johnson 95; Guy Tribble 95.

Fifth Grade - Joe McCain 96. Sixth Grade - Jas. Sullivan 95; Kelley McMillan 96. Seventh Grade - Gertrude Peavy 96; Harry McCain 96; Martha Keirn 95; Annie Kimes 95. Eighth Grade - David Townsand 98; James Hemphill 97; Meade Hafner 95; Beulah McKay 97; Sallie Harvey 96. Tenth Grade - Rebecca Peavy 97; Annie Price 97.

Charles Anderson,

Principal

Conservative
June 24, 1905.

Duke School-picnic-sold ice cream etc. to raise funds for a new schoolhouse, which will be built soon or in time for the next school term- Miss Garnette Ray has taught here two years.

Conservative
July 29, 1905.

Prof. N. B. Potter arrived in Vaiden and on Monday the Vaiden Male & Female Institute will open.

Conservative
Sept. 1905.

The Hemingway High School opened on Monday Morn., Oct. 3rd, with 80 pupils. Prof. R. O. Prewitt, principal; Miss Agnes Patton, first asst; Miss Mary Patton, 2nd asst; and Mrs. Kate Jumper, music teacher.

Conservative
Oct. 8, 1905.

Vaiden

At a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen last Friday, the Separate School District matter was discussed and the following trustees were elected: J. P. Nabors, president; and J. D. Hawkins, 3-year term; J. C. Bennett and W. M. Armstrong, Sec. 2-year term; and Sam J. Avery, one-year term.

They ratified the contracts entered into with the teachers by the former trustees, these teachers, principal N. B. Potter, and assistants, Miss Mollie Cain and Mrs. W. M. Armstrong, being regarded as eminently qualified to discharge the duties expected of them.

Jessie Anderson was elected principal of the colored school. The school term is to begin on Monday, October 30, 1905.

Conservative
Oct. 8, 1905.

Miss Lena Wallace teacher at Blackmonton

Conservative
Oct. 21, 1905.

Miss Nellie Wells, teacher of Goss School.(1)

Miss Theresa Merrill to teach Centerville School. (1)

Miss Smart to teach the Scruggs School. (1)

Professor Torrant once principal at Black Hawk. (1)

(1) Conservative, Oct. 21, 1905.

Honor Roll

1st Grade - Evelyn Bingham 99, Cora Harris 99, Gertrude Martin 98, Ned Sullivan 98, James Liddell 98, Lucille Alston 97.

2nd Grade- Luther Merrill 99, Wilton Sanders 99, Gilbert Neill 98, Lucile Smith 98, Wade Rhyne 98, Fritz Robert Morgan 98, Will Morgan 98, Alva Herod 98, Ebbie Allen 97, Susie Terney 97, Mary Helen Money 97, John Neill 97, Helen Johnson 97.

3rd Grade - Robert Bingham 99, Kenner George 98, Reuben Alston 97.

4th Grade - Guy Tribble 98, Allie Topp 98, John Tom Allen 98, Will Neill 97.

5th Grade - Estelle Top 98, Winfield Tribble 97, Lester Jackson 97, Corinne Shaw 97.

6th Grade - Mary George 98, Joe McCain, 98, Hattie Lee Nabors 97, Fannie Clark Bingham 97.

8th Grade - Jimmie Herod 97, Hettie Lott 98, Davie Eubank 99, Ocie Carpenter 97, James Sullivan 97, Charles Bingham 97.

9th Grade - Lorena West 97, Leila Gillespie 97, Harry McCain 97.

10th Grade - Jimmie McCain 97.

Conservative
Oct. 28, 1905.

Sid Gillespie left Tuesday morn. for Jefferson College.

Conservative
Nov. 4, 1905.

Vaiden: A committee consisting of R. R. Hawkins & C. L. Armstrong was instructed to investigate conditions at the schoolhouse at once & cause all necessary repairs to be made. Thus is the vicinity reaping the first fruits of the Separate School District system.

Conservative
Nov. 11, 1905.

Board of Trustees at Vaiden of the Male & Female Institution decided to suspend all school exercises during this wk & next in order to check the spread of diphtheria.

Conservative
Jan. 20, 1906.

Coila

The pupils who made an average of 95 & over during the 2nd & 3rd months, are as following:

Eva Sanders, 99; Addie Nabors, 99; Minnie King, 99; Phella Hughes, 99; Bernard Sanders, 98; Etta King, 97; Ben Clement, 97; Scruggs Pentecost, 97, Lois Pentecost, 96; Lula Pentecost, 96; Charlie Pentecost, 96; Buford King 96; Jim Andy Pentecost, 97; Loyd Crow, 95; Josie King, 95; Leah Eubank, 95.

Conservative
Jan. 20, 1906.

Hemingway High School

The Hemingway High School is very florishing now, with 103 pupils enrolled.

Conservative
Jan. 27, 1906.

Miss Cain was teacher at Vaiden Male and Female

Institution - Miss Agnes Sanderson has been suggested as her successor.

Conservative
Jan. 27, 1906.

The following teachers were transacting school business in town Saturday: Misses Alma Ferguson, Jennie McCaulla, Martha Turner, Inez Turner, Myrtle Applewhite, Agnes Patton, Zeulah Smart, Mary Patton, Cleora Billingsley and Mesdames G. O. Gray and W. S. Taylor.

Conservative
Feb. 3, 1906.

Proceedings: Board of Supv.

Trustees Grass-Dale School allowed $18. 75 out of funds of Township 18, Range 2, to finish ceiling schoolhouse. Miss Annie Neal, teacher here.

Conservative
Feb. 17, 1906

Miss Anna Dora Wright has been elected as assistant at the Vaiden Public School to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of Miss Mollie Cain.

Conservative
March 3, 1906.

Jefferson High School Prof. Hamilton Elected Principal.

A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson and vicinity was held at Jefferson. Mr. J. A. Blair was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting. Friendly discussion and the sentiment of the meeting was unanimous. Professor Hamilton was called upon for an expression upon

the question of the establishment of a high school at this point, when he suggested several things that he regarded as essential to the success of the enterprise. The conference resulted in the agreement to promote the building of the school of high grade and the final agreement to employ Professor Hamilton as principal for the next term. The trustees will elect one or more assistants for the school very soon, and steps will be taken at once to provide facilities for providing board for any pupils who may wish to come from other places. A movement was set on foot for an instructor in music. Every patron and friend may feel it their duty to work for the school and solicit patronage. We have an excellent location in a community noted for its moral influence and untainted by the insidious influences and examples often found in large cities.

Conservative
May 12, 1906.

Prof. Chas. Anderson and Miss Smart teaching at Hemingway.

Conservative
June 16, 1906.

Miss Edna Roach, assistant teacher at Jefferson High School.

Conservative
Oct. 6, 1906.

Miss Helen Marshall, teacher at Coila.

Conservative
Oct. 13, 1906.

Miss Martha Turner, teacher at Bethlehem.

Conservative
Oct. 13, 1906

Miss Dora Gray, teacher at Bethel School.

Conservative
Oct. 13, 1906.

Mrs. J. W. Pettegrew, teacher at Duke School

Conservative
Oct. 13, 1906.

Miss Woodson Hunter, teacher at Sylvan Hall.

Conservative
Nov. 17, 1906.

McCarley school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Emma Redditt. The first quarterly exam. being over, the following pupils deserve special mention: Ethel West 98, Wade McCarley 98, Irby Wadlington 97, Ollie McCarley 98, John McCarley 97, Emma Lee McCarley 98, Katie McCarley 95, Pearl Neal 95, Mabel Redditt 95, Johnie Richards 95, Melzina Richards 98, Aubrey Carpenter 97, Gladys Redditt 98, William McCarley 98.

Conservative
Nov. 17, 1906.

Miss Minnie Thompson of Winona has charge of the music here. (McCarley)

Conservative
Nov. 17, 1906.

Prof. Hugh Grant - principal of Vaiden Public School.

Conservative
March 2, 1907.

The elocution contest provided by Miss M. Farmer, Asst. at the Vaiden Public School, at the courthouse was attended by a representative & appreciative audience. Miss Eulalie Cole won the prize for exhibiting the greatest proficiency in the art.

Conservative
Marcy 2, 1907.

The Honor Roll for 5th Mo. of Sweet Water School - 1st grade - Hallie Watson 97; Tommie Hendon 96; Charlie Harper 96; Alfred Jones 96; Clinton Noland 95; Roger Shelton 95; Dixon Rico 96.

2nd Grade- Eulalie Watson 98; Rosa Harper 97; Byron Bailey 96; Ethel Shelton 95; Neal Rico 95.

3rd grade - Norras Hendon 96; Jimmie Johnston 96.

4th Grade - Gladys Jones 96; Annie Shelton 95; Jarvis Rico 95; Dick Shelton 95.

7th grade - Alice Johnson 98; Maude Ray 97; Essie Rico 96; Florence Shelton 96.

Conservative
March 9, 1907.

Miss Coley Worley, second assistant at Vaiden Public School.

Conservative
March 23, 1907

Vaiden-at a called meeting April 20, 1907 of the mayor and Board of Aldermen it was decided to issue bonds in the sum of $4,000 for the purpose of renovating the old school building, adding, an annex thereto, & grading the grounds about the building.

Conservative
April 1907

Miss Lena Wallace, teacher at Young school

Conservative
April 6, 1907.

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SEVENTH MONTH OF CARROLLTON GRADED SCHOOL

1st Grade, John Money,99- Katie Norwood, 99 - Mary Young Sanders, 99 - Beulah Douglas Fox, 99 - Lucile Alston, 98 - Rowell Billips, 98 - Frank Edwards, 97 - Duke Vickers, 98 - George Bingham, 96 - Virginia Neill, 95 -

2nd Grade: Evelyn Bingham, 99 - Bessie DeLoach, 97 - Roy Bingham, 97 - Holmes Stanford, 96 - Gertrude Martin, 96 - Martha Fox, 95 -

3rd Grade: Luther Merrill, 99 - Gilbreath Neill,99 - John Neill 97 - Fitz Morgan, 98 - Robert Vickers, 98 - Leonard Edwards, 98 - Oakley Bingham, 97 - Lucille Smith, 97 - Liza Turner 99 - Helen Johnston, 95 - Susie Terney, 95- Tom Terney, 97.

4th Grade: Harry Hafner, 98 - Addie Edwards, 96 - Kenner George, 96 - Reuben Alston, 96 - Willie Moss, 95 - Tom Bingham, 95 -

5th Grade: Allene Calhoun, 98 - Cuthbert McDougal, 97 - Vivian Johnston, 96 - Flint Hendley, 96 - Allie Moss, 95 - Ida Belle Fox, 95 - John H. McBride, 95.

6th Grade: Henrietta Gray, 95.

7th Grade: Zelma Keel, 95 - Hattie Lee Nabors, 96 - Mona Lee, 95 - Luke Sullivan, 95 - Lewis Smith, 96 - Ben Harlan, 96 - Joe McCain, 97 - Tillman Price, 97 - Fanny Clark Bingham, 95 - Mabel Evans, 95 -

8th Grade: Will Duke, 97 - Mathis Long, 95.

9th Grade: Charles Bingham, 98 - Sam Bryan 98 - Davie Eubanks, 97 - James Sullivan, 95 -

10th Grade: Lorena West, 96 - Wanda Liddell, 96 - Marshall Sullivan, 95 - Nellie Taylor, 95 - Gertrude Peavy, 95. (1)

(1) Conservative, May 4, 1907.

Carrollton High School Closes

The graduates were; Misses Bessie Lane, Lorena West, Wanda Lidell, Gertrude Peavy, Nella Taylor, Lela Gillespie, Marshus Sullivan and Harry McCain.

Conservative
May 11, 1907.

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CLOSING EXERCISES OF HEMINGWAY HIGH SCHOOL

From friends who attended the closing exercises of Hemingway High School we learn that everything passed off well. The parts played by the different performers showed intelligence, study, and practice. The teachers, pupils and principal deserve warm praise. It would be a work of supererogation to undertake a description in detail of the various parts; suffice it to say that all did well.

Homer Lee justly deserved the medal for oratory in his excellent rendition of, "Why I Love Mississippi ." In the recitation contest Lula Wells won with "Van Bibber's Rock." The maypole dance by primary grades was beautifully executed as was the fancy dress drill by the sixth grade. The Graduating Exercises were most interesting and Miss Lena Dees and Master Henry Holman displayed a splendid preparation for the parts assigned to them. The people of Hemingway feel great interest and pride in this school. It is a monument to their generosity and high appreciation of culture and most conspicuously stands for their earnest cooperation and efforts for the promotion of education for their children. To the faculty too much praise cannot be given nor too much appreciation for the constant and untiring work during the term just completed.

Conservative
May 18, 1907.

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At the meeting of the trustees of the Carrollton Graded School the following teachers were elected: Misses Jennie Nelson, Lois Harvey, Annie Price, Ella Sullivan, Blanche Turner & Berta Thompson

Conservative
May 25, 1907.

Vaiden - Following teachers elected to teach at the Vaiden High School: Principal, J. P. Griffitts, Lenoir City, Tenn.; first asst. Miss Mary Haman, second asst. Miss Alberta Grantham; music teacher, Miss Maggie Sanderson.

Conservative
June 8, 1907.

Miss Jimmie McCain will have charge of the musical department of the McCarley School.

Conservative
Oct. 12, 1907.

YOUNG SCHOOL

Presided over by their gifted teacher Miss Lena Wallace spent a most delightful Thanksgiving entertaining patrons and visitors with the following program after a good basket dinner of the best Thanksgiving delicacies.

America ---------Estelle Donley, Judson Duke, and Teacher.
Landing of the Pilgrims------ John Lewis Donley.
Thanksgiving Story------ Judson Duke.
Recitation by six little girls.
Paper on Puritan Children by-Estelle Donley
The First Thanksgiving----Ernest Duke
Thanksgiving Story---- by the teacher
Thanksgiving on the Moon--- Folsome Halsey
Star Spangled Banner
Story-----Unexpected Thanksgiving.

Conservative
Dec. 8, 1907.

HICKORY GROVE SCHOOL

Thanksgiving Day was beautifully observed by Hickory Grove High School, taught by Miss Myrtle Lane

(nee Applewhite). The forenoon was devoted to lessons. About 11:20 the guests began to arrive, and soon the pupils were dismissed and began spreading a bountiful lunch. After an hour given to eating, fun and jollity, all went into the tastefully decorated schoolhouse, where the following program had been arranged:

Little Words of Welcome by Martha Neal, Lola Layne and Jennie Belle Hovis.
Thanksgiving Day Has Come------ Ola Holland.
Song----- Hail The Glad Thanksgiving--by the school.
Thanksgiving Ride of Pumpkin----Paul Lott and Stanton McDonald.
Thanksgiving Day---Rebe Layne.
Story of The Pilgrims----Martha Neal, Lola Layne, Jennie Belle Hovis, Ola Holland, Hart Carley, Robbie Neal, Ward Layne.
What I am Thankful for---- Dell Neal.
I Want To Be a Man-----Ben McDonald
I Am Thankful I Am Not A Girl----Hart Carley.
I Am Glad I Am A Little Girl------Ola Holland
Dolls' Thanksgiving--------Ritchie Holland
Story of a Seed------Ben McDonald, Robbie Neal, Irwin Hovis, Jim Lott, Ritchie Holland.
Our Country--------- Dell Lott, Melvin Corley, Johnson Neal, Jim Lott, Milton Hovis, Tim Lott.
Song---God's Gift to Nature--- School
Pen Picture Of The First Thanksgiving-- Della McDonald
Tiny Thanksgiving Folks----Ben McDonald
First Thanksgiving----Winnie Holland
Who Gave Thanksgiving Day---Tim Lott.
Thanksgiving---Della McDonald
23rd Psalm---Ala Turner, Mal McEachern, Martha Neal, Lola Layne, Jennie Bell Hovis, Ola Holland, Rebe Layne, Robbie and Hart Corley, and Ward Layne.

Conservative
Dec. 8, 1907.

HONOR ROLL OF THE CARROLLTON SCHOOL

1st. Grade: Gladys Bankston, 99- Guy Billups, 99 - Sam Stanford, 99 - Edith Bryan, 97 - Vernon Martin, 95 - William Terney, 95.

2nd. Grade: George F. Bingham, 100 - John M. Money, 97 - Beulah D. Fox, 97 - Katie Norwood, 96 - Rowell Billups, 95.

3rd Grade: Evelyn Bingham, 97 - James Liddell, 96 - Roy Bingham, 95.

4th Grade: Gilbriath Neill, 98 - Luvergne Mitchell, 98 - Luther Merrill, 97 - Wade Rhyne, 97 - Fritz Morgan, 97 - Helen Johnson, 96 - Leonard Edwards, 96 - Lula Erskine, 96 - Hinds Long, 96 - Lucille Smith, 95 - Birdie Reals, 95.

5th Grade: Robert Bingham, 98 - Harry Gay Hafues, 97 - Addie Edwards, 97 - Mabel Terney, 96 - Alma Hughes, 96 - Tally Dendy, 95 - James Bryan, 95 - Willie Moss, 95 - Percy Gilbert, 95 - Tom Bingham, 95.

6th Grade: Allie Moss, 96 - Flint Hundley, 95 - Vivian Johnston, 95.

7th Grade: Henrietta Gray, 98 - Ruth Keel, 98 - Carrie Taylor, 98 - Stannie Henry, 98 - Eula Williford, 97 - Lester Jackson, 97 - Eva Peavy, 96 - Corinne Shaw, 96.

8th Grade: Noble Evans, 95 - Joe McCain, 97 - Tillman Price, 98 - Luke Sullivan, 97 - Fannie Clark Bingham, 95 - Leah Eubanks, 96 - Frieda Evans, 95 - Theresa Harris, 96 - Mamie Kimbrough, 97 - Mona Lee, 96 - Elizabeth Montgomery, 95 - Lula Mullen, 95 - Hattie Lee Nabors, 97 - Lillian Roberts, 95.

9th Grade: Matthews Long, 96 - Will Duke, 95 - Effie Riales, 95 - Eulalie Marshall, 95.

10th Grade: Maggie McGuire, 96 - Sam Hart, 96 - James Sullivan, 97 - Annie Riales, 95.

11th Grade: Nell Taylor, 96 - Gertrude Peavy, 96.

Conservative
Dec. 14, 1907.

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Applewhite, T. I.	Vaiden, Miss.
Boone, Mrs. J. W.	Carrollton, Miss.
Cade, Lela	Vaiden, Miss.
Carpenter, D. L.	Carrollton, Miss.
Conner, Mrs. H. R.	Vaiden, Miss.
Duke, Mrs. Charlie	Carrollton, Miss.
Eggleston, Miss Sarah	Carrollton, Miss.
Ferguson, A. V.	Carrollton, Miss.
Fowler, L. F. Supt. of education (1938)	Carrollton, Miss.

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King, J. B.	Vaiden, Miss.
Meek, R. A.	Black Hawk, Miss.
McBride, Mrs. Jennie Nelson	Carrollton, Miss.
McPherson, Mrs. A. A.	Vaiden, Miss.
Money, Mrs. J. C.	Carrollton, Miss.
Nelson, Miss Flora	Carrollton, Miss.
O'Keefe, Mrs. Ida	Coahoma, Miss., Rt. 1
Peacock, Miss Virginia	Carrollton, Miss.
Ray, Mrs. T. H.	Carrollton, Miss.
Roscoe, Mrs. W. J.	Carrollton, Miss.
Streater, J. B.	Black Hawk, Miss.
Turner, S. E., Attorney	No. Carrollton, Miss.
Weir, R. C.	Vaiden, Miss.
Williams, Mrs. J. Z.	San Jose, California
Wright, J. M.	Vaiden, Miss.
Yewell, T. O., Attorney	Carrollton, Miss.

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Chapter XIV

AGRICULTURE

Carroll County, with its population of 19,765 - 8,490 white and 11,275 negroes (1930 census). - is devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, and the main money-crop is cotton.

The land area is 624 square miles or 399,360 acres. The 1935 farm census showed a total of 3,929 farms in the county. The number operated by full owners was 860; by part owners, 51; by renters, tenants, and share croppers, 3,018. The acreage in the average farm was 77.2; average value of farm, including improvements, was $869; average value per acre of farm land, $11.26. The number of horses and colts over three years old in the county January, 1935, was 1103; mules and colts over three years old, 4,581.

Adaptable Crops and Soil Building

Since the durrent system of soil conservation was put into operation, the Government has outlined the new farm program as follows:

"A farm having a depleting base acreage of 154 acres, to qualify for a Government grant this year (1936) must have growing, at compliance measuring time, twenty per cent of soil-conserving or soil-building crops."

About sixty or sixty-five per cent of the farm owners complied with the program by planting winter cover-crops and summer legumes, such as, Austrian peas, soy beans, clover, alfalfa, and, on some farms, crotalaria, with varying results. "These plants are useful because of the fact that their roots have little tubercles which contain bacteria that provide the plant with the nitrogen it needs. All plants need nitrogen, but the members of this family are peculiar, in that, they have this special provision for obtaining it, and for this, clover, peas, alfalfa, etc., are often plowed under to enrich the soil in nitrogen for other crops."

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(1) Class Room Teacher, Vol. 9.

The yield per acre after using the soil-building crops is from twenty-five to fifty per cent greater, owing to the grade of land and the number of times the leguminous crops are planted, each additional planting bringing up the percentage. It is claimed that a good stand of Austrian peas is worth as much as five hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre to the soil. (2)

Other means of soil-building is by using organic fertilizer and, in the hill section, by terracing. On many of the small hill farms, barnyard and poultry fertilizers are used to good advantage; it is spread with either pitchforks or mechanical spreaders and plowed under immediately.

The crops best adapted to the county are: Cotton, corn, potatoes, peas, peanuts, beans, sorghum, hay, and sugar cane, and are raised by almost every farmer in the county.

Indian Farming Methods

The Indians procured probably three-fourths of their food from animals, the other consisted of corn, wild rice, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and roots. Birch-bark, stones, and roasting-sticks were the materials used in preparing and cooking their food. They cooked by roasting in the hot coals, broiling of green sticks, parching in birch-bark baskets, baking on heated stones, and broiling with hot stones.

The Indians sometimes used acorn flour, which was made by drying the acorns, removing the shells, and then pounding the nuts in a stone mortar. The flour was bitter, so the Indians evolved an interesting way of getting out the bitter taste. They piled up a heap of clean sand, made a hole in top of it, and lined the hole with leaves from the fir tree. They stirred warm water into the bitter acorn flour, which made it into dough and then placed the dough in the sand hole. The leaves kept the sand from getting into the dough and the water ran out of the dough, taking the bitter taste with it; then the Indians had sweet acorn flour for bread. The Indians gathered the wild rice that grew in the lowlands and along the river, where the green stalks stood high above the water. In the fall when the grain turned yellow it was gathered by the squaws, and dried on rocks over a slow fire. After it was dry, it was carried to a threshing-hole, which was a large hole dug in the ground, with

(1) W. R. Word, Vaiden, Miss.

a deerskin spread in the bottom onto which the rice was thrown. Then the Indian put new moccasins on his feet and stepped into the hole, where he danced and stamped around until he had threshed all the hulls off the kernels. (1)

Meal was made also from corn they raised. The corn was ground with a mortar and pestle by the Indian women, who made it into hominy and meal. (2)

Crops and Methods of Early Settlers

Nearly all the supplies for the table and home were produced on the plantation. Wheat was grown in sufficient amount to supply flour for the family, and both wheat and corn were milled on the place. All soap and candles were made at home. Hides from the cattle slaughtered were tanned on the place, and often one or more negro slaves were trained in shoemaking and assigned to make shoes for slaves. Cooking was done over the open fire, except the baking, which, in the better homes, was done in great ovens built into the walls of the hugh brick chimneys. Water for all household purposes usually had to be drawn from the wells in buckets; in the earliest times it was carried from a nearby spring.

To make clothing for all the family, the mother, older daughters, and slaves spun wool into yarn on the spinning-wheel, wove it into cloth on hand-looms, often dyed the cloth with home-made dyes, and then cut, fashioned, and stitched it into garments of various sorts.

Except for the ax, spade, hoe, and plow, there were few tools or implements for the work of the farm. Horses or oxen were used for plowing and harrowing, but the cultivation of the crops was accomplished laboriously by means of the hand-hoe; hay was cut with the hand-scythe; grain was harvested with the sickle, gathered into sheaves, and then threshed by the hand-flail on the barn floor. The usual work of the women and girls was looking after the garden, milking the cows, feeding the pigs, and the poultry. In the busy seasons of hay-time and harvest, they went into the fields to rake the hay in windrows or sheaf the grain into bundles, which were then ready for the threshing-floor. (3)

(1) The Class Room Teacher, Vol. 4
(2) Ibid. Vol. 7
(3) Ibid. Vol. 8

Introduction of Cotton

COTTON was probably introduced into the Mississippi Valley by the French colonists from San Domingo. Charlevoix saw cotton growing in a garden at Natchez in 1722, and Bienville mentioned the profitable cultivation of the same product in Louisiana in 1735. Many varieties of cotton have been cultivated in the state, the most important being the upland, the Tennessee green seed, and the Mexican.

Walter Burling of Natchez greatly aided cotton culture in Mississippi. While dining with the Viceroy of Mexico, 1806, he requested permission to import some of the Mexican cottonseed into the United States. The request was declined on the ground that it was forbidden by the Spanish Government, but the Viceroy humorously granted his guest permission to take home with him as many Mexican dolls as he might desire. This offer was promptly accepted by Burling, who returned to Natchez with the dolls stuffed with the cottonseed he desired. (1)

Slave Labor

Negroes were introduced into the colony early in its history. In 1800 Sir William Dunbar wrote to David Ross, a prominent and wealthy man of Richmond, Virginia, as follows:

"In the cotton-picking season all the slaves gather over the usual task, they are rewarded for. They are often allowed to raise hogs for themselves and every thrifty slave has his own pig-pen and hen-house. They have no night work and are provided with comfortable quarters and the unrestricted use of fuel." (2)

The small roller-gin was the first machine used to separate the lint from the seed. It consisted of two rollers less than inch in diameter and about eight inches long. They were attached to a frame and made to revolve in opposite directions. In order to run the machinery, two boys sat face to face, each turning a crank attached to a roller and one feeding the roller with seed cotton while the other pulled the lint through, leaving the seed to fall below. An improvement was made by the use of a treadle worked by the foot for revolving the rollers, thereby leaving both hands of the operator free to attend to the cotton. Until the introduction

(1) Riley's History of Mississippi, p 73
(2) Riley's History of Mississippi

of the Whitney gin, small hand-gins could be found in nearly every planters house, and for many years after could be seen on the small farms in the interior, where cotton was grown only for home consumption.

Before the close of the period of Spanish rule, the invention of a new gin gave new life to the raising of cotton. This celebrated invention of Eli Whitney was introduced into Georgia in 1794. The year following a negro mechanic belonging to Daniel Clarke, who lived near Fort Adams, Mississippi, made a very good gin from a rough drawing and an imperfect description obtained from a traveler who had seen Whitney's gin in Georgia. Within the next three years several gins were made in Mississippi and were run almost entirely by horse or water power. So tedious had been the process of separating the lint from the seed that probably not more than three bags of cotton were exported from Mississippi before the invention of the Whitney gin. This shipment was made by William Vousdan, who lived on Second Creek, a few miles below Natchez. (1)

The Mexican cottonseed were brought to this county. The screw-press was invented and cotton was better prepared for market by being packed in square bales. In 1800 Sir Willaim Dunbar attempted to manufacture cottonseed-oil. In one of his letters to a correspondent in Philadelphia, he says of such oil: "It will probably be a grade between the drying and fat oils, resembling that made from linseed in color and tenacity, but less drying; where shall a market be found for such an oil?" In 1797 Sir William Dunbar, who at that time lived near Natchez, wrote that cotton was then the universal crop of the Natchez district. David Greenleaf, one of the first manufacturers of gins in Mississippi, began this work near Natchez (1796) and cotton culture increased so rapidly along the Mississippi River that some of the gins were kept constantly busy for several years. The receipts which the ginners gave to the planters took the place of paper money and were accepted by merchants for the purchase of goods. Seed cotton sold readily for five dollars a hundred pounds; cotton was first prepared for market by packing it in bags. Later it was packed in wooden boxes by means of levers. Sir William Dunbar conceived the idea of packing it in square bales, and displacing the lever by a cast-iron screw which he ordered from Philadelphia in 1799. David Greenleaf, who substituted wooden for iron screws, gave this idea a more practical form. (2)

(1) Riley's History of Mississippi
(2) Ibid. pp 75, 76

Modern Methods

Cotton is grown in this county practically by horse-power. The seed are planted about the first of April with a planter and worked with a gee whiz, double shovel, and hoe. The crop is usually laid by in July, and the harvesting begins in September. Tractors are not very practical in hill sections because of small fields and general topography. One of the implements for cultivation of corn may be used for maintaining soil mulch in corn too tall for the use of double cultivators; this is done by the use of a short singletree; another is the surface cultivator -- disk cultivator - which bears an attachment for smoothing the soil behind the shovel; another is the one-horse cultivator, to be used on very stumpy land or tall corn. Shovels which accomplish the same purpose are used on double cultivators and in the Central States are called surface cultivators. Almost all styles of double cultivators are made either with handles as walking cultivators or with a seat for riding.

The approximate yield of cotton in the county as given in the Bureau of Census, is as follows:

1924	8,114	1931	8,401
1925	10,975	1932	4,828
1926	9,612	1933	5,346
1927	8,069	1934	6,323
1928	8,691	1935	6,358
1929	11,230	1936	10,751
1930	8,115	1937	11,821

Harvesting and Marketing

Cotton is gathered in the fall entirely by hand, either by the croppers on the farms and plantations or by day-labor. It is put into a big white duck sack about eight feet in length, which is dragged down the rows behind the picker until filled, then emptied, and kept separate until weighing and checking time. At the end of the day the picked cotton is carried to nearby cotton-houses to be locked up until moved to the gin. After the ginning, samples are taken and the cotton sold to the highest bidder. A large per cent of the cotton in this county is carried to and from the gins by trucks, but the mule and wagon are still in evidence, particularly by the small farmers.

Cotton Pests

The EAR-WORM or cotton bollworm feeds on some seventy plants, but is most destructive to corn, cotton, tobacco, and tomatoes. In the South, early generations devour field corn; and when this hardens in summer, the moths lay their eggs on cotton-plants. They attack the flowers, squares, and bolls, but the greatest loss is from attacks on the bolls. When bolls are unavailable, it cuts off the tips of cotton-plants. In the cotton belt from four to six generations of the bollworm breed each year, hibernating a few inches below the surface of the soil.

Dusting with calcium arsenate is recommended from July 10 to August 20. (1)

Of our many other cotton pests, the COTTON LEAF-WORM ranks next to the boelweevil. It is a native of tropical or sub-tropical America and does not survive the winter in the United States. It usually enters this country through Texas - rarely through Florida, spreading rapidly over the whole cotton belt and sometimes even to Canada.

Its activities vary greatly in different years. Early broods of worms destroy the leaves of the plant and prevent the bolls from maturing. Late broods, not only "rag" the leaves, but may strip every plant. In a field of leaves and squares, they gnaw into bolls and bark, then crawl off to search for more cotton - their only plant food.

Calcium arsenate at the rate of five pounds or more per acre, applied as for bollweevils, will control this pest.

The BOLLWEEVIL, a small black insect and the most destructive of cotton pests, spends its life in a dormant stage during winter, ravages beginning in late spring or early summer. It attacks young squares, causing them to die and drop to the ground, and punctures immature bolls, doing enormous damage in curtailing production.

Early crops are recommended so as to get matured bolls before the weevils become most active. Dusting fields with calcium arsenate serves to prevent and check their ravages.

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(1) United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin 1688.

Large numbers of GRASSHOPPERS flit about our fields. There are three main body regions in the grasshopper - the head, thorax, and abdomen, - each being adapted to certain kinds of work. Food is the least of the grasshoppers' troubles; it eats leaves, particularly blades of grass. There are two species of grasshoppers - the differential and lubber. The first variety has destroyed hundreds of acres of cotton at a time in Mississippi and Texas, and they have been known to destroy fields of growing grain. Its natural enemy is the blister-beetle, and it has also been found possible to check them by spraying weeds and grasses on uncultivated lands with kerosene or crude oil.

Corn and Forage Crops

CORN is used for feed for stock and also food for man. Lespedeza and other leguminous crops were in the past grown exclusively for hay, which is often baled by a press, tied with wire, and the surplus sold to individuals or feed stores, It is usually cut and sold during the summer months when the average farmer runs low in finances. At the present time, it is not only used for feed, but the leguminous crops planted with it are used extensively for soil-conservation purposes.

Corn ranks next to cotton as our most important crop. In 1934 the yield per acre was about twelve bushels, or a total of 491,260 bushels for the county. A very small per cent is sold outside of the county as those who have a surplus usually find a neighbor who will buy it.

Corn Pests

The CHINCH-BUG, a small blackish bug with white wings, found all over the United States, is one of the worst pests of corn, wheat, and other small grain. The adult bug is about one-sixth of an inch in length and survives the winter in old grass or rubbish. In early spring each female lays about five hundred eggs on roots and stems of grain, and soon the newly-hatched red insects, in countless numbers, feed upon grains and grasses. Corn is usually attacked later in the season. There are two generations each year, the second appearing in late July or August. Burning waste grass and rubbish in the fall is helpful in extermination.

The CORN-BORER, the larva of a species of night-flying moths, is a brownish worm about an inch long. The females lay small clusters of eggs on the leaves of plants. As soon as the larvae are hatched, they bore their way into the plant stems, about six weeks later, developing into moths. The moths emerge in July and soon produce a second brood of larvae which destroy the stalk and ears.

Stir the ground well and put out a poison of arsenic with corn dough made up with molasses as a control measure.

The WIREWORM is especially troublesome because it may live in the soil for two or possibly three years before transforming into a beetle. The wireworm bores into seeds or eats the roots of young plants, before it appears above the ground. The adults are the well-known click-beetles, so called because when one of them happens to be on its back, it bends upward and then, suddenly straightening out, snaps itself into the air with a click.

No satisfactory method for wireworm control has yet been developed.

CLOVER was seldom used here other than pasture-land, until a few years ago. It is a very important feed crop for both cattle and horses, and it is one of the best land-builders planted. A very small amount of hay is marketed outside of the county, but a little is usually sold to Delta planters for feeding mules through farming seasons.

More has been accomplished with cover-crops this year (1936) than ever before in the history of the county as a result of the soil-conservation program. For years extension leaders advocated cover-crops, but it remained for the Government to get results by paying a cash benefit for same. Interest has been aroused to the extent that acreage in these crops has been greatly increased. Four tons of vetch and two tons of Austrian peas have been purchased by the local banks cooperating with the county agent this fall (1936), and several tons in addition to this amount have been purchased individually. Fully two months during the early spring were spent preparing subsidy forms and delivering checks to farmers. This brought the farmers of the county $45,042.55, which came at a time when it was needed to finance the 1936 crop and kept many farmers from borrowing money and left

them more cash balance at harvest time.

Most of the PEAS in this part of the county are planted with corn, some of the peas being picked off and the vines left for fall pasture. The yield this year (1936) was about one and a half tons per acre, where they were sowed broadcast and cut for hay. A small quantity is sold to Delta farmers for feed.

We have the pea-weevils, the four-spotted bean-weevil, and cowpea-weevil. The PEA-WEEVIL is a very interesting little insect and very troublesome. The female deposits her eggs as soon as the blossoms fall, bores holes through the tender pod, and punctures each pea. By raising the skin under one of these minute punctures a small white grub can be seen eating on the tender pea. There is never but one egg in a pea, and in many cases this grub will live in a pea and eat all it wishes without injuring the tiny pea germ. Many seeds that have been attacked may start to grow, but the plants will be weak.

For prevention, keep seed in a warm room in a tight bag or box for one full season before planting; the weevils will come out and die. (1)

SOY BEANS is another forage crop that is practically new and a very valuable food for all stock. The yield this year is from one-half to three-fourths tons per acre. Generally soy beans are planted with corn and used for pasture, but most of it is cut for hay; only a small amount is sold. (2)

Truck Farming

Truck-farming is done on a small scale in Carroll County, although quite a number of families depend on trucking for their money-crop.

The following number of Home Demonstration Club families selling market produce was taken from the home demonstration agent's files:

Poultry..... fifty-five
Eggs.... ..... seventy-six
Butter..... fifty-five
Milk..... forty-six
Cream..... ten

(1) Bralliar's, Floyd, Knowing Insects Through Stories Farmers Bulletin No. 1371, Department of Agriculture
(2) Flippen H. W., November 18, 1936, McCarley, Miss.

Molasses.....twenty-nine
Meat.....twenty-one
Vegetables.....thirty
Home-cooked produce.....three
Home canned products....one
Hand craft articles.....three
Flowers.....six
Nuts.....eleven
Plants..... ....three

Number of families in the county other than Home Demonstration Club members selling market produce:

Poultry	thirteen	Meat	four
Eggs	fourteen	Molasses	six
Butter	seven	Vegetables	three
Milk	nine	Flowers	one
Cream	three	Plants	two (1)

The early spring crops consist of peas, cabbage, onions, beets, lettuce, and potatoes. The summer or hot weather varieties are beans - both lima and string, - tomatoes, pepper - hot, sweet, and pimento, - okra, eggplant, and corn. The fall varieties are turnips, greens, fruits, potatoes - both sweet and Irish. These vegetables are trucked to the nearby towns and sold to grocery stores and private homes.

Home Garden Products

The home gardens contain mainly only the kinds of vegetables liked by the family, but most gardens have turnips, spinach, lettuce, onions, and many other early vegetables. Most of these vegetables are conserved by pickling or canning. These are canned in either glass jars or in tin cans by the hot-water bath or steam-pressure. The former being the most commonly used in farm homes, while quite a number of steam-pressure canners are found over the county. (2)

Mrs. George Small was county nutritionist during the whole period of the Emergency Relief Administration work. The Government furnished supervisors for various communities also cans for all surplus vegetables and fruits. There were twenty-one canning centers in the county, where the vegetables and fruit were brought and canned by relief workers. A toll of one-fourth was all that was required, and this one-fourth toll was used in the schools, where lunch rooms were operated, and given to needy relief clients. This plan or a similar one continues yet in the county, and the supervisor is Mrs. Grace Stanford (1937).

(1) Mattie White Garnett, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Ira Flippen, McCarley, Miss.

In 1934, 32,000 cans were filled at these canning centers, and in 1935, 41,000.

Garden and Truck Pests

There are many kinds of **CUTWORMS** - stout, cylindrical, almost naked caterpillars - gray to brown or blackish in color, sometimes spotted or striped, commonly found in the soil, and usually curled up when resting. During the day they hide in the soils, clods, or other shelter; but at night or on dull days, they feed by cutting stems of onion, cabbage, potato, corn, and other small plants.

The recommended remedy is poisoned bran mash, as follows:

Twenty-five pounds of wheat bran, one pound of Paris green, two quarts of low-grade molasses, and three to five gallons of water. Make a crumbly mass to be broadcast, preferably in the evening.

The POTATO-BEETLE is probably our most persistent and destructive garden pest. It was first seen in Colorado, feeding on wild plants of the potato family, hence its name. It gradually traveled eastward from one plant to another, feeding on wild plants of the potato family. It was also carried by trains that took it along way in a short while. After passing the winter in the ground, the beetle appears about the time potatoes come up, lay eggs on the under sides of the leaves, and begin feeding, which injures the size and quality of the tuber. This damage is due to the fact that most of the starch stored in the tuber is produced by the leaves; and when the leaves are destroyed, the available starch for the potato is lessened. This potato-bug also attacks eggplants and tomatoes.

Paris green is the best remedy, but it is well to hand-pick beetles when they first appear. The natural enemies of potato-bugs are toads, birds, and snakes.

The APHID is a small soft-bodied insect commonly called the plant-louse, usually green, but varying to pink, brown, or black. It is usually found on the ends of twigs or shoots and on the undersides of the leaves of a great variety of plants, aphids feed on the sap and often cause serious injury by curling the leaves or weakening or killing the shoots. Under ordinary conditions only

female aphids are produced, and the rate of increase is tremendous.

Natural enemies are the ladybird and syrphus flies. A control measure is to spray with nicotine sulphate or dust with nicotine dust, applied so as to reach the bodies of the insects. Strong soapsuds or fish-oil also are good.

LADYBUGS are decidedly beneficial. Their larvae run over leaves and feed on other insects; even as adults they continue this good work. (1)

The COMMON MOLE is well known and often makes himself a pest to owners of both vegetable and flower gardens. In the South, moles are born hairless after April. There is probably only one litter a year, with from two to five in the litter. The nest is sometimes twelve to eighteen inches below the surface.

The beneficial birds are robins, red-headed woodpeckers, bluebirds, wrens, catbirds, blackbirds, thrushes, field-larks, redbirds, and bobwhites. In fact, nearly all of our birds are useful as they eat harmful insects. To illustrate the destructive power of birds in regard to insect life, 3,000 insects have been found in one bird's craw or stomach at one time. They are most effective enemies of the cutworm, army-worms, and like forms of life in all stages.

THRIPS or onion thrips are very small whitish or brownish insects, often called onion-louse which, by feeding in large numbers on the leaves, cause injury known as white blast, or silver top. The insects often completely destroy whole fields of onions.

The COMMON CABBAGE-WORM is the best known of the many insect enemies of cabbage and related crops. It feeds upon the cabbage leaves, and eats into the buds and heads. It multiplies rapidly and produces, even in the North, three generations in a year. Its measure, when grown, is about one and one-fourth inches in length; it is a velvety green worm of caterpillar and is the larva of a white butterfly well known to most farmers. It starts to work early in the season and continues until frost.

SAN JOSE SCALE kills more orchards in Mississippi than all other pests combined. More than ninety per

(1) United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletins No. 1416 and 1371

cent of our orchards have been infested with this insect. The insect proper is a soft-bodied yellow louse, found below the waxy scale which it secretes for protection. This scale, when mature, is grayish, circular, and about the size of a pin-head. The insect sticks its beak into the bark of the tree or skin of the fruit and, protected by the scale on its back, saps the juices of the plant or fruit. A few of them would do little damage, but one female under ordinary conditions may produce more than 31,000,000 in a single season. These pump-like insects completely undermine the vitality of a tree in a few years. Before they become too numerous, their presence can be detected by conspicious red spots on fruit. Spray with lime-sulphur concentrate while the tree is dormant, because the spray is so strong it would defoliate the growing tree.

The GREEN APHID attacks the apple and pear; the brown aphid is found in the plum. To kill them, spray with kerosene emulsion or nicotine solution as soon as they appear.

CURCULIO is another serious orchard pest, molesting particularly the peach, plum, and cherry. There are several species, but their habits are the same. The mature insect feeds partially on the leaves of trees attacked. It has a long snout, which is used for cutting a hole in the young fruit just after the petals fall, in which the eggs are deposited. The white grub hatches from the egg, eats toward the pit, and causes wormy fruit. Spray with arsenate of lead just after the petals fall and again in eighteen days. (1)

Perhaps the most destructive pest which the pecan-grower has to control is the PECAN-NUT CASE-BORER. In its larva stage it attacks mostly immature nuts. One larva often destroys several nuts before attaining its full growth, thus greatly reducing production. During the course of development, the nut case-borer passes through four stages - egg, larva, pupa, and adult or moth. Considerable study has been directed to the problem of control, but no satisfactory measures can be recommended. Lead arsenate used alone or in many mixtures has met with but variable success. (2)

Poultry

Back in 1919 the people of the county were very much interested in cooperative marketing, realizing that year $219,000, from the sale of poultry. (3)

(1) Mississippi A. &. M. College, Bulletin No. 4.
(2) United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin No. 1654.
(3) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Heart of the South, Vol. II

At present we have no large poultry farms in this county, although more individuals are taking an interest in poultry than for several years. Before the depression, when prices were good, we had several poultry farms in the county; one of the largest in the state was owned and operated by G. J. Small of McCarley.

Most of our poultry farms at present are small, consisting of from fifty to three hundred hens; some turkeys, geese, ducks, and guineas. Most people raise plenty of chickens and have eggs enough for their own use with some to sell. During the laying season, which is spring and summer, when eggs are cheap, some people put their eggs down in water-glass or other solutions to keep them for use when prices are high or hens are not laying. The eggs are culled; and those that will do to set, are shipped through their agents to hatcheries, where they bring a fancy price. The culls are sold on local markets or to individuals.

The little chickens are fed all they will eat, and are usually ready for market when they are about nine or ten weeks old. They are sold on local market or shipped to Memphis, New Orleans, and Greenville. (1)

Poultry Pests

There are at least seven different species of lice occuring on domestic chickens, while still other forms occur on turkeys, ducks, and guinea-fowls.

The most important species of lice found on chickens are the HEAD-LICE and BODY-LICE. The head-louse is most injurious to young chicks, while the body-louse mostly affects grown fowls. The shaft-louse, the wing-louse and three other less common species are not a serious menace.

Four species of lice develop on turkeys, two of which also occur on chickens, whereas the other two are restricted to the turkey.

Young ducks hatched by hens may suffer from the head-lice of chickens. There are at least three species of lice restricted to ducks and geese.

While many kinds of MITES affect poultry, only three are of special concern to poultry-raisers, the best known being the common chicken or red mite. The

(1) H. W. Flippen, McCarley, Miss.

mite in the South breeds and is active the year round, though always most abundant in summer.

To eradicate the pest, a thorough cleaning of the chicken-house and spraying with a suitable insecticide having sufficient body, are necessary. Some of the best substances are anthracene oils, creosote, and crude petroleum.

Livestock

The JERSEY and HOLSTEIN are both used for dairying purposes, but the grade cattle are most common. The 1935 farm census showed 11,551 cows and heifers two years old and older in the county. About fifty per cent of the farmers in the county sell milk and cream. In the eastern part of the county, dairying has been found profitable. These products are picked up at the farmers' homes by trucks and taken to the Vaiden Cooling Plant, (see chap. 15, Industry) where, after cooling, they are sent to Kosciusko to the condensary. Both of these plants are owned by the Pet Milk Company. This milk is paid for on the first and fifteenth of each month, and averages $8,000 monthly paid to the farmers.

In the vicinity of Carrollton is a very modern dairy, McClain's, which is described below:

McClain's Dairy is an up-to-date modern dairy located about two miles east of North Carrollton and run by Ed McClain and his son, Percy.

The cow barn is of spacious size, painted white, both inside and out, and is well screened and ventilated. The floor is concrete and drains to the center, where a trough carries out all waste material. This floor is thoroughly washed once daily; the waste goes into a underground trough just outside the door and is carried down the hill, entirely away from the barn. The barn has electric lights from a Delco near the house. Home-made, but modern, stanchions are used for the forty cows that are milked twice daily, at two-thirty o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, by negro boys who are required to wear white uniforms. The boys wash and disinfect their hands, also cows' udders each time before milking; they sit on metal stools, washed and sterilized once each day. The milk buckets have strainers in them; and as soon as a cow is finished, the milk is strained into a large can and carried into

the milk house; here, it is carried through another strainer into the cooler. The milk comes from the cooler through another strainer and into the pail; from the pail it goes through the last strainer into the bottle filler. These bottles are placed against the outlet of the filler and are held in place by springs. A lever is pulled into place for a pint, half-pint, quart, whichever it may be; and when the bottle is filled, it automatically cuts off, and all bottles are filled exactly, with no waste at all. The filled bottles are capped at once and placed in crates, where crushed ice is poured over them instantly. The milk house is screened and equipped with electric lights, cold storage plant, milk-cooler, bottle-filler, sterilizing cabinet, cans, pails, bottles, and caps, crates for bottles, and a large tank with three compartments, where all pails, cans, bottles, buckets, and everything is washed, rinsed, disinfected, and then placed into the sterilizing cabinet, where it is steamed for a certain length of time before it goes to the shelf, where it is sunned and aired every day. All water for both buildings is furnished by well with force-pump which supplies fresh water at all times. Brooms are kept in place for use when needed, and a storage-tank is kept filled in case of emergency or shortage of water from the well. Extra hose is kept on rollers or racks ready for use. The milk is delivered once daily to neighboring towns, hotels, individual customers, and did furnish the local CCC camp before it was abandoned. Delicious chocolate milks are also made and sold by these people. (1)

More interest has been taken in BEEF-CATTLE in the past few years than heretofore, the white face or Hereford being the preferred breed. In Vaiden, a weekly auction sale of cattle is held from March until November. White face and Jerseys have been the most popular breeds sold, and nearly four hundred each week were disposed of to buyers in the county and nearby counties. After March, 1937, houses and mules were sold. John Shackelford, who resides several miles out from Carrollton, Pat Hemphill, and V. D. Hemphill on Highway 82 near the county line, and Mrs. Lela McCarty, two miles off Humphrey Highway, are specially interested in Herefords. Mr. Shackelford and Mrs. McCarty have built up fine herds and sell stock for both beef and breeding purposes.

From the middle of June, 1925, until the middle of November, same year, Mr. H. E. Graves and his co-workers of Vaiden shipped 3,114 milk cows and heifers, for which they were paid $75,525, besides shipping $30,000 worth of beef-cattle. The dairy cows were shipped to Illinois and Indiana. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Percy McClain, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Conservative, 1925.

In 1934 Carroll County farmers milked 8,799 cows, which produced 2,027,706 gallons of milk and 417,371 pounds of butter. The total number of cattle in the county on January 1, 1935, was 11,551, excluding all under two years of age.

The HORSE is another faithful animal to man. Kindness, it does not forget; injustice and injury, it remembers well. Its sense of direction is keen and its power of vision unusual. The horse can often carry its burden safely on the darkest night if given free rein. (1)

The MULE is of a great value as a beast of burden, with a tireless muscular endurance. (2)

HOGS are raised by almost every farmer in the county, mostly for home use, but some are raised for market, the sales affording twenty-five per cent of the living expenses. They are sold mainly to local buyers who truck them to Memphis or other large markets. According to the 1935 farm census there were 16,236 hogs and pigs in the county. Goats and sheep are found in a few scattered flocks here and there throughout the county. (3)

Livestock Pests

CATTLE-TICKS, once so harmful to stock, have been eradicated through the use of dipping vats.

HORSEFLIES, blood-sucking nuisances to livestock, are rarely numerous enough for much harm.

The SCREW-WORM FLY is the most serious of animal pests but can be controlled by burning carcasses and destroying filth on farms.

BUFFALO-GNATS, so annoying to animals, can be repelled by using grease and tar or other mixtures on the stock.

Rural Home Improvements

Until recent years the water for drinking and all home use was obtained from springs and surface wells. The springs were often filled with decaying vegetation and at times it became necessary to remove the accumulation of leaves and trash to secure a depth sufficient to dip the water. Wells were usually protected by wooden boxing, loosely constructed.

(1) The World Book, Vol. 5
(2) Funk and Wagnall's Encyclopedia.
(3) Ferguson, A. V. - Carrollton, Miss.

The Board of Health, cooperating with the National Health Department, began a systematic aggressive campaign for better health, and "Swat the Fly" became a household expression. Screening was begun, sprays were used, barnyards were cleaned and disinfected. This was the beginning of home improvements, which have almost revolutionized health and sanitary conditions. Modern trends have likewise revolutionized the equipment and furnishings of the home.

Communications

Many changes have come in communication. In early days messengers were sent or the slow mails brought on horseback or stage-coaches, now there are the modern telephones, the daily rural free delivery mail service, and the fast automobiles. In the county there are six postoffices: Carrollton, North Carrollton, McCarley, Vaiden, Black Hawk, and Coila, the rural sections being served through these offices. Two of these postoffices are on railroads - North Carrollton on the Columbus and Greenville and Vaiden on the Illinois Central. There are two telegraph offices and two telephone exchanges in the county.

The radio, one of the most modern luxury-necessities, is found in many rural homes, thus enabling the latest news to reach the farthest rural homes.

Transportation

Road conditions prior to the modern modes of transportation were rough and tedious. The Indian trails to given points, winding and crooked, were selected for the first roads, but as the country grew and developed, the planters, with their slaves, kept the roads in fair condition to the market towns and in their immediate vicinities. Finally, after the war, and with the more settled conditions, there were long stretches of road of the main thoroughfares that were kept in fair condition for comfort and speed.

The old system of contract road-work was the first step toward road improvement. This endured for probably a decade, but gave way in the present century to the bond issue plan.

With the advent of the railroad and the coming of the automobile, came an era of development that could not

have been envisioned at the time of their introduction.

In the eastern part of the county, we have approximately 14.25 miles of Illinois Central Railroad, with double-track, several of the daily trains are air-conditioned and boast other up-to-date requisites for the modern traveler. The Columbus and Greenville Railroad traverses the county from east to west - a distance of 18.95 miles. In the county are 1,243 motor-vehicles - cars and trucks. (1)

Modern Agricultural Agencies

John Speight, our present (1937) county agent, gives the following report:

"The conditions in the county are far improved. Farmers are optimistic and cheerful for the first time since '32. Crops have exceeded their fondest hopes - prices are good, debts are being paid, and some improvements are being made in farm homes. All phases of the Government program are more favorably received than ever before. The removal of the restrictions of the Bankhead Act was a source of rejoicing among the farmers, who while they had cooperated in this phase, still had never been entirely pleased with it." (2)

Soil Conservation Program

As soon as proper blanks were received, county and community meetings were called to instruct committeemen on this program. These meetings were followed by a series of local meetings, to sign up the farmers and enlighten them as far as possible concerning the purpose. Farmers signed 909 work sheets, representing eighty-eight per cent of farms in the county; 985 farms were measured by twenty-one measuring crews, covering 2,610 acres, with a total cost of $3,217.50, including the services of office help used in computing same.

Farmers found the banks ready in 1936 to finance them for the year, but only 104 farmers made application for seed loans; the total amount of soil loans was $4,565.

Total benefit payments received by farmers of Carroll County from the beginning of the Government control plan in 1933, through December 31, 1936, was $264,703.91.

(1) Records from the Sheriff's Office, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) John Speight, Carrollton, Miss.

Some farmers obtained credit through the Greenwood Production Credit Association and through the Staple Cotton Discount Corporation. The county agent assisted in handling these applications through his office and, as in the past, assisted the seed loan agent in his collections.

Miscellaneous

There were two serious outbreaks of animal scourges during 1936 - one of hog cholera during the hot weather and one of blackleg. Agents were kept busy vaccinating and treating the sick animals. Approximately 9,000 hogs were vaccinated for cholera; 6,000 head of cattle were vaccinated for blackleg; 250 cows treated for minor diseases; 100 hogs treated; 150 head of mules and horses treated; and around 150 dogs vaccinated against hydrophobia. The farmers are prompt to call on the agent at all times for services. (1)

4-H and Other Clubs

The origin of 4-H clubs grew out of the united efforts of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the General Educational Board. In 1903, when the Mexican bollweevil began its devastations, Dr. Knapp established a community demonstration farm at Terrill, 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 cooperative 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 were thickly studded over the state; and, in 1908, the boys' corn clubs were organized with the view of educating the future farmer - or farmer of the future.

By 1910, Dr. Knapp realized the need of enlisting the cooperation 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.

(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, county historian, Historical Reasearch Project, Carrollton, Miss.

About this time Miss Marie Cramer, a teacher in South Carolina, had organized some canning clubs, and at once Dr. 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 was chosen to serve as the first home demonstration agent in Mississippi. Miss Powell had already attained universal fame through the successful organization of girls' tomato clubs in 1910, and her lectures and active work in the field prompted 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 Agricultural and Mechanical College (Mississippi State) made it possible to publish printed and mimeographed circulars applicable to local conditions, giving definite instructions as to demonstration programs, etc., for the improvement of farm and home through the 4-H clubs, 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 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.

James B. Majure, the assistant agent, has charge of boys' 4-H Club work in the county (1937). The assistant county agent and home demonstration agent, cooperating with the county superintendent of education and the principals of the high schools over the county, worked

out a schedule of meetings whereby the schools could be visited once every four weeks. Nine 4-H clubs for boys were organized with a combined enrollment of 141 members. Each club was properly organized, with officers being elected by members of the club, who, in turn, appointed project captains and committees. In electing the club leader, careful consideration was given and a local man selected who was interested in the development of the rural community.

Through the committees and cooperation of its club members, regular programs are rendered once every four weeks throughout the school term; and in some schools club meetings are held every two weeks. Subject matter for discussion was furnished the club in bulletin form by the Extension Department, through the assistant county agent, and local 4-H Club leaders gave valuable assistance in rendering these programs. In most of the schools, consolidation has grown to the extent that some of the boys of 4-H Club age are transported to twelve miles. During the summer months, after the regular school term is over, due to the lack of transportation, few community meetings are held. During this time agents visit the farms to view the 4-H Club projects, visit the members, and give demonstrations which result in closer contact and better friendship between the 4-H Club members, their parents, and the extension people. (1)

The following is a dummary of the 1936 reports of Miss Mattie White Garnett, home demonstration agent for Carroll County:

The number of home demonstration clubs organized was thirteen, with two hundred and eighty members. The major project with the women's organizations was food preservation, and the minor project was home management.

Nine 4-H clubs were organized with a membership of 105. The number of members in the various projects consisted of the following: garden canning, 25; poultry 23; home improvement,76; clothing 105.

In each club, project leaders were appointed to attend monthly leaders' meetings given by specialists, and these leaders, in turn, helped the agent put on programs in the local club. Food preservation leaders from the clubs were of great assistance. They attended the demonstrations put on each month by the food

(1) James B. Majure, Carrollton, Miss.

preservation specialist, Miss Mary E. Doney, and were responsible for the materials needed to put on the demonstration in their own local club. Each leader was sent a food preservation library at the beginning of the year which contained bulletins with recipes and instructions concerning the preservation of fruits, vegetables, meats, and other farm products. This library also contained helpful information concerning the storage of products, and each leader would pass the information contained in the library on to her neighbors and friends. During the year, nine pressure-cookers and five sealers were purchased through the home demonstration agent's office for individual families. More people from year to year are conserving food by the modern scientific methods, the result of the food preservation program.

There were 123 method demonstrations given, which have meant much in a financial way to the people of the county; 75,003 quarts of fruit and vegetables were canned; 2,073 quarts of preserves, jelly, etc., were conserved; and 1,992 pounds of fruits and vegetables were dried. The cash value of the products would be about $16,267.65. The principles brought out in the food preservation program teach the people of the rural sections that they can produce, can, and preserve enough food to be adequately and sufficiently fed by the "live-at-home" motto.

In the garden and canning project work for the 4-H Club members, there were 907 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned, with a cash value of $181.40.

The minor project in home demonstration club work was home management. No specialist came to the county this year (1936), so the club women over the county continued their assistance and many pieces of old furniture were renovated and refinished. Some new ideas of general improvements were given for making the homes more comfortable and convenient. Sixteen method demonstrations were given in home management and some outstanding work was done.

Clothing was the required project in 4-H Club work this year and many garments were made by the members who completed the units. The 4-H Club in poultry reported 280 chickens raised, valued at $140. (1)

Agricultural Schools

Valley Consolidated School was for a long time

(1) Miss Mattie White Garnett, Carrollton, Miss.

the only agricultural school in the county; but now (1938), the J. Z. George School has added an agricultural department and is under the supervision of R. E. Neal. Here the boys are trained in modern ways of farming and handicraft. A desk, ax-handles, and hammer-handles, are among the many articles made. They have learned to prune fruit trees, doctor cattle, vaccinate dogs against hydrophobia and hogs against cholera. The teacher in the Valley School - A. R. Perkins - has fostered individual crops of corn and cotton for the boys, and during the fall (1936), he carried a truckload of these boys to the State Fair at Jackson.

Fairs

Only one fair was held in Carroll County this fall, October 10, 1936. This was sponsored by the Carroll County home demonstration clubs and garden clubs. It is known as the Clubs Community Fair and Achievement Day, which has become an annual event. Exhibits are sent from the county to the Grenada Fair and the State Fair at Jackson.

Horticulture

Of the bulb family, narcissi, jonquils, dahlias, tuberoses, cannas, hyacinths, gladioli, and peonies are grown extensively in the county. Mrs. Charlie Duke, Mrs. S. E. Turner, Mrs. Ida Hemphill, and Mrs. Pat Hemphill are among the many women of the county who have grown dahlias equal to the finest seen in greenhouses and also a large number of peonies. Often, as many as three hundred blooms were cut at one time, leaving the necessary number on the bushes (all blooms cannot be cut at once without injury to the bush).

The flowering shrubs most commonly seen are: the spirea, syringa, lilac, buddleia , snowball, cape jasmine, crepe myrtle, calycanthus, flowering quince, forsythia, hydrangea, deutzia, mock orange, weigela , nandina, lobelia, and ligustrum.

Bulbous flowers winning prizes at the fair were: fall crocus, water lillies, and water hyacinths raised and displayed, by Mrs. W. H. Lee of North Carrollton. Mrs. Lee raises a variety of flowers and makes annual exhibits at the shows. She gives special attention to the culture of tulips. Mrs. J. C. Powell of North Carrollton has won prizes on her radiance roses and also on lovely collections of varicolored hyacinths.

Mrs. Ida Hemphill of Valley Hill has for many years taken great pride in her rose garden and other flowers, at one time having the largest number of Easter lilies ever seen in this county. Her roses are innumerable. In the spring of 1936, nearly 500 buds were cut from radiance and cochet roses. Mrs. Billups won first prize on marigold, cardinal climbers, prince's feathers, heavenly blue moonflowers, and mixed flowers. Mrs. J. M. Watson of Carrollton, won prizes on marigolds, salvia, and petunias. At Cotesworth, the home of the late Senator J. Z. George, there are a large variety of flowers and shrubs. More than 150 roses are in the garden on the south side of the house; the caretaker stated that more than 100 trees and shrubs grew on the spacious grounds. Most every home owner in the county raises annuals and perennials of all kinds.

The Carroll County Garden Club and the Cherokee Circle, a branch of the garden club, were established about three years ago. They each meet monthly and give interesting and helpful programs on the culture of flowers and shrubs. These two clubs furnished and helped collect flowers, bulbs, and shrubs for the Works Progress Administration beautification project, which were planted on the creek banks, the churchyards, and along the streets. Plantings consisted of a great number of dogwood, redbud, crepe myrtle, etc., also moonflowers, honeysuckle, and morning glories were planted on small bridges and dumps.

This circle has ordered five hundred watermellon-pink crepe myrtles to be set out on all streets in Carrollton and North Carrollton. (1)

Experiment Field

Mr. Ayers of the Stoneville Experiment Station established this year (1936) on the plantation of L. S. Hemphill of Valley Hill, an agricultural experiment field, showing how the land immediately below the hill section could be made more lucrative by the right use of fertilizer.

Below is given a report for 1936 of the elimination fertilizer tests:

"Lbs. of Seed Cotton per Acre

"Corrected Yield	Increase
Hemphill	
Nitrogen alone 733.50	
Nitrogen	22.85
Phosphorus 756.35	75,50
Nitro., Phos., & Pot. 909.00	
Nitro., and Potash 815.30	82.30
Nitrogen alone 733.50	(1)

(1) Mrs. Percy Bryan, Carrollton, Miss.

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Ayers, Mr.	Stoneville, Miss. (Experiment Station)
Bryan, Mrs. Percy	Carrollton, Miss.
Ferguson, A. V.	Carrollton, Miss.
Flippen, H. W.	McCarley, Miss.
Flippin, Mrs. Ira	McCarley, Miss.
Garnett, Mattie White Home Demonstration Agent	Carrollton, Miss.
McClain, Mrs. Percy	Carrollton, Miss.
Majure, James B.	Carrollton, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton, Miss.
Speight, John	Carrollton, Miss.
Word, W. R.	Vaiden, Miss.

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Palmer, E. Lawrence	The World Book Vol. 5 (W. F. Quarrie & Co., Chicago, Ill.)
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Rowland, Dunbar	Mississippi, Heart of the South, (Chicago-Jackson: S. J. Clark Publishing Co.), Vol. II

(1) Mr. Ayers, Stoneville Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

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Mammals of America (Nature Lovers Library)

See Part II

ERRATA

Errors found by Charles A. Neal:

P. 24 Beasley Creek flows S.W. instead of N.W.

P. 25 P.O. address of Dr. John Shackleford in "Reference" should be Greenville, not Greenwood.

p. 25 "References" David, not Davis Turner.

P. 166 Line 12 - Officers listed were in Co. F, Carroll Rifles, 2nd Miss. Regt. and not in the "5th Immune" Regt. as text would indicate.

P. 176 Bryan McNeal, age 20, S.A.T.C. at Miss. State College.

P. 215 "Willie Moore, Bat 1," should be Willie Moore Bat 2.

P. 221 First paragraph is repetition of last paragraph of P. 220.

P. 251 In pastors of Carrolton Baptist Church, W. F. Sproles should be H. F. Sproles and J. P. Neal should be J. P. Neel.

P. 327 "Hawks School" should be Hanks School, now Hickory Grove School.

P. 332 Line 2, W. E. Brene" should be W. D. Brene.

P. 332 Line 14, "Range 3" should be Range 4.

P. 345 Line 10, "1902" is in error, as the old Male and Female College building did not burn until 1914 and then N. Carrollton established a Sep. Schl. Dist. Separate from Carrollton Sep. Schl. Dist.

P. 350 Line 20 "Range 21" should be Range 5.

P. 352 "Hickory Grove" shcool, 2 school buildings are mixed.

P. 353 Star School, evidently its location is erroneous.

P. 353 Bethlehem see for location.

P. 353 Bluff Springs, Range 4, should be Range 5.

p. 355 Line 36, 1830's should be 1930's.

P. 412 Last line should be Mrs. Myrtle Lagne.

P. 414 Line 7, Harry Guy Hafner.

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DIRECTOR

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

CARROLL COUNTY
Vol. VIII
Part Two

Compiled
By
WPA STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, Supervisor
1936-38

Illustrated

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Chapter XV

INDUSTRY

This chapter in the history of Carroll County is short because the county is essentially agricultural rather than industrial. However, it is generally known throughout the county that there have been in the early history of the county several brick factories, a textile mill, tannery, and a furniture factory located here. Very little is known of these above listed industries.

Plants

The PET MILK COOLING PLANT, established in Vaiden in 1927, has been a great asset to the county, not from the point of employment, as not more than two or three men are used, but by furnishing a market for home products, thus adding a new impetus toward diversification. This plant buys the milk and cools it, then sends it to the plant at Kosciusko. The Vaiden plant has bought as much as 25,000 pounds of milk in one day, and the monthly output for milk has been as high as $11,000. The milk is brought from all over this and adjoining counties by trucks. The Pet Milk Cooling Plant is the only one in Carroll owned by a big corporation and is of great benefit to the entire county, especially the farmers. (1)

The Pet Milk Company, of St. Louis, sent field representatives to Attala County to arouse and enlist the interest of the citizens, especially the farmers, in the construction of a condensary. Meetings were held in various communities, and the farmers were enthusiastic in their support. The condensary was established in Kosciusko in 1926, the Pet Milk Company being the founders and present owners.

The major product of the plant is canned milk; dried milk, used principally in animal feeds, is a by-product.

This plant employs about thirty-five persons in Attala

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(1) King, J. B., Vaiden, Miss.

County, and the annual pay roll is approximately $700,000, which includes the purchase of milk. Twenty-one routes have been established, and they serve Attala and adjoining counties, bringing to the plant about 15,000,000 pounds of milk annually.

It is to this plant that the Vaiden cooling plant sends milk.

A few years ago Carroll County could boast of having two ICE PLANTS, one at North Carrollton and the other at Vaiden. The plant at North Carrollton was owned by a company at Sardis; however, quite a number of people in Carroll County owned stock in the local plant. Roy Rayburn was the manager, and served most efficiently in that capacity. This plant was discontinued a few years ago, and now ice for North Carrollton, Carrollton, and other adjoining communities, is brought out from Greenwood. A storeroom is maintained in North Carrollton for storing this ice, and from this point the ice is distributed.

The ice plant at Vaiden continues to operate, and is owned and operated by Anderson Austin. One thousand tons of ice are made annually for Vaiden and immediate vicinity; this plant has two employees. (1)

Gravel Pits

We have several gravel pits in Carroll County that are very productive.

THE LYNN SAND AND GRAVEL PIT, located two and one-half miles east of Avalon, on the Grenada and Greenwood branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, was first operated in the spring of 1922 by a corporation - Harleston Gravel Company. Later, it was operated as the Avalon Gravel Company. In 1927 J. J. Lynn, of Kansas City, bought the pit, and the name was then changed to Lynn Gravel Company, but it was again sold to J. F. Courtner and others on September 1, 1933, who, in turn, September 1, 1936, sold to Kochtilzky and Johnson, of Forrest City, Arkansas, the present owners. They also bought the Southland Gravel Company at Malmaison.

This plant consists of two locomotives, two steam shovels, one dragline, and a washing plant that automatically produces four sizes or grades of gravel.

(1) Austin, Anderson, Vaiden, Miss.

This company sells washed and screened gravel, sand, sand and gravel mixture; also Avalon cementing sand-clay road gravel to the counties for roads, and to lumberyards throughout the state. The Lynn Sand and Gravel Pit is said to be a $75,000 investment, and their annual pay roll amounts to about $36,000. The Avalon pit employs about fifty men and the one at Malmaison ten or fifteen. The average output of the two plants would average about forty or fifty cars daily. This gravel sells for about $1.00 per yard, and there are thirty-two yards (approximately) to the car. (1)

In 1929 the Lynn Gravel Company, of Avalon, secured the contract in Montgomery County for ten thousand tons of gravel to be used on the Duck Hill-Lodi road and the Duck Hill - Carroll County line road. (2)

There is a gravel pit near Carrollton owned by the Gee brothers, Carrollton, from which the county gets most of its gravel.

Mills

Lumber has been one of the major industries of Carroll County for a number of years. There have been many small, portable tractor mills, as well as some large, permanently located ones.

At present (1937) there are ten SAWMILLS operating in the county, most of which are portable. There are also two planing-mills in the county, one located in Vaiden, established about ten years ago. Mr. Peeler owns the mill at Vaiden and employs about seventy-five men to saw, plane, tongue, groove, and kiln-dry his lumber. He often has a pay roll of $700.00 a month, giving steady employment during the depression. (3)

BRODE'S HARDWOOD MILL in Vaiden employs about a dozen men, with a weekly pay roll of about $100.00. (4)

THE T. M. STEPP LUMBER COMPANY, located at North Carrollton, began to operate in 1925, doing both wholesale and retail business. The company owns a planing-mill which employs eight men regularly, and ships about twelve carloads of lumber a month. The lumber is shipped to Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit. The Stepp Lumber Company also owns two sawmills in the

(1) Felts, W. H., Sec. and Treas., Lynn Gravel Co., Avalon, Miss.
Duke, Will, Avalon, Miss.
(2) Conservative, 1929.
(3) Peeler, J., Vaiden, Miss.
(4) Brode, - Vaiden, Miss.

county, and buys from twelve other mills about 300,000 feet per month. (1)

In 1929 a STAVE MILL was operated in Vaiden and continued in operation until the fall of 1936. It was owned by Allen Cooperage Company, and was very beneficial to the county, in that it furnished employment to a great many men and women. (2)

A TEXTILE MILL, built in 1867 two and one-half miles southwest of Carrollton in a very inacessible spot, with only a spring for water supply, was in operation but a few years. The promoters of the enterprise were Colonel G. F. Neill, Dr. William Stansbury, and others. The structure, six hundred feet long, by three hundred feet wide, was of brick, hauled through the country by ox-teams from Winona, as was the smokestack when it was brought, which was pulled across the platform that connected the second story of the building with the hillside where the road ran, and shoved over the top of the building to the other side, where it was due to be erected.

The cloth woven during the time of operation was very durable, as it was heavy like lowell. Also cashmere, a woolen cloth, was made. Mose Tuttle, the ex-sheriff of the county appointed by Governor Ames during Reconstruction Days, bought cloth left over after the enterprise was abandoned and sold it in his store in Carrollton.

Twenty years after the factory was discontinued the Columbus and Greenville Railroad was built through North Carrolton. It was thought that a spur would be built out to the factory and it might be put back in operation again, but this was given up, and the building dynamited some fifteen years later. Since there was a scarcity of Negro labor after Reconstruction Time, almost all the operators of the factory were white people. Among them were the Littles, Hatlys, Reagans, Howards, and others; they lived in homes clustered on nearby land. Among the Negroes living around and employed about the factory were Sanders Parr, who cut wood, and Eugene Dick, a skilful engineer, who ran the engine.

Adam Brown, who owned a herd of a hundred goats, lived near this factory. He was killed by T. H. Oury for threats against Mr. Oury's life. Adam came to the Baptist church in Carrollton and called for Mr. Oury to come out; the killing

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(1) Williams, Mrs. Hughes, No. Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Smith, Fred, circuit clerk, Vaiden, Miss.
Coleman, A. J., attorney, Vaiden, Miss.
Boykin, M. L. " " "



McCAIN-SPENCER GIN.

Located at Teoc, Carroll County.

occured there. This man, Adam Brown, was the father of Ed, Charlie and Jim Brown; the two first named being killed in the riot at the courthouse, March 17, 1886 (see chap. 9, Outlaw Days). (1)

Mr. J. T. Long owned the first GRISTMILL in the Teoc community. The rock from this mill is now in one of the chimneys at the S. L. Ball home. At present (1938) there are two gristmills located at the McCain-Spencer Store, Teoc.

Factories

In 1899 a FURNITURE FACTORY was erected in Vaiden.W. H. Cole, Vaiden, managed this factory, which was first owned by a stock company and then owned by J. M. Dodwell. In 1917 it was moved away from Vaiden. Until it was closed down, this factory made beautiful furniture.

A BRICK FACTORY was also established in Vaiden in 1899, but it lasted only about ten years. This factory was owned by citizens of the town. (2)

Gins

The first GIN in the community of Teoc was owned by Mr. Arnold; horses were used then as power to pull the ginstands, and an average of four or five bales of cotton were ginned per day. Part of the old gin was recently torn down and some of the material used to build tables in Mrs. A. R. Redditt's home.

The next gin here was a steam one owned by J. T. Long.

The next and present gin (1938) is owned by J. P. McCain and J. L. Spencer. This gin was established in 1920 and for many years has been operated by S. L. Ball. (3)

In several other communities of the county there are gins. Two are located at North Carrollton, two at Vaiden, and one at McCarley. Information on other gins is not available.

Public Industries

WATERWORKS and ELECTRIC LIGHTS were first installed in Carroll County September 1, 1904, at a cost of $10,000. This plant was operated by steam, and the contract for the water-system was let to Marion Alderman. The pipe work was done and

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(1) Nelson, S. A., Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Boykin, M. L. Vaiden, Miss.
Smith, Fred, circuit clerk, Vaiden, Miss.
Coleman, A. J., attorney, Vaiden, Miss.
Armstrong, Mrs. S. P., Vaiden, Miss.
(3) Ball, Mrs. S. L., Carrollton, Miss.

water-tank erected by Smith Brothers, from Tennessee, assisted by convict labor working under Simon Turner, Sr. W. H. Hafner was mayor; W. D. Kimbrough was clerk; Messers. Henry Bryant, Charlie Gee, Reid Bingham, C. R. Peavy, Ed Merrill, W. C. McDougal, and Dr. Hart were on the Board of Aldermen. This plant was at first owned by the Carrollton Electric Company, but in 1906 it was taken over by the town. The agreement was to pay in $500.00 notes, one each year, but default was made in payments of 1909-10-11 and 1912. The Board of Alderman - C. L. Gee, C. A. Neal, D. R. Bingham, H. M. Thompson, J. B. McBride, and H. E. Merrill - then issued bonds on June 1, 1913, amounting to $5,000 to take up this indebtedness.(1)

After this time, each customer was charged a flat rate of $1.50 monthly for water, and a law was passed to prevent the leaving of hydrants or other connections with municipal water plant open, and to provide a penalty for a violation thereof; the penalty being a fine of $50.00 or thirty days in jail, or both. (2)

In December, 1926, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen sold and conveyed to The Mississippi Power and Light Company its light plant, except the building, for a term of twenty-five years for the sum of $9,000. (3) The old building is not used now, and the town pump, on the same lot, is in charge of one man - Curren Sanders. The town still owns and operates the water-system.

Installation of the big Cook Deep Well Turbine-pump by workmen from the Corlass Well Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, was completed in February, 1937, and Carrollton water consumers are using water from the new well. This well was drilled by the Corlass Well Company at a cost of $1,100, and the pump made additional cost of approximately $600.00. The town paid for the well with the sponsors contribution toward the waterworks and street project, while the pump was requisitioned through the WPA. (4)

The Mississippi Power and Light Company installed LIGHTS in Vaiden in 1929, but these lights are operated through Winona.

WATERWORKS were installed in Vaiden in the following year (1930) by the town, and the pump is operated by one man. (5)

NORTH CARROLLTON'S LIGHTS are supplied by the Mississippi

(1) J. M. Terney, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Minutes of the Board of Aldermen, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ordinance Book No.1, Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Files of Conservative, 1937 Carrollton, Miss.
(5) Jerry Coleman, Vaiden, Miss.

Power and Light Company too, but it has no municipal water - system. A few individuals own their own wells.

There are only two telephone exchanges in the county; at Carrollton and Vaiden.

The TELEPHONE EXCHANGE at Carrollton was installed by the Cumberland Telephone Company about 1898. A Mr. Johnson was the first manager, and Miss Nina Whitehead was first operator; Miss Ethel Scott was the second operator. The exchange was located upstairs over B. F. Johnson's Filling Station, or in the old Ray Building, until it was moved a few years ago into the home of Mrs. John S. (Annie May) Ray, the chief operator. Three operators are employed at this exchange.(1)

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE was installed in Vaiden by the Cumberland Telephone Company somewhere between 1898 and 1900. The first operators were the Misses Nye. Other operators were: Misses Cain, Boyett, Wright; Charlie Boyett, Charlie King, Craig, Ed Conger, and Fred Smith, now circuit clerk. Tom Clifford Vaiden was the first messenger boy; Miss Evelyn Eades is the present operator, and has been day operator for twenty years; she has two assistants. (2)

The telephone company belongs to the Southern Bell Telephone Company now.

There are only two telegraph offices in the county - Vaiden and North Carrollton.

The home office of the Western Union Company is in New York City, and it is the oldest telegraphy system in the United States. This company owns ninety-three per cent of all the telegraph offices in the United States, and is the only telegraph company that pays taxes in every county in every state of the Union.

The Postal Telegraph Company is owned by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest form of communication in the world. The main office is in New York City.

This company has the largest cable system in the world, and this facilitates sending and receiving messages to and from any point.

The TELEGRAPH OFFICE was opened in North Carrollton by the

(1) Mrs. Annie Mae Ray, chief operator, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Vaiden, Tom Clifford, Vaiden, Miss.

Western Union about 1889, when the Georgia Pacific Railroad was built through the county. The line was built on the railroad's right-of-way and has always been kept up by the Western Union and serves both companies, using an operator supplied by the railroad company.At the present time (1937) at North Carrollton, O. J. Duncan is ticket agent, freight-agent, and telegraph-operator, with his son, Herman, as assistant; Mrs. Kynerd is express agent. (1)

The TELEGRAPH OFFICE was established in Vaiden about the time the railroad came through - in 1859-60. Harvey Caldwell is the present operator, also depot agent (day). A Mr. Day works at night. (2)

What is now known as the COLUMBUS and GREENVILLE RAILROAD was built through the county in 1889, being known then as the Georgia Pacific. The track was just one mile from the town of Carrollton; the depot was then built, and soon the little town of North Carrollton began to grow.

For many years the railroad was used exclusively for the transportation of all merchandise and produce from merchants to buyers,going either by express or freight; but now, evolving from better roads, automotive vehicles, and other changed conditions, comes the system of door-to-door trucking service that prevails in Carroll County, as elsewhere. However, about seventy-five per cent of the cotton sent out of the county to the nearby compresses is still sent by rail. The railroad offers a special inducement for this business by giving what they term a floating rate, charging only eight cents per hundred pounds, or forty cents a bale; the forty cents being deducted from the freight rates on the cotton from the compress to the mills. At the present time about 2,500 bales of cotton are shipped from Carrollton annually. (3)

To other depot on the Columbus and Greenvile Railroad, in Carroll County, is at McCarley, but there has never been a telegraph office there, not even when it was used as a regular station. The telegrams are telephoned from Winona. McCarley has only a pay telephone station, located in L. C. Spencer's stpre , and a few private telephones. McCarley ships about seven hundred bales of cotton annually by train. Only one man is employed at the station. (4)

The depot at Vaiden, on the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, was built in 1856, Dr. Vaiden donating the money for the

(1) Duncan, O. J. , No. Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Caldwell, Harvey, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) O. J. Duncan, North Carrollton, Miss.
(4) H. Flippen, McCarley, Miss.

building. There are three employees at this depot and, with the Peeler Lumber Company operating in Vaiden, many logs and much lumber are shipped by rail. Also large quantities of cotton, seed, and other farm produce are handled at this depot. (1)

The Grenada and Greenwood branch of the YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY RAILROAD was built through the northwest corner of Carroll County in 1898, and a depot was built shortly afterward at Avalon; it has one agent. Only about one-third of the cotton ginned in this community is shipped by rail; the other goes by truck from the public gin operated by Joe McCain, in the Teoc community. (2)

THE TRI-STATE TRANSIT COMPANY, Shreveport, Louisiana, operates (1937) both the north and south bus line on Highway 51 through Vaiden, and the east and west line on Highway 82 through Carrollton (see chap. 16, Transportation).

Chamber of Commerce

The only CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Carroll County was organized in Vaiden March 18, 1922, by Dr. P. T. Flowers and Dr. C. D. Alexander, with nearly one hundred members enrolled; Hatcher was elected president; J. R. Heggie, vice-president; and Miss Sarah Craig, secretary. The Chamber of Commerce was very active in its early days, advising with the board, encouraging better roads and town improvement, and were directly instrumental in the bringing the Pet Milk Cooling Plant to Vaiden; in fact, that was the coup d'etat of the organization. Recently, through their efforts, WPA gravel was secured for the streets of Vaiden. On a whole, the members are not so active and do not evince the same interest as heretofore. (2)

From Old Newspapers

The following advertisements and notations were taken from some of Carroll County's early newspapers and give an insight to the types of business and the business leaders of the county from 1840 to 1907.

(1) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Lagrone Nunley and Malcoln Bennett, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Fred Smith, circuit clerk, Vaiden, Miss.
M. L. Boykin, attorney, Vaiden, Miss.

Hard Times !

INDIVIDUALS owing the Carrollton Hotel are requested to pay up. It is impossible whilst the present pressure continues to "Keep Moving" unless bills are promptly paid.

B. S. Sanders.

February 20, 1840. (1)

UNION TAVERN

The undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends, and the Public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

In the building formerly occupied as a Tavern; being situated in the Eastern part of Carrollton.

He has provided himself with all things necessary for the comfort of those who may call on him, and solicits a spare of patronage. Carrollton, Miss., October 10, 1840. W. G. Herring, Proprietor. (2)

49 - tf.

March 6, 1841.

Thos. Hawkins had a store in Carrollton and it was in the southeast corner of the public square, opposite the old Courthouse.

Feb. 27, 1841 —— Sold groceries; also had an assortment of Tin, Stone, and Wood Ware. (3)

Watches and Clocks

Repaired

(1) Southern Pioneer, Feb. 20, 1840, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, " Dec. 5, 1840, No. 1, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, " March 6, 1841, No. 13, Carrollton, Miss.

The subscriber has settled himself permanently in Middleton, Carroll County, Mississippi, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

R. T. JOHNSON (1)

Middleton, April 17, 1841

WILLIAM E. COX.

Receiving, forwarding & Commission Merchant.
Marion, Yazoo River, Mississippi. (2)

To the Editors of the "Southern Pioneer:" Messrs. John Pruden and Drury L. Wingfield have put my water Gin in operation on a plan which I have not before seen in use. I deem it proper to state for the benefit of all such as may feel an interest in the useful improvement of the mechanic arts, to state, that I have never witnessed any work of the kind to equal this. Indeed, I deem it an improvement in the application of water to machinery, calculated to be highly useful to the public and evinces the skill of these intelligent artists. There are now in operation three mills north of Carrollton, and half a mile south of the stage-road to Lagrange. All who feel an interest in useful improvements of this description, are respectfully invited to call and see the work.

The work of these gentlemen can be seen in successful operation at the mills of the Messrs. Murdock's, on Palucia Creek, six miles south of Carrollton, and also at James Stanley's five miles west of Black Hawk.

SAML. B. MARCH (3)
43—2m

Nov. 20th, 1841

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(1) Southern Pioneer, April 17, 1841, No. 18, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, " Oct. 2, 1841, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, " Nov. 20, 1841, Carrollton, Miss.

NEW GOODS

5 Bbls. BROWN SUGAR, Just received and for sale by

January 8, 1842 J. HEARD & BROTHER (1)

- - - - - - -

Bryan Sanders, a merchant in Carrollton, has before been in business here. His stand is in the building formerly occupied by Henry Miller, on Lexington Street, as a Grocery

Carrollton March 19, 1842. (2)

- - - - - - -

NEW HOTEL

Carrollton,

Mississippi

The undersigned would respectfully make it known to the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment opposite the west side of the Public Square. He deems it needless to go through a long catalogue of praise to his house, so usually done by others, but would merely suggest to those passing this way to give him a call— try him once. His endeavors will be to render general satisfaction. The terms are as follows:

For man and horse, per day, —	$1.50
Per meal, for man and horse —	.75
For man or Horse, per meal,	.37½
Keeping Horse, per month ——	$15.00
Boarding & Lodging, per month	15.00

To be a cash business exclusively.

J. MONEY

N. B: Treasury warrants and county claims taken at par for all debts due this establishment, and also for Board, Etc.

August 6, 1842 J. M. (3)

(1) Southern Pioneer, Jan. 8, 1842, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, March 26, 1842, V. 2 - No. 3, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, Sept. 24, 1842, V. 2 - No.29 Carrollton, Miss.

CARRIAGE MAKING

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI

"The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Carroll County, and the public generally, that he is prepared to carry on the above business in all its branches. Repairing, Painting and Trimming Oil Cloth, and all kinds of Fine Painting, Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

He also intends to keep in his employ 2 or 3 wagonmakers and carry on the Wagon Making Business on a large scale, and flatters himself by strict attention to his profession, to receive a liberal portion of public patronage."

Thomas Clark (1)

January 9, 1843.

- - - - - - - -

WESTERN STATESMAN, July 6, 1844

HALE and AYRES,
Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries,
South side of the public square,
Carrollton, Mississippi. (2)

- - - - - - - -

NEW HOTEL

The subscriber having opened a Hotel at Carrollton, in the house formerly occupied by James Shirley, Esq., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

W. C. HALE.

P.S: My stables are good, and the best attention paid to horses.

December 20, 1844. (3)

- - - - - - - - -

(1) Hornet, July 11, 1843, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Western Statesman, July 6, 1844, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Mississippi Democrat, Jan. 1, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.

To The Public

The subscriber is engaged in constructing Horse GRIST MILLS, which he assures the public will perform as well as gin gearing and team will permit. His plan of construction combines simplicity and strength. Vary from 2½ to 4 bushels of good meal per hr. - in many instances more. I deliver, put in operation, and give satisfactory trial for $80 - Specimens to be seen on farms of Capt. J. H. Wilson, Carroll Co.

J. S. CLARK
Prarie Hill, P.O. Lownes Co. Miss.
March 20, 1845 (1)

- - - - - - - - -

A. W. Ayres has a store in Carrollton. Sells dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, queensware, Hardward, Cuttery, etc.

Apr. 15, 1845. (2)

- - - - - - - -

Just RECEIVED.

50 Bbls. fresh FLOUR, best brands: Whisky - for sale low, for cash or cotton.

Leflore, August 16, 1845. (3) J. D. LEFLORE

- - - - - - - -

WM. Stansbury's Drug Store at Carrollton

Aug. 6, 1845 (4)

- - - - - - - -

(1) Mississippi Democrat, March 26, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, " , April 16, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, " , Oct. 8, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Ibid, " , Nov. 12, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

RIFE & WILLS

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

Their shop is two doors south of Dr. Ramsey's office. They are prepared to despatch all work entrusted to them in the neatest manner and very cheap.

Sept. 20, (1)

- - - - - - -

GRAVES & MILTON

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Leflore, Miss., Oct. 4,1845,

Are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of groceries, Staple Goods, Hardward, Cutlery,etc., all of which they will sell low for Cash or Cotton, and are prepared to buy or make liberal advances on cotton in hands.

Also, have consigned to them for sale several thousand well selected Apple and Pear trees consisting of thirty different kinds, ranging from a May to a Winter apple.

Leflore, Miss, 29th November, 1845. (2)

- - - - - - - -

J. D. LEFLORE

Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchant,

Leflore, (Yazoo river)

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Bagging and Rope, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar and Coffee, Salt, Iron, Castings, Nails, Negro Shoes, Blankets, Jeans, and Linseys. Also a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

(1) Whig Creed, Nov. 29, 1845, V.1 - No. 13, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, " , " " " " " " Carrollton, Miss.

I am always prepared to make liberal Cash advances on Cotton stored with me, or purchase at the highest market price.

Sept. 13. (1)

NOTICE TO PLANTERS

Persons desirous of procuring Pearce's Cincinnati Spinning Machines, Plantation Mills, Gins, Fly-Shuttle Looms, Gin Castings, etc., will leave their names with Messrs. Wm. Sanders and Company, Carrollton; T. S. and S. W. Land, Grenada; D. M. Raybourn, Coffeeville.

I will attend to starting them, and insure their performance.

Dec. 6, (2) JOHN PEARCE, Jr.

H. W. GARRETT

Saddler and Harness maker,

Carrollton, Mississippi.

He will execute all work entrusted to him in his line, neatly, readily, and at reduced prices. (3)

Sept. 20.

BLACKSMITHING

Still at the same stand in Carrollton; has 2 forges in operation.

Carrollton, Jan. 1, 1846 (4) T. S. GRIDER

(1) Whig Creed, Nov. 29, 1845, V.1 - No. 13, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Whig Creed, Dec. 13, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Mississippi Democrat, Jan. 7, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.

EDWARD MAHAN

TAILOR (Late from New Orleans)

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Carrollton and the surrounding country that he has opened a shop at the house recently occupied by Col. Marr as a Law Office, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.

Garments made after the latest styles of fashion, in a workman-like and superior manner. Jan 20, 1846. (1)

New Tailoring Establishment

T. H. Thompson respectfully announces to the Public that he is permanently located at Carrollton, next door to the Post Office, and is prepared to make all garments according to the latest Paris and American fashions, and from his experience in some of the best establishments of the larger cities of the Union, feels confident that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. All garments warranted to fit No mistakes. (2)

A. W. Ayres - Merchant at Leflore, Feb. 10, 1845. (3)

SULLIVAN and PHINNEY had a store in Middleton - March 14, 1846. Fine assortment of goods. (4)

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

GEO. WILLISS and T. H. THOMPSON

Formed a partnership, and are prepared to make up all garments according to the latest Paris and American fashions - all garments warranted to fit - no mistake.

Shop in the house recently occupied by the Dr. Glass, as a medical office (4)

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Jan. 21, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, Feb. 18, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, March 11, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Ibid, March 18, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.

Shoemaker wanted in Carrollton - April 1, 1846 (1)

- - - - - - - -

RAUH BROTHERS, Middleton, April, 1846, have store - sell Drygoods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

GOODS AT COST

I have removed my stock of goods back to the old stand in Carrollton

Carrollton March 15, 1846 (3) A. W. Ayres

- - - - - - - - -

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

T. H. Thompson

Shop next door to the Postoffice

March 20, 1846. (3)

- - - - - - - - -

Shoemaker wanted - A sober, industrious shoemaker can get constant employment at this place. (4)

- - - - - - - - -

LEFLORE AND COMPANY

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS

Point Leflore, Yazoo River

Sold Bagging and Rope, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar and Coffee, Salt, Iron, Castings, Nails, Negro Shoes, Blankets, Jeans and Linseys. General Assortment of DRY GOODS. (5)

(1) Mississippi Democrat, April 1, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, April 8, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, May 6, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Ibid, June 17,1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(5) Ibid, July 1, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.

The Mississippi Democrat

We call attention to Ginwrights and Cabinet-makers to the advertisement of our friend HENRY HAMILTON, offering for sale his shop, materials, etc., in this place. Such an opportunity for securing a good location and profitable business is seldom offered. Mr. Hamilton, who was one of the earliest settlers of our village, is one of our most worthy and estimable citizens, and in common with all his neighbors, we deplore the afflictions which compel him to offer to abandon his business. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

A Rare Chance for Ginwrights or Cabinet-makers

The undersigned, in consequence of declining health, offers for sale his Shop, Tools, and a large lot of materials in Carrollton. The shop is a frame building 50x25 ft., erected for, and well adapted to the purposes. The tools are of the very best quality, and include everything needed; with turning-lath of the latest improvement, etc. I have a large quantity of materials on hand for gin and cabinet work, timber, paints, oils, varnish, gin-plates, screws, etc.; and there is now between $700 and $1000 worth of unfinished work and orders in the shop. The stand is one of the best in this section of the country, and offers a rare opportunity for a person or persons desiring a location.

HENRY HAMILTON (2)

Carrollton, Miss. July 1, 1846

- - - - - - - - -

SOCIAL HALL FOR SALE

This property, eligibly situated in the town of Middleton, will be sold on very reasonable terms, as the undersigned is anxious to remove to an adjourning State. Persons wishing to keep a public house, in a healthy and pleasant village, will do well to call on

A. S. S. NEWTON, Agent (3)

Middleton, Miss., August 4, 1846 - - -

(1) Mississippi Democrat, July 1, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, " , July 29, 1846 Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, " , Aug. 5, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.

CARROLLTON HOTEL

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that this house is again open for the reception of company. No exertion will be spared to render the guests comfortable service.

Dec. 2, 1846 (1) T. T. YOUNG

- - - - - - - -

R. T. JOHNSON

Respectfully announces that he has removed to Carrollton and opened a shop next door to the Postoffice, where all orders in his line-repairing watches, jewelry etc., will be promptly attended to. Nov. 25, 1846. (2)

- - - - - - - -

A. PATE, at Black Hawk, offers a $40 reward for the return of two runaway slaves; Aleck, age 23, and Pheby, 21 or 22.

Black Hawk, Carroll Co. Dec. 16,/46 (3)

- - - - - - - -

NEW GOODS

R. T. Johnson and Co., Carrollton.

Received additions to their stock-Dry Goods, Ready-made clothing. (4)

- - - - - - - -

O. L. Kimbrough and Co. have a store - sells mostly groceries. (5)

- - - - - - - -

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Dec. 9, 1846, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, " , Dec. 9, 1846 , Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, " ,Dec.16,1846,V-3 No.1 Carrollton, Miss.
(4) Ibid, " , April, 1847, Carrollton, Miss.
(5) Ibid, " , July 14, 1847, Carrollton, Miss.

Gin Stands

Have on hand at his shop in Carrollton for sale, and will manufacture to order, superior Gin Stands, the price of which he has reduced to $3.00 per saw. Planters wanting gins are invited to call and examine. I am preparing to make Gin Flues of any dimensions, and to do all kinds of repairing.

HENRY HAMILTON (1)
July 7, 1847.

- - - - - - - - -

J. E. Teal - planter and merchant of Valley Hill. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

Second hand buggies for sale at McBride Livery Co. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

The Carrollton Cotton Seed Co. is paying 25¢ bu. for cotton seed. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

W. Ray president of bank of Carrollton. (3)

- - - - - - - - -

Carrollton Electric Light Co. turned on lights Tue. even. John Martin manager. (4)

- - - - - - - - -

KIMBROUGH & OURY for Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents Furnishings, hats, etc., Carrollton - Also complete line of Groceries - Staple and Fancy. (5)

- - - - - - - - -

BINGHAM & CO. - store - Laces, Madras, Percales, etc.(5)

- - - - - - - - - -

(1) Mississippi Democrat, July 14, 1847, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Conservative, Jan. 31, 1903.
(3) Ibid, Feb. 14, 1903.
(4) Ibid, June 3, 1903.
(5) Ibid, June 12, 1902.

A. M. MABRAY & CO. - No. Carrollton - had a store - Free deliveries sent to any part of city - Flour, sugar, etc. - Tel. 33-4 (1)

- - - - - - - -

R. N. Gray

Dealer in

Lumber, shingles, Doors, etc., opposite postoffice. (1)

- - - - - - - - - -

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

For shoes, hats, summer wash goods, and groceries, call on Fox Bros., North Carrollton. (1)

- - - - - - - - - -

A. M. Mabray and Co. put in a soda fount in their grocery store. (1)

- - - - - - - - - -

W. H. Hafner - Glassware, Queenware, Fancy notions, and Books. (1)

- - - - - - - - - -

Carrollton Hardware & Implement Co.

Claude R. Horne, Manager -

Hardware, Furniture, etc. (1)

- - - - - - - - - -

FUNERAL ROBES COFFINS & CASKETS At Rock Bottom Prices

W. B. Chambley North Carrollton, Miss. (1)

(1) Conservative, June 12, 1902.

C. J. NELSON, agent, writes fire Insurance on Town and Country Property. (1)

- - - - - - -

LIFE INSURANCE

Any plan of policy written - Rates cheap - W. F. HAMILTON - Agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. (1)

- - - - - - -

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Mrs. Dean's new hotel at the depot is nearing completion, and adds greatly to the prospect in that part of the town. (1)

- - - - - - - -

NEW AND ALLURING

The new hats are most alluring in their really poetic beauty. We show only the most exclusive shapes and modes, having sifted out the cheap, the bizarre, and those likely to become the craze of the commoner tastes.

W. B. Chambley, No. Carrollton. (1)

- - - - - - - -

DAN'L W. BENTHALL

Repairs all kinds of MACHINERY

Office

Coila, Mississippi

or

Address, care of Conservative (1)

- - - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, June 12, 1902.

REVES AND TALIAFERRO Company store at North Carrollton, full line farm implements. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Cough Remedy sold by T. A. McEachern Carrollton, and J. W. Sanders, North Carrollton. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Notice to Contractors

Board Meeting

To build Bridge over Abiaca Creek, on Crippen Mill road; To repair South bank Big Sand Creek at Carrollton, near iron bridge; To build bridge over Merrill branch, Coila and Sidon road.

June 4, 1902
Sam'l Hart, Clerk (1)

By B. P. Chatham, D. C.

- - - - - - - - - -

A Good Opening

Anyone wishing to establish a ginnery will apply at Malmaison Station - A Public station with good machine - worked roads and a bridge over Big Sand Creek, is sufficient guarantee of a successful business at this point.

W. L. Ray
Box M. Greenwood, Mississippi. (2)

- - - - - - - - - - -

Will Presson, ice dealer in Carrollton. (2)

- - - - - - - - - - -

Studio in Carrollton belonging to S. B. Terry, the photographer - (Winona) comes over for a day or two. (2)

- - - - - - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, June 12, 1902.
(2) Ibid, July 5, 1902.

Mrs. Dean's hotel is nearing completion, having already several rooms furnished. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

Mr. Crowell, the efficient manager of the cotton oil mill. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Work is progressing nicely on the buildings of the Carroll Co. oil and manufacturing Co's Mill, notwithstanding the fact that there has been some delay in getting material on the ground, most of the brick work is done, and the gin house is complete and ready for machinery-Should be gratifying to stockholders. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Bank of Carrollton, C. J. Nelson, Cashier (1)

- - - - - - - -

W. C. Riales and Presson together (1)

- - - - - - - -

Peoples Bank at North Carrollton July 5, 1902 - E. C. Neill, Cashier. E. L. Duke, Mayor and ex-officio J. P. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Additions are being made to the ginning machinery by Messrs. Whitney and Taylor, and their facilities for ginning cotton are being greatly increased. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Will Meeks, merchant at Black Hawk. (1)

- - - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, July 12, 1902.

MILLINERY

We are now closing out our Summer Stock of hats, chiffons, ribbons, and flowers at cost in order to make ready for new fall goods. Mrs. Chatham will leave in a few days for Eastern Markets, where she goes to perfect herself in trimming and to select fall and winter hats, trimmings, and novelties. We wish to thank our friends and customers for their good will ad patronage, and hope for a continuance.

Carrollton Millinery Co. (1)

- - - - - - -

NOTICE TO PATRONS

In order to insure satisfactory service of Carrollton water works, the following rules, based on systems in force in other companies, are hereby established.

1. Use of water by others than patrons prohibited, and owners of hydrants permitting this will be charged extra for same.

2. All waste of water absolutely prohibited, and owners of hydrants permitting same will be charged extra.

3. Irrigation of gardens prohibited, and for violations of this, heavy charges.

4. Service to each house, $1.50 per month.

Carrollton Water Works. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Mess. D. P. Rickett and Son began moving their stock of dry goods, etc., to North Carrollton on Monday. Their new store is ready. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, Aug. 9, 1902.
(2) Ibid, Aug. 16, 1902.

R. C. Fox let contract on Saturday to Col. Jesty for the building of brick stores from the corner to the Peoples bank, and back to H. M. Bryan's store. These additions will nearly complete the rebuilding of the burnt district of North Carrollton - (fire in the spring) (1)

- - - - - - -

Reves and Talliaferro Hardware Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Reves assumes liabilities and the business. (2)

- - - - - - -

B. F. Pentecost has resumed his business in North Carrollton. His store probably burned. (2)

- - - - - - - -

Miss Lillian Lanham presides over millinery dept. at W. B. Chambley's business. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

Joc Marshall has store at Carrollton - - groceries, etc. (3)

- - - - - - - - -

H. M. Bryan removed his stock of goods, wares and merchandise from the room north of the bank Carrollton to his new house at No. Carrollton. (4)

- - - - - - - - -

Frank Mullen, of Smith Mills, has accepted a situation with the McBride Drug Co. (5)

- - - - - - - - -

R. N. Gray bought interest of W. C. Riales in the undertaker's business of Peavy and Riales. (5)

(1) Conservative, Aug. 16, 1902.
(2) Ibid, Aug. 30, 1902.
(3) Ibid, Sept. 6, 1902.
(4) Ibid, Sept. 13, 1902.
(5) Ibid, Sept. 20, 1902.

Meeting of Board of Directors of Carroll County Oil & M'fg. Co. was held at office at North Carrollton, and Mr. A. Martin elected bookkeeper.

Conservative,
Sept. 20, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

Carrollton Cotton Seed Co, under management of C. R. Horne, shipped out a carload of seed from their warehouse this week.

Conservative,
Sept. 20, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

Beginning the undertakers anew - - - -

Carrollton Coffin Co.

Conservative,
Sept. 27, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

McBride Drug Co.

Conservative,
Oct. 4, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

A. S. Johnson has store - - - clothing, hats, groceries

Conservative,
Oct. 4, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

Cotton Report

Mr. W. H. King, of Vaiden, has been appointed local agent of the Census Office to collect cotton ginning statistics for this Co. All are urged to support and cooperate.

Conservative,
Oct. 18, 1902.

J. Vassar Moore now occupies his handsome new shop at N. Carrollton

Conservative,
Oct. 24, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

The hills and valleys surrounding N. Carrollton echoed and re-echoed with the sound of the steam whistle of the new oil mill.

Conservative,
Nov. 8, 1902.

- - - - - - - -

Was a postoffice at Hemingway.

Conservative,
Nov. 15, 1902.

- - - - - - -

Corner Drug Store, N. Carrollton

Conservative,
Nov. 29, 1902.

- - - - - - -

The McBride Drug Co. opened up a branch store at N. Carrollton for the convenience of the trade of the town and vicinity ---- Mr. J. D. Raney, a registered pharmacist of ten years experience, has charge of the prescription dept. of the McBride Drug Co. in N. Carrollton

Conservative,
Nov. 19, 1902.

- - - - - - -

Carrollton Cotton Seed Co,
The Uptown Buyers.
Scales in Front of Courthouse.

Conservative,
Nov. 29, 1902.

M. C. Harris - - barber - - - one door below post-office.

Conservative,
Dec. 6, 1902.

- - - - - -

R. G. Welch - - - store at No. Carrollton - - nuts, candy, fruits.

Conservative,
Dec. 13, 1902.

- - - - - -

Plans For Working Public Roads

By order of the Board of Supervisors, The Conservative publishes plans and specifications under which advertisement is made for bidders to contract for working the roads of the county. In order that people may know the plans we give them:

The amount of money is too small to carry out model highways. Board of Supervisors should look at this from a business standpoint. It is better to build slowly and surely, than to make spasmodic efforts to seem to have good roads. We want, and must have, Good Roads. The issue is serious. Let the Board realize the money necessary for good work; raise that amount, then let the contracts to responsible men, and enforce them to the letter. Gentlemen of The Board, it is up to you. (1)

- - - - - -

Ricketts building adjoins the Bank of Carrollton on one side, and R. N. Gray's store room and office on the other, and these are connected with several frame buildings.

Conservative,
Jan. 24, 1903.

- - - - - -

(1) The Conservative, Carrollton, Miss. January 17, 1903.

Life Insurance - - - W. F. Hamilton(1)

- - - - - - - -

C. J. Nelson - - - Fire Insurance (1)

- - - - - - - -

J. A. Norwood - - Contractor and Builder - - Carrollton. Makes specialty of Hardwood Floors, Roofing, both shingle and iron, and all kinds of repair work. (1)

- - - - - - - -

W. B. Chambley - - - Funeral robes, coffins & caskets.
N. Carrollton. (1)

- - - - - - - -

M. C. Harris, barber - - (one door below McEachern's drug store.) (1)

- - - - - - - -

Bonds - - We are prepared to make all kinds of official and judicial bonds at a small cost. (1)

D. A. McEachern
C. J. Nelson

- - - - - - - - -

Fox Brothers - - - - N. Carrollton (1)

- - - - - - - - -

Carrollton Hardware and Implement Co. - -Carrollton and N. Carrollton (1)

- - - - - - - - -

D. B. Turner and Bro. No. Carrollton — - Livery, Feed and Sale Stable-Boarding Horses a specialty - - (1)

(1) Conservative, Jan. 2, 1904.

Kimbrough and Oury - - - Fine goods - - - -(1)

- - - - - - - -

Brick yard near North Carrollton. (2)

- - - - - - - -

Capt. Ray's store. (2)

- - - - - - - -

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Carrollton Hardware and Imp. Co. at Carrollton, Jan. 7, 1904, a divident of 6 per cent was declared on the Capital stock of the Co., under management of Mr. Horne. Well pleased with him. (3)

- - - - - - - -

Jimmie Roach was employed at Corner Drug Store. (4)

- - - - - - - -

Frank McEachern - - temporarily at Corner Drug Store, N. Carrollton. (4)

- - - - - - - -

Martin and Fisackerly - - groceries - - (4)

- - - - - - - -

A. S. Johnson - - - - - - - - Jeweler. (5)

- - - - - - - -

Miss Jessie Brown - - efficient stenographer for the firm of Southworth and McEachern. (6)

(1) Conservative, Jan. 2, 1904.
(2) Ibid, Jan. 9, 1904.
(3) Ibid, Jan. 16, 1904.
(4) Ibid, Jan. 25, 1904.
(5) Ibid, Feb. 13, 1904.
(6) Ibid, Feb. 20, 1904.

J. C. Allen store at N. Carrollton - - groceries- - bought country produce.

Conservative,
Feb. 27, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Warren White accepts position with Bingham and Co.

Conservative,
Feb. 27, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

W. H. Rickitts, manager of D. P. Rickitts and Son's big store at N. Carrollton (1)

- - - - - - - -

Carrollton Millinery Co. - - - - moved into building across the street from its former quarters. (2)

- - - - - - - -

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?
I'm going shopping, sir, she said.
And what will you purchase, dearest maid?
A pretty new Spring hat, sir, she said,"

From Carrollton Millinery Co.

Conservative,
March 12, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Messrs. C. R. Peary and R. N. Gray have opened up a furniture store in the big brick building store on Lexington Ave. - - -

Conservative,
March 19, 1904.

(1) Conservative, March 5, 1904.
(2) Ibid, March 5, 1904.

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.

W. L. Herbert, Local Manager,
Carrollton

Conservative,
April 2, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Mention of the old Peteet Hotel - - -

Conservative,
April 2, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Tom Dennis - - -salesman for some time in H. M. Bryan store, N. Carrollton. He left here to go to New Orleans - - - Richard Price, took his place.

Conservative,
April 9, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Ed Dean - - - efficient operator at Southern depot.

Conservative,
April 9, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

NEWSY ITEMS FROM McANERNEY
Clyde Hill employed as Clerk at M. A. McCarley's

Conservative,
April 16, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Carrollton Coffin Co. Corner Brick Store - - South of Court Square. (1)

(1) Conservative, April 16, 1904.

Carrollton Electric Co.
T. H. Bingham, President; B. F. Roach, Sec. (1)

- - - - - - - -

Fox Bro. N. Carrollton Special Tailored Garments. (2)

- - - - - - - -

To Our Patrons

At meeting of Board of Directors of Carrollton Electric Co., the following rates were established for electric lights:

For 32-candle power lights, 75¢ per mo.
For 16-candle power lights, 50¢ per mo.
when burned in bed rooms and halls of residences.
For 16-candle power in all other rooms, 35¢ mo;
For 8-candle power lights in bed rooms and halls of residences, 35¢ per mo.
For 8-candle power in all other rooms, 25¢ per mo., except in Churches, lodges etc., for which 16-candle power will be 25¢ per mo.

Respectfully - - -
T. H. Bingham
B. F. Roach
Sam'l Hart
Chas. J. Gee
W. F. Stevens (3)

- - - - - - - -

McAnerney Gin Co.

Conservative,
May 21, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

T. W. Sullivan closing out his business here, and will remove to Sunflower.

Conservative,
June 11, 1904.

(1) Conservative, April 16, 1904.
(2) Conservative, April 30, 1904.
(3) Conservative, May 14, 1904.

Carload of Ice - MARTIN & FISACKERLY

Conservative,
June 11, 1904.

- - - - - - -

July 16, 1904

The merchants of N. Carrollton have ordered a street sprinkler and will keep the streets sprinkled in the future.

Conservative,
June 16, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

Voted on whether should have waterworks or not.

Conservative,
July 23, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

July 23, 1904, Town Council received bids for erection of a system of water works - - Contract has been awarded - A canvass for subscribers has been made - 50 familes at least will take water at $2.00 per mo.

Conservative,

- - - - - - - -

Miss Mattingly Milliner, who has been in charge of W. B. Chambley's Millinery Dept. for past 2 seasons, went to her home in Kentucky.

Conservative,
July 23, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

July 30, 1904, Contractors will begin to put in waterworks at an early date.

Conservative,

- - - - - - -

Joe Marshall, grocer, rented the house formerly occupied by Mr. Muvihill, and opened a supply of fancy and staple groceries in it.

Conservative,
Sept. 3, 1904.

- - - - - - - -

The 3-store buildings being erected by C. R.Horne are rapidly being completed. The Gee Firm will occupy 2 of the stores as soon as completed.

Conservative,
Sept. 3, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

Sept. 17, 1904

W. B. Chambley will occupy the store formerly occupied by T. W. Sullivan, in addition to the one he has been doing business in - He will carry a complete line of gents' furnishings, hats, shoes, etc.

Conservative

- - - - - - - - -

Handsome New Furniture at Carrollton Coffin Co.

Conservative,
Sept. 17, 1904.

- - - - - - - - -

Col. B. F. Roach went to New Orleans to purchase a new engine & dynamo for the electric light plant, at Carrollton.

Conservative,
Sept. 24, 1924.

- - - - - - - - - -

Gee & Sons moved into their new store this wk.

Conservative,
Oct. 8, 1904.

C. R. Peavy leaves to buy goods in Memphis.

Conservative,
Oct. 8, 1904.

Had trouble with electric lights - minerals in the water caused it to foam, & this made it impossible to make & hold steam. Analysis shows that the water has very highest medicinal properties - Now let us arise and build a $10,000 dollar hotel, and Carrollton will be famed as a great health resort.

Conservative,
Oct. 15, 1904.

C. R. Horne, has opened up a 5 & 10¢ store in the building formerly occupied by Gee & Sons.

Conservative,
Oct 22, 1904.

Peoples Bank

W. H. Neill, Pres., E. C. Neill, Cashier, G. I. Redditt, V.Pres.

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - $30,000

Directors

J. C. Purnell
W. B. Chambley
S. M. Hansbrough
P. W. Shaw
R. H. Hitt
W. J. Woodell
B. F. Williams
G. I. Reditt
D. P. Ricketts
M. K. Gray
W. H. Neill

Conservative,
Oct. 22, 1904.

Promoters of the interurban electric railway that will connect Black Hawk with Greenwood - are confident that the line will soon be built.

Conservative,
Nov. 12, 1904.

S. W. Brown of Tipton, Miss. has moved to Carrollton and will engage in grocery business. He is erecting a handsome store in N. Carrollton and will open for business next week. (groceries)

Conservative,
Nov. 19, 1904.

Miss Georgia McGuire, relief operator telephone exchange.

Conservative,
Nov. 19, 1904.

J. E. Teal, prominent and successful merchant of Valley Hill.

Conservative,
Dec. 3, 1904.

P. W. Guenther, a prominent merchant of McAnerney.

Conservative,
Dec. 10, 1904.

Dec. 10, 1904

Carrollton Electric Light Co. has leased its plant for 5 years to Messrs. A. M. Harris and Co., to be run by John Martin - - New Machinery will be put in soon.

Conservative,

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE CARROLLTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

Section I: Be it known, that G. B. Chower, J. M. Phillips, John Martin, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate under the name and style of The Carrollton Electric Company, and shall have succession for fifty years. Domicile shall be at Carrollton, Mississippi.

Section 2: The object shall be to conduct a general electric light business, and they are authorized to supply the town with water, and to establish waterworks if they should so elect. (1)

OUR OIL MILL

(Will soon be ready for business)

Having heard so much about the new oil mill, the Carroll County Oil and Manufacturing Company, a representative of The Conservative took time for a visit. To say I was surprised does not express my astonishment. I had heard they had no money and no financial or business experience, and for that reason the mill would fail. But they seem to have all the money they need, and are mixing brains with it; and as for experience, if they havn't it, they have what is better - one of the best gotten up, best appointed, and best looking oil mills in the state. The gin is the finest, and will turn out sixty bales of cotton per day. Cotton ginned here will have all dirt removed, and should bring 1/8 of a cent more. The railroad is putting in a side track. In a day or two the machinery will be in operation. Mr. Niell is the right man in the right place. The best business men say he is all right. Stockholders, too, are capable and dependable. (2)

Carrollton Spreading

Contractors and carpenters cannot keep up with the work. The contractors and carpenters of Carrollton are up to their ears in work and several of them say they can not look after all the work offered them. Bids have been let during the past week for the erection of two big brick stores in the main business portion of the town and will be

(1) Conservative, 1904.
(2) Ibid.

pushed to completion at as early date as possible. During the last three years many new residences and buildings have been erected, and the indication is that the next two years will find us growing and spreading in every direction. No less than thirty residences have been built in three years, and still the building continues. The demand for brick and building material continues unabated, and our local brickyard is rushed to fill orders. We have large sand pits from which sand is shipped to all points to the Delta towns, and no less than three carloads of sand is shipped daily. Many citizens are improving the appearance of their dwellings by the addition of awnings--noticeably the grocery store of Joe Marshall, and the Bank of Carrollton - have put up fine awnings. The work of double-tracking the big Sand Iron Bridge will be commenced. The construction of the waterworks system will afford work for a large number of laborers. Let everybody help us grow. Speak a good word for your town, and you will be surprised at the results. (1)

- - - - - - -

Jan. 7, 1905

M. T. Lewman and Co, Contractors to build Vaiden Courthouse.

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

Jan. 14, 1905

S. A. Eggleston,
Surveyor and Draughtsman
Carrollton, Miss.

Prompt attention give to farm surveying in Carroll and adjoining counties.

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, 1904.

J. H. Ruscoe, general postmaster at Hemingway.

Conservative,
Jan. 14, 1905.

- - - - - -

W. H. Morgan began his pastorate duties here.

Conservative,
Jan. 28, 1905.

- - - - - -

I began business under the firm name of Hart and Oury in 1891, and on to the day the firm of Kimbrough and Oury dissolved. Will make future home in Lawrence Co. (His father founded the Conservative. - -)
W. J. Oury.

Conservative
Jan. 28, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Smith Bros. put in Waterworks at Carrollton.

Conservative,
Jan 28, 1905.

- - - - - -

A. Q. Smith - - citizen of N. Carrollton, dies. Came several years ago and engaged in Mercantile business - - - built up a fine business. - - Died Feb. 19.

Conservative,
Feb. 25, 1905.

- - - - - -

March 4, 1905

After W. J. Oury left, the store was just W. D. Kimbrough.

Conservative.

For Sale - - carload of Horses, Mules, etc.
J. H. & W. J. Ruscoe - - Hemingway, Miss.

Conservative
March 11, 1905.

- - - - - - -

March 25, 1905

S. W. Brown is having his grocery store enlarged just twice its present size.

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

E. B. Evans, relocated in N. Carrollton, at same stand opposite depot - - His brother J. S. Evans, late of Vaiden, will be with him, and the firm name is E. B. Evans & Bro.

Conservative,
March 25, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

Pope Myles,-
Barber Shop

Conservative,
March 25, 1905.

- - - - - - -

F. C. Kendall writes Life Insurance- office East side of courthouse, Carrollton.

Conservative,
March 25, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

C. M. Jones, local manager of Telephone Co.

Conservative,
April 1, 1905.

Mr. Cicero Chatham, ticket agent at Valley Hill.

Conservative,
April 1, 1905.

Alfred Herrod has been employed the past year in drug store of T. A. McEachern - left to take a course in pharmacy in Tennessee.

Conservative,
April 3, 1905.

D. B. Turner and Bro. - North Carrollton - Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Conservative,
April 3, 1905.

W. H. Hafner store.

Conservative,
April 3, 1905.

April 3, 1905

Board of Supervisors ordered that "Carroll News" be allowed $7 for stationery for sheriff and clerk. M. T. Lewman and Co., contractors for erection of the courthouse at Vaiden - Art Metal Construction Co. ordered to furnish the steel furniture for the V-Courthouse for $675; ordered, that Acme Furniture Co. furnish the wood furniture for Vaiden courthouse for $2,105.

Conservative.

L. L. Campbell, the Winona photographer, locating a branch gallery in Carrollton.

Conservative,
April 29, 1905.

W. D. Woodell, bookkeeper for W. B. Chambley

Conservative,
May 13, 1905.

By Board, R. R. Hawkins allowed $100 superintending erection of Vaiden courthouse, he agreeing to give amount to M. T. Lewman to build walk on south side of courthouse.

Conservative,
May 13, 1905.

Go to Harvey & Kitchell, N. Carrollton, for your brick.

Conservative,
May 20, 1905

June 3, 1905

About thirty using water in Carrollton at a cost of from $1.50 to $2 per month. Hope for 60 to 75.

Conservative.

J. T. Green has opened up a poolroom in the building formerly occupied by the Carrollton Millinery Co.

Conservative,
June 3, 1905.

Curtis Riales has accepted a position in drug store of T. A. McEachern.

Conservative
June 24, 1905.

C. L. Armstrong, Vaiden - Hardware dealer.

Conservative,
June 24, 1905.

- - - - - - -

July 8, 1905

M. Clements, of the firm of Baugham & Co.

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

July 15, 1905

H. C. Henderson, of Sardis, taken charge of telephone exchange: C. M. Jones resigned, and has taken charge of the electric light plant.

Conservative.

- - - - - -

Vaiden, Miss., Item:-A. J. McConnico, Editor, this is in Conservative: Rumors are current that a new bank is to be established in Vaiden. It is rumored that the site has been selected, a lot on front street, not far from the spot formerly occupied by the old brick hotel.

Conservative,
July 15, 1905.

- - - - - -

Miss Ethel Scott - telephone operator

Conservative,
July 22, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Notice

Cleaning, dying clothes, and making old clothes new; prices reasonable; shop north of courthouse. Cleaning suits, $1.00;pressing 50¢. Be glad to have your patronage.

John King

Conservative,
July 29, 1905.

- - - - - - -

R. E. Hoge, salesman behind the counters of H. C. Nelson.

Conservative,
July 29, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

Seems there is a contract for a $3000 dollar brick store, and three residences in Carrollton.

Conservative,
Aug. 5, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

New courthouse completed.

Conservative,
Aug. 5, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

Items from Vaiden: New bank is to be known as the Bank of Carroll Co. and is to be capitalized at $50,000.

Conservative,
Aug. 5, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

Contractors J. H. and J. T. Stanford, with a force of hands, commenced tearing down the old Gee building on Friday morning, after which a $3,000 brick building will be erected on the lot.

Conservative,
Aug. 5, 1905.

- - - - - -

Aug. 19, 1905

Contracts for a two story brick building and other contemplating building, and four or five residences have been let and work on them commenced.

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

I have leased the boarding house formerly conducted by Mrs. M. A. Jarman, and will in the future cater to the public. The table service will, at all times, be the best the season affords, and at reasonable terms for board by day or month.

Mrs. S. O. Harlan

Conservative,
Aug. 19, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

Vaiden: At a called meeting of the stockholders of the Merchant and Farmers Bank last Friday, organization was effected with the following officers; President, John E. McClurg; vice-President, W. R. Briscoe; Cashier, Sam E. McConnico Jr.; Attorney, F. M. Glass; Directors; John E. McClurg, W. R. Briscoe, W. M. Anderson, J. O. Ringold, J. P. Nabors, T. B. Alvis, C. V. McDougal, A. B. Cade, and W. M. Meek.

Conservative,
Aug. 26, 1905.

Special efforts are being made to commence work on new bank structure - will be located on Front Street, on the lot between the Vaiden Mercantile Co. and the store house of Wm. Anderson, directly south of and adjoining the building of the latter. It is to be a handsome, commodious, 2-story structure of brick, pressed brick front, and marble trimmings. The flooring will be tile, the ceiling of corrugated steel, and all fixtures will be ornamental, and of the latest approved design.

Conservative,
Aug. 26, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Sept. 2, 1905

C. R. Peavy sells interest in Carrollton Coffin Co. Business will be owned by R. N. Gray and F. R. Smith.

Conservative.

- - - - - - - -

Sept. 23, 1905

Project under way in Vaiden to open a new street between the residences of Messrs. R. R. Hawkins and T. H. Armstrong. This street will be a continuation of Lee Street; already several lots have been purchased on the proposed street, and Dr. P. T. Flowers and J. M. Armstrong are preparing to erect residences.

Conservative.

- - - - - - - -

Preparations are now being made in Vaiden to commence on new depot-Supervisor W. E. Brown was looking over grounds and perfecting plans.

Conservative,
Sept. 23, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

The Vaiden Ginnery Co. will soon be ready for business, having the lot in front of T. I. Applewhite's.

Conservative,
Sept. 23, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

N. A. DeLap and Co. Gents furnishings, dry goods, crockeryware, hardware, furniture, etc. North Carrollton.

Conservative,
Sept., 1905.

- - - - - - -

S. W. Brown's store- groceries - No. Carrollton

Conservative,
Sept., 1905.

- - - - - - - -

People's Bank capital stock, 45,000.

Conservative,
Sept., 1905.

- - - - - - -

J. P. Kerrigen, the expert accountant now employed at the Furniture Factory.

Conservative,
Sept., 1905.

- - - - - - -

Merchants and Farmers Bank Meeting: Dr. J. O. Ringold was elected as vice president to fill vacancy caused by death of Mr. Briscoe. It was decided to open the Bank for general business next Monday in the storehouse of Miss Milpha Cain. At this store the bank will be continued until the new building is ready.

Conservative,
Sept. 30, 1905.

W. C. Buford has resumed his duties as an operator at I. C. Depot.

Conservative,
Sept. 30, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Sam McConnico, Jr., elected cashier of Merchants & Farmers Bank.

Conservative,
Sept. 30, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

Pecan Trees For Sale

I have 2, 000 large Papershell Seedling Pecans ready for transplanting, one year old, which I will deliver at Vaiden at 40 cts. a piece. Liberal discount on large orders.

I. R. Heggie,
Vaiden, Miss.

Conservative,
Oct. 8, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

Grocery store - also country produce. Ring up phone 99. T. C. Topp, The Grocer.

Conservative,
Oct. 8, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

Gilbert Hotel at Carrollton.

Conservative,
Oct. 8, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

Illinois Central Railway Company has a complement of men working on the new depot. The old landmark is beginning to disappear - soon a commodious structure, one of credit both to the town and Railway Co., will mark the sight of the old station which, for years, has done such great service as a storehouse.

For a few weeks, Agent T. B. Alvis will be compelled to submit to rather congested quarters in which to transact business. Two freight cars on an improvised track will serve as his place of refuge while the new building is in the course of construction.

Conservative,
Oct. 14, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Contractor T. J. Harvey is rushing the work on the 2-story brick building of Gee & Sons,

Conservative,
Oct. 14, 1905.

- - - - - - -

T. A. McEachern, former Carrolltonian, now a leading druggist of Greenville.

Conservative,
Oct. 14, 1905.

- - - - - - -

F. C. Kendall has accepted a position with the Carrollton Cotton Oil Co., here, and R. G. Latting has charge of the mill in N. Carrollton.

Conservative,
Oct. 14, 1905.

- - - - - - -

The Merchants and Planters Bank was formally opened Tuesday in its temporary quarters in the store-house now occupied by Miss Zilpha Cain. At this place the business will be conducted till the new building, which is now in the course of construction, is completed.

Conservative,
Oct. 14, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Electric Lights

If you need any wiring or electric light fixtures of any kind, such as Desk Lamps, Chandeliers, wall Brackets, in fact, anything in the electrical line, I am prepared to do the work on short notice. I carry a full line of the best Incandescent Lamps in town.

L. E. Marshall, Electrician
Conservative,
Oct. 14, 1905.

- - - - - - -

Black Hawk - We have telephone communication with Lexington, Sidon, Greenwood and through these places with the world. We have daily mails from Vaiden and daily freight lines to Lexington.

Conservative,
Oct. 21, 1905.

- - - - - - -

By mutual agreement, the members of the firm of Hawkins & McConnico have decided to effect a dissolution on Jan. 1, 1906. This firm has been in an active mercantile business for the last quarter of a century, and has always occupied a conspicuous position among the leading firms in Vaiden.

The members of the firm are to continue actively in business. R. R. Hawkins, with his sons, at the present place, and S. E. McConnico in the storehouse recently purchased from Mrs. Jennie C. Vaiden.

Conservative,
Oct. 21, 1905.

M. C. Harris, barber - one door below Bank of Carrollton.

Conservative,
Oct. 21, 1905.

- - - - - -

Carpenters have driven their last nail in the new depot at Vaiden; and it is now receiving its first coat of green paint.

Conservative,
Nov. 25, 1905.

- - - - - -

B. F. Roach severed his connection with the Bank of Carrollton, and will soon move from Carrollton. As a citizen, friend, neighbor, and churchman, he has been valuable for many years as a resident of Carrollton.

Conservative,
Nov. 25, 1905.

- - - - - -

H. C. Henderson - Popular and efficient telephone manager.

Conservative,
Nov. 25, 1905.

- - - - - -

D. L. Bingham has been elected Assistant Cashier and book-keeper to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of B. F. Roach.

Conservative,
Nov. 25, 1905.

- - - - - -

Work on Merchants & Farmers Bank at Vaiden nearing completion.

Conservative,
Dec. 2, 1905.

Hemingway: We now have a telephone in operation at the postoffice, & posts are being put up so as to run lines all over the community.

Conservative,
Dec. 2, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

A New Firm: J. D. Tillman & Son have opened up for business in the Ricketts old building, opposite the Bank of Carrollton, where they will carry a complete & up-to-date stock of Gents furnishings, Dry goods, Plantation Supplies, Etc.

Conservative,
Dec. 9, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

Alfred Herod leaves for St. Gabriel, La. where he will take charge of a drug store.

Conservative,
Dec. 9, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

M. D. Carter, of Sardis, has accepted a position as night operator and lineman with the Cumberland Telephone Co.

Conservative,
Dec. 9, 1905.

- - - - - - - - -

Harry Hart has accepted a position with J. D.Tillman & Son. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

Items from Vaiden

S. E. Reid, of Alabama, has accepted a position here with the I. C. R. R. Company as night operator. He succeeds W. C. Buford, who resigned. (1)

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(1) Conservative, Dec. 9, 1905.

The contractors have begun the work of removing Palucia bridge, and will rush the work as rapidly as possible.

Conservative,
Dec. 23, 1905.

- - - - - - - -

M. M. DENDY, N. Carrollton, Miss. is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmith and Woodwork. (1)

- - - - - - - -

The Carrollton Drug Co.
Dr. J. A. McBride, Proprietor.

J. C. Riales, Reg.
Pharmacist, Precriptionist and manager

Opposite Bank of Carrollton (1)

- - - - - - - - -

The city authorities of N. Carrollton are improving the town by draining it and putting down new sidewalks. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

McBride Drug Co., west of court house. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

Closing Out Sale! On account of ill health, I must retire from the mercantile business.

C. L. Matin,
next door to Peavy's (1)

- - - - - - - - -

W. B. POSEY & CO. N. Carrollton, dealers in staples and fancy grocers. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, Jan. 6, 1906.

Changes in Vaiden

W. A. Holman's location from Front St. to the new brick store on Lee Street; the sale of F. G. McCool's store to W. A. Williams & Brother; the retirement of William Lowe from the management of W. M. Anderson Company. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

The new telephone (Black Hawk line to Vaiden), will be ready for business very soon. There are lines in operation to Sidon and Lexington now, and to Greenwood, via Sidon. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

J. L. Vickers accepts a position with the Mann Hardware Company, Greenwood. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

Black Hawk will soon have a bank. The stockholders and officers of the Merchants & Farmers bank of Lexington have resolved to establish a branch bank here, and Mr. W. M. Meek will be cashier. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

At Black Hawk the ground is being broken upon which the new bank building is to be erected. The old Lundy store is being torn down, & the lumber will be utilized for other purposes. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

Items from Vaiden
By A. J. McConnico, Editor.

L. A. Bankston, of the former firm Ringold & Bankston, has bought Dr. Ringold's interest in the firm, and in future will conduct the business in his own name. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

(1) Conservative, Jan. 6, 1906.
(2) Conservative, Jan. 13, 1906.

F. C. Kendall has accepted a position in Marshall's grocery. (1)

- - - - - - -

Miss Willie Lou Cain, a popular young lady who is an operator at the telephone exchange. (Vaiden) (1)

- - - - - - -

A. S. Turner, the hustling contractor and builder, with a large force of assistants, commenced the work of demolishing the old home of Prof. W. F. Hamilton, which will be replaced by a handsome modern building. (1)

- - - - - - -

(Vaiden)

Miss Mollie Cain has been recently the recipient of a presidental nomination as Postmistress of Vaiden, vice W. L. Nye. (2)

- - - - - - -

The Jarman House,

Mrs. J. C. Money, Proprietress

Corner Greenwood & College Sts., Carrollton, Miss. Accommodations first-class. (2)

- - - - - - -

C. M. Jones, the popular manager of the electric light plant, resigns & took the agency of the Cumberland Telephone Co. He was formerly connected with the telephone Co. (2)

- - - - - - -

I am going out of the merchandise business and am offering my entire line of dry goods, shoes, etc., at actual cost.

A. S. Johnson (3)

(1) Conservative, Jan. 20, 1906.
(2) Conservative, Jan. 27, 1906.
(3) Conservative, Feb. 3, 1906.

Lumber is being placed on the ground for Prof. Hamilton's new house. It will be a fine addition to Washington Ave. (1)

- - - - - - -

C. H. Butt, cashier of Vaiden Bank. (1)

- - - - - - -

T. I. Applewhite has severed his connection with the Vaiden Ginnery. He will be succeeded by S. N. Ely in the management. (1)

- - - - - - -

C. W. McDowell is erecting another sawmill on what is known as the Preston place. (2)

- - - - - - -

W. J. Ruscoe, one of the leading merchants at Hemingway. (2)

- - - - - - -

James Somerville will extend his building or storehouse now occupied by druggist Bankston, in the near future; thus adding materially to the floor space of the building.(2)

- - - - - - -

Vaiden: Coleman Oates, the accomplished book-keeper of D. W. Bacon, has resigned his position on account of ill health; & will make his future home in Arizona. (2)

- - - - - - -

R. C. Colvin, a successful merchant of Jefferson.(2)

- - - - - - -

Vaiden: Mr. Fred McCool, from Ackerman, purchased from E. A. Pierson his stock of groceries, & will continue an up-to-date grocery establishment at the old stand near the courthouse. (3)

(1) Conservative, Feb. 3, 1906.
(2) Conservative, Feb. 3, 1906.
(3) Conservative, Feb. 17, 1906

Now is the time to put out

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Heggie Bros. at Vaiden, Miss. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

E. C. Johnson, a young man from Choctaw County, has removed to Vaiden. He has purchased the smithery on Lee St., which will be his headquarters in the future. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Raney have rented the new house just erected by F. A. Edwards. (1)

- - - - - - - - -

The firm of E. B. Evans & Bro. dissolved partnership last wk., by E. B. Evans purchasing his brother's interest. E. B. Evans will continue the business at the old stand.(1)

- - - - - - - - -

Notice

Sewing machines Repaired - office in A. S. Johnson store.

J. B. Smith
Carrollton, Miss. (2)

- - - - - - - - -

Vaiden: Retirement of Mrs. E. L. Nye as postmistress is regretted by her friends. For years the office has been conducted by the family. (3)

- - - - - - - - -

March 10, 1906

We, the undersigned, agree to close our places of business at 6 o'clock, P. M., beginning April 1, 1906, until Sept. 15, 1906, (except Sat:)

J. D. Tillman & Son, Bingham & Co.,W. Ray & Son, E. Peavy & Son, Carrollton Hardware & Imp Co., W. D.Kimbrough, Carrollton Coffin Co., J. J. Gee & Son.

Conservative.

(1) Conservative, Feb. 17, 1906.
(2) Ibid, Feb. 24, 1906.
(3) Ibid, March 3, 1906.

For fine watch & clock repairing, call on me at Fox's store in N. Carrollton.

O. B. Hughes.

Conservative,
March 10, 1906.

- - - - - - - -

Ben Pentecost, late of the firm of W. D. Kimbrough, left last Sun. for Doddsville, where he will accept a position.

Conservative,
March 10, 1906.

- - - - - - - - -

March 17, 1906

A. A. Kaigler, S. N. Ely and Bro., and T. H. Armstrong & Bro. - in business in Vaiden.

Conservative.

- - - - - - - - -

L. J. Henderson, formerly one of our big merchants, now a planter in Leflore Co.

Conservative,
March 17, 1906.

- - - - - - - - -

Mrs. W. B. Chambley announces her millinery opening March 28, 30 and 31. Miss Donna Pentecost, an experienced and artistic trimmer, will have charge of the millinery.

Conservative,
March 24, 1906.

- - - - - - - - -

Vaiden: Lon Cross, who formerly resided in Vaiden, has returned to accept a position as bookkeeper for D. W. Bacon.

Conservative,
March 31, 1906.

- - - - - - -

W. C. Buford has returned to Vaiden, having been re-- installed as operator for the Illinois Central Rail Road Co.

Conservative,
April 7, 1906.

- - - - - - - -

April 7, 1906.

There will be,in the near future, a change in the location of the postoffice. For years the postoffice has been in the little building near the Episcopal church, at the northern end of Front St., but in the future it will be at the southern end of Front street, between the Vaiden Mercantile Co. and the Merchants & Farmers Bank. Work on the new building will begin soon.

Conservative.

- - - - - - - -

Melza Nye has accepted a position as pharmacist at Bentonia.

Conservative,
April 14, 1906.

- - - - - - -

I am now with the GREENWOOD MARBLE WORKS, and will be in Carrollton every Sat. Call on me for prices, & see samples of work.

T. E. Marshall

Conservative,
May 19, 1906.

May 19, 1906

A. S. Johnson - Jewler - Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Conservative.

- - - - - -

T. A. Pentecost, merchant at Coila.

Conservative,
June 2, 1906.

- - - - - - -

MAX H. LEVY

(Scientific & Practical Optician)

I

Max H. Levy on my frames is engraved,
And by my skill in fitting, eyes are saved.
X-tra they are made for eyes so dear,
Have me to fit you while I am here.

2

Levy's pebble spectacles are the best;
Eyesight they preserve and give rest,
Vision strengthened & for years retain.
Your eyes they protect & do not strain.

3

Scientifically I fit a glass that easy wears,
Comfortably you will see for many years.
In using glasses, have the best selection.
Eyesight is priceless & needs protection;
Numbers of pebble glasses in stock I keep,
To meet the demands of the eye in need.

4

I canvass the county, here I mention,
For the benefit of the eye give attention,
I'll make a pr. of specs to meet your case,
Can have you to see when others fail.
A study I made of the lense & the eye,
No one can ever fit you better than I,
Do not injure the eye, vision you cannot buy.

5

Practical experience of the eye & its use,
Read, improper glasses dimness produce;
An eye that failed near, with assistance,
Can be kept from failing at a distance;
The eye that has failed far & near.
I will fit with a bifocal pure & clear;
Common glasses are not fit to wear why?
As the best are none too good for the eye,
Levy has the ability to fit you - buy.

6

Optician by profession, & fit at a glance,
Prepared I am with the best of Lense;
The eye I fit by science & power of sight,
I give a pr. of specs perfect & bright,
Commenced my profession in the yr. 1869,
I have been fitting up to this time,
A circular I give with full information,
Names of parties on my recommendation.

-Copyrighted by Max. H. Levy, 1899.
Present Headquarters Vaiden, Miss.

Conservative,
June 9, 1906.

- - - - - - -

June 9, 1906

C. W. Fisackerly sells ice in Carrollton

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

Sept. 26, 1906

Carrollton Hotel,

Carrollton, Miss.

Rates: $2 per day. Free transportation to & from depot to guests. To the general public, 25¢ for the round trip. All calls over Phone 77 will receive prompt attention.

Henry Carpenter, Mgr.

Conservative.

Oct. 13, 1906

Thomas Huff, a prominent merchant of Huff, was a pleasant caller at the Conservative Office.

Conservative.

- - - - - - -

Board of Directors of the Merchants & Farmers Bank at Vaiden elected the following officers: President, John E. McClurg; vice president, Dr. J. O. Ringold; cashier, Sam McConnico, Jr.

Directors: J. P. Nabors, C. V. McDougal, A. B. Cade, W. M. Meek, W. H. Brewer. Ike Stone was elected as one of the directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of T. B. Alvis.

Conservative,
Oct. 13, 1906.

- - - - - - - -

Oct. 20, 1906

Barber-J. V. Moore. Shave, Hair cut or Shampoo-one door below Bank of Carrollton

Conservative

- - - - - - - - -

Capt. Cole, superintendent of the furniture factory Vaiden.

Conservative,
Nov. 17, 1906.

- - - - - - - -

At McCarley, W. W. Mortimer is erecting a building to be used as a resturant.

Conservative,
Nov. 17, 1906.

Harvey Caldwell, depot agent-Vaiden

Conservative,
Nov. 17, 1906.

Dr. Dent has new store at Valley Hill.

Conservative,
Nov. 17, 1906.

Work is progressing on the storehouse of James Somerville, now occupied by the drug firm of Ringold & Bankston. The extension to Lee St. will greatly add to floor space.

Conservative,
Dec. 1, 1906.

W. B. Posey & Co., dealers in Staple & Fancy groceries. No. Carrollton.

Conservative,
Dec. 8, 1906.

Miss M. O. Sudduth has bought A. S. Johnson's stock of merchandise and will open up with a fresh, new & complete line of Dry Goods, Shoes, and notions within a short time.

Next door to W. D. Kimbrough-

Conservative,
Jan. 12, 1907.

Pianos

For Sale-First Class Pianos from factory - cheap & easy payments.

W. T. McCarley
McCarley, Miss.

Conservative,
Jan. 26, 1907.

Closing out Sale

On account of ill health, I must retire from the mercantile business.

C. L. Martin
Next door to Peavy's

Conservative,
Jan. 26, 1907.

J. D. Tillman & Son's Hardware Stock to be sold at the store of Carrollton Hardware & Implement Co. They purchased the entire stock carried by J. D. Tillman & Son.

Conservative,
Jan. 26, 1907.

At the Carrollton Drug Co. for 1907-J. C. Rials is manager and precriptionist & Loyd Fisackerly clerk. Dr. J. A. McBride is owner & proprietor of the Carrollton Drug Co. (opposite Bank of Carrollton) and has no connection with any other business.

Conservative,
Jan. 26, 1907.

New Store!

Feb. 2, 1907

New Goods! New Methods!

The PEOPLES STORE,

Located-next door to W. D. Kimbrough.

Conservative.

March 2, 1907

W. P. Stuckey went to St. Louis to purchase his spring supply of goods for the Vaiden Mercantile Co.

Conservative.

Mrs. W. B. Chambly left for Louisville, Ky., where she will purchase her spring stock of millinery.

Conservative,
March 9,1907.

March 16, 1907

Tom Clifford Vaiden left for Columbia, Miss., where he has accepted a position in a mercantile establishment.

Conservative.

Operations at the Furniture factory have been resumed after a cessation for some months. A number of expert mechanics from adjoining state have been employed; and, according to Superintendent Jack, every effort will be made to manuracture a superior grade of furniture. It is very gratifying to Vaiden people to see the factory take on a new lease of life.

Conservative,
March 16, 1907.

C. H. Tillman (Vaiden), has decided to retire from the drug business, having sold his establishment to John E. McClurg who, for the past 20 years or more, has been identified with it as pharmacist, and has been engaged in the business since his boyhood days, when he entered the employ of J. B. Harrel, the predecessor of Mr. Tillman.

Conservative,
March 16, 1907.

Early closing

We, the undersigned business men of Carrollton, hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 6 o'clock, P. M. (except Sat.) beginning Monday, April 15, 1907:

W. Ray & Son
Bingham & Co.
E. Peavy & Son
W. D. Kimbrough
Carrollton Mil. Co.
J. J. Gee & Sons
J. D. Tillman & Son
Sudduth & Co.
Carrollton C. Co.
Miss I. Johnson
Carrollton Hdw. & Imp. Co.

Conservative,
April 6, 1907.

The Harvey & Kitchell Brick Plant have lime, brick and sand for sale.

Conservative,
Oct. 19, 1907.

Money House

Mrs. J. C. Money Proprietress

Phone 55 Rates $1 per day

Accomodations first Class Carrollton, Miss.

Conservative,
Nov. 16, 1907.

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Armstrong, Mrs. S. P. — Vaiden, Miss.
Austin, Anderson — Vaiden, Miss.
Ball, Mrs. S. L — Carrollton, Rt.2, Miss.
Bennett, Malcolm — Carrollton, Miss.
Boykin, M. L. Attorney, — Vaiden, Miss.
Brode, — Vaiden, Miss.
Caldwell, Harvey — Vaiden, Miss.
Coleman, A. J. Attorney, — Vaiden, Miss.
Duncan, O. J. — No. Carrollton, Miss.
Duke, Will — Avalon, Miss.
Felts, W. H. — Avalon, Miss.
Flippen, H. — McCarley, Miss.
King, J. B. — Vaiden, Miss.
Nelson, S. A. — Carrollton, Miss.
Nunley, Lagrone — Carrollton, Miss.
Peeler, J. — Vaiden, Miss.
Ray, Mrs. Annie Mae, Chief Operator, Carrollton, Miss.
Smith, Fred, Circuit Clerk, — Vaiden, Miss.
Terney, J. M. — Carrollton, Miss.
Vaiden, Tom C. — Vaiden, Miss.
Williams, Mrs. Hughes — North Carrollton, Miss.

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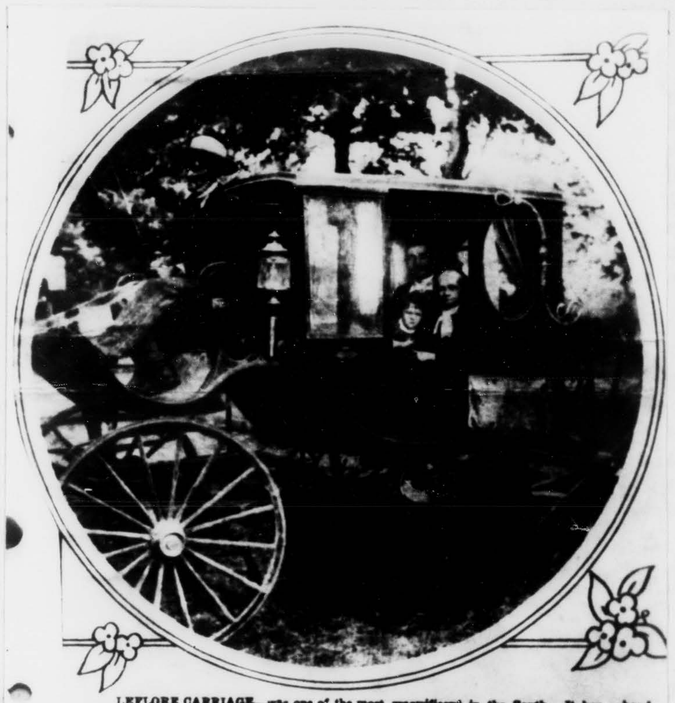

LEFLORE CARRIAGE—was one of the most magnificent in the South. It has a hard black finish and all trimming are of solid sterling silver. The lamps are of cut glass, the upholstery is of rich figured cream silk damask fastened with ivory tacks, and the curtains are of cream silk taffeta.

Chapter XVI

TRANSPORTATION

The primitive means of travel was slow but sure. Early settlers came to this county by wagon, some driving oxen, some mules, and horses. As time progressed, phaetons, buggies, carriages, and one-horse gigs were used, also saddle-horses, the ladies using side-saddles, their riding habits having long, dark skirts to make sure the feet were covered. Long trips were made by stage-coach, as the "service stations" then were relay stations to supply fresh teams.

Historic Roads

The old stage route from Holly Springs to Vicksburg passed through Carroll County, northward and southward, with stops at Jefferson, Carrollton, Coila, and Black Hawk; and parallel with this old route was the first telegraph line through the county. Traces of this old road, that always followed the ridges, are still found. Another route or probably a branch of the first, went through old Middleton, then the site of the largest school in this section of the state, and on through old Shongalo. This route was discontinued when the Mississippi Central Railroad was completed.

The old ROCKPORT ROAD leading from Carrollton to Blackmonton is the only ante-bellum road in the county that is used today.

Of the old stage-coaches, routes, etc., the following is taken from an article written in the "Conservative," March 5, 1892:

"In the old days Carrollton was a stage-coach station on the Holly Springs and Jackson route. The coach-horses were stabled and groomed by typical jockeys and lackeys at a large stable which stood on the present site of the Carrollton Methodist Church. All public traveling was then done by this old English mode of conveyance, and the arrival of the old-fashioned coach and six, heralded by the clarion notes of the driver's bugle, was an event of no little importance to the tavern landlord, his cooks, hostlers, porters,

and other ebony-hued domestics. The first stage line which ran through Carrollton was owned by a Mr. Sims. These stages ran day and night, stopping at regular stations to change horses and for food and drink. They generally seated comfortably, nine persons on the inside, and it was not infrequent that as many as nine took potluck with the driver on top.

"We can easily imagine the exhilarating effect that the arrival of this ponderous conveyance produced upon the quietude of an old-fashioned, isolated country village. It came with a dash! It had a royal appearance, and its very pomp vested it with peculiar attractions. The stage-coach brought the mail; and in those days the mails were irregular - there were no money order departments, or registered letters, or even envelopes as we now have. Postage on papers was paid when they were taken from the office instead of as now - stamping them in the first place or sending them by weight and contracting with the Postoffice Department." (1)

Present-day Highways

The present members of the State Highway Commission (1938) are: A. T. Roebuck, Central District; Abe Linker, Northern District; and Hiram Patterson, Southern District.

The first Federal appropriations for roads in Carroll County were made in 1925 or 1926, for the highway known as Jefferson Davis Highway. The amount appropriated was $55,000 which was matched by county funds. In 1936, the amount was $275,000 - $100,000 for Federal Highway 51, a distance of nine miles, and $175,000 for Federal Highway 82, 10.68 miles.

U. S. Highway 51, known as JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, runs for nine miles northward and southward through the eastern part of the county from the Holmes line to the Attala line, passing through Vaiden and Beatty. This road is now under construction (1937) and will eventually be concreted, linking our county with all points on the Chicago to New Orleans route.

U. S. HIGHWAY 82, recently taken over by the Federal Government, runs eastward and westward, traversing the central part of the county. This highway has been straightened, thereby shortened several miles, from the Montgomery line to the Leflore line. From the end of the recently constructed highway at Carrollton to the end of the road at the Leflore County line is 10.68 miles, and it

(1) The Conservative, March 5, 1892.



LOOKING TOWARD THE HIGH WATER TOWER, CARROLLTON.

crosses the original Highway 82 at least a dozen or more times (not yet completed, 1937).

We have about thirty-one miles of state highways in the county now, not including Highway 82 - on State Highway 35, running from Vaiden eastward to the Attala County line, five miles; twelve miles on the road from Carrollton to Black Hawk, extending only to the Beat 3 line between Coila and Black Hawk. We have about four miles of State Highway 7, running northward and southward from the Leflore County line to the Grenada County line. Next we have ten miles of state highway in Beat 2, extending northward from Carrollton. Highway 82, in current use, is a Federal highway, passing through Carroll County from the Montgomery line to the Leflore line, covering a distance not exceeding twenty-eight miles. At one time Carroll Countians deemed this a great highway regardless of adverse criticism; but even the hardest critics have to admit that, in spite of its wash-board surface, it lays great claim to a picturesqueness unsurpassed by its sister counties. Much of its natural roadside beauty through the hills will be obscured, however, by the deep cuts in the hillsides, made necessary by the transition from gravel to concrete, which demands a more nearly level roadbed. All roads through Carrollton are now state roads. One of the smoothest and best roads in this part of the state is the road leading southward from Carrollton towards Black Hawk. It is under the control of the State Highway Department as a state highway. This places Carrollton and North Carrollton at the crossing of two of the most important highways in Mississippi. The north-south road is a part of the famous Jefferson Davis Highway; the east-west road is one of the links of the great highway being worked out from Greenville east to Columbus and on to Birmingham and points farther east. The commissioners of Beat 4 have used the money obtained from the bond issue to good advantage and in such a way as to secure two state-supported highways through the beat, and also greatly improve other roads. (1)

Secondary Roads

We have about 750 miles of what is termed secondary roads in the county. "Situated as it is, in the hills and having a lot of sand and clay as road surface, Carroll County has never had satisfactory roads until the past decade. This condition persisted until about 1915, when grading and graveling put the more frequently used roads in better condition. Prior to 1900, there was no regular system in use for keeping the roads

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(1) From the files of the Conservative

in a state of repair. In 1911 the county system of road-working was adopted and the permanent improvement of Carroll County roads was begun - roads were straightened and grading started. (1)

Bus Lines

The TRI-STATE BUS LINE operates two lines through our county. One is on Federal Highway 82, running eastward and westward through the county, having regular stations at McCarley, North Carrollton, and Carrollton. This bus can be flagged anywhere along the line for accommodation of passengers, and the charges are sixteen cents for the first station, and a mileage rate for each additional mile. The other route is on Federal Highway 51 across the eastern part of county and running northward and southward. This line has stations at Vaiden and Beatty. They also stop anywhere along the road to pick up or deposit passengers. (2)

Railroad Pioneering

On March 10, 1852, the Mississippi Central Railroad Company was granted a charter to construct and operate a railroad between Canton and the Tennessee-Mississippi line. The charter was amended March 16, 1852, subjecting all lands over five and within ten miles of the route to a two per cent stock assessment; lands within five miles of the route were assessed five per cent, property owners to receive stock in the Railway Company in return for their tax payments. The original commissioners or incorporators were: C. G. Shackleford and O. R. Singleton of Madison County; Hiram J. Thomas and Samuel L. James of Yazoo County; Walker Brock and Morgan L. Fitch of Holmes County; C. M. Vaiden and E. G. Whitehead of Carroll County; Green Crowder and Thomas Bridges of Yalobusha County; Walter Goodman and H. W. Walter of Marshall County; and A. H. Pegues and James Brown of Lafayette County.

Two surveying parties set out in December to locate the best route. One party surveyed from the Tennessee line to, and including Carroll County. The southern division was located along the Big Black River, through cypress bottoms, to Hays Creek, thence to Falaya Bogue. It was estimated that the road would cost $20,000 per mile. The first division from Canton to Carroll County, followed Big Black River to Doak's Creek, thence straight to the Carroll County line. In July, 1853, Healy, Holman, and Sims were granted the contract to construct and equip the

(1) From the files of the Conservative
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Historian Carroll County Historical Research Project, Carrollton, Miss.

road at the surprisingly low contract price of $16,000 per mile. This agreement guaranteed the construction company payments of two-fifths in cash, two-fifths in company six per cent bonds, and one-fifth in company stock. It was further stipulated that the road should be ready for operation January, 1857. The directors faced numerous problems, most serious of which was the smoothing out of jealousies arising over the road's location. Inhabitants of western Mongtomery County were jealous because the road was located through the eastern part of the county; Coffeeville citizens offered to buy $40,000 to $50,000 of the stock if that town was made the southern terminus.

On November 30, 1853, the Mississippi Central and Tennessee railroads were given permission to consolidate. The merged companies were to operate as a single corporation with a capital stock not exceeding $6,000,000, and the road was to connect with the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern. The iron rails for this road were imported from England, and a large part of the actual construction work was performed by slave labor, many of the planters along the route being large slave owners. They welcomed the opportunity to hire their charges out to the railroad company during the slack season. In many instances the farmers constructed that part of the road which ran across their farms. President Goodman said that slave labor was highly satisfactory, as it was free of strikes, drunkenness, and other labor troubles so frequently experienced in northern states, and the slaveowners would accept stock in lieu of cash. Amid cheers of thousands, President Goodman, on January 31, 1860, drove the golden spike at a point between Winona and Vaiden, thus the Mississippi Central was finished and the president's special train was drawn over the newly-laid connecting rails by the engine "Mayor G. E. Wells." (1)

L. B. Kelly and Dr. C. M. Vaiden, of Vaiden, each took several thousand dollars in stock. Dr. Vaiden donated the money for the depot at Vaiden; but he used slave labor and cut the right-of-way for the track, in lieu of cash for his stock. Another wealthy slaveowner, Mr. Layman, paid for his stock with lumber. These stockholders later lost their holdings when the company went into bankruptcy. (2)

The next attempt at railroad building in this county was made about 1870 or 1871. Quoting from the "Laws of Mississippi in 1871":

"Winona and Yazoo River Railroad Company
"Incorporators: A.G. Smith, J. P. Henry, E. B. McLean,

(1) Thomas D. Clark, Pioneer Southern Railroads
(2) A. J. Coleman, attorney, Vaiden, Miss.

J. O. Harris, W. W. Liddell, A. J. Liddell, W. M. Stansbury, John Stanford, J. B. Shackleford, P. Money, J. Z. George, M. H. Tuttle, William Ray, J. J. Gee, M. M. Liddell, G. S. Fox, O. J. Moore, J. C. Kitterell, Tip Gambol, F. M. Shyrock, S. H. Kent, D. N. Quinn, Frank Hawkins, John D. Hawkins, H. D. Money, and W. C. Eskridge.

"These, with such other persons as may associate with them or a majority of them, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by name and style of the 'Winona and Yazoo Railroad Company,' and said company is hereby authorized and empowered to locate and construct a railroad, with single or double track, from Winona in Montgomery County, running in a westerly direction to Carrollton; thence to Greenwood on the Yazoo River in Carroll County. And for the purpose of constructing said railroad, the said company is authorized to lay out the road, not exceeding one hundred feet wide. Through the whole length and for the purpose of depots, cutting, and embankments, and for necessary turnouts, and obtaining stone, and may take as much more land as may be necessary for the construction and security of said road; with permission to make any lawful contract with any railroad corporation in relation to the business of said company and also to make joint stock with any railroad corporation by the taking of such land or materials aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said company in the manner here-in-after provided.

"Be it further enacted, that the persons named in this act, or a majority of them, shall open books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company at such times and places as they may appoint, giving reasonable notice and receive subscriptions under such regulations as they may adopt.

"Be it further enacted, that equal accommodations shall be furnished to all passengers paying the same rate of fare, and any violation of this charter, provided that this section shall not be so constructed as to interfere with the police regulations over this road.

"Be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect and be in force from now and after its passage.

"Approved, May 9, 1871." (1)

THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL was the first incorporated railroad in the county. It was our only railroad system for many years, in fact, until the latter part of the eighties, when the Georgia Pacific was completed. The branch line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley was built in 1898. (2)

(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1871. (pp 156-160)
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

Railroad Development

In 1870 there was only one railroad passing through any part of Carroll County - the Mississippi Central - built in 1858 and 1859, through the southeastern corner of the county. Prior to 1871 there was only about fourteen miles of railroad. The road ran northward and southward and passed through only one town in the county - Vaiden. Vaiden was used as a shipping-point for the southern part of the county, and the people of the communities in the extreme northern part carried their goods to Grenada. People living in the Delta used the river facilities offered at Greenwood for their shipping. The Mississippi Central became the Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans Railroad in the early eighties; in 1883 the road was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and it has been operated since as part of that system.

In 1881 the Greenville, Columbus, and Birmingham Railroad Company proposed to build a road that would run through the county, but before work was begun it was re-chartered as the Georgia Pacific, and was constructed under that name. The Georgia Pacific has changed hands twice since it was built. In August, 1894, it was bought by the Southern Railroad Company; in 1906 it was known as the Southern in Mississippi but was owned by the same company. At present, and since 1919, the line is the Columbus & Greenville Railroad Company and runs only between these Mississippi cities. The only other railroad passing through the county is a branch line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley built in 1898. This road runs from Greenwood to Grenada, passing through the towns of Avalon and Whaley, in Carroll County. (1)

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(1) Conservative files

Chapter XVII

THE ARTS

In this workaday world there seems very little time for the cultural things, but the nature of Carroll County is most certainly revealed in its love and activities regarding the fine arts; here we find a painter, there a musician, as well as other artists, each contributing some part of himself to his works and to the lives of those about him. Much of the local artistic nature has been expressed through the "mighty pen" wielded by novelists, poets, historians, and columnists.

Novelist

MRS. ELIZABETH JARMAN BURKETT, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Guilbert," lived with her mother, brother, and sister in Carrollton for a year or more before her marriage to Mr. Jarman. Her mother kept what was known as the Tusten-McBride Hotel and it was during this time that she married her first husband, Mr. Jarman; some years after his death she married Mr. Burkett, he surviving her by five or more years. She was a woman of unusual intelligence and pleasing personality. Her novel-"Her Rival's Fate" - said to have been written on the tragedy of Princeton, which occurred in Carroll County December, 1893, was published and read by quite a number of friends and others.

Historians

W. F. HAMILTON, adopted son of Mississippi and Carroll County, wrote "The History of Carroll County" and "Military Annals of Carroll County." He was born near Anderson, South Carolina, January 27, 1842, the second child of John McGill Hamilton and Mary Caroline Hamilton and, when five years old, came with his parents to this county. He loved history and received special training in county schools, afterwards attending the University of Mississippi, where he graduated in 1859. On May 31, 1862, he lost all but two fingers on his left hand in the battle of the Seven Pines, and after spending months in a hospital in Virginia, he was honorably discharged. On October 13, 1868,

he married Miss Kate Hunley, of Water Valley; was elected sheriff in Carroll County, 1875, serving eight years; and then superintendent of education, in 1883. Later on he farmed for a while and taught several schools in the county. He once taught at Black Hawk and was principal of Carrollton High School for two terms.

BINGHAM DUNCAN, historian, son of the late Dr. James Duncan and Louise Bingham, was born in Alabama and finished school at the University of Mississippi. His mother, Louise Bingham Duncan, was born and reared in Carrollton and is the daughter of the late J. R. Bingham. He compiled "A History of Carroll County from 1871," which he used as his graduation thesis. In the preface he writes: "I have attempted to present a picture of the development of that county since the Civil War along three lines - Political, International Improvements, and Education. The year 1871 was selected as a starting point because, in that year, the state legislature established a number of new counties, taking large portions of Carroll County to aid in the formation of some of them." (1) This thesis deals primarily with Carroll County in its present geographical extent.

Our next historian is MISS FLORENCE RAY, author of "Chieftian Greenwood Leflore and the Choctaw Indians of the Mississippi Valley," was born and reared in Carroll County, but is now residing in Memphis. Miss Ray is the great granddaughter of Greenwood Leflore.

Below is given a clipping from the Commercial Appeal dated September 7, 1936:

"Some years ago Miss Florence Ray wrote an interesting pamphlet on the life of Greenwood Leflore, last of the Choctaw chiefs east of the Mississippi. His home, Malmaison, is in Carroll County and near the county seat which bears his name. He was a statesman and spokesman for the Indians, one of the great men produced by the race. The colonial home, kept in excellent state of preservation by descendants, is one of the historically interesting places in the state. Mississippi would manifest a commendable respect for tradition by taking the place over and making it a shrine. During the Cotton Carnival at Clarksdale this week Greenwood Leflore's carriage, built

(1) Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.

one hundred years ago, and in which he rode to Washington to demand that President Jackson remove the Indian Commission, will be in the parade. It was on exhibition at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition for two years. "(1)

Miss Ray studied art at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Some of her favorite paintings of landscapes and Indian scenes at present (1938) are hung at Malmaison.

Poets

The following poem was written by MISS JOSIE HUFF, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Huff, of Carrollton, and was published in the Commercial Appeal and the Conservative:

"Mississippi

"Mississippi is a grand old state,
The best I ever knew;
It has always been my home,
And to it, I'll ever be true.

"Mississippi is down in Dixie land,
Down where the Magnolias bloom,
Where darkeys sing in the cotton fields,
To chase away the gloom.

"Mississippi is the home of the brave,
And it is the land of the true:
Mississippi is a grand old place -
It's the place for me and for you." (2)

MRS. LYNN STONE ARMSTRONG, of Vaiden, has had a number of poems published. Below is one written on her fiftieth birthday. Mrs. Armstrong has always lived in Carroll County and is a member, by birth and by marriage, of two of the best known families here.

"In Retrospect

"Another page has been turned,
In Life's Book of Years.
Eagerly, I stand waiting,
For its laughter and its tears.

(1) Commercial Appeal, Editorial, Sept. 7, 1936, Memphis, Tenn.
(2) Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.

"I linger for another look,
In this Book with pictures rare.
I see the old days of other years,
And loved friends everywhere.

"The Home of my child-hood
My parents, the orchard,
The old armchair,
The lawn with its shade trees,
Are all painted in there.

"The dear old boys and girls
My school mates of yester-year:
Thinking of those who are gone,
I pause to drop a tear.

"I see again my wedding day,
With its joys, its hopes,
And sunshine fair.
The dusk when I reached my home,
With the fragrance of Roses everywhere.

"And tho' the roses are still blooming
The sun still shining bright,
My heart is a bit lonely,
As I sit and dream tonight.

"The picture of my birthday party,
For my garden of beautiful friends,
Will stand out in my memory
Until birthdays and time ends.

"The pages, I have turned are many,
And happy the scenes I recall.
For throughout, all these many years,
God's love has o'er shadowed all." (1)

LAWRENCE A. OLSON, JR., of Carrollton, Mississippi, is the son of L. A. Olson, Agricultural Progress Assistant of the T. V. A., at Knoxville, and Mrs. Wanda Liddell Olson, clerical assistant of the County Agent, at Carrollton. Lawrence, Jr., though only eighteen years old, will graduate at the University of Mississippi in 1938, being a member of the reportorial staff, "Ole Miss Band," and a member of the Sigma Chi Social Fraternity.

(1) Mrs. S. P. Armstrong, Vaiden, Miss.

In 1935 he became a member of the Mississippi Poetry Society, and has had many of his poems published. His favorite selection is given here:

"Dea Omnipotens

"I am the measure of pain and pleasure,
The goddness wooed and won;
I am the maker, the builder, and breaker
Of all that is doing and done;
I am the power that opens the flower,
That grasses the barrenest plain;
I am the sower, the reaper, the mower,
The pleasures, the joy, and the pain.

"Out of the west with night at my breast
I came with a smile and a sigh;
Out of a space without time or place,
I came and I knew not why;
Riding the foam of my wind-swept home
I came to the country of man;
Over the snare of humanity's lair,
I did, I could, I can.

"I am the doer, the weeper, the wooer,
The player, the watcher, the stage;
I am the binder, the loser, the finder,
The minute, the hour, the age;
Tearing asunder with fire and thunder,
I built a world upon air;
Out of a sphere of etheral clear,
I made, I moulded, I care.

"Over this clay through the night and day,
I move, I hover, I lie;
Fusing the light of the day and the night,
I live and let live, and let die:
Sometimes I hover in My cloud-fringed cover
To bless, to save, or to damn,
But wherever I go, in the highlands or low,
I was, I shall be, I am." (1)

GERTRUDE HEMPHILL SHIPP was born at Valley Hill in 1856. After attending schools in the county she went to "Ole Miss" for the study of music and art. Even in her

(1) Lawrence Olson, Jr., Carrollton, Miss.

childhood, Mrs. Shipp was recognized as a very talented artist. She was noted for her pen and ink sketches of celebrites, and her fine work in the modeling of busts of friends and relatives from potters clay, bearing the most striking resemblances. She was also adept in oil paintings, and quite a few of them are in the county today. Mrs. Shipp married and moved to Fresno, California. After leaving Mississippi, she began writing for a California magazine and from then on devoted most of her time to writing for publications. She is not only known for her writing, music, and painting, but for her adaptibility to modern things, particularly current transportation. She has made many flights over the west coast with her son, Everett Shipp, in his "Detroiter, Jr.," plane, and even at the age of eighty-one, drives her car given her on her golden wedding anniversary, recently celebrated, through the crowded streets of Los Angeles, when visiting her sons. Mrs. Shipp was a sister of the late L. S. Hemphill, Sr., of Valley Hill.

Below is a little poem by her, published many years ago:

"Mother

"Could I again behold thee,
Oh! idol of my soul.
Could thy loving arms unfold me,
And thy loving will control.
Could my weary careworn head
Be lain upon thy breast,
I'd close my tear-stained eyelids
And there I'd sweetly rest.

"No hand so soft and tender
My brow hath e'er caressed,
Thou wast my staunch defender
From foes that did infest
The untried soul within me,
And being victor there
The teaching still is with me
Leading on to higher sphere."

VIVIAN JOHNSTON was born in Winona, Mississippi, the daughter of Walter H. and Annie Barnes Johnston, and is the granddaughter of the late Rev. J. Loton Barnes, a devine

The following appeared in the August 21, 1841, issue of the Southern Pioneer, Carrollton, Mississippi:

"Middleton, Aug. 5th, 1841

"Mr. Editor: --We boys, having nothing else to do these dull days but sing 'Days of Absence,' have composed a new set of words to it, finding the old ones not sufficiently melancholy to suit the tone of our feelings. Please insert them for the edification of the 'Muses' to whom we are indebted for our inspiration:

"Days of Absence

"Sad and tedious pass the hours,
Naught is left us but to moan,
Joy has fled, and left our bowers
Withered, desolate and lone.
Yes, they've left us, wise and witty,
Blithe and tender, grave and gay;
Days of absence, what a pity,
All the girls are gone away.

2

"Had we greeted them departing,
That to Soothe us, might avail,
But alas, my loved one's starting,
I but saw her horses tail!
I too late in bed reposing,
Lulled in sweet oblivion lay,
And when I had ceased my dosing
All the girls had gone away.

3

"Yes, Alas! they've all departed,
One by one and two by two;
Comfortless and broken hearted,
What the devil shall we do?
Loafering all about our city,
Through the dusty streets we stray--
Days of absence, what a pity!
All the girls are gone away.

4

"Now no more the taper gleaming
From the window greets our eye,
Or by day, more brightly beaming,
Beauty smiles as we pass by:
Absent fair ones, don't you pity
Us, employed by night and day,
Singing this our mournful ditty,
All the girls are gone away!

"We have more, but have selected the most pathetic verses. The second stanza is an individual contribution, sung with great pathos (the tears all the while rolling down his cheeks) by a brother of ours, who is suspected of having been 'laid to the Land' by the lady referred to.

LINKUM, FIDELIUS AND CO." (1)

This appeared in The Whig Creed Saturday Morning, January 3, 1846:

"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE
(By Marinus IN THE DELTA.)

"My father died, God rest his soul,
When years I numbered two,
And left me midst this world alone
To paddle my own canoe.

2

"A step-grandady, now no more,
Taught me my P's & Q's -
And ever in my ears he dunn'd
You'll paddle your own canoe.

3

"My home was no Elysian spot
Of bright and sunny hue,
And therefore I the sooner left,
To paddle my own canoe.

(1) Southern Pioneer, August 21, 1841.

4

"And through the world I roamed at large,
O'er land and ocean blue;
And though the struggle oft was hard,
I paddled my own canoe.

5

"For thus I argued - man to man
Is often times untrue; -
Then while with health and strength you're blest,
Just paddle your own canoe.

6

"As partners in the strife for gain
Self interest will pursue;
And leave you with their debts, perhaps,
To paddle in your canoe.

7

"And then no sympathy you'll find
From friends that once were true -
They knew you lost when first you ceased
To paddle your own canoe.

8

"But I one cherished object sought
And ever kept in view;
A friend of pure unsullied heart,
To paddle in my canoe.

9

"A friend she is in rede and deed -
Her interest mine is too;
We twain are one-I still may say
I paddle my own canoe." (1)

Saturday Morning, December 6, 1845, The Whig Creed published the following:

(1) The Whig Creed, Jan. 3, 1846.

"SONG
To the point

"I digs, I hoes,
I ploughs, I mows,
I gets up wood for winter;
I reaps, I sows,
I taters grows,
I'm debted to the Printer!

2

"I do suppose
All knowledge flows
Right from the printing press!
So off I goes,
In these 'ere clo's
And settles up, I guess.

Straws, Jr." (1)

Mrs. HENRIETTA BAUGH was born near Camden, South Carolina, in 1827, and in her early girlhood her family moved to Columbus, Mississippi. Mrs. Baugh, nee Henrietta Perkins, was twice married. First, to Allen McCaskill in 1848, whose home was on a plantation five miles west of Carrollton. After Mr. McCaskill's death, she removed from the old plantation and made her home in Carrollton.

About 1868 she made a second marriage to Col. Richard D. Baugh, of Memphis. Colonel Baugh had been quite prominent in Tennessee politics and served for some time as comptroller at Nashville, and in 1861 as mayor of Memphis. After his marriage to Mrs. McCaskill he became a citizen of this county, and later of the town of Carrollton.

Mrs. Henrietta Baugh was a favored daughter of the best days of the old South, and the flower of what was best in the unique civilization of that remarkable and beautiful period of our historic and heroic past.

The cruel war robbed her of tens of thousands of dollars in property, not alone in setting free, without compensation, her slaves, but in the destruction by soldiers

(1) The Whig Creed, Dec. 6, 1845.

of nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of cotton. The close of the war left her stripped of everything but a large landed estate. The war's effect on labor and the horrors of the Reconstruction Period caused her to lose that. Truly, those statements reveal a chapter of woes well calculated to daunt and dismay the stoutest heart. Yet, through all the ruthless ravages of the emeny and the despoiler, whose felonious fingers caused a veritable holocaust of crime, this elect lady "walked those billowing waves with unblistered feet, singing of hope when all seemed lost, and lifting courage to the level of that horrible calamity." In the burning, fiery furnace of the decade following the war, when the hearts of many men well-nigh failed and their voices sank almost to a sigh, the strength of this woman was as the strength of ten, because her heart was pure; and that purity was born of firm faith in God.

The following beautiful little poem, written by one of Carrollton's best beloved citizens, Mrs. Henrietta Baugh, 85 years of age, was published in the Commercial Appeal. The brilliant editor of that paper spoke of it as "a magnificent effort."

"MY FIRST LOVE

"I gave to him a hawthorn blossom
That left with me a thorn
That has ranked this wounded heart
Till fifty years have gone.

"I gave to him another flower,
That flower shall have no thorn,
But take to him the kindly greetings
I sent to him this morn.

"It will bring to mind one golden hour
Of boyhood's brightest dawn:
It will soothe him in his leisure hour,
It will cheer him when I am gone.

"I've kept within a jeweled casket
The spark of love for him there born;
But the spark is dead:
And now languish sightless and alone." (1)

(1) Files of the Conservative; Scrapbook of Miss Henrietta Welch, Carrollton, Miss.

Mrs. Baugh reveled in history and never lost interest in current events. For several years she was deprived of her eyesight, and it was the delight of many of the young women to read to her. During this period of blindness, she, when eighty years of age, resumed her violin lessons; thus music and literature cheered the heart that religion sustained.

For more than fifty years she was a member of one congregation - the Carrollton Presbyterian Church. No member of that organization was more loyal to its highest interest, more liberal in supporting its best benevolences, more prompt to meet every obligation without waiting to be solicited, and this she did because religion was to her a joy and delight. If she was unable to give as much as a dollar in the offering for her pastor, she would not attend church. (1)

Mrs. Baugh was always a great lover of books and music. Well read, a brilliant conversationalist, an accomplished violinist, cheerful, true-hearted, and laughter-loving, she always made her home a place where young and old loved to gather, and where happiness reigned supreme. Her good deeds to the poor and suffering cannot be numbered. All who came within the sphere of her influence were inspired to higher ideals and nobler views of life.

After she became old and blind, the darkening of her physical sight did not dim the beauty of her spiritual vision. She was loved as in the days of her youth and activity. Once a friend remarked, "The favorite of a community is nearly always some fair young girl, but the pet of Carrollton is dear Mrs. Baugh."

Mrs. Henrietta Baugh was Honorary President of the H. D. Money Chapter of the U. D. C. in place of Mrs.H.D. Money after her death. The position is held for life and is one of the greatest honors in the power of the chapter to bestow. The chapter was proud to claim for its honorary president so noble and gracious a woman as Mrs. Baugh.

After she became blind, a friend who became interested in something for her entertainment found that

(1) Scrapbook of Miss Henrietta Welch, Carrollton, Miss.

she was fond of a violin and, after inquiring, found that she had played a violin for amusement on her trip from South Carolina. One was secured from a negro who was unable to pay a debt for $3.00. She was invited to a convention at Yazoo City at one time and won the prize, playing "Step Light Lady." She also composed several pieces which she dedicated to her friends.

The following poem by Mrs. Dr. R. A. Nicholson, of Carrollton, was dedicated to Mrs. Henrietta Baugh, and published in the Conservative:

"MY VIOLIN

"One day, in blindness and alone,
When age had bound me down,
When most that Life had left to me,
Was Sorrow's silver crown,- - -
An Angel came and whispered low;
'Not all of youth is flown!'
Then straight my eager soul recalled
The dreams my life had known.

"What could it be remained to me?
Afar in golden time
An echo came from girlhood's heart,
A softly breathing chime.
Unto the Angel waiting near
I stretched weak hands and thin,- -
She placed withing my clasping arm
My old time violin!

"O pure and clear from out the past
Fair visions seemed to rise,- - -
What mattered that the mists of time
Close curtained o'er my eyes?
The trembling bow caressed the strings.
From o'er the gulf of years
Trooped memories of olden days - -
Sweet laughter blent with tears,

"Dear loving hands that closed on mine,
Soft tender kisses pressed
Upon my cheek, and all that Love
Once whispered to my breast.
O music of remembered hours
Full ringing on the air!
Forgotten sleep all dreary thoughts,
All weariness and care.

"My old beloved violin!
So long your voice was still
I deemed no more my hand could wake
Your wondrous tones at will.
Of all the blessings earth has known,
The sweetest God has given
Is music, - - - wafted down to human hearts
From out the heart of Heaven.

"So clear and sweet, so grand and pure,
The angels sing to Him;-- -
If e'er again upon this earth
My violin sounds dim
'Twill be because my hand and heart
Grow still in dreamless sleep;
My bounding soul the beauteous strains
Shall bear away and keep. - - -

"And far away in Heaven's crystal land,
Where harps and anthems ring,
The spirit of my violin
Shall blend with all I sing."

Mary Barrett Nicholson. (1)

Outstanding Articles

LIEUTENANT EPHRAIM R. McLEAN, JR., of the United States Navy, was born in Carroll County, but was reared in Cleveland, Mississippi. He has recently written a pamphlet, "The Airplane in International Law," in the prize essay contest, 1936, and while not winning the first prize, was given honorary mention and a cash prize. This article was reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings Volume sixty-two, November, 1936.

Lieutenant McLean's father, Dr. E. R. McLean, was born and reared in Carroll County, but has practiced medicine in Bolivar County for twenty-five years. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Ida Lee Graham, who also lived, at one time, in Carroll County.

WILL C. NEILL, planter, lawyer, and vice-president of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, North Carrollton, has had many articles published in the local papers and the

(1) Conservative, July 29, 1905, Carrollton, Miss.

Commercial Appeal of Memphis; one particular article, published by the Commercial Appeal, on the "Triple A" was quoted in Time Magazine.

In the August 21, 1938, issue of the Commercial Appeal the following verses composed by W. C. Neill appeared:

"They gathered mighty early on the
road from Senatobia
And pointed to the northward in
the light of breaking day -
Motley Rebel Cavalry, versed in
Yankeephobia,
Come to ride with Bedford on an-
other wild foray.
The bottoms all were flooded and
they bridged the Hichahala
With vine-ropes, poles and gin-
house planks-and with the set-
ting sun
They rode into Hernando, where
the women-folks were paler
At meager pantries scantier because
of duty done.
And then into the night-and then,
toward early morning,
They rode in sight of Memphis and
upon the Yankee camp -
A summer fog rode with the night
and day was late in dawning,
The slap and clank of saber chains
was muffled by the damp
From off the soft and spongy
ground no hoofbeats came for
warning
As grim and grimy horseman rode
and stabbed and rode and struck
Before the sleeping Yankees were
aware that Death was spawning
An unexpected litter on that field
of bloody muck.
Then the alarm! A sentry's shot!
Tumult swiftly spreading-
The blast of Yankee bugles rank
upon the silvery air
Calling to arms!-The camp o'er-
whelmed, and then the charge
a'heading

Into the town with hopes to grab
some Yankee generals there.
Too late! Too late! For down the
streets with night-shirt tails
a'flying
The Yankee high commanders for the
gun-boats won their sprint
With dignity a little scant but with
a lot of trying-
And Bedford's language, at this
loss, was sca'cely fit to print.
So they called at the Gayoso where
they lobbied somewhat briefly
In a manner so impressive that it's
talked about today.
They made some social contacts-
with local sweethearts, chiefly,
Then they had a premonition they
had best be on their way.
So they took the Yankee hosses and
the Yankee grub they needed;
Lied somewhat about their numbers;
cut the wires from the town.
Consternation was their purpose-
and they felt they had succeeded
When they trotted out of Memphis
as the sun was going down.
Scourge of an invading host-the
wind gauged their movement!
Naught gauged their daring! The
thunder-bolt their stroke!
Last of potent cavalry they wanted
no improvement,
Contemporary critics said who
competently spoke! "

W. C. Neill. (1)

MISS GLADYS GRAY HUFF, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Huff, was named winner in the short story contest recently held by the Federated Clubs of Mississippi (1925). Miss Huff represented the George High School, having been selected in a local contest in the English department of that school, and her recent victory over the many contestants of the state is a well deserved compliment to her teachers and to her school She is a

(1) Commercial Appeal, Aug. 21, 1938.

splendid student and will be a member of the class of 1925-26 of the J. Z. George School. (1)

Musicians

Carrollton has quite a number of gifted pianists, among them being Miss Evelyn Vance, Mrs. Simon Turner, Mrs. Wanda Liddell Olson, Mrs. Corinne Sisson, Mrs. Virginia Price, Miss Stepp, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Miss Emily Hansbrough, and Miss Sarah Eggleston.

MISS EVELYN VANCE, talented young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Vance, is at present (1937) the music teacher in the J. Z. George Super-consolidated School. She finished school at the Carrollton High School and attended M. S. C. W. and Grenada College.

MRS. SIMON TURNER, wife of Honorable Simon Turner, one of Carroll's most prominent lawyers, has long been known for her musical talent. She is possessed of a good voice and has taught piano in the Carrollton schools.

MRS. WANDA LIDDELL OLSON, daughter of the late Dr. W. W. Liddell, was born and reared in Carrollton. She received her musical training in Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and taught music in Carrollton for many years. Mrs Olson belongs to one of Carroll's most prominent families, and is known throughout the county for her unusual ability and intellect. She is, at present, clerical assistant to Mr. Speight, county agent.

MRS. RALPH TAYLOR, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ray, was born and reared in Carroll County. She finished school at the Carrollton High School. Sarah (Mrs. Taylor) is very talented in music and she is called on to help with many programs to which she always responds quite willingly.

Other pianists of ability are: Mrs. Willie Paul Lee and Miss Virginia Spencer, the former being the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Gray, and a graduate of Chicago Conservatory of Music; the latter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louie Spencer, and one of McCarley's favorite pianists.

MRS. SIM HAMILTON LONG, Teoc, has taught music in Carrollton. She has been the faithful organist at the

(1) Conservative May 29,1925.

Teoc Church for many years.

MISS MARGARET JOURNEY, Valley, is very talented in music. She taught music at the Valley Consolidated School for the term 1937-38.

MISS EDITH FULLILOVE is one of Vaiden's favorite pianists. She has taught music for several years.

MRS. LOUISE LONG worked with the WPA music project in Vaiden for quite awhile and taught a goodly number of children. She also possesses a very fine voice.

Violin and Other Instruments

"The fiddlers contest sponsored by the Vaiden P.T.A. last Friday evening was well attended and the large crowd was well entertained. Clever fiddlers and five guitar players competed for prizes, which were awarded as follows:

"Best fiddler, H. A. Hood, first place; Arlis Ellis and Mathis Brooks tied for second place; best boy fiddler, Sonny C. Bryant; best guitar player, Ed Armstrong; best French harpist, Walter Oaks; best buck and wing dancer, Joe Boon. Only two, W. J. White and L. B. Tucker, Jr., played as ex-champions. Mr. Tucker's former favorite, 'Alabama Gal,' winning the prize for him." (1)

FELTS HUGHES, North Carrollton, is the son of Jim H. Hughes and wife. Felts is very talented in playing the violin and he is called on quite often to play.

MR. GAINES BANKSTON, although blind, plays a violin quite well. He is nearly always on hand for fiddlers contests and usually is awarded a prize for his playing.

Voice

MRS. E. M. HEMPHILL, of Valley Hill, a well known contralto singer, has been a member of the Episocopal Choir in Greenwood for ten years and has done much solo work; she is also a member of the Greenwood Matinee Musical. Mrs. Hemphill was trained under Mrs. H. H. Shotwell, who received her musical education in Italy, and Mrs. W. H. Beckett, of New York, who studied in Berlin.

(1) Conservative, Nov. 13, 1936.

Mrs. Hemphill was formerly Miss Myrtis Wall, of Hemingway, in Carroll County, and has lived here all of her life.

MRS. GILES, Avalon, is very talented in music; so is Mrs. Frances Felts, also of Avalon. These two sing together quite often on various programs.

MRS. FAN EVA RAY MONTGOMERY, great grand-daughter of Greenwood Leflore, has a lyric soprano voice. She studied in Louisville, Kentucky, under Madam Pauline Bredelli from South Africa and at Bowling Green, Kentucky, under Madam Gedrig Lundy Souther from Norway, and in later years she studied under Jean Johnson. Mrs. Montgomery sang in several of the churches in Memphis for number of years, and her voice has always been appreciated at Teoc Church. (1)

WALTER HILL, MARION LUTHER, and LOIS FELTS, children of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Felts, are McCarley's favorite singers. They have been asked to broadcast from Koscuisko a number of times.

MRS. VARDAMAN CAMPBELL, MARCUS SANDERS, and MARY LOUISE BROWNING are among the others possessing good voices in Carroll County.

Composers

SHELL SMITH and WILLIE NARMOUR, of Carrollton, Route 2, composed "Carroll County Blues," and the "Winona Echoes"; many records were made of these compositions and quite a few have been bought in this county.

Public School Music

Music is taught in the J. Z. George Super-consolidated School in Carrollton, Vaiden High School, and Valley.

In September, 1936, Calvary High School organized a band, with eighteen members. On several occasioms they have broadcasted over the radio from the Kosciusko station. The names of members and instruments played are: W. E. Holman, violin, saxophone, and bass violin; Carl Harbin, violin, guitar, mandolin, and bass violin; William Sullivan, Winford Sullivan, Opal Ezell, May Sullivan, Harold Nail, Burle Shelton, Mary Belle Blissitts, William Floyd Ferguson, guitar;

(1) Mrs. S. L. Ball, Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.

Stannie Ezell and Rufus Sullivan, harmonica and guitar; W. B. Abel, mandolin; J. W. Matthews, violin, bass violin; Mrs. Chester Lott, piano; Otis Abel, cornet, guitar, mandolin.

Painting and Sketching

We have no artist known beyond the boundaries of our own county, but the ones listed are appreciated here. JESSE F. DURHAM is what is often termed a natural-born artist. He does pen and ink sketching, drafting, and makes posters. He also has the ability to sketch faces or photographs most realistically. His work, with but a few months training, is wonderful.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ANN GREY KIMBROUGH, past artist of Carroll County, did many portraits in oil. Two of these, Stonewall Jackson and General R. E. Lee, are now in the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Gee, and the one of Major J. J. Gee is in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gee, at Carrollton. A duplicate of the latter named is in the home of Miss Stella Gee, Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. Kimbrough was gifted in penmanship, one of her especial feats being writing the Lord's Prayer on a dime. She, also, was adept at lace-making and off-hand sketching. On her travels she would sketch from the train window, thus amusing herself and fellow passengers. She found much enjoyment sketching scenes on the Florida Coast, where she spent many winters. She was offered the chair of art in the Female Academy at Carrollton, 1852.

MISS EMMA REEVES, now Mrs. Winn, was one of Carroll Counties most noted artists. She did wood-carving and was offered fifty dollars for a very small piece at M. S. C. W. several years ago.

Mrs. Winn was born and reared in Carroll County but now lives near Cruger, Mississippi. She also does lovely handwork, needle work, basketry, crochet, and embroidery. She is a lady of lovely character and an untiring church worker. (1)

MRS. TOM ARMSTRONG, native daughter of Carroll County, was a true artist and painted many lovely pictures

(1) Miss Lizzie Coleman, Vaiden, Miss.

and also was adept in painting china. One of her paintings representing "Christ feeding the multitudes" now hangs in the Presbyterian church in Vaiden. She received her training from Miss Jessie Loggins, of Winona, Mississippi. (1)

MRS. PERCY BRYAN was born on Panola plantation, three miles from Stoneville, Mississippi. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gillespie, moved to Carrollton in 1897 for health and school facilities.

Mrs. Bryan is listed under "Fine Arts" not so much as an artist with inherent talent, but as one who gained her artistic attainments through hard study and work, thus having accomplished much. Her first drawing lessons were under Miss Jessie Buckland, beginning on October 6, 1899, and continued for three winters, including charcoal and oils. On September 9, 1903, she entered Grenada College; there she studied under Miss Nina Myres, of Nashville, Tennessee, for three years, working in pen and ink, very much in vogue at that time, also in pastel, water colors, and oils. At one of the Grenada College exhibits her "Hay Stacks" in oil was declared the best picture on display, and at commencement, 1904, a pastel "A poem in color," was adjudged the prettiest on display. During the year 1907-8 Mrs. Bryan studied china painting under Miss Ida Hahn, of Hamburg, Germany, painting several whole sets and many odd pieces.

In order to have a kiln of her own to fire china conveniently at home, Mrs. Bryan organized a china painting class of six pupils, viz: Misses Minnie Stone, Frances Bingham, Mary Young, Bob Tilman, Beulah Douglas Fox, and Mrs. C. C. White; two of the class painted full one-hundred piece dinner sets. Miss Lela Gillespie worked with the class, assisting in the work and painted a full set of china.

Imported china shipments were stopped in 1918-19 and the class dispanded. In 1925, Mrs. Bryan and her sister, Miss Lela Gillespie, conducted a "Gift Shoppe" in the home of the former, from which they realized approximately two hundred dollars annually for four consecutive Christmas seasons.

In 1922 Mrs. Bryan won a red ribbon and cash prize at North Mississippi Fair and until 1929, she won the Blue Ribbon annually at this fair. (2)

(1) Miss Annie Gross, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

MRS. S. P. ARMSTRONG, born and reared near Vaiden, Mississippi, Carroll County, does beautiful painting. She took lessons from Mrs. Tom Armstrong, Vaiden. She is a member of the old Shongalo-Vaiden Presbyterian Church, being a faithful worker and also teaches a Bible class in a colored church. She helps them in their clubs, and is reporter for the Carroll County paper, The Conservative.

MRS. MOLLIE FULLILOVE TILMAN, a woman of fine character and member of the Vaiden Methodist Church, was born and reared near Vaiden, Mississippi. She did beautiful paintings, receiving her training from Mrs. Tom Armstrong.

MISS ALBERTA GRANTHAM, Vaiden, received favorable mention for distinction in the art department at I. I and C. at Columbus (1)

MRS. SUSIE MAY TILMAN BANKSTON is a painter. She was born and reared in Vaiden but is now living in Georgia. She received her training at M. S. C. W. (2)

JOHN WHITE, of McCarley, is very good in free-hand drawing. He responds freely to his many calls for posters and advertisements of different kinds. He has been an employee of L. C. Spencer, general merchandise, for about twelve years.

TILMAN PRICE, who works for J. J. Gee and Sons, is very good at pencil sketching. He has been known to sketch the likeness of many Carrollton citizens. He is called on quite often to make posters for various organizations.

JAMES APPLEWHITE (negro) paints and draws. Some of his work, done when only fifteen years of age, is lovely. He is now living in Winona, operates the moving picture machine at the Winona theater, and is also a cartoonist and sign painter. (3)

Two oil paintings are hanging on the walls of Malmaison. One, of Colonel Leflore done by Schimiedt, a German portrait painter, the other of the Indian, Pushmataha. There are, in addition to these, those that

(1) Conservative, June 6, 1903, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. John Jenkins (sister of Mrs. Bankston), Vaiden, Miss.
(3) Lula Houston (colored), Vaiden, Miss.

were painted by Mrs. Kimbrough, which are elsewhere in Carroll County.

Handicraft

The children of Jim and Myrtle Laws Shaw are talented in the art of moulding fullers earth or potters clay, found in this county, into very attractive little novelties. They have never had any training but posses a real gift. This family lives several miles east of Carrollton.

Basketry

BASKETS are not made in this county for commercial purposes as of yore. In the past, many negroes made split baskets for the planters, here and elsewhere, to be used in the fields, in the fall, for cotton picking, but now we have only one negro who is really worthy of mention: her name is Lela Cade, and she lives at Vaiden, where she makes baskets of reed, cane, pine needles, straw, and beads; also makes mats of the same material (except pine needles).

References

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Ball, Mrs. S. L.	Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.
Coleman, Miss Lizzie	Vaiden, Miss.
Gross, Miss Annie	Vaiden, Miss.
Houston, Lula (colored)	Vaiden, Miss.
Jenkins, Mrs. John	Vaiden, Miss.
Johnson, Vivian	North Carrollton, Miss.
McBride, Mrs. J. N.	Carrollton, Miss.
Olson, Lawrence, Jr.	Carrollton, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton, Miss.
Welch, Miss Henrietta (scrapbook)	Carrollton, Miss.

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Chapter XVIII

THE BAR

The Carroll County bar has ever commanded a high place in the annals of the legal profession throughout the South, and the lawyers of this present day ably sustain the eminent position of the lawyers of the past.

Lawyers of the Past

JAMES ZACHARIAH GEORGE was born in Monroe County, Georgia, October 20, 1826. In 1834 he moved to Noxubee County, Mississippi, and later to Carroll County, where he was educated in the common schools. At eighteen years of age George left the farm and went to Carrollton, where he read law with Judge William Cothran. He was a good student and soon mastered the rudiments of law. At the age of twenty, by special dispensation of the Legislature, he was admitted to practice, with fair prospects for the future. About this time, however, he enlisted in the War with Mexico, and served as a private soldier in the First Mississippi Rifles, under Colonel Jefferson Davis, and fought gallantly at Monterey. In later years he regularly drew his pension as a Mexican War soldier and gave it to the support of the widow of a comrade. On May 27, 1847, he married Elizabeth Brooks Young, who lived to share her husband's fortunes until two weeks before his death. They reared a large family, the members of which are still prominent in the state.

In 1854 Mr. George was chosen reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and was reelected in 1860, in which office he prepared ten volumns of the reports. Later, he published a digest of all the Court decisions up to 1870, which was pronounced a model of its kind. He left an incomplete manuscript on the Political History of Slavery in the United States, which was published seventeen years

after his death.

He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1861 from Carroll County, the convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession. Later, he organized and was chosen captain of a volunteer company which entered the Twentieth Regiment and, after serving in Kentucky, surrendered at Fort Donelson. On being exchanged in the following September, he entered upon the work of organizing state troops and accepted the rank of brigadier general. Later he became lieutenant colonel, commanding the Nineteenth Battalion, and when that was raised to the Fifth Regiment of cavalry, he was commissioned colonel in the Confederate States service. At the Battle of Cellierville, Tennessee, he was wounded and captured and remained a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until after the close of hostilities. Returning home, he resumed the practice of law at Carrollton, moved to Jackson in 1873, and after five years, returned to Cotesworth, his home near Carrollton. In 1875 George was one of the leading members of the Democratic State Committee that faced the task of overthrowing the Ames administration and establishing white supremacy in the state. General George was put in charge of the campaign as state chairman, to which he gave his whole time and thought. When the Clinton riot and its attendant reprisals seemed to destroy hope of success, he met Governor Ames in conference and handled the situation with frankness, calmness, and great strength of character. Quiet was restored, and the campaign proceeded, with as much freedom from violence as could have been expected, to the election of a white majority in the Legislature. He was even that early suggested for United States senator, but the honor went to L. Q. C. Lamar. Judge George was appointed one of the justices of the State Supreme Court in 1878 and was chosen chief justice. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1881, and by reelection continued in that body, where he served with distinction until his death in 1897.

In general legislation in Congress, Senator George may be called the Father of the Department of Agriculture. The creation of this department was his crowning achievement in the Senate.



TOMB OF J. Z. GEORGE

In the Evergreen Cemetery, North Carrollton.

As a farmer, he foresaw the far reaching influence of such an agency in the service of the Republic. While James Z. George, with abiding faith in the future of Mississippi, bought lands and prospered, he, more than any other Mississippi statesman, kept the common touch. His political philosophy he put into a single paragraph during a hectic campaign for the Senate in 1892.

"Public life has no charm for me," he said, "beyond the consciousness of having at all times, to the best of my humble ability, worked for the welfare and advancement of the people of Mississippi, and of the whole country. I shall not, therefore, compromise my principles, nor advocate what I know will injure the people, for the poor privilege of occupying a conspicuous place among those who have aided in destroying what I have always endeavored to preserve and advance....the welfare of my country-men."

James Z. George was no orator; his speech was as simple as his dress was plain; but while he spoke softly, without gesture or eloquence, he swept men off their feet by the sheer force of his logic and convictions. His honesty was the honesty of the soil,... his only masters, his God and his conscience.

On June 2, 1931, the state of Mississippi presented to the Federal Government the statues of Jefferson Davis and James Z. George, her two favorite sons, as her contribution to the country's Hall of Fame in Washington. There they stand in bronze as they stood in the flesh, companions in arms at Monterey and in the War between the Sa tes. As long as the Republic lives and men cherish freedon, these two will share as they proclaim the statesmanship of Mississippi. To one came the challenge to lead a proud and patriotic people into battle to the beat of drums; to the other came the call to lead a people broken in spirit in their hour of peril unto moral victory. Soldier, jurist, lawgiver, and statesman, James Z. George, in the fullest sense, was a servant of the people. He was Mississippi's greatest reconstructionist. (1)

He secured an increase in the pensions of Mexican War veterans and made his first great speech in favor of Chinese exclusion. He made a strong appeal to national

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(1) Information from pamphlet published by Mississippi Power & Light Company, Jackson, Miss., also F. L. Riley - School History of Mississippi.

feeling in advocating a bill for the admission of ex-Confederates to the United States service. Regardless of the opposition of his own party, he supported the civil service law and, with Senator Hoar, led the fight for the Blair Educational Bill. He was now gaining recognition as a great lawyer, which increased after he was appointed to the Judiciary Committee in 1884.

In 1887 he made a great speech in defense of the political revolution of 1875 in Mississippi and, with other learned associates, formulated the provisions of the Constitution of 1890, including the educational test of suffrage, to which the understanding test was added. In the following Congress he made a speech of three days in defense of the suffrage test, which disarmed criticism, and in the same session made an exhaustive attack on the proposed Federal election law. He always had the welfare and advancement of the people of Mississippi at heart.

Senator George was at his best in the study of the great questions arising out of the interpretation of organic law, and was most effective before deliberative bodies. He relied entirely upon the persuasive power of the logical presentation of truth. His appeals were made to pure reason, and plain but deep sense was the leading characteristic of his utterances.

Senator George rose to high political position and prominence after the War between the States. Through sixteen years he was heard on every important question before Congress and rarely failed to contribute light and information. Right was right with him, and when he knew he was right, consequences mattered not to him. He was known as the Great Commoner. (1)

HERNANDO DeSOTO MONEY, United States Senator from Mississippi, was born August 26, 1839, at his father's plantation home in Holmes County near Lexington. His parents were Pierson Money, a native of North Carolina, and Tryphena Vardaman Money, whose father was Jeremiah Vardaman, an early settler of Mississippi Territory. Senator Money received his early educational training in the country schools of Holmes County and Carrollton. He entered the University of Mississippi and was two years in the literary department,

(1) In part from Courts, Judges, and Lawyers of Mississippi, Rowland; Bench and Bar of Mississippi, Lynch; and in part Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, p. 784.



TOMB OF H. D. MONEY

In the Evergreen Cemetery, North Carrollton.

entered as a law student in 1858, and was graduated in 1860. He then began the practice of law in Carrollton. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company K (Carroll Rifles), Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, Confederate States of America, and afterwards served as sergeant major, Barlett's Regiment of sixty-day troops, and first lieutenant, Company B, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Regiment Cavalry. After the close of the war, he engaged in planting in the Delta and was afterwards editor of the Carrollton Conservative. In 1873 he removed to Winona, where he was editor and publisher of the Advance, until 1875. In 1875 he served as mayor of Winona for a few months. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1875 and was elected. He took his seat as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress December 6, 1875, and served by reelection continuously until March 3, 1885, as a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses. After the close of his term in 1885, he did not seek reelection. After his retirement from Congress, Mr. Money located in Washington and engaged in the practice of law and in literary work, still retaining his citizenship in Mississippi. In 1892 he was again elected to Congress and served as the representative of the Fourth District in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. In 1895 he announced as a candidate for the United States Senate as the successor to Senator James Z. George, who had declined reelection. In the campaign which followed, Mr. Money advocated the free coinage of silver and at the January, 1896, session of the Legislature was elected for a six-year term, beginning in 1899 (that being the manner of choosing senators at that time), his principal opponents being John Allen, Robert Lowry, and Charles E. Hooker. On August 14, 1897, Senator George died, and Governor McLaurin appointed Mr. Money to succeed him until the meeting of the Legislature in 1898. When the Legislature met in January, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator George. Senator Money took his seat in the Senate December 7, 1897, and served continuously until his last term expired March 3, 1911. He did not offer for reelection at the primary of August 1, 1907. His successor was Hon. John Sharp Williams, who was the senatorial nominee of the Democratic party.

During his service in the House, Mr. Money served on the important committees of Postoffices and Post Road (Chairman)

and Foreign Affairs. In the Senate, he was a member of the following committees: Agriculture, Cuban Relations, Finance, Foreign Relations, Geological Survey, Railroads, Audit and Control, and the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which are among the great committees of the Senate. Senator Money was a Democrat and was a member of the Masonic and Delta Psi fraternities. He was married November 5, 1863, to Claudia Boddie, the daughter of George and Louisa (Clark) Boddie, at Ellislie plantation, Hinds County. Mrs. Money died in October, 1907, at Mississippi City, Mississippi, and is buried at Carrollton. In 1905 Senator Money made his home on the Coast at Mississippi City, where he resided until his death on September 18, 1912. In the Senate he was ranked by his associates as one of the most learned and versatile senators in the national Congress. (1)

HON. MONROE McCLURG, Vaiden, Carroll County, was born March 19, 1857, on his father's farm near Vaiden, son of Yancy Crawford McClurg and Susan Cain McClurg. He was one of Carroll County's earliest lawyers. He received his education in the common schools of the county, taking an academic course at Louisville. He then entered the law department at the University of Mississippi at Oxford, graduating in June, 1878. He paid all expenses of his education by working on the farm and as deputy in the sheriff's and clerk's offices in the county.

Hon. Monroe McClurg opened a law office in Vaiden in November, 1879, and built up a good law practice. He founded The Nucleus, a weekly paper at Vaiden, and was its editor for a year, when he had to dispose of it to devote his entire energies to the discharge of professional engagements, which had grown into a lucrative practice. In 1880 he formed a partnership with T. H. Somerville, a lawyer of first rank and a true Christian southern gentleman. Mr. McClurg declared this partnership a most fortunate step in his life, next to his marriage. He married Miss Ida B. Williams at Vaiden December 5, 1881. She died March, 1906. He then married Mrs. Helen D. Bell at Jackson. Mrs. Bell had served as State Librarian. Public records of Carroll and adjoining counties as well as those of Federal Courts and Supreme Court of the state show that the firm of McClurg and Somerville enjoyed the confidence and the patronage of the people. In addition to a large general practice, this firm was a counsel

(1) In part from Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, Dunbar Rowland, pp. 974-976 and
Congressional Directory, 60th Congress, 1st Session.

for two important railroad companies, a bank, and a syndicate.

As a delegate from Carroll County, Mr. McClurg attended all the state conventions, but he was never a candidate for any office until 1890, when he was one of the delegates from Carroll County in the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, which framed the new Constitution, securing legal white supremacy to the state. He was placed on the committee on an apportionment franchise and elections, the most important subdivision of the convention, and on the committee on printing. His speech in opposition to the Campbell plan (or plural voting) killed the plan. He secured the adoption of some of the most vital provisions of the Constitution of 1890. He introduced a proposition to abolish capital punishment in the state, but it failed to pass. Mr. McClurg said at one time that when a man went into politics he should make provision for his family, give his wife a divorce, and devote his entire time to his worldly trade.

In the spring of 1891 he opened a subtreasury campaign in Mississippi. The advocates of this measure were determined to defeat the reelection of Senator George to the United States Senate because he had declared their scheme undemocratic, impracticable, unconstitutional,and therefore unworthy of their support. He gave his consent at one time to his friends to use his name as a legislative candidate on their ticket; he endorsed the views of Senator George but made no canvass; his ticket was defeated, yet he stood in the lead on that side for representative. He was a zealous Odd Fellow, having filled all offices of that order up to the grand jurisdiction of Mississippi. He was also a Mason, an Elk, a member of the American Bar Association, Mississippi Bar Association, Conference of Mississippi Judges, American Judicature Society, and Southern Commercial Association.

Monroe McClurg represented Carroll County in the state Legislature, 1896-98. He was Attorney General of Mississippi, 1900-1902. In 1906 he moved to Greenwood and was appointed judge of the Fourth Circuit District by Governor Brewer in 1912. He resigned this position in 1913 to resume the practice of law.

Judge McClurg was chief counsel for Mississippi in her controversy with Louisiana over the boundary line at the Gulf of Mexico and represented the Meridian Board of Trade against the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad in the grain rate case in the United States Supreme Court. He represented the plaintiff in the case of Bayliss vs Louisiana Grand Lodge of Masons for libel in the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The first time Mr. McClurg remembered seeing his father was when he came home on a furlough from the war in 1864; the next time he saw his father was when he called the slaves together and read to them the Proclamation of President Lincoln. In 1875 Mr. McClurg wore the "red shirt," stuffed the ballot box, and quietly helped to turn these unrepresentative representatives out. He enjoyed the personal friendship of every governor of Mississippi for many years and of every man whom his state sent to the United States Senate, including the two negroes, Hiram Revels and B. K. Bruce. What is most noteworthy, he labored quite hard to bring Mississippi into the prosperity that is her natural heritage and to make her government worthy of the ideals of the state passed on to their posterity by her founders. Mr. McClurg not merely read history but lived it. In Hon. Monroe McClurg, Mississippi had a splendid type of the noble young manhood of which she is justly proud. He died April 15, 1914, in Carroll County. (1)

WILLIAM Q. CARPENTER, born in Jackson, Hinds County, was educated in Memphis, and was admitted to the bar at Rosedale, Bolivar County. For several years he practiced law in Memphis. For five years he was engaged in journalism, working part of the time on Metropolitan journals. In the spring of 1891 he came to Carrollton and was for a time editor of the Conservative. T. H. Oury then owned the paper. He resigned his partnership with Oury in 1892, when elected mayor to fill the place of the Honorable S. S. Monday, who resigned to accept another office. (2)

SAMUEL SPILLMAN MONDAY, of Carrollton, was born April 2, 1856, at Bellview (now Holcomb), Tallahatchie (now Grenada) County, the son of John Fletcher Monday and wife, Mary Ann (Smith) Monday. His paternal ancestors were Irish emigrants who settled in East Tennessee in an early day; maternal were from Virginia and Tennessee. Mr. Monday obtained his education at country schools in youth; on arriving at man's estate he

(1) In part from Rowland, Dunbar, Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol. IV, p. 304;
In part from Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, p. 1177;
In part from Who's Who in Mississippi, p. 88.
(2) The Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.

studied law in an office in Carrollton. In April, 1890, he obtained license from the court to practice and in 1891 opened an office in Carrollton; practiced in Vaiden in 1892 and 1893. He also carried on milling and farming in connection with the practice of law. He was elected mayor of Carrollton in January, 1889, was chosen justice of the peace in 1902, served on the executive committee of his party, 1896-1900, and from 1904 to 1907. Mr. Monday is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.

He was married at Tinsley, Mississippi, March 5, 1902, to Mary Palestine (Rozier) Atkinson, daughter of Earl Lalestard Rozier and wife, Nancy Ann(Persons) Rozier, of Smith Mill. S. S. Monday had been previously married to Mrs. Mary Frances Metcalf Halcell and by that marriage had one child, Mary Frances. (1)

AMOS ACKERMAN ARMISTEAD was born in Vaiden, Carroll County, on April 6, 1863. He spent his childhood and a great part of his life there and received his early education in the public and private schools in that community.

Unfortuantely for him, his father died when he was quite a young boy and before he had had the advantage of college experience. It was also unfortunate that there was very little money available for his to so equip himself for the duties and great responsibilities of life awaiting him. It was managed, however, for him to spend one year at the University of Mississippi in 1880.

In his early boyhood, he chose law as his favorite profession and set to work in the face of many difficulties to prepare himself for the success he later attained. Having been disappointed in borrowing the money necessary to take him through Lebanon Law School in Tennessee, where he expected to get his ground work for his professional career, he secured a catalogue from the school with the course outlined and borrowed the books from his friend, Earnest Stewart, who was then practicing law in Vaiden, and allotted himself fifty pages a day and fifty pages at night until he finished the course as outlined in the catalogue.

He was admitted to the bar in 1887 upon examination by

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p. 1040.

Judge C. C. Campbell and began his practice in Vaiden, having been allowed by a friend the use of a small room in the old Vaiden Hotel for his office, paying the rent out of his fees as he could. At first his practice consisted mainly of cases in the justice of the peace courts in the nearby country precincts, which had to be reached on horseback over muddy roads in bad weather and often in sleet and snow. He rarely received money at that time from his clients but just such things as they had - a sheep or yearling, cow or hog - his fees consisting of what he could sell these for. He was most honest and upright in his dealings and fought for his clients' interests just as he would have fought for his own. He naturally won their confidence, and his practice grew on the foundation of study, application, honesty, and ability. His ambition was to succeed, and he was proud of being a country boy, often referring jocularly to himself as a "hill-billy" lawyer.

He continued in the practice in Vaiden, growing in reputation and clientele for several years until, approximately in the year 1890, he was invited by S. L. Dodd, of Kosciusko, to become a member of his firm, which he accepted, and continued there for several years in what he often referred to as the happiest association of his career, not only in legal teamwork, but in personal congeniality. They built up a splendid practice, and during this association Mr. Armistead had some very important cases in Carroll County. In one case he represented Mrs. Sealbinder, whose husband had been killed, in a damage suit involving $30,000. In another he represented Mrs. Lowry in a hotly contested suit against Harris and Weiner. His speech in this case was widely commented upon. In 1890 or 1891 he represented Baldwin and Putman, of New Orleans, Louisiana, in a famous case against Tom Nelms. It was an extended litigation, in which Mr. Armistead won. During this time also, he had many other important cases in the state, several of which he numbered among his greatest successes, in which he represented his friends and accepted no remuneration.

After regretfully dissolving his partnership with Mr. Dodd, he went to Memphis to live but remained there only one year as he was soon offered a partnership in the firm of McLaurin, Anderson, and Brien at Vicksburg, the vacancy occurring by Mr. Anderson's withdrawal on account of his election to the district bench in Warren County. The firm them became McLaurin, Armistead, and Brien, under which name it continued until the election of Mr. Brien to the district bench of the same county. The firm then continued as McLaurin and Armistead until Mr. Armistead withdrew. The firm, during Mr. Armistead's association with it, built up quite a large and successful insurance business, which took Mr. Armistead often outside of the state.

He had the honor of serving as president of the Mississippi Bar Association during the years 1917 and 1918. He had a very jovial nature and was a magnificent joke-teller and a brilliant toastmaster.

After closing his association with this firm, Mr. Armistead was about ready to retire physically and financially. His ambition had been gratified; he had accomplished what he set out to do. He was a loyal friend, and he expected it in return. Nothing was too great or too much to do for his friends, and he loved to review his association with them; in his later years he lived mostly in these sweet memories.

Mr. Armistead had no political aspirations; he often expressed himself as preferring to be a substantial, dependable, andindependent citizen, free to express and vote his convictions at all times. He was considered among the most outstanding barristers in the state of Mississippi.

Mr. Armistead departed this life on July 15, 1933, while on a vacation trip to Mexico City, Mexico. He was interred in the family burial-lot in Vaiden, where he is resting among those he loved most, his family and his friends. (1)

DAN McEACHERN was born and reared in Carroll County. He finished his literary course in 1891 at the University of Mississippi, graduating third in his class. He was especially efficient in chemistry. He taught four years before taking his law course at the university, and was a member of the county Board of Supervisors for a number of years. He stood for clean politics, civic righteousness, and upheld the faith of his father in the Presbyterian church. (2)

WILLIAM HEMINGWAY, professor in the law department of the University of Mississippi at Oxford and former representative of Hinds County, was born July 19, 1869, at Teoc,

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(1) Mrs. S. P. Armstrong, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. S. P. Armstrong, Vaiden, Miss. and Miss Fannie McEachern, Carrollton, Miss.

Carroll County, the son of Colonel William Lynn and Mary Elizabeth McCain Hemingway. He was in the Legislature from 1920 to 1924. The Hemingway family took an active part in the progress and development of Carroll County and later furnished many names to the military rolls of the war for southern independence. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the county and was prepared for college in Jackson. He entered the University of Mississippi, from which he graduated with the degree of PH.D. After graduation, he filled the position of bookkeeper in the office of the auditor of public accounts; he studied law at night while engaged in this work and by hard study was able to pass the examination before Chancellor H. C. Conner. Judge Hemingway died in Oxford, November 5, 1937. (1)

EUGENE VICTOR HUGHSTON, born in Carroll County March 25, 1862, was educated at the University of Mississippi, from which he graduated in the class of 1882; he taught school at French Camp that same year. During his leisure time he read law, and by 1884 he had qualified for admission to the bar of his state. He first practiced law at Ackerman during the years from 1888 to 1903. He practiced in Louisville, and after a year or so of practice in Carrollton in his native county he went to Greenwood in 1904. He remained there for more than twenty years and built up a fine law practice. He was elected as mayor of Greenwood in 1919. He was a Democrat in his political views. (2)

EARL LEROY BREWER was born August 11, 1869, in Carroll County in the Midway vicinity eight miles west of Vaiden. He is the son of Ratcliff Rodney and Mary McEachern Brewer and grandson of Leroy and Mary Ratcliff Brewer, of Emory, Holmes County. Ratcliff Rodney Brewer was a faithful Confederate soldier; he enlisted in Company A, Ballentine's Regiment of cavalry, as a private, April 10, 1862, at Vaiden, was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the close of the war was captain of his company, winning his promotion from the ranks by meritorious conduct. Earl Brewer was a small boy when his father died, and, being the oldest son, the support of the family depended largely upon him. He attended the country schools of Carroll County, entered the law school of the University of Mississippi, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1892. He located at Water Valley for the practice of his profession in June, 1892, forming a partnership

(1) Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol. IV, p.304, by Dunbar Rowland.

(2) Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol IV, p. 304, by Dunbar Rowland.

with Julian C. Wilson, a classmate, afterwards chancellor of the Third District and now a prominent lawyer in Memphis. Brewer was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-eighth District in November, 1895, and served fron 1896 to 1900. In 1902 the Legislature created the Eleventh Circuit Court District, and he was appointed district attorney by Governor Longino and soon after his appointment removed to Clarksdale. In 1907 he resigned his position to become a candidate for governor. In 1911 he was accorded the unusual honor of being elected governor without opposition and was inaugurated January 16, 1912.

Governor Brewer is a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian church, a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Odd Fellow, Woodman of the World, an Elk, and was a member of the Grange and Farmers Alliance when those organizations were active in the state. He has always been active in public affairs and has consistently advocated progressive measures for the betterment of conditions among the working classes. In his political contests he made his appeals directly to the people. He was married to Minnie Block, daughter of Edward and Minnie M. Block, of St. Louis, October 5, 1897, at Water Valley. (1)

LOUIS M. SOUTHWORTH, attorney, Carrollton, was born in Carroll County August 15, 1863, and was the son of Judge H. H. Southworth. A good part of his education was obtained at Black Hawk, and for a time he was a student in the literary department of the University of Mississippi at Oxford and at a university in Virginia. He took the course of law at the university in Virginia, and after obtaining his diploma he began to practice at Carrollton in 1887. He had lived at Carrollton sometime prior to his entrance into the law school, having served two terms as county superintendent of education with ability and to the satisfaction of his many friends. He served two terms in the State Legislature as representative of this county and one term as state senator. In all the public places that he filled, even his enemies acknowledged his ability. As a lawyer he was signally successful, possessing to an eminent degree the skill and ability of an orator, exerting a strong influence upon an audience, and pleasing them by his eloquence. Mr. Southworth made a fine reputation by his success and skill in the management of criminal cases, and when he left Carrollton to attend to cases of that kind at a distance he found ready employment. He had many friends who looked hopefully forward to the time when he could be induced to stand for a seat in the

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1912, pp. 309, 310.

Congress of the United States. It is exceptional that the first threescore years or even less of a man's life should bring honor, position, and influence that are usually not attained short of sixty years. (1)

A. J. McCONNICO was born in February, 1874. He received his law course at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar in or about 1900, practiced law in Carroll County three years. He quit practicing law to join the Civil American Consul and has been engaged there for thirty-two years. (2)

The following article appeared in the Conservative, February 23, 1907:

"In this issue of the Conservative will be found the announcement of A. J. McConnico of Vaiden as a candidate for State Senator for the 26th Senatorial District, composed of Carroll and Montgomery counties. Mr. McConnico is a young man born and reared in Carroll County where he attended school in Vaiden. In his early teens he entered Mt. Herman College in Massachusetts where he remained four years as a student and graduated, having practically worked his way through school, and still feeling the necessity of a higher education he entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island where by industry and hard work he graduated four years later with honors. Immediately after graduating he was employed by the Providence Journal as one of the editors in chief which position he held for two years and during this time he studied law. In the fall of 1903 he resigned and returned home where he continued his study of law, until January, 1904, when he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been practicing with vigor and industry, being the junior partner of the firm of Turner and McConnico. A graduate of one of the best colleges in the country, and a student of law and of public questions, the 26th senatorial district would do itself honor to elect him and would have an able representative that it would be proud to own." (3)

Among those who are upholding the prestige of the bar of Houston, Mississippi, is THOMAS LUTHER HAMAN. He was born August 11, 1874, in Hinds County. His parents were Rev. T. L. Haman and Adelaide Blanding Haman. He attended French Camp Academy of Mississippi and the Central University of Kentucky, now known as Centre College, from which he received his A. B. degree.

(1) Files of the Conservative, December 20, 1902, and Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II p. 801
(2) Sam McConnico, Vaiden, Miss. (brother)
(3) Conservative, Feb. 23, 1907, Carrollton, Miss.

He next became a law student at the University of Mississippi, which awarded him the degree of LL. B.; since 1901 he has been engaged in the practice of law.

During his childhood Mr. Haman lived in Greenwood, Yazoo City, and Vaiden. After reaching mature years he moved to Pittsboro and thence to Houston in Chickasaw County, where he is now residing. He has a thorough knowledge of statute and precedent, and his thought, action, and speeches are direct and forceful. He enjoys a liberal clientele and wins a large percentage of his cases, which are always prepared with much care and skill.

In December, 1908, Mr. Haman married Miss Willie Mae Clements, who was born at Pittsboro, a daughter of J. Clancy and Elizabeth Clements. To this union had been born one child, Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Haman's military experience covers service in the Spanish-American War as a member of Company F, Second Mississippi Regiment.

During his college days he joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and he is also connected with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Haman is a deep and earnest student of his profession; this constitutes the chief interest in his life, and years of experience have broadened his knowledge and ripened his ability. (1)

DR. THOMAS HUGH SOMERVILLE, of Oxford, is well known to the bar of the state. A generation of lawyers, prominently represented in every court of the state and distributed widely in other states, sat under his tutelage while he was professor of law or dean and professor of the law school of the University of Mississippi. He was for years in the councils or on programs at the meetings of the Mississippi State Bar Association and in 1909 was president of this association. He was a member of the Legislature, 1880-1882, representing the county of Carroll. He was again a member of the upper chamber in 1896, when he resigned to accept appointment as a member of the law faculty at the university. Prior to this appointment, he had practiced law in the Federal and state courts. He was a partner at one time of Hon. Monroe McClurg, subsequently, state attorney general, and at another time a partner of Hon. George McLean, of Winona. During this period of his life,

(1) Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Dunbar Rowland, Vol.IV

from 1876 to 1879, he lived successively at Vaiden, Carrollton, and Winona. Practically all of his life and service was spent and rendered in Mississippi. Dr. Somerville was a native of Virginia. He was born in Somerville, the family home in Culpepper County, on September 19, 1850. The disciplining and educating conditions incident to the War between the States and the immediately succeeding years that together affected his generation so seriously, touched the boyhood of Thomas Hugh Somerville intimately. He lived in the heart of a battledistrict within the sound of the guns of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Mine Run. He saw the tide of the battle move back and forth between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. All of the educational influence indicated by these circumstances was supplemented by private tutors. He entered Washington College in 1868 just at the period when that institution emerged from relative obscurity to recognized distinction because of it's great president, Robert E. Lee. Those who knew the religious character of Dr. Somerville are naturally reminded of the marvelous privilege that was his in youth, of seeing, hearing, and knowing General Lee. He has been repeatedly honored by his alma mater. In 1911, when a chapter of Phi Betta Kappa was established there, he was one of the distinguished alumni invited to return and accept charter membership. In 1900 the institution conferred upon him the degree LL. D.; three years later he was invited to a position on the faculty as professor of law, an offer that was declined because of his attachment to the state of Mississippi and its university. Dr. Somerville was a thoroughgoing Democrat, with convictions on the principles of his party; he was enthusiastic in party activities. He was a delegate from the state to the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco in 1920. He was a Presbyterian and a ruling elder for nearly fifty years, and was often a delegate at Synod and at General Assembly. He was married June 8, 1878, to Miss Ella Vassar, daughter of Dr. G. W. and Eliza Roseborough Vassar;six children were born to this union. His active membership in the Rotary Club was but typical of his interest in communtiy affairs. Dr. Somerville died in Oxford. (1)

GEORGE ANDERSON was born September 10, 1856, in Carroll County. His early education was obtained in the country schools of Carroll and Holmes counties. His college education was obtained at Mississippi College, which he entered September, 1875, and from which he graduated in June, 1878,

(1) Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Dunbar Rowland, Vol III, p. 456-57

with the degree of B. S. His professional educatuin was secured in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he graduated in 1885 with the degree of LL. D. He moved to Vicksburg in 1885, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature from Warren County in 1896 and again in 1900. He was then appointed circuit judge for the Ninth Judical District in 1901, and, at the end of the term in 1905, he resumed the practice of law in Vicksburg. In August, 1906, he was appointed city attorney of Vicksburg, which position he held until his death.

Judge Anderson was married twice, the first time, 1880, to Miss Mary M. Wells, of Vaiden. Judge Anderson died in Vicksburg. (1)

J. N. FLOWERS was born in Carroll County seven miles northwest of Vaiden. He received his education at the University of Mississippi and began to practice law in Vaiden, where he was assistant clerk for a number of years; he was a good civil lawyer. At one time he was assistant attorney general under Monroe McClurg. Mr. Flowers established a law practice in Jackson, and he is now a member of the law firm of Flowers, Brown and Nester, recognized as being among the foremost civil lawyers in the state. Mr. Flowers was admitted to the bar about 1903 or 1904. (2)

DAVID SANDERSON was born September 9, 1876, at Vaiden, in Carroll County. He taught school in Lexington, later moving to Calhoun City where he took up the practice of law. He is considered a successful lawyer. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and Shriner. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1923 and ably represented Calhoun County in the sessions of 1924 and 1926. (3)

F. M. GLASS, born in Carroll County, received his education at Millsaps College. He was admitted to the bar in 1904 or 1905. He practiced law in Vaiden for about twenty years. He lived in Winona for two years, where he died. (4)

(1) Katie S. Gabe, Vicksburg, Miss.
(2) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1924-28, pp. 193-94.
(4) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.

WILLIAM ISAAC STONE was born in Carroll County, in 1880. He received his B. S. degree at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1899. In 1902 he received his LL. B. degree at the University of Mississippi. During the year 1902 he located in Coffeeville and has been engaged in his law practice in Yalobusha and adjoining counties since that date. (1)

JOHN PITTMAN STONE , of Coffeeville, was born October 9, 1890, on his father's plantation in Carroll County. His father, Isaac Burgess Stone, was a native of Greensboro, North Carolina, and was born on June 19, 1843. He lived there until 1859, when he came to this county. In 1861 Isaac Stone joined the Confederate Cavalry and served gallantly under Forrest, Van Dorn, and Hood.

John Pittman Stone attended the common schools of Carroll County; he then entered the University of Mississippi and, in 1913, obtained his B. S. degree. In 1916 he graduated from the law department of the university with the degree of LL.B. He entered the practice of law at Coffeeville June, 1916, and on February 1, 1917, removed to Water Valley. When the call for service came to the young men of Mississippi to enter the World War, he responded. On his discharge from the army October 14, 1919, he reentered law practice at Water Valley and Coffeeville. He never held a public office before his election to the State Senate in 1919, where he served until 1924. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1924 to 1928. Mr. Stone is a Democrat. His church preference is for the Baptist; he belongs to the Masons, Elks, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. (2)

WILL CONGER was educated at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, and taught at the University Training School for two years. He practiced law in Vaiden for about fifteen years and is now practicing in Winona. (3)

HALL WILLIAMSON SANDERS, of Charleston, was born March 1, 1880, at Carrollton, and is the son of Dr. James Olcutt Sanders, who was assistant surgeon in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, Confederate States of America, and wife, Kate Russell Sanders,

(1) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1924-28, p. 291.
(3) J. B. King, Vaiden, Miss.

daughter of Colonel Daniel Russell and wife, Elizabeth Booth, of Carrollton. His maternal grandfather, Daniel R. Russell, served as captain in the Mississippi Rifles, Mexican War, under Colonel Jefferson Davis, was colonel of the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A. , and state auditor of Mississippi from 1851 to 1855. Senator H. W. Sanders' mother was the great-niece of General Nathaniel Greene of the Revolutionary army. He was educated at Carrollton under the instruction of W. S. Miller, J. C. Hardy, and R. B. Smith and at Charleston under J. D. Choate, took the law course at the University of Mississippi, 1905 and 1906, served as claim agent for railroads, 1906-7, practiced law at Gulfport and Charleston, Mississippi, was police justice pro tem in the city of Gulfport, aide-de-camp to Governor Vardaman with rank of captain, and was elected to the Senate November 7, 1911. He is a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal church, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, Columbian Woodman, and Elk, and is unmarried. He was editor of the Democratic Herald, Charleston, from 1902 to 1905, and editor of Gulfport Daily Commercial from November, 1909, to March, 1910, resigning to devote his attention to the practice of law. (1)

JOSEPH WARREN GEORGE, of Greenwood, was born August 23, 1869, near Carrollton, the son of Mississippi's famous senator and constitutional lawyer, James Z. George; his mother was Elizabeth Brooks Young, the daughter of Thomas Young and his wife, Sallie Martin. Mr. George was educated in the private schools of Jackson, Mississippi, and Washington, District of Columbia. He afterwards attended Georgetown University in Washington City and was graduated in law from the University of Mississippi with the LL. B. degree in 1893. He practiced law in Yazoo City from 1893 until 1915 and then engaged in the general insurance business at Greenwood. Joseph Warren George is a Democrat, a Presbyterian, a Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. He served in the Legislature from Yazoo County for the terms 1900 to 1904 and 1904 to 1908. He was assistant Federal district attorney from 1913 to 1915 and from 1915 to 1919 held the position of Federal district attorney. He represented Leflore County in the Legislature in 1924 to 1928 and from 1928 to 1932, serving for these eight years as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. George is now (1938) postmaster at Greenwood.

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1912, p. 384.

Mr. George was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Hammond, of Yazoo City, on April 18, 1895. (1)

JOHN LYNN HARRIS, of Water Valley, was born February 2, 1878, at Hemingway, Carroll County. W. B. Harris, his father, was a native of North Carolina and came to Montgomery County with his parents while an infant, in 1876 moving his residence to Carroll County. John Lynn Harris attended the public schools of Carroll County in his boyhood, then took a course in Draughon's Business College, Nashville; after that, he entered the University of Mississippi and studied law, taking his bachelor's degree in 1903. The same year he formed a partnership with Hon. J. G. McGowen, of Water Valley, for law practice, which partnership continued for two years. He is a member of the Yalobusha County bar. (2)

ERNEST WILLIAM STEWART, of Waynesboro, was born October 4, 1862, at Vaiden, the son of William Stewart and Mary Pleasants Stewart. His father came south from Ohio when a young man and took a medical course in New Orleans and began practice as a physician at Vaiden. He opposed the idea of secession, but when Mississippi went out of the Union, he was among the first to take up arms in her defense and went to the field as a lieutenant in Armstrong's Brigade, remaining in the service until his death in 1863. Ernest W. Stewart attended common schools in this state and in Sandwich, Illinois, and obtained higher education at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois. He studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, taking his degree there in January, 1885. He has practiced law at Vaiden, McComb City, and Waynesboro. He holds the position of city attorney for the town of Waynesboro, has been county attorney for four years, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. (3)

ELISHA BRYAN HARRELL, of Canton, was born April 27, 1868, near Vaiden. His parents were George B. Harrell and wife, Mary Eliza Cross Harrell. His father served through the War between the States in the First Mississippi Cavalry. Elisha B. obtained his early education in the rural schools, attended Water Valley High School under J. R. Preston for three years, entered Millsaps Bollege, and took his degree as bachelor of laws in 1900. He began

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1928-28 pp. 236-7.
(2) Ibid, 1908, p. 1088
(3) Ibid, 1908, p. 1086.

practicing law at Madison Station in 1901 but removed to Canton in 1904. He served as deputy chancery clerk for one year, then resumed the practice of law in that town, was elected clerk of the city of Canton in 1906 and State Senator in 1907. He is a Democrat, a Presbyterian, and a Knight of Pythias. He was married May 29, 1896, near Madison Station to Sallie Catherine Ray.

HON. A. H. SOMERVILLE, member of the board of aldermen and attorney at law at Carrollton, was a popular lawyer, a gentleman of superior talents, and an exemplary official in every capacity in which he served. He came to the bar when little more than a boy and at once commenced a brilliant and successful career. He was a diligent, wise, and honest worker on the board, and much good work may be attributed to him. He was a rather pleasing young man in appearance and manners and enjoyed a large and lucrative law practice. (1)

JUDGE GORDON GARLAND LYELL, of Jackson, former chancellor of the Fifth District, was born January, 11, 1874 at Carrollton, son of James Garland Lyell, a native of Virginia, and Alethia McIntyre Lyell, who was born in Alabama.

Judge Lyell was educated at the Wesson High School and at the University of Mississippi, where he graduated with first honor in the class of 1896, with the degree of B. S., and in 1898 took the degree of LL.B. The year prior to his graduation, Judge Lyell was elected to deliver the annual oration, and was afterward made president of the alumni. He was married April 15, 1909, to Miss Clarena Bailey Hallam, of Jackson. The Judge is a member of the Episcopal church, Masons, Shriners, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and of the Elks. He is state president of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, member of the American Bar Association and of the Mississippi Bar Association. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1898, at Brookhaven. He came to Jackson from there in 1904 and formed a partnership with F. M. West and later with J. B. Stirling. March 10, 1906, he was appointed, by Governor Vardaman, chancellor of the Fifth Chancery District and, upon the expiration of his term, was reappointed by Governor Noel, with the unanimous endorsement of the bar of the district, that being the only instance

(1) Conservative, Carrollton, Miss. February 27, 1892.

in which the bar of the Fifth District ever endorsed any lawyer unanimously for judicial appointment. Before the expiration of his second term, Judge Lyell resigned, February 1, 1913, to become a member of the firm of Mayes and Mayes, composed of Judge Edward Mayes, Judge Robert B. Mayes, and Lucius L. Mayes. He is now (1938) practicing law in Jackson, Mississippi. (1)

Present-day Lawyers

SIMON EDINS TURNER was born February 26, 1870, four miles north of Carrollton, Beat 1, and grew to manhood there. His parents were William Sanders and Margaret Lott Turner. He received his academic education in the schools at Carrollton and Jefferson and for three years engaged in teaching. By his diligence and strict attention to duty he won the esteem of patrons and love of his pupils. He entered the University Law School and pursued his studies with great earnestness and diligence, taking the junior and senior courses both in one year, and made a good record. After graduation, he located at Vaiden as a partner with Messrs. Southworth and Stevens and has practiced his profession continuously since he began.

S. E. Turner served two terms in the Legislature, being first elected in 1900 and again in 1903. January 1, 1908, he finished the unexpired term of Senator J. R. Jackson.

He was married to Miss Alice Talbert November 18, 1909, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. E. Talbert, of Vaiden.

Before beginning to practice law he served a term on the county board of examiners for teachers. When Hon. Monroe McClurg removed to Greenwood to practice law, he resigned the seat that he held as a member of the Legislature from Carroll, and Mr. Turner was chosen by the people to fill the unexpired term. So faithfully did he discharge his duty in that body that he was reelected for the next full term.

Mr. Turner makes his home in North Carrollton and has his law office in Carrollton. He is a Democrat, a member

(1) Who's Who in Mississippi, p. 89.
S.E. Turner, No. Carrollton, Miss.

of the Methodist church, and is one of the attorneys for the Carroll County Board of Supervisors (1938). (1)

TANDY O. YEWELL, of Carrollton, was born December 31, 1871, at Ashley Creek, Carroll County, son of Norman Marion and Nancy Jane Dunn Yewell. His paternal ancestors were from Ireland and settled in Virginia; maternal were also of Irish extraction. Mr. Yewell's grandparents came to Mississippi about 1830; his father served four years in the ranks of the Confederate army in Company K, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment.

T. O. Yewell attended the common schools of his county during the intervals of farm labor and was a student for a time in the high school at Carrollton but counts home reading before the old time pine-knot fires as an important element in his education. He attended the law school of the University of Mississippi, taking his bachelor's degree in 1905 with special distinction as a leader of his class. Previous to entering the university he taught in rural schools for two years; on his graduation, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Carrollton. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Yewell was superintendent of education of Carroll County from 1896 to 1900 and has served on the Democratic County Executive Committee for many years. He is a Democrat, and Odd Fellow, and is not married. He is now one of the attorneys for the Board of Supervisors (1938). (2)

ALBERT JERRY COLEMAN, Vaiden, was born in Carroll County December 28, 1871. His law course was received at the University of Mississippi. He has been a Carroll County lawyer since 1907 and an attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad since 1908.

Mr. Coleman was first elected to the Legislature in 1904 and again in 1928. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a Mason. (3)

FRANK HAWKINS was born at Vaiden. He completed his law course at "Ole Miss" last year (1937). He is now (1938) practicing law at Vaiden.

M. L. BOYKIN is another who practices law at Vaiden. He has been practicing here some several years.

(1) W.F.Hamilton, Files of the Conservative, December 20,1902,and Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1924-28.
(2) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p. 1041
(3) A. J. Coleman, Vaiden, Miss., and House Journal, 1928-32.

Old Professional Cards

The following professional cards and notices were published in several of Carroll County's early newspapers, beginning in an issue of the Southern Pioneer December 19, 1840. These are given for the purpose of showing just who was practicing in the county during that period of time.

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A CARD

December 19, 1840

This day by mutual consent, the undersigned have dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between them in the practice of Law. Their business is so much scattered and complicated they have found a dissolution indispensably necessary to effect an adjustment of the same. The business yet in court, and undetermined, will receive their mutual attention, as though the partnership yet existed.

Samuel B. Marsh,

Carrollton, Miss. Dec. 1, 1840 Threadwell S. Ayres.

"Southern Pinoeer."

- - - - - - - - - -

Saturday, December, 26, 1840

NOTICE

SAM'L B. MARSH and THREADWELL S. AYRES, Having dissolved their partnership in the practice of the Law, the undersigned have associated themselves in their profession. They will keep their office at the old office of Marsh & Ayres. One of the partners will always be found at the office.

December 26th, 1840

Sam'l B. Marsh,

W. Cothran

G. F. Neill
"Southern Pioneer"

- - - - - - - - - -

A CARD

T. S. and J. F. AYRES,

Attorneys at Law, Carrollton, Mississippi

Their office is the same formerly occupied by Marsh & A yres January 1, 1841.

"Southern Pioneer"
March 6, 1841.

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February 19, 1942

Jas. Shirley : O. L. Kimbrough

SHIRLEY & KIMBROUGH
Attorneys at Law,
Carrollton, Mississippi

"Southern Pioneer"

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NOTICE

The Firm of Pollard and Shattuck, was dissolved on the first day of January, last, by limitation. The claim will be found in the hands of D. O. Shattuck, at whose office those who owe us will please call and pay up, as we wish to close our old business without delay.

G. W. POLLARD
D. O. SHATTUCK

Carrollton, 21st. February 1842.

"Southern Pioneer"
March 26, 1842.

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N. A. CLARK

Attorney and Counsellor At Law
No. 7, Camp Street
New Orleans,
Louisiana.

Refer to

J. A. Binford, Esq.)
Hon. B. F. Caruthers)
Mr. Wm. Sanders, and) Carroll County, Mi.
Maj. G. F. Neill)
November 26, 1842)

"Hornet"
July 25, 1843.

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Wednesday Morning,

January 1, 1845

D. O. Chattuck

Joshua Whitmore

SHATTUCK and WHITMORE, Attorneys at Law - Will practice in the Courts of Holmes and Carroll.

J. Whitmore's office at Carrollton.

January 1, 1845

"Mississippi Democrat"
March 26, 1845

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LAW NOTICE

W. M. Cothran and B. D. Howard Having associated themselves together in practice of the Law, will attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Circuit Courts of the Judicial district including the counties of Choctaw, Carroll, Yallobusha, Tallahatchie, Etc. They will also attend the Chancery Court at Carrollton, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals during the time allotted by that Court to

the business of the 3rd district.

Mr. Cothran's office at Carrollton, and Mr. Howard's at Coffeeville, Yalobusha County.

March 25, 1845

"Mississippi Democrat"
March 26, 1845.

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DISSOLUTION - The partnership of Shattuck & Whitmore in the practice of the law, is dissolved by the removal of Judge Shattuck from the State.

"Mississippi Democrat"
October 8, 1845.

- - - - - - - - - -

J. Whitmore, will continue the practice; office at Carrollton.

Sept. 1, 1845.

"Mississippi Democrat
October 8, 1845.

- - - - - - - - - -

STITH & JOHNSON

ATTORNEY'S AT LAW

Having associated themselves together in the practice of law, will attend all the Circuit Courts in the second Judicial District, the Vice Chancery Court at Carrollton, the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and the Supreme Court at Jackson.

A. A. Stith will reside in Greensboro, Choctaw County, and J. S. Johnson in Carrollton. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

"Whig Creed"
November 29, 1845.

- - - - - - - - - -

R. GRAHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Carrollton, Mississippi

"Whig Creed"
November 29, 1845

- - - - - - - - - -

DAN'L R. RUSSELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Carrollton, Carroll County, Mississippi

The firm of Lea & Russell have been dissolved.

Sept. 6, 1845.

"Whig Creed"
November 29, 1845.

- - - - - - - - - -

JAMES K. LEA

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Carrollton, Mississippi

Will practice in the counties of Carroll, Tallahatchie, Choctaw, and Yallobusha, and will attend to all business entrusted to his charge in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at the City of Jackson.

Sept. 5.

"Whig Creed"
November 29, 1845.

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Law Notice

J. Whitmore J. S. Johnson F. L. Herring

WHITMORE, JOHNSON AND HERRING

Having associated themselves in the practice of Law, respectfully tender their services to the public, with assurance that all business confided to their care will receive prompt and faithful attention. They will practice in the Circuit Courts of Tallahatchie, Yallobusha, Carrollton, Choctaw, Sunflower and Holmes; also in the Vice-Chancery Court of Carrollton, the Superior Courts of Law and Equity at Jackson, and the U. S. District Court at Pontotoc.

Whitmore and Herring, only, will practice in the several Courts of Probate. Office at Carrollton, February 17, 1846.

"Mississippi Democrat"
May 27, 1846

- - - - - - - - - -

NOTICE

During my absence (which may be perpetual), James K. Lea, Esq., will act as my agent, and attorney in fact. All persons indebted to me are authorized and requested to settle with him. My professional business is in his hands, and my clients are requested to confer with him.

June 4, 1846

Daniel R. Russell
"Mississippi Democrat"
June 17, 1846.

- - - - - - - - - -

DISSOLUTION: The partnership that existed between Whitmore, Johnson and Herring, by mutual consent is dissolved. All business now on hand will receive their joint attention.

July 10, 1847

Joshua Whitmore

Jas. S. Johnson

Felix L. Herring

"Mississippi Democrat"
July 14, 1847

- - - - - - - - - -

J. WHITMORE, Attorney at Law:

Has opened an office in the large building on the south side of the sq., next door to the "Democrat" office.

"Mississippi Democrat"
July 14, 1847

- - - - - - - - - -

Geo. W. H. Marr - Law office in Coffeeville - practices in Carroll too.

"Mississippi Democrat"
November 29, 1846.

- - - - - - - - - -

Marcus Askew

Attorney-at-Law, Carrollton

Office east side of courthouse.

"Conservative"
June 12, 1902

- - - - - - - - - -

L. M. Southworth D. A. McEachern

SOUTHWORTH
&
McEACHERN

Attorney - at - Law Carrollton

"Conservative"
June 12, 1902

- - - - - - - - - -

C. S. Brothers, T. C. Kinbrough

Brothers & Kimbrough, Lawyers
Carrollton, Mississippi

"Conservative"
June 12, 1902

- - - - - - - - - -

F. M. Glass who has been practicing law at Vaiden for a yr. or more under the firm name of Flowers and Glass has established a branch office here--in rooms over the Bank of Carrollton.

"Conservative"
January 3, 1903.

- - - - - - - - - -

Jan. 17, 1903

J. N. Flowers
Vaiden

F. M. Glass
Carr.

Practice in Courts of State, Fed. and Supreme Courts.

"Conservative"

- - - - - - - - - -

L. M. Southworth-- E. V. Hughston

D. A. McEachern

Southworth, Hughston, & McEachern

Attorneys-at Law

Carr.

"Conservative"
January 2, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - -

Marcus Askew---attorney - at Law--Office-east side of Court House.

"Conservative"
January 2, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - -

F. M. Glass----attorney at Law----Vaiden

"Conservative"
January 2, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - -

Tandy O. Yewell, returned to Oxford and expects to Grad. in June---Making a fine record as a law student.

"Conservative"
Jan. 9. 1904

- - - - - - - - - -

Mr. E. V. Hughston who has spent nearly a yr. in Carr. moves to Gw. and forms a partnership with L. P. Yerger.

"Conservative"
Jan. 25, 1904

- - - - - - - - - -

Rumored that Simon E. Turner & Mr. McConico of Vaiden have formed a partnership in the practice of law & will open up an office here & Mr. Turner will be in charge of the office at Carr. & Mr. McConico at Vaiden.

"Conservative"
Sept. 24, 1904.

- - - - - - - - - - -

T. O. Yewell

Attorney at law, Carrollton, Miss. will practice in all courts at this and adjoining counties. Special attention given to land titles.

"Conservative"
July 22, 1905

- - - - - - - - - - -

Vaiden has a recently licensed attorney at Law in the person of Mr. David Sanderson, a young man of merit and attainment.

"Conservative"
July 22, 1905

- - - - - - - - - -

Aug. 26, 1905

Capt. L. M. Southworth, Formerly of Carrollton, but now

practicing law at Manilla, P. I.

"Conservative"

- - - - - - - - - - -

Hon. A. J. McConnico, a prominent young attorney, represents Vaiden bar at Court.

"Conservative"
Oct. 28, 1905.

- - - - - - - - - - -

E. V. Hughston McEachern

HUGHSTON AND McEACHERN
Attorneys-at-law
Carrollton, Miss.

"Conservative"
Dec. 2, 1905.

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References

Armstrong, Mrs. S. P.	Vaiden, Miss.
Coleman, A. J.	Vaiden, Miss.
Glabe, Katie	Vicksburg, Miss.
King, J. B.	Vaiden, Miss.
McConnico, Sam	Vaiden, Miss.
McEachern, Miss Fannie	Carrollton, Miss.
Turner, S. E.	North Carrollton, Miss.

Bibliography

Lynch — Bench and Bar of Mississippi.

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Congressional Directory, 60th Congress, 1st Session.

Hornet, Carrollton, Miss.

House Journal, 1928-32

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Mississippi Democrat, Carrollton, Miss.

Southern Pioneer

Whig Creed

Who's Who in Mississippi

Chapter XIX

LOCAL PRESS

"The Printing Press

"I am the printing press, born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel. My limbs are of iron and my fingers are of brass.

"I made the songs of the world, the oratory of history, the symphonies of all time. I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the story of peace and war alike.

"I make the human heart beat with passion or tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations and make brave men do brave deeds and soldiers die.

"I inspire the midnight toiler, even at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze with fearlessness into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

"When I speak, a myriad of people listen to my voice -- the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me. I am the tireless Clarion of the News. I cry: 'bring joys and sorrows' every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with notes uplifting. I am knowledge, light, and power.

"I epitomize the conquest of mind over matter. I am the result of all things mankind has achieved; my offering comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim light of poverty and the splendor of the rich.

"At sunrise, at high noon, and in the waning evening, I am the laughter and the tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust."(1)

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(1) Meridian Star, Centennial Star Edition, Oct. 22,1933, written by Robert H. Davis, for R. Hoe and Co.

First Newspapers

According to information obtained from individuals in the county, Carroll County's first newspapers were: The Family Organ, 1834, published in Middleton, then in Carroll County, and The Whig, published in Carrollton, founded in 1834. Later, in 1837, the Carrollton Democrat was published in Carrollton. None of these papers survived but a few years, and no record can be found of their editors, and no file copies are found. Nothing is known of their political affiliations other than that implied by the name. The next paper of which we have record was called The Vaiden Weekly, published in 1845 by a Mr. Porter, but nothing else is known about it or the editor.

"Other papers published in the county for a short while are listed below, but little is known of them other than the name of editor and approximate date of the first publication. The Nucleus was published in Vaiden about 1885 by Honorable Monroe McClurg. Blanding Haman also published a paper in Vaiden about 1906 called The Medium. The life of this paper was very short, and it was soon consolidated with the Conservative Carroll News, published in Vaiden by John N. Bowen, formerly of the Greensboro Democrat, a very neatly printed paper full of local news and deserving the patronage of the public. The first copy received in the Conservative office was dated July 31, 1872. The Carroll News was published every Monday morning and sold for $1.50 per year." (1) Thomas Thomas was on the staff of this paper. On March 31, 1906, he resigned and A. R. Arnold, of Pittsboro, took his place.

The names of the owners and publishers of the later Carroll News are not known. Only authentic data available was not corroborating the ownership of Somerville and Somerville, which dated back to 1899 and continued through 1908.

On file in the Department of Archives and History, Jackson, are the following early Carroll County papers; Southern Pioneer, The Hornet, The Western Statesman, Mississippi Democrat, and The Whig Creed.

"SOUTHERN PIONEER and Carroll, Choctaw, and Tallahatchie Counties Advertiser was published weekly by G. W. H. Brown in Carrollton, beginning Saturday, December 5, 1840. This issue was volume 1, number 1.

(1) Files of the Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.

The following appeared in this first issue:

"Under the above title of the Southern Pioneer, we propose to publish in the town of Carrollton a new weekly paper, devoted to Politics, both State and National, Agriculture, the current news of the day and the advancement of the great cause of Education. This paper will be devoted to what its conductor believes to be the best interests of the State and county. It will advocate the great Whig cause which you have recently seen so signally triumphant.. Believing, that the principles put forth by the great Whig party as the tenets of its political creed, are the only true ones on which this Government was originally founded, and on which it should be administered, this paper will lend to those principles, whenever and wherever espoused, its humble but cordial support.

"No men or set of men, will be by us unscrupulously sustained at the expense of principle. 'Principles not Men,' is our Motto - by this rule shall we be governed, in subjecting all to this test, we shall as we find them, judge with impartiality, admonish with candor, and reprehend with justice.-------It shall therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to develop its (Carroll's) vast resources and point out its numerous advantages.------In fine, as humble Pioneers in the great crusade against ignorance and error, we shall shoulder our mattock and shovel, and taking our place in the great march of modern improvement, our course shall ever be as Marmion said to Stanly, 'ONWARD.'

"TERMS - The Pioneer will be published every Saturday Morning at five dollars in advance, or six dollars at the expiration of the year." (1)

The following article appeared in the Southern Pioneer December 5, 1840, and from this it seems that a paper called the Enquirer was published here probably in 1839:

"PREPARE

"Determined to have a speedy settlement with all indebted to this office, during the publication of the 'Enquirer' (by civil or lawful proceedings), we have placed their respective accounts in the hands of Mr. Samuel Moore, who will have a better opportunity than ourself, of seeing

(1) Southern Pioneer, Dec. 5, 1840, Carrollton, Miss.

to the adjustment of the same. We hope all will avail themselves of the present opportunity and be prepared without any further difficulty.

G.W.H. Brown." (1)

From the newspaper files in the Department of Archives and History we know that this paper continued to be published in 1841 and 1842.

The first issue of THE HORNET appeared Tuesday, July 11, 1843. It was published by G.W.H. Brown and W. H. Terrett, at Carrollton, Mississippi.

It was furnished to single subscribers until the November election that year at the reduced price of one dollar.

An excerpt from a quote in this issue is as follows:

"We can be able, without serious loss, to spread the rascality and corruption of the anti-bond leaders before the eyes of the uninformed--to issue weekly seven hundred copies for general circulation. This would be worthy the Whig cause. It now remains with that party to say whether this paper shall flourish or not." (2)

In the July 25, 1843, issue of this paper it was mentioned that the Family Organ was being published at Middleton, Carroll County. These two papers were not at all friendly.

Prewett, editor of the Natchez Courier, in The Hornet, Tuesday, August 1, 1843, says the following:

"We have received the first number of the handsome paper, with this title and the motto 'Touch--and we sting,' printed at Carrollton by G. W. H. Brown, former publisher of The Pioneer, and W. H. Terrett. Brown has the energy, talents and independence to publish a most excellent Clay Whig Anti-Repudiation paper, as he has essayed to do in his prospectus of the Hornet, and we doubt not his colleague possesses similar good qualities. -- The number before us is precisely the sort of paper to suit the times, bold and spirited and argumentative." (3)

From an article published in The Hornet, Tuesday,

(1) Southern Pioneer, Dec. 5, 1840, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) The Hornet, July 11, 1843, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, Aug. 1, 1843, Carrollton, Miss.

October 10, 1843, we know that the Middleton paper was being printed at that time. The article begins,

"Our little friend Printer of the Middleton paper says:- 'We are almost starved, having pitched our tent with nothing to eat.' "(1)

The WESTERN STATESMAN, with its motto of "Liberty and Union, Now and forever, one and inseparable" was published in Carrollton by E. L. Travis and R. S. Stith. The first paper was issued on Thursday, June 20, 1844.

The MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT was published weekly by Jones and J. Durdin at Carrollton. The first issue of this paper was dated Tuesday morning, December 17, 1844. It was a four-page paper of very fine print and had as its motto "That Government is Best which Governs Least." F. C. Jones was the editor.

"The Democrat office has been removed to the south side of the public square, in the second story of the building occupied by G. Stancill, where we will be glad to see our friends at any time. Late papers from different points may always be found on our table." (2)

Mississippi Democrat - "We offer to our political friends in this section of the State as an organ and advocate of their principles."

"The Greenwood Reporter is the title of the paper issued at the river, by the proprietor of the western Statesman, lately published in this place (Carrollton). It is neutral in politics, devoted to the advancement of the interests of the flourishing town at which it is located." (3)

Greenwood Reporter - "We learn by the last number that Mr. Travis has sold out and that the paper will be discontinued. By a notice in the same sheet, we learn that the press will be removed to this place (Carrollton) and a Whig paper established."(4)

"Whig Creed - Under this title it is proposed to establish a Whig paper (at this place,Carrollton) - Daniel R. Russell, editor, G.W.H. Brown, publisher. We learn

(1) The Hornet, Oct. 10, 1843, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mississippi Democrat, Jan. 29, 1845, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Ibid, Feb. 26, 1845, " "
(4) Ibid, July, 16, 1845, " "

from the prospectus that the first number will be issued on the first Saturday in September. (1)

"Whig Creed - First Number was issued Saturday last and is quite creditable, both in appearance and contents."(2)

"The WHIG CREED

devoted to politics, agriculture, literature, &c." was published at Carrollton every Saturday by Brown and Russell. The first issue was in September, 1845.

The motto of this paper was, "Give me the Liberty To Know, To Utter, and To Argue Freely according to Conscience, above all Liberties."

"Mr. J. Durdin of Mississippi Democrat, engaging in other business, this paper is now published and edited by the undersigned. Mr. Durdin will still receive and receipt for any debts which are now or may hereafter be due the office.

F. C. JONES" (3)

This appeared in the February 4, 1846, issue of the Mississippi Democrat.

"A Printing Office for Sale

"The undersigned has for sale the press and materials lately used in the publication of the 'Whig Creed'. The office is in good repair, and consists of all the various fonts of type generally found in a good and well-selected office. The press alone, which is of the Franklin Cast, and of large imperial size, cost the sum of 500 dollars in Cincinnati; and the entire establishment, consisting of brass galleys, imposing stone, cuts, rules, chases, cases, rollers, stands, &c., may now be bought for $450, cash in hand. The original cost of the office was 1800 dollars.

G.W.H. Brown" (4)

"The office of the 'Mississippi Democrat' has been removed to the building formerly occupied by M.D. Kimbrough, Esq. on the southwest corner of the square." (5)

(1)	Mississippi Democrat,	Aug. 21, 1845,	Carrollton,	Miss.
(2)	Ibid,	Sept.10, 1845,	"	"
(3)	Ibid,	Jan. 21, 1846,	"	"
(4)	Ibid,	Feb. 4, 1846,	"	"
(5)	Ibid,	Feb. 4, 1846,	"	"

"Removed - The Democrat office is again removed to the large building on the southeast corner of the square."(1)

"The editor of this paper (Mississippi Democrat) will be absent for the coming seven or eight weeks. GEN. J. WHITMORE has kindly consented to devote his leisure hours to the editorial department of the paper until my return. The patrons of the paper will be benefitted by the change.

"Mr. J. M. BUTLER will have charge of the office, and is fully authorized to collect, and receipt in my name, for all accounts due this office and to attend to my business generally. July 16, 1846." (2)

"This number completes the second volume of the Mississippi Democrat. The terms will hereafter be 3 dollars per year in advance, or 4 dollars if not paid within 6 months. Has been published two years now." (3)

"The Whig Flag is the name of a new Whig Paper issued in this place last week, by Mr. G. W. H. Brown. We doubt whether any other town in the Union of the same size, can boast of two newspapers." (4)

The Press of Today

The CONSERVATIVE was founded in Carrollton April, 1865, by T. H. Oury. He was later joined in this enterprise by his brother, W. L. Oury, who remained a partner until February 19, 1870. On March 26, 1870, J. P. Marshal became part owner of the Conservative but took no active part in the publishing of the paper. He sold his interest several years later and engaged in general merchandise business on Lexington Street. T. H. Oury again became sole owner and editor and so remained until 1889, when his health failed. He then took over the entire management of the paper, with William Q. Carpenter as editor, who resigned his partnership in 1892 when he was elected mayor of Carrollton. The printing office, during the Oury ownership, was changed from its second location in the rear of the Baptist church to the office now occupied by Attorney Tandy Yewell. (The first office was a little hut near the site of the Presbyterian church).

On June 23, 1900, after the death of T. H. Oury, the

(1)	Mississippi Democrat,	June 17, 1846,	Carrollton,	Miss.
(2)	Ibid,	July 22, 1846,	"	"
(3)	Ibid,	Dec. 9, 1846,	"	"
(4)	Ibid,	Dec. 16, 1846,		

business was taken over by his daughter, Mrs. Florence Oury Young, who became editor July 14, 1900, and operated the paper with the assistance of a Mr. Pate, whom she afterwards married. Mrs. Young sold the Conservative to I. L. Murphy in 1901, who operated it until 1916.

This paper was published every Saturday and had as its motto "Truth Crushed to Earth will Rise again." Mr. Murphy was both editor and publisher.

In December, 1902, or January, 1903, this office was moved to the office betweem the telephone exchange and that occupied by Drs. McBride and Linder. This was on the north side of courtsquare.

Honorable W. F. Hamilton was a contributing editor during the ownership of Mr. Murphy. In 1916 the paper was bought by C. A. Neal. Mr. Neal moved the office to the brick building, its present site, adjoining the Carroll County Bank. This building was renovated, enlarged, and made very attractive by the addition of a tile floor, plate glass front, and other features that give it a most up-to-date and pleasing appearance. Mr. Neal operated the Conservative from 1916 until July 18, 1930, when it was leased to his son, William D. Neal, who has had charge of the plant ever since.

The files of the Conservative date back to April 19, 1869, but are not entirely complete, as many would-be historians have borrowed them and failed to return all of them.

Following is a short biographical sketch of W.D. Neal's life;

William D. Neal, the second son of C. A. Neal and Katie Mullen Neal, was born in Carrollton, June 18, 1908. He finished at the Carrollton High School in 1924 and completed one year,1925, at Millsaps College, Jackson, and finished the four-year course at Mississippi College, Clinton. December 23, 1929, he married Miss Mildred Carmichael, of Braxton, Mississippi; and has since resided at Carrollton, where he is the able editor of the Conservative. He was the youngest editor in Mississippi at the time he leased the Conservative and still is the youngest editor. He has attended each press association since he became editor. In

February, 1934, at Vicksburg, William was appointed district deputy grand lecturer of the Mississippi Grand Lodge of Masons, being the youngest mason to fill that place at the time, and he is still the youngest occupying that place. Three handsome and promising young sons - Bill, Ben, and John - bless his home, where his winsome and gracious wife presides. In politics he is a Democrat.(1)

Odd Advertisements

The following advertisements appeared in early issues of the Conservative:

"Carrollton, August 14, 1869. We want 5,000 new subscribers to the 'Conservative' at $2.50 per year to enable us to buy a power press."

"Metallic Burial Cases
"P. W. Johnson & Company"
----------(September 6, 1869)

"Improve Your Stock
Chester White Pigs

"I have a few of the above named pigs which I will dispose of at $30.00 per pair at 10 weeks old; single pig, two-thirds the price of pair. Carefully boxed and shipped to any part of the country, with feed to last them on their journey. $1.00 extra for boxing.
"E. Z. White, Carrollton, Mississippi."
(April 23, 1870)

"Carrollton Female College
Ne Plus Ultra

"We aim at thoroughness. Only the very best teachers employed. Location exceedingly healthful. Pupils carefully looked after. We prefer the consciousness of doing good work to fame. To know what we are doing, consult our patrons. Instruction is not limited through lack of teachers. For full information, send for catalog.
"Z. T. Levell, Pres."
(July 26, 1890)

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(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

"Carrollton Male Academy

"The seventh session of this school will open September 1, 1890, and close June 15, 1891.

"By completing the course of study prescribed in this school young men will be prepared to enter any college in the country. Instructions will be given in Latin, Greek, Mathmetics, Natural Science, and all unusual English branches. Good board can be had in the best of families for $10.00 per month. Carrollton is a healthy location on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. Tuition payable monthly.

"Primary Department, per month----------$2.00
Intermediate Department, per month ---------- 3.00
Advanced Department, per month ---------- 4.00
Incidental fee for session ----------10.00
To young men preparing for ministry, half rates.
Trustees: W. H. Hughes, J. D. Shaw, W. Ray,
R. B. Smith, Principal."
(August 31, 1890)

"The Next Best Hotel At Carrollton

"The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has reopened what was known as the Carrollton Hotel and will try and keep the next best hotel in this place. I only ask the public to give me one trial.
"Charges: per meal, .75; lodging, .50; horsefeed .50
R. W. Peteet, proprietor." (1)

Unusual Social Item

"A Delightful Affair

"The charming party given, November 14, 1891, by Miss Shelby Prince in honor of Captain J. W. Riley and his lovely and accomplished bride was the social event of the season. Pleasure reigned supreme throughout the spacious household of true hospitality. All the entertainments given by this admirable hostess are bright fulfillments of the most pleasant anticipations. Elegant

(1) Conservative Files, Carrollton, Miss.

in appointment, and with a genuine southern hospitality like unto the good old times of our fathers and mothers, render Miss Prince's parties cherished events in the memories of those who attend them. By half-past nine o'clock P.M., the guests had arrived and soon the delightful strains of the orchestra floated through the halls and corridors of this hospitable abode, making the night dreamy with melody. Until midnight the jolly goddess of dancing wielded her magic wand, and tripping feet and smiling eyes and flushed cheeks bespoke her mystic power. Then a magnificent supper was spread, consisting of everything to please, and to this repast the guests did full justice. At 1:30 the hour for parting came, and the most delightful feature of the season became a memory.

"The following is a list of the guests and the costumes of the ladies:

"Mrs. J. W. Riley, in black silk, gold trimmings, and diamonds. Miss Sarah Jefferies, in black silk, jet trimmings, and diamonds. Miss Shelby Prince, in lavender silk cashmere and lace. Miss Jennie Jefferies, in white silk and net overdress. Miss Sallie Jefferies, in pink cashmere and flowers. Miss Martha Mz, in lavender silk mull. Miss Mary Gee, in white silk mull. Miss Askew, in white cashmere. Miss Money, in white silk and tulle. Miss Lilly Money, in embroidered organdy. Miss Moore, in blue cashmere and diamonds. Mrs. Jefferies, in handsome black silk. Mrs. Titwell, in black silk and diamonds.

"The gentlemen present were: Messrs. Gee, George P. and Herman Money, Askew, Riley, Moore, Percy and Jim Ray, George, and Pegues." (1)

News Items

"Old-Time Carrollton

"The first frame house erected in Carrollton was the building now (1892) owned by Mr. Robert Hansbrough and used as a postoffice. In this same building, a very tragic killing occurred back in the late 30's or early 40's. It was the killing of a Mr. Rhodes by a Mr. Clark. The origin of the difficulty was politics, and the fatal result for a while was town talk. Clark was tried and acquitted. He was defended by the immortal Sargent S. Prentiss, who was then in the Zenith of his forensic

(1) Conservative, Nov. 1914.

eloquence and was the most powerful advocate before the jury in his day. His eloquence was strong and beautiful, tinted with every shade that a transcendent genuis could command, from an imagination that soared to realms beyond the scope of minds less brilliant, less versatile than his own. This voice was music when attuned to the sweet theme of love, but like the roar of the cataract when denouncing the trembling wretch whose perfidy had placed him in the felon's dock. Chivalrous and generous, he was a child of a tropical clime. Although he was born in Maine, his words were not so ponderous as those of Webster, but they were realistic and possessed a peculiar charm. S. S. Prentiss was often a guest of Peteet's Hotel in its balmy days, when its bar furnished cheer to the weary traveler and its kitchen sent forth viands fit to feed a king. There were no cook stoves then, but 'Old Aunt Dinah,' with neat linsey dress and bright bandana tied picturesquely about her head, superintended the cooking, which was done in the large old-fashioned fireplace. The biscuit were baked in an oven and the meats were baked or barbecued, the johnnycakes and ash-cakes were not a part of Delmonico's menu, but they were good and wholesome, and even unto this day, the old pioneers of Carroll County say that the johnnycakes and ash-cakes with a glass of milk, was a good meal. The flavor of the home-cured ham broiled upon a stick before a bed of embers was truly delicious, and the black bird snugly tucked away beneath the crust of pastry was a dish to place before a queen.

"We have often read of historic wayside inns, where the gentry used to stop for a night's entertainment, and many times have we wished to sup in their spacious old-time kitchens. Our fancy has often painted these structures, but we never saw one until we saw Peteet's Hotel, which, at this writing, is standing on Main Street of this city (February 27, 1892).

"It is a typical inn, and if it has not its legend and hobgoblin stories with which mothers frighten their babes to sleep, then all we have to say is that we are not to blame, for it certainly belies its appearance. It is an oddly constructed building and appears to have been put together in an age of extravagance, even beyond that which would exist, had we the 'sub-treasury' in full bloom sending forth its delightful aroma. It is not only an odd building, it is the connecting-link between the past and the present. It has come down to us from former generations, bringing with it some of the most pleasant

associations and recollections. It looks as if it might have stood in poor Goldsmith's time, nor would it require an extraordinary imagination to fancy Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Oliver Goldsmith, seated in the hospitable public room, discussing the politics, science, and literature of their day, as they sip the steaming punch, served by the chubby hand of a rosy-cheeked lassie who waited on the bar.

"The ante bellum cook was the queen of the kitchen, and its precincts were sacred and were seldom invaded by any less personage than 'Ole Miss.' The cook was generally inclined to decided corpulency, and not infrequently suffered from gout or a slight asthma. Farewell, good old auntie 'of those bygone days before the war tocsin was heard in the land, suffering, and carnage of fraternal battlefields; before Abe Lincoln's emancipation proclamation declared you free--farewell--farewell forever.'"(1)

"Senator George's Funeral

"A Misunderstanding as to the Payment of the Expenses

"At a request of a number of citizens of Jackson, Governor McLaurin telegraphed W. C. George, upon the death of Sen. (J. Z.) George on the Coast, requesting him to permit the body to lie in state one day in the Capitol while on the way to Carrollton for burial. This request was complied with. An arrangement committee was selected to meet the body at the depot and convey it to the Capitol and to further superintend the matter. This committee, supposing that the expenses would be paid by the United States Senate, as is customary in the death of Unites States Senators, incurred expenses for funeral carriages, floral wreaths, decorations, music, etc. When it was ascertained that the Senate would not pay the bills, the governor was requested to pay them out of the executive contingent fund last fall, just before the Legislature convened. The governor was not a member of the committee of arrangements, but stated that he would take the matter under advisement when he had time to consider it, and if he concluded that he had lawful authority to do so, would pay the bill out of the contingent fund. Upon consideration and investigation, his conclusion was that he had no more right to pay the funeral expenses of one citizen of Mississippi, however, exalted, than another out of the executive contingent fund; stating he

(1) Conservative, March 5, 1892, Carrollton, Miss.

would contribute ten dollars to a fund for that purpose out of his private money, and urged that the committee solicit subscriptions from the citizens of Jackson to pay off the bill incurred. The bills were afterwards presented to the executors of Senator George's estate and paid by them. And this is all there is to the case that has been so much talked about." (1)

"Senator George's Funeral Expenses

"In the item going the rounds of the press relating to the unpaid funeral expenses of the late Senator George, one item occurs which, in justice to Carrollton, we would like to correct. The item referred to reads:

Railway fare and board Capital light guards to Carrollton, $65.00. The $65.00 was paid by an act passed by the Board and Mayor of Alderman of Carrollton and warrant issued for same. Painful this agitation must be to the relatives and friends of this distinguished statesman, jurist, and soldier, and we hope for their sake and the honor of the state, the matter may never again be referred to."(2)

It has been often said that this was never paid. This clears the matter satisfactorily.

"The infant cyclone of Tuesday afternoon, June 18, 1898, did considerable damage in this section, blowing down barns, trees, growing corn, etc. On the Lott place, near town, a cabin was blown down, which was occupied by a colored mother and five children. The house was entirely demolished, but strange to say the family escaped without a scratch. At A. H. George's country home the dining room and kitchen were blown down, but the residence suffered no further damage. We hear of many similar incidents, but of no casualties." (3)

"Fire At Carroll County Insurance Agency

"Fire was discovered in the ceiling of the second floor at Carroll County Insurance Agency building about

(1) Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss., June 18, 1898.
(2) Ibid, " " " " "
(3) Conservative, Carrollton, Miss., June 1898.

eight o'clock Wednesday morning, November 15, 1929, and was not extinguished until the hose was turned in the building for sometime. The stove had been changed the day before to a flue not used this season, and a bucket had been put over the top of the same. When the fire was built by Mr. Welsh Wednesday morning, sparks fell back into the ceiling, causing the blaze. The building was damaged and considerable damage from water was done to the stock and fixtures too."(1)

"Mother's Day Program Here Next Sunday

On May 9, 1930, through the Conservative, a special Mother's Day service was announced. It was held at the Carrollton Presbyterian Church.

"The story of the origin of this much-loved anniversary goes back to the death of the founder's mother. While wondering what flower to lay on her mother's grave, it occurred to Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia that it would be a wonderful tribute to all mothers, living or dead, if everybody would unite in the simple wearing of a flower on one day of the year. She decided on the white carnation because it seemed to be the most appropriate symbol, then she selected a day and asked everybody to wear a white carnation in honor of their mother. The Mother's Day International Association was then organized to promote and protect the celebration of the day, dedicated to mothers the world over; and through its efforts, Mother's Day is now observed not only in America, but in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Australia, Japan, China, and Africa. On May 10, 1913, Congress commended the idea, and in 1914 Representative Heflin, later a member of the Senate, at the request of the founder and president of the association, introduced a joint resolution whereby the President should designate by annual proclamation the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. The bill as passed that year also authorized the President to issue a proclamation requesting the Government officials to display flags on all government buildings each Mother's Day."

President Wilson issued the first proclamation May 10, 1913.(2)

(1) Conservative, Nov. 1929, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Ibid, May 9, 1930, " "

"Rains Doing Damage Over State Again

"Delta and Northeast Portions of Mississippi Severely Hit by Excessive Rain

"Following the long drouth that extended over the state during April, many sections have experienced excessive rainfall during the past week (northeast Mississippi and the Delta have suffered the most). Streams have been out of banks and thousands of acres of cotton and corn have been overflowed to such an extent that much of it will have to be replanted. Big Black, Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers have all been high. Locally, a great deal of damage has been done.

"Palucia levee gave way Saturday morning and all that section from Valley Hill to Greenwood was flooded. The damage was especially heavy on the Hemphill and adjourning plantations. Our numerous small streams and creeks overflowed, doing much damage. All Saturday, Bridge Commissioner W. C. Clements, with one or more of the supervisors, was keeping in touch with the creeks that take off so much of the rainfall of the county, and continued their watch over Sunday, moving debris where it was brought by the current against bridges. Even with all care that could be given, twenty-two bridges in Beat 4, seven in Beat 1, six in Beat 3 were either gone or put out of commission by Saturday night. Monday morning Mr. Clements and his crew, taking on two extra men, went to the bridges between Carrollton and McCarley, repairing the Little Sand bridge, the Mullen bridge, and a culvert washed out, and traffic was resumed over this road, a state highway, by nine o'clock. Going to Palucia bridge on State Highway, four miles south of town, and also the mail route for Coila and Black Hawk, that bridge was made safe again, and the road crews repaired approach to bridge where water had been running over it. A part of Ashley bridge, three miles south, was gone, and part of the bridge over Palucia, west of here, as well as the one over the creek south of town. Seven bridges were temporarily repaired Monday and six Tuesday. Reports from beats 2 and 5 were that conditions of roads and bridges were just as bad over that section of the county. Considerable damage was done to bridges and roads over Carroll County by the two days of ceaseless rain, and Big Sand was higher at Carrollton than it has been since 1892; for a while Sunday it was thought the bridge between

the two towns was in danger. Hundreds of people stood in the rain Sunday and watched the increasing flow of water come by. The greatest damage at any one place was at Valley Hill, when Palucia levee gave way Saturday about noon, turning the current of that stream across Highway 10, going by Hemphill's store, damaging the home and store of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson. Sunday another break took away a house of one of the tenants on Hemphill's place, the family barely escaping. About a mile of the highway here is torn up and crops on the land of Everett and Vassar Hemphill ruined, several families moving out of the path of the water Monday. Train service on the C. & G. was out for two days and was irregular until Wednesday. Highway 51 had a damaged bridge just north of Vaiden that caused a Pickwick Bus to fall in and tied up traffic there while the water south of Vaiden and west from overflowed Big Black damaged the highway as well as the railroads; trains detoured from Jackson, via Greenwood and Grenada." (1)

"Passing Through Pushing a Wheelbarrow to Chicago, Illinois.

"Vaiden, Mississippi (special). Mrs. J. E. Cannon had the pleasure to have in her home for lunch Saturday, J. O. Slade, who is making a trip from Lumberton, Mississippi, to Chicago, Illinois, pushing a wheelbarrow. He is trying to make the trip in thirty days---here's hoping he will succeed." (2)

"Mrs. Effie M. Neal was elected state historian of the Spanish War Auxiliary at the annual meeting in Columbus last week. Mrs. Neal had just completed a term as state president of the organization." (3)

The following article appeared in the Conservative February 26, 1937;

"F. D. R. faces a real fight on the Supreme Court issue. Sentiment is more evenly divided the country over in regard to this one matter than has been the case in any other question propounded by the President since his first inauguration. Your reporter sadly lacking the knowledge necessary to discuss with any degree of accuracy such a momentous question, would not make too positive an utterance one way or the other, however, he cannot refrain

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(1) Conservative, May 23, 1930.
(2) Ibid 1935.
(3) Ibid, June 5, 1936, Carrollton, Miss.

from expressing the timid opinion that he believes Franklin D. Roosevelt has, in this instance, made the gravest mistake of his lifetime." (1)

"William Green Hill and Miss Gillespie
Wed by Rev. Lawhon

"William Green Hill, hero of the immortal 'Miss Minerva and William Green Hill Tales,' was a groom in a wedding ceremony performed by Rev. L. C. Lawhon at his home here Thursday evening, February 4th. Mr. Hill married Miss Antiller Gillespie. Both gave their residence as Covington, Tipton County Tennessee, scene of the story in which the groom was principal character. The fact that Mr. Hill is the 'original' William Green Hill was not known until an article bearing a Grenada date line was published in a large daily paper having circulation in this territory, telling certain facts relative to Mr. Hill. Putting 'two and two together' it was ascertained that the groom was, without doubt, the hero of the once popular book."

The article referred to above written by Erle Johnston, Jr., of Grenada, is as follows:

"Grenada, January 23: The original William Green Hill, of the immortal 'Miss Minerva Tales,' recalls the pleasant memories the days when he and Jimmie Garner terrorized the Covington, Tenn., neighborhood nearly thirty years ago. The hero (or villain according to one's view) is really named William Green Hill and he is a traveling representative for a well-known advertising company with headquarters in Grenada. 'Jimmie Garner,' the fat rogue who was Hill's close companion, is really named Sanford Garner, and today he is associated with his father in the insurance business at Covington. Frances Boyd Calhoun, the author, was the 'Miss Minerva' of the book. Hill said today 'she represents herself as my old maid aunt, with whom I came to live after the death of my parents. I called her my aunt Fannie and she looked upon me as a nephew, but we were not related; of course tho, I really was not an orphan. My father, Dr. LaFayette Hill, died in 1925, but my mother still lives in Covington,' 'Practically

(1) Conservative, Feb. 26, 1937, Carrollton, Miss.

all of the wild pranks Sanford Garner and I were credited with in the story actually happened,' Hill said. 'In fact,' he added, his eyes twinkling, 'there's lots we could tell you that would hardly be fit for publication.' Wilkes Boothe Lincoln, the negro playmate often referred to by the mischief-maker when he first came to 'Miss Minerva's'house, was really a young negro called Ed. Ed's mother died at his birth and Dr. James Sanford, Hill's maternal grandfather, who was attending her, wrapped the little baby in a blanket and carried him back to his home. Given a home in the servant's quarters and fed with a bottle, the negro grew up with Hill and Sanford Garner, all three being practically the same age. Mrs. Calhoun seemed to take an unuaual interest in the young musketeers and often jotted down interesting events, which were later to provide the framework for her novel. The old Hill Home at 74 Maple Street, Covington, is today divided into several apartments, its fifteen rooms providing ample comfort for three or four families. The house still belongs to William Green Hill's mother."(1)

"An Appreciation by O. A. Shaw

"One month ago the two remaining sons of Hobart D. and Adeline Hemphill Shaw made an unexpected and hurried trip to our old home town, Carrollton, where we laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery, the mortal remains of our brother, Phillip Walker Shaw, whose soul took its flight into the great beyond on January 26 after an illness of only a few hours. And thus ends, so far as we can now see, the history of the H. D. Shaw family in Carroll County---a history that covers a period of approximately a hundred years. As I wandered through the halls and vacant rooms of the old home and rambled through the woods and over the hills and by the remains of the old swimming-pool, in memory, I could see the smile on many faces long since stilled, and feel the gentle pressure of hands vanished forever.

"Yes, friends of my boyhood whose number is without end. A number of these old friends, thank God, still survive, and I had the pleasure of meeting them in the old home town and found that the beam that came from the eye was just as kind and sympathetic, the smile on the face just as genuine, and the pressure of the hand just

(1) Conservative February 26, 1937

as loyal and true as in days of yore. And what does it matter if numerous strands of silver could be seen where gold was once the dominant color? It matters not how we feel about it, the philosophy of the old Persian sage is beyond dispute:

" 'Whether at Naishapur or Babylon, whether the cup with sweet or bitter run,
The wine of life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The leaves of life keep falling, one by one.'

"And then another great seer supplemented this with, 'And he shewed me a pure River of the water of life.' The rest we know. The memories of days gone by are pleasant memories, for I am sure no other place on earth ever produced a greater, more loyal, more patriotic, and greater people than did old Carroll County, and in no other place on earth did the church bells ring more musically, the birds sing more sweetly, and the wild flowers--the dogwood, the redbud, the wild violet, the wild hydrangea, the sweet-william and all the rest of them - bloom more brilliantly and profusely than they do in dear old Carroll County." (1)

"State Federation of Women's Clubs at Teoc

"Fifty women assembled at the beautiful Teoc Woman's Club building on Thursday afternoon, February 26, for the annual meeting of the Club Institute. Quantities of spring's most beautiful flowers were artistically arranged throughout the club building, jonquils and spirea predominating in the attractive decorations. The clubs represented are units of the federation and constitute zone 2. They were: Teoc Woman's Club of Carrollton; Woman's Culture Club, Duck Hill; Kilmichael Woman's Club; 20th Century Club, Jr., Winona; and Avalon Woman's Club. Mrs. E. B. Nash, district president, and Mrs. G. J. Maneil, district publicity chairman of Indianola, were welcomed as guests. Miss Lillian Curtis, president of the 20th Century Juniors of Winona, opened the meeting with a short address of welcome, followed by singing 'Mississippi' and repeating the collect in unison. Miss Curtis introduced Mrs. Nash, who is serving her first term as president; she spoke briefly urging club women to attend the annual

(1) Conservative, March 5, 1937.

district convention which will convene at Cleveland, April 20th. The program, though devoted largely to club administration and parliamentary usage, was interspersed with music. Mr. H. Giles and Mrs. Felts sang 'Welcome Sweet Spring.' Mrs. Guy Oliver gave a piano solo, 'Flight of Fancy.' The last part of the program constituted a playlet, 'Leave It To Phyllis'; this was presented by six charming and clever members of the Junior 20th Century Club of Winona. The cast appearing in costume were: Mrs. N. V. Hutchinson, Jr., Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Mrs. F. M. Gray, Mrs. Clarence Oliver, Mrs. Percy Clark, and Mrs. Wegner. Others taking part on the program were: Mrs. H. L. Long, Mrs. J. T. Long, Mrs. Jimmie Price, Mrs. J.W. Conger, and Mrs. Caruthers."(1)

"Chas. A. Neal is Chosen New Grand Patron
"Mrs. Annie Laurie Sanders Also Accorded State-wide Honors At Jackson Session

"Charles A. Neal, member of Carrollton, Chapter No.78, Order of the Eastern Star, was elected Worthy Grand Patron of the Mississippi Grand Chapter of the order at the session held in Jackson this week. He was installed with other officers Wednesday evening in a beautiful and impressive service, and succeeds the Rev. W. A. Bell, of Ruleville. Further honors were accorded Carrollton Chapter in the appointment of Mrs. Annie Laurie Sanders as Grand Ruth of the State Grand Chapter. This appointment was made by Mrs. Florence Ford Williams, newly elected Worthy Grand Matron of the O.E.S. Both Mr. Neal and Mrs. Sanders have for a number of years been very active in Eastern Star work, and the honors just received by them make members of the local Chapter justly proud of their achievements."(2)

"The high spot of the convention will be the Press Industrial banquet, at which time Governor Hugh White will make an address, wherein he will outline his plan for immediate opening of his fight to 'balance agriculture with industry' in Mississippi. Governor White leans heavily and rightly so upon the shoulders of the newspaper folk in filling the state upward and onward to better and more prosperous and contented times. Incidentally, Mr. White's call

(1) Conservative, March 5, 1937.
(2) Ibid, April 23, 1937.

for help will be heeded 100% by the state's newspapers, because the press always is in the van when movements for progress are underway."(1)

On the seventy-second birthday of the Conservative, W. D. Neal wrote the following sketch of its life: "The masthead of the Conservative shows that this issue is number one of volume seventy-two, in other words this is our seventy-second birthday anniversary. The'Conservative' is one of the oldest newspapers in Mississippi, there being hardly more than a half dozen papers in the state that were established prior to 1865. There will be no party or special observance and little note taken of the event, save this mention of another birthday for the oldest business in Carroll County. The 'Conservative' began publication in April, 1865, just after Lee's surrender at Appomattox on the 9th of that month. That was a most trying time to begin the publication of a paper in the war-riddled South, and tough sledding was encountered by those who were connected with the 'Conservative.' The first editors gave to this newspaper a certain value not possessed by other newspapers in existence in the county at that time, and since 1900 there have been no other newspapers published in Carrollton. Rarely, if ever, has any money been made by those in charge of the business, but the work has been pleasant most of the time and there has ever been present a certain sense of rendering a service to the people of Carroll County. Since then those in charge of this newspaper have been trying to make this a truly Carroll County paper, and one of the value to the entire county. Tandy H. Oury established the paper in 1865 and was soon joined by senator-to-be H. D. Money, whose facile pen wielded great influence in this section of the state. While he never took a hand in editing or publishing the paper, Squire John P. Marshall was interested in the Conservative in a financial way for a number of years.

"The 'Conservative' is proud of its record of having been in continuous operation for more than three score and ten years. To have lived so long it must have rendered some good to the people it has tried so hard to serve. Toward the continuance of that service and an ever increasing spirit of loyalty to Carroll County, her institutions, and her people, the present management dedicates its heartiest efforts."(2)

(1) Conservative, April 30, 1937.
(2) W. D. Neal, Carrollton, Miss.

Carrollton Centennial Celebration

"Carroll County was a spirited youth of six years when the first issue of the 'Commercial Appeal' appeared. Any undertaking that concerns people of Carroll County concerns the 'Commercial Appeal.' The people of this splendid county have developed it to be one of the finest in the Magnolia State. They have also contributed to the development of the 'Commercial Appeal' - to make it the South's greatest newspaper on this hundredth anniversary. The 'Commercial Appeal' extends its sincerest greetings to its Centennial Birthday, as the county of which you are so justly proud."(1)

The following article appeared in the Centennial edition of the Conservative July 13, 1934.

"This, the Conservative centennial edition, is the biggest newspaper ever published in Carroll County. It carries more reading matter and more display advertising than has ever been published here in any one edition."(2)

On the occasion of this centennial, Tuesday, July, 17, 1934, W. D. Neal, editor of the Conservative, wrote the following:

"For four long years our nation has been in the doldrums of depression, but now we are headed for better things. We have a president who is a genuine leader, and one in whom our people have the utmost confidence; as a result, people the nation over have the belief firmly implanted within them that 'we're really heading somewhere.' For seventy years the 'Conservative' has tried to serve the people of Carrollton and Carroll County, and it has rejoiced with them in their gladness and sympathized with them in their sorrow. There has been a lot of hard work preparing and publishing this Centennial edition, but it has been a source of joy to those who have labored; we are all glad to have done this and wish for the people of the county every conceivable blessing. The 'Conservative' has always tried to be fair and impartial, the dominating factor in our editorial policy has always been to support measures--not men. For seventy years and more the 'Conservative' has fought for the best interest of Carroll County, and if it has contributed even in a small way to their growth and development, its efforts have not been in vain."(3)

(1) Conservative, 1934.
(2) Ibid, July 13, 1934.
(3) W. D. Neal, July 13, 1934, Carrollton, Miss.

Editorials

Carroll County Accused

The following editorial was written just after the double lynching at Duck Hill.

"The daily press last week, March 22, 1935, carried a news story in which it was related that District Attorney Clarence Morgan stated that the members of the mob that lynched the two negroes near Duck Hill did not come from Montgomery, but from the surrounding counties, especially Grenada and Carroll, and probably Webster and Tallahatchie. (1) We prefer to think Mr. Morgan did not make such a statement as was attributed to him. If he did make such a statement we cannot help wondering if Mr. Morgan himself should not have recognized members of the mob--provided his statement was true, because three of the counties named are in Mr. Morgan's district and he should have a fair knowledge concerning the identity of citizens who have to do with whether or not he retains his office on election days. Of course, there exists the possibility that the mob was composed of men from these counties named. It is possible no Montgomery County citizen had anything to do with it. Such a thing is possible, but certainly not probable. If no members of the mob were recognized why should not some suspicion have been aroused around the Montgomery Courthouse where the mob organized and when such a large group of total strangers loitered about? Carroll County citizens may have had a part in the mob, we do not know about it, neither do we deny it. But if Mr. Morgan made such a statement as has been attributed to him he should exert his best official and personal efforts to make public the names of those involved, or else make a public apology for involving the name of Carroll and these surrounding counties."

"Put Them Together

"Doubtless all of our citizens either remember or have been told that formerly the school system of Carrollton and North Carrollton was a single unit. The curricular and extra-curricular work done in that school excelled that done in most other schools in this section of the state. That is a fact easily borne out by the records. Without going into any of the sordid details

(1) Conservative, July 13, 1934, Carrollton, Miss.

we merely remark that it was a sad day for the educational system of the twin Cities when the school was split asunder and each municipality attempted an elementary educational system of its own. An effort is now being made by some of our citizens who are vitally interested in the educational welfare of the children of this part of the county, and by state educational leaders, notably State Superintendent of Education J. S. Vandiver, who has made three trips here for that purpose, to form both schools into one system, thus giving to Carrollton and North Carrollton and surrounding territory one of the best school systems to be found in Mississippi. The Conservative goes on record unequivocally as favoring the merging of the two school systems into one large system that will be enabled to maintain a broad curriculum that would be of real and lasting benefit to our children. There are many things that might be said in this connection, but suffice it to say that the Conservative, having as much interest in one town as in the other,and in one school district as in the other, is firmly convinced of the genuine merit of the consolidation, of its soundness in principle, and of the good it will do in bringing our people into closer sympathy and good fellowship with one another. We are convinced that you'll have no reason to regret such actions. Put the schools together! It's the best thing to do! (1)

School and Camp Papers

A school paper was published in 1925-26 by the Vaiden School and printed by the Conservative. This school paper was sponsored by Miss Winnie Bennett and was called THE RIPPLE. It was published monthly for one school term.(2)

The CAMP WHITE WHISTLERS was published monthly by the journalism class of Company 3492 CCC Camp Hugh White SC5-S North Carrollton, Mississippi. Members of the class are listed below:

T. A. Watson	editor
Glen Barlow	typist
W. M. Gary	cartoonist
William Young	editorials
Body Whitney	news
Roy Hollifield	sports
Acy Henry	S. C. S. notes
Harry Wingard	jokes
Gordon Keith	oddities (3)

(1) Conservative, 1935
(2) Miss Mary King, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) Member of the Journalism Class, Company 3492 CCC Camp Hugh White, No. Carrollton, Miss.

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Neal, W. D. — Carrollton, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry — Carrollton, Miss.
Member of the Journalism Class, Co. 3492, CCC Camp Hugh White. — N. Carrollton, Miss.

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The Hornet Carrollton, Miss.

Chapter XX

HEALTH

Public Health began in Mississippi in 1877 during the administration of Governor Stone.

On February 1, 1877, Governor Stone appointed three sanitary commissioners from the state at large and two from each congressional district. On April 7, 1877, the commissioners met in Jackson and organized the State Board of Health, with Dr. Robert Kells, of Jackson, as president. Prior to this time county health work had been authorized by law in some of the counties and now these counties cooperated with the state board. From this beginning public health work has been carried on in the state and has developed into the present fine system.

It is not the province of the State Board of Health to supply private practice in any case but simply to provide and enforce quarantines and sanitary regulation, to supply certain laboratory service, and promote preventive methods. The doctors of the state have given fine cooperation to the public health service, and as a result many contagious and communicable diseases are now well under control in the state. Dr. Felix J. Underwood, present executive secretary of the health work in the state, has high rank over the country as a health worker.

Yellow Fever

There were a few sporadic cases of yellow fever in Carroll County during 1878 but nothing approaching an epidemic; however, our proximity to Grenada, where it raged with devastating results, caused a panic, for nothing is more terrifying to the average man than that which he does not understand and which threatens so formidably. The citizens resorted to many foolish methods of prevention, yet none prevailed against the yellow scourge, then called a "bilious derangement." One Carroll Countain, Dr. Peter Fletcher Fitzgerald, of Vaiden, a veteran of the War between the States

offered his services to the stricken Grenadians but was told to "stand by" for the needs of his own county, which he did; and after attending several cases, he, too, was stricken, and died October 13, 1878.

Below is given a letter taken from "The Epidemic of 1878 in Mississippi," a report of yellow fever relief work by J. L. Power, sent from Vaiden, and is said to be a letter from the wife of Dr. Fitzgerald as her husband was the only doctor in Vaiden known to have ministered to the yellow fever victims. This letter was unsigned and is self-explanatory. It is given as Mrs. Fitzgerald's letter:

"Vaiden, February 4,..... Your note of inquiry came yesterday, like a rift in a great cloud..... February 7, a thousand thanks for your munificent remittance. It has lighted and cheered my oppressed heart more than words can express. I praise God for the great and undeserved mercy he has extended me. I must thank Col. B. for sending in my name. I knew nothing of the existence of the Masonic Relief Fund, or if I had, would probably have lacked the courage to make my own application. Enclosed find receipt, and I thank you in the name of my dead husband."

Since no records are available of this epidemic, the data has been gathered from older citizens, and quite a number say there were actually no deaths from yellow fever in Carroll County at that time.

The only thing recorded is the following quarantine regulation:

"Be it ordained by the Health Board and Board of Mayor and Alderman of the town of Vaiden, that Vaiden has this day passed quarantine regulations forbidding any passengers from debarking from any train within the corporate limits of said town; further, that no non-resident, the same being strangers, shall be permitted to enter within the corporation of the town either by railroad or by dirt roads leading into the town. This ordinance does not apply as to the dirt roads to any of our county citizens coming from either Carroll, Montgomery or Attala, who are not strangers to us and are accustomed to doing business in Vaiden, and who have not been in or near any infected districts; but it does apply to all others from any infected districts or points that may become infected

and those who have been out of said counties for any length of time." (1)

One other death that we definitely know occured in Carroll County was that of William Windham. "Mr. William Windham of Beat 1, Carroll County, in Calvary community, near Grenada County line, had yellow fever and died. After his death, his wife set fire to his body, bed clothing, and house, burning them. A negro took his bones from the ash-bed and put them in a box, burying them in the yard; later taking them up and putting them in the cemetery." (2)

Smallpox

In 1900-1901, smallpox visited Carroll County, but the disease was in a mild form and was more prevalent among the negroes. No records were kept of the cases and there is no authentic data available. Dr. Joe Armstrong, of Vaiden, was one of the first victims in the county; he contracted it from a negro patient from West, Mississippi, who came to his office to have a tooth extracted. When he sat down in the chair and the doctor got a good look at him, he found that his patient was broken out with a virulent rash. He questioned the negro as to cause, and was told that it was chickenpox, but when Dr. Armstrong came down with the same disease, his case was diagnosed as smallpox, and was the first case in Vaiden. (3)

The only other deaths occurring at that time were two little negro children living between Carrollton and McCarley. Their cases were diagnosed as chickenpox at first; not until later was it learned that they were victims of smallpox. (4)

The following ordinance was passed at that time in an effort to check the spread of the disease: "Be it ordained by the Board of the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Carrollton, that no person coming from a town or community which is infected with smallpox or other contagious or infectious disease shall be permitted to enter or remain in the corporate limits of said town of Carrollton if there is, in the opinion of the Board of the Mayor and Aldermen, good reason to believe that such person is infected with smallpox or other contagious or

(1) C. L. Armstrong, Clerk of Board of Alderman, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Dell Mann, Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Mrs. T. L. Haman, (age 98) Vaiden, Miss.
(4) Francis Moore, Carrollton, Miss.

infectious disease, and it shall be the duty of the town marshal to remove all such persons from the corporate limits of said town, and any such persons refusing to leave on due notice from the town marshal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor. Be it further ordained by said Board of Mayor and Aldermen, that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to willfully and knowingly come within the corporate limits of said town of Carrollton having smallpox or other contagious or infectious disease, and upon conviction of such offense, the person offending shall be punished as for a misdemeanor and expelled from the corporate limits of said town by the marshal thereof." (1)

During the epidemic of smallpox in 1900-1901, the State Board of Health recommended that a compulsory vaccination law be passed, which the legislature failed to do, but passed the act to provide for compulsory vaccination by the counties if the Board of Supervisors saw fit to do so. (2)

Since there is no mention of this law in the Board of Supervisors' minute books at that period, it was evident that our county had not suffered seriously from smallpox.

Influenza

It is said that influenza first made its appearance in Carroll in 1918, brought to the county by a cattle-buyer from St. Louis, Missouri, who was in Vaiden on business. He was taken ill a few hours after reaching Vaiden, and his malady was diagnosed as flu. He remained in Vaiden until he began to recuperate, then left for St. Louis, where he relapsed and died. A number of cases occurred from this exposure, and as the disease spread, people throughout the county were stricken, often whole families at the same time, with many deaths resulting as there seemed to be no efficacious remedy. No record deaths are available. (3)

There were not so many deaths from influenza in this county, but very few homes escaped this unwelcome guest, and in many cases all members of a household

(1) Minutes of Mayor and Board of Aldermen, p. 28
(2) Biennial Reports, State Board of Health, 1899
(3) Dr. C. H. Holman, Carrollton, Miss.

contracted the disease at the same time, leaving no one to nurse or care for the sick. It prevailed throughout the county, but, as usual with us Carroll Countians (with only a part-time health department), our authentic records are very meager and come from the residents, rather than records. Not even in the "Conservative" files do we find the data sought. All schools, churches, and picture shows were closed for the period of the epidemic.

Malaria Control

We have only a part-time health department. Dr. Arrington, of Vaiden, is health officer, but Carroll County pays anly a small salary to its health officers, and it hardly behooves the doctor to spend very much time in the enforcement of our laws of sanitation to the neglect of his practice. However, that does not mean that the mosquito, the carrier of malaria, one of the county's most prevalent diseases, goes unmolested, for such is not the case. Since it was discovered many years ago that chills and fevers, swamp fever, and the like were directly attributed to the mosquito and that the mosquito, the anopheles, was most prolific in Carroll County, in spite of the fact that malaria was said to be only a swamp malady, the county has put forth every effort to control its ravages. Malaria costs the people many thousands of dollars annually in time lost from business, doctors' bills, and medicine. In many cases the disease is not correctly diagnosed, thus causing a protracted illness before the proper remedy is supplied, for the idea still prevails in Carroll County that malaria is not endemic to the bluff section. That may be true to a certain extent; never-the-less, the annual morbidity report for 1936 showed 650 cases in the county. Without available records to ascertain the location of these cases, one might say they occurred in the Delta portion of the county and in Big Black bottom.

The greatest cooperation given the County Board of Health is by the schools. The teachers not only teach hygiene in the regular curriculum, but give to the children the circulars on malaria control sent out by the State Board of Health. They are asked to cooperate by helping in the extermination of mosquitoes by the elimination of breeding areas, such as stagnant water-holes and artificial water containers. At one home the children were paid so much to drive nail-holes

in every old can or bucket found on the premises, rendering them unfit for potential mosquito haunts. The percentage of screened homes in the county is rather low, (See Chap. 14, Agriculture). In a few homes without mechanical refrigeration the children are asked to keep check on the refrigator drains that usually drip undisturbed under the houses, and if unable to make satisfactory outlets, to pour coal-oil on the puddles collecting. (1)

In 1910, when the present health system went into effect, Carroll County was very interested in Dr. Leather's work, which was as follows:

"In 1910 a group of physicians, under the direction of Dr. W. S. Leathers, went into every town and hamlet of Mississippi and gave lectures to the people with the aid of pictures on screens. They lectured on malaria, typhoid,and every contagious disease. This awakened a health-consciousness among the people, which demanded health work on a greater scale than had ever been attempted." (2)

Pests Directly Affecting Man

Three kinds of mosquitoes infest the United States, of which two species are found in Carroll County - the common mosquito and the anopheles or malaria mosquito.

The COMMON MOSQUITO lays its eggs, from two hundred to four hundred, on the surface of any stagnant water in the morning, and in favorable weather they hatch within twenty-four hours. After seven days they become pupae; after two days, the adult flies away. The time of his metamorphosis depends upon the weather. Warm weather shortens the time.

The mosquito has many natural enemies, wigglers being preyed upon by dragon flies, small fish,and by water-beetles. Adults are eaten by nighthawks, martins, bats, and dragon flies.

The control measure is: Destruction of breeding-places, such as, old rain barrels, water-pails, etc., and by draining the sluggish streams and swamps. (3)

(1) Mrs. T. H. Oakley, Teacher in J. Z. George School, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Dr. Murphy, Vaiden, Miss.
(3) New General Biology, Smallwood, Beverly, Bailey

The HOUSE FLY is one of our common enemies; bred in filth and refuse, he crawls over food and endangers health. The fly is definitely known to be a disease-carrier, particularly typhoid. The female lays from one hundred to 160 eggs, in any refuse, hatching in a day or two into legless larvae. In about seven days the larvae are full grown; pupae for another five of seven days, then emerge as mature flies ready for laying, this cycle continuing until cold weather ends their activities. One female could produce a million descendants within a few months if numerous enemies did not destroy them.

Methods of control are: To support the "swat the fly" campaign, remove all manure piles, and clean up generally all refuse, thus doing away with their breeding-places; keep fly-traps ready at all times around garbage-cans, use poison spray and fly-paper for those inside houses.

The COCKROACH is among the most persistent and disagreeable of insect pests that infest dwelling-houses - there being a thousand or more species. The roach is easily identified; it has a flat slippery body with lathery, shiny casing, and is found in bakeries, groceries, office buildings, restaurants, hotels, flour-mills, and other places where they can find dirt, grease, moisture, and bad air. Many good housekeepers are annoyed by them and keep all foods covered, besides using roach powder. (1)

Among our SPIDERS, the funnel weavers, the orb or wheel weavers, the trap-door, the cobweb, and the crab spiders, feed largely upon insects. Some are very useful to man, and deserve protection, while only a few are dangerous, the most dangerous being the black widow spider.

The RAT is the king of destroyers here, there, and everywhere; the worst pest in the world. The rat breeds six to ten times a year, averaging ten young to the litter. This omnivorous rodent, the common house rat, was introduced into America just before the Revolution and spread rapidly over the continent. It is almost uncanny in its detection of poison. The United States Health Service advises poisoning by phophorus with cheese, meal, or glucose, but traps are really the best means of eradication. (2)

(1) World Book, Vol. III.
(2) Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, Vol. VII.

Sanitation

We have one "Grade A" dairy in Carroll County, owned by the McClains, on Highway 82 several miles east of North Carrollton (See Chap. 14, Agriculture). This dairy is inspected twice a month by different inspectors. All milk vessels and bottles are sterilized separately every day, and the milk is strained four times. The concrete floors are washed every day; in fact, this dairy is kept up to all sanitary specifications. (1)

Percy Crook, manager of Vaiden's Pet Milk Plant, says: "The plant at Vaiden has been thoroughly gone over this spring, preparing for the heavy supply of milk to be received daily for about six months. All screens are in good condition, all the vats, walls, pipes, and machinery have been newly painted, and the well is in good working order. All sewerage drains have been thoroughly cleaned. The milk is not accepted unless it is in standard cans or buckets. Each vessel is washed and scalded after the milk is emptied from it, and all the vats, tanks, and coolers are scrubbed and scalded each day. Also, the floor gets its daily scrubbing. The State Creamery Inspector visits the plant every few months, and makes a thorough inspection of the plant, checking upon the testing of milk, as well as the sanitation of the plant." (2)

The grocery stores of the county have regular visits from the State Sanitary Inspectors, who see that all stores are screened and all foods not celophane-wrapped or otherwise protected must be kept free from flies and other contaminations. We have several Jitney-Jungle and Volunteer grocery stores in the county, and these stores are built and equipped to meet all sanitation and food law regulations. All canned goods are required to be shelved a certain number of inches from the floor; the fruit is required to be on display on racks; all pastries, breads, etc., are kept in racks to meet requirements. Candies are kept in closed show cases of jars.

There are no hotels left in Carroll County, but we have several restaurants in Carrollton and North Carrollton and one or two at Vaiden, also several places that serve sandwiches with cold drinks. For such places we not only have our state law but rigid town and city inspection.

(1) Mrs. Thompson, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Percy Crook, Vaiden, Miss.

There are four drug stores in the county, and these are inspected at regular intervals as to building and equipment. They must qualify as to floor construction, light, ventilation, and screens; must have tight openings and self-closing doors, proper utensil-washing equipment, and general cleanliness as to walls, ceilings, and floors.

The three towns of the county are supplied with deep well water, and there is no inspection. (1)

An important phase of sanitary work recently adopted by Carroll County in cooperation with the WPA is the building of sanitary closets. The material for these closets is furnished by the individual, and work is done by WPA workers. Outdoor toilets are used in every school in Carroll County, and the material was bought for them with school funds; no toilets have been built for the rural churches. The building of these toilets was a real necessity, with cisterns as our only water-supply, making water closets unavailable except a few. In some homes septic tanks are used. We also have a town law on the disposal of all excreta and it is well enforced.

Under the general sanitation the CCC camp one mile north of North Carrollton is listed (1937). This camp is well screened, supplied with deep well water; has indoor closets, and is supplied with food which has been inspected and approved by government inspectors. The milk is supplied by McClain's Dairy, Grade A rating; the meat is bought from Swift and Company and carries an inspector's stamp. All poultry is properly inspected.

The most done for the control of flies and mosquitoes is by individuals, by screening, eliminating potential breeding places of insects, and by the use of spray.

Child Hygiene

Child hygiene is taught in all of the schools in the county. The study is taken up in the primary grades in an elementary form; in the third grade it becomes a curricula subject, and thereafter is taught every other year through grammar school.

(1) Melzar Nye, North Carrollton, Miss.

Maternal Hygiene

A few of the prospective mothers in Carroll County have availed themselves of the literature on maternal hygiene; however, the individuals who are financially able, have the care of the family physician. The negroes have been instructed by the midwives, who have to meet certain qualifications to become certified midwives. The death rate is said to be lower than in the past.

Mouth Hygiene

Due to the fact that Carroll County has only a part-time health department, many teachers through the grammar grades take this very essential health problem up as a part of their regular curriculum as far as possible. Their efforts play an important role in binding the friendship of the parent, the child, and the dentist by dental projects, posters, plays, tooth-brushing contests, and literature, Many other devices are used in order to stimulate the interest and instill correct dental habits in the children. Various material is given free by the State Board of Health, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, tooth paste companies, etc. Once each year, usually at the beginning of the session, a state man visits the schools and make examinations.

Tuberculosis Control

From morbidity report of 1936, three cases of tuberculosis were listed. In this county there have been two tuberculosis cottages built in the past few years; the indibidual furnishes the material and the county builds the portable huts or houses where the patient remains.

Communicable Diseases

The physicians of Carroll County are very prompt in reporting all communicable diseases. Steps are then taken to ascertain the source, to correct sanitary conditions, to immunize, isolate, and to quarantine. The teachers throughout the county also cooperate with the physician by reporting any suspicious cases of illness among the school children to the health officers, who then take necessary steps to prevent further contagation. During the year 1936, Carroll County reported the following communicable diseases: influenza, 1,161; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 6; measles, 4; chickenpox, 27; mumps, 79; syphilis, 24; gonorrhea, 41.

In 1937 the health officer made a campaign against diphtheria by vaccinating children over the county.

County Physicians

There are nine doctors in Carroll County (1937) as follows: Dr. C. D. Alexander, Vaiden; Dr. Arrington and Dr. Murphy, Vaiden; Dr. C. H. Holman, Carrollton; Dr. H. U. Sanders and Dr. Malcolm McEachern, North Carrollton; Dr. Redditt, McCarley; Dr. Giles, Avalon; and Dr. Mabry, Carrollton, route 2.

County Nurses

The six nurses in the county are: Mrs. Joseph Herring, Mrs. Day, Mrs. O. G. Smith, and Mrs. Biggers, Vaiden; Mrs. Vardaman Campbell, North Carrollton; and Mrs. Freda Zanger, Carrollton.

Outstanding Physicians

"DR. J. O. SANDERS returned to Carrolton from the War between the States and began anew the battle of life in 1865 and was successful from the beginning. Like Dr. Kittrell, he was one of the most modest, retiring, and unassuming gentlemen in our county. He enjoyed to a high degree the esteem and confidence of the people with whom he was brought into association. He was appointed from the ranks, having no 'friend at court' to urge promotion for him." (1)

DR. H. B. CONNER came to Carroll County in the year 1877 and began the practice of medicine. He was a graduate of Vanderbilt College of Medicine. At the age of twenty-six, he located about six miles west of the present town of Vaiden, practicing in this neighborhood about four years, then located in Montgomery County; but after two years, returned to Carroll County, where he practiced medicine until his death a few years ago.

In those days the only way of traveling was by horseback and in buggies, and the life of the country doctor was anything but sunshine and roses. He often said that the little lightning bugs had been a great help to him on dark rainy nights to show him the way. The roads were so rough and winding that one could get lost, but he never did. He often carried a lantern; would slip the handle over his foot, then place his foot in the stirrup.

(1) W. F. Hamilton, Annals of Soldiers and Sailors of Carroll County

There were no telephones in those days to call doctors, but one would have to ride sometime ten miles or more to get a doctor. Dr. Conner kept a number of horses and made the rounds to see his patients. Sometimes, in severely cold weather, when the ground was so slick with ice and sleet that horses could not travel, he drove nails in his shoe-heels and walked to see his patients; often walking a distance of several miles.

At this time the nearest hospital was in Memphis. As some of his patients were unable to pay hospital fees, he often did emergency operations in isolated log cabin homes, with no other lights than little brass coal-oil lamps, but never lost a patient from an operation. Dr. Conner was never known to refuse a call because the patient was unable to pay. (1)

DR. WILLIAM HENRY ARMSTEAD graduated at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1848. He commenced the practice of medicine in Choctaw County, where he continued until May, 1854, then he moved to old Shongalo, Carroll County, where he married Miss Mary E. Wilson. After some time, he moved to Vaiden, where all his life he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He was from time to time a representative from Choctow and Carroll counties in the state legislature. He was also a member of the county's medical society, a member of the state and American medical associations, and served as a delegate to the latter in Louisville in 1875. In the late years of his life he suffered from rheumatism and died of paralysis at his home in Vaiden November 30, 1878. He was honored and loved by all who knew him. (2)

DR. ROBERT S. WEIR, among the pioneer settlers of Carroll County, was a native of Virginia and was educated in his native state, graduating from Washington and Lee University and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He married Jane T. Steel, also a Virginian. Dr. Weir began the practice of medicine in Vaiden in 1834, when Indians were numerous and wild animals roamed at will. The tavern in which Dr. Weir boarded was not graced with a door, and at night he would have to barricade his room by placing tables, chairs, and other furniture against the windows to deep out the wild beasts; finally, the doctor built a residence with doors and shutters and planed-floors, causing some of the settlers to say he was "stuck up" and putting on airs. The territory in which he practiced covered many miles, He was very successful and won many warm friends. He

(1) Mrs. H. Conner, Vaiden, Miss.
(2) Memoirs of Mississippi Vol. II.

was an active member of the Presbyterian church and gave generously to all charitable purposes. He died in Vaiden in 1858. (1)

"The first physicians of whom I can learn were DOCTORS HENDON AND ANTHONY. Dr. Anthony did a good practice and while thus engaged he married a Miss Young of Carrollton, a sister of Mesdames George and Cothran. Dr. Anthony was a fine physician and a cultured gentleman. (2)

"DR. W. S. GLENN, another physician who enlisted as a private in Company K, 11th Regiment, was a quiet, unassuming, conscientious gentleman and a model soldier. He had been at Black Hawk a year or two prior to 1861, and was a popular man and physician. He met every duty squarely and faithfully, and when stricken with fever on the march from Winchester to join General Beauregard, had to be left at Strasburg, Virginia. So violent was his sickness, he died in a short time and his body rests at Strasburg. He was one of the two married men who enlisted in the first company that went out from the county. He left a widow, son, and daughter. The widow and her son, Joseph A. Glenn, live in the county now. The daughter married and moved to Arizona several years ago." (3)

DR. W. W. HART served in the medical department and on post-duty during the War between the States and was later put in charge of a hospital at Grenada. Patiently, kindly, and faithfully he did his duty, and more, for oftimes, being a consecrated Christian, he not only treated diseases and wounds, but administered spiritual comfort to the dying. Twice during his service at Grenada, Yankee raids through the county compelled him to pack and remove everything possible to a place of safety. This was done by him, and when the raiders departed he returned with the stores intact. When the surrender came, he was still at his post, and not until properly paroled, did he give up his work.

He returned to his home at Carrollton and began anew the battle of life. The sick and their friends knew his skill, his patience, his devotion to duty, and his high Christian character and sought his service. Rich and poor fared alike at his hands, and many a poor man has blessed him in words from the heart when he could not recompense him with money; thus, through his life, did Dr. Hart labor and pray, and when his end came the exclamation was made by many neighbors and friends, "Now bless the righteous when he dies." He was married three times

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II
(2) W. F. Hamilton, Annals of Soldiers and Sailors of Carroll County
(3) Ibid.

and left his last wife and several children, of whom several are living now." (1)

DR. B. F. KITTRELL was among the men who merited and received distinction in the medical department of service in the War between the States. He was assistant surgeon of the Twenty-Second Regiment. He spent his life after 1865 in the practice of his profession at Black Hawk and was greatly loved by all classes of the people. His ability was recognized by his professional brethren throughout the state. He served the state association as president for some time, and was a member of the State Board of Health. His highest ambition was to succeed in his chosen profession, and he accomplished that object fully; he was an unusually modest man and did not seek preferment. (2)

Below is an excerpt from a speech made by Dr. Kittrell before the soldiers at Carrollton, July 6, 1878: "As subsequent events have proved by the production of moss-backs during the war and scalawags since, there were a few, bearing the image of men, whose ignoble souls, being dead to the touch of every manly sentiment and callous to the throb of every virtuous impulse, were willing to accept any conditions that would insure the preservation of their lives and their property." (3)

DR. JOSEPH MEEK KEYS was a native of Missouri, coming to Carroll County early in life to practice medicine. He served in the War between the States as sergeant, practiced in Coila and Hemingway communities; then moved to Carrollton, where he practiced several years before he died. He was fine in obstetrics. He died at the age of sixty-five. (4)

DR. WILLIAM HENDERSON MCEACHERN, a native of Carroll County, was educated at the Medical School of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. He began the practice of medicine in this county shortly after the close of the War between the States; he was a Confederate soldier and had many experiences that he often related to his family, chief among them being the time he served seventy-two hours as a cannoneer without food. After his long fast he was given parched corn for his first meal.

For many years Dr. McEachern rode a white horse to make his calls. This horse was well known throughout his neighborhood, not only by sight, but by his tracks,

(1) W. F. Hamilton, Annals of Soldiers and Sailors of Carroll County
(2) Ibid.
(3) Conservative, July 27, 1878.
(4) Mrs. Sudduth, Carrollton, Miss.

which were easily followed by many; and on innumerable occasions he was tracked five miles or more by neighbors who wanted him to visit their families. Near the McEachern home, two main roads crossed, making four distinct roads to follow, but the man in search of the doctor often went no closer to the house than the crossroads to know whether or not the doctor had ridden out that day and in which direction he had gone. Once he was called to set a broken bone; finding the break more serious than he expected and needing silver for reenforcement, he took a fifty-cent piece from his pocket, boiled it, and made a perfect job, with no bad aftereffects.

Another interesting event in Dr. McEachern's career as a physician was: He was called one night to see a neighbor who was suffering from a gunshot would in the shoulder. The patient made no explanations as to whether it was intentional, accidentally self-inflicted, of otherwise; in fact, he refused to discuss the matter, and Dr. McEachern left the house, wondering how and why. The next day a man in the vicinity was reported murdered and all evidence pointed to a neighbor, who was eventually tried. Dr. McEachern was called as a witness in the case, and it was mostly through his testimony that the defendant was finally acquitted for, throughout the whole trial, Dr. McEachern felt positive that the man was innocent and that the victim of the gunshot wound whom he had treated was the real culprit.

Twenty years passed, and one night Dr. McEachern was again called most urgently to see his old patient of the wounded shoulder. He hurried over at once but found the man past the aid of medicine; in fact, the man told him immediately that he did not call him as a doctor but rather as a father confessor for he felt he should tell him that it was he who killed the man found murdered so many years before and for which the neighbor was tried and acquitted by the doctor's testimony. (1) No names are given in this story by request of his daughter.

One of the greatest achievements of Dr. McEachern's medical career was saving the lives of twelve people who contracted ptomaine poison from eating ice-cream made in a corroded freezer and served at an ice-cream supper. Dr. McEachern was a great believer in preventing diseases and was one of the first Carroll County doctors to realize the benefits from the use of mosquito bars, and was also quite an authority on dietitics. He was a regular attendant

(1) Mrs. E. C. Neill, No. Carrollton, Miss.

at the medical association meetings in New Orleans and had just returned from a similar meeting in Louisville when taken by his last illness, dying at the age of sixty-five.

DR. G. W. VASSAR was known and loved by all the people of Carroll County for his long life of usefulness and faithful service in his profession at Carrollton. His quiet unostentatious manners, his general companionship, his sympathetic devotion in affliction are familiar and pleasant memories to our people. (1)

O. K. Gee, of Carrollton, says that when he was a little boy Dr. Vassar, when meeting him on the street, would pause long enough to reprimand him for his muddy shoes, often telling him to "go home and black your shoes." This was indicative of Dr. Vassar's character for he was one of the most fastidious men in his dress of any in the town, always wearing highly polished boots or shoes, well-tailored black cloth suits, and an immaculate white stiff-bosomed shirt, with black tie. Dr. Vasser often said, the one great maxim by which he patterned his life was taught him by his mother, which was "Never hurt your fellow man by word or deed."

"Dr. Vasser was one of the chief county health officers appointed under the act of March 4, 1880; he also advocated quarantine regulations in 1878, and reported on same." (2)

(1) O. K. Gee, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Memoirs of Mississippi Vol. II.

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Mann, Mrs. Dell	Carrollton, Miss.
Moore, Frances	Carrollton, Miss.
Murphy, Dr.	Vaiden, Miss.
Neill, Mrs. E. C.	North Carrollton, Miss.
Nye, Melzar	North Carrollton, Miss.
Oakley, Mrs. T. H. Teacher in J. Z. George School	Carrollton, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton, Miss.
Sudduth, Mrs.	Carrollton, Miss.
Thompson, Mrs.	North Carrollton, Miss.

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Chapter XXI

ORGANIZATIONS

Masons

CARROLLTON LODGE NO. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered January 3, 1838. The charter members were William J. Brown, F. Davies, Vincent Butler, Ephraim W. Walls, J. W. Porter, W. Booth, W. Blanks, D. C. Thompson, Titus Howard, Jeremiah Cooper, O. L. Kimbrough, J. C. Latimore, and J. S. Irwin. Officers were: William J. Brown, master; Vincent Butler, senior warden; Ephraim W. Walls, junior warden. John A. Quitman was grand master of Mississippi at the time the lodge was chartered, so at present, it is the sixteenth oldest lodge in Mississippi. Judge William Cothran, once a member of this lodge, served as Grand Master of Mississippi Grand Lodge in 1858. Charles A. Neal, Sr., was appointed district deputy grand lecturer and served ten years; he was succeeded by his son, William D. Neal, in February, 1934, also of Carrollton. William D. Neal was, at that time, and still is (1938) the youngest Mason to fill that place. (1)

MT. MORIAH LODGE NO. 86, Free and Accepted Masons, located at Black Hawk, was chartered on March 2, 1845, with the following officers: Demetrius A. Bland, master; Samuel Atchison, senior warden; J. J. Gillespie, junior warden; William Gillespie, treasurer; William Martin, secretary; N. Sharkey, senior deacon; Jeremiah Robinson, junior deacon; Dr. B. F. Hendon, tyler. The lodge has been in continuous operation up to the present time (1937), a period of activity of about ninety-two years, and during that time 736 officers have been elected, installed, and have served in the various capacities necessary to carry on the lodge work.

Among the prominent members of this lodge in the past were the following persons: J. A. Lundy (grandfather of J. W. Lundy), W. P. Clement (an uncle of the present treasurer, B. F. Clement), B. F. Clement, J. M. Fancher,

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(1) W. D. Neal, editor of the Conservative, Carrollton, Miss.

Dr. B. F. Kittrell (father of B. F. Kittrell, our present senior deacon) D. M. Diggs, Colonel J. M. Johnson (father of our present secretary, Dr. R. P. Johnson), John Belford, Dr. R. D. Meek (grandfather of R. E. Meek, the present master), C. J. Coleman(father of Cal Coleman, past master of the lodge), H. E. Buck, J. T. Buck, Kenon Bailey (brother of S. D. Bailey, past master), M. R. Gadberry, Fred Attneave, Sr. (father of Fred Attneave), Dave Jordan, Harty Jordan, and Dr. B. J. Marshall. There are others too numerous to mention who are worthy of the highest praise because they were faithful both in word and deed to Masonic principles. Many others who have been raised as master masons in this lodge have moved away from this community and are now helping, or did help until they died, to carry on the cause of masonry in other lodges. Living past masters of this lodge are S. D. Bailey, Cal Coleman, J. S. Hester, and S. J. Fields.

The present officers (1937) are as follows: R. E. Meek, past master; P. A. Pentecost, past master and senior warden; Rev. G. W. Robinson, junior warden; B. F. Clements, treasurer; Dr. R. P. Johnson, past master and secretary; B. F. Kittrell, past master and senior deacon; J. W. Moses, junior deacon; A. I. Stone, tyler. The list of members of this lodge, other than officers are as follows: Gains M. Anderson, Fred Attneave, William V. Bailey, Herbert Stark Bailey, John Brownlee Bruce, Albert Bush, Wilson Crow, Rev. George W. Curtis, Walter Edwin Diggs, Benjamin Hatley Dunn, David Ola Galey, John Russell Jones, Ralph Edison Lee, Jesse D. Lee, Herbert Calhoun Ruscoe, George A. Smith, Norman Smith, Joseph Everette Terry, Dewitt Talmage Warner, James Marion Daves, Jesse Willis Daves, Henry Sylvester Shute, and William Preston Warner.

From the standpoint of morality and upright living, this lodge has contributed greatly to the welfare of the territory in which it has existed for so long a period of time. The lodge has owned its own building for a great many years, and shares it with Emory Chapter No. 32, Royal Arch Masons. (1)

EMORY CHAPTER NO. 32, Royal Arch Masons, Black Hawk, was originally chartered on June 14, 1851, at which time it was located in the town of Emory, Holmes County, Mississippi. The names of its officers when this charter was granted cannot be given, as the records have been destroyed. On

(1) R. E. Meek, past master, Mt. Moriah Lodge, Black Hawk, Miss.



MEMBERS OF THE MASONIC LODGE

In Carrollton about 60 years ago.

January 9, 1853, it was found that Emory Chapter had not sufficient Royal Arch Masons proficient in the work to conduct the affairs of the chapter, due to deaths and some of the companions moving into the territory of other chapters, and the members were demitted and the charter surrendered. On June 5, 1866, it was found that there were enough working Royal Arch Masons to conduct a chapter at Emory, Holmes County, and the charter was renewed by the Grand Chapter. At this time the principal officers of Emory Chapter were as follows: M. B. Rogers, high priest; William Anderson, king; John M. Hill, scribe.

In the year 1869 permission was obtained from the Grand Chapter to move Emory Chapter to Black Hawk, Carroll County, where there were a number of Royal Arch Masons proficient in the work. The number and name, Emory Chapter No. 32, were retained, and it has been in operation at Black Hawk for a period of sixty-eight years, during which time 544 officers have been elected, installed, and have served. Since Emory Chapter was moved to Black Hawk, those members who were most prominent in the lodge were, for the most part, also equally prominent in the chapter. Having already named many of these persons, their names will not be repeated in the list of officers of Emory Chapter No. 32, for the year 1937 which follows, except as necessity requires: high priest, B. F. Kittrell; king, J. B. Bruce; scribe, G. A. Smith; captain of host, Cal Coleman; principal sojourner, P. A. Pentecost; Royal Arch captain, J. W. Moses; grand master, third vail, J. S. Hester; grand master, second vail, H. C. Ruscoe; grand master, first vail, S. D. Bailey; treasurer, B. F. Clements; secretary, R. P. Johnson; sentinel, A. I. Stone.

The list of members of Emory Chapter No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, for the year 1937, not including officers already named, is as follows: F. C. Attneave, H. S. Bailey, W. V. Bailey, W. H. Crow, J. W. Daves, W. E. Diggs, C. H. Holman, R.E. Meek, G. W. Robertson, J. S. Rosamond, Howard Shute, J. E. Terry, B. W. Wall, J. M. Daves, and H. S. Shute. (1)

Eastern Star

VIRGINIA KENNEDY CHAPTER NO. 271, Order of the Eastern Star, was constituted May 12, 1926, by Grand

(1) R. E. Meek, past master, Mt. Moriah Lodge, Black Hawk, Miss.

Matron Nellie McGowan, of Hattiesburg, and Mrs. C. A. Neal, district deputy, of Carrollton. The original officers were as follows: Mrs. Allie Boyett, worthy matron; Dr. J. P. T. Stephens, worthy patron; Mrs. Byrd K. Caldwell, associate matron; J. H. Cannon, secretary; Mrs. Ethel Stephens, treasurer; Mrs. Pearl B. Alexander, conductress; Mrs. Lynn Armstrong, associate conductress; Mrs. Emma Brock, chaplain; E. L. Blanton, marshal; Mrs. Lula A. Flowers, organist; Miss Evie Whisenent, Adah; Mrs. Johnnie Nelms, Ruth; Mrs. Allie B. Collins, Esther; Mrs. Lynn B. Johnson, Martha; Miss Alice Herring, Electa; Mrs. Mary P. Blanton, warder; Dan M. Stone, sentinel.

Meetings are held the second and fourth Monday nights of each month. An interesting fact is that the chapter was named for one of Carroll County's oldest citizens, Mrs. Virginia Whitehead Kennedy, who was initiated into the order on July 18, 1927. She passed away September 18, 1936, at the age of ninety-seven. (1)

The following appeared in the Conservative:

"Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cannon, of Vaiden, entertained more than 130 guests in their lovely home in Vaiden, Monday evening, May 31, 1937, honoring officers of the Grand Chapter Order of Eastern Star of Mississippi." (2)

The annual School of Instruction, District 8, Order of the Eastern Star, was held in Vaiden June 2, 1937, with one hundred present. Mrs. Florence F. Williams, grand deputy matron, presided. The chapters represented were Carrollton, Greenwood, West, Lexington, Schlater, Winona, and Vaiden. Honor guests present were : Mrs. Maggie Bridges, Kosciusko; Mrs. Annie Laura Sanders, Carrollton; Mrs. Mary Stigler, Lexington; and J. A. Dantzler, Winona. The school of 1938 will be held in West. (3)

CARROLLTON CHAPTER NO. 78, Order of the Eastern Star: At a meeting of twenty-five interested persons on August 26, 1910, first steps were taken to organize a chapter of the Eastern Star in Carrollton. These twenty-five members petitioned for a charter, and on October 19, 1910, Mrs. Irene Eggleston, grand matron, instituted the chapter. The chapter was granted a charter in April, 1911, and was

(1) Mrs. Lurlene Stephens Fullilove, Vaiden, Miss., Secy. O. E. S.
(2) Conservative, 1937
(3) Mrs. Annie Laura Sanders, North Carrollton, Miss.

designated as Carrollton Chapter No. 78. On December 27, 1911, the chapter was regularly constituted by Mrs. Lottie Armistead, district deputy grand matron. The chapter has had a steady growth and has always been active in promoting the interests of charities fostered by the Order of the Eastern Star and the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home at Meridian. No appeal for assistance has ever been denied by this chapter. The following have filled the station of worthy matron during the time since the chapter was organized: Mrs. Virginia Price, Mrs. Maude Thompson, Mrs. Jessie Rhyne, Mrs. Alma Ricketts, and Mrs. Maggie Mohead. One of the members, Mrs. Virginia Price, has had the honor for the past several years of holding the office of grand organist. The chapter holds its meetings in the lodge room of Carrollton Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, who have given the free use of their hall. (1) Mrs. Virginia R. Price and C. A. Neal are the only charter members left in the Order of the Eastern Star of Carrollton.

Mrs. Virginia R. Price was first worthy matron; C. A. Neal was first worthy patron. There are three grand officers in Carrollton Chapter (1937): Mrs. C. A. Neal, grand historian; C. A. Neal, worthy grand patron; Mrs. Annie Laura Sanders, grand Ruth.

Officers of the Carrollton Chapter No. 78, Order of the Eastern Star for 1937 are as follows: Mrs. Virginia R. Price, worthy matron; Mrs. Edna R. Huff, secretary; Mrs. Anna Laura Sanders, organist; M. J. Nye, worthy patron; Mrs. C. L. Bennett, associate matron; W. H. Felts, associate patron; Mrs. E. T. Browning, conductress; Mrs. M. J. Nye, associate conductress; Mrs. William Neal, marshal; Mrs. Lavada Johnson, chaplain; W. D. Neal, treasurer. (2)

Woodmen of the World

NORTH CARROLLTON WOODMEN OF THE WORLD BEACH CAMP NO. 352 was organized in 1901 with about two hundred members. At present there are only fourteen members. H. A. Lott is counsel commander and W. H. Terney, clerk. The camp is active only in keeping up the insurance. (3)

CARROLLTON WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, R. E. LEE CAMP NO. 95, was organized in 1895 with Dr. W. W. Liddell as counsel

(1) Woman's Edition, Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Annie Laura Sanders, North Carrollton, Miss.
(3) Will H. Terney, North Carrollton, Miss.

commander, having about fifteen members. The meetings were held in the Masonic Lodge Hall. (1)

Clubs

TEOC WOMEN'S CLUB was organized in October, 1924, as a home demonstration club, with Miss Sara Craig (now Mrs. Sara McCorkle) as home demonstration agent. The first officers were: Mrs. J. T. Long, president; Mrs. A. R. Redditt, vice president; Mrs. J. P. McCain, secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. J. M. Long, reporter.

The club did a lot of home demonstration work in those first few years; then in 1927, under the leadership of Mrs. S. L. Ball, the club joined the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs. The club has done some outstanding work since 1927. They won the silver loving-cup last year (1936) for rural improvement in the state, and have won it in the Fourth District this year (1937), and are planning to keep it when the state convention meets at Greenwood in November, 1937. The club was instrumental in building the Teoc Community House.

At the present (1938) the club has twelve members on roll, and the current officers are: Mrs. S. L. Ball, president; Mrs. J. P. McCain, vice president; Mrs. Williard Neilison, secretary; Mrs. A. R. Redditt, treasurer.

The club meets every third Tuesday evening. One or two social gatherings are held each year, as well as twelve business meetings.

The past presidents of the Teoc Women's Club are as follows: Mrs. J. T. Long, Mrs. F. R. Montgomery, Mrs. J. R. McCain, Mrs. S. L. Ball, Mrs. H. L. Long (two terms), Mrs. S. L. Ball, Mrs. F. R. Montgomery, Mrs. J. P. McCain (two terms), Mrs. W. B. Chambley (two terms), Mrs. H. L. Long (two terms), and Mrs. S. L. Ball, the present (1938) president. (2)

The following is taken in substance from an article that appeared in the Memphis Commercial Appeal:

Completion of the new Teoc Clubhouse near Greenwood, Mississippi, marks the fulfilment of the four-year objective

(1) Bob Hansbrough, Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Mrs. H.L. Long, Carrollton Rt. 2, Miss.

of the Teoc Women's Club, which sponsored the project and is believed to be the first thing of its kind built with ERA labor by a club from a very small community. The community of Teoc boasts only eight families but, all working together, they built this new community center, which they hope will be a source of pleasure to themselves and their neighbors. Several years ago at Malmaison, which is only a few miles from Teoc, the club sponsored the first horse show in Carroll County and the first ever held in its section. This was the nucleus of the club fund. Through later shows and other means, they added to the fund.

The community of Teoc is about nine miles from Greenwood. One drives out the old Grenada road to the foot of the hills across Big Teoc Creek, past the Teoc store, to find the new clubhouse nestled close to the water's edge, just past the confluence of Big and Little Teoc creeks, an ideal place for swimming and picnics.

Back in 1840 Sam Long, a nephew of Greenwood Leflore, purchased a large tract of land from a man named Vick, a planter, who also owned much property near Vicksburg, and for whom Vicksburg was named. From North Carolina came William Alexander McCain, who also bought from the same Mr. Vick a plantation adjoining the Long property. These two families formed the beginning of the Teoc community. In February, or when plans for the new club house began to take shape, Mrs. J. T. Long gave the site as a memorial to her husband, the late J. T. Long, a son of Sam Long. The grandsons of William McCain gave land immediately adjoining, now being used as the parking space, but which will later be used for tennis courts. Near the lands of the Longs and the McCains were the holdings of Greenwood Leflore, the last chief of the Choctaws east of the Mississippi. Later, in the nineteenth century, there moved into the Teoc neighborhood the Liddells, Youngs, Balls, and the Arnolds who, with the Long and McCain families and the Montgomerys, the descendants of Greenwood Leflore, make up the community of today, and have given their share toward the new clubhouse. In truth, this building is a community building, for every log which went into its construction was given by some family in the place; the clay which chinks the logs and the stones of the chimney came from the nearby hillside

and the gravel from Teoc Creek. The women themselves chinked the logs with clay as high as hands and ladders could reach, leaving only the highest work for the ERA labor. Mrs. L. H. Yarbrough, formerly in charge of ERA work in Carroll County, was first to help the women's club in its undertaking; it was completed while Mrs. L. H. Brevard was county administrator. The club, with its plan well in mind, had it drawn to scale by R. J. Moore, of Greenwood, and it was approved as an ERA project - the club to furnish the money and the ERA to furnish the labor.

The rustic building is 30x60 feet, situated on the banks of Teoc Creek. It is chinked with clay without; inside the logs are polished with oil. The large stone chimney bears on the outside its central motif, the mill rock from the fifty-year-old gin of the Long family. On the inside, the six-foot fireplace holds an ancient crane, andirons, an old-fashioned skillet and pot, all gifts from the families of the community. The eleven-foot mantel is formed of half a huge pine log, and the central light is a polished wagon wheel, with a light at the tip of every spoke. At the far end of the long room are the dressing rooms and kitchen, and above them a balcony, which will be used as a reading room and lounge, or for the orchestra for dances. It is the plan of the club to first build an outside kitchen, so that guests may enjoy a swim, with an outdoor meal afterwards. Later, a wide screened porch is to be built across the eastern side for bridge, luncheons, or dancing in warm weather. It is the hope of the club members that the building will not only be a real source of much pleasure for themselves for meetings and for the entire community, but they propose to make it available for parties, dances, picnics, or clubs from neighboring towns. Throughout the Delta much interest has been shown in this building. Visitors and committees looking forward to similar projects under WPA work have made many visits. (1)

CARROLLTON BEETHOVEN CLUB: Feeling that a music club would prove both helpful and interesting, Mrs. W. D. Kimbrough, Mrs. Bettie Martin Johnson, and Miss Lois Harvey called a few young women of Carrollton together for the purpose of organizing this club. A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Kimbrough on March 27, 1903, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. D. Kimbrough, president; Mrs. Ruby Roach Pugh, vice president; Miss

(1) Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.



TEOC COMMUNITY-HOUSE.

Bertha Thompson, treasurer; Mrs. Jessie Buckland Oman, secretary. The charter members were Mrs. Sims H. Long, Miss Lois Harvey, Miss May Harvey, Mrs. Bettie Martin Johnson, Miss Katie Lou McCain, Mrs. Ruby Roach Pugh, Mrs. Jessie Buckland Oman, Mrs. Jennie Nelson McBride, Mrs. Ethel Scott Wallace, Miss Emmie Scott, Miss Stella Gee, Mrs. Raynor Norquist, Mrs. Charles Gee, Mrs. Fannie Hughes Duncan, Miss Jennie Cunningham, Mrs. Orman Gee, Mrs. W. D. Kimbrough, and Miss Roberta Thompson. By vote it was decided to call the club Beethoven; dues were ten cents. Mrs. Kimbrough was president until 1906, when she resigned; she was reelected in 1912. The following were president in order: Mrs. Bettie Martin Johnson, Mrs. Louise Bingham Duncan, Mrs. Jennie McBride, Miss Roberta Thompson , Mrs. W.E. Stilson, and Mrs. Alice Turner. The club has bought for its own use a small library. (1)

THE RED CROSS CHAPTER in Carroll County has not done regular work nor had regular meetings for the past four or five years, but has functioned in connection with the National Red Cross. When the city of Tupelo was stricken April 5, 1936, Miss Lela Gillespie, Red Cross chairman, went to Tupelo with a truck loaded to utmost capacity with clothing, staple groceries, etc. This truck-load was valued at between $350 and $400. The sum of $350 was sent the flood sufferers of the Ohio River early in the year 1937. Through the National Red Cross, the sum of $300 was sent to Yazoo City at the time of an overflow of the Yazoo River. (2)

J. R. Bane, North Carrollton, is now (1938) president of the local chapter, and Joe McCain, vice president.

The ladies of Carrollton met January 17, 1935, with Mrs. O. K. Gee and organized a GARDEN CLUB with fifty members. The following officers were elected: Mrs. D. B. Turner, president; Mrs. J. M. Watson, first vice president; Mrs. W. H. Neill, second vice president; Mrs. O. K. Gee, treasurer; Mrs. H. A. Lott, secretary; Mrs. W. O. Lang, librarian; and Mrs. Augusta Gee Crump, publicity chairman. The chief aim of this club is to beautify highways, roadsides, streets, and the courthouse grounds.

The Garden Club was also greatly interested in the move to make Malmaison a national shrine. While the club members have not been able to achieve all of their plans

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(1) Files of the Conservative, 1903
(2) Mrs. O. K. Gee, Carrollton, Miss.

for beautification, they have done one thing that will ever memorialize it in this town; they have created a lively interest in flower culture, and the improvement of all yards has resulted.

THE CHEROKEE CIRCLE, a branch of the Carrollton Garden Club, was organized in April, 1936. These clubs are affiliated with the State Garden Club. (1)

Miss Bessie Marshall, Carrollton, writes the following concerning these clubs:

"The Carroll County Garden Club was organized in January, 1935. The club has sponsored flower shows and planted flowers and shrubs in the courthouse yard and other places.

"In April 1936 the club was divided, one division being called Carroll County Garden Club, the other Cherokee Circle. They have sent delegates to the State Convention each year since 1936. The 1936 scrapbook won third place. In 1938 the book won second prize.

"The club has planted a magnolia tree in honor of its organizer and first president, Mrs. D. B. Turner. The tree is to have a marker and is to be dedicated with a special service.

"Each year the Carroll County Garden Club places a Christmas tree in North Carrollton, and the Cherokee Circle places one in the Carrollton courthouse yard.

"The Carroll County Garden Club has forty-six members, and the Cherokee Circle has twenty. Each club is well attended, and each has interesting, helpful programs; each strives to beautify the roadside of the county." (2)

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY had its origin in Nashville, Tennessee, where it was the outgrowth of an effort of the women of that city to secure greater interest in preserving the spirit and historic achievements of the South.

Its objects, as originally stated, are memorial, historical, benevolent, educational, and social - to honor the

(1) Mrs. Harry Lott, North Carrollton, Miss.
(2) Miss Bessie Marshall, Carrollton, Miss.

memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederacy; to record the part taken by the Confederate women in patient endurance and patriotic devotion during the struggle, as well as their untiring efforts during the Days of Reconstruction that followed; to collect and preserve material for a true history of the War between the States, to preserve historic places of the Confederacy, to fulfil the sacred duties of charity to the survivors of that war, and the descendants of worthy Confederates, and to cherish the hand of friendship among the members of the society.

One of the most important works of the organization has been in connection with the establishment of the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia, in the house which was occupied by Jefferson Davis while he was president of the Confederacy.

Another work by this organization has been the distribution of the Southern Cross of Honor. This badge of honor was awarded to every soldier or sailor in the Confederate army or navy who served throughout the war or was given an honorable discharge. This Cross of Honor was made of metal from the cannon captured by the Federal soldiers during the war, which were turned over to the Daughters of the Confederacy by one of the secretaries of war.

The following records of the H. D. MONEY CHAPTER of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are compiled from the reports rendered by this chapter to the conventions of the Mississippi Division assembled each year; and, while they are not as complete as might be desired, they are absolutely authenic and cannot be disputed, since these reports are first submitted to the chapter before being sent to the conventions:

In the fall of the year 1902, the Daughters of Carroll County realized to the fullest extent the necessity of an organization to perpetuate the memory of the Confederacy, 1860-65, and also the heartaches, griefs, and terrible struggles of our ancestors for years after. On November 27, 1902, a meeting was called, and the following officers were duly elected: Mrs. Daisy Stevens, president; Mrs. Mamie Askew Kimbrough, vice president; Miss Bettie Martin, recording secretary; Miss Harriett Meade, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. J. Gee, treasurer;

Miss Jennie Nelson, historian. In choosing a name for this chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, with hearts full of love, esteem, and appreciation, the one of our honored Senator H. D. Money was unanimously agreed upon. It was with pride and joy that Mrs. H. D. Money was elected honorary president, for she was one whom all knew and loved, not only for her gentleness and sweetness, but for the many deeds of kindness and charity she so liberally bestowed upon all. Mrs. Margaret Erskine, who gave helpful support in the organization, was made honorary member of the chapter.

In 1903 Mrs. Lily McDowell represented the chapter by proxy at the Water Valley convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the following report was made: The H. D. Money Chapter was organized in November with sixteen charter members. The charter sent bore the number 350, the same as that borne by the Money chapter here in 1898, which was disorganized a few months later, but with which this one is in no way concerned. In the fall of 1903, on the birthday of Carroll County's foremost citizen, statesman, and jurist, the late J. Z. George, the chapter had the first bestowal of crosses, 164 veterans receiving this badge of honor. About thirty of those recipients were members of the famous Company K, Eleventh Mississippi, and six of the thirty-nine from the company who were "first in the foremost line" of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Thirty-nine went in, seven returned. Six of those men received the crosses on that day. After the ceremonies, a dinner was tendered by the chapter to the veterans and their wives. One hundred and fifty sat around the board.

At the Greenwood convention in May, 1904, the chapter reported an increase of twice its number in membership, and all dues and pledges paid.

The next work of the chapter was to assist the loyal camp of veterans in raising funds to build a monument to Carroll County's Confederate dead. The hearts of the Daughters of the H. D. Money Chapter beat with joy and pride when the report was read and approved for the Biloxi convention May, 1906. Our monument, one among the first in the state, had been unveiled December 1, bearing the inscription, "We fought for our constitutional rights," and was the pride of every Daughter. The Daughters furnished a lunch to the veterans that day, and in the evening held a reception for the veterans and their guests. It afforded the chapter great pleasure to entertain on that occasion as guest of honor the president general, Mrs. Lizzie

George Henderson. The H. D. Money Chapter, consisting of thirty-six members, sent cordial greetings to the Division Convention assembled in Jackson, May, 1907. All dues and pledges had been paid; a Christmas offering had been sent to Beauvoir, and the chapter had engaged in assisting the town in purchasing a piano for the town hall. The chapter's contestant stood second in the state contest for a medal offered the school children for the best essay on R. E. Lee. On April 26 we bestowed a scroll of honor on a veteran who lives in Virginia, but who enlisted in Carroll County. Decoration Day was observed with appropriate ceremonies. At this convention Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, a member of the H. D. Money Chapter, was elected state president; Mrs. Virginia Redditt Price was elected vice president; and Mrs. Hallie Eggleston, editor of the Heritage. During this period the members of the chapter were made sad by the death of their honorary president, Mrs. H. D. Money. Mrs. Henrietta Baugh, who was one of Carroll County's typical southern women, succeeded her as honorary president of the local chapter.

The next honor bestowed upon the chapter by the division was in electing Mrs. Virginia Redditt Price historian of the division. Two years later she was made president of the division, and to Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens was bestowed the highest honor of the U. D. C., that of being made president general. Thus the H. D. Money Chapter had the distinction of having two of its members holding the offices of president general and division president at the same time; an honor that has never been held by any other chapter. This history would not be complete without reference to more of the chapter's work to aid veterans. Having from the beginning made that uppermost in our chapter work, we have from year to year continued to donate money to the Maintenance Fund, which was created by the division to aid veterans and their wives. The chairman of this committee has ever been diligent in her efforts to reach all needy veterans, and through her county chairman, Mrs. J. R. Jackson, Carroll County veterans have received much aid each year. Mrs. Jackson has ever been most faithful to this trust and has given much time in assisting in dispensing this aid throughout the county. It is impossible to mention all the work of our chapter or the loyal Daughters, who from time to time have carried on the work; but in closing we must mention the last honor bestowed upon us by the

division, the office of vice president, which is now held by one of our most faithful members, Mrs. Alice Talbot Turner.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. W. D. Kimbrough
Mrs. S. A. Eggleston. (1)

"Nearly seven years have passed since the above was written, and the president of the chapter appointed a member to add a short sketch of the work of the chapter during those years.

"After serving one year as second vice president and one year as first vice president, Mrs. Alice Talbert Turner was elected by the division as editor of our Heritage, the official organ of the division. She served two years in this office, and was then elected division president, the third time the chapter has had this honor bestowed upon one of its members.

"For a number of years Mrs. Virginia Redditt Price has been chairman of the Jefferson Davis Highway Committee. The chapter for this Highway was secured by the untiring efforts of Dr. Jim Dean of this place. Mrs. Price also served as general chairman for the Biloxi convention, and this chapter contributed $1.00 per capita for expenses of the Convention. At the Biloxi convention, one historical evening, Miss Florence Gee presented the Division the old Carroll Rifles Flag from this chapter.

"Through Mrs. Price's untiring efforts, Government markers have been placed on numbers of Confederate graves; at Mrs. Turner's suggestion, the chapters of the Division have adopted chapter flags, and at all conventions there is a flag drill. The flag for this chapter was made in 1932, and is a replica of the Carroll Rifles. Those that made the flag were: Mrs. J. R. Jackson, chairman; Mrs. W. T. Sanders, and Mrs. M. J. Nye. The historical work of the chapter has not been neglected, and numbers of prizes for essays have been given. While high school pupils, Misses Florence and Josephine Gee, were awarded the prizes two years in succession. At the convention in Laurel one of our members, Mrs. Eva Neill, had the honor of nominating for honorary president our beloved co-worker, Mrs. Mary Hunter Southworth Kimbrough, of the United Daughters

(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

CARROLLTON COMMUNITY HOUSE

The library is located here.



of the Confederacy chapter of Greenwood. It was gratifying to this chapter to see this much-deserved honor bestowed upon Mrs. Kimbrough.

"While president of the Division, Mrs. Turner attended the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis Hall of Fame in Washington, and she placed a wreath upon each for the Division. Our most outstanding work has been the adoption of the Cairo file system, recommended by Mrs. Turner. Through the untiring efforts of our registrar, Mrs. W. H. Neill, the chapter is now one hundred per cent registered. During the past two years this chapter has not lagged in its work, and under the guiding hand of our president, and other officers we have carried on in spite of the depression and hard times. Our membership is now larger than at any other period of our history." (1)

Parent-Teachers Association

The CARROLLTON PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION began to function in 1915 or 1916 , during the period immediately after the burning of the old college. The meetings were held at that time in the homes of the members.

Interest in the Carrollton Parent-Teachers Association was first promoted by Mrs. Genevieve Bloodworth, for a long time teacher in the Carrollton High School. Since then the organization has been very much in evidence and has done creditable work. At a meeting in the new school building, Mrs. R. G. Gray was elected president. She served a short period, and Mrs. W. P. Huff finished the term. In order for the Carrollton school to hold affiliation in accredited schools, more equipment had to be added; so, while Mrs. Huff was president, among the various things bought for the school, were bookcases for the library, a map costing $50, and laboratory equipment amounting to $100.

Mrs. J. B. McBride was the next president, and by her efforts and the cooperation of members, dollar day was put over and $150 added to the P. T. A. treasury. Mrs. Alston came next as president, and it was at this time that the Carrollton P. T. A. received a gold seal for measuring up to the standard of excellence at the state meeting at Columbus; also $28.95, proceeds of a social meeting, was realized. Mrs. C. L. Gee followed Mrs. Alston as president, and a piano, costing $400, was purchased. The money was made by contributions solicited by Mrs. Gee, by rummage sales, magazine

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(1) Files of the Conservative, July 13, 1937.

subscription sales, hen sales, Hallowe'en parties, and other entertainments. Mrs. Helen Shappley was the next president, and a belfry for the new school was built at a cost of $27 and playground equipment purchased amounting to $35; this was required to hold affiliation with schools, and was much needed by the school. Mrs. G. T. Lee was secretary and treasurer, and held office for eight years; during this time Mrs. Lee was elected to a district office. Next, Mrs. O. K. Gee served a term as president, when buying books for the school library was stressed as well as other improvements of school furnishings, ever looking toward affiliation. Miss Flora Nelson was president and historian for the next three years, and much activity marked this period. Dinners were sold at the courthouse during Court sessions; a horse-race on the school campus, sponsored by Mrs. W. E. Bennett, was gainful; a copyrighted play was given, in which the school faculty, members of the P. T. A., and the business men of the town - a cast of seventy-five or more - participated. Books to the amount of $100 were bought for the school library, and shades for the classrooms and the auditorium were purchased. Founders' Day was always observed with a program of cake with candles, as were other prescribed days. Mrs. Cecil Ellars was next president. Attendance at meetings improved fifty per cent, and interesting programs were given at each meeting; the school grounds were made attractive with shrubs and flowers, grade work was done on the campus, gravel driveway around the building was laid by Civil Works Administration.

"Carrollton's P. T. A. met all requirements in the standard of excellence, which meant a Gold Seal for the P. T. A. for the year of 1924-25. Our P. T. A. spends most of its funds for local work; we have a good school building, but it is greatly in need of repairs on the inside. We have a committee on this work, Mrs. V. V. Wallace and Professor A. C. Webb; this should interest all, as it will benefit your town and county. At a recent social meeting, given under supervision of Mrs. J. M. Watson, with Mesdames O. K. Gee, J. C. White, and T. M. Bloodworth getting up a very suitable program, the association made $28.95.

"On Thursday of last week our president, Mrs. Nellie Alston, appointed a committee for a banquet to be tendered the class of 1925, as follows: Miss Lela Gillespie, chairman; Mesdames W. P. Huff, O. K. Gee, C. L. Gee, W. B. Vance, and Professor A. C. Webb; all details were left to them.

"New members are: Mrs. H. L. Hodges, Mrs. W. E. Bennett, and Mrs. T. H. Ray. The P. T. A. appreciates the complete set of World's Classics, given by Mrs. J. R. Bingham, also the cooperative work of Mrs. W. E. Stilson. Last, but not least, we miss Mrs. J. B. McBride and her untiring efforts in serving P. T. A. work. This but half expresses our appreciation." (1)

VAIDEN PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION was organized in 1920 with forty members, and Mrs. Ruth Hawkins as president. They have done a wonderful work in their district, adding materially to the requisites of the school. As to equipment, the P. T. A. has seen to this school having everything the patrons were able to donate, as is shown in the following report. One of its first "drives" was for a school library, and they received donations of $137.50 in cash and $50 in bonds. They were also instrumental in getting the Board of Supervisors to donate $15 to the health campaign, and $28 was collected for scales, which were used to weigh the children each month. Mrs. Hawkins raised $50 for stage scenery and a cabinet to put it in when not in use. A concrete walk, and steps at the front entrance, costing $127.50, and a drinking-fountain, costing $90, were also installed. The auditorium walls were calsomined, gas lights were put in and strung up on the campus; total expenditures for campus being $400. Other interior improvements were the enclosing of stairways and buying bookcases. A money-prize was offered to the room having the largest number of mothers present at the monthly P. T. A. meetings.

Fruit was given the children that year on the Christmas tree and at every yuletide afterwards. During the presidency of Mrs. Hawkins the campus was built up, terraced, and sodded. More playground equipment was bought for tennis, volley ball, basketball, and baseball, and a playground was made for each grade. The P. T. A. also bought and planted on the grounds $80 worth of shrubs. Mrs. Hawkins was aided in this work by Dr. J. P. T. Stephens, chairman of the committee, and the P. T. A. was instrumental in getting the Red Cross to assist the health campaign with a clinic where 105 tonsillectomies and adenoid operations were performed, 45 cases of eye trouble were corrected, 59 babies were examined, and 4 cases of tuberculosis were observed.

The exterior of the school was painted, the money being furnished by the town board, and maps were bought for the third and fourth grades. A summary of the years' work showed a

(1) Mrs. Jerry Robinson, Carrollton, Miss.

total of $813 raised during the year.

Mrs. Harvey Caldwell, next president, sponsored a music memory contest and bought other equipment costing about $50. Mrs. Hugh Butt bought maps for history department, paid $15 for encyclopedias for seventh and eighth grades, bought new shades and pictures for each room, a new piano, and all books needed for the English department, and set out $10 worth of shrubs, expenditures totaling $450.

Mrs. A. A. McPherson purchased a new set of encyclopedias for the fourth grade. Mrs. T. C. Vaiden bought a new piano bench and a wall clock for the study hall. Flags were placed in each room, new songbooks were bought, and a set of Compton's encyclopedias was purchased.

Mrs. B. W. Holmes held a school of instruction and conducted a summer round-up for pre-school children, sponsored a better-home campaign, observed Arbor Day with a program and tree-planting, sponsored a thrift poster contest, celebrated Fathers' Night, bought a flag for the pole, had Mr. McKay, of Mississippi State College, landscape school grounds, planted thirty shrubs, presented high school with a Bible, established reading tables, and borrowed 100 books from the Mississippi Library Commission for children to read. Fifteen dollars was given to primary room for supplies, and the fifth grade was given a book for securing the most members to the P. T. A. during the year. Three rooms in the annex were wired, front of stage was papered, two doors were bought to close stage entrance, and needy children were fed hot lunches for a month.

Mrs. Harvey Caldwell was then elected president again. Ten dollars given to high school for library books, one dollar for hectograph filler for primary grades, and pencil-sharpeners were bought for same grades. She succeeded in getting a Government relief agency to serve free lunches to underweight children, the piano was tuned, and $520 was paid on installation of waterworks in the school building. A dental clinic was held and correction work done.

This brings the list of presidents up to the present term, with Mrs. P. T. Crook ably serving in this capacity.

In 1929 the McCARLEY PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION was organized, which took the place of the school's first organization - the School Improvement Association. Mrs. H. W.

Flippen was the first president of the McCarley Parent-Teachers Association, and great progress was made for several years. The stage was remodeled, the school building painted inside and out, new windows, coolers, blackboards, and desks were bought, and new toilets built. More money was taken into the treasury at this time and spent on the school than at any time during its history.

Before the consolidation of the schools, North Carrollton had a very active Parent-Teachers Association, but this organization and the one in Carrollton have been combined. It is a very active association now, ever working for the interest of a better school and better equipment for the teachers and students to work with.

There are also several other Parent-Teachers Associations throughout the county - Valley, Black Hawk, and Calvary being three of the places where there are such organizations. The interest is good in these associations, and their purpose is for better schools.

Girl Reserves

THE VAIDEN GIRL RESERVES was organized in 1921 by Mrs. Albert Grantham, under the head of the Young Women's Christian Association, the first president being Ruth Dent Alexander. The club was disbanded, but it was reorganized in 1927 by Miss Ruth Dent Alexander and Miss Winnie Bennett, the first president being Mamie Betterton; second, Mary Alfred McPherson; third, Annice Holmes (served three years); fourth, Dott Vaiden; fifth, Minnie Gee; sixth, Marguerite Holmes, the present president. In 1934 this club was awarded a gold certificate for being one of the best in the state, and two girls from this club have held district offices in one year - Annice Holmes and Eugenia Bradford. It has always been an active, affiliated club. Two delegates are sent to conference each year, and one or more delegates attend summer conference. The club pays a quota to the state each year amounting to $22.50.

The Girl Reserves meet once a week. It was organized with the purpose of educating the youth of tomorrow and to settle disputes by means of arbitration rather than duels or wars.

Its code is "Gracious in manner, impartial in judgment, loyal to friends, reaching toward the best, earnest in

purpose, seeing the beautiful, eager for knowledge, reverent to God, victorious over self, ever dependable, and sincere at all times."

Boy Scouts

VAIDEN'S BOY SCOUT TROOP was organized in 1933 with Reverend McKee as scoutmaster, assisted by Joe Joyce and Claude Hatcher. Committeemen were Guy Collins, Dr. Arrington, and C. W. Pullen. After Reverend McKee left, Rev. Pipes Jones, Episcopal rector, became scoutmaster, and he had no assistants. Committeemen were C. W. Pullen, Mr. Wasson, and Reverend Parker, Presbyterian preacher; Reverend Jones resigned Thanksgiving, and Reverend Parker became scoutmaster. This troop has been very successful, having won the ten-year award for good action.

CARROLLTON BOY SCOUTS were reorganized in September, 1936, by Professor J. R. Bane, of J. Z. George School. The current officers are Rev. L. C. Lawhorn, scoutmaster; R. L. Martin, Joe Stevens, W. C. Simpson, assistant scoutmasters. Troop Committee are: John R. Bane, chairman; W. T. Sanders, thrift member; J. B. Majure, educational member; J. A. Speights, outdoor member; W. D. Neal, advisor.(1)

County Agents

On January 4, 1915, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the matter of a home demonstration agent was considered and adopted in Carroll County. This was under the provision of the Smith-Lever law. Mrs. Fannie Hemphill Duke was the first county agent.

On March 9, 1916, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Carroll County, we find that L. A. Olson became the county's first farm extension agent. (2)

At the present time (1938), Miss Mattie White Garnet is home demonstration agent, and John Speights, county agent. J. B. Majure works with the boys 4-H clubs. Throughout the county there are a good many Home Demonstration clubs. Miss Garnet works with these clubs, also with the girls 4-H Clubs.

An Early Temperance Society

It is a fact of which Mississippians boast that the

(1) Files of the Conservative, January 8, 1937.
(2) Mrs. Percy Bryan, Carrollton, Miss.

Magnolia State was first to approve the amendment to the Federal Constitution which banished intoxicants from America, but it is not generally known that a temperance society was organized at Shongalo many years before the advent of the War between the States, probably giving Mississippi the distinction of being one among the first of the American states to start movements to banish John Barleycorn from the Republic. Saloons were excluded from Shongalo away back in the forties, certainly giving Carroll County the distinction, in Mississippi at least, of being one of the first in the prohibition movement. (1)

Clippings from Newspapers

These clippings are added here to give more information in regard to the county's early organizations and their activities.

MASONIC ANNIVERSARY

The Pythagorean Lodge, U. D., will celebrate the anniversary of their ancient Patron, St. John the Evangelist, on Saturday 26th inst. An Oration, by brother Nason and a Sermon by Brother Holley, suitable to the occasion, will be delivered.

Members of the adjacent Lodges and all transient bretheren, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge.

STEPHEN D. BELL, Sec'y.

Middleton, December 10, 1840

Southern Pioneer
Dec. 19, 1840

Temperance Meeting - The citizens of Carrollton and Vicinity, are requested to attend a Temperance Meeting at the Court-house on Monday evening next. The Hon. D. O. Shattuck is to deliver an address.

Southern Pioneer
April 2, 1842

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Those favorable to the formation of an Agricultural Society in Carroll County are requested to meet at Middleton

(1) Article by George M. Moreland (Commercial Appeal) Memphis, Tenn.

on the 8th day of January 1843. Farmers generally as well as all persons interested in the Agricultural prosperity of our State, are earnestly solicited to attend by many friends of AGRICULTURE.

---Weekley Register, Dec. 21, 1842.---

CARROLL COUNTY CLAY CLUB

We think it is high time the Whigs of Carroll County were forming themselves into a Clay Club. We believe one has been formed in almost every county in the Union, while Carroll seems as careless on the subject as if the Presidential election did not come on in three years yet. Arouse yourselves, ye Whigs, and arm for the fight; for your opponents will doubtless make a desperate struggle to regain their lost power! We do not believe that there is the most remote probability of the locus being able to elect their candidate for the Presidency, but that is no reason why every Whig should not do his duty. Let us endeavor to gain a triumph even more glorious than that of 1840, in order that our opponents may know that their measures are condemned by the sober second thought of the people, of which they talk so much and so loudly.

We hope the Whigs will attend to this matter immediately, and have a meeting as early as possible for the purpose of organizing the Carroll County Clay Club.

Western Statesman
June 20, 1844.

Let it be remembered that next Monday night is the time for the regular meeting of the Carrollton Temperance Society. Everybody invited to attend, particularly the ladies. The meeting will be in the Court House.

Western Statesman
June 29, 1844

HO! YE WHIGS
Every one of you!

The Whigs - the true Whigs of Carrollton - propose to revive in the good old county of Carroll, the spirit of '76, so gloriously awakened in '40! We invoke opposition to misrule, Polk & Co. We invite the Whigs of this vicinity and the county generally to meet at the Court House on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take part in the formation of a Clay Club.

MANY WHIGS

Western Statesman
July 13, 1844

MASONIC

There will be a funeral procession and sermon in Carrollton on the 16th of August next for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, SAMUEL W. VANNATTA, late M. W. G. M. of the G. L. of Miss., and THOMAS C. CROPPER, late R. R. G. C. of the G. L. of Miss. The neighboring Lodges, and all transient brothers are respectfully invited to join us on the occasion.

O. L. Kimbrough
W. C. Hale
J. F. Ayres

Carrollton, July 13, 1844 Western Statesman, July 20,1844

From every indication we have from this and the adjoining counties, there will be one of the largest gatherings in Carrollton on the 24th ever seen in this place. There will be a procession formed on the square, accompanied by a band of music, which will march out to the place prepared for the speaking, headed by the orators of the day and the Carrollton Clay Club. The ladies are particularly invited to honor the occasion with their presence.

Western Statesman
July 20, 1844

August 10, 1844

MIDDLETON CLAY CLUB

At an adjourned meeting of the Whigs of Middleton and vicinity, held in Middleton on the 23rd of July, 1844, for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club.

John C. McKenzie, Esq., was called to the chair and A. R. Drake appointed secretary. A committee reported bye-laws for the government of the club, which were adopted. The club then went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows: Capt. J. A. Benford, president; J. C. McKenzie, Esq., Maj. J. T. Brown, W. M. Murdock, Esq., Dr. D. M. Lipscomb, and G. A. Hogsett, Esq., vice presidents; A. R. Drake, Esq., treasurer; W. H. Curtis, secretary.

(Just part of the quote). Western Statesman

At a meeting of Pythagorian Lodge No. 48, of Free and Accepted Masons, at the Masonic Hall, in the town of Middelton, June 15, A. D. 1845, A. L. 5845, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:_____Resolved therefore, That in token of respect for the memory of our illustrious and R. W. brother, ANDREW JACKSON, deceased, the members of this Lodge, wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days; and that all brethren residing within the jurisdiction of this lodge be requested to adopt the same.

A. R. Drake, Sec'ty

R. NASON, Master
Mississippi Democrat
July 2, 1845

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Carrollton Literary Club on Friday even next when the following question, to wit: "Do the signs of the time indicate the perpetuity of our political institutions?" will be discussed.

The citizens generally and ladies particularly are invited to attend.

R. GRAHAM, Sec.
Mississippi Democrat
March 18, 1846

MASONIC - There will be a meeting of Royal Arch Masons at Carrollton, on the second Monday in April next, for the purpose of organizing a Chapter. All the companions in this and the adjoining counties are invited to attend.

March 30, 1846

ELIAS FISHER
Mississippi Democrat

MASONIC NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Carrollton Royal Arch Lodge, No. 7 on the 1st Monday, being the 3rd day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the high Priest.

WM. P. BOLE, Sec.
Mississippi Democrat
July 22, 1846

BRIGADE ORDERS

The first and fourth Brigades of the Mississippi Militia will parade on the following days and places, to wit:

The 37th Regiment on the 3rd of November at Carrollton, in Carroll County.

By order of Brigadier General
August 18, 1846

J. T. OWENS

B. F. HOSKINS, aid.
Mississippi Democrat
August 19, 1846

MASONIC Notice - The regular meetings of Carrollton Chapter No-- are held at the Masonic Hall in Carrollton on the first Monday after the first Friday in every month, at which time and place the members of said Chapter are requested to be punctual in their attendance. The members will frecollect that there is a fine against every member failing to attend; and we have important business to attend to at the next regular meeting, which will be on the second Monday in February, 8th day of month.

Wm. P. Bole, Sec'y
Jan. 13

Jno. C. Hicks, M. E. H. P.
Mississippi Democrat

Temperance meeting was held at court-house on Tue evening last - meeting addressed by Messrs. Wellons, Graham and Jones, and a society formed.

Mississippi Democrat
March 3, 1847

The Carrollton Temperance Society will meet at the court-house this Wed. evening.

Mississippi Democrat
July 14, 1847

Max Goldstein of Greenville, organizer of the Knights of Honor, spent 2 days in Carrollton in the interest of his order - obtained two or three applications while here for membership.

Conservative
Nov. 15, 1902

The organization of the James Z. George Debating Society by the students of Carrollton Univ. was completed. Officers elected - Chas. R. Garraway, Pres.; Alfred H. Herrod, vice-president; W. Harry Smith, Sec., and Cicero Chatham, treasurer. The club will meet every second and fourth Fri. even. at 7 o'clock.

Conservative
Nov. 15, 1902

Several years ago a Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Carrollton but for some reason was not kept up - not too late to reorganize and take part in the great work that is being carried on by the patriotic women of the South.

Conservative
Nov. 22, 1902

The ladies of Carrollton are taking necessary steps to reorganize the Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Conservative
Nov. 29, 1902

The officers and a number of the members of the Carrollton Masonic Lodge No. 36 assembled in their hall on Monday night and conferred the Master Mason's degree upon Mr. Chas. A. Neal - Lodge has a fine working team, in a very prosperous condition.

Conservative
Dec. 6, 1902

On Dec. 27, which is one of the Aniversaries of the Masonic Fraternity, the Carrollton Lodge of Masons had their installation of officers. About 40 members were present.

Conservative
Jan. 3, 1903

The following members of Mount Moriah Lodge at Black Hawk attended: W. M. Meek, worshipful master; John Belford, Past Master; Dr. R. C. Elmore, High Priest of the Chapter; and Joseph Glenn, Rev. J. B. Woodlin, and Rev. J. H. Casons were visitors.

Conservative
Jan. 3, 1903

Headquarters Camp P. F. Liddell No. 561 United Confederate veterans.

Members of this camp are ordered to assemble at Courthouse in Carrollton on Jan. 17, 1903.

W. F. Hamilton, Adgt. Jno. T. Stanford, Capt. Com.
Conservative
Jan. 3, 1903

Daughters of Confederacy will hold their regular meeting on 20th at the home of Mrs. J. J. Gee.

Conservative
Feb. 14, 1903

"Glee Club" met at home of Mrs. W. D. Kimbrough.

Conservative
May 16, 1903

The Teoc Picnic Club gave their grand annual picnic on 15 - Quite a number of condidates were present and made eloquent speeches. - The Columbus String band furnished music for the occasion.

In the evening the young people repaired to the beautiful and ever hospitable home of Hon. D. L. Arnold, where dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Those in attendance were Misses Alice Halsey, Mary V. Mattox, Essie McBride, Elba Jarman, Rosa and Hattie Townsend, Sallie Barry Saunders, Annie Laura Gray, Emma and Stella Redditt, Bessie McNeil, Daisey Barrow, Dr. C. C. Mattox, Messrs Clifton and Irwin Arnold, G. F. Townsend, R. Sabin, C. F. Cookman, I. Shaw, Curtis Riales, Rush Redditt, Dave Turner, Dave Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Long, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hamrick, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Redditt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carr.

Conservative
May 30, 1903

Beethoven Club was entertained by Miss Berta Thompson on Wed. even.

Conservative
Jan. 9, 1904

H. D. Money Chapt. of the U. D. C. will meet with P. F. Liddell Camp of the Confederate Veterans and will bestow Crosses of Honor on about 40 veterans of Carroll County.

Conservative
Jan. 16, 1904

Beethoven Club entertained by Mrs. W. D. Kimbrough - Miss Lois Harvey gave a vocal selection - Mrs. Kimbrough and Miss Martin each added to the interest of the program with a piano selection.

Conservative
Jan. 16, 1904

H. D. Money Chapter bestowed 49 crosses to veterans at Carrollton on Jan. 19.

P. F. Liddell Camp of veterans - Commander J. T. Stanford ----- Mrs. W. F. Stevens, Pres. of H. D. Money Chapter of U. D. C.

Conservative
Jan. 25, 1904

Beethoven Club entertained by Miss Lois Harvey. Program- Vocal solo--Guonod--Miss Jennie Nelson; Piano solo--Guonod--Miss Stella Gee, Reading--Guonod's Religious Side as Expressed in Music--Miss Katie McCain; Piano solo--"Serenade" Guonod--Miss Rubie Roach; Piano solo--Selection from Faust--Miss Bettie Martin.

Conservative
Feb. 13, 1904

Meeting of Beethoven Club---purple and white were their colors - met with Miss Bettie Martin.

On the Program were, Miss Jennie Nelson, Miss Bettie Martin, Mrs. Orman Gee, Miss Berta Thompson, Mrs. Charles Gee, and Miss Fannie Hughes.----

Conservative
Feb. 27, 1904

April 9, 1904

County Medicos.

Met April 4.
Carroll County Physicians Revive Their Association. Met at

Courthouse with Dr. J. W. Barksdale, president; Dr. J. A. McBride, sec.; Drs. M. A. McEachern, W. J. Redditt, D. E. Linder, present. It was decided to reorganize the Carroll County Medical Association by adopting the Constitution and by-laws recommended by the State Medical Association for the government of County societies. The organization was then completed----Dr. Jno. S. Roasmond, president, Dr. L. Hightower, vice pres., Dr. J. A. McBride sec. & treas., Dr. J. W. Barksdale, delegate; Dr. W. J. Redditt, alternate. Drs. M. A. McEachern, J. O. Ringold, B. J. Marshall, were made the board of Censors, to serve one, two or 3 years, respectively as named. The Sec. was instructed to write Dr. Chas. G. McEachern of Moss Point, former sec. of this society, and request him to turn over all money, books, etc. to Dr. J. A. McBride--- It was moved and adopted that the Asso. meet quarterly, on the first Tuesdays of Jan., April, July and Oct.

Conservative

The colored Oddfellows and Chapter of Ruth of Carrollton had an annual sermon, and collected in their rally or the benefit $102.20.

Conservative
May 14, 1904

A Farmers Meeting

Several farmers requested this paper to call a meeting of farmers at Carrollton for the first Sat. of July for the purpose of organizing a regular Farmers' Club at this place.

Conservative
June 11, 1904

Carrollton Needs a business league -- Won't Someone take the lead and call a meeting of the citizens of our twin villages for the purpose of organizing a business league.

Conservative
July 30, 1904

To the Girls of Carroll Co.:

The J. Z. George Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, having failed to place their scholarship

in the I. I. & C. with a Leflore County girl, it becomes my duty to offer it to the girl in the surrounding counties of which Carroll is one -

Lizzie George Henderson
Pres. J. Z. George Chapter, U. D. C.
Conservative
Sept. 10, 1904

The "Pericleon Club" at Hemingway progressing nicely- Mrs. S. M. McCarty, pres.; Nellie Wells, vice pres. & Onnie Lee, Sec. Bovine's Gen. History is being thoroughly discussed, also Bible references.

Conservative
Nov. 19, 1904

On Sat. Afternoon April 1, the Girls Literary Club met in their attractive club rooms. The meeting was called to order by the president, Lela Gillespie and the next hour was spent in merry conversation. The treasurer, Addie Gray gave account to date, and Beulah McKay read the Amusing minutes of March. Those present were Misses Lela Gillespie, Wanda Liddell, Addie Gray, Beulah McKay, Sally Harvey, and Eva MeEachern.

Conservative
April 8, 1905

The A. H. C's (Ada Haman Club) gave Vaiden a delightful moonlight picnic on the lawn of Mr. J. A. Bacon - Young ladies realized $20 to be devoted to charitable purposes - They deserve much credit for their laudable undertaking, for their club stands not only for charity, but for the ennobling of woman-hood.

Conservative
July 22, 1905

Attention Farmers

There will be a meeting of the Farmers Cooperative Union of Carroll Co. at Enon, Sat. Oct. 14, 1905. Everyone is invited to attend, not only Union people, but everybody including members of the Southern Cotton asso.

J. W. Bacon, organizer
Conservative
Oct. 8, 1905

Reunion of the Woodmen of the World - one of the most pleasant functions of the year was the oyster festival given by the Woodmen of Black Hawk on Tue. 21st. The brotherhood was out in fource & many of their wives enjoyed the festivities - A few friends were present too.

The Black Hawk lodge of Woodmen is a strong one, and is composed of the best material of the section.

Conservative
Nov. 25, 1905

A number of ladies, more than a score, assembled at the Vaiden courthouse Monday afternoon to take some action toward establishing a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. H. H. Harris presided over the meeting with Miss Maggie Sanderson as sec. more than a score pledged their names as members, and resolutions were adopted, and an application made in due form for a charter. Upon approval of the application the organization will be effected and permanent officers elected.

Conservative
April 7, 1906

The Farmers Union is progressing nicely at Hickory Grove. They met and organized with 28 members.

Conservative
Dec. 8, 1906

Meeting of Black Hawk Camp No. 196, W. O. W. held in Masonic hall - the following officers were installed for the year 1907 - Dr. B. J. Marshall, Counsel Commander; M. R. Gadberry, advisory-lieut., J. K. Turner, banker, W. M. Meek, clerk, J. G. Petty, escort, W. J. Farrish, watchman, T. N. Merriweather, Jr., sentry, W. K. Carpenter, R. M. Williams, B. K. Cooley, managers.

Conservative
Jan. 12, 1907

Meeting of Beach Camp, No. 352, Woodmen of the World, Jan. 18, 1907 the following officers were installed - W. T. Terney, consul Commander, W. D. Woodell, adviser lieut.,

W. Talbert Turner, banker, H. W. McBride, clerk, G. M. Godfrey, physician, J. E. Richardson, watchman, W. W. Layne, sentry, J. M. McCain, S. D. Mullen and J. G. Ferguson, managers. Regular meetings held on 3rd Fri. night of every month.

Conservative
Jan. 26, 1907

Members of Camp R. E. Lee No. 95 W. O. W. are requested to take notice that a re-organization of the Camp was had on April 22. The following were elected officers - W. W. Liddell, C. C.; R. A. Nicholson, Lieut. Adv; H. M. Bryan, Banker; W. D. Kimbrough, Clerk; J. L. Vickers, Escort; R. H. Hansbrough, Watchman; F. A. Edwards, Sentry; W. H. Hafner, B. P. Chatham and S. Peavy, managers.

Conservative
April 27, 1907

The Beethoven Club of Vaiden composed of the musically inclined ladies of Vaiden was organized recently. Mrs. Sam Avery elected president, Miss Mary Haman, vice president, Miss Esther Armstrong sec. and treas. The meetings will be held on the first Friday of each month, when the lives and works of musicians will be studied. In addition to the social features, musical programs will be rendered. No member is exempt from participation. The first meeting was in the home of the President last Friday. There is some agitation in favor of establishing an Infirmary in Vaiden to be known as the Carroll County Infirmary. Those instrumental in bringing the question before the Public propose to renovate the old Courthouse and convert it into a model Infirmary at no great expense. A movement is on foot to petition the Board of Supervisors of the county to donate the structure to Vaiden on condition that it be used for that purpose; and in the event the county comes to the rescue of the promoters of this worthy enterprise it is hoped there will be a sufficient number of patriotic and charitably inclined people to effect a consummation of the plans. An Infirmary in Vaiden conducted correctly would pay, and reflect credit upon the community, would ameliorate suffering of those who cannot go to more expensive places. It is hoped that this laudable undertaking will be successful.

Conservative
Nov. 9, 1907

References

Bryan, Mrs. Percy	Carrollton, Miss.
Fullilove, Mrs. Lurlene Stephens	Vaiden, Miss.
Gee, Mrs. O. K.	Carrollton, Miss.
Hansbrough, Bob	Carrollton, Miss.
Long, Mrs. H. L.	Carrollton, Rt. 2, Miss.
Lott, Mrs. Harry	North Carrollton, Miss.
Marshall, Miss Bessie	Carrollton, Miss.
Meek, R. W., Past Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge	Black Hawk, Miss.
Neal, W. D., Editor of the Conservative	Carrollton, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Jerry	Carrollton, Miss.
Sanders, Mrs. Annie Laura	North Carrollton, Miss.
Terney, Will H.	North Carrollton, Miss.

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Chapter XXII

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Many prominent citizens of Carroll County rightly deserve a place in this chapter, but quite a few have been written up at length in other chapters pertaining to the special line of endeavor in which they have done outstanding work, viz., health, the bar, the arts, religion, education, etc. Then, too, there are many not mentioned that should be included in this chapter and others, but information regarding them is not available. It is hoped that in a supplement to this history that the prominent citizens of the past who have been omitted and the many present-day professional and civic leaders may be included.

In this chapter there is no classification as to merchants, bankers, politicians, etc., since so many of these citizens have had several occupations.

Edward Loggins, of Winona, wrote the following article regarding his recollections of the family of and his personal association with Dr. Oliver Abbott Shaw, of Carrollton, who was a well-known educator:

"Dr. OLIVER ABBOTT SHAW came of a long and illustrious line of learned fathers, and he has borne their banner with credit to them and distinction to himself. He has attained to such eminence in the educational field that I must forget the interesting incidents of his boyhood and early manhood, which were of so much interest to me, and deal with him as the dean of Mississippi educators, peer to the best in the land. I must forget the ties of kinship and friendship that have bound us together for half a century, must forget the lovely swimming pool, the trout fishing, the duck shooting on his father's estate, and that balmy Christmas Day when we went swimming in the crystal waters that gushed from the side of a beetling hill into a limpid tarn built by Divine hands and embellished by the artistry of man, must forget the tragic incidents in the life of a mutual friend when he and I were called on to get bond in the sum of $100,000 to secure the freedom of this friend and return the document to the lord mayor who

demanded it in two hours, so that we could all go quail shooting in the afternoon on the Shaw estate, how we used an indelible pencil for the signers, and the comic consequences of it, how the lord mayor, in his eagerness to get into the hunting-grounds, didn't have time to go to his office and file the bond but instead passed it back to me and demanded that I stow it away in my hunting-coat pocket, how a rain came up in the late afternoon, soaked us all to the skin, obliterated every name on the paper, making it look like the flag of a toreador, how the mayor crammed it in a cigar box on a dusty shelf and remarked, 'One hell of a bond if you ask me. You and Ollie are on that document for $10,000 each. Your entire estate, Ed, is a bicycle; yours, Ollie, is a dictionary.'

I must forget that awful night when Ollie (now Dr. Shaw), my wife, and I fled Winona in a yellow fever panic, traveled by buggy the most of the night, and found sanctuary in his father's home, how he and I with a slight temperature the next day, resolved, if the fever grew worse, to go to a cabin on the outer edge of the estate and fight it out with 'Yellow Jack' and not imperil the lives of others. Yes, I must forget all these trivial things associated with the boyhood and young manhood of Ollie Shaw and deal with the most eminent educator the state has ever produced. If I were given carte blanche to deal with his private life, I would unhesitatingly say, in the words of that great rough-rider, 'It is as clean as a hound's tooth.' I would tell that in his own home with his wife and children and in my home with my wife and children, he is Ollie, the considerate husband, father, and friend.

"I have watched every step as he has plodded over rocky roads to his goal. I have seen him in the hypothetical squared circle giving clout for clout. I have seen him in halls of learning, measuring swords with the best blades in the country. I have seen him with sawdust on his knees but never a speck on his back. He fights his battles according to the rules, and he wins.

"From 'Who's Who in America,' I clip the condensed record of Dr. Shaw's activities:

> "'Shaw, Oliver Abbott, educator: b, Carrollton, Miss., Sept. 24, 1870; s, Hobart Doane and Addie (Hemphill) S.; grad. high sch., Carrollton: Ph.B., U. of Miss., 1895, A. M., 1899: grad. work, U. of Chicago, Harvard, and U. of Tenn.: m, Alma Billingsley, June 8, 1917: Children -- Oliver Abbott, Winfred Aldridge, Anna Brooke, Frances Page, Mary Katheryn, Maynard Devotie: Superintendent, schs., Winona, 1901-20; dean Sch. of Edu., U. of Miss., since 1920. Mem. State Textbook Commn., 1905-10 and 1915-20; State Bd. Examiners, 1917-24, Miss. Sch. Survey Commn., 1925. Mem. N. E. A., Miss. Edn. Assn. (press. 1916) Classical Assn. Middle West and South, State Assn. Miss. Colls. (pres. 1926), Assn. Colls. and Secondary Schs. of Southern States (commn. on accredited schs.) Democrat, Presbyn. (elder), Mason, Odd Fellow, K. P. Club; U. of Miss. Faculty (pres.) Originator, 1929, at U. of Miss., of a model teacher training program with high school demonstrative, Home: Oxford, Miss.'

"It is impossible in the small space allotted to biography to record the wonderful achievements of this great educator. If the article in the 'Who's Who in America' was stretched in narrative form with all details interlarded, it would make a volume of most interesting reading matter and give a better idea of his advanced ideas and methods in forwarding the educational interests of his state and country."(1)

FRANCIS HIGDON HARPER, son of Thomas Walter Harper and wife, Mary Tyner Harper, was born in Carroll County, June 6, 1872. His father was a native of Tennessee and came to Carroll County with his parents when a child and continued to make his home in the state through life. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army, belonged to the Grenada Rifles, Company G, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, and participated in all the battles that engaged Johnston's army. He surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, holding the rank of sergeant. Francis Higdon Harper received his early education at Ebenezer, Carroll County. He attended the Mississippi Normal College at Houston, Mississippi, 1895-97, after which he became a teacher in the public schools of the state. He became a member of the Grenada County Board of Examiners for teachers in 1904. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered and went to Jackson for enlistment but failed to pass the examination. He was elected to the State Senate, November 5, 1907, from the Twenty-eighth District. (2)

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(1) Dr. Oliver Abbott Shaw of the Educational World at Large, by Edward Loggins, Winona, Miss.
(2) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, pp. 1013, 1014

Senator LEE McMILLAN was born April 29, 1847, nine miles west of Carrollton on the old Smith McMillan plantation and spent his entire life as a citizen of this county and as one of the builders of the commonwealth. He attended the rural schools of his vicinity and the Middleton High School. He came from a constructive family. One of his ancestors was Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his mother was Prudence Annette Hall. A grandfather Runnells was a member of the convention that framed Mississippi's first constitution, and a great-uncle, Hiram G. Runnells, was one of the state's first governors.

Senator McMillan was a Confederate veteran, had been for twenty years commander of the local P. F. Liddell Camp, United Confederate Veterans. On June 1, 1862, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted at Grenada in the Confederate Army and, to the close of the war, served in the cavalry service in the western army and took part in many battles. He was enrolled as a member of Company B, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, Armstrong's Brigade, and W. H. Jackson's Division; McBee was his colonel. At the age of eighteen, after seeing hard fighting through four years, he returned home. In his mind, he carried to the very end, the whole story of the War between the States and of the western army in detail. His proficiency with a rifle early earned for him a trusted place as a sharpshooter. It was during the war that the lifelong friendship began between him and the late Senator H. D. Money, a first lieutenant in his company. As commander of the local post, United Confederate Veterans, he had much to do with the erection of the imposing monument on the courthouse lawn at Carrollton. At all memorial ceremonies it gave Senator Lee McMillan great pleasure and pride to wear his handsome suit of Confederate gray, and it was this suit that he was dressed in for his final resting-place.

Back in the days of 1875 Mr. McMillan was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee and did his full share toward freeing this section of the carpetbag regime and for many years was a member of the county's educational system. By the advice of his personal friend, Senator J. Z. George, in 1894, he went to Washington, where he remained seven years. He was file clerk of the Senate until January 1, 1896. From that date until March 1897, he was a clerk of the Interstate Commerce Commission, then was transferred to the office of

secretary of the United States Senate, where he served until April, 1900, and then returned home. It was while in Washington that he learned much of the nation's affairs and became personally acquainted with two presidents, Cleveland and McKinley, and most of the senators and congressmen. One of the congressmen he most admired was Vice-president Curtis. From 1908 to 1912, during the administration of Governor Noel, Mr. McMillan served as State Senator and from that time, in the lower house from this county. During both these terms he was ever an outstanding figure on the side of constructive legislation and was famed for his knowledge of parliamentary law. In his young manhood he united with the Presbyterian church, in later life to become a ruling elder. He married Miss Hattie Buchanan, who died thirteen years ago. Their only son, Louis J. McMillan, died five years ago. In 1871 he joined Carrollton Masonic Lodge, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the lodge. Upon the organization of the county pension board, he was named president. He was survived by one brother, George McMillan, of Knox City, Texas; one sister, Mrs. Emma Buchanan, of Vaiden; two granddaughters, Mrs. James Johnson and Mrs. Charles Leflore, of Greenwood; three grandsons, L. S. McMillan, of Laurens, South Carolina, John T. and Marion McMillan, of Greenwood; a niece, Mrs. Marion Bennett, of Carrollton; and two nephews, M. L. McMillan, of Jonestown, and L. K. McMillan, of Corner Stone, Arkansas.

The following is a notice of Senator McMillan's death as appeared in an editorial in the Conservative:

"The death Monday of Senator Lee McMillan brings thoughts of the mighty influence a man of his type can have on his county, and his time. The Senator was widely known for his fairness, his justice, and his discriminating intelligence. He had served Carroll County well in both branches of the State Legislature and had, during his lifetime, been a commanding figure in other responsible positions of trust. During this time those who were unable to agree with his stand on vital issues respected and admired him most.....There can be no greater testimonial to his mind and character than that many of the issues for which he fought have long afterward found a place in the minds and hearts of the people who knew him best. Senator McMillan was one of the great men of his age in Mississippi. He will be missed not only in Carrollton, but in the State in whose Legislative Halls and in whose

armies he fought with unflagging courage for the course he believed to be right. And those who were his enemies in battles of the mind will not miss him less, for he was one to be admired by all men. In many ways the world he has left is a better world than the one he was born into because of the work carried on devotedly through two generations and more. We would be better if we would endeavor to be more like him."(1)

JOHN P. MARSHALL was born in Madison County, Alabama, on January 1, 1812. His father was Thomas Marshall; his grandfather, James Marshall, an officer in the Revolutionary War who distinguished himself on more than one battlefield by his undaunted spirit of patriotic and manly courage. When John P. Marshall had attained his majority, he was a splendid specimen of southern manhood. On his twenty-first birthday he left his native state and came to Hinds County, where he remained until 1835, when he moved to Carroll County and settled on the famous banks of old Palucia. When he had resided on Palucia two years, he was elected ranger, which office he held two terms. In 1843 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held for twenty-six years. He then moved to the town of Carrollton in 1849, where he resided to the day of his death. He held office in Carroll County for more than half a century and was ever faithful, honest, upright, and true to every duty. He was the soul of hospitality, and it was said of him that more persons have eaten at his table than at any private table in Mississippi. He often remarked: "My latchstring hangs on the outside, and I keep no biting dogs." He was one of the most charitable, hospitable, kind-hearted, and popular men that ever lived in Carroll County.

Judge Marshall joined the Masonic Lodge January 4, 1847, and was an active, working member; even when aged and infirm he would often lend his aid and influence at the meetings of that order. He was also a consistent member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and in both lodges was the senior member; the former order officiated at his funeral. Two facts evince the high esteem in which the people of Carroll County held Mr. Marshall: namely, he performed more marriage ceremonies than anyone who ever lived in the county, having stated shortly before his death that he had married six hundred couples; and had served as probate judge, chancery clerk for several terms, and at the time of his death, was serving as justice of the peace.

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(1) Conservative, January 22, 1932

At his spacious and splendid country home he entertained royally, and there are many who can testify not only to the bounty of the hospitality, but to the indescribable charm and grace of the host, as with reminiscence and story, he beguiled his guest as the hours unconsciously sped and the hour of departure came only too soon. Was there a young man struggling to succeed, trying to do good, it was his voice which spoke words of cheer, his generous deeds which nerved to greater effort. Was there one who had lost hope, who was regarded as a wreck, looked upon as a cast-away, whom friends had given up for lost, Mr. Marshall was the one who sympathized with him, helped him, gave him employment, took him to his home, made him a member of his own family for weeks and months, and rejoiced in his recovery and success. He never lost his interest in the young. At an age when too many become morose and out of joint with the times, his heart was young and his spirit cheerful, and he continued to attract young people, whom he delighted to have in his home. Many an individual now winning success owes that success to a gift or gifts from him. Every worthy and philanthropic cause found in him a steadfast friend and generous supporter. To his own church, the Methodist, and to every other church he was a faithful generous contributor. He was the preacher's true friend and trusted counselor. In proof of his Spartan spirit, let this fact witness: In early life he became a tee-totaler, and never thereafter would he touch intoxicants, ever eschewing such mild drinks as cider and soda water. He was ever the friend of temperance and an unchanging foe to the liquor traffic. "Take him all in all, we shall not see his like again." John P. Marshall died Tuesday, March 22, 1898. (1)

CHARLES WHITFIELD WEST was born February 20, 1859, near Carrollton, the son of Nathaniel Columbus West and wife, Cynthia Jane Gaskin West. His father was a Confederate soldier during the War between the States and was a nenber of the Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, 1884-86. C. W. West obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county and in the Carrollton school under W. L. Young as principal. He has been a farmer all his life in the vicinity of Carrollton, was again a member of the county Board of Supervisors, 1904-08, and was elected to the House of Representatives, November 7, 1911. He is a Democrat, a deacon of the Baptist church,a member of Carrollton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Chapter 15, Royal Arch Masons, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and commander in that order for thirteen years, also has been county president of the

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(1) Conservative, March 26, 1898, articles by J. R. Bingham and T. H. Oury

Farmers Union. Mr. West was married December 11, 1884, to Laura Lipscomb. They had four children: Lay Whitfield, Lorena Cynthia, Charles Edward (deceased), and Ethel Robena.

Mr. West now makes his home at Coila (1937).(1)

JAMES H. STANFORD, born at Carrollton December 8, 1872, is the son of John F. Stanford and a grandson of Samuel and Sarah Maxwell Stanford. John F. Stanford was a captain in the Confederate Army and served in the Eleventh Mississippi Infantry.

James H. attended the schools of Carrollton and is a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is also past master of the Masonic Lodge at Carrollton. His wife is Nora B. Stevens, whom he married November 7, 1894. Mr. Stanford was elected to the House of Representatives in 1923. (2)

CHARLES GARLAND HATCHER, of Vaiden, was born October 19, 1902, in Carroll County and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1923 from Carroll County for the term 1924-28, being a student when elected. (3)

JOHN ROBERT JACKSON, of North Carrollton, was born November 24, 1871, in Carroll County and was elected to the State Senate in 1923 and was chairman of the state library committee during the session of 1924. Before the 1926 session convened, Senator Jackson died and was succeeded by Senator S. E. Turner, of North Carrollton. Senator Jackson was a lumber dealer and a member of the Methodist church. (4)

JOHN PEROUTT TAYLOR, of Winona, was born in Carroll County. His parents were Benjamin B. and Elizabeth Frances Taylor. Benjamin B. Taylor was a Confederate soldier in the Fifth Mississippi Regiment and died in 1907 at the age of eighty-eight years.

John P. Taylor obtained his early education in the public schools and took his medical course at Vanderbilt University, where he graduated in 1881. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1891 and served continuously in the House for fourteen years and was elected to the State Senate November 7, 1911. He was elected state treasurer in 1915. (5)

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(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1912, p. 411
(2) Ibid, 1924-28, p. 194
(3) Ibid, 1924-28, p. 194
(4) Ibid, 1924-28, p. 157
(5) Ibid, 1912, p. 384

VIRELL PENNINGTON FERGUSON was born July 21, 1859, six miles east of Vaiden. His father was Daniel Echols Ferguson, who served with state troops during the War between the States and afterwards as justice of the peace. V. P. Ferguson received his primary education in the public schools of Carroll County. He served as justice of the peace in Hinds County from 1892 to 1900 and was elected to the House of Representatives November 7, 1911. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist church, and a member of the following fraternal orders: Masons, Knights of Honor, and Woodmen of the World.

November 29, 1877, he was married to Ella Roberts, of Learned, Mississippi, daughter of George W. Roberts and wife, Martha Roland. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have eight children, J. Mike, Daniel E., Annie E., Abbie Inez, George R., Massze, Eluth, and Virell P., Jr. (1)

One of the county's most illustrious pioneers was Major FRANK HAWKINS, who was actively engaged in all the enterprises affecting his community, his town, his county, and his state.

Frank Hawkins was born September 10, 1815, in Franklin County, North Carolina. He passed his boyhood and young manhood in his native county and was educated at Chapel Hill in Old North State. He was married in February, 1835, to Miss Ann C. Read and settled in Granville of that state, where he was engaged in planting for a number of years. In 1845 he moved to Mississippi and settled in that part of Carroll County which afterwards became a part of Montgomery. Here, following the profession of his choice, he continued his plantation operations with the success that attended him through life and to which he remained loyal to the end of his days.

Active in the political affairs of his state and county, he served both with distinction for three successive terms in the Legislative body. He moved to Winona in 1873, just two years after the formation of Montgomery, in which county he spent a long, useful, and active life until his death, in 1897. His wife followed him July 4, 1898.

Major Hawkins's family consisted of four children, three boys and one girl: John D. Hawkins, who died in 1866; Rhesa R. Hawkins, in 1917; Jennie Boyd (Mrs J. G. Purnell), in 1918; and Frank Hawkins, Jr., now living in Atlanta, Georgia. (2)

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(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1912, p. 421
(2) Miss Jennie Purnell, Family records, Winona, Miss. Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I

S. J. BRUNSON, of Avalon, Carroll County, was the winner (second) of the Commercial Appeal's certificate of honor for this county, according to the committee composed of H. L. Johnston, W. H. Felts, and John T. Stanford.

The second Mississippi county completed its judging October 26, 1934, in the $1,000 prize "Plant to Prosper" competition sponsored by the Commercial Appeal and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee. The announcement of the winner was released by J. A. Speights, county agent, and he notified the Commercial Appeal that Mr. Brunson's selection as the county winner entitled his farm to compete for the state prize; and should his place win the state prize, it would be entered for the grand contest prize. The Brunson farm consists of 420 acres at Avalon and is regarded as a model for others in this hill county. S. J. Brunson was among the first to enter the "Plant to Prosper" competition last spring (1934), and notice of the award was telegraphed by J. A. Speights to the Commercial Appeal, to L. I. Jones, state farm agent, and to members of the "Plant to Prosper" governing committee for Mississippi. As the state farm agent and member of the "Plant to Prosper" governing committee for Mississippi at State College Mr. Jones also received Mr. Brunson's report for use of the state committee in making a decision on its awards.

Mr. Brunson departed this life on September 18, 1934, but his last and final competition report was made by him, and since then the records have been kept by Mrs. Brunson and a brother of the deceased. (1)

WILLIAM JOYCE, a venerable and worthy man, resided near Vaiden. The position he occupied in life renders his character deserving of consideration, and it is with pleasure that his biography is recorded on these pages. He was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 25, 1822. His father, Robert Joyce, was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, in 1779 of Irish descent and was married in his native state to Nancy Jennings, who was born in North Carolina and belonged to an old and respected family. In the year of his marriage, 1813, he removed to Tennessee from North Carolina and became one of the prominent planters of Maury County. He accumulated a comfortable competence and enjoyed most pleasant business relations. He died in 1847; his wife passed away in 1829.

(1) Conservative, October 26, 1934

William Joyce was one of a family of four sons and three daughters and spent his youth in his native county, where he received a fair English education at a private school He came to Mississippi in the year 1843 and first located in Holmes County on a farm, where he lived for several years. He was married in Attala County, January 26, 1846, to Miss E. J. McKay, a daughter of the Rev. E. B. McKay, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This estimable woman died in 1860. Mr. Joyce removed from Holmes to Leake County and engaged in the mercantile trade, continuing in this business for a number of years. In August, 1863, he entered the Confederate Army, enlisting in Colonel Armistead's (cavalry) Brigade and serving until the close of the war. He entered as an orderly and participated in a number of engagements of importance and in skirmishes and scouting parties. At the close of the war he was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama, and then returned to Mississippi. He located in Durant, Holmes County, and for three years was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1871 he moved to Carroll County and purchased a plantation of about eight hundred acres of land, with a comfortable residence and many modern improvements. He was one of the most successful planters of the county, and even when well advanced in years, he gave his personal attention to the management of the business. Twice a week he drove to town, where his tall straight form and long white beard made him a conspicuous figure. He was married a second time in Attala County in November, 1866, to Miss Mollie Tribble, a daughter of Alfred Tribble and a niece of Colonel Coffey, of Durant. She died about the year 1879, and Mr. Joyce was married again in 1881 in Canton, Mississippi, to Miss Mary Chambers, a daughter of Rev. Edward Chambers, of Madison County. Mrs. Joyce was reared in Madison County but received her education at Holly Springs. By this first marriage Mr. Joyce had five children; and by his second, four. He was devoted to his family and tried to give his children that of which the world can not rob them, a good substantial education.

William Joyce was for many years a steward of the Methodist church. He was also a Royal Arch Mason. (1)

Carroll County boasts no citizen more worthy of mention in this connection than G. SUMMERFIELD FOX, of Carrollton, and the following space will be devoted to a brief account of his career. He was born in the state of Alabama May 22, 1839, and was a son of John Fox, a native of Virginia. His

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 1064

father married, in Halifax County, North Carolina, Miss Elizabeth Mason Campbell, a native of North Carolina and a member of an old family of that state. John Fox removed from Virginia to Alabama at an early day and settled in Limestone County, where he engaged in farming. He died there in 1833, when G. Summerfield was a very small child. The mother survived him many years, her death not occurring until January 31, 1874. G. S. was next to the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity. Up to his sixteenth year, he lived in Alabama; he then came to Mississippi with his mother and settled in Yalobusha County on a farm; there he remained until 1854, taking charge of the plantation and the other business of the family. In 1857 he came to Carroll County and made a permanent location on a plantation. His dwelling is said to have been the first hewn-log house that was built in Carroll County. The plantation was situated about one mile from Carrollton, consisted of seven hundred acres, and was in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Fox was one of the most successful planters of the county, and before the war he had acquired a fine estate, but it was all swept away, except the bare land. He had, in the last quarter of a century, somewhat retrieved his shattered fortunes, but the efforts devoted to regaining what was so needlessly destroyed might much better have been applied to the acquisition of new fortunes. He was married in Carroll County December 18, 1851, to Martha J. Compton, a daughter of Richard Compton and a half-sister of Hon. H. D. Money. She died in August, 1855, leaving two sons, John S. and Richard C. He was married a second time, July 16, 1857, to Miss Ellen D. Butt, a daughter of Dr. John W. Butt, of Carroll County. Mrs. Fox was a Mississippian by birth and education. She was the mother of six sons. Mr. Fox was always a strong advocate and supporter of Democratic principles and held several local offices of trust and honor; he served as a member of the county Board of Supervisors and was chosen president of that honorable body for two terms. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, master of the Blue Lodge for five terms, and high priest of his chapter. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and steward in that church. He was highly respected by all for his deep intergity of character, and as a loyal, patrietic citizen was without a superior in the whole county. (1)

JOSEPH REID BINGHAM, born in 1861, was the son of Robert Leroy and Louise Gee Bingham. After the first two years of his life, he lived in Carrollton until 1932, when he moved

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 761-62

to Inidanola to live in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fletcher. Soon after reaching manhood he married Rachel Evelyn Turner, of Winona, and never was there a more devoted couple. They had six children, David L. Bingham, late of Memphis; Mrs. Louise Duncan, of University; Charles C. Bingham, of Greenville; Mrs. Fred Witty, of Greenwood; and Mrs. Fletcher, of Indianola. Mr. Bingham united with the Methodist church in early life, and from that time until his death he never let an opportunity pass without making an effort for the advancement and establishment of a lofty standard of right. Earnest, conscientious, and enthusiastic in all things and at all times, he worked with his full strength for all measures of temperance and religion. J. R. Bingham had embodied within him those principles of charity that shine out upon the world, making happiness reign where darkness once dwelled. He was ever a true friend to education and for more than twenty years was a member of the board of trustees of Vanderbilt University, Nashville. Because of poor health, Mr. Bingham resigned from this board in the spring of 1933, and as a token of their genuine appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the university, the board of trustees, at the time of his death, passed a resolution commending his noble work in the highest terms and mourned the loss of such a splendid man. J. R. Bingham also served as a member of the board of trustees of Millsaps College, Jackson, and Grenada College. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Mississippi State Hospital in Jackson, having been appointed by Governor Conner; he was also president of the Carroll County Bank at the time he left Carrollton (1932). The Carroll County Tabernacle meetings and the building housing these services will stand for years as a marker to his beloved memory, but more lasting is the indelible remembrance and love he left in the hearts of all who knew him. The confidence and esteem of all classes of people could be found in this good man; he won friends by his suavity of manner, liberality of spirit, gentlemanly bearing, and charming personality. To know him was but to love him and hold him in highest esteem. He was for many years an outstanding merchant of Carroll County. He died August 1, 1933. (1)

EDMUND GREY WHITEHEAD, the son of Edmund Grey and Jeanette Scott Whitehead, was born on the family plantation in Carroll County and received his education at Middleton, the educational center of the state at that time. He married Cornelia Zollicoffer, daughter of Frederic Zollicoffer, of Kosciusko, and niece of General Zollicoffer of Confederate

(1) Conservative, August 4, 1933

War fame. He moved to Winona in 1870, one year before the formation of Montgomery County, and clerked for J. M. Devlin, whose big two-story brick building still stands on the corner of Front Street and Carrollton Avenue and is now occupied by the M. C. Billingsley Wholesale Grocery Company.

Soon, thereafter, Edmund G. Whitehead launched a business of his own, forming a partnership with a Mr. Williams, the firm-name being Whitehead and Williams. Later, Alf C. Diamond, brother-in-law of Mr. Whitehead, took over Mr. Williams's interest, and the firm-name was changed to Whitehead and Diamond and was operated many years successfully under that name. Mr. Whitehead remained in this business, occupying the one stand until his death in 1887.

In the War between the States, Mr. Whitehead was a member of the Carroll County Rangers, Company A, First Mississippi Regiment. He received a wound in the battle at Moscow, Tennessee, which produced a slight limp, which he carried through life.

Six sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead.

WILLIAM ANDY HOLMAN was born in Old Middleton April 20, 1857, but moved with his family to Winona when the Mississippi Central engine blew the death knell of Old Middleton. On May 27, 1882, he was married to Julia Hill, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hill, and engaged in the mercantile business under the firm-name of Witty and Holman. Later, he was elected mayor of the city of Winona and served the city efficiently for four terms. Since 1910 he was engaged in the fire insurance business, in which line of endeavor he was eminently successful. He died March 9, 1936, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Winona. (1)

MAJOR JAMES JOSEPH GEE was born in Virginia September 11, 1834, the son of Peter Gee and Mary Ann Moore. The family soon moved to Tennessee, where they remained for a few years only before moving to Mississippi in 1841, where they made their home on a farm, four miles west of the present site of Winona. The family then moved to Carrollton, and in 1883 both of Major Gee's parents died. In the pure atmosphere of that Christian home, Joe received instruction in the fundamentals of the morality inculcated in the Bible, from which he never departed.

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(1) Mrs. W. R. Witty, Winona, Miss.

J. J. Gee imbibed those principles of industry, thrift, and careful observation which so marked the characteristics of his entire life. He was an apt and diligent student in the village school of Middleton two miles away, and the careful training of his noble father and devoted mother in the home, in the field, and in the store, awoke in the sprightly boy a worthy ambition for a life of wider opportunity and larger activity. At the age of seventeen years he began the battle of life at Old Middleton and sold goods there for a number of years; in fact, he continued at this point for five years; then he removed to Carrollton, carrying on the same business. Always apt in figures, he accepted a position as deputy sheriff when Carroll County embraced territory from the Yazoo River to far beyond Winona on the east. In that office his gifts and aptitude met a golden opportunity, and he rapidly developed a capacity for affairs which found fulfilment in a long and useful career. Fired by a consuming patriotism, he gave his life to the Confederate cause and distinguished himself as a soldier without fear and without reproach, reaching the honorable position of lieutenant colonel.

When the Carroll Rebels was organized, J. J. Gee became first lieutenant, with Joseph Drake as captain. August, 1861, when the Fourth Mississippi Regiment was organized, Lieutenant Gee became captain of Company H of that regiment and served in that capacity until the army to which it belonged was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. He later became major and had the misfortune to be captured twice, the second time being at Big Black Bridge, May, 1863, prior to the Siege of Vicksburg, and was kept in prison until the prisoners were paroled after the war.

When the war ended he wasted no time in vain regrets, morose forebodings, and bitter repinings but gave himself with great energy, rare skill, and indomitable will to rebuilding scattered fortunes and repairing the waste places of a desolated country. How well he succeeded is an open book in this section; for sixty eventful years he was connected in an honorable and helpful way with all the best interests of Carroll County and was one of the most constructive citizens our community ever had. He was married at Carrollton December 3, 1868, to Miss C. A. Kimbrough, a daughter of O. L. Kimbrough, one of the early pioneers. To them were born six children, C. J., Mary C., O. K., Florence A., Clinton L., and Stella R.

Major J. J. Gee was a man of large and liberal views and possessed character and talent which would have achieved distinct success in any line of endeavor to which he might devote himself. Had God called him to be a minister of the Gospel, he would have been a preacher of rare persuasive power and would have bound congregations to himself with hooks of steel. Had he chosen the law, he would have compelled judicial decisions by the masterful manner in which he would have analyzed and applied the pure principles of highest jurisprudence and would have won juries by his overpowering dialectic skill. Had Mr. Cleveland called him to the important position of secretary of the treasury, he would have been known as one of the great financial geniuses and wizards who have filled the important past. His business acumen and judgment of values were well-nigh infallible.

Major Gee was possessor of a quaint humor which lent a charm and brilliancy to his conversation, which was marked by a profound philosophy that, in its highest reaches, was worthy of Ben Franklin. Many of his sayings became aphorisms which are quoted frequently by people in all walks of life. The most learned men who visited Carrollton were impressed by striking expressions of his subtle and virile intellect. His mind was saturated with Biblical lore, and it is doubtful that he ever engaged in conversations of any length that were not adorned with quotations from the sacred oracles. For many years he was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and he took great delight in talking with ministers of all churches, who were impressed by his wide and accurate knowledge of the scriptures. Infirm in health for forty years, his vitality was remarkable, which was attributable in large degree to the ascendency of a powerful mind over a frail body. His last illness was of eight weeks duration, in which he exhibited marked patience, wonderful endurance, and devout meditations. He had the loving solicitude and tender care of all his sons and daughters, his own children and his children by marriage, the larger share of this loving ministry naturally falling to the dear daughter of the household, who was all her life a great joy to him and, since the passing of her mother, had been his chief stay and solace. A large concourse of friends attended the obsequies, which were conducted by the Reverend Mr. Johnson, former rector of Grace Church, on Thursday, February 19, 1914. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery. (1)

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(1) Conservative, February 21, 1914
Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 783

Hon. E. R. SEWARD was born in Carroll County in 1849 and was a son of Richard A. and Sarah A. Doyle Seward. His father was born in Virginia in 1808, and his mother was a native of Alabama. E. R. Seward lived in Carroll County until about 1852, when he removed to Choctaw County and settled near French Camp and afterward at La Grange, where he engaged in merchandising under the name of Seward, Boyd, and Company. After the county seat was removed to Chester, he located in that city and continued merchandising, the firm being Seward and Son. This was continued until shortly prior to his father's death in 1887, when he retired. His father, having been a good business man and a true Christian, accumulated quite a fortune and was one of the prominent men of the county. He was for some time circuit clerk of Carroll County, and although he had but an ordinary English education, he possessed superior natural abilities. He was at one time a prominent stock-holder in a cotton factory at Bankston. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, D. Mitchell Lodge, French Camp, now defunct. E. R. Seward's grandfather, Zachariah Seward, was a virginian, but at an early day he removed to Tennessee, thence to Alabama, from there to Carroll County, and afterward to Florida, where he and his wife both died prior to the war. (1)

Among the successful and enterprising planters of Carroll County was ALFRED A. McPHERSON, of Vaiden. He was a native of Mississippi, born in Carroll County, May 8, 1836. His father, Daniel McPherson, was a native of the state of Georgia and was married there to Martha Robinson, a native of Georgia and a sister of Rev. Norval Robinson, a prominent minister in the Baptist church and a member of a well-known family. He was for nearly a half-century pastor of the Pearl River Baptist Church near Jackson. The McPherson family removed to Mississippi about the year 1827 and settled in Hinds County near Jackson. Daniel McPherson removed from Hinds County to Carroll about 1834 and was one of the pioneers of the county. He located near Carrollton and resided there until his death in 1846.

Alfred A. McPherson, one of a family of five sons and two daughters, grew to manhood in Carroll, acquiring a fair English education at Carrollton. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years, was a contractor and builder before the war, and accumulated quite a bit of property. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirtieth Mississippi Volunteer Infantry and joined Bragg's army, following that brave leader

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 740

leader through all the varied fortunes of a soldier until taken prisoner. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and a great many battles and skirmishes of less importance. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and was sent to a prison at Chicago, where he was held for two years, at the end of which time peace was declared and he was released. He then returned to his home in Carrollton and set about retrieving his fortunes. Everything had been swept away by the ravages of war, and although much was due him, nothing could be collected. On his return to Carroll County, Mr. McPherson settled on a plantation, and he proved to be a successful agriculturist. He acquired about four thousand acres of land and resided near Carrollton until 1879, then removed to the vicinity of Vaiden. In 1890 he bought residence property in the town and made his home there. In 1880 he engaged in merchandising and carried on this business in connection with his extensive planting. He was a man of wise judgment and sound business principles and succeeded in attaining a position of influence and financial independence. Mr. McPherson was a prominent member of the Baptist church, of which he was deacon and served in that capacity for about twenty-five years. (1)

JOHN R. WEISSINGER was born in Carroll County December 4, 1857, being the eighth of ten children born to Alexander and Cordelia S. Strong Weissinger, both native Alabamians. Alexander L. Weissinger became a resident of the state of Mississippi about the year 1849 and in Carroll County was engaged in planting until his death in 1885. John R. was reared in Mississippi and was educated in the public schools of the state and at Oxford. Upon leaving school, he began for himself as a planter in Montgomery County, later in Leflore County, and then in Coahoma County. In 1889 he opened a hardware house in Clarksdale. He owned his business house, which was then one of the best in the city, and, in addition to his mercantile establishment, operated 375 acres of land. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world, he had no means but through his own perseverance and industry he was very successful and very wealthy. He was eminently a self-made man, for in addition to earning his own living and caring for his mother, he educated himself and was a remarkably well-informed and intelligent gentleman. His property was not the result of speculation but was the result of hard and persistent endeavor and the accumulations of many years. Notwithstanding his success as a man of business, he was modest and unassuming but possessed sufficient confidence

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 1238

at all times to rely upon his own judgment and to think for himself. Fraternally, he belonged to the Knights of Honor and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which organizations he held an official position. He was married in 1886 to Miss Julia Stone, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of John J. and Matilda W. Allen Fort, both of whom were born in Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Weissinger, three children were born. Mr. Weissinger cared for his mother for a great many years and was a devoted son as well as a faithful and considerate husband and father. (1)

ROBERT S. WEIR, of Vaiden, one of the pioneers to settle in Carroll County, was of the family of Dr. H. H. Weir. The doctor was a native of Virginia and was educated in his native state, graduating from Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was married to Jane T. Steele, also a Virginian, and settled in Carroll County about the year 1834 when Indians were numerous and wild animals roamed at will. The tavern at which he boarded was not graced with a door, and at night a barricade was made of tables and other furniture to keep out the beasts of the field. When, finally, the doctor built a residence with the luxuries of planed floors and of doors, some of the settlers said he was "stuck up" and was putting on airs. The territory in which he practiced covered many miles. He was very successful in his practice and won many warm friends. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church and served as an elder in the same; he was very liberal in his support of the church and gave generously to all charitable purposes. He died in Carroll in 1858. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring in 1881.

Robert S. Weir, one of a family of five sons and one daughter, was educated at the university at Oxford and was graduated from that institution in the year 1858. He entered the Confederate Army in 1861, enlisting in the First Mississippi Cavalry as a private. After a year and a half, he was transferred to the commissary department, in which he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Carroll County and in 1865 engaged in the drug business in Vaiden. In a few years he disposed of his interest, selling to one of his brothers. He then embarked in the general mercantile trade and carried a large and well-selected stock of goods,

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 982

being one of the solid, substantial men of Carroll. He was generous and accommodating to his patrons, was of the highest moral character, and was justly esteemed as one of the leading citizens of the county. (1)

One of the wealthiest planters of the state was Captain W. BEERY PRINCE, Carrollton, who was born in Jefferson County, Mississippi, September 26, 1826, and was a son of Hon. W. Berry Prince. The father was a native Mississippian and a well-known planter of Washington County. He was a member of the Legislature at the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1830. Captain Prince passed his boyhood and youth in Washington County; he attended school at Alton, Illinois, and at Frankfort, Kentucky, and finished his college courses at Oakland College, Mississippi, graduating in the class of 1849. In June, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza K. Terry, daughter of William Terry, of Jefferson County. Mr. Terry afterward became a resident of Carroll County and was one of the most successful planters within her borders, accumulating a large estate. Mrs. Prince was born near Rodney, Jefferson County, and was one of a family of three daughters. The mother of Captain Prince, after the death of her husband, was married a second time. Captain Prince was an only son. Soon after his marriage he located in Carroll County on Pine Bluff plantation. Before the war he was the second largest planter in the state of Mississippi, but in 1862 he abandoned his private interests and enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was made captain of a company and served as a scout and home guard. At the close of the first year he was compelled to resign on account of failing health; after a short rest at home he took a number of his slaves and went to the Alabama Salt Works and manufactured salt for the Confederate Army, remaining there until the close of the war. After the final surrender he returned to his home in Carroll County and again took up the pursuits of peace. He devoted his time and attention exclusively to planting and was eminently successful. He was at one time one of the most extensive planters in the state, owning two plantations in Carroll County, one in Leflore, and another in Washington County. Captain and Mrs. Prince had two children born to them, Robert and a daughter, Shelby. Captain Prince and family resided on a plantation adjoining the town of North Carrollton; this place was well improved, having a large, two-story dwelling and many modern conveniences. Mrs. Prince

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 1007

was a lady of amiable disposition and had many friends. (1)

Hon. BENJAMIN C. ADAMS was one of the most prominent and successful business men in the county and was connected with every enterprise of importance or worthy of note. He was born in Carroll County in 1847 and was a son of Benjamin C. and Caroline Blanks Adams, the former a native of the Blue-grass State, born in 1815, and the latter a native of North Carolina. The father came to Mississippi and was married in Carroll County, where he and Mrs. Adams lived for a number of years. They then moved to New Orleans, and there Mr. Adams became a member of the firm of Burbridge and Adams, commission merchants, continuing with the same until 1857. He then removed to Grenada and there engaged in banking and resided until the War between the States. After that he was occupied with his planting interests until his death in 1888. He was a man of unusual business ability and amassed a considerable fortune, although he had but a moderate education and started with very little means. Our subject's mother, who died when he was quite small, was a member of the Episcopal church and a daughter of James Blanks who came from North Carolina to Carroll County many years ago and died here a well-to-do planter. His eldest son, Judge William Blanks, was the first probate judge of Carroll County but afterward returned to Wilmington, North Carolina, and there died.

Benjamin C. received the rudiments of an education at Grenada and, after his service in the war, entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he took the regular course. At the age of fifteen years, or in 1863, just after the fall of Vicksburg, he joined Stanford's Battery and operated in the Tennessee army in all the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta and back with General Hood to Franklin and Nashville. From there he went to Mobile, then back north again, and surrendered near Meridian, Mississippi, to General Canby. He then returned home and again took up his books, entering the University of Mississippi. After reading law one summer with Justice L. Q. C. Lamar and then with Hon. W. R. Barksdale, he was admitted to the bar at Coffeeville in 1866 and then practiced with the best success. He ranked among the prominent lawyers of Grenada County and was well-read and profound. He was a forcible and fluent speaker, and his comprehension was ready and acute. He was an active politician, at one time chairman of the Grenada County Democratic Executive Committee and a member of the Democratic Congressional Committee. For

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 624

a number of years he was a delegate to all state conventions; he served two years as alderman and three terms, or six years, as mayor of Grenada. He was vice-president of the Grenada Creamery and Ice Factory and a director in the Grenada Bank. He was a prominent Mason of the Knight Templar degree, having been initiated in the William Cothran Lodge. He was a member of the DeWitt Clinton Chapter and was past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Ivanhoe Lodge No. 8, and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Columbus, where he responded to the address of welcome. He was a man of considerable journalistic ability, doing occasional editorial and corresponding work, and at the state editorial convention, which met at Meridian, he responded in behalf of the press. He was a vestryman in the Episcopal church, an extensive planter, and the owner of about two thousand acres of land in Sunflower, Carroll, and Grenada counties, principally the result of his own efforts. Mr. Adams was married in 1869 to Miss Dora, daughter of William C. and Martha A. Chamberlain, natives, respectively, of North and South Carolina who came when young to Mississippi, where they were married. For a number of years this worthy couple resided at Grenada, although Mr. Chamberlain spent a considerable portion of his time at Brookhaven, where he had large lumber and sawmill interests. He was a large contractor and lumberman. Mrs. Adams was born in Yalobusha County, was educated at Jackson, Tennessee, and at the female college at Columbia, Tennessee, where she graduated. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born four children. Mr. Adams took a deep interest in all enterprises likely to benefit the town and county and had a host of warm friends. (1)

FRANK C. NELSON was born in Carrollton in 1858, the eldest of seven children born to James H. and Mary E. Fendwick Nelson, the former of whom was born in Tennessee. In 1846 the father came to Mississippi and until 1875 was engaged in merchandising in Carroll County. He was then elected to the position of deputy state treasurer, in which office he remained until his death in the fall of 1883. He was very successful as a man of business and filled the position of deputy state treasurer to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. The paternal grandfather, Richard R. Nelson, was a native of Tennessee, a lawyer by profession, and came to Mississippi in 1846, locating at Carrollton, where he practiced his profession. He was an able lawyer and was elected to the office of circuit judge, in which capacity he served for years. After retiring from the bench, he, for years, enjoyed

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 283

a large and profitable practice and was always spoken of in the highest terms. At the time of his death he was one of the most popular and prominent politicians of his county and also held high rank as a citizen. Mary E. Fendwick Nelson was brought to Mississippi by her parents when an infant, but they died soon after, leaving her an orphan; consequently, but little is known of them, but it is supposed that they originally came from Delaware. Frank C. Nelson was educated in Carrollton, but at an early age began active labor for himself in a store, which calling he continued to follow in Greenwood for eight years. In 1876 he came to Jackson and in 1882 became interested in the Yazoo and Mississippi Delta land business, which syndicate he represented in the controlling of 296,000 acres, all of which was in the Delta and placed on the market at liberal terms. He was the owner of 5,600 acres of land in the Delta, most of which was exceptionally fertile and a considerable portion under cultivation, the rest being heavily covered with timber. Aside from this, he owned some fine residence property in the city of Jackson and 480 acres of land in Carroll County. Mr. Nelson was an energetic young man of a high order of business attainments, and by giving earnest and careful attention to business he was enabled to transact any commission expeditiously and to warrant satisfaction in every instance. He was one of the organizers of the Capitol Cooperage and Manufacturing Company and was treasurer of the same. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Langley, a native of Jackson and a daughter of Willis Langley, a well-known merchant of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson the following children were born: Frank C. Jr., Fred, Bessie May, William Nugent, and Annie Marion. Mr. Nelson was a member of the Episcopal church, in which he was a vestryman and secretary of the Sunday school. Mr. Nelson's brothers and sisters are Willie F., Mary, Samuel, Prentiss, Flora, and Lillie. (1)

ISAAC M. APPLEWHITE, born in Carroll County in 1833, was a son of Woodard Applewhite, a native of Marion County, Mississippi, born about the year 1806. The father was reared in this state and followed planting all of his life. Isaac M. was one of a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. When the War between the States broke out in 1861, he was not long in answering the call for men to support the cause of the South. In 1862 he enlisted, but after

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 501

a short time, he was honorably discharged; he was then employed in the commissary of the army. When hostilities ceased, he engaged in mercantile pursuits and carried on this business for ten years. In the meantime, he cultivated his plantation and, at one time, owned one of the best farms in the county. He was also at one time the largest dealer in sheep in this part of the state and had a flock of between six and seven hundred, all of a high grade. Mr. Applewhite was united in marriage in December, 1854, to a Miss Loflin; they had born to them one son, William W. Isaac M. was a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was prominently connected with the local politics of the county, having served as county treasurer two terms, from 1878-79 to 1880-81. He was also justice of the peace and served on the Board of Supervisors. In the discharge of his duties as a public officer, he showed unusual executive ability and a fidelity to details that won the confidence of the community. (1)

SAMUEL C. BAINS was born in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, January 15, 1821. Rev. James Bains, his father, was born, reared, and educated in South Carolina; he became a minister in the Baptist church and in 1827 removed to Mississippi and settled in what was then the Choctaw nation where he did the work of a pioneer preacher for two years.

The family of Mr. Bains consisted of three sons and one daughter, Samuel C. being the youngest, and he grew to manhood in Holmes County, where he received his education. He remained with his mother until he had attained his majority and then started out in life upon his own responsibility. In 1849 he embarked in the mercantile trade at Franklin, Holmes County, where he sold goods for a period of ten years, the three years following that being passed in Choctaw County. In 1861, when there was a call for men to go to the defense of the country, he abandoned his private interests and raised a company of 140 men, known as the Vaiden Artillery; he was made captain of this company and did valiant service throughout the entire war. In the battles of Corinth and Shiloh he made a gallant stand and was also in the Siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. He was afterward exchanged and rejoined his army and participated in the Siege of Mobile.

After the war he again took up business pursuits and until 1888 was in the mercantile trade. He began life at the bottom of the ladder, but by good management and naturally

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 319

fine qualifications he attained a position of which any man might be proud. In Carroll County he was called to many offices of trust and responsibility and exhibited an executive ability far above the average. He was first married in Holmes County in 1849, his wife dying at the end of one year. In 1852 he was united to Miss Henrietta Sample, a daughter of Washington Sample. She died in 1872, having had born to her seven sons. Mr. Bains then married Mrs. Florence Peebles in 1874, widow of the late Dr. J. H. Peebles, of Greenwood, and daughter of Dr. E. R. McLean, who was a prominent physician at Greenwood for many years and a pioneer of the place. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church and one of its liberal supporters, was a most excellent man in every respect, and one of whom any community may well be proud. He died at the residence of his daughter in Vaiden July 3, 1883. Mrs. Bains was reared, educated, and married in Mississippi. By the last marriage, two children were born, James McLean and Frank E. Bains. Mr. Bains was a member of the Masonic order, belonging both to the Blue Lodge and chapter. He was a live, progressive member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Bains belonged to the Presbyterian church. (1)

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL was born in Carroll (now Montgomery) County on February 13, 1841, and was the son of Captain Charles P. Campbell, who was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, in 1808. The father was married in his native state to Miss Rebecca Webb, also a native of that county and state, and he and his family immigrated west to Mississippi in 1836. They settled in Carroll County in the part now embraced in Montgomery County, and there Mr. Campbell followed planting and reared his family. During the Mexican War he was captain of a company from 1846 to 1849 and took his company to the front but was not in time to participate in the war. He was a member of the Methodist church and died in 1865, his widow following him to the grave a few months later. Their family consisted of eight children, three sons and five daughters.

Charles H. was reared to mature years in his native county and was educated in the private schools of the same. In April, 1861, he joined the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, Confederate Army, with his older brother, and served as lieutenant until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Fishing Creek under Zollicoffer, Shiloh,

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 330

Corinth, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Baker's Creek, the engagements from Dalton to Atlanta and around that city in the numerous everyday engagements. He was also at Decatur, Alabama, and at Franklin, Tennessee, where his leg was broken by a shot and he was permanently disabled. He was paroled at Franklin, Tennessee, and afterward returned home.

Mr. Campbell was married in Franklin, Tennessee, November 19, 1867, to Miss Fannie E. Morton, who was born, reared, and educated in that city. She was the daughter of Jacob H. and Susie P. Morton. After his marriage, Mr. Campbell located at Union City, Tennessee, where he was engaged in merchandising for two years. In 1870 he returned with his family to his native state and county and there followed planting for one year. Mr. Campbell was elected circuit clerk of Montgomery County and located in Winona, serving two years in that capacity. He was then elected sheriff and tax collector, and at the expiration of his term was reelected, holding that responsible position for three terms, fully testifying as to the wisdom of the people's choice. In 1880 he engaged in the banking business at Winona, and five years later the bank of Winona was organized, with a capital stock of $50,000, and Mr. Campbell was elected cashier. He was one of the representative business men of the county and was energetic, enterprising, and public-spirited. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's union resulted in the birth of five children, Minnie, Maude, Bessie, Morton, and Charles. Mr. Campbell and wife were members of the Methodist church. He was a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and represented the Winona commandery at two different times in the Grand Lodge. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor. (1)

ROBERT J. DAVIS, once a resident of Vaiden, was born in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, August 29, 1833, and was a son of Hugh W. Davis, a native of Louisiana. The father was a man of superior education, having received his training in a school of high grade in Louisiana. He was married there to Margaret A. Scott, a daughter of James Scott, and also a native of Louisiana, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Davis removed to Mississippi and settled in Wilkinson County, where he was engaged in planting for a few years. In 1834 he went to Holmes County, and in 1842 he came to Carroll County. He was prosperous in his business relations and accumulated considerable property. He died in 1861, and Mrs. Davis passed away four years later, in 1865.

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 494

Robert J. was one of a family of five sons and two daughters who grew to mature years. Robert J. grew to maturity at Old Middleton, where his father had settled in early days. He was educated there in a private school, and at the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof and went to Greenwood, where he engaged in clerking. It was during this time, in 1853, that the yellow fever epidemic struck that place, and at the end of two years Mr. Davis returned to Carrollton, where he clerked for a number of years. He was united in marriage October 3, 1855, to Mary A. Jenkins, a daughter of John Jenkins, of Memphis. Mr. Davis was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll County in 1857, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He returned to Carrollton and was again made deputy clerk, holding this position until 1875, when he was elected to the office of clerk of the Circuit Court. He acted in this capacity until 1881, when he resigned and began farming. During the years of his public life he acquired the drink habit; but realizing that his enemy was about to overcome him, he left town and, in the quiet and solitude of agricultural life, he combated this foe to his death. He was a radical temperance man, and his mastery of this appetite gives us an example of what the will of man can accomplish. In 1887 Mr. Davis was again elected clerk of the Circuit Court and, December of that year, moved to Vaiden and took charge of the chancery and circuit clerk's office. He was connected with this office for about twenty-five years, and there were no details of the transaction of the business that escaped him. He was a most efficient officer and a willing servant of the public. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of five children. The family were active members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Davis was a deacon of that body. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that fraternity in 1855, and served in all the official capacities of the subordinate lodge; he also belonged to the Masonic order. He was a man of social, genial disposition and had those traits of character that go to make a loyal citizen, a staunch, true friend. (1)

Captain L. T. BASKETT was born in Smith County, Tennessee, February 9, 1830, and was an infant when his parents removed to the state of Mississippi; he attended the common schools during his boyhood and received an education that fitted him for the duties of commercial life. When

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 634

a young man he began clerking in Carroll County and followed this calling for a number of years. He acquired a thorough, practical knowledge of the business, and the foundation of his future success was laid at this time. In 1858 he secured a situation as a clerk on a steamboat on the Yazoo River and was afterward captain of a boat which ran on the Red and Yazoo rivers. In 1861, when there was a call for troops to go to the aid of the country, he left the river, surrendering his private interests to the demand of the government. He enlisted in the Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry as a private, was promoted to a lieutenancy, and served through the war in that capacity. He participated in many important engagements and was wounded in four different battles, Malvern Hill, Wilderness, Gettysburg, and Petersburg, being entirely disabled for service in the last named. When this life of toil, privation, and danger was ended by the declaration of peace, the captain returned to Carroll County, and the three years following he was again captain and clerk of a steamboat. He then took up agricultural pursuits and, for two years, was occupied with planting. In February, 1870, he removed to Greenwood and embarked in the mercantile trade; after that time he was identified with the progressive commercial men of that place. In his political opinion, he ever held to the principles of the Democratic party and held several official positions of trust and honor; he was mayor of Greenwood and was a member of the Board of Supervisors. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of Leflore County and, at the expiration of his term, was re-elected to the office. Upon the organization of the Bank of Greenwood he was elected president in 1890 and was also president of the Greenwood Building and Loan Association and vice-president of the Leflore Ice and Coal Company. Captain Baskett was twice married. First, he was united to Miss Martha McLean, of Middleton, Carroll County, in 1864; two years later she died. The second marriage occurred in Vicksburg in November, 1870, when he married Miss Claudine L. Gibson. Mrs. Baskett was a daughter of Gibeon Gibson, one of the well-known planters of Mississippi and first cousin of Senator Gibson of Louisiana. She was born in Jefferson County but was educated in Lexington, Kentucky. One child was born of the last marriage, Tullian L., who died at the age of six months. Captain Baskett was one of the most conspicuous figures among the business men of Leflore County and gave great support to all measures tending to advance the interests of the community and was a citizen honored and respected by all with whom he came in contact. (1)

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol I, p. 355

In reviewing the history and early settlement of Smith County, Tennessee, we find prominent among the pioneers, the name of WILLIAM BASKETT, who located there about the year 1825. The Baskett family were among the oldest settlers of North Carolina and were of Scotch descent. William Baskett removed from Tennessee to Mississippi in 1831 and located in Hinds County on Society Ridge, near Jackson. In 1836 he moved to Carroll County, settling in that section now embraced in Montgomery County. He resided there until 1845, when he took up his abode in Black Hawk, Carroll County. A few years later we find him in Copiah County, near Hazlehurst, where he remained until death; he passed from this life in 1867. He was very successful in his business and accumulated some property, but lost heavily by the war. He was married in North Carolina to Mary Whitehouse, a native of that state, by which union five sons and five daughters were born. She died in 1851. He was married a second time, by which union three sons and two daughters were born. (1)

ROBERT H. HICKS, once chancery and circuit clerk of Leflore County, was born in Lauderdale County, Alabama, May 26, 1838.

Dr. John G. Hicks, father of Robert Hicks, was a native of Virginia. He was a man of superior ability and acquired a fine education in his profession. When a young man he went to Tennessee and was married in Nashville to Anna N. Waters, a native of Maryland; however, she had been reared and educated in Nashville. Dr. Hicks settled in North Alabama at an early day and was engaged in the practice of his profession there for a number of years. In 1837 he removed to Mississippi and located in what is now Carroll County; here he resumed his professional work and also gave some attention to planting up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1865. He had long been identified with the history of Carroll County by having settled there when it was a part of Sunflower County; he was the first probate clerk of the latter county and was highly esteemed throughout the community. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was a member of General Jackson's staff. Mrs. Hicks survived her husband several years but passed away about the year 1875. She was a sister-in-law of Dr. Robinson, of Nashville, who was said to have been the first white male child born in that city.

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 355

Robert H. Hicks, son of the above John G. Hicks, is one of a family of four sons and three daughters who grew to mature years. Robert H. spent his youth in Carroll County; he attended the Wesleyan University at Florence, Alabama, and there received a good education. After finishing his studies he clerked for a time and also was interested in planting. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate Army, enlisting in the Eleventh Mississippi Infantry. He served until the close of the war, participating in the Battle of Seven Pines, the Seven Day's Fight around Richmond, the battles of Gettysburg and Sharpsburg, and in the principal engagements in northern Virginia. He was paroled at Appomattox, Virginia, and after the close of the war he returned to Carroll County. Soon after, he came to what is Leflore County and, for a number of years, he was clerk at Sheppardtown. In April, 1885, he was elected chancery and circuit clerk to fill an unexpired term. At the general election in 1887 he was reelected to this office, discharging his duties with decided ability and a quick sense of the demands of the position. He was also at one time the treasurer of Greenwood and took an active interest in the welfare of the city. Mr. Hicks was married in Carroll County August 18, 1868, to Miss Fie Merrill, daughter of Hon. J. W. S. Merrill. Mrs. Hicks was born, reared, and educated in Carroll County. She was the mother of seven children, Robert H. Jr., Mary Belle, Bernard, Waters, Lucy, Alice, and Rosa Lee. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were active workers in all movements for the advancement of the public interests. Mr. Hicks was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias and to the Knights of Honor. (1)

JOHN T. PARKER, born in Tishomingo County in 1839, was educated principally in Carroll County. His father, William Parker, was a native of Anson County, North Carolina, where he was married in 1839 to Miss Isabella F. Harris, also a native of that county. After marriage the parents came to Lowndes County, remained there for three years, and then removed to Carroll County, where they continued to reside until 1857. Mr. Parker was a successful planter and a man of excellent business ability, although he had but a limited education, and accumulated a large fortune by his industry and economy. He died in 1875, and his wife in 1884.

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol I, p. 919

John T. Parker is the eldest born to the above-mentioned union. He, at the age of eighteen years, began as a clerk at Graysport for B. F. Johnson and resided there continuously except during the war. In 1861 he joined Company E, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, and the first battle in which he participated was Fishing Creek, Kentucky. On January 19, 1862, he was captured and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until April 26, when he was taken to Johnson Island. He remained there until May and was then returned to Camp Chase, where he continued until September, 1862, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg. After this, on account of ill health, he went home and there remained until after the fall of Vicksburg, when he joined the Forty-eighth Mississippi, Company E, and operated in the Virginia army until the close of the war, or just before when he returned home on account of an old wound. In February, 1866, he engaged in merchandising at Graysport, the firm being Badeheimer and Parker; he continued until 1876, and from that time until 1880 Mr. Parker was not in business. Mr. Parker was well and favorably known all over the county and was an excellent financier. He was progressive and liberal in his support of all public enterprises of a laudable nature and was also the owner of two thousand acres of land in different tracts and was well respected for his many qualities as a business man, citizen, and member of society. In 1860 he married Miss Martha A. Clark, a native of what is now Grenada County. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born four children. Mrs. Parker, who died in 1884, was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Parker's second marriage occurred in 1884 to Miss Laura Clark, sister of his first wife. He was one of the oldest settlers of Graysport and one of its best citizens. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Graysport Lodge (now defunct), No. 289, and was secretary of the lodge for a number of years. Mr. Parker was also a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. (1)

In reviewing the pioneer history of Carroll County, the name of BENJAMIN ROACH is found as early as 1835, in which year he located near Carrollton; the town then consisted of a few houses, as it had but recently been laid out, and the time when it had been made the county seat had not long passed. Mr. Roach made his home with Colonel John L. Irwin for three years, and one year of that time he was tutor to the Colonel's children. He next came to Carrollton and started a tannery and did a large business for six years; in connection with this he carried on the manufacture of boots, shoes, and saddles, attracting a fine patronage in this line of trade. Disposing

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 552

of his manufacturing interests, he went to the country and engaged in farming, but in 1852 he returned to town and re-embarked in the mercantile trade, to which he devoted his time and energies. Mr. Roach was a native of Davidson County, North Carolina, born October 30, 1812; he was reared and educated in the county of his birth. John Roach, his father, was also a native of North Carolina; he was a man of good abilities and had an unusually fine education for the time in which he lived; he was a surveyor by profession. The Roach family are descendants from English ancestors. John Roach married Margaret Miller, a native of North Carolina of German lineage. Benjamin Roach, their son, was married in Carroll County September 6, 1838, to Nancy Ann Goodson, who was born in Hinds County and was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Goodson. She died March 26, 1885, mourned by all who had known her. B. F. Roach was a member of the Baptist church and was clerk of the same church for fifty years, his accomplishments in the way of penmanship well fitting him for that office. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity, was a Royal Arch Mason; he served as secretary of his lodge for thirty years. (1)

Captain JOHN T. STANFORD was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, February 17, 1834, and was a son of Samuel and Sarah Maxwell Stanford.

The father, Samuel Stanford, was born in 1799 and, in the year 1840, removed to the state of Mississippi, settling in Carroll County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1880, and his wife survived until December, 1888.

Our subject is the third of a family of four sons and four daughters. John T. spent his youth in the neighborhood of his birth and in 1861 enlisted in the Eleventh Mississippi Infantry and was promoted from one office to the next until he was made captain in 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg. He participated in the engagement of Seven Pines, the Seven Days Fight around Richmond, Malvern Hill, Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, and Gettysburg. In the last named he received a wound which disabled him for some time. He was taken prisoner and held for fifteen months at Baltimore and Fort Delaware; he was paroled, came home, was exchanged, returned to the front, and was finally paroled at Appomattox Courthouse, having followed General Lee's army through the

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 684

war. After the surrender he returned to Carroll County and settled on the old home plantation. He was married here in April, 1867, to Miss Mildred Taliaferro, a native of Alabama and a daughter of John and Celina Taliaferro. The captain and his wife had six children, Samuel, Sarah Clementine, James H., Anna Laura, John T. Jr., and Margaret P.

Captain Stanford was a member of the Farmers' Alliance and was president of the local alliance. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a Council Mason. He and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church. Captain Stanford was a man of high integrity of character and moral worth and was highly esteemed in the community as a neighbor, friend, and citizen. In the time of his country's need he went to the front and fought and bled in the cause which he had so heartily espoused. (1)

LAFAYETTE JOSEPH LOTT was born in Carroll County, his parents being John James and Margarette Jane McDonald Lott. His father was the son of John and Margarette Jane Lott, of Carrollton. The family came from South Carolina to Mississippi, near Carrollton, where John James Lott lived for sixty years. The grandfather, John Lott, like so many of our best families, was a native of Scotland.

L. J. Lott was educated in the country schools, where he received a good public school education. He was not given the opportunity to secure a college education but, like so many of the country's most successful citizens, is a self-made man. He has always been a farmer and is greatly interested in the welfare of the farming class. He has been a leader in a number of agricultural organizations, speaker at Farmers' Alliance meetings, and organizer for the Farmers' Union for five years, 1905-1910. From 1888 to 1891 he was justice of the peace. Having shown his ability in these positions, the people selected him for a wider field of usefulness to the state. In 1915 he was elected to serve as representative in the State Legislature, where he did excellent work on the following committees: County Affairs, Liquor Traffic, and Drainage. He is a member of the Baptist church and for many years has been a minister of that denomination, having from four to six churches under his charge. He is counsel commander of the Woodmen of the World and district commander general of Columbian Woodmen. December 19, 1880,

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 816

he was married near Carrollton to Sarah Holland, daughter of Bluford and Sarah Taylor Holland, of Duck Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Lott have a large and interesting family of nine children, Sallie Lott Vance, Minnie Lott Nail, Lillie Lott Corley, Helen Lott Abel, Rosa Lott Nail, Tollie Lott, Herbert, Mattie May, Davis, Arminda, and Joseph B. Lott. (1)

JAMES C. PURNELL was a native born resident of Carroll (now Montgomery County) and was born March 17, 1847. He was the son of M. T. and Eunice Reed Purnell, natives of North Carolina. His father was born in 1801, and his mother in 1809. M. T. Purnell was a man of fair business education who carried on a merchandise business in connection with extensive planting. He moved west at an early day and first located in West Tennessee, removing in 1839 to Carroll County. Mrs. Purnell died December 15, 1848; her husband did not long survive her, dying August 26, 1849. He left a goodly estate in land and Negro slaves to his five surviving children. The war swept away most of his property before James C. had reached his majority. Left an orphan at an early age, James C. Purnell grew to manhood in his native county and received a fair education at Salem and Oxford, North Carolina. After completing his studies and at the close of the war, he returned to Carroll County and engaged in planting near Vaiden. May 24, 1870, he was married to Miss Jennie B. Hawkins, daughter of Major Frank Hawkins. She was born and reared in Carroll County but was educated at Jackson and Memphis, Tennessee. In 1871 James C. moved to Winona and entered merchandising in partnership with Joe C. Kittrell, the firm being Kittrell and Purnell, doing a successful business for three years. Mr. Purnell then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank Hawkins, Jr., under the firm-name of Purnell and Hawkins. They carried on business successfully from 1874 till 1888, when their store burned. They carried a large stock of general merchandise and did a large furnishing business. After the fire, the firm formed a private banking company and engaged in banking. In September, 1890, a stock company was formed and the Citizens' Bank organized. J. C. Purnell was made president; T. H. Somerville, vice-president; and Frank Hawkins, Jr., cashier. J. C. Purnell was one of the enterprising business men of winona and was connected with a number of public enterprises. He was a town alderman for some years, president of the Board of Trade and also of the Winona Land and Improvement Company. He was

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1917, p. 839

the originator and first president of the Winona Warehouse Company. Success crowned all his various enterprises. (1)

In 1910 Mr. Purnell gave to Winona a handsome brick Episcopal church, of which he and his family were loyal members. A brick primary school known as Purnell Hall and a Confederate Monument in the Courthouse Square at Winona are symbols of his many acts of philanthropy. Helping his fellow men in every way possible was characteristic of Mr. Purnell's entire life. He died April 7, 1921. (2)

Dr. JAMES WILSON HOLMAN, son of David and Elizabeth Holman, was born in Alabama and, with his family, came in a covered wagon to Mississippi in his tender years. They settled at Shongalo, Carroll County. James W. Holman fought his way up, shoulder to shoulder with Jim George, who later became known to the world as Senator James Z. George. Holman chose the medical profession as his life-work. He attended the Louisville Medical College and, on completion of his course, formed a partnership with Drs. Lipscomb and Liddell in Middleton, where he was married to Martha Bennett. He was in the hospital service during the War between the States and, when all was over, returned to his native home and found Old Middleton gasping out its once hectic life on the bleak hill and settled in Winona, where he continued to practice his profession until his death in 1882.

These grand old pioneers of the county had eight children, David Wilson, William Andie, Edward Bennett (now a distinguished judge in the courts of Galveston), Minnie (Mrs. W. R. Witty), Julia, Clara, Martha, and Emma.

WILLIAM ROBERT SCOTT was born August 29, 1868, near Vaiden. His parents were Andrew J. Scott, of Carroll County, and his wife, Sallie Teat Scott, of Attala County. W. R. Scott attended the primary schools of Calhoun County at Slate Springs, his first teacher being Hon. A. F. Fox, of West Point. He was editor of Eupora Progress from 1890 to 1896, was elected mayor of Eupora, Webster County, in 1892, served until 1897, resigned, and entered the drug business in that year. He was elected to the State Senate in 1903 and served for a term of four years. While a member of the press he was known as the Sam Jones of Mississippi Journalism, having been designated as such by Major James K. Vardaman when editor of the Greenwood Enterprise. He was elected railroad commissioner November 5, 1907. (3)

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 630
(2) Miss Jennie Purnell, Winona, Miss.
(3) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p. 963

LARKIN SEYMORE ROGERS was born February 8, 1859, at Vaiden. His parents were Richard Thomas and Eleanor Cain Rogers. L. S. Rogers received his elementary education in the country schools of Carroll County and was a student at the University of Mississippi through his junior year; he entered Tulane University as a medical student and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1885, when he entered into the practice of medicine at West, Mississippi, where he has since resided. Dr. Rogers has held such town offices as health officer, school trustee, and alderman. He is president of the West Banking and Trust Company, was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907, is a Democrat and a member and deacon of the Baptist church. Dr. Rogers was married December 14, 1886, at Vaiden, to Ada McPherson, of Carroll County. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers have three children, Marion Sims, McPherson, and Richard Otis. (1)

GEORGE ROBERT HIGHTOWER was born at Smith's Mills, Carroll County (now Grenada), October 15, 1865. His grandparents, George Hightower and Martha Dawson Hightower, moved to Carroll County from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1836. His father, George Hightower, served in the Confederate Army and was a teacher of considerable renown. His mother, Fannie Kirby Hightower, a native of Tennessee, was the daughter of Tom and Fannie Harper Kirby who moved from Tennessee to Carroll County in 1842.

Before George Robert was one year old his father died. This fact and the straitened circumstances that were universal in the South in the period immediately after the war for southern independence made it difficult for him to obtain an education. He attended the public schools of his community and saved enough money to enter the Buena Vista Normal College in Chickasaw County. By hard work and strict economy he was able to stay in college until he received the B. S. degree in 1889. During the summers of 1888 and 1889 he taught a school at Sparta in Grenada County, and in the fall of 1889 he established the Abbeville Normal College at Abbeville, Lafayette County, and conducted it for two years. In 1891 he taught mathematics at Grenada College; in 1892 he was principal of the Greenwood public schools; and in 1893 and 1894, principal of the New Albany public school. In 1895 he was elected county superintendent of education of Lafayette County, was elected to the House of Representatives from Lafayette County in 1899, and served through the Longino administration.

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p. 1051

In 1903 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-second District and served through the Noel administration and was reelected in 1907; in January, 1908, he was elected president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America for the Mississippi division and resigned his seat in the Senate. In July, 1912, he was elected president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and served for four years, resigning on August 1, 1916. He then moved to Stanton, Adams County, where he became one of the largest growers and shippers of vegetables in Mississippi.

Because of Mr. Hightower's experience and knowledge of finance and taxation, Governor Whitfield appointed him as a member of the State Tax Commission in 1926.

Mr. Hightower is author of the bill creating the state Department of Agriculture and of the bill reducing the contract rate of interest from ten to eight per cent. While president of the Farmers' Union he introduced the Corn and Pig clubs into Mississippi through the farmers' organization; and while he was the president of the A. and M. College, the first department of markets in any land grant college in the United States was established at A. and M. College in 1913. Mr. Hightower is a member of the Methodist church, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and Woodman of the World. On February 11, 1892, at Abbeville, he was married to Miss Pearl Bishop, the daughter of Marion Pipkin Bishop and Mary Beall Pipkin. Mr. and Mrs. Hightower have three sons, George Bishop, Lynwood, and Robert. (1)

LEWIS SIMPSON HEMPHILL was born at Valley Hill March 9, 1853, the son of James Simpson Hemphill and wife, Anne Eliza.

His parents were of that sturdy, intelligent stock that made Virginia, Alabama, and later Mississippi, states of splendid yeomanry. The father settled the home at an early day and, being of "contented mind and restful disposition," spent his life there after coming to Carroll County. The parents were both cultured, broad-minded, intelligent people, and the children, reared in such an atmosphere, partook of those ambitions and characteristics which have so signally marked their lives.

Sim (Lewis Simpson) received his education in the schools of the county, and while he did not acquire the classical training that is deemed essential in mental development, yet he mastered those practical principles that

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1924-28, p. 95

assisted greatly in the success of his life. He adopted the vocation of his father, that of a farmer; and to that he devoted himself with such diligence that he had unusual success. On December 16, 1885, he was married to Miss Ida Julia Martin, who was born and reared in Tallahatchie County. They were married in the same house in which Sim Hemphill was born and made it their home until his death in March, 1924.

The Hemphill brothers were close students of politics and political history of the country and were closely identified with the dominant party in the county since reaching their majority. Sim Hemphill served the Democratic party as chairman of its executive committee for a time and displayed splendid tact and judgment in directing its campaigns.

When Hon. W. F. Stevens, who at the time was one of the representatives of the county in the Legislature, accepted the circuit judgeship, Sim Hemphill was elected to fill his unexpired term (1896) and afterwards (1899) elected again for a full term. In the Legislature he was ever a very careful, yet diligent, working member. Upon the leading questions that were considered by that body, his speeches and votes were made with due regard for the general interest of the state. His fine, intellectual gifts were improved by study and by an intimate association with leading literary and professional men; his genial disposition and the faculty of winning and holding friends especially qualified him for work as a legislator. He was elected to the State Senate in November, 1915.

He was always a staunch member of the Episcopal church, a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Woodmen of the World.

Four of the Hemphill children, Bessie, James Simpson, Everette Martin, and Vasser Dewey, now live in the county. (1)

The following space will be devoted to JOHN S McCAIN, late of Carrollton, who has been prominently identified with the present history of the county. July 27, 1851, he was born in Carroll County and was a son of William A. McCain, a native of North Carolina.

The father removed to Mississippi in 1848 and located in Tallahatchie County; two years later he came to Carroll

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(1) W. F. Hamilton, article in Conservative, December 20, 1902
Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1912
S. E. Turner, North Carrollton, Miss.

County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he abandoned the plow and all that was dear to him and went to the defense of his country. He enlisted in Captain Prince's Company, but, before he was introduced to active service, he sickened and died. He was a man of highest motives, and, although occupying a modest position in life, he was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was an active worker in the Presbyterian church and belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

John S. received a good education, the last two years of his school life being spent in an academy in North Caroling. At the end of his career as a student he came back to Carroll County and, for several years, was occupied with planting. The capital which he had to invest when he started in business was not of the sort that is counted in Gold and silver but was of nature's own giving. But clear grit is bound to win, and Mr. McCain had the satisfaction of knowing that whatever he accomplished had been justly won through honest endeavor. In his political views, he was allied with the Democratic party and took active interest in local politics. He served as a member of the county Board of Supervisors for four years and was president of that body for two years. In 1889 the people of Carroll County attested their appreciation of his ability by calling him to the office of sheriff, and January 1, 1890, he began the discharge of his duties in this capacity. He made one of the best officials the county has ever had and reflected great credit, not only upon himself, but also upon his constituency. Mr. McCain was united in marriage January 31, 1877, to Miss Lizzie Young, a daughter of Samuel Young. Mrs. McCain was born, reared, and educated in Carroll County. By this union, five children were born, William A., Katie Lou, John Sidney, Mary, and Jimmie. The parents were both worthy members of the Presbyterian church and stood high in the community as intelligent, progressive citizens. (1)

There was no man in the state of Mississippi who took higher rank in theological and educational affairs than did Professor Z. T. LEAVELL, Carrollton. These two subjects were very near to his heart, and to them he devoted the best years and strongest energies of his life. He was born in Pontotoc County August 30, 1847, and was a son of Captain James and Emily Worthington Leavell.

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 1170

The father was a native of South Carolina and served as a captain of the militia of his state. He removed to Mississippi about the year 1840 and located in the northern part of the state; there he resided until his death, which occurred in 1870. His wife had been called to her eternal rest two years previous, in 1868.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native state, acquired a thorough education at the University of Mississippi and graduated from this institution in 1871. Desiring to enter the ministry, he entered upon a three-year theological course at Greenville, South Carolina, in the Southern Baptist Theological Institute. This college has since been removed to Louisville, Kentucky. Professor Leavell here pursued his studies with that ardor which is only born of a sincere desire to succeed - and to succeed in the highest sense of the word. When a lad of thirteen years, he had united with the church, and all his hopes and aspirations from boyhood had lain in this path. Soon after his graduation in 1871, he was licensed to preach and took his first pastorate at Dalton, Georgia. He was afterward stationed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and then at Oxford, Mississippi; there he presided over the Baptist church for six years. He then resigned his position and, for two years, was financial manager of Mississippi College. In 1882 he accepted a call to Natchez and served as pastor of the Baptist church there for five years. The cause of education, which is a twin sister to the work of the church, was a subject in which the professor took a deep interest. In 1890 he resigned his pastorate in Natchez and came to Carrollton to take charge of the Carrollton Female College, which he had purchased with the hope of giving it new impetus and life. This institution at that time was at a low ebb, the attendance being quite small. The experience, energy, and will that was brought to bear has been telling in its influence. The standard was elevated, the attendance increased to 120, and the future was most promising. Professor Leavell was assisted in this work by a corps of seven superior teachers, and the school established a reputation for thoroughness that went far toward attracting a fine class of students. The buildings were ample; the location was healthy; and the accommodations were excellent for young ladies who desired a good, substantial education. Professor Leavell was married at Rome, Georgia, July 22, 1874, to Miss Julia Bass, a daughter of Colonel Nathan Bass, of Macon, Georgia, a man well known throughout the state as

a representative of his district in Congress. Mrs. Leavell was reared in Macon, where she acquired a good education and attained many accomplishments. She was the mother of two children, Carrie and Anna May. The professor was of that genial, social disposition calculated to win the heart of the young; he was a highly esteemed member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar; he also belonged to the Knights of Honor. (1)

The Gillespies are of Scotch-Irish descent and were among the earliest settlers of the state of Pennsylvania. JOHN GILLESPIE passed his youth in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and was there married to Sarah Clark, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Samuel Clark, one of the pioneers of Mercer County. Mr. Gillespie was a trader and speculator and, for a number of years, was engaged in boating and trading on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Yazoo rivers; he owned and operated a trading boat for a long time. He owned a store at Black Hawk, where he carried on an extensive trade. His death occurred in 1846; his widow lived until 1880. (2)

Honorable MARCUS ASKEW was born in Carrollton in the fifties and grew to manhood in our community. His father was a man of known probity, and his mother one of the most devoted women whose lives ever blessed Carrollton or any other town. Under the care of such parentage he grew up with the lofty ideals of morality. He was a dutiful son and affectionate brother. During his school days he had the advantage of the tutelage of P. S. Layton, F. C. Adams, and other noted teachers of that period. He was fond of history, and any disputed point in history was always referred to him. He was one of the best read men in the country. He held the office of mayor of Carrollton several terms, and until he refused to accept it again they continued to elect him. He is said to have been the best mayor Carrollton has ever had. Several of the county schools were taught by him, and he made a reputation as a capable instructor and left the impress of good morals on his students. He practice law at Carrollton twenty years and in the courts of this judicial district and by industry built up a competency. He was never guilty of the solecism of making a distinction between official and personal honesty and morality. The same strict integrity that marked his private life adorned his

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I
(2) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 792

career as an attorney. No lawyer had to complain of his lack of courtesy or of a resort to tricks on the part of Marcus Askew. He won his cases upon merit only. For several years he was in failing health. He visited the famous healing springs in Kentucky; his health seemed to improve but, alas, for the vanity of human hopes; suddenly he was cut down and without warning. Coming on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Shackelford, at Greenville, while talking with his family, the summons came. Three sisters and one brother of a once large and peculiarly happy family remained to mourn their loss. On Friday, September 2, 1904, the obsequies were conducted at the Baptist church in Carrollton by Rev. R. W. Merrill, once pastor of this church, who was then assisting Rev. J. H. Cason in a series of special services. Some of the admirable traits of Mr. Askew may well close this imperfect sketch. He was revered for character and for staying by the teachings of his parents; deference paid to his mother was beautiful and worthy of the highest commendation. Fondness for little children was a beautiful characteristic. Scrupulous integrity of character and devotion to the pure ethics of official and professional life were characteristic of him. Someone has said that an honest man is God's highest and finest work - his noblest work. Marcus Askew was an honest man. He had a keen interest in and an intimate knowledge of and acquaintance with the affairs of the town, county, state, and nation. He was devoted to his friends, the great number of whom appreciated him for the real worth of his life as known to the people of Carrollton. (1)

Dr. CHARLES P. COLMERY was born in Carrollton, Mississippi, on January 6, 1859. He obtained his education in primary schools conducted by his father, Professor J. S. Colmery.

At the age of eighteen he was ready for college but, like many other boys of that age, thought he was "smart enough" and wanted to go to work. For several years following, he lived and worked on a farm owned by his father a few miles from Vaiden.

Leaving the farm after a few years, he became a salesman in a general merchandise store in Vaiden. For some time he labored under the conviction that he ought to preach the gospel but tried to dodge the issue. Finally, he yielded

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(1) The Conservative, September 3, 1904, Carrollton, Miss.

to his inner conviction, gave up all, and in the fall of 1883 entered the Southwestern Presbyterian University, then located at Clarksville, Tennessee, but now (1937) located in Memphis.

After graduation both in the academic and theological departments, he obeyed the apostolic injunction and took unto himself a wife.

Graduating one day and marrying the next, he with his bride came to Edwards, July, 1888. He was ordained to the full work of the ministry in October of that year by the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, which convened at Lexington, and was installed as pastor over the churches at Edwards, Yokena, and Osborne soon thereafter.

He spent his entire ministerial life in one and the same field, the only pastorate he ever held. A few years later he organized a church at Bolton, Mississippi. He had numerous calls to larger and more renumerative churches, but, at the earnest solicitation of his churches, he declined, seeing no reason to break up a harmonious pastorate.

His work and association here had been fruitful, and a most cordial and affectionate people sustained and held up his hands and gave him every evidence of their loyalty through all this time covering a period of nearly fifty years.

He had married about three hundred couples, buried approximately five hundred people. Some say he married and buried more people than any other minister in the state, but he questioned that statement. The whole people of Edwards spoke of him as "their pastor," and he felt towards all of them as "his people."

When the yellow fever scourge invaded Edwards in 1897, he was urged by his friends to take refuge in some other locality, but he said, "No." His duty was there, and he felt that it was the safest place for him in the discharge of duty. His whole family went down with the scourge, but by a merciful Providence they all recovered. This was the most trying experience of all his life. Many of his closest and most substantial friends were taken ill, and he lived through it all, and said he could plainly see the hand of Providence in it all.

Since he came to Edwards, the Methodist church changed pastors twenty-five times; the Baptist church, seven times. His association with these brethren had been most cordial. They worked together in a common cause most harmoniously. (1)

The June 4, 1904, issue of the Conservative had the following to say concerning MIKE MULVIHILL who died May 20, 1904:

"No citizen of Carroll was more universally esteemed than our deceased than our deceased friend, whose name heads this notice. His death brought a pang of sorrow to many hearts, and tears to many eyes. Mr. Mulvihill came from that land whence oppression and hard conditions expelled so many, who coming to America have done so much to build up and make strong this great nation. He was born in Ireland in 1841, and landed in America in 1862. In 1882 he was married in Winona to Mrs. Mary Bolen. They removed to Carrollton in 1883, where they have since resided, esteemed by all as kind neighbors and good friends.

Contemplating the life of our deceased friend three traits of character seemed prominent - ready wit, kindliness, and honesty.

Mr. Mulvihill always met every one with a bit of pleasantry and a genial smile and kindly greeting. In his last days, when the wasting diseas had almost done its work, it was interesting and pathetic to witness the flashing of the old time wit as his friends called to see him; especially those who had known him in former years, but who after long absence, hearing of his extreme sickness called for one more grasp of his honest hand and one more look into his beaming eyes. No one ever heard him speak unkindly of a human being. This was not because he was lenient toward wrong, he was strict in his conduct; but his kindly nature made him look for the good in others to commend it, and to pass by in silence faults which marred and dimmed their good qualities.

For twenty years Mr. Mulvihill has held business relations with citizens of our town and county. By close attention and strict integrity he built up one of the most profitable businesses in Carrollton. He was everybody's friend and everybody was his friend. No one hesitated to trade with "Uncle Mike."

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(1) Daily Clarion Ledger, May 4, 1938, Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Mulvihill was a devout Roman Catholic. That sect had no house of worship in Carrollton, but at the stated visits of his priest Mr. Mulvihill gave scrupulous attention to the rites of religion which obtain in that church. In his last days he was favored with the presence of Rev. Father O'Reiley, of Greenwood, who administered the sacraments of the church to her departing son, and conducted the obsequies over the remains, which were laid to rest in Oakwood on Sunday, May 29th, 1904. Representatives of all the churches in and out of town, and people generally, joined the solemn and mournful procession, and assisted in paying the last tribute of respect to one who as husband, father, neighbor, citizen, friend, commanded the confidence of all. To the four sons we can express no better word than the wish that they may prove to be worthy sons of their noble father. (1)

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(1) Conservative, June 4, 1904, Carrollton, Miss.

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Hamilton, W. F. — Winona, Miss.
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Turner, S. E. — Winona, Miss.
Witty, Mrs. W. R.

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Clarion Ledger, May 4, 1938, Jakkson, Miss.

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ADDENDA

POPULATION
(1930)

TOTAL		19,765
	MALE 9,964	
	FEMALE 9,801	
WHITE (TOTAL)		8,491
	MALE 4,306	
	FEMALE 4,185	
NATIVE BORN WHITE (TOTAL)		8,485
	MALE 4,301	
	FEMALE 4,184	
FOREIGN BORN (TOTAL)		6
	MALE 5	
	FEMALE 1	
NEGRO (TOTAL)		11,273
	MALE 5,657	
	FEMALE 5,616	

COUNTY OFFICERS

(The list of county officers as given below is not full and complete but has been taken from such data as is on file in the State library and in the reports of the Secretary of State. Many names are used twice in the same four-year period but these are repeated to be sure of getting the changes made during the four years).

County Officers
1877

W. F. Hamilton, sheriff; F. A. Eubanks, treasurer; W. J. Booth, assessor; W. E. Johnson, surveyor; J. R. Ward, coroner and ranger.

Supervisors

1st, F. M. Hanks; 2nd, D. L. Arnold; 3rd, W. M. Causey; 4th, Joseph Drake; 5th, P. H. Cain.

Justice of the Peace

1st, W. T. Inman; H. C. Holmes; 2nd, B. H. Hughes, Green Bledsoe; 3rd, Jas. T. Streater, Wm. A. Bell; 4th, O. L. Kimbrough, W. D. Tardy; 5th, Jno. D. Allen, Robt. Cross.

Constables

1st, Jas. Morhead; 2nd, J. C. Vickers; 3rd, J. M. Fancher; 4th, J. B. Littleton; 5th, T. J. Wilson.

County Officers
1878

W. F. Hamilton, sheriff; J. P. Marshall, chancery clerk; R. J. Davis, circuit clerk; Henry Pitman, treasurer; W. J. Booth, assessor; A. D. Johnson, surveyor; L. Hemingway, coroner and ranger.

Supervisors

1st, J. T. Holman; 2nd, D. L. Arnold; 3rd, J. H. Smith; 4th, L. Tuttle; 5th, J. A. Seal.

Justice of the Peace

1st, T. A. Kimbrough, H. C. Holmes; 2nd, B. H. Hughes,

T. Jackson; 3rd, J. T. Streeter, A. S. Pate; 4th, J. E. Johnson, W. W. Williams; 5th, A. C. Ogletree, J. W. Fullilove.

Constables

1st, William McCauley; 2nd, Henry Ferguson; 3rd, J. W. McMath; 4th, J. W. Bacon; 5th, W. P. Randle.

1880

W. F. Hamilton, sheriff; Henry Pittman, treasurer; William J. Booth, assessor; William Gawley, surveyor; M. T. Birch, coroner and ranger.

Supervisors

1st, J. T. Holman; 2nd, W. F. Mabry; 3rd, Jas. H. Smith; 4th, N. C. West; 5th, James A. Scale.

Justice of the Peace

1st, H. C. Holmes, Marsh Mullen; 2nd, B. H. Hughes; 3rd, G. A. Pate; 4th, James E. Johnson, T. A. Baskins; 5th, E. C. Ely, J. J. Dunard.

Constables

1st, Wm. McCauley, A. N. Richard; 2nd, Green Bledsoe, J. G. Emmons; 3rd, J. M. Fancher, H. N. Carpenter; 4th, B. L. Johnson, H. A. Robinson; 5th, W. M. Crawford, R. S. Allen, Jr.

1880

Miscellaneous Commissions

January 8 — W. T. Caldwell, Constable of Carrollton
December 1 — Wm. McCauley, Constable of Carrollton
January 12 — E. W. Norwood, constable, vice W. P. Randall, failed to qualify
January 27 — B. S. Johnson, constable, vice J. W. Bacon, failed to qualify

1881

January 8 — A. L. Kimbrough, mayor of Carrollton
January 19 — R. D. Baughs, J. P., and ex-officio mayor of Carrollton
February 5 — James Trotter, mayor of Vaiden, vice W. T. Caldwell, resigned.
April 26 — Wm. L. Johnson, constable f Carrollton
April 26 — H. C. Blackman, marshal of Vaiden
January 6 — J. L. Cain, Circuit clerk, vice R. J. Davis, resigned.

Mayors of Cities and Towns Commissioned in 1888-1889; 1890-1891

Carroll — S. S.Monday, Carrollton.
W. T. Carpenter, mayor of Carrollton
W. F. Oury, marshal of Carrollton.
Jno. E. McClurg, mayor of Vaiden.

County Officers
1882

T. T. Hamilton, Sheriff; J. P. Marshall, chancery clerk; J. L. Cain, circuit clerk; Henry Pitman, treasurer; B. N. Merrill, assessor; L. J. Brewer, surveyor.

Supervisors

Amos Ball, coroner and ranger; 1st, T. T. Holman; 2nd, Hightower; 3rd, G.A. Pate; 4th, James Thompson; 5th, W. D. Morgan.

Justice of the Peace

1st, W. M. Mullen, H. C. Holmes; 2nd, J. H. Lee, B. H. Hughes; 3rd, J. T. Streater, J. B. Jenkins; 4th, T. A. Baskins, A. J. Baskins, A. J. Holman; 5th, W. H. Ford, J. J. Dubard.

Constables

1st, Bolivar Ferguson, Andrew Richmond; 2nd, John Brewer, O. W. Harper; 3rd, H. W. Cooley, A. J. White; 4th, G. G. Tyson, James Nabors; 5th, J. D. Ochiltree, W. R. Sproles.

County Officers
1884

T. T. Hamilton, sheriff; J. T. Holman, treasurer; Eugene D. Young, assessor; L. J. Brewer, surveyor; Tandy H. Oury, coroner and ranger.

Justice of the Peace

1st, L. J. Ott, W. B. Chambley; 2nd, E. M. Bowen, John Lee; 3rd, J. T. Streater, J. B. Jenkins; 4th, J. R. Ware, P. M. Bankston; 5th, J. J. Dubard, W. H. King.

Constables

1st, A. C. Chambley; 2nd, J. M. Clark; 3rd, H. W. Cooley; 4th, J. H. Allen; 5th, John Seale; E. L. Brewer, Midway district.

County Officers
1894

Sam Hart, chancery clerk; J. P. Nabors, circuit clerk; James Somerville, sheriff; R. N. Gray, treasurer; W. Cl McDougal, assessor; L. J. Brewer, surveyor; T. O. Yewell, supt. of education; T. H. Oury, Sr., coroner.

Supervisors

1st, J. H. Ambrose; 2nd, J. R. Brewer; 3rd, F. R. Smith; 4th, W. B. Marshall; 5th, R. E. Hoge.

Justice of the Peace

1st, W. J. Chambley, W. L. Lott; 2nd, W. C. Haley, G. C. Reeves; 3rd, H. M. Carpenter, J. C. McCormick; 4th, W. T. McCurley, J. P. Marshall; 5th, W. C. Billingsly, W. H. King.

Constables

1st, R. E. L. Williams; 2nd, J. R. Ray; 3rd, H. S. Shute; 4th, J. G. Purnell; 5th, Jas. Kid.

County Officers
1896

Sam Hart, chancery clerk; J. P. Nabors, circuit clerk; Jas. Somerville, sheriff; R. N. Gray, treasurer; W. C. McDougal, assessor; T. O. Yewell, supt. of education.

Supervisors

1st, J. H. Ambrose; 2nd, J. B. Brewer; 3rd, F. R. Smith; 4th, W. B. Marshall; 5th, R. E. Hoge.

Justice of the Peace

1st, W. B. Chambley, W. L. Lott; 2nd, W. C. Haley, G. C. Reeves; 3rd, H. N. Carpenter, G. C. McCormick; 4th, W. T. McCurley, J. P. Marshall; 5th, W. C. Billingsly, W. H. King.

County Officers
1898

J. P. Nabors, circuit clerk; Samuel Hart, chancery clerk; D. C. Brewer, sheriff; G. Bankston, coroner; J. S. McCain, treasurer; W. C. McDougal, assessor; L. J. Brewer, surveyor; C. A. Neal, supt. of education.

Supervisors

1st, J. M. Denman; 2nd, D. L. Arnold; 3rd, F. R. Smith; 4th, T. C. Sledge; 5th, H. W. Hill.

Justice of the Peace

1st, W. L. Lott, J. P. Ford; 2nd, J. D. Smith, J. H. Lee; 3rd, J. A. Reves, C. M. Smith; 4th, W. H. Hafner, J. E. Ervin; 5th, J. L. Cain, J. C. Calhoun.

Constables

1st, Lee Williams; 2nd, J. P. Lott; 3rd, J. G. Petty; 4th, W. T. Terney; 5th, J. L. Seales.

County Officers
1900

J. P. Nabors, circuit clerk; Samuel Hart, chancery clerk; W. J. Woodell, sheriff; G. Bankston, coroner; J. D. McCain, treasurer; W. C. McDougal, assessor; L. J. Brewer, surveyor; C. A. Neal, supt. of education.

Supervisors

1st, J. M. Denman; 2nd, D. L. Arnold; 3rd, F. R. Smith; 4th, T. C. Sledge; 5th, H. W. Hill.

Justice of the Peace

1st, W. L. Lott, A. G. Calvin; 2nd, J. D. Smith, J. H. Lee, B. H. Hugh; 3rd, J. A. Reeves, C. M. Smith; 4th, W. H. Hafner, J. E. Ervin; 5th, J. L. Cain, J. C. Calhoun.

Constables

1st, Lee Williams; 2nd, J. P. Lott; 3rd, J. G. Petty;

4th, W. T. Terney; 5th, J. L. Seales.

County Officers
1902

C. A. Neal, supt. of education; J. P. Nabors, circuit clerk; Samuel Hart, chancery clerk; W. C. McDougal, sheriff; J. L. Murphy, coroner; F. R. Smith, treasurer; W. B. Vance, assessor; W. W. Wynn, surveyor.

Justice of the Peace

1st, M. E. Havis, S. J. Beck; 2nd, J. H. Lee, H. T. Jackson; 3rd, A. L. Heggie, C. M. Smith; 4th, P. M. Bankston, J. C. Allen; 5th, J. L. Cain, G. N. Michie.

Constables

1st, Belton Calvin; 2nd, W. P. Hughes, T. J. Huff; 3rd, J. B. Bruce, J. G. Petty; 4th, J. C. Johnson; 5th, W. C. Thomas.

County Officers
1908

C. A. Neal, supt. of education; J. P. Nabors, circuit clerk; Samuel Hart, chancery clerk; Jno. C. McKenzie, sheriff; P. M. Bankston, treasurer; W. B. Vance, assessor; B. A. Carroll, surveyor.

Supervisors

1st, M. C. Hovis; 2nd, J. P. Lott; 3rd, A. B. Ruscoe; 4th, James H. Stanford; 5th, G. N. Michie.

Justice of the Peace

1st, H. P. Mullen, J. E. McCracken; 2nd, John H. Lee, C. M. Garrard, 3rd, J. W. Huggins, J. A. Rieves; 4th, John C. Allen, Benj. T. Laws; 5th, W. C. Thomas, T. A. Brock.

Constables

1st, S. A. Corley; 2nd, James D. Ray; 3rd, J. M. Shute, J. W. Buford; 4th, W. A. Sudduth; 5th, J. M. McNeill.

County Officers
1910

C. A. Neal, supt. of education; J. C. Allen, circuit

clerk; Guy T. Lee, chancery clerk; W. B. Vance, sheriff; Sam Beatty, treasurer; H. L. Johnson, assessor; G. A. Carroll, surveyor.

Supervisors

1st, M. E. Hovis; 2nd, W. W. Redditt; 3rd, J. W. Huggins; 4th, S. M. Hansbrough; 5th, W. D. Morgan.

Justice of the Peace

1st, H. P. Mullen, A. S. Hanks; 2nd, J. H. Lee, C. M. Garrard; 3rd, J. A. Rieves, W. W. Weldon; 4th, G. D. Dunn, L. W. Loftis; 5th, R. B. Smith, E. L. Conger;

Constables

1st, W. H. Able; 2nd, J. D. Taylor; 3rd, J. G. Petty, J. A. Randall; 4th, W. A. Sudduth; 5th, W. M. Girner.

County Officers
1912

D. D. Fullilove, supt. of education; J. C. Allen, circuit clerk; G. T.Lee, chancery clerk; T. J. Fox, sheriff; G. A. Carroll, treasurer; N. L. Johnston, assessor.

Supervisors

1st, W. L. Lott; 2nd, M. E. Neal; 3rd, C. M. Smith; 4th, J. A. Minyard; 5th, E. P. Stuckey.

Justice of the Peace

1st, R. C. Riley, J. M. Corley; 2nd, J. H. Lee, Sam Beatty; 3rd, S. L. Barrentine, R. W. Holly; 4th, J. A. Norwood, D. W. Beck; 5th, R. B. Smith, B. C. McDougal.

Constables

1st, J. T. DeLoach; 2nd, J. M. Hobgood; 3rd, Harry Bruce, Johnson Gailey; 4th, F. D. Wiltshire; 5th, W. M. Girner.

County Officers
1916

J. W. Conge , proscecuting attorney; D. D. Fullilove,

supt. of education; Fred C. Smith, circuit clerk; J. T. Allen, chancery clerk; W. J. Ruscoe, sheriff; H. G. Bankston, treasurer; Hart S. Corley, assessor.

Supervisors

1st, W. L. Lott; 2nd, J. D. Taylor; 3rd, H. C. Arrant; 4th, S. H. Marshall; 5th, A. W. Holman.

Justice of the Peace

1st, David B. Turner, J. H. Ricks, J. M. Corley; 2nd, J. H. Lee, H. T. Jackson; 3rd, D. M. Jumper, J. H. Bruce, R. W. Holly; 4th, D. W. Beck, J. A. Norwood; 5th, D. R. Hatcher, T. A. Brock.

Constables

1st, G. W. Vance, J. T. Deloach; 2nd, H. M. Harper; 3rd, Johson Gailey, J. W. Buford; 4th, A. J. Grantham.

County Officers
1924

S. S. Monday, attorney; G. G. Bennett, supt. of education; F. C. Smith, circuit clerk; J. T. Allen, chancery clerk; W. S. Glenn, sheriff; A. C. Mason, treasurer; Arthur Browning, assessor.

Supervisors

1st, A. E. Lott; 2nd, no election; 3rd, J. B. Bruce; 4th, J. A. Minyard; 5th, C. G. Boyett.

Justice of the Peace

1st, R. M. Holland, R. L. Brown; 2nd, none; 3rd, J. G. Petty, J. M. Daves; 4th, J. A. Norwood, B. S. Nail; 5th, G. A. Grantham, Jim Pollard.

Constables

1st, W. M. Ashmore; 3rd, J. O. Fancher, Jim Bruce; 4th, L. M. Dunn; 5th, D. R. Divine.

County Officers
1928

S. S. Monday, county attorney; G. G. Bennett, supt.

of education; F. C. Smith, circuit clerk; H. A. Lott, chancery clerk; J. T. Allen, sheriff; Ben F. Kittrell, assessor.

Supervisors

1st, A. E. Lott; 2nd, J. H. Williford; 3rd, J. B. Bruce; 4th, E. L. Chambley; 5th, Jas. Somerville.

Justice of the Peace

1st, B. B. Harbin, R. L. Brown, G. B. Grantham; 2nd, J. M. Hobgood, W. A. Lee; 3rd, J. M. Bruce, Walter Elliott; 4th, J. A. Norwood, W. D. Hughes; 5th, D. R. Divine, Jas. Pollard.

Constables

1st, A. W. Corley; 2nd, I. J. Joiner; 3rd, A. I. Stone; 4th, J. D. Pentecost; 5th, E. H. Armstrong.

County Officers
1932

M. B. Arrington, sheriff; H. A. Lott, chancery clerk; F. C. Smith, circuit clerk; G. G. Bennett, supt. of education; H. M. Wood, assessor.

Supervisors

1st, A. E. Lott; 2nd, J. H. Williford; 3rd, J. B. Bruce; 4th, Harry P. Mullen; 5th, James Somerville.

Justice of the Peace

1st, T. L. Beck, B. B. Harbin; 2nd, C. A. Carpenter, J. M. Moore; 3rd, P. A. Pentecost, D. M. Jumper; 4th, J. A. Norwood, C. W. Lott;5th, D. R. Devine, W. H. King.

Constables

1st, none; 2nd, P. L. Jeffries; 3rd, L. E. Galey, B. H. Randle; 4th, J. D. Pentecost; 5th, H. R. Michie.

County Officers
1936-1940

Supt. Education	L. F. Fowler
Circuit Clerk	Fred C. Smith

Chancery Clerk — Harry A. Lott
Sheriff — John Tom Allen
Assessor — Malcolm M. Bennett

Supervisors

1st, J. G. Lott, McCarley, Rt. 1; 2nd, J. B. Williams, Carrollton, Rt. 2; 3rd, C. R. Elliott, Black Hawk; 4th, H. P. Mullen, McCarley; 5th, Marion Ely, Vaiden.

Justice of the Peace

1st, R. T. Lott, McCarley, R. F. D.; 2nd, C. A. Carpenter, Carrollton, Rt. 1; 3rd, B. C. Spann, Black Hawk; J. W. Bruce, Greenwood, Rt. 1; 4th, J. A. Norwood, Carrollton; Oat Sudduth, Coila; 5th, Jas. Pollard, Vaiden.

Constables

1st, J. C. Nail, McCarley; 2nd, Aubrey H. Smith, Carrollton, Rt. 2; 3rd, B. H. Randall, Greenwood; L. E. Galey, Black Hawk; 4th, J. D. Pentecost, N. Carrollton; 5th, A. J. Grantham, Vaiden.

Municipal Officers

North Carrollton - W. H. Johnston, mayor; J. T. Anderson, marshal; Mrs. Corinne Sisson, treasurer; N. A. Delap, J. T. George, J. C. Powell, W. T. Sanders, J. A. Shackelford, aldermen.

Vaiden - Charles G. Boyett, mayor; William A. Switzer, marshal; Ward Holmes, P. A. Bennett, L. H. Johnson, David D. Fullilove,Jr., H. B. Caldwell, aldermen.

Carrollton - J. H. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; Joe J. Gee, treasurer; Ralph Hansbrough, W. D. Neal, T. W. Tardy, W. B. Vance, aldermen.

Representative Elected 1895 to succeed W. F. Stevens

L. S. Hemphill

Municipal Officers

Carrollton - W. H. Hafner, mayor; B. P. Chatham, marshal; C. J. Nelson, treasurer.

Vaiden - J. E. McClurg, mayor; J. P. Cain, marshal;

S. E. McConnico, treasurer.

Black Hawk - D. H. Jordan, mayor.

Municipal officers appointed

Carroll County - January 2, 1897, W. H. Hafner, mayor, Carrollton.
January 2, 1897, B. P. Chatham, marshal, Carrollton.
January 2, 1897, C. J. Nelson, treasurer, Carrollton.
March 12, 1897, D. H. Jordan, mayor, Black Hawk.
September 5, 1898, W. C. Riales, marshal, Carrollton.

Municipal Officers Elected December, 1898 - for two years.

Carroll County - Carrollton - W. H. Hafner, mayor; W. C. Riales, marshal; Charles J. Nelson, treasurer; C. R. Peavy, Lee Richardson, Samuel Hart, W. D. Kimbrough, Charles J. Gee, aldermen.

Election Commissioners

Appointed September 1, 1898 to hold until August 31, 1900. The following are the commissioners on October 3, 1899:

Carroll - W. M. Scruggs, W. P. Stuckey, G. N. Smith.

Municipal Officers Elected

Carroll County - Black Hawk - February 8, 1900 - D. H. Jordan, mayor; J. G. Petty, marshal; W. M. Meek, G. W. Purcell, W. H. Brewer, aldermen.
Carrollton - December 11, 1900 - W. H. Hafner, mayor; C. J. Nelson, treasurer; W. C. Riales, marshal; Samuel Hart, W. D. Kimbrough, C. R. Peavy, C. J. Gee, Lee Richardson, aldermen, April 6, 1901 - Marcus Askew, alderman, vice - Lee Richardson, resigned.
North Carrollton - December 11, 1900 - G. R. Holman, mayor; W. J. Woodell, marshal; T. J. Fox, treasurer; W. B. Chambley, W. H. Neill, L. J. Henderson, aldermen.

County Registrars, appointed by the State Board of Election Commissioners on 15th day of February, 1900.

Carroll County - J. P. Nabors.

Election Commissioners

Appointed August 15, 1901.
Carroll County - W. M. Scruggs, G. R. Troxler, G. N. Smith.

Municipal Officers Elected Since Last Report
September 30, 1903

Carroll County - December 9, 1902, W. H. Hafner, mayor; C. J. Nelson, treasurer; F. A. Edwards, marshal; Samuel Hart, W. D. Kimbrough, C. J. Lee, C. R. Peavy, J. R. Bingham, aldermen.
September 17, 1902 - J. C. Money, marshal; vice - F. A. Edwards.
North Carrollton - December, 9, 1902, P. M. Bankston, mayor; T. J. Fox, treasurer; W. T. Turney, marshal; W. D. Woodell, W. B. Chambley, Leigh Fox, aldermen.
February 17, 1903, C. V. Tribble, marshal, vice - W. T. Terney.

Election Commissioners Whose Terms Expire August 31, 1904.

W. M. Scruggs, G. R. Troxler, G. N. Smith.

Municipal Officers
Election December 13, 1904; commissioned January 2, 1905.

Carrollton - W. H. Hafner, mayor; F. A. Edwards, marshal; C. J. Nelson, treasurer; W. D. Kimbrough, C. J. Lee, C. R. Peavy, Samuel Hart, J. R. Bingham, aldermen.
North Carrollton - H. W. McBride, mayor; W. C. Rivers, marshal; W. L. Moss, P. M. Bankston, W. B. Chambley, aldermen.
Vaiden - E. L. Conger, mayor; J. P. Caih, marshal; A. J. McConnico, treasurer; R. R. Hawkins, J. E. McClurg, James Somerville, John J. Armstrong, C. L. Armstrong, aldermen.

Municipal Officers
Elected at General Election December, 1906.

Carroll County - Carrollton - W. H. Hafner, mayor; F. A. Edwards, marshal; C. J. Nelson, treasurer; W. D. Kimbrough, C. J. Gee, J. R. Bingham, Samuel Hart, C. R. Peavy, aldermen.
North Carrollton - H. W. McBride, mayor; D. B. Turner, marshal; T. J. Fox, treasurer; S. E. Moore, clerk; W. B. Chambley, J. R. Jackson, N. A. Delap, aldermen.

Election Commissioners
October 1, 1907

Carroll County - J. E. McClurg, A. J. Scruggs, F. A. Edwards.

Municipal Elections Held in December, 1908.

Carrollton - W. H. Hafner, mayor; M. W. Nabors, marshal; C. J. Nelson, treasurer; J. R. Bingham, Samuel Hart, C. M. Jones, C. J. Gee, W. D. Kimbrough, aldermen.
North Carrollton - December 8, 1908 - W. T. Terney, mayor; T. J. Fox, marshal; W. D. Woodell, treasurer; W. L. Deloach, S. E. Moore, W.B. Chambley, aldermen.
North Carrollton - January 26, 1909 - Sam D. Turner elected mayor, vice - W. T. Terney.

Municipal Officers Elected Since Last Report.
September 30, 1909

Carrollton - Election November 30, 1909 - J. P. Rozier, marshal, vice - M. W. Nabors, resigned.
Carrollton - Election April 19, 1910 - Commissioned April 22, 1910 - R. N. Gray, alderman, to fill vacancy.
Carrollton - Election December 13, 1910 - Commissioned December 31, 1910 - R. J. Gray, mayor; J. P. Rozier, marshal; D. L. Bingham, F. R. Smith, aldermen.
Carrollton - Election July 16, 1911- Commissioned July 21, 1911 - C. H. Scruggs, marshal, vice - J. P. Rozier.
North Carrollton - Election December 23, 1910 - Commissioned December 31, 1910 - S. D. Turner, mayor; J. E. Richardson, marshal; H. A. Lott, treasurer; W. L. DeLoach, S. E. Moore, Dr. G. M. Godgrey, aldermen.

Municipal Commissions Issued Since Last Report Carroll County

Vaiden - October 15, 1912 - Aldermen, J. E. Phillips, vice - A. J. Coleman.

Carrollton - December 31, 1912 - Mayor, H. M. Thompson; marshal, Charles Scruggs; treasurer, D. L. Bingham, aldermen, J. R. Bingham, F. R.Smith, J. B. McBride, T. O. Yewell, H. E. Merrill.

North Carrollton - December 31, 1912 - Mayor, W. D. Woodell; marshal, J. E. Richardson; treasurer, H. A. Lott; aldermen, W. T. Terney, W. E. Chambley, E. B. Evans, S. E. Moors, J. F. Cotton.

Vaiden - December 31, 1912 - Mayor, W. P. Stuckey; marshal, J. W. Word; aldermen, J. E. McClurg, J. E. Phillips, W. N. Gaston, Jas. Somerville, P. T. Flowers.

County Prosecuting Attorney Who Takes Oath of Office on January 1, 1916.

Carroll County - J. G. Hemingway, Carrollton.
Senatorial Districts - Counties composing same and senators elect. 26th district - Carroll, Montgomery - L. S. Hemphill, Valley Hill.

Municipalities Commissions Issued Since the 30th day of June, 1913

Carrollton - March 26, 1914 - Mayor, W. H. Johnston.
Carrollton - December 31, 1914 - Mayor, W. H. Johnston; Marshal, Robert U. Guy; treasurer, Sam Hart, Jr.; aldermen, C.L. Gee, J. B. McBride, J. R. Bingham, H. E. Merrill, C. A. Neal.
North Carrollton - October 27, 1913 - Marshal, Jerry Power
North Carrollton - July 10, 1914 - Alderman W. L. DeLoach
North Carrollton - December 31, 1914 Mayor, W. D. Woodell; marshal, W. H. Nabors, treasurer, S. J. Beck; aldermen, J. T. Dean, W. L. DeLoach, S. E. Moore, Jesse Cotton, G. M. Godfrey.
North Carrollton- February 24, 1915 - Mayor, W. D. Woodell; marshal, W. H. Nabors; treasurer, S. J. Beck; aldermen, S. E. Moore, W. L.DeLoach, G. M. Godfrey, J. T. Dean, J. F. Cotton.
Vaiden - December, 31, 1914 - Mayor, J. L. Seal; marshal, J. W. Word; aldermen, P. T. Flowers, J. E. Phillips, J. E. McClurg, Jas. Somerville, W. N. Gaston.

Municipal officers elected at a general election held December 14, 1920 and commissioned December 30, 1920 and vacancies filled since that date:

Vaiden - J. M. Armstrong, mayor; M. O. Huffman, marshal; S. P. Armstrong, P. T. Flowers, J. C. Calhoun, C. M. Tillman, J. G. Fullilove, aldermen.

North Carrollton - S. E. Turner, mayor; A. L. Turner, marshal; E. L. Duke, treasurer; J. C. Powell, M. W. Nabors, G. M. Godfrey, W. T. Sanders, T. N. Bloodworth, aldermen.
Carrollton - James T. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; Sam Hart, treasurer; J. R. Bingham, C. L. Gee, H. E. Merrill, J. B. McBride, W. B. Vance, aldermen.
Carrollton - To fill vacancy - G. T. Lee, treasurer.

Municipal officers elected December 12, 1922 and vacancies filled.

Carroll County - V aiden - E. L. Conger, mayor; J. C. Allen, marshal; J. H. Armstrong, treasurer; P. T. Flowers, J. C. Calhoun, T. I. Applewhite, J. G. Fullilove, S. P. Armstrong, aldermen.
Carrollton - Jas. H. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; G. T. Lee, treasurer; W. B. Vance, C. L. Gee, J. B. McBride, J. R. Bingham, H. E. Merrill, aldermen.
North Carrollton - J. R. Jackson, mayor; J. W. Hooks, marshal; E. L. Duke, treasurer; Dr. G. M. Godfrey, Dr. I.W. Bush, J. T. Anderson, J. T. George, J. C. Powell, aldermen.

Municipal officers elected December 9, 1924, and vacancies filled.

Carrollton - Jas. H. Terney, mayor; appointed by Governor, January 14, 1925; D. F. Lee, mayor; J. R. Fancher, treasurer; C. T. Price, marshal; J. R. Bingham, C. L. Gee, H. E. Merrill, J. B. McBride, W. B. Vance, aldermen.
Vaiden - E. L. Conger, mayor; V. A. Gee, marshal; H. B. Caldwell, C. E. Thomas, B. W. Holmes, W. A. Avery, J. C. Calhoun, aldermen.
North Carrollton - H. M. Wood, mayor; J. W. Hooks, marshal; E. L. Duke, treasurer; J. C. Powell, J. W. Lee, G. M. Godfrey, J. T. George, J. K. McClain, aldermen. Special election February 16, 1925 - S. D. Turner, mayor.

Municipal officers elected December 24, 1926

Carrollton - James H. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; J. R. Fancher, treasurer; C. L. Gee, H. E. Merrill, S. D. Hansbrough, J. R. Bingham, W. B. Vance, aldermen.

Vaiden - E. L Conger, mayor; M. O. Huffman, marshal; H. B. Caldwell, R. L. Rosamond, B. W. Holmes, W. A. Avery, J. C. Calhoun, aldermen.
North Carrollton - S. D. Turner, mayor; S. L. Chambley, marshal and Tax collector; J. D. Lee, treasurer; J. C. Powell, J. W. Lee, J. K. McLain, N. A. DeLap, W. T. Sanders, aldermen.

Municipal Officers 1927-29

Carrollton - James J. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; J. R. Fancher, treasurer; H. E. Merrill, C. L. Gee, W. B. Vance, G. T. Lee, C.G. Bingham, aldermen.
North Carrollton - S. D Turner, mayor; J. W. Hooks, marshal;J. D. Lee, treasurer; J. C. Powell, J. W. Lee, W. T. Sanders, N. A Delap, J. K. McClain, aldermen.
Vaiden - E. L. Conger, mayor; M. O. Huffman, marshal; B. W. Holmes, R. L. Rosamond, W. A. Avery, H. B. Caldwell, J C Calhoun, aldermen.

List of chairmen and secretaries county democratic executive committees.

Carroll - T. O. Yewell, Carrollton, chairman
C. A. Neal, Carrollton, secretary

County election commissioners now serving. Terms expire September 1, 1930.

Carroll County - Joe Stanton, Vaiden; C. A. Neal, Carrollton; Mrs. Virginia Redditt Price, Carrollton.

Election Commissioners

Carroll County - Mrs. Virginia Redditt Price, Carrollton; C. A. Neal, Carrollton; Joe Stanton, T. C.

Election Commisssioners
(revised to November 20, 1931)

Carroll - Mrs. Virginia Redditt Price, Carrollton; S. E. Turner, T. C..,Carrollton; Glint Gee, Carrollton.

Municipal officers
Carroll County 1929-31

Vaiden - J. L. Seale, mayor; M. O. Huffman, marshal; J. C. Calhoun, H. B. Caldwell, B. W. Holmes, J. E.

McClurg, J. H. Grantham, aldermen.
Carrollton - J. H. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; J. R. Fancher, treasurer; G. T. Lee, C. L. Gee, C. G. Bingham, W. B. Vance, H. E. Merrill, aldermen.
North Carrollton - W. T. Terney, mayor; W. H.Williford, marshal; Corinne Woodell, treasurer; W. T. Sanders, N. A. Delap, J. C. Powell, J. T. George, W. H. Neill, aldermen.

List of city officials 1931-33

Carroll County - Vaiden, C. G Boyett, mayor; M. C. Huffman, marshal; John E. McClurg, H. D. Caldwell, B. W. Holmes, J. H. Grantham, and J. C. Calhoun, aldermen.
North Carrollton - S. D. Turner, mayor; J. W.Hooks, marshal; Corinne Woodell, treasurer; J. C. Powell, W. T. Sanders, N. A. Delap, E. M. Hovis, B. B. Sanders, and S. L. Chambley, aldermen.
Carrollton - J. H. Terney, mayor; J. R. Fancher, treasurer; C. T. Price, marshal; G. T. Lee, C. L. Gee, W. B. Vance, and H. E. Merrill, aldermen.

List of municipal officers Carroll - 1933-35

Carrollton - J. H. Terney, mayor; C. T. Price, marshal; Joe J. Gee, treasurer; Ralph Hansbrough, W. D. Neal, T. W. Tardy, W. B. Bance, aldermen.
North Carrollton - S. D. Turner, mayor; W. H. Abel, marshal; Corinne Woodell, treasurer; J. T. George, E. M. Hovis, N. A. Delap, Ja C. Powell, W. T. Sanders, aldermen.
Vaiden - John E. McClurg, mayor; M. O. Huffman, marshal; P. A. Bennett, H.B. Caldwell, D. D. Fullilove, Jr., B.W. Holmes, L. H. Johnson, aldermen.

Legislators

The list below gives the names of those who have served Carroll County in the legislature from its beginning to the present time. This list was made up from data on file in the State Library and is believed to be substantially correct.

SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES
1835	Greenwood Leflore
1836	John L. Irwin
1837 Wm M. Brown	John L. Irwin
1838-39 Wm. M. Brown	Benjamin Kennedy,
	Joseph Drake
1840 Greenwood Leflore	C. F. Hemingway,
	John A. Binford
1841 Greenwood Leflore	John A. Binford
	John M. Maury
1842 Greenwood Leflore	
1843 Greenwood Leflore	
1844 Wm. Booth	Abraham Hardy
1846 Wm. Booth	John A. Binford
	B. Kennedy
1848 B. Kennedy	Jas. Liddell,
	J. Whitmore
1850 B. Kennedy	G. F. Neil
	C. F. Hemingway
1852 C. F. Hemingway	C. M. Vaiden
	G. F. Neil
	H. H. Southworth,
1854 C.F. Hemingway	Jas. S. Johnson
	W. A. Strong
	W. B. Helm
1856 Wm. Cothran	C. C. Hight
	Wm. J. Strong
	J. S. Johnson
1857 G. F. Neil	A. Reeves
	S. Hawkins
	J. W. Johnson
1858-59 G. F. Neil	A. Reeves
1860-61 G. F. Neil	S. Hawkins
	James P. Scales
1861-62 G. F. Neil	J. P. Scales
	J. M. Hamilton
	W. J. Strong,
1865-66-67 John A. Binford	J. P. Scales
	J. M. Liddell,
1870-71 Stephen Johnson	J. W. S. Merrill
	W L. Hemingway
	J. C. McKenzie
1872-73 Stephen Johnson	H. Pittman
	W. H Armistead
	F. R. Streater

1874 W. H Parker	M. H. Tuttle
	Geo. Washington
1874-75 W. H. Parker	M. H. Tuttle
	Geo. Washington
1876 M. H. Tuttle	H. H. Southworth.
	C. M. Vaiden
1877 M. H. Tuttle	H. H. Southworth
	Jas. M. Liddell
1878 W. D. Peery	Jas. M. Liddell, Jr.
	Benjamin Marshall
1880 W. D. Peery	T. H. Somerville
	H. Talbert
1882 Jas. M. Liddell	H. C. Williamson
	C. B. Turnipseed
1884 Jas. M. Liddell	H. C. Williamson
	J. S. Johnson
1886 Jas. R. Binford	H. C. Williamson
	L. M. Southworth
1888 Jas. R. Binford	T W. Sullivan
	L. M. Southworth
1890 L.M. Southworth	T. W. Sullivan
	E. L. Conger
1892 T M. Sullivan	W. C. Chatman
	T. J. King
1896 T. H. Somerville	Monroe McClurg
	W. F. Stevens
1897	S. D. Turner
1900 Alfred H. George	Simon E. Turner
	L. S. Hemphill
1904 G. A. McLean	A. J. Coleman
	S. E. Turner
1908 Lee McMillan	T. O. Yewell
	S. S. Monday
1912 Dr. J. P. Taylor	L. S. Hemphill
	C. W. West
1916	Dr. G. I. Redditt
	J. L. Lott
1920 C. E. Sykes	Lee McMillan
	Fritz Robert Morgan
1924 John H. Jackson	James H. Stanford
	C. Garland Hatcher
1928 J A. Adams	C. W. West
	A. J. Coleman
1932 J. M. Grantham	J. H. Stanford
	Walter Elliott
1936 Hackett Dyre	J. Melvin Corley
	Estes Armstrong

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNORS IN SUCCESSION

Governors of Mississippi Territory, 1798-1817

Winthrop Sargent	May 7, 1798 to May 25, 1801
Wm. C. C. Claiborne	May 25,1801 to Mar. 1, 1805
Robert Williams	Mar. 1,1805 to Mar. 7, 1809
David Holmes	Mar. 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 G. 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 G. 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
Wm. 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
Benj. G. Humphreys	Oct. 16, 1865 to June 15,1868
Adelbert Ames	June 15, 1868 to Mar. 10,1870
James L. Alcorn	Mar. 10, 1870 to Nov. 30,1871
Ridgley C. Powers	Nov. 30, 1871 to Jan. 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames	Jan. 4, 1874 to Mar. 29,1876
John M. Stone	Mar. 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
Anselem 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 Mar. 18, 1927
Dennis Murphree	Mar. 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 - - - - - - -

ROSTER

MILITARY TERMS

AAQM.....Acting Assistant Quartermaster
ACS.....Acting Commissary Sergeant
Aprntstice.....Apprentice
AQM.....Assistant Quartermaster
Ast.....Assistant
Adj.....Adjutant
Bglr.....Bugler
Capt.....Captain
Chap.....Chaplin
Col.....Colonel
Com.....Commander
Comsy.....Commissary
Cp, Cpl, or Corp.....Corporal
Crpntr.....Carpenter
Drum.....Drummer
Engnr.....Engineer
Electn.....Electrician
Ens. Prov.....Ensign Prov.
Fife.....Fifer
1cl, 2cl, 3cl, etc.....First class, Second class, etc.
Gun.....Gunner
Hos. Std.....Hospital Steward
Lt. or Lieut.....Lieutenant
Lndsmn.....Landsman
Musc. or Musi.....Musician
Mech.....Mechanic
Mjr.....Major
Mte.....Mate
Machnst.....Machinest
OS.....Orderly Sergeant
P.....Private
Phrmst.....Pharmacist
QMS.....Quartermaster Sergeant
Sgt.....Sergeant
Surg.....Surgeon
Stokpr.....Storekeeper
Seaman.....Seaman
Wag. Mas.....Wagon Master

MEXICAN WAR

Choctaw Volunteers(1)

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Acee, W. B.	P.	Johnson, J. S.	P.
Aldridge, J. N.	P.	Jones, J. L.	P.
Bags, Henry	P.	Jones, Robt. A.	P.
Bags, J. M.	P.	Knight, A. E.	P.
Barfield, W. F.	P.	Liddell, J. M.	P.
Barnett, W. M.	P.	Liddell, P. F.	2nd Lt.
Barron, Ezekial	P.	Long, Alfred V.	P.
Bowen, John	P.	Lonts, Charles	P.
Caperton, J. S.	P.	Louis, W. M.	P.
Caperton, W. G.	P.	Mabry, E. W.	P.
Carroll, Alexander M.	P.	McGary, Martin	P.
Childress, J. T.	P.	McQuarry, Jasper A.	P.
Childress, R. S.	P.	McQueen, Jas. A.	P.
Cochran, W. F.	P.	Middleton, M. C.	P.
Cook, W. M.	P.	Middleton, Holland	1st Lt.
Cooper, G. W.	P.	Minga, H. S.	P.
Cox, Allen	P.	Osborn, John	P.
Crenshaw, N. N.	P.	Parr, G. S.	P.
Crenshaw, Cornelius	P.	Perry, J. R.	P.
Crower, R. S.	P.	Perry, James	P.
Dinhey, John	P.	Phares, H. J.	P.
Dunn, R. W.	P.	Phares, J. C.	P.
Dunn, T. G.	P.	Poe, Levi	P.
Dyer, A. H.	P.	Power, Francis	P.
Dyer, C. C.	P.	Pruitt, Josiah	P.
Elder, D. M.	P.	Pruitt, W. M.	P.
Elder, W. H.	P.	Real, J. P.	2nd Lt.
Elder, Enos	Capt.	Roberts, Simeon	P.
Fox, T. J.	P.	Saffell, J. T.	P.
Fox, Isaac	P.	Scales, S. D.	P.
Hall, W. C.	P.	Smith, Francis	P.
Harrod, John	P.	Staffell, A. H.	P.
Hart, J. D.	P.	Starnes, John	P.
Haucher, John	P.	Stewart, James J.	P.
Hill, J. W.	P.	Stoaks, S. A.	P.
Hislip, J. O.	P.	Stoaks, Reddin	P.
Holland, W. H.	P.	Thompson, W. B.	P.

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Oct. 28, 1846

Walton, G. W.	P.	Wilson, C. L.	P.
Ware, Robert	P.	Wilson, Sam	P.
Weaver, A. W.	P.	Wiltshire, G. W.	P.
Weaver, B. F.	P.	Woods, Andrew	P.
Wiley, B. T.	P.	Woods, James B.	P.
Wilson, B. H.	P.		

Carroll County Volunteers - Company D, 1st Infantry(1)

Adair, A. G.	Sgt.	Fields, Whipley	P.
Adair, J. M.	P.	Forbes, Joel	P.
Adkinson, Pinksey G.	P.	Forster, Charles A.	Musc.
Applegate, Richard	P.	Gage, J. D. M.	P.
Baird, Harrison B.	P.	George, James Z.	Corp.
Barnes, J. E. B.	P.	Gray, William P.	P.
Bates, W. H.	P.	Gunter, William M.	P.
Beall, Egbert F.	Sgt.	Hall, Harmon G.	P.
Benthall, John C.	P.	Hanks, Marion	P.
Blake, James W.	P.	Hanks, Taliaferro	P.
Boone, J. E. B.	P.	Harper, John R.	P.
Brown, Thomas	P.	Harrell, Asa	P.
Buckholts, John A.	2nd Corp.	Harrell, Wells C.	1st Sgt.
Buford, J. A.	P.	Heath, J. B.	P.
Burrell, James H.	P.	Heslip, D. W.	P.
Cage, Doctor	P.	Heslip, James O.	P.
Capshaw, Daniel C.	P.	Hodge, Benjamin L.	2nd Lt.
Carr, Young	P.	Hollingsworth, E.	2nd Lt.
Carter, William	P.	Hood, F. P.	P.
Clark, Robert	P.	Howard, B. D.	Capt.
Cobb, Alpheus	P.	Howard, Louis T.	2nd Lt.
Cocke, Daniel P.	P.	Hudson, Alfred	P.
Cokely, John	Corp.	Huffman, Warren	P.
Coleburn, Samuel G.	P.	Jefferson, D. W.	P.
Creamer, Henry	P.	Johnson, James	P.
Creswell, Samuel	P.	Jones, H. W.	P.
Davidson, Thomas B.	P.	Jones, Owen W.	P.
Doyle, David R.	P.	Jones, William H.	Drum.
Durdin, Jonan	3rd Corp.	Kaigler, J. R.	P.
Durham, W. T. S.	P.	Kyle, Thomas J.	2nd Lt.
Elliott, John G.	P.	Lewis, Robert A.	Sgt.
Erwin, John W.	P.	Lott, William	P.
Erwin, S. H.	P.	Love, David E.	3rd Sgt.
Ewing, Andrew	Corp.	Martin, Richard	P.
Ferguson, Samuel	P.	Martin, W. D.	P.
Fields, S. R.	P.	McAllister, Neal	P.

(1) Mississippi Democrat, May 20, 1846

McCarroll, Thomas J.	P.	Shooke, John	P.
McCauley, John	P.	Somerville, James	P.
McLendon, Andrew J.	P.	Stokes, James C.	P.
McRoy, James A.	P.	Stovall, Josiah	P.
Monday, Samuel S.	P.	Strickland, Jesse	Fif.
Mullens, E. A.	P.	Taylor, Benjamin F.	Corp.
Nilon, Ceasar L.	Sgt.	Taylor, J. A.	P.
Norman, Benjamin F.	P.	Taylor, Memory	P.
Norman, Hiram G.	P.	Thompson, John	P.
Orr, William	P.	Townsend, Sherrod	P.
Parmelee, James	P.	Trousdale, Leon	2nd Lt.
Petty, Hilliard	P.	Tyree, E. P.	P.
Petty, R. C. R.	P.	Vance, George W.	P.
Pleasants, Frank P.	P.	Vance, John D.	P.
Powell, A. T.	P.	Wadlington, W. K.	P.
Ramsey, George W.	P.	Wagnon, Daniel	P.
Ramsey, J. M.	Sgt.	Wellons, Marcus C.	2nd Sgt.
Reynolds, Hugh A.	Corp.	Wilgus, David	P.
Reynolds, John T.	P.	Williams, Richard	P.
Reynolds, Sherod	P.	Williamson, John N1 B.	P.
Rhodes, Benjamin B.	P.	Willis, George	P.
Roberts, B. F.	P.	Wynns, Robert P.	Corp.
Rosamond, S. M.	P.	Young, Albert	P.
Rowe, A. Govan	Corp.	Young, Jacob T.	1st Corp.
Russell, Daniel R.	1st Lt.	Young, Samuel A.	1st OS
Russell, L. H.	Sgt.		

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Carroll Minute Men (Carroll County Mounted Men) - Company H, 2nd Infantry State Troops, Alcorn's Brigade, 3rd Regiment(1)

(60 days)

Alderman, Asa D.	P.	Festerman, Marcus A.	P.
Alderman, Amos K.	P.	Flanigan, Henry R.	P.
Ames, Acquilla	P.	Freeman, James W.	P.
Ames, William S.	P.	Gambill, William F.	P.
Anderson, George W.	P.	Gaunt, Cage	P.
Arnold, Durant H. (L.)	P.	Gooch, John P.	P.
Baldridge, Marion	P.	Gray, Francis M.	P.
Bamburg, William E.	P.	Green, Edward D.	P.
Beck, H. C.	P.	Grider, William T.	P.
Bennett, George W.	P.	Hamilton, John	P.
Billups, William	P.	Harbiss, Manley D.	P.
Brown, Thomas J.	P.	Harper, William H.	P.
Browning, John W.	P.	Harris, Jepe W.	4th Sgt.
Brownlow, Lam L.	P.	Harveson, Albert G.	P.
Campbell, F. P.	Capt.	Hazlewood, John W.	P.
Campbell, Matthew S.	P.	Henderson, George W.	P.
Campbell, Moses	P.	Hightower, George	P.
Carnes, Alexander	P.	Hill, Hiram S.	2nd Lt.
Chick, Joseph	P.	Holbert, Cyrus F.	P.
Cobb, Richard T.	P.	Holland, John S.	P.
Collier, Telemicus H.	P.	Hudgins, Howel H.	P.
Corley, Marion	P.	Hughes, Wm. R.	P.
Coward, George W.	P.	Inman, William T.	P.
Curtis, William L.	P.	Jackson, Alfred	P.
Daniel, George W.	P.	Johnson, Andrew J.	3rd Lt.
Durbin, William	P.	Johnson, John C.	P.
Eskridge, Burdett R.	P.	King, Sam E.	P.
Ettinger, Joseph B.	P.	Lessley, Sam J.	1st Sgt.
Ferguson, John C.	P.	Locke, Andrew J.	P.

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(1) Signed to be correct by F. P. Campbell, Capt.
Approved by J. L. Alcorn, Bridgade

Long, Alfred V.	P.
Long, William D.	P.
Lott, Aaron B.	P.
Lott, Aaron, Jr.	P.
Lott, James J. E.	P.
Lott, Jepe C.	P.
Lott, John W.(1)	P.
Lott, Toliver	P.
Mabry, John J.	P.
Marion, Edward	3rd Corp.
McCearly, William R.	P.
McGuillan, Joseph R.	P.
McLean, Walter T.	Wag.Mas.
McLeod, Daniel	P.
McLeod, Henderson P.	P.
McWaters, Elias S.	P.
Miller, John T.	P.
Miller, Louis	P.
Money, Hernando D.	Sgt.Mjr.
Montgomery, J. W.	P.
Morris, Joseph	P.
Musselwhite, Henry L.	P.
Musselwhite, William P.	P.
Neal, John E.	P.
Nelson, Andrew M.	P.
Nelson, John J.	P.
Nelson, Theodore F.	P.
Night, James M.	P.
Norton, M. K.	P.
Oury, Tandy H.	P.
Paine, Henry N.	QMS
Price, John B.	P.
Purnell, Henry O.	P.
Reynolds, Henry	P.
Rush, Felix D.	P.
Sanders, Henry S.	P.
Scales, William N.	1st Lt.
Seaton, Peter P.	P.
Sinclair, James W.	1st Corp.
Smith, John D.	P.
Steadman, William C.	P.
Sullivan, Timothy W.	2nd Sgt.
Terry, Albert G.	P.
Tindle, William M.	P.
Todd, Wm. M.	4th Corp.
Ursery, James R.	P.
Vance, James M.	P.
Warren, Richard W.	P.
Weed, John D.	P.
Weed, Thomas	P.
Williams, J. C.	P.
Williamson, John A.	P.
Wingfield, D. L.	3rd Sgt.
Woodall, Elisha S.	P.
Wooten, John	P.
Wright, John	P.
Young, J. L.	P.

Red Invincibles - Company C, 4th Infantry

Able, R. W.(2)	P.
Ables, J. W.	P.
Ables, John	P.
Adair, A. J.	P.
Adaire, John I.(3)	P.
Alexander, J. T.	1st Lt.Capt.
Alexander, L. F.	P.
Alexander, S. G.	Sgt.2nd Lt.
Alexander, S. S.	P.
Alexander, John H.	P.
Allen, J. H.	P.
Allen, R. H.	P.
Anderson, A. J.	P.
Armstrong, Robert	P.
Baker, Alfred	P.
Barnett, D. F.	P.
Beard, T. T.	P.
Boothe, J. H.	P.Sgt.
Boothe, John H.(4)	P.
Boothe, W. A.	P.

(1) Discharged at Grenada
(2) See 1st Battn., Miss. S. S.
(3) Indicates service in Co. E
(4) See J. H. Booth

Bracy, G. W.	P.
Brewer, L. J.	Corp.Musc.
Brown, G. M.	P.
Browning, P. E.	P.
Cade, W. R.	Sgt.
Calhoun, A. R.	P.
Cameron, James	P.
Carter, J. W.(1)	P.Sgt.
Carter, P. H.(2)	P.
Collins, William M.	P.
Cook, Miles S.	P.
Cowey, J. J.	P.
Daniel, J.	P.
Daniel, Robert	P.
Ellison, Claib W.	P.
Fair, J. E.	P.
Farr, J. E.	P.
Franklin, E.(3)	P.
Garrard, George	P.
Garrard, James	P.
Gilliam, H. A.	Corp.P.
Gilliam, William	P.
Goolsby, T. N.	Sgt.1st Sgt.
Goss, J. W.(4)	P.
Graham, J. J.(4)	P.
Graham, S.(5)	P.
Gray, A. M.(6)	P.
Grindstaff, J. L.	P.
Gross, J. W.	P.
Guinn, William	P.
Guthrie, L. B.	P.
Hager, John	P.
Hamilton, H. M.	P.
Hamilton, J. G.	3rd Lt.2nd Lt.
Hampton, J. W.	P.
Harris, W. S.	P.
Harris, Scott	P.
Harrison, J. H.	P.Sgt.
Heffner, J. C.	P.
Henderson, A. H.(7)	P.
Henry, Nelson(8)	Corp.
Hewitt, T. E.	P.
Hewitt, W. H. H.	P.
Holmes, J. M.	Sgt.Corp.
Holmes, John	P.
Hosea, O. F.	P.
Hubbard, John H.	P.
Huffman, B. F.(9)	P.
Jenkins, L. A.	P.
Jenkins, L. M.	P.
Johnson, J. L.	P.
Johnson, J. R.	P.
Johnson, M. L.(4)	P.Corp.
Johnson, S. Y.	P.
Johnson, W. L.	P.
Kennedy, R. F.	P.
Kirkpatrick, W. R.	Sgt.
Lee, I. J.	P.
Lomax, A. M.	P.
Lowerry, R. B.	P.
Maddox, T.	P.
Mathews, James	P.
McCall, D.	P.
McClain, H. C.	P.
McCnaw, G. S.(10)	P.
McDonald, Patty	P.
McDougal, C. C.	P.
McDougal, Lum	P.
McLean, H. C.(11)	P.
Meek, R. D.	2nd Lt.
Monroe, R. S.	P.
Monroe, T. P.	P.
Nabors, Vulcan	P.
Nail, Thomas	P.

(1) See P. H. Carter
(2) See J. W. Carter
(3) Indicates service in Co. E
(4) See 28th Miss. Cavalry
(5) See Starks, 28th Regiment
(6) Indicates service in Co. H
(7) Indicates service in Co. B
(8) See 44th Miss. Infantry
(9) See Benjamin Huffman, 15th Miss.Inf.
(10) See G. L. McGraw, 2nd Miss. Cav.
(11) Indicates service in Co. G

Nall, Madison R.	P.	Snipes, James(11)	P.
Nelson, W. H. C.(1)	P.	Snipes, William(11)	P.
Nelson, W. J.	P.Sgt.	Sproles, J. M.	P.
Newton, James	P.	Stevenson, George	P.
Nichols, Lewis	P.	Stevenson, William M.	P.
Opry, Joseph	P.	Steverson, George W.(12)	P.
Paquinett, R. H.	P.	Steverson, William(13)	P.
Patterson, W. A.	P.	Sumlin, Richard	P.
Polk, James	P.	Tate, M. L.	P.
Polk, W. F.(2)	P.	Thompson, W. D.	P.
Porter, P. P.	P.	Walker, G. W.	P.
Porter, Prentice P.(3)	P.	Walker, J. W.	P.
Powers, L. A.	P.Corp.	Walker, James	P.
Powers, Luke A.(4)	P.	Walker, W. T.	P.
Putman, Isaac	P.	Wallace, J. D.	P.
Putnam, J.(5)	P.	Wallace, Dudley	P.
Putnam, W. J.(5)	P.	Wallace, William J.	P.Corp.3rd Lt.
Red, G. M.	P.Corp.	White, F. M.	P.Sgt.
Red, George	P.	White, Samuel	P.
Red, W. C.	Capt.	Whitehead, W. B.	P.
Reed, William G.(6)	P.	Williams, A. A.	P.
Reeves, J. C.	P.	Williams, Alfred	P.
Robbins, G. W. L.	P.	Williams, J. W.	P.
Roche, J. E.	P.	Williams, James	P.
Rogers, D. L.(7)(8)	QMS	Williams, R. M.(14)	Com.Sgt.
Rogers, H. H.	P.	Willis, W. F.	P.Corp.
Sandifer, W. L.	P.	Willis, W. T.	P.
Skinner, W. F.	P.	Wilson, R. T.(14)	1st Sgt.Ast.Surg.
Smith, G. W.	P.	Wilson, W. A.(15)	Corp.
Smith, Head	P.	Wilson, William	P.
Smith, Hiram	P.	Wiltshire, Henry	P.
Smith, Smith	P.	Wimberly, C. Y.(16)	P.
Smith, W. B.	P.	Wood, S. R.	P.
Smith, William B.(9)	P.	Wood, Thomas J.	P.
Smith, William D.	P.	Yeager, John	P.
Snelson, J. W. W.	P.	Young, J. R.	P.
Snipes, J. W.(10)	P.		

(1) See 38th Miss. Reg., Co. A
(2) See Co. D, 15th Miss. Inf.
(3) See P. P. Porter
(4) See L. A. Powers
(5) See Isaac Putman
(6) Indicates service in Co. K
(7) Indicates service in Co. G
(8) Indicates service in Co. N
(9) See W. B. Smith
(10) See James Sniper
(11) See 28th Miss. Cavalry
(12) See George Stevens
(13) See William Steevenson
(14) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(15) See 2nd Miss. State Militia
(16) See 3rd Miss. Regiment

Stephens Guards - Company E, 4th Infantry

Adair, James	P.	Curtis, William	P.
Adair, Peter	P.	Davis, F. D.	P.
Adair, T. N.	1st Sgt.	Doyle, David	P.
Adair, William H.(1)	1st Lt.Capt.	Edwards, Knight	P.
Adaire, F. M.(2)	P.	Ferguson, J. M.	P.
Adaire, J. C.	P.	Ferguson, Monroe	P.
Adaire, John I.(3)	P.	Fisackerly, A. C.	P.
Aldridge, John H.	Sgt.	Flippen, R. A.	P.
Aldridge, J. W.(4)	P.	Ford, J. P.	P.
Bailey, William F.(5)	P.	Forehand, H. L.	P.
Baker, S. P.	P.	Forhand, H. L.(8)	P.
Baker, Preston	P.	Franklin, E.(3)	P.
Balden, John	P.	Franklin, Ephraim(9)	P.
Ballard, D. C.	P.	Frasier, J. A.	P.
Barnes, J.	P.	Goude, A. B.	P.
Boland, John	P.	Gray, Jabez(7)	P.
Bowen, E. M.	P.	Gray, Robert(7)	P.
Bowen, Milton	P.	Hanks, Henry W.	P.
Britt, Evin	P.	Harper, William	P.
Brown, Joseph(6)	P.	Harrell, Newton	P.
Burton, B. W.	P.	Harris, Alonzo	P.
Burton, J. P.	P.	Harris, J. L.	P.
Burton, James	P.	Harris, J. N.	P.
Campbell, Alex B.	P.	Harris, W. J.	P.
Carroll, John C.	P.	Harris, William	P.
Coleman, R. H.(7)	Corp.	Harvey, G. W.	P.
Coleman, Richard	P.	Herring, W. J.	P.
Collins, A. A.(7)	P.	Hill, H. A.	P.
Collins, G. W.	P.Corp.	Hill, John W.	P.
Collins, W. S.	P.	Hill, William	P.
Collins, William	P.	Holmes, A. B.	P.
Conley, M. O.(7)	P.	Holmes, E. P.	P.Sgt.
Conley, Oliver	P.	Holmes, Edward	P.
Curtis, B. E.	P.	Holmes, J. G.	P.
Curtis, W. A.	P.	Holmes, Joseph	P.

(1) See W. H. Adair, 15th Miss. Inf.
(2) Indicates service in Co. F&S
(3) Indicates service in Co. C
(4) See John H. Aldridge
(5) Indicates service in Co. D
(6) See 2nd Miss. Cavalry
(7) See 15th Miss. Infantry
(8) See H. L. Forehand
(9) See E. Franklin

Holmes, P. E.	Musc.P.	Moore, Thomas	P.
Ingram, S. K.	OS 1st Lt.	Moss, L. D.	P.
Jones, J. B.	P.	Moss, Lorenzo D.(7)	P.
Kemps, Jno.(1)	P.	Nabors, D. A.	P.
Kennedy, J. W.	Corp.	Nabors, H. H.	P.
King, F. L.	P.	Nabors, Hugh	P.
King, Fred	P.	Nabors, J. M.(3)	P.
King, John E.	P.	Nabors, James M.(8)	P.
King, Jud	P.	Nabors, W. M.	P.Sgt.
King, S. W.	P.Corp.	Pace, B. C.	P.
King, Samuel	P.	Pace, Benjamin	P.
King, T. J.(2)	P.	Palmer, J. W.(9)	Musc.P.
King, W. H.	P.	Palmer, R. D.	Capt.
Lamb, David(3)	P.	Palmer, John	P.
Lamb, Davis(4)	P.	Parmalee, William J.	Lt.
Lamb, Mead	P.	Parnell, W. J.	3rd Lt.
Leadwell, J. H.	Corp.	Patton, Robert	P.
Levi, L.	P.	Penn, Thomas I.	P.
Long, C. R.	P.	Pitman, J. W.	P.
Long, J. C.	P.	Pitman, Lester	P.
Long, John	P.	Pitman, Robert G.	P.
Lowrimore, W. H.	P.	Pittman, W. E.	P.
Martin, T. P.	P.	Pitts, J. C.	P.
Matkins, A. A.	P.	Powell, T. D.	P.
Matthews, J. Z. F.	P.	Pyron, J. A.	P.
Matthews, John	P.	Pyron, Albert	P.
McCarrell, John H.(5)	P.	Pyron, John	P.
McCarroll, John	P.	Race, B. C.	P.
McFatter, A.(3)	P.	Ratcliff, Y. R.	P.
McFulter, A.	P.	Ratcliff, Thomas	P.
McNair, W. D.(6)	P.	Roberson, G.	P.
McNeal, W. A.(3)	P.	Roberts, Edward	P.
McNutt, S. R.	P.	Rogers, W. H.(10)	P.
Meedy, L.	P.	Rowland, A. S. E.(11)	P.
Merrit, James H.	P.	Rowland, John	P.
Montgomery, J. W.	P.	Rowland, John S.	P.
Moore, H. J.	Sgt.	Rush, James	P.
Moore, L. K.	P.	Rushing, H.(12)	P.

(1) See John Kemp, 2nd Miss. Cav.
(2) Indicates service in Co. B
(3) See 15th Miss. Infantry
(4) See David Lamb
(5) See John McCarroll
(6) See D.W.McNair,15th Miss.Inf
(7) See L. D. Moss
(8) See J. M. Nabors
(9) See 28th Miss., Starks
(10) See 4th Miss. Cavalry
(11) Indicates service in Co.G
(12) See 20th Miss. Regiment

Rushing, John	P.	Townsend, Allen	P.
Rye, J. M.(1)	P.	Townsend, Luther R.	2nd Lt.Capt.
Sandedge, T. J.	P.	Townsend, O. E.	P.3rd Lt.
Sandridge, Jefferson	P.	Townsend, Ozias E.(6)	P.
Shamburger, W. L.	Corp.3rd Lt.	Townson, Robert	P.
Shamburger, Ulyses	P.	Trainor, George W.	P.
Simmons, George E.	P.	Treadwell, John H.	Corp.
Smith, Obadiah(2)	P.	Tucker, J. M.(3)	P.
Spivey, John G.	Corp.Sgt.	Tyson, George G.	P.Musi.
Spivey, M. R.(3)	P.	Vance, Thomas J.	P.
Spivey, Moses	P.	Vance, T. J.	P.
Stafford, D. S.	P.	Ward, William	P.
Stafford, John	P.	Webb, A. H.	P.
Stafford, Macon	P.	Webb, Henderson	P.
Stafford, Neal	P.	Webb, J. B.	P.
Stafford, W. A.	P.	Webb, John A.	P.
Stafford, William A.(4)	P.	Webb, P. S.	P.
Stokes, E. T.	P.	Webb, W. H.	P.
Stokes, Taff	P.	Webb, William F.	P.
Stovall, B. J.(3)	P.	Weissenger, A. J.(5)	1st Sgt.
Stovall, G. J.(3)	P.	Wely, Alex Fitzack	P.
Stovall, Henry	P.	Wheat, David	P.
Stovall, J. T.(3)(5)	P.QMS.	Whitley, E. H.(7)	P.
Stovall, W. L.	Sgt.1st Sgt.	Wray, D. M.	P.Corp.
Stovall, W. P.(3)	P.	Wray, W. L.	P.1st Lt.
Stovall, Washington	P.	Wray, W. M.	P.
Stovall, William	P.	Wright, C. J.(3)	P.
Sullivan, Isaac	P.	Wright, E. J.	P.
Summons, George	P.	Yelvington, Isaac S.	P.
Thompson, W. D.	P.	Yerby, J. Harvey	P.
Townsend, A. J.	P.	Yerby, J. T.	P.
Townsend, A. P.	P.	Yerby, John	P.

Carroll County Rebels - Company H, 4th Infantry

Alford, Pat	P.	Bibb, Ben F.	P.
Anderson, R. W.	P.	Black, W. E.	P.
Baker, J. R.	P.	Booth, W. A.	P.
Barker, J. L.	OS.2nd Lt.	Boyd, M. D.	P.
Beck, J. H.	P.	Boyd, W. C.	P.
Beck, William	P.	Boyd, Z. J.	P.
Bennett, A. L.	P.	Brandon, C. C.(2)	P.
Bennett, D.	P.	Brandon, Joseph(8)	P.
Bennett, Lee	P.	Brandon, Kit	P.

(1) See Miss. State Cav.
(2) Indicates service in Co.A
(3) See 15th Miss. Inf.
(4) See W. A. Stafford
(5) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(6) See O. E. Townsend
(7) See Stark's Cav.
(8) See 30th Miss. Inf.

Brock, J. R.	P.
Brooks - -	P.
Browning, Abner(1)	P.
Browning, D. W.	P.
Browning, Lee	P.
Burnside, James W.	P.
Caddell, Gilbert	P.
Camp, Robert C.	P.
Caperton, J. E.	Corp.2nd Lt.
Caperton, W. W.(2)	P.Corp.
Clark, Anguilla	P.
Clegtorn, Joe J.	P.
Corder, W. J.	P.
Dalton, T. B.	P.Sgt.
Dalton, T. P.	P.
Dalton, George	P.
Denman, M. B.	P.Sgt.
Denman, R.	Corp.P.
Donaho, James	P.
Doss, Henry H.	P.
Elam, P. C.	P.
Elam, Peter C.(3)	P.
Elam, T. A.	3rd Lt.1st Lt.
Elam, Thomas A.(4)	P.
Evans, J. C.	P.
Evans, Jesse(5)	P.
Felts, L.	P.
Felts, W. H.	P.
Felts, Lafayette(6)	P.
Finn, John	P.
Fletcher, J. C.	P.
Flinn, John	P.
Fuller, J. V.(7)	P.
Ferguson, J. C.	P.Corp.
Ferguson, J. J.	P.
Furr, J.	P.
Gaddell, Gilbert	P.
Gee, Joseph J.(8)	Capt.Lt.Col.
Gooding, C.	P.
Gooding, G.	P.
Gooding, Cornelius(9)	P.
Goza, W. L.	P.
Gray, A. M.	P.
Hancock, William(10)	P.
Hatchell, William	P.
Heath, F. M.	P.
Henan, A. J.	P.
Henry, T. W.	P.
Herod, J. R.	P.
Heslips, D. G.	P.
Higginbotham, J. H.	P.
Higgins, J. H.	P.
Hines, J. F.	P.
Hodges, B.(11)	P.
Holland, A. T.(12)	P.
Holland, N.	P.
Holman, D. W.	P.
Holman, Edd	P.
Holman, W. H.(13)	P.
Hughes, J. J.	P.
Hughes, John(14)	P.
Hurd, James B.	P.
Jackson, James S.	P.
Jackson, John	P.
Kemp, R. C.	P.
Kent, G. W.	P.
Kent, R. W.	P.
Kerr, George W.	P.
Landrith, T. M.	P.
Lawrence, J. W.	P.
Liddell, C. J.(8)	Adj.1st Lt.
Loden, D. D.(15)	P.
Loden, George W.	P.
Mabry, Philip	P.
Marshall, J. P.(16)	P.
Marshall, J. T.	P.Corp.
Marshall, John	P.
Marshall, John W.(17)	P.
Mayberry, F. M.	P.
McNamara, T.	P.
McNamara, Tim(18)	P.
McPherson, A. P.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co.K
(2) See 28th Miss. Regiment
(3) See P. C. Elam
(4) See T. A. Elam
(5) See J. C. Evans
(6) See L. Felts
(7) See 11th Miss. Regiment
(8) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(9) See C. Gooding
(10) See 41st Miss. Inf.
(11) See Starks Cavalry
(12) See 30th Miss. Inf.
(13) See 42nd Miss Inf.
(14) See J. J. Hughes
(15) See 50th Miss. Inf.
(16) See John Marshall
(17) See J. T. Marshall
(18) See T. McManara

Merritt, Thomas M.	P.1st Sgt.
Miller, Israel	P.
Miller, J.	P.
Miller, W. H.	P.
Minter, J. B.	P.
Minter, J. H.	P.
Moore, Olin	P.
Moses, Thomas G.	P.
Mullen, J. W.	P.
Mullen, W. M.	P.Corp.
Mullen, W. R.	P.
Neal, W. H.	P.
Neill, W. H.(1)	P.
Nibblett, J. C.	P.
Norton, D. F.	P.
Odom, A. T.	P.
Patterson, Isaac N.(2)	Sgt.P.
Patty, Gayden(3)	P.
Petigrew, J. Louis(1)	P.
Petty, R. G.	P.
Pickering, R.	P.
Pigg, George W.(4)	P.
Porter, William(2)	P.
Posey, M. P.	Sgt.
Purnell, T. W.(5)	P.
Reeves, S. F.	Sgt.P.
Reves, S. F.(6)	P.
Riddle, J. W.	P.
Riddle, Jesse	P.
Riddle, John W.(7)	P.
Rogers, J. D.(8)(9)	P.
Russell, H. J.(8)	P.
Russell, Howell J.(8)	P.
Russell, J. N.(10)	P.Corp.
Russell, J. R.	P.
Russell, J. W.(10)	P.Corp.
Russell, James W.(10)	P.Corp.
Russell, Richard	P.
Russell, W. W.(1)	P.
Simmons, J. W.	P.
Simmons, W. M.	P.
Smith, T. S.	P.
Smith, Samuel	P.
Staggs, Henry(11)	P.
Stinson, L. E.(1)	P.
Taylor, Andrew(1)	P.
Taylor, C. R.	P.
Taylor, G. D.	P.4th Sgt.
Taylor, G. R.(12)	P.
Taylor, George W.	P.
Taylor, Leonard	P.
Thomas, E.	P.
Tindall, Nath	P.
Turner, J. P.	P.
Turner, J. T.	3rd Sgt.P.
Turner, J. W.	P.
Turner, S. W.	Corp.P.
Turner, W. E.	P.
Turner, W. S.	P.
Turner, W. W.	P.
Turner, Robert	P.
Turner, William S.(13)	P.
Vance, J. N.(14)	P.
Wadlington, B.	P.
Wadlington, Bailey(15)	P.
Weisinges, Alex	P.
Weldon, Thomas	Corp.Sgt.
West, B. F.	P.
West, R. D.	P.
Whitehead, E. M.	P.
Whitehead, Eugene M.(16)	P.
Whitehead, E. W.(16)	P.
Whitehead, W. S.	P.Sgt.
Whitehead, W. W.	P.
William, S. L.	P.
William, T. Y.(17)	P.
Wimsatt, W. M.(18)	P.
Wimsatt, William	P.
Windon, J. C.	P.Sgt.
Woodell, J. E.	P.
Woodell, W. J.(19)	P.Sgt. Maj.
Woods, P. K.	2nd Lt.Capt.
Wootan, J. K.	P.
Wootan, W. W.	P.Corp.
Yarbrough, E. R.	P.

(1) See 30th Miss. Inf.
(2) Indicates service in Co.I
(3) See R. G. Petty
(4) See 40th Miss. Inf.
(5) See 28th Miss., Starks Cav.
(6) See S. F. Reeves
(7) See J. W. Riddle
(8) Indicates service in Co.G
(9) See Capt. Wafford's Bat.
(10) Indicates service in Co.A
(11) See 44th Miss. Inf.
(12) See Robert G. Taylor, 30th Miss.Rgt.
(13) See W. S. Turner
(14) Indicates service in Co.F
(15) See B. Wadlington
(16) See E. M. Whitehead
(17) See 11th Miss. Inf.
(18) See William Wimsatt
(19) Indicates service in Co. F&S

Carroll Rifles - Company K, 11th Infantry

Aiken, Joseph W.	P.	Glass, James	P.
Allen, Horace A.	P.	Glenn, William S.(Dr.)	P.
Allen, William H.	P.	Grey, James W.	P.
Applewhite, James M.	P.	Grider, William T.	P.
Arnold, Durant L.	P.	Griffith, George R.(Dr.)	P.
Arnold, George W.	P.	Hamilton, Thomas T.	P.
Askew, William H.	Corp.	Hamilton, William F.	Corp.
Barrett, William M.	P.	Hammonds, Richard A.	P.
Barron, William F.	P.	Harper, Samuel J.	P.
Bean, William T.	P.Musi.	Harris, Junius T.	P.
Bird, George W.(1)	P.Capt.	Harris, William R.(4)	P.
Boatwright, J. E.	P.	Hawkins, Rhesa R.	P.
Bobbitt, Nathaniel M.	P.Sgt.	Hemingway, Samuel J.	P.
Bole, Joseph R.	P.	Hemingway, William L.(5)	2nd Lt.P.
Booth, Thomas J.(2)	3rd Lt.	Hicks, Bernard M.(Dr.)	P.
Brown, John	P.	Hicks, John W.	P.
Browning, John W.	P.	Hicks, Robert H.	Ensign
Browning, William	P.	Holland, William R.	P.
Buchannan, John W.	P.	Holman, Rufus M.	P.
Caldwell, Oliver C.	P.	Holman, Thomas P.	P.
Campbell, Franklin P.	P.	Hooker, Lee W.	P.
Carroll, A. C.	P.	Hoover, Francis M.	P.
Clark, Nathaniel A.	P.	Hoover, Jacob A.	P.
Clements, Mathew	P.	Hoover, Joseph S.	P.
Cobb, James	P.	Howard, Lewis T.	2nd Lt.
Colley, Belfield	P.	Hughes, Joseph P., Jr.	P.
Coopwood, William N.	P.	Hughes, Vaiden H.	P.
Cothran, Jackson	P.	Hughes, William R.	P.
Curtis, William S.	P.	Jennings, John W.	P.
Davis, Joseph L.	P.	Johnson, John T.	P.
Dennis, Joseph G.	P.	Jones, Alfred	P.
Doyle, William F.	P.	Julian, William T.	P.
Drake, Albert G.(3)	Sgt.2nd Lt.	Kea, John J.	P.
Duke, James T.	P.	Kempton, Samuel D.	P.
Durham, John M.	P.	Kimbrough, Alexander L.	P.Sgt.
Elam, Benjamin C.	P.	Kimbrough, James H.	P.
Estell, Charles L.	P.	Kimbrough, John W.	Corp.Sgt.
Fowler, Marion F.	P.	Kimbrough, Thomas A.	P.
Freeman, Hugh	P.	Lac, Elisha	P.
Freeman, Phillip H.	P.	Lagham, William	P.
Gillispie, James H.	P.	Lang, John J.	P.
Gilmore, Robert F.	P.	Lang, Joseph J.	P.

(1) Killed at Gettysburg, July 3
(2) Captain of Winona Company
(3) Killed at Talley's Mill
(4) See 1st Miss. Light Art.
(5) Wounded at Gaines' Mill; resigned

Latham, Augustus C.(1)	Corp.	Oury, Thomas F.	P.
Latham, John	P.	Oury, W. M. L.	P.
Lawrence, Joseph H.	P.Sgt.	Payne, Bernard P.	P.
Lee, Dewitt C.	P.	Pearce, James	P.
Lee, Elisha	P.	Peeples, Pleasant A.(5)	1st Sgt.Capt.
Lee, George A.	P.	Pennypacker, William W.	P.1st Sgt.
Liddell, James T.	P.Sgt.	Persons, William Calvin	P.
Liddell, Joseph T.	P.	Petty, James H.	P.Sgt.
Liddell, Joseph W.	P.	Petty, Philip H.	P.
Liddell, Philip Frank(2)	Capt.Col.	Pittman, Isham	P.
Lilly, Colon J.	P.	Pullen, Franklin M.	P.
Long, William A.	P.	Purnell, Martin A.	P.
Macon, Henry A.	P.	Ranson, George M.	P.
Marcey, Edward B.	P.	Ray, John A.	P.
Marshall, William B.	P.	Ray, Robert	P.
Marshall, W. D.	P.	Reeves, George C.	P.
Mayes, Basil R.	P.2nd Lt.	Reynolds, James E.	P.
Mayfield, John S.	P.	Richmond, H.	P.
McCarley, William B.	P.	Riddle, William L.	P.
McCarroll, Alexander	P.	Roach, Thomas J.	P.
McCroskey, Samuel A.(3)	P.	Ross, Daniel O.	P.
McDonald, Donald	P.	Royall, Henry C.	P.
McDonald, William	P.	Sanders, Henry S.	P.
McGinty, Manassah B.	P.	Sanders, James O. (Dr.)	P.
McGinty, Mancen B.	P.	Scales, James P.	P.
McManaman, John	P.	Shackelford, James A.	P.
McMath, Newton A.	P.	Shackelford, John W.	P.
McMurray, William P.(4)	P.3rd Lt.	Shaw, H. D.	P.
McRea, Duncan	P.	Sheffield, William D.	Sgt.P.
Merrill, Benjamin M.	P.	Simpson, John B.	P.
Metcalf, James E.	P.	Smith, T. S.	P.
Money, Hernando D.	P.	Smith, W. J.	P.
Moore, Ambrose M.	P.	Smith, Henry T.	P.
Moore, Henry	P.	Smith, Salon	P.
Moore, Thomas T.	P.	Smith, William	P.
Morley, James(2)	P.OS.	Smith, William A.	P.
Morley(or Morrell), Michael	P.	Smythe, Harry	P.
Nelson, Joseph B.	P.	Spencer, Elijah H.	P.
Nelson, Samuel A.	P.	Spencer, James N.	P.
Nelson, Theodore F.	P.	Spivey, Moses R.	P.
Ourey, William T.(1)	P.	Standley, James S.(6)	1st Lt.Capt.
Oury, George W.	P.	Standley, John T.	P.Corp.
Oury, Tandy H.	P.	Stanford, James H.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. I
(2) Indicates service in Co. F&S
(3) See S.A.McCroskey, 2nd Bat. Va. Inf. Local defense
(4) Died of wounds May, 1864
(5) Died of wounds at Gaines Mill
(6) General Lee's Brigade, wounded at Seven Pines; resigned

Stanford, John T. (1)	P.Corp.	Ward, Benjamin F. (8)	P.Surg.
Stanford, Samuel	P.	Weed, Nathaniel W.	P.
Steadman, Hibbard	P.	Weed, Thomas B.	P.
Stevens, Marshall W.	P.	White, Eli Z.	P.
Thompson, Cicero	P.	Williams, George W.	P.
Turner, Alexander C.	P.	Williams, Green A.	P.
Turner, Archibald J.	P.	Williams, Joshua	P.
Tyson, William L.	P.	Williamson, Robert W.	Capt.Sgt.
Wacher, Phillip (2)	P.	Wolfe, Augustus J.(2)	P.
Waddington, James C.(3)	P.	Young, James H.	P.

Winona Stars - Company B, 15th Infantry

Adair, W. H.(4)	OS.1st Sgt.	Collins, Thomas H.	5th Sgt.2nd Lt.
Adaire, J. C.(5)	P.	Colon, John	P.
Allen, John	P.	Conley, M. O.(5)	P.
Allen, Marcellus	P.1st Lt.	Conley, J. W.	P.
Allen, William H.	P.	Conlon, James	P.
Andrews, Jackson	P.	Coopwood, William M.	P.
Applegate, Calhoun	P.	Corkran, Thomas	P.
Bardwell, Bailey	P.	Coulson, Tolwer F.	P.
Bardwell, John	P.	Crompton, A. D.	P.
Bennett, Malcolm M.	P.	Crompton, Allen	P.
Billingsley, W. C.	P.	Curry, David L.	P.
Bird, George	P.	Cowin, James	P.
Blair, James L.	P.	Davis, Charles J.	P.
Blanton, Charles L.(6)	P.	Davis, Jackson G.	P.
Blount, George G.	P.	Davis, Joseph H.	P.
Booth, Thomas J.	Capt.	Davis, Joseph J.	P.
Brister, W. W.	P.Corp.	Davis, Stephen P.	P.
Burton, James R.	P.	Davis, William P.	P.
Burton, Mapoleon B.	1st Lt.	Dennan, J. R.	P.
Burton, Robert D.	P.	Deshazo, John R.(9)	P.Sgt.
Campbell, Charles H.(7)	Sgt.2ndLt.	Duke, G. W.	P.
Campbell, James A.	P.	Duke, John	P.
Cannon, Thomas	P.	Duke, R. W.	P.
Carpenter, Martin	P.	Duren, James	P.
Carroll, Augustus C.	P.	Duren, W. H.	P.
Coleman, R. H.(5)	P.	Edwards, William H.	P.
Coleman, R. M.	P.	Emerson, John	P.
Collier, Joseph J.	P.	Erwin, John W.	P.
Collins, Alex A.	P.	Eskridge, Richard S(10)	P.

(1) Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3
(2) Indicates service in Co. I
(3) See 1st Miss. Artillery
(4) See William H. Adair, 4th Miss.Inf.
(5) See 4th Miss. Infantry
(6) Indicates service in Co. H
(7) Indicates service in Co. E
(8) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(9) Indicates service in Co. D
(10) See 20th Miss. Infantry

Ford, E. G.	P.	Killingsworth, James A.	Corp.P.
Ford, James P.	P.	King, William H.	P.
Frasier, James F.	P.	King, William M.	P.
Freeman, Hugh O.	2nd Lt.Capt.	Laster, Wiley	P.
Freeman, Phillip H.(1)	P.Sgt.	Latham, J. W.	P.
Gardner, Sutherland M.	P.	Ledbetter, George F.	2nd Sgt.P.
Gaunt, Preston	P.	Lee, George N.	P.
Grant, John	P.	Leigh, J. P.	P.
Gray, J. A.	P.	Lott, Joseph(2)	P.
Gray, Jabez	P.	Lundy, John L.	P.
Gray, L.	P.	Maxwell, Benson H.	P.
Gray, Richard W.	P.	Maxwell, James M.	P.
Gray, Robert	P.	Maxwell, Rufus J.	P.
Gray, Thompson	P.	McAllister, John(2)(4)	P.
Greer, John R.(2)	P.Sgt.	McCoy, Christopher C.	P.
Griffin, Hampton	P.	McFatter, A.	P.
Haines, Roland	P.	McKean, Andrew	P.
Hairston, P. A.	P.	McKenzie, John C.	P.
Hall, Abraham	P.	McMahan, W. K.	P.
Hamer, James P.(Dr.)(3)	P.Ast.Surg.	McMaste, W. A.	P.
Hamer, Thomas E.	P.	McNair, D. W.(6)	P.
Hammond, A. H.	P.	McNair, W. L.	P.
Hammond, Francis L.	P.	McNeal, William(4)	P.
Hammond, Harlen J.	P.	Miller, J. L.	P.
Hansell, George A.	P.1st Corp.	Montgomery, B. M.	P.
Heath, John C.	P.	Montgomery, Franklin	P.
Herring, H. J.	P.	Morgan, Augustus E.	P.
Herring, William J.	P.	Morgan, G. E.	P.
Hill, Jesse S.(2)	P.	Morgan, James	P.
Holmes, P. E.(4)	P.	Mullen, Joshua H.	P.
Honeycutt, James A. R.	P.	Murphy, James	P.
Huffman, Benjamin(5)	P.	Nabors, J. M.	P.
Huffman, Louis	P.	Nall, Madison R.	P.
Hull, Edward	P.	Nash, John W.	P.
Hunter, B. W.	P.	Noland, Pomp	P.
Hunter, Henry S.	P.4th Sgt.	Noland, Reuben P.	P.
Hunter, Pink C.	P.	Pace, William H.	P.
Hunter, Whit	P.	Palmer, John W.	P.
Hurt, William A.	P.	Palmer, Philip H.(2)	OS.Sgt.
Johnson, John	P.	Penticost, N. W.	P.
Kellingsworth, J. A.	P.	Perry, Robert	P.
Keloe, John	P.	Pierce, Robert	P.
Kent, William H.(2)	P.	Pittman, Allen	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. A
(2) Indicates service in Co. E
(3) Indicates service in Co. F&S
(4) See 4th Miss. Infantry
(5) See B.F. Huffman, 4th Miss.Inf.
(6) See W. D. McNaire, 4th Miss. Inf.

Powell, John W.	P.	Thompson, F. W.	P.
Pullen, Andrew J.	P.	Thompson, Ford	P.
Pullen, Berry S.	P.	Thompson, John P.	P.
Pullen, Carter O.	P.	Thompson, Marvell G.	P.
Pullen, James M.	P.	Thompson, William	P.
Pullen, Joseph L.	P.	Timberlake, R. S.	P.
Pullen, William	P.	Timberlake, Samuel R.(7)	P.
Rose, Augustus C.	P.	Townsend, A. J.	P.
Rose, Nathaniel A.	P.	Townsend, Joseph F.	P.Capt.
Rowland, Franklin F.	4th Corp.	Townsend, William R.	P.
Ryan, John (1)	P.	Trainor, George W.	P.
Sample, William A.	P.	Trainor, William T.	P.
Satterfield, W. E.	P.	Trotter, Thomas J.	P.
Scott, Alexander	P.	Trotter, W. D.	P.
Shamburger, W. L.(2)	P.	Tucker, J. M.(1)(2)	P.
Sheffield, Joel A.(3)(4)	P.	Tucker, Pascal D.	P.
Shelton, Lee(1)	P.	Tyson, William L. 3rd Lt.	P.2nd Lt.
Spencer, William	P.	Vance, James K.(1)	P.
Spivey, J. C.(1)	P.3rd Corp.	Vaughan, James B.	Corp.
Spivey, J. R.	P.	Walker, Robert	P.
Spivey, Moses R.	4th Sgt.P.	Walker, Robert J.	P.
Sprawls, John C.	P.	Ward, J. J.	P.
Stafford, Archie	P.	Ward, John	P.
Stafford, Charles	P.Corp.	Watson, James O.(8)	P.
Stafford, James	P.	Watson, John	P.
Stafford, John(1)(5)	P.	Weisinger, George J.	2nd Corp.P.
Steele, F. J.	P.	Weisinger, James M.	P.
Steele, Francis H.(6)	P.	Weissinger, A. J.	P.
Stevens, Thomas B.	P.	Williams, B. J.	P.
Stovall, B. J.	P.	Williams, Obediah W.	P.
Stovall, Gilbert J.	P.	Williamson, D. W.	P.
Stovall, H. T.(2)	P.	Williamson, David F.	P.Sgt.
Stovall, W. L.(1)(2)	P.Corp.	Wilson, George L.	P.OS.
Stovall, W. P.	P.	Winslow, Elisha G.	P.
Stovall, W. T.	P.		

McClung Rifles - Company E, 15th Infantry

Alderman, Daniel W.	P.	Barter, Charles (9)	P.
Alderman, Neal	P.	Bennett, J. F.	P.
Aldrutch, George W.	P.	Bennett, Henry C.	P.
Allen, Thomas W. 3rd Lt.	2nd Lt.	Bennett, Hiram E.	P.
Arnold, Thomas J.	P.	Bennett, Oliver P.	P.
Baker, William W.	P.	Bennett, William M.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. E
(2) See 4th Miss. Infantry
(3) Indicates service in Co. H
(4) See 2nd Partisan Rangers, Miss.
(5) See 4th Miss. Volunteers
(6) See Navy
(7) See Capt. Shockley Co. Ala.Cav.
(8) Indicates service in Co. D
(9) See U. S. A.

Benton, C. W.	P.	Davis, Jeptha C.	P.
Binford, John A.(1)	1st Lt.Adj.	Demnan, Joshua W.	P.
Bingford, James R.	P.	Doller, Ruben T.	P.
Bond, J. J.	P.	Douglas, Harvey C.	P.
Bowen, L. Alfred	P.	Epperson, H. M.	P.
Bowers, Jerry M.	P.	Estes, Eramus D.	P.
Brady, James W.	P.	Estes, William J.	P.
Brady, John	P.	Evans, Thomas J.	P.
Brewer, James	P.	Farrell, M.(1)	Capt.Col.
Brewer, John	P.Sgt.	Fluty, Ransom M.	P.
Brown, W. H.	P.	Foster, John B.	P.
Brown, Albert R.	P.	Frazier, David(4)	P.
Buckley, John	P.	Frazier, Henry S.(4)(5)	P.
Burt, A. R.	P.	Frazier, Samuel(4)	P.
Burton, Charles W.	P.Musi.	Gibson, Jesse G.	P.
Butler, Monroe	P.	Gray, Isaac G.	P.
Butt, Henry W.	Sgt.P.	Greer, John R.	P.Sgt.
Campbell, Charles H.	Sgt.2nd Lt.	Gregory, William (6)	P.
Campbell, James M.	OS.1st Lt.	Halbert, J. W.	P.
Campbell, Joseph M.	P.	Hanks, M.	P.
Cantry, M.	P.	Harman, George E.(4)	P.
Castle, Isaac D.	P.	Haywood, James J.	P.
Catsinger, C.	P.	Haywood, Nathaniel	P.
Cauley, Marion	P.	Hazelwood, David	P.
Chaers(or Charrs),Clarence M.	P.	Hazelwood, Richard A.	P.
Chambley, Benjamin	P.	Hill, Jesse S.(7)	P.
Chambley, Berry	P.	Holland, Newton	P.
Chambley, John C.	P.	Holliday, David S.	P.
Chatham, G. W.	P.	Holliday, Dewitt C.	P.
Chatham, John W.	P.	Howard, C.	P.
Chatham, Robert B.	P.4th Corp.	Howell, John B.	P.
Chatham, Stith P.	P.	Hughes, Joseph S.	P.
Collins, James J.	P.	Ingram, Robert(8)	P.
Colvin, Thomas J.	P.	Irish, James L.(4)	P.
Comfort, Joseph R.	P.	Irvin, Christopher C.	P.
Comfort, Russell	P.	Irvin, Thomas	P.
Cook, Abraham	P.	Jenkins, John(9)	P.
Corley, Marion	P.	Jordan, Charles	P.
Craze, John(2)	P.	Jordan, John	P.
Curry, D. C.	P.	Kelly, John (9)(10)	Corp.P.
Curry, David L.	P.	Kent, Thomas J.	P.
Daniels, John M.	P.	Kent, William H.(7)	P.
Davis, E. C.	P.	Kent, William J.	P.
Davis, Jasper(3)	P.	King, John S.	P.OS.

(1) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(2) See Robert Ingram
(3) See Navy
(4) Indicates service in Co.A
(5) Indicates service in Co.C
(6) See 33rd Miss. Inf.,Wm.B.Gregory
(7) Indicates service in Co.B
(8) See John A. Craze, substitute
(9) Indicates service in Co.I
(10) Indicates service in Co. H

Lamb, Bright	P.	O'Neal, L. H.	P.
Lawrimore, Daniel B.	P.	O'Neal, Asa E.	P.
Layne, J. M.	P.	O'Neal, Jefferson E.	P.
Layne, William A.	P.	O'Neal, Robert F.	P.
Lilly, Douglass	P.	Palmer, Phillip H.(2)	P.
Linville, Daniel B.	P.	Parham, William S.	OS.Sgt.
Linville, Joseph	P.	Parker, Isham J.	P.
Lipscomb, C.(1)	P.	Parker, John T.	P.
Lott, Andrew J.	Sgt.	Paschal, Daniel W.	P.
Lott, Jack B.	1st Sgt.	Peirce, Benjamin G.	P.
Lott, John V.	P.	Pittman, Francis M.	P.
Lott, Joseph (2)	P.	Pittman, James A.	P.Corp.
Lott, Talford	P.	Pittman, John D.	P.
Lott, William	P.	Pittman, John W.(6)(7)	P.
Lowrimore, Newton A.	P.	Pittman, William A.	P.
Majett, Lewis(3)	Recruit Sgt.	Poe, George J.	P.
Mann, Battle	P.	Poe, William N.	P.
Mann, Reuben	P.	Pollard, Lafayette(8)	P.
May, David	P.	Powell, Evan	P.
Mayhew, James T.	P.	Prinal, James F.	P.
Mayhew, John R.	P.	Putnell, James T.	P.
McCuistine, William T.	P.	Ratliffe, Richard	P.
McFatter A.(2)(4)	P.	Ratliffe, Samuel C.	P.
McGuire, Thomas N.	P.	Richmond, Andrew	P.
McMath, T. A.	P.	Ringer, William(7)(9)	P.
McMath, William A.	Sgt.	Riser, T. A.	P.
McNamara, John C.	P.	Roberts, Francis M.	P.
McNamara, John H.	P.	Rodgers, Jackson W.	P.
McNeill, John A.	P.	Rose, James H.	P.
McNeill, Neil	P.	Rose, Zachariah P.	P.
Miers, Allen	P.	Ross, Robert A.	P.
Miers, Nathan	P.	Rushton, James L.	P.
Miller, Allen	P.	Rustin, James	P.
Moore, David	P.	Ryan, John(2)	P.
Moore, Isaac	P.	Sabin, Thomas A.	P.
Morman, Hilman	P.	Salley, Henry J.	P.
Morman, James F.	P.	Salley, John A.	P.
Morman, Jessie	P.	Sally, D. J.(10)	P.
Neal, Binton R.	P.	Sauceman, George A.	P.
Neal, Matthew S.	P.	Scrivner, Wallace E.	P.Corp.
Neal, Stephen R.	P.	Shamburger, U. L.(2)	P.
Neale, James C.(5)	P.	Shaw, F. F.	P.
Neale, John C.	P.	Shaw, Jesse H.(4)	P.
Newsome, John	P.	Shaw, John F.	P.

(1) See 7th Texas Infantry
(2) Indicates service in Co. B
(3) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(4) See 4th Miss. Infantry
(5) Indicates service in Co. A
(6) Indicates service in Co. D
(7) Indicates service in Co. K
(8) Indicates service in Co. I
(9) See 33rd Miss., William H. Rige
(10) See 33rd Miss. Inf.

Shelton, Lee(1)	P.	Trotter, Marion	P.
Shelton, Robert A.	3rd Lt.	2nd Lt. Trotter, William M.(5)	P.
Sitler, Albert(2)	P.	Tucker, J. M.(1)(4)	P.
Smith, James F.	3rd Sgt.	Capt. Turner, L. Dion	P.
Spann, John H.	P.Corp.	Tyler, James M.	P.
Speights, Green F.	P.	Tyler, John R.	P.Corp.
Spivey, J. G.(1)	P.3rd Corp.	Tyler, William D.	P.
Sprewell, William Z.	P.Sgt.	Vance, James K.(1)	P.
Stafford, John(1)(3)	P.	Vance, William C.	P.
Story, William	P.	Walpole, Richard(2)	P.
Stovall, B. J.(4)	P.	Walters, R. Wash	P.
Stovall, W. L.(1)(4)	P.Corp.	Webb, F. J.	P.
Sykes, Edgar	Capt.	Webb, Thomas J.	P.
Sykes, Solon M.(5)	P.OS.	Weed, William H.	P.
Taylor, George W.	P.	West, James N.	P.
Taylor, Giles H.	P.	Wheeliss, Howell	P.
Taylor, James W.	P.Corp.	White, **Bushrod** H.(6)	P.
Taylor, John F.	P.	White, John J.	P.
Taylor, John T.	P.Corp.	Whitten, Basil	P.
Taylor, John W.	P.	Williams, George W.(6)	P.
Thadham, William	P.	Williams, Thomas D.	P.
Tinball, W. M.	P.	Wilson, William H.(7)	P.Corp.
Tindal, William M.	P.	Windham, George W.	P.
Tindall, Henry	P.	Windham, William C.	P.
Tindall, James	P.	Witty, Calvin T.	P.
Tindall, Thomas W.	P.	Witty, Pinkney P.	P.1st Lt.
Tindle, Robert W.(6)	P.	Wood, George W.	P.
Townsend, James A.	P.	Wood, James R.(8)	P.
Townsend, Joseph A.	P.	Wright, Calvin J.	P.

Carroll Guards - Company C, 20th Infantry

Alford, Levi	Corp.	Barrow, T. A.	P.
Alfred, Patrick	P.	Barrow, Lewellen H.	Corp.2nd Lt.
Allen, William	P.	Booth, John M.	P.
Anderson, Robert W.	P.	Boyd, John W.	P.
Attlesey, Edward	P.	Boyd, Marion B.	P.
Ayer, William D.	P.	Boyd, R. H.	P.
Ayers, Belton A.	P.	Brown, E.	P.
Ayers, John B.	P.	Brown, James D.	P.
Bamberg, Robert	P.	Browning, John W.	P.
Bardwell, Bailey	P.	Bush, Peter	P.
Bardwell, John A.	P.	Campbell, John C.	P.
Barnes, Edwin(5)	AQM.	Carnes, James H.	Corp.

(1) Indicates service in Co. B.
(2) Indicates service in Co. D
(3) See 4th Miss. Volunteers
(4) See 4th Miss. Infantry
(5) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(6) Indicates service in Co. K
(7) Indicates service in Co. I
(8) See C. S. Navy

Chapman, Thomas L.	P.	
Cherry, William M.	P.	
Cobb, James P.	P.	
Corgan, Pinkney H.	P.	
Cox, Robert F.	P.	
Crawford, John C.	P.	
Curtis, W. H.	P.	
Diggs, Henry C.	P.	
Dillard, W. A.	P.	
Doyle, Robert	P.	
Drake, John B.	P.	
Dupree, James M.	P.	
Easley, Thomas J.	P.	
East, Samuel T.	P.	
East, W. M. S.	Corp.	
Emmons, Greene C.	P.	
Erwin, John W.	P.	
Eskridge, William C.(1)	P.	
Eubanks, Matthew	P.	
Ewing, William	P.	
Felts, William H.	Corp.	
Ferguson, John C.	P.	
Feutrell, David	Corp.	
Finley, George J.	P.	
Fox, John A.	P.	
Frederice, Augustus G.	P.	
Friedritze, A. G.	P.	
Gainery, Mat	P.	
Gammill, Robert	P.	
Garner, Andrew H.	P.	
Garner, Robert L.	P.	
Garr, William	P.	
Gaunt, James M.	P.	
Geary, Matthew M.	Corp.	
George, James Z.	Capt.	
Giles, Michael H.	P.	
Gillespie, William A.	1st Sgt.	
Gooch, Alphonso S.	P.	
Gooch, John P.	P.	
Gooch, Thomas P.	P.	
Good, Jacob M.	P.	
Good, John	P.	
Govel, John M.	P.	
Grail, James M.	P.	
Grant, J. M.	P.	
Grant, James	P.	
Gray, Crawford H.	P.	
Gray, James H.	P.	
Gray, Robert T.	P.	
Halbert, Ferdinand	P.	
Halbert, James W.	P.	
Hamilton, Josiah,P.	P.	
Hancock, Abram C.	P.	
Hancock, Richard Henry	P.	
Harbin, Thomas J.	P.	
Harbine, Dennis M.	P.	
Harrigan, Mike	P.	
Harris, Cyrus S.	P.	
Harrison, A. G.	P.	
Harrison, W. A.	Corp.	
Harrison, William H.	P.	
Hart, William W.	P.	
Herrod, Jacob D.	2nd Lt.	
Higgins, Peter	P.	
Higgins, Thomas	P.	
Hightower, Henry	Corp.	
Hightower, Jesse C.	P.	
Horegan, Michael H.	Corp.	
Hughes, Byron	P.	
Hughes, James W.	P.	
Hughes, Joseph R.	P.	
Hughes, Samuel B.	P.	
Hughes, Stephen J.	P.	
Hull, James T.	P.	
Humphries, Thomas	P.	
Humphries, W. T.	P.	
Hurst, John W.	P.	
Hutchinson, Edward E.	P.	
Hutchinson, William B.	P.	
Ivey, William L.	P.	
Jackson, David L.	P.	
Jennings, Pleasant S.	P.	
Johnson, Thomas	P.	
Keyes, Francis W.	2nd Lt.	
Keyes, Joseph M.	P.	
Liddell, Andrew J.	2nd Lt.	
Liddell, James M.	1st Lt.Capt.	
Locke, Andrew J.	P.	
Love, Beloved B.	P.	
Lowery, James H.	P.	
Lowery, John A.	Corp.	
Mabry, John J.	P.	

(1) Indicates service in Company F & S

Marion, Edward	P.	
Matkins, E. R.	P.	
Matthews, Benjamin H.	Sgt.	
Matthews, James T.	P.	
Matthews, Thomas L.	P.	
Maturcy, John	P.	
McAlister, William L.	P.	
McBurney, Hugh(1)	P.	
McCain, Joseph W.	P.	
McCarroll, Alexander	P.	
McCarroll, Zaborn	P.	
McCarty, John C.	P.	
McCaskill, Allen L.	P.	
McCorkle, William W.	P.	
McDonald, James L.	P.	
McElroy, C. S.	P.	
McElroy, James	P.	
McGee, M. J.	P.	
McGeehee, Jackson W.	P.	
McGehee, Jeff	P.	
McGehee, Madison J.	P.	
McGrayle, James	P.	
McIntyre, John C.	P.	
McLain, William E.	P.	
McLeod, Daniel	P.	
McLeroy, Charles Sims	P.	
McTegg, Pat	P.	
McTigg, Patrick	P.	
Merrill, Peter H.	P.	
Mitchell, James	P.	
Mitchell, Patrick	P.	
Mohead, William	P.	
Monroe, Andrew	P.	
Mooney, J. M.	P.	
Moore, Henry R.	P.	
Morgan, Samuel	P.	
Moriarty, John	P.	
Moriarty, Patrick	P.	
Mullen, Benjamin T.	P.	
Mullen, James H.	P.	
Mullen, William M.	P.	
Neill, G. F.	P.	
Newton, James T.	P.	
Newton, Jim T.	P.	
Nichols, David M.	P.	
O'Rork, Charles	P.	
Parish, William H.	P.	
Paynes, Thomas H.	P.	
Pettebone, William G.(or H.)	Sgt.	
Pickering, Richard	P.	
Pickett, William	P.	
Potts, James S.	P.	
Potts, Jim	P.	
Prewitt, William	P.	
Primrose, Morris	P.	
Pritchard, Thomas	P.	
Redditt, Augustus L.	P.	
Redditt, D. H.	P.	
Redditt, David L.	Corp.	
Reeves, Charles,R.	P.	
Reeves, John M.	P.	
Reeves, Peter	Corp.	
Reeves, Sidney F.	P.	
Richardson, Edward	P.	
Rodgers, Wesly	P.	
Rogers, B.	P.	
Rogers, William F.	P.	
Rook, Francis M.	P.	
Russell, Daniel R.(2)	Col.	
Russell, John H.	P.	
Scanlan, F.	P.	
Scanlin, Christopher	P.	
Scanlin, Timothy	P.	
Shackelford, J. R.	P.	
Shaw, Irving D.	Sgt.	
Sheay, Patrick	P.	
Smith, James W.	P.	
Smith, Samuel M.	P.	
Smith, Samuel Robert	Sgt.	
Spann, William W.	P.	
Stoddard, Azro A.	3rd Lt.	
Stout, Thomas J.	P.	
Sturkey, James P.	P.	
Tackett, Joseph W.	P.	
Thomas, G. C.	P.	
Thomas, Green W.	P.	
Thompson, James T.	P.	
Toland, Hugh C.	P.	

(1) Indicates service in Co.E(2) Indicates service in Co. F&S

Tusten, John L.(1)(2)	QMS.	West, Nathaniel C. P.
Tye, Thomas	P.	Whalin, William M. P.
Vassar, George W.	P.	Whitehead, William D. P.
Watkins, Wiley A.	P.	Williams, Edward P.
Wear, Benjamin H.	Musi.	Williford, Henry P.
Welch, James H.	P.	Williford, William H. P.
Welch, Jasper H.	P.	Wimsatt, William S. P.
Welch, Michael	P.	Woodluff, Richard P.
Weldon, Thomas	P.	Woods, Peter K. P.
Wellons, George P.(2)	Hos.Std.	

Black Hawk Rifles' - Company G, 22nd Infantry

Ames, John(3)	P.	Capshaw, Caswell C. P.
Arnold, James L.	P.	Capshaw, William L. P.
Bacot, A.	P.	Carpenter, A. P.
Baldridge, W. C.	P.	Carpenter, N. P.
Baldridge, Ira B.	P.	Carpenter, Owan P.
Ball, D. N.	P.	Catron, Felix J. P.
Ball, William C.	P.	Chadwick, John W. P.
Ball, William J.	OS.P.	Chapman, Jesse P.
Ballard, David M.	Lt.	Cheek, J. T. P.
Bamburg, Thomas L.	Corp.	Chew, Philemon P.
Barnes, P. L.	P.	Chew, Thomas H. P.
Barnett, J. W.	P.	Clark, G. F. P.
Barrentine, H. J.	P.	Clement, Samuel P.
Beard, A. J.	P.	Cole, Robert E. P.
Beard, Mathew M.	P.	Coleman, Calvin J. Sgt.
Beck, John W.	Corp.	Coleman, Jerremiah P.
Bell, W. G.	1st Sgt.	Conger, Benjamin N. Corp.
Bird, John J. E.	P.	Cooley, Washington H. P.
Bishop, A.	P.	Cooper, H. Y. P.
Bishop, Robert A.	P.	Cornelius, D. P.
Blair, William	P.	Craig, Charles P.
Boswell, Alfred	P.	Davis, Henry(4) Corp.
Boyd, Pat.(4)(5)	P.	Day, John(4) P.
Branan, Cornelius(4)	P.	Dillon, Peter(4) P.
Branan, Thomas(4)	P.	Duffey, Mathew A. Sgt.
Brown, A. T.	P.	Dunlavey, John(4) P.
Bryan, Archibald W.	Musi.	Dunn, Lawrence(4) P.
Bryan, William R.	P.	Duren, Andrew J. P.
Byrd, Lewis S.	Sgt.	Fagan, Thomas(4) P.
Cain, M. A.	P.	Fagan, William(4) P.
Canterbury, E.	P.	Farish, George W. P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. A
(2) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(3) Indicates service in Co. I
(4) Indicates service with Gaines
(5) Indicates service in Co. H.

Faslum, J.	P.	Jordan, Jesse H. P.
Finnegan, Barney(1)	P.	Jordan, Preston L. P.
Flannagan, John (1)	P.	Jordan, W. H. P.
Flowers, A.	P.	Jordan, William P.
Francis, Charles E.	Corp.	Kellon, Peter(1) P.
Gailey, Jim	P.	Kelly, James(1) P.
Gailey, Johnson B.	P.	Kelly, John(1) 4th Sgt.
Gailey, William A.	P.	Kelly, Joseph(1) P.
Gaines, William F.(1)	Capt.	Kittrell, Benjamin F.(Dr.)(3) Ast.Surg.
Gallager, John(1)	P.	Lagron, David P.
Gardner, D. C.	P.	Lally, Michael(1) P.
Gardner, J. Thomas	P.	Lane, Leonidas O. P.
Gardner, Lee M.	P.	Lane, Willard C. P.
Gibbs, A. J.(1)	1st Lt.	Lannagan, John(1) P.
Gibbs, Thomas(1)	P.	Law, Nathaniel P.
Gibson, Charles(1)	Sgt.	Lawkins, Charles A. P.
Gilbert, J.	P.	Lenoir, G. B. 1st Lt.
Gilbert, John(1)	P.	Ligon, C. A. P.
Gits, Edward	P.	Linam, Charles H. P.
Glancey, William(1)	P.	Little, John(1) P.
Goodman, Samuel	P.	Lorden, M. P. Music.
Gough, Samuel(1)	P.	Lynam, C. H. P.
Grubb, John R.	2nd Lt.	Lynch, Daniel(1) P.
Hales, H. C.	Corp.	Macken, Peter(1) P.
Hall, W.	P.	Mallon, Thomas(1) P.
Hampton, John(1)	Corp.	Manney, Michael(1) P.
Haney, William L.	P.	Mars, H. J. P.
Harris, Hiram J.(2)	P.	Marshall, Samuel F. Sgt.
Harris, Robert L.	P.	Martin, J. H.(1) P.
Heggie, A. L.	P.	Mathews, Robert S. P.
Heggie, Isaac R.	Corp.	Mayland, Pat(1) P.
Hicks, I. W.	Sgt.	McCabl, John(1) P.
Hill, J. M.	P.	McCoffrey, William (1) P.
Hill, William A.	P.	McCool, James H. P.
Hines, Elijah W.	P.	McCorkle, Andrew J. Corp.
Hirsh, Isaac E.	P.	McCorkle, Jesse W. P.
Hobbs, James A.	P.	McCurdy, W. C. 1st Sgt.
Hobbs, William W.	P.	McDonald, James L. P.
Holt, William M.	P.	McGee, John W. P.
Hooker, H. H.	P.	McGhee, Wesley M. P.
Howell, Andrew S.	P.	McGinnis, John(1) P.
Howell, James M.	P.	McGowen, John(1) P.
Hubbard, T.	P.	McIntyre, William(1) P.
Jacobs, John(1)	P.	McKinney, William(1) P.
James, Robert C.	P.	McLeod, Gabriel W. P.
Jarrott, W. A. J.	P.	McLeod, Roderick P.
Johnson, W. H.(1)	P.	McMath, John H. P.
Jordan, I. H.	P.	McSorley, Patrick(1)

(1) Indicates service with Gaines(3) indicates service in Co.F&S
(2) Indicates service in Co. I.

Melton, Henderson M.	P.	Rushing, U. K.	P.
Merrill, C. E.	P.	Russell, George(1)	P.
Merriwether, Thomas N.	P.	Sandifer, L. W.	P.
Minyard, A.	P.	Sibley, H. S.	P.
Minyard, O.	P.	Simmons, J.	P.
Moore, Edward F.	Corp.	Smith, Andrew G.	P.
Moore, G. W.	P.	Smith, Gilbert L.	P.
Morgan, J. R.	P.	Smith, John D.	P.
Morgan, John(1)	Sgt.	Smith Joseph F.	P.
Mortimer, G. C.(2)	Chap.	Smith, Sanford W.	P.
Nalls, Thomas W.	P.	Spann, John H.	P.
Nevel, James F.	P.	Spear, D. M.	P.
Nevel, William A.	P.	Spear, William H.	P.
Nevell, Thomas N.	P.	Spears, W. C.	P.
Nevills, George(1)	P.	Standley, Benjamin F.	2nd Lt.
Noel, Russell R.(3)	P.	Standley, George W.	1st Lt.Capt.
Norton, Peter(1)	P.	Stephens, Phyrrus T.	P.
Odlam, Henry(1)	P.	Street, Marcena S.	P.
O'Keefe, M.	P.	Tapper, J.	P.
O'Niell, Thomas(1)	P.	Tarling, James(1)	P.
Parker, — (1)	Music.	Timberlake, Samuel R.	P.
Pate, Allen S.(3)	P.	Todd, William B.	P.
Pate, J. H.	Sgt.	Townes, John C.	P.
Pate, Joel L. C.	P.	Truitt, N. W.	Sgt.
Penn, Charles(1)	P.	Truitt, Wiley N.	P.
Phillips, George C.(4)	Surg.	Turner, M.	P.
Phillips, Lewis(1)	Music.	Turnipseed, H. W.	P.
Powers, John H.	P.	Turpin, T. W.	P.
Powers, John P.(3)	P.	Usher, John D.	2nd Lt.
Purcell, James S.(3)	Corp.	Vanorden, J. W.	P.
Ratliff, G. B.	P.	Vosburg, Charles C.	P.
Reid, Hugh J.(4)	Lt.Col.	Ward, G. R.(1)	1st Sgt.
Richmond, T. D.	2nd Lt.	Ware, James F.	P.
Rickels, Edward T.	P.	Ware, John B.	Lt.
Rigdon, J.	P.	Ware, William J.(3)	P.
Riley, Owen(1)	P.	Watson, Oliver(1)	P.
Robertson, Charles H.	P.	Webster, W. M.	P.
Robertson, John W.	P.	Wharton, T. J.	P.
Robinson, J. W.(	Corp.	Willingham, E.	P.
Rogers, John J.(3)	P.	Wright, David C.	3rd Lt.
Rooney, William(1)	P.	Wright, John E.	P.
Rushing, E. C.	P.		

(1) Indicates service with Gaines
(2) Indicates service in Co. S
(3) Indicates service in Co. I
(4) Indicates service in Co.F&S

Walthall Rebels - Company G, 29th Infantry

Angevine, Sargent S.	Capt.	Lester, James W.	P.
Austin, Thomas A.	P.	Love, Joseph G.	P.
Aven, Elijah M.	P.	Martyr, William L.	P.
Barland, David	2nd Lt.	Mayhew, Ezekiel	P.
Bennett, Elijah M.	P.	Mayhew, George W.	P.
Bennett, George W.	P.	McCarthy, Charles	P.
Blakely, Robert C.	P.	McCormack, Milton W.	P.
Brady, John	P.	McMath, John C.	Corp.
Brewer, Ely	P.	Mileway, Robert L.	P.
Brogdan, James D.	P.	Milon, Newton J.	P.
Caffey, H. C.	P.	Neal, John E.	P.
Carpenter, John P.	P.	Newell, John E.	P.
Carr, Anderson	P.	Person, G. W. E.	P.
Caruthers, William H.	P.	Pollan, Franklin A.	P.
Cheek, Larkin B.	P.	Pollan, James M.	P.
Clark, David N.(1)	P.	Pollan, John W.	P.
Coffey, Haggard C.	P.	Pollan, Robert H.	P.
Conley, John	2nd Lt.	Porter, Richard F.	P.
Conley, Middleton(2)	ACS.	Powell, Evans	P.
Conley, William D.	P.	Preston, William H.	P.
Cooley, William W.	P.	Price, William R.	P.
Craig, Thomas N.	P.	Roberts, Alexander C.	Lt.
Daniels, George W.(3)	Sgt.	Rosamond, Benjamin C.	P.
Douglass, William H.	P.	Rushing, Hampton	Corp.
Epperson, George W.	P.	Shelton, Jesse J.	P.
Frazier, Robert	P.	Smith, Peter M.	P.
Gillon, Hugh L.	P.	Smith, Stephen J.	Sgt.
Hailey, Dennis W.	P.	Sparkman, John B.	P.
Hardwick, Adrian C.	P.	Stevens, Theophilas	Sgt.
Harris, David H.	P.	Taber, John B.	P.
Hesser, Louis R.	P.	Talbert, John D.	1st Lt.
Holden, Oscar	1st Sgt.	Taylor, James A.	P.
Horton, Augustus C.	P.	Taylor, John F.	Capt.
Hughes, Albert H.	Sgt.	Tindal, George W.	P.
Huley, D. W.	P.	Tiner, Leroy C.	P.
James, David,	Sgt.	Tines, William H.	P.
James, Reuben H.	Corp.	Tyler, George W.	P.
Johnson, Benjamin	P.	Tyner, James L.	P.
Johnson, Gilbert	P.	Van, William F.	P.
Jones, John H.(4)	P.	Walraven, Milton(5)	P.
Jordan, James M.	P.	Weaks, Lufus	P.
Lammond, Archy S.	P.	Wetherow, James C.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. F (5) Indicates service in Co. D
(2) Indicates service in Co.F&S
(3) Indicates service in Co. H
(4) Indicates service in Co. B

Wetherow, Lewis B.	P.	Williams, Kershaw	Capt.
Wiggins, Richard H.(1)	P.	Williams, W. A. C.	Corp.
Williams, J. C.	1st Lt.	Williams, W. A. O.	P.
Williams, James A.	P.	Winslow, Elijah G.	P.
Williams, James C.	P.	Wrigley, Joseph M.(2)	P.
Williams, John R., Sr.	2nd Lt.	Wynn, Robert E.	P.
Williams, Joseph E.	Sgt.	Yager, John W.	P.

Neill Guards - Company A, 30th Infantry

Ames, Anguilla	P.	Harris, C. H.	P.
Ames, William S.	P.	Harris, G. W.	P.
Aston, Samuel F.	P.	Hicks, J. W.	OS.
Bacon, William L.	Corp.	Hieronymus, B. L.	P.
Bardwell, Bailey	Sgt.	Hill, F. M.	P.
Barrett, Arthur	P.	Hines, Hall H.	P.
Beard, V. Z.	P.	Hobbs, William R.	P.
Bell, David	P.	Holliday, Alexander C.	P.
Bell, L. B.	P.	Holmes, B. F.	P.
Bennett, William S.	P.	Hunter, Douglas	P.
Brewer, William W.	P.	Johnson, Andy	P.
Brown, John S.	P.	Johnson, James M.	Lt.Col.
Burk, William K.	P.	Johnson, John H.	Sgt.
Burnside, Richard T.	P.	Johnson, Seaburn L.	P.
Bussey, Thomas L.	Sgt.	Jones, Andrew R.	P.
Carpenter, William	Corp.	Jones, J. E.	P.
Chambers, Benjamin F.	P.	Jones, Nathan R.	P.
Clement, George W.	P.	Jones, W. R.	P.
Cohen, Israel	P.	Jordan, J. W.	P.
Cole, Henry A.	P.	Jordan, Isham W.	Sgt.
Coleman, S. H.	P.	Kelley, B. F.	P.
Collier, W. H.	P.	Koonce, Daniel M.	P.
Conger, Eillism W.	Capt.	Lagron, Jacob L.	Corp.
Conger, William	Capt.Lt.	Lagron, William H.	P.
Cook, Joseph	P.	Linam, Charles H.	P.
Crawson, James P.	P.	Linam, Thomas	P.
English, Robert A.	P.	Lipscomb, G. W.	P.
Farrish, George W.	P.	Marble, J. Thomas	P.
Farrish, Joseph L.	P.	Marble, James M.	P.
Fisher, William	P.	Mathews, R. S.	P.
Galey, F. B.	P.	Mathews, T. H.	P.
Gardner, J. W.	P.	Mayfield, Edward W.	P.
Gilbert, Franklin M.	Corp.	Melton, Franklin D.	P.
Gilliam, H. A.	P.	Melton, W. Marion	P.
Hampton, B. G.	P.	McClanahan, B. T.	P.
Hampton, Wesley F.	Corp.	McGehee, W. J.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. D (2) Indicates service in Co. K

McGehee, Wm. H.	P.	Stanford, J. A.	P.
McGregor, W. I.	P.	Stanford, J. H.	P.
McMath, James C.	P.	Stanley, Ephram F.	P.
Merrill, Benjamin N.	Sgt.	Streater, James B.	P.
Merrill, James W. S.	1st Lt.	Streater, James T.	2nd Lt.
Merriwether, John W.	P.	Strickland, Ferry G.	P.
Nall, Thomas W.	Corp.	Sudduth, Jefferson D.	P.
Nevils, J. F.	P.	Teasley, W. B.	P.
Noll, F. W.	P.	Thompson, John C.	P.
Pate, Charles A.	P.	Threadgill, J. F.	P.
Pate, J. M.	P.	Threadgill, T. S.(1)	QM.
Pate, William A.	P.	Threadgill, Thomas	P.
Peevy, John H.	Sgt.	Tisdale, William M.	P.
Penn, J. A.	P.	Toland, H. C.	P.
Pickens, Nathaniel F.	P.	Toland, W. D.	P.
Purdom, William W.	P.	Toland, Hugh	P.
Reeves, A. L.	Corp.	Towns, John C.	2nd Lt.
Regan, John M.	P.	Tucker, B. F.	P.
Robertson, James S.	P.	Tucker, Benjamin F.	P.
Rushin, D. C.	P.	Turner, William K.	P.
Shute, Sylvester	P.	Vosburg, Charles C.	P.
Smith, J. D.	P.	Walker, T. L.	P.
Smith, Joseph F.	P.	Walker, James L.	P.
Smith, William R.	P.	Willoughby, J. A.	P.

Carroll Minute Men - Company H, 30th Infantry

Adair, William H.	P.	Dacy, John	P.
Adams, John C.(1)	Ast.Surg.	Daisy, John	P.
Allen, William(2)	P.	Dale, Edward	P.
Applegate, George	3rd Sgt.	Davis, John	P.
Arnold, Charles H.	Sgt.	Davis, John C.	Corp.
Backus, John	P.	Davis, William B.	P.
Beckwith, James	P.	Doyle, David M.	P.
Bennett, George W.	P.	Easterling, Cleton	P.
Brady, Thomas S.	P.	Erwing, Thomas	P.
Brown, Thomas	P.	Eubanks, Franklin	P.
Brownlow, Samuel L.	P.	Ferguson, Pleasant E.	P.
Case, Philip B.	P.	Fuller, John	P.
Cleghorn, Charles	P.	Gaddy, C. W.(3)	P.
Collins, John F.	P.	Gambol, S.	P.
Coulson, Allen P.	Sgt.	Goss, John	P.
Coward, George W.	P.	Grass, John	P.
Crawford, James H.	P.	Grisham, Z. H.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co.F&S (3) Indicates service in Co. E
(2) Indicates service in Co. G

Hannah, Charles J.	P.	Parmele, James	2nd Lt.
Harper, William H.	P.	Patterson, Marion	P.
Hasty, Benjamin J.	P.	Peters, Carey	P.
Hatcher, J. W.	Sgt.	Peters, Curry	P.
Hawkins, George W.	Corp.	Phillips, John E., Jr.	2nd Lt.
Hearn, Charles M.	P.	Pickering, W. H.	P.
Heath, B. F.	P.	Pleasant, Franklin P.	Capt.
Hovis, Rufus	P.	Powell, Martin J.	P.
Howell, Japtha	P.	Rayburn, Cyrus	P.
Hughes, Joseph	P.	Reeves, Bolivar B.	Corp.
Hull, Edward	P.	Reid, Benjamin A.	P.
Hull, James T.	Corp.	Rose, Henry L.	P.
Jackson, Andrew B.	P.	Rose, Samuel L.	Sgt.
Johnston, Andrew J.	Lt.Capt.	Ross, W. Stewart	Corp.
Johnson, William D.	P.	Russell, S. L.	P.
Jones, W. H.	P.	Russell, W. Linsay	Corp.
Jones, William	P.	Savage, Michael	P.
King, James E.	P.	Sinclair, J. W.	Sgt.
King, John F.	Corp.	Slocum, George W.	P.
Laws, James M.	P.	Smith, Lee C.	P.
Lee, Asa	P.	Smith, Lewis W.	P.
Lee, John H.	Sgt.	Smith, Noah B.	P.
Lee, William A.	P.	Stafford, Isaac	Corp.
Lesslie, A. J.	Sgt.	Stafford, Murphy D.	P.
Long, B. H.	P.	Stafford, Murphy M.	P.
Long, Hugh W.	Corp.	Thompson, Ewing K.	P.
Long, Robert	P.	Tonnahill, David	P.
Lott, Aaron B.	P.	Turner, H. W.	P.
Lowe, James M.	P.	Turner, Louis	P.
McAlister, Alexander	P.	Turner, William H.	P.
McEachern, Archie Q.	P.	Tustin, John L.	Jr.2nd Lt.
McEarchern, Robert S.	Corp.	Vance, George W.	Corp.
McKinney, Henry D.	Corp.	Vance, James M.	P.
McVey, Oliver M.	P.	Vance, John D.	P.
Merrill, Robert A.	P.	Warren, Richard W.	Corp.
Nash, Charles B.	Lt.	Watkins, James L.	P.
Nelson, John J.	P.	Watkins, John Q.	P.
Nelson, William A.	P.	Watkins, Pitch	P.
Newsom, John	P.	Wearing, Dick	P.
Norton, E. King	P.	Williford, James	P.
Overstreet, James	P.	Williford, Joseph W.	P.
Pace, Jesse C.	P.	Wimberly, Caleb	Sgt.
Pace, William H.	Sgt.		

Dixie Boys - Company K, 50th Infantry

Alderman, Amos K.	Corp.	Gamble, William F.	Corp.
Alderman, Buckner H.	P.	Halbert, James W.	P.
Barentine, Roan L.	P.	Hall, G. H.	P.
Barnes, J. J.	P.	Hall, Green Berry	P.
Barrow, George M.	P.	Harbin, R. R.	P.
Bowman, Abe	P.	Harbin, John B.	P.
Boyd, Abram R.	P.	Harmon, William	P.
Brandon, Joseph J.	P.	Harrison, Henry H.	P.
Brown, A. R.	P.	Harrison, Taylor	P.
Brown, Thomas R.	P.	Harrison, William	P.
Browning, John W.	P.	Hightower, John J.	P.
Campbell, M. S.	P.	Hightower, P. L.	P.
Carnes, Alexander	P.	Hinson, Houston	P.
Carpenter, Green	P.	Holland, A. T.	P.
Carpenter, Henry	P.	Holland, Jesse M.	P.
Carter, Virgil A.	P.	Holland, John S.	Corp.
Carter, William W.	P.	Holland, Newton H.	P.
Caster, S. C.	P.	Holland, S.	P.
Castin, Larkin C.	Sgt.	Hughes, J. R.	P.
Cobbs, R. T.	P.	Hughes, S. J.	Corp.
Cobbs, Richard C.	P.	Hughes, W. H.	P.
Conrad, L.	P.	Hughes, W. M.	P.
Corbin, Henry C.	P.	Hughes, Urish P.	P.
Corder, Moses F.	P.	Humphries, Buck T.	P.
Criswell, Thomas O.	P.	Humphries, William T.	P.
Davis, Gardner	P.	Jackson, Stephen	P.
Davis, L. H.	P.	Jackson, Thomas	P.
Davis, Robert J.(1)	OS.	Johnson, Bailey	P.
Denman, John E.	P.	Johnson, John C.	P.
Denman, Thomas	P.	Kent, R. W.	P.
Dolby, George W.	P.	Knight, James	P.
Doyle, Michael	P.	Knight, Joe	P.
Drake, John B.	Sgt.	Latham, H. B.	P.
Dunn, Anslm M.	P.	Latham, Henry C.	P.
Dunn, Isaac	P.	Leslie, Andrew J.	Sgt.
East, W. M. S.	Sgt.	Leslie, Jack	Sgt.
Ettinger, Joseph B.	Corp.	Locke, Andrew J.	1st Lt.
Finney, John	P.	Loden, A. J.	P.
Fletcher, T. H.	P.	Loden, Drew D.	P.
Flyn, Peter	P.	Loden, Jackson	P.
Fox, Benjamin C.	P.	Long, Samuel B.	P.
Furgerson, John L.	P.	Long, Robert	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. F&S

Lott, Aaron	Sgt.	Presswood, Louis R.	P.
Lott, Toliver	P.	Pyron, R.	P.
Love, B. B.	Sgt.	Ranson, George M.	Lt.
Mahoney, George R.	P.	Ray, Jesse	Corp.
Marshall, Thomas E.	P.	Ray, William	Capt.1st Lt.
Martin, George M.	P.	Ray, Wilson	P.
Martin, Robert S.	P.	Reynolds, James E.	1st Sgt.(Capt.1865)
Martin, T. H.	P.	Richardson, James	P.
Matthews, Frank	P.	Rozier, Earel L.	P.
Matthews, Thomas L.	P.	Russell, J. H.	P.
McAlister, Andrew J.	P.	Sanders, B.	P.
McDougle, T. F.	P.	Scales, J. Irving(2)	Col.
McNar, William	P.	Sepeachey, W. Jack	P.
McNeer, W. A.	P.	Skinner, A. W.	P.
McPherson, Alfred A.	P.	Skinner, Frank	P.
Meek, James J.(1)	1st Lt.	Skinner, Isaac M.	P.
Miller, John T.	P.	Stapp, James M.	P.
Moore, Laban R.	P.	Stevens, Leroy	P.
Morris, Charles	P.	Stinson, Allen M.	P.
Morris, William	P.	Stinson, Landing E.	P.
Mullen, Edward	P.	Taliaferro, Charles W.	Sgt.
Mullen, Merritt M.	P.	Taylor, J. R.	P.
Mullen, William E.	P.	Taylor, J. T.	P.
Mustlewhite, Henry L.	P.	Thompson, J. R.	P.
Mustlewhite, W. Pinckney	P.	Thompson, Richard	P.
Myers, Edward	P.	Vassar, G. W.	P.
Myers, Lorenzo D.	P.	Wadlington, Augustus B.	Corp.
Myers, Mann	P.	Walker, George W.	Corp.
Myers, Peter	P.	West, Baxtoo	P.
Myers, William C.	P.	West, N. Columbus	P.
Nathaniel, Frank	P.	Williams, James J.	P.
Neill, W. H.	P.	Williams, S. L.	P.
Newell, W. H.	P.	Williams, William	P.
O'Donnell, Neill	P.	Williamson, R. W.	P.
O'Donnell, Patrick	P.	Williford, W. Henry	P.
Paine, J. W.	P.	Woodham, John W.	P.
Persons, Pressly C.	P.	Woodson, John	P.
Pettigrew, J. Lewis	P.	Wootan, John	P.
Pettigrew, W. N.	P.	Yewell, John F.	P.
Pettigrew, William	P.	Yewell, Norman M.	P.
Pickering, Richard	P.		

Carroll Fencibles - Company A, 42nd Infantry

Alderman, Isaac T.	Corp.	Bamberg, William E.	2nd Lt.
Bachman, Joseph B.	P.	Barker, James O.(1)	P.
Bamburg, Josephus L.	P.	Beck, Elijah W.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. G (2) Indicates service in Co.F&S

Beck, Hampton C.	P.	Fitzgerald, Peter F.	P.
Beck, William L. J.	P.	Flanagan, Harvey R.	P.
Beck, Willis	P.	Forbes, Riley A.	P.
Beckwith, Joseph	P.	Forbes, William J.	P.
Bennett, J. F.	P.	Freeze, James A.(2)	P.
Billups, Alonzo P.	P.	Furgerson, Nathaniel	P.
Blaylock, Berry E.	P.	Furguson, James W.	P.
Blaylock, William M.	Sgt.	Gant, Micajah	P.
Brooks, Richard	P.	Gant, Preston	P.
Brown, Henry L.	P.	Gardner, James C.	P.
Brown, Isaiah W.	P.	Gardner, William W.	P.
Brown, Joseph W.	P.	Glenn, John R.	P.
Bryant, Samuel E.(1)	P.	Grant, C.	P.
Cain, William J.	P.	Hammons, John A.	P.
Calvin, R. H.	P.	Hammons, William H.	P.
Campbell, R. M.	P.	Harris, Thomas W.(3)	QMS.
Campbell, James H.	P.	Heath, Osborne R.	P.
Campbell, John M.	P.	Henry, James H.	P.
Campbell, John W.	P.	Holland, William B.	P.
Campbell, Marcus L.(2)	P.	Holman, Rufus M.	4th Sgt.
Carpenter, Abner	P.	Holman, William H.	P.
Carpenter, Nathan C.	P.	Howard, Caswell	P.
Carpenter, Thomas	P.	Howard, James H.	P.
Case, Nathaniel	P.	Howard, Joseph	P.
Cheek, George	P.	Inman, William T.	2nd Sgt.
Cheek, Hilliard	P.	Johnson, H.	P.
Collins, Calloway	P.	Jones, B. F.	P.
Collins, William J.	P.	Jones, George W.	P.
Colvin, Robert H.	P.	Keyes, Joseph M.	P.
Compton, Allen G.	P.	Lancaster, Ezekiel B.	P.
Corley, Marion	P.	Lancaster, Stephen S.	P.
Couch, H. P.	P.	Lawhorn, Alexander	P.
Darling, Barney R.	P.	Loden, James M.	P.
Davidson, Thomas B.	P.	Loring, Christopher C.	P.
Dean, Jesse H.	P.	Lott, Jesse C.	4th Corp.
Dement, James T.	P.	Lott, William M.	P.
Doss, George C.	P.	Lumbley, Turner	P.
Eubanks, Francis	P.	Marshall, James A.	P.
Eubanks, Ira B.	P.	Marshall, Stephen L.	P.
Ezell, John H.	P.	Matthews, John J.	P.
Ezell, Sanders P.	P.	McGehee, Madison J.	P.
Felts, Newell	P.	McMahon, William K.	P.
Ferguson, J. W.	P.	McMillan, Alexander C.	P.
Ferguson, William	P.	McPherson, Norvel J.	P

(1) Indicates service in Co. E (3) Indicates service in Co. F&S
(2) Indicates service in Co. B.

Meux, Richard T.	P.	Spencer, William	P.
Miller, Edwin H.(1)	OS.	Stout, Thomas J.	P.
Miller, George(1)	Sgt.Mjr.	Sullivan, William G.	P.
Miller, John A.	P.	Talliaferro, John W.	OS.
Miller, Willis H.	P.	Talliaferro, Richard T.	P.
Minyard, John K.	P.	Taylor, Lee	P.
Minyard, William	P.	Terry, Albert G.	Sgt.
Nelson, Andrew M.(1)	Capt.Col.	Timberlake, Joseph G.	3rd Corp.
Pentecost, Nathan W.	P.	Tindell, William	P.
Peters, Benajah	P.	Trotter, Buck	P.
Peters, Reason L.	P.	Trotter, Joseph M.	P.
Pleasants, Thomas A.	1st Lt.	Tyler, Melvin R.	P.
Prewitt, John J.	P.	Tyler, Thomas J.	P.
Price, Frank D.	3rd Sgt.	Tyler, William M.	P.
Price, John B.	P.	Weed, Talliaferro	Corp.
Reeves, Byrd	P.	West, Benjamin F.	P.
Reeves, George R.	Corp.	West, William J.	2nd Lt.
Richmond, Matthew	P.	Whitley, James W.	P.
Rogers, Bernard	P.	Williams, I. D.	P.
Rogers, John J.	P.	Williams, James D.	P.
Rogers, M. W.	P.	Williams, Thomas(2)	P.
Rogers, William M.	5th Sgt.	Wimberly, William L.	P.
Shelton, Benjamin F.	P.	Wimpsey, Berry F.	P.
Shelton, Samuel	P.	Wright, Edward Y.	P.
Smith, Thomas D.	1st Corp.		

Captain Applewhite's Company - Vaiden Guards

Allen, R. S.	P.	Curry, T. C.	Sgt.
Armstead, William H.	P.	Davis, A. G.	P.
Anderson, George	P.	Davis, David	P.
Applewhite, James	P.	Davis, John H.	P.
Applewhite, John R.	P.	Ely, S. N.	P.
Applewhite, Joseph A.	Capt.	Eubanks, Joseph	Corp.
Beattie, Samuel	P.	Everett, H. P.	P.
Blackmon, Z.	Jr.2nd Lt.	Everett, T. C.	1st Sgt.
Booth, William J.	2nd Lt.	Fullilove, J. W.	P.
Bryan, W. A. D.	P.	Fullilove, T. J.	P.
Calhoun, Ross	P.	Gordon, E. B.	P.
Colmery, J. S.	P.	Gordon, George	Sgt.
Crawford, William H.	P.	Goss, Samuel	P.
Cross, Robert	P.	Griffin, A.	P.
Cross, Robert E.	P.	Hamilton, John M.	1st Lt.

(1) Indicates service in Co. F&S (2) Indicates service in Co. E

Hamilton, Thomas T.	P.	Sproles, S. R.	Sgt.
Harrell, Jesse	Corp.	Stovall, N.	P.
Haslett, J. A. H.	Corp.	Tate, John J.	P.
Hirsh, J.	P.	Tyson, John E.	P.
Hudson, W. B.	P.	Vaiden, C. M.	P.
Huffman, R. B.	P.	Wade, Thomas L.	P.
Johnson, Jasper	P.	Whitehead, W. W.	P.
Koppert, B. J.	P.	Wilson, Amos A.	Corp.
Lichtenstein, S.	P.	Wilson, M. A.	P.
McGaw, J. R.	Sgt.	Wilson, William	P.
Oldham, Z.	P.	Young, John O.	P.
Poppe, E.	P.	Young, Joseph R.	P.
Smith, Samuel M.	P.	Young, Mathew	P.

Mississippi Sharp Shooters - Company A, 1st Battalion

Abbott, R. H.	P.	Chance, David C.(6)	AAQM.1st Sgt.
Barhan, Thomas	Capt.	Chance, Hugh L.(6)	P.QM.Sgt.
Baxter, B. H.(1)	P.	Chance, J. W.(7)	P.
Baxter, G. B.	P.	Chance, William J.	P.
Baxter, G. H.(1)	P.	Coleman, Robert A.	P.
Baxter, J. B.(1)	P.	Cothren, R. T.(8)	P.
Betts, A. F.	P.	Dandridge, H. B.(9)	Hos.Std.P.
Blackwood, Edward C.	1st Sgt.2ndLt.	Dandridge, Henry	Hos.Std.P.
Blackwood, W. H.	P.Corp.	Davis, Fleming	P.
Blackwood, William H.(2)	P.Corp.	Davis, W. D.	1st Lt.Capt.
Blankenship, W. H.	Sgt.1st Sgt.	Dodson, T. C.	Corp.Sgt.
Brackinridge, D. F.(3)	P.Sgt.	Gann, John S.	P.
Braham, J. H.	Sgt.	Gann, Joshua	P.
Breckenridge, D. F.	P.Sgt.	Gann, Joshua D.(10)	P.
Brewer, Elijah H.	P.	Garrett, Pinkney D.	P.
Brewer, J. W.(4)	P.	Gibb, Benjamin F.(11)	Corp.
Brewer, Jesse	P.	Gibbs, Benjamin F.	Corp.
Brewer, John W.	P.	Hale, W. E.	P.
Bullock, C. F.	2nd Lt.	Hall, William H.	Corp.
Burnes, Oliver	P.	Harris, R. P.	P.
Butler, J. P.	P.	Hays, S. R.(12)	P.Corp.
Butler, John L.	P.	Hays, Samuel	P.Corp.
Campbell, William C.	Corp.	Hodges, James	P.
Carr, S. J.(5)	P.	Hunter, John D.	P.
Caruthers, C. Kolz	Capt.Sugg.	Hurse, J. W.(13)	P.
Cawthon, Ransom T.	P.	Hurst, John W.	P.

(1) See G. B. Baxter
(2) See W. H. Blackwood
(3) See D. F. Breckenridge
(4) See Jesse Brewer
(5) See John Lynch, Substitute
(6) Indicates service in Co. F&S
(7) See William J. Chance
(8) See Ranson T. Cawthon
(9) See Henry Dandridge
(10) See Joshua Gann
(11) See Benjamin F. Gibbs
(12) See Samuel Hays
(13) See John W. Hurst

Johnson, James C.(1)	Corp.	P. 2nd Lt.	Neal, W. M.(9)
Johnson, S. H.		P.	Neal, William
Johnson, Samuel H.(2)		P.	Neely, M. L.
Johnson, Samuel W.(2)		P.	Nichols, William E.
Johnston, James C.	Corp.	P. 2nd Lt.	O'Neal, James M.
Johnston, Samuel H.(2)		P.	Polk, John A.
Kimball, F. A.		P. Sgt.	Rhoades, J. K.
Kimball, Francis A.(3)		P. Sgt.	Rhoads, Jacob K.(10)
Lea, James E.		Sgt.	Scott, J. M.
Lee, James C.(4)		Sgt.	Scott, W. G.
Lee, James E.(4)		Sgt.	Scott, William G.(11)
Leonard, J. R.		P.	Singleton, Jeff
Light, J. Munrow		P.	Sledge, Lemuel
Linch, John(5)		P.	Smith, H. L.
Locke, John		P.	Strayhorn, W. H.
Lynch, John(6)		P.	Tate, H. H.
McGehee, William T.		P.	Thornton, F. W.
McRae, James M.		P. 2nd Lt.	Tinkle, Jerry B.
McRea, James(7)		P. 2nd Lt.	Turney, A. D.
Mettey, Levi H.		P.	Walker, John R.
Mobley, W. K.(8)	1st Lt.	Capt.	Warner, L. W.
Mobley, William W.	1st Lt.	Capt.	Williams, Robert
Moon, J. B.		P.	Wilson, M. B.
Morgan, Robert B.		P.	Wilson, McCage B.(12)
Neal, W. H.(9)		P.	

Prince's Company - 6th Battalion(Forrest's Batt.), Miss. Cavalry

Akin, Hiram		P.	Carter, C. B.
Allen, G. W.		P.	Chadwick, Charles
Allen, Joseph		P.	Cleghorn, J. J.
Avent, J. A.		Sgt.	Colbern, J. C.
Barino, J. M.		P.	Collier, T. H.
Baskerville, John W.		P.	Corder, J. R.
Baskins, Thomas A.		P.	Crippin, Edward
Beaty, William		Sgt.	Curtis, W. H.
Beler, A. H.		P.	Duke, Robert
Beler, John		P.	Earp, M. N.
Blow, J. J.		P.	Fancher, J. M.
Bole, J. F.		P.	Ferguson, J. C.
Cain, P. H.		P.	Ferguson, S. T.

(1) See James C. Johnston
(2) See S. H. Johnson
(3) See F. A. Kimball
(4) See James E. Lea
(5) See John Lynch
(6) See S. J. Carr
(7) See James M. McRae
(8) See William W. Mobley
(9) See William Neal
(10) See J. K. Rhoades
(11) See W. G. Scott
(12) See M. B. Wilson

Flanegan, John S.	P.	Parker, J. H.	P.
Flowers, James	P.	Penticost, R. T.	P.
Forrest, A. H., Jr.	Capt.	Phelps, Edward	P.
Fox, John A.	P.	Pollett, John	P.
Garrett, John	Corp.	Prince, W. Berry	Capt.
Gayden, W. A.	3rd Lt.	Ray, J. W.	P.
Hansbrough, P. H.	P.	Redditt, R. W.	P.
Harper, James B.	P.	Rieves, John C.	P.
Harper, R. G.	P.	Russell, John C.	P.
Harris, G. A.	P.	Russell, John J.	P.
Harverson, A. G.	P.	Scales, W. N.	P.
Helm, W. B.	2nd Lt.	Scruggs, J. P.	P.
Henderson, G. W.(1)	Surg.	Seals, B. B.	P.
Hinson, Benjamin	P.	Sexton, T. J.	P.
Hollister, E.	P.	Strong, W. A.	P.
Jenkins, G. H.	P.	Sullivan, A. J.	P.
Jones, Alexander	P.	Sykes, W. A.	P.
Jones, James H.	P.	Teal, Daniel	Corp.
Jones, O. W.	P.	Tisdale, Henry	P.
Jones, R. T.	P.	Waddington, Thomas	P.
Liddell, Andrew	P.	Waddington, William K.	P.
McCune, John E.	P.	Wall, Alexander	P.
McFail, H. W.	P.	Watt, J. M.	P.
McLeod, Henderson	P.	Wellons, M. C.	Corp.
Mohead, W.	Corp.	White, J. M.	P.
Morris, Joseph	P.	Williams, G. W.	P.
Nabours, J. W.	P.	Williams, W. W.	P.
Ogletree, A. C.	P.		

Miss. Rangers - Company A, 1st Ballentine's Reg. of Miss. Cav.

(Partisan Rangers - Company A, 2nd Miss. Partisan Rangers)

Adair, Daniel	P.	Bishop, W. E.	P.
Alderson, Samuel H.	P.	Black, John N.	P.
Alderson, William F.	P.	Black, William H.	P.
Armstrong, A. Newton	P.	Blackmon, Henry C.	P.
Armstrong, John D.	P.	Boon, Martin	P.
Armstrong, T. H.	P.	Bradberry, J. W.	P.
Armstrong, Thomas D.	P.	Bradburry, Isaac W.	P.
Armstrong, William A.	P.	Brewer, Ratcliff R.	Capt.
Baldridge, William M.	P.	Brisendine, James W.	P.
Beese, H. T.	P.	Brisendine, Henderson C.	P.
Bell, John L.	P.	Brown, W. R.(2)	P.
Bishop, Edward	P.	Buise, H. T.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. F&S (2) Indicates service in Co. L

Cagle, James M.	Corp.
Caldwell, Joseph P.	P.
Campbell, Joseph	P.
Carter, T. J.	P.
Carter, W. H.	P.
Casey, William H.	P.
Childress, Albert G.	P.
Childress, Arthur	P.
Cook, E. M.	P.
Cook, Emory P.	P.
Davenport, Berket M.	P.
Davidson, W. R.	P.
Davis, William T.	P.
Davison, Thomas	P.
Davison, William	P.
Downer, John H.	QMS.
Eakin, Issac D.	Corp.
Eakin, J. D.	P.
Ely, James W.	P.
Evason, Thomas	P.
Ford, William H.(1)	Mjr.Capt.
Frost, J. M.	P.
Gordin, E. B.	1st Sgt.
Gordin, J. H.	Lt.
Gordin, William J.	2nd Lt.
Greer, Edmond P.	P.
Griffin, J. A.	P.
Griffin, Theophilus	P.
Hamill, Alexander F.	P.
Hamill, Andrew M.	Sgt.
Hamill, Charles O.	P.
Rankins, William T.	Sgt.
Harris, Wesley T.	P.
Harvey, Augustus W.	P.
Hilton, Robert B.	P.
Holt, J. M.	P.
Holt, John W.	P.
House, Nicholas	P.
Hubbard, James J.	P.
Jayroe, Isaiah T.	P.
Jayroe, J. T.	P.
Jeffcoats, A. Marion	P.
Johnson, John W.	P.
Johnson, Martin	P.
Johnson, S. G.	P.
Kelly, Berry	P.
Kelly, J. T.	P.
King, Henry M.	P.
King, John T.	P.
King, Richard N.	P.
King, Robert C.	Sgt.
King, William A.	P.
Kirk, Robert	P.
Long, Henry W.	P.
Long, J. A.	P.
Long, John N.	P.
Long, R. N.	Lt.
Long, Richard I.	2nd Lt.
Lowry, James O.	P.
Lowry, J. C.	P.
Lowry, John W.	P.
Lowry, William	P.
Matthews, James A.	Corp.
Matthews, Thomas L.	P.
Matthews, T. T.	P.
McEachern, A. L.	P.
McEachern, Malcolm A.	Sgt.
McGeehee, J. E.	P.
McGeehu, J. R.	P.
McGin, James M.	P.
McGinnis, J. C.	P.
McGunn, James	P.
McMillian, J. E.	P.
McMillon, David E.	P.
Miley, William M.	P.
Mims, Benjamin F.	P.
Moorhead, G. H.	P.
Morgan, Rufus	P.
Morgan, R. M.	P.
Mortimer, Edwin E.	Corp.
Mortimer, James P.	P.
Mortimer, William H.	P.
Muirhead, Green H.	P.
Murphey, Charles	P.
Murphy, John	P.
Nail, John S.	Corp.
Oaks, William F.	P.
Ogle, Laws	P.
Ogle, Lewis	P.
Porter, John H.	P.
Randle, William	P.
Scott, Stephen L.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. F&S

Scribner, J. L.	P.
Scribner, J. M.	P.
Scrivner, James P.	P.
Scrivner, Joseph	Corp.
Smith, Franklin T.	Sgt.
Smith, Joseph E.	P.
Smith, William	P.
Stewart, William	1st Lt.
Stone, Isaac B.	P.
Stone, William T.	P.
Threadgill, S. E.	P.
Threadgill, Samuel G.	P.
Troup, John M.	Corp.
Tyler, M. B.	P.
Tyler, Martin V.	Corp.
Vance, Thomas	P.
Willshire, James D.	P.
Willshire, M. V.	P.
Willshire, William T.	P.
Wimberley, P.	P.
Wimberley, Preston L.	P.
Wimberley, T. A.	P.
Wimberley, Thomas W.	P.
Winburn, William V.	P.2nd Lt.
Woodfin, S. B.	P.
Woodfin, Stafford P.	P.

Carroll Rangers - Company A, 1st Cavalry

Allen, J. B.	P.
Allen, J. D.	Corp.
Allen, J. W.	P.
Allen, R. S.	Corp.
Allen, W. H.	P.
Anderson, G.	P.2nd Lt.
Anderson, G. W.	P.
Anderson, R. M.	P.
Applewhite, Joseph A.	1st Lt.
Atchison, W. G.	P.
Avera, S. L.	P.
Avery, Augustus F.	P.
Avery, Charles	P.
Avery, John F.	P.
Ball, Few	P.
Barnett, --	P.
Baskin, Reuben	P.
Bayliss, T. A.	P.
Berry, W. P.	Sgt.
Bicknell, B. J.	P.
Brooks, Albert	P.
Brooks, Fred W.	P.
Bruner, James	P.
Bruton, B. F.	P.
Cagle, James M.	P.
Cagle, William	P.
Cain, J. L.	OS.
Caldwell, O. C.	P.
Caldwell, W. Samuel	P.
Campbell, Benjamin F.	P.
Campbell, J. N.	P.
Carson, James	P.
Carson, Kit	P.
Carter, J. P.	P.
Carter, P. H.	P.
Carter, T. J.	P.
Causey, S. E.	P.
Causey, W. M.	P.
Cohron, D. R.	P.
Cohron, R. A.	P.
Collier, L. A.	P.
Comer, William	P.
Cooper, S. R.	P.
Crew, W. H.	P.
Cross, Boose	P.
Cross, J. R.	P.
Cross, Robert	P.
Cross, T. J.	P.
Crows, Frank	P.
Davis, A. G.	P.
Davis, M. G. (Dr.)	P.
Davis, William	P.
Draton, Levid	P.
Duke, H. M.	P.
Duncan, Elihu G.	P.
Eakin, Isaac	P.
Eakin, Robert	P.
East, T. J.	P.

East, Jeff	P.	Harper, S. D. (Dr.)	P.
Ellis, Ben S.(1)	P.	Harrell, G. B.	P.
Ely, Elias C.	P.	Heagher, G. W.	P.
Ely, J. W.	P.	Hearn, G. L.	Sgt.
Ely, Rich A.	P.	Hearn, J. A.	P.
Eubanks, F. A.	1st Sgt.	Holman, J. C.	P.
Eubanks, W. J.	Corp.	Holman, Cornelius	P.
Ewing, C. W.	Corp.	Holman, John T.	P.
Ewing, J. C.	P.	Howell, J. M. G.	P.
Ewing, Joe	P.	Howell, William	P.
Finch, Lee	P.	Hudson, C. L.	Capt.
Fitch, L. P.	P.	Hudson, Hosey	P.
Flacherty, Thomas	P.	Hudson, John B.	P.
Fletcher, I. E.	P.	Jardon, A. W.	P.
Flowers, John E.	P.	Jernigan, D. B.	P.
Flowers, W. R.	Corp.	Jernigan, D. M.	P.
Ford, Thomas	Capt.	Jernigan, Dan	P.
Fulghans, A. A.	P.	Jernigan, George W.	P.
Fullilove, A. B.	Corp.	Jordan, A. J.	P.
Fullilove, J. W.	P.	Kaigler, C. M.	Sgt.
Fulyham, H. B.	P.	Kennedy, T. B.	Lt.Capt.
Gains, John	P.	King, Robert C.	P.
Gaines, James	P.	Krain, Joseph	P.
Garland, J. A.	P.	Little, J. A.	Sgt.
Gatlin, John H.	P.	Logue, James	2nd Lt.
Gatlin, Joshua	P.	Long, A. F.	P.
George, J. W.	Sgt.	Long, Richard	P.
George, Whit	P.	Marlow, J. J.	P.
Goodman, Samuel	P.	Marshall, W. T.	P.
Graham, Leonidas O.	P.	Marshall, Z. T.	P.
Graham, William(2)	P.	Marshall, Wiley W.	P.
Grantham, Dan	P.	Martin, J. J.	P.
Grantham, Daniel	P.	Mattox, C. C.	1st Lt.Sgt.
Grantham, Evander	P.	Mayfield, C. M.	P.
Grantham, Harry	P.	Mayfield, J. H.	P.
Grantham, J. F.	P.	Mayfield, Carr	P.
Grantham, S. H.	P.	Mayfield, Israel	P.
Greer, James H.	P.	McCarroll, T. A.	P.
Griffin, W. D.	P.	McCarroll, Thomas	P.
Griffin, John A.	P.	McDaniels, J. A.	P.
Griffin, Thomas T.	P.	McKlevane, D. A.	P.
Groos, George W.(3)	P.	McLemore, R. S.(4)	P.
Hairston, Samuel J.	Sgt.	Mitchell, Benjamin	P.
Hamilton, J. P.	3rd Lt.	Morgan, Hugh	P.
Hamilton, T. T.	P.	Montgomery, W.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. D
(2) Indicates service in Co. I
(3) Indicates service in Co. C
(4) Indicates service in Co. G

Oldham, O. M. (Dr.)	P.	Vernigan, G. W.	Corp.
Oldham, Z. N.	P.	Ward, B. F.	P.
Pearce, Harry W.	P.	Ward, W. W.	P.
Perkins, R. N.	Sgt.	Ward, William	P.
Perkins, W. H.	P.	Warren, J. D.(2)	P.
Readmon, H. H.	P.	Warren, Orestes	P.
Salius, D. H.	P.	Weed, D. L.	P.
Sanders, Hubb	P.	Weed, T. B.	P.
Saunders, H. T.	P.	Weiner, Sampson	P.
Shea, Thomas	P.	Weir, Cornelius C.	P.
Sillers, James	2nd Lt.	Weir, R. S.	P.
Simmons, John S.(1)	Mjr.	West, S. F.	P.
Small, H. I. (Dr.)	P.	West, W. J.	P.
Smith, G. N.	P.	Wesler, P.	P.
Smith, Henry H.	P.	Whitehead, E. Grey	P.
Smith, Ike W.	P.	Whittle, H. J.	Corp.
Smith, Jeff	P.	Whittle, T. J.	P.
Smith, W. C.	P.	Whittle, W. E.	P.
Stephens, O. T.	P.	Whittle, Henry	P.
Stovall, I. H.	P.	Whittle, Thomas	P.
Stovall, J. H.	P.	Wilson, I. W.	P.
Stovall, Louis S.	P.	Wilson, J. H.	Corp.
Taylor, L.	P.	Wilson, J. W.	P.
Taylor, W. F.	P.	Wilson, W. F.	P.
Thompson, W. P.	P.	Wilson, William	P.
Thompson, Richard J.	P.	Wright, A. B.(4)	P.
Trammell, T. B.	P.	Young, J. W. (Dr.)	P.
Vaughn, W. M.	Corp.	Neal, William M.	P.

Company C, 5th Miss. Cavalry

Baker, W. R.	P.	Cole, R. W.	P.
Baskins, T. A.	P.	Corder, J. R.	P.
Beck, B. C.	P.	Cox, R. F.	P.
Beck, J. C.	P.	Crippin, Edward	1st Lt.
Brown, R. J.(2)	1st Sgt.	Curtis, W. H.	Capt.
Brownlow, I. N.	P.	Davidson, David	P.
Bryan, James A. S.	P.	Denman, Richard	P.
Bird, A. J.	P.	Dismukes, B. Crawford	P.
Blaylock, Millington	P.	Duke, Robert	P.
Bledso, Green	P.	Durbin, Nathan M.	P.
Booth, William J.	P.	Durbin, William	P.
Cain, P. H.	P.	Edmondson, T. J.	P.
Chatman, William(3)	P.	Ferguson, John C.	2nd Lt.
Clarke, J. M.	P.	Ferguson, J. L.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. F&S(4) See Abner Wright, 7th Miss. Cav.
(2) Indicates service in Co. F
(3) Indicates service in Co. G

Flowers, James	3rd Lt.	McLeod, H. P.	P.
Flowers, J. M.	P.	McMath, Joseph	P.
Furgerson, P. E.	P.	Metcalf, W. S.	P.
Garrott, John B.	Sgt.	Morehead, William	P.
Goza, James A.	P.	Morris, Joseph	Corp.
Grantham, J. D.	P.	Noland, Dennis J.	P.
Gunn, W. G.	Corp.	O'Keefe, Thomas	P.
Hamilton, John A.	P.	Parker, James H.	P.
Hamilton, John M.	P.	Povall, J. P.(2)	Capt.
Hansbrough, R. C.	P.	Purcell, George	P.
Harbin, M. Dennis	P.	Raney, George W.	P.
Harbin, W. M.	Sgt.	Ray, J. W.	P.
Haslett, J. A. H.	P.	Redditt, Robert W.	P.
Hasmann, J. H.	P.	Ringer, P. H.	P.
Handricks, F. W.	P.	Roberts, George W.	P.
Higgie, A. L.	P.	Rozier, Williamson	P.
Hughes, B. H.	P.	Scruggs, J. P.	P.
Jenkins, Green H.	P.	Shumate, John D.	P.
Johnson, W. H.	Sgt.	Stenford, James H.	P.
Jones, Alexander	P.	Stokes, H. C.	Sgt.
Jones, Eden	P.	Swain, Joseph D. (I.)	P.
Jones, James H.	P.	Tabour, W. B.	P.
Keel, John W.	P.	Teal, Daniel W.	Sgt.
Kerr, David	P.	Thompson, William	P.
Kerr, J. B.	P.	Tribble, Joseph	P.
Liddell, A. J.	Corp.	Vasser, Charles W.	P.
Lott, J. W.	P.	Walker, John W.(1)	P.
Lucas, J. H.(1)	P.	Wall, A. S.	P.
McCarroll, M. H.	P.	White, J. M.	P.
McGaw, J. R.	Corp.	Williams, George W.	P.
McKay, E. J. N.	P.	Williams, W. W.	P.
McLeod, A. J.	P.	Willoughby, Jacob A.	Corp.
McLeod, Daniel C.	P.	Young, J. R.	Sgt.

Dixie Rangers - Company B, 28th Regiment Cavalry

Adams, A. J.	P.	Beeler, John	P.
Adcock, James	P.	Beeler, Joseph	P.
Alford, J. H.	P.	Bennett, William	P.
Alford, Obadiah	P.	Bishop, S. W.	P.
Alford, Theodore	P.	Blow, James	P.
Allcock, James	P.	Blow, J. G.	P.
Auter, Sidney	P.	Boddie, George	P.
Bailey, Marion	P.	Boswell, James(3)	P.
Beeler, J. A.	P.	Bowers, J. T.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. D
(2) Indicates service in Co. F
(3) Indicates service in Co. A

Brooks, G. M.	P.	Harris, John W.	Sgt.
Brown, Bartley	P.	Haselden, C.	P.
Brown, J. C.	P.	Hawkins, John D.	Sgt.
Campbell, F. P.	Lt.	Hazeldon, C. H.	P.
Caperton, W. W.	P.	Hazlewood, James A.	P.
Chapman, F. W.	P.	Hazlewood, John	P.
Chapman, J. A.	P.	Henry, R. W.	P.
Chapman, John	P.	Herndon, T. L.	P.
Cheek, F. J.	P.	Herod, J. P.	P.
Cheek, Joe	P.	Herod, Jake	P.
Chickering, John D.	Sgt.	Hodges, B.	P.
Clark, J. A.	P.	Holland, James	P.
Clark, Isaac	P.	Holman, A. J.	P.
Clements, W. P.	P.	Holman, J. D.	P.
Cobb, Phillip	P.	Holman, John	Corp.
Cook, A. M.	Corp.	Huff, Lee P.	P.
Cotton, J. R.	P.	Hunter, A. D.	P.
Coulter, J.	P.	Hunter, A. J.	P.
Coulter, N. G.	P.	Hutchinson, E. E.	P.
Cox, Thomas H.	P.	Johnson, James E.	P.
Crook, James	P.	Johnson, Robert	Corp.
Crook, Valentine	P.	Jordon, W. M.	P.
Davis, Samuel	P.	Jourdon, W. C.	P.
Delap, D.	P.	Keyes, A. J.	P.
Delap, Harrison	P.	Keys, A. G.	P.
Denton, J. M.	P.	Kirby, A. M.	P.
Denton, W. J.	P.	Kirby, Robert	P.
Diggs, P. M.	P.	Lay, J. T.	P.
Diggs, T. H.	P.	Layton, P. P.	P.
Doss, Felix	P.	Lesley, Samuel J.	Jr.2nd Lt.
Dubbin, Warren	P.	Lewis, F. S.	P.
Eskridge, B. R.	P.	Lewis, S. L.	P.
Eskridge, James E.	P.	Long, W. A.	P.
Finley, D. T.	P.	Lowry, Thomas	P.
Finney, Thomas J., Jr.(1)	P.	Lyon, G. G.	P.
Flowers, J. M.(1)	P.	Mabray, John	P.
Fluty, F. M.	P.	Manley, Thomas(3)	P.
Freeman, W. F.	P.	Markham, H.	P.
Freeman, W. T.	Corp.	Martin, A. M.	P.
Gant, J. J.	P.	Martin, John(4)(5)	P.
Gant, James	P.	Martin, W. K.	P.
Gooch, W. S.	P.	McCarroll, M. H.	P.
Grey, F. M.	P.	McChristian, William	P.
Hembrick, J. P.	P.	McGehee, J.	P.
Hamilton, John(2)	P.	McGehee, J. W.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. C
(2) Indicates service in Co. F&S
(3) Indicates service in Co. E
(4) Indicates service in Co. H
(5) Indicates service in Co. I

McKay, E. N.	P.
McKay, John	P.
McLean, W. T.	P.
McLemore, Jeff H.	1st Sgt.
McMillan, Lee	P.
Meads, H. D.	P.
Merkey, J. R.	Sgt.
Miller, Fred D.	P.
Miller, G. W.	P.
Miller, H. D.	P.
Miller, W. C.	P.
Mitchell, Henry C.	P.
Money, H. D.	Sgt.1st Lt.
Moore, James	P.
Mooreman, S. T.	P.
Myers, E. D.	P.
Myers, Carroll	P.
Nail, W. T.	P.
Neal, Robert	P.
Nelms, A. M.	P
Nelms, Thomas L.	P.
Nichols, Pres.	P.
Nickles, C. P.	Corp.
Nickles, C. W.	P.
Paine, Henry N.	Sgt.
Pernell, M. T.	P.
Pentecost, George W.	P.
Pentecost, James	P.
Petty, P. H.	Corp.
Pintard, J.	P.
Portwood, H. X.	P.
Portwood, W. D.	P.
Pullen, W. R.	Corp.
Purnell, M. T.	P.
Redus, J. W.	P.
Reid, George	Sgt.
Reid, Joseph	P.
Riddell, Jesse	P.
Riddell, W. L.	P.
Rose, Jack	P.
Rose, William M.	2nd Lt.
Sanders, H. S.	Sgt.
Scales, J. P.	Capt.
Scruggs, Isom P.	P.
Scruggs, James	P.
Scruggs, William	P.
Seaton, P. P.	P.
Sheridan, William	P.
Sibley, Joe N.	P.
Slavins, Charles	P.
Smith, D. B.	2nd Lt.
Smith, G. W.	P.
Smith, H. C.	P.
Smith, Samuel	P.
Stallings, Robert J.	P.
Stancill, R. M.	P.
Stedman, W. C.	P.
Terry, B. T.	P.
Terry, W. M.	P.
Terry, W. T.	P.
Thompson, J. P.	P.
Tidwell, A. J.	P.
Townsend, B.	P.
Townsend, F. A.	P.
Townsend, J. W.	P.
Trotter, M. L.	P.
Turner, J. W.	P.
Tyson, George G.	P.
Tyson, John	P.
Tyson, W. L.	P.
Wadlington, Thomas R.	P.
Walker, F. M.(1)	P.
Walker, Tom	P.
Wall, A. S.	P.
Wallace, Asa T.	P.
Ward, Daniel	P.
Ward, H.	P.
Ward, W. T.(1)	Ast.Sgt.
Warner, Austin(1)	Comsy.Sgt.
Warren, A.	P.
Watson, John	P.
Watt, W. G.	P.
Weisinger, T. G. B.	P.
Wellons, M. C.	P.
Wellons, T. J.	P.
West, J. D.	P.
West, R. D.	P.
Whitten, F. M.	P.
Whitten, T. M.	P.
Williams, James J.	P.
Williams, Robert J.	P.
Woods, G. C.	Capt.Lt.
Woods, J. M.	Sgt.
Wray, J. B.	P.
Wray, William H.	P.
Wright, E. T.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. K&S

Vaiden Artillery - Company L, 1st Miss. Light Artillery

(Changed to Company E, March 6, 1865)

Armstrong, James M.	P.
Armstrong, Samuel J.	P.
Armstrong, Thomas M.	P.
Arnold, Benjamin P.	P.
Arnold, B. R.	P.
Arnold, Henry M.	P.
Arnold, T. G.	P.
Arnold, Isaiah J.	P.
Arnold, James M.	P.
Arnold, Thomas C.	P.
Atkins, S. D.	P.
Austin, Berry A.	P.
Austin, John H.	P.
Austin, Lyttleton B.	Corp.
Baccus, J. M.	P.
Bacus, Alexander G.	P.
Bagby, Arthus C.	P.
Bagley, Alexander H.(1)	P.
Bagley, Benjamin F.	Corp.
Baines, Samuel C.	Capt.
Ball, Ferd	P.
Ballard, William F.(2)	P.
Baskin, William S.(1)	P.
Bennett, David W.(1)	P.
Benson, James C.(1)	P.
Blackman, G. W.	P.
Boyd, James J.(1)	P.
Boyd, J. D.	P.
Brewer, J. N.	P.
Brunner, James M.	P.
Bryan, John D.(1)	Corp.
Bryan, Samuel G.(1)	P.
Buck, Theodoric C.(1)	Corp.
Bush, James W.	P.
Bush, Samuel	P.
Caldwell, Oliver C.	P.
Cansey, B. J.	P.
Cansey, G. N.	P.
Canterberry, James C.	Artfc.
Carter, J. Warren	P.
Causey, James B.	P.
Causey, Nathan G.	P.
Chambers, Aaron S.	P.
Chambers, James B.	P.
Clark, J. A.	P.
Clark, James D.	Sgt.
Coker, J. W.	P.
Coker, James L.	P.
Collins, Elbert M.	1st Lt.
Collins, Taliaferro P.(1)	P.
Cook, Marguis D. L.	P.
Curtis, Lycurgus G.	P.
Daniels, I. W.	P.
Daniels, John W.(2)	Corp.
Davenport, J.	P.
Denham, John J.	P.
Denman, J. J.	P.
Dennan, James C.	P.
Dew, Christopher(1)	P.
Downer, Sam	P.
Downer, Sanders M.	P.
Downing, James A.(1)	P.
Downing, S. A.	P.
Duncan, Green F.	P.
Eades, Winfield S.	P.
Eakin, John L.	P.
Ellenbaugh, Elias	P.
Evans, Francis M.	P.
Fair, Columbus C.(1)	P.
Fair, John (1)	P.
Fair, Richard	P.
Farmer, Darius C.	P.
Felldon, --	P.
Ferguson, Richard E.	Corp.
Flinn, Pleasant(1)	P.
Forbis, Franklin M.	P.
Forchheimer, Benard (1)	P.
Forgus, Frank	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. E
(2) Indicates service in Co. C

Foster, Christopher T.	Corp.	Love, Robert T.(1)	P.
Fulks, John C.(1)	P.	Love, William R.(1)(2)	P.
Fullilove, John H.(1)	Corp.	Loving, W. A.	P.
Fullilove, John W.	P.	Lymore, G. F.	P.
Gaddy, C. W.	P.	McCaskill, J. E.	P.
Gaddy, Martin W.(1)	P.	McCaskill, William H.	P.
Gerard, Augustus	P.	McClellan, John H.	P.
Goodin, Josiah G.(1)	P.	McClelland, Aaron D.	P.
Gordin, Langdon C.	P.	McClelland, David P.	P.
Gordon, O. C.	P.	McClelland, John S.	P.
Green, Albert N.	P.	McClelland, Samuel J.	P.
Green, E. M.	P.	McClelland, William J.	P.
Green, John T.	P.	McEachern, John D.	QMS
Gross, Fred	P.	McEachern, William H.	Corp.
Guess, Martin W.	P.	McGaw, Matthew W.	P.
Gunnels, J. H.	P.	McGinty, John H.	P.
Gunnells, John L.	P.	McGlown, William E.	P.
Gunter, John H.	P.	Mecklin, James A.	P.
Hairston, Wilfred H.	Sgt.	Mecklin, James O.	P.
Hambric, Benjamin M.	P.	Mecklin, Joseph B.	P.
Hambric, John M.	P.	Mecklin, Robert W.	Corp.
Hamilton, Thomas A.(1)	Corp.	Meredith, Junior N.	P.
Harris, Junius T.	Corp.	Meridith, G. N.	P.
Harris, William R.	Sgt.	Miller, William C.	P.
Heifner, David C.	P.	Morehead, Cortez	P.
Heifner, John C.	P.	Morehead, John J.	P.
Hemphill, Andrew J.	Surg.	Morgan, William D.	P.
Higgins, Thomas	P.	Morgan, William S.	P.
Hirsh, Joseph(1)	P.	Murphy, John E.	P.
Hood, Patrick S.	P.	Myatt, Charles W.(1)	P.
Horton, Hollis H.(1)	P.	Neal, Henry S.	P.
Huffman, Curtis B.	Corp.	Neal (or Neill), William D.	P.
Hughes, William C.	P.	Oakes, Andrew J.	P.
Hughston, William L.	P.	O'Brink, Alexander (1)	P.
Johnson, B. O.	P.	Ogletree, Robert J.	P.
Johnson, T. H.	P.	Ogletree, W. S.	P.
Johnston, Thomas G.	P.	Oldham, Benjamin F.	P.
Jones, John A.	P.	Oldham, Daniel T.(1)	Sgt.
Kaigler, Augustus A.(1)	Sgt.	Oldham, Franklin C.(1)	Sgt.
Kennedy, Preston C.(1)	Bglr.	Oswalt, William	P.
Keyhoe, John E.(1)	P.	Overstreet, John	P.
Kindred, Jackson S.(1)	Corp.	Overstreet, William B.	P.
Kindred, J. J.	P.	Parkinson, Dennis	P.
King, Leonidas H.(1)	P.	Parmertree, George W.	P.
Lewis, Andrew J.(2)	P.	Parmertree, James M.	P.
Lewis, Burwell H.(2)	P.	Patterson, J. L.	P.
Lorigan, William A.	P.	Bierce, Benjamin F.	P.

(1) Indicates service in Co. E
(2) Indicates service in Co. C

Pierce, Henry M.	P.	Thompson, Obadiah F.	P.
Pilcher, James S.(1)	Sgt.	Tidwell, James F.	P.
Pope, Robert R.	P.	Tims, William C.	P.
Powell, Moses H.	P.	Tindwell, J. T.	P.
Prince, Frederick(1)	P.	Tyler, Ira W.	Corp.
Purnell, Martin A.(1)	P.	Tyler, James K. P.	P.
Rambo, Calvin H.	P.	Tyler, Nathaniel W.	P.
Rambo, James	P.	Tyler, Nehemiah W.	P.
Rambo, Jeff M.	P.	Tyler, R.	P.
Rambo, Jefferson T.	P.	Tyler, Warren	P.
Ricketts, Drury P.	P.	Vernon, J. B.	P.
Roe, William(1)	P.	Wade, James K.	P.
Rogers, George W.	P.	Wadlington, James C.	P.
Rogers, Jesse F.	P.	Walker, John J.	P.
Rogers, J. L.	P.	Wallace, James L.	P.
Rogers, Massingale	P.	Watson, Robert L.	P.
Rogers, Math	P.	Weeks, Allen B.	P.
Rogers, Seth	P.	Weeks, David D.	P.
Rucker, Calvin	P.	Weeks, Hosea S.	P.
Rucker, W.	P.	Weeks, William J.	P.
Sanderson, Alexander J.	Lt.	Weissinger, William S.	P.
Sandridge, J. T.	P.	Wellbanks, W. P.	2nd Lt.
Schaller, Joseph T.	P.	Wheeler, Thomas J.	P.
Scoggins, James M.	P.	Wier, W. C.	Corp.
Scoggins, Levi W.	P.	Willbanks, D. P.	Lt.
Seward, James A.(1)	P.	Willbanks, William J.	P.
Seymour, George F.	P.	Williams, David J.	P.
Simpson, John B.(1)	1st Sgt.	Wilson, John W.	P.
Smith, Denman(2)	P.	Winfrey, Absalom F.	QMS
Smith, James N.	P.	Winfrey, Benjamin F.	Corp.
Somerville, Robert T.	P.	Winfrey, James D.	Bglr.
Steadman, Hibbard	P.	Winfrey, W. R.	P.
Stovall, Lewis S.	P.	Wood, Edward L.	Capt.
Stuckey, Edmond P.	P.	Wyott, C. W.	P.
Stuckey, Elam W.	P.	Yager, Reuben M.	P.
Taylor, W. A.	P.	Yerger, Bartholomew M.	Artfc.
Taylor, William F.	P.	Yerger, Daniel M.	P.
Thomas, William(1)	P.	Young, David H.(1)	P.
Thompson, C. O.	P.	Young, D. L.	P.
Thompson, Columbus M.	P.	Young, John S.	1st Lt.
Thompson, J. M.	P.	Young, William P.	Lt.

(1) Indicates service in Co. E
(2) Indicates service in Co. F

NAME	COMPANY	ADDRESS	RANK
Avery, John, F.	Reg.2,Co.F	Vaiden	Pvt.
Baker, Hugh	Reg.2,Co.K (I)	Black Hawk	Pvt.
Bradford, Samuel F.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Brewer, John D.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Corp.
Chatham, Ben P.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	1st.Lt.
George, John T.	Reg.2,Co.F	Leflore	Transferred to Hospital Corps.
Haman, Thomas L.,Jr.	Reg.2,Co.F	Vaiden	Corp.
Hart, Jeff M.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Corp.
Johnson, William J.	Reg.1,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Joynton, William J.	Reg.1,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
King, Ben W.	Reg.2,Co.F	Vaiden	Pvt.
King, Wilford	Reg.2,Co.F		Pvt.
Kittrell, Benj. H.(F)	Reg.1,F &S	Carrollton	Asst. Surg. Transferred
Lavender, Gray G.(A)	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Corp.
Lavender, Herman A.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Lavender, John	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Liddell, William W.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Lowry, Lem E.	Reg.2,Co.F.	Vaiden	Sergt.
Lynn, Walter W.	Reg.2,Co.I	Valley	Pvt.
Lynn, Winfield M.	Reg.2,Co.I	Valley	Pvt.
Marshall, Thomas E.	Reg.1, Co.A	Carrollton	Pvt.
Martin, Edgar F.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Discharged 7/13/98
McBride, James B.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	1st Sergt.
McCarroll, Thomas A.	Reg.2,Co.F.	Carrollton	Pvt.
Mullen, Frank E.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Mullen, Edgar F.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Corp.
Neal, Charles A.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Sergt.
Nelson, Robert E.	Reg.2, Co.F	Carrollton	Died 7/8/98
Ourry, Tandy H.,Jr.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Died10/6/98
Poindexter, William	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	2nd Lt.
Price, Robert B.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Ransom, George B.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Corp.
Ransom, Landon	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Sanders, Will H.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Sandlin, William H.	Reg.2,Co.B	Coila	Died 8/17/98
Shackelford, George C.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Wagoner
Southworth, Lewis M.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Capt.

Spencer, James A. (H)	Reg.2,Co.F	McCarley	Pvt.
Stanford, John T.,Jr.	Reg.2,Co.F	Carrollton	Pvt.
Stovall, William H.	Reg.3,Co.A	Hemingway	Discharged 10/27/98
Talbert, Jerry F.	Reg.2,Co.F	Vaiden	Pvt.
Talbert, Joseph E.	Reg.2,Co.F	Vaiden	Sergt.
Wilson, Samuel S.	Reg.2,Co.F	Vaiden	Transferred Hospital Corps

WORLD WAR

NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	ENLISTED	DISCHARGED	OVERSEAS
Aldridege, Lewis H.	P.	1,586,690	5-25-18	7- 2-19	Yes
Alexander, Cassius D.	Capt.	Off.	3-18-18	4-14-19	Yes
Allen, Joe L., Jr.	P.	3,827,945	9- 5-18	9-29-18	No (Died)
Allen, John T.	P.	3,078,052	6- 4-18	4- 3-19	No
Allen, Lensy Jefferson	P.	3,815,389	8-26-18	4- 5-19	Yes
Anderson, Arthur K.	Sgt.	1,593,984	7- 4-16	9- 4-19	Yes
Andrews, Joe H.	P.	2,132,857	9-18-17	4- 6-19	No
Arant, Norman	P.	1,593,986	6-16-17	1-31-19	No
Armstrong, George E.	Sgt.	1,595,052	10- 1-17	6- 4-19	Yes
Armstrong, Jonathan	Sgt.	1,606,320	9- 6-17	6-21-19	No
Armstrong, Thomas H.	P.1 cl	2,901,927	5-25-18	4-11-19	Yes
Arnold, Ellis L.	P.	3,872,054	7-18-18	12- 9-18	No
Austin, Fedo	P.	2,128,320	3-15-16	8-27-19	Yes
Bacon, Howard B.	P.1 cl	4,295,563	8- 8-18	7- 1-19	Yes
Barrentine, Thomas A.	Corp.	2,915,589	5-16-18	5- 2-19	No
Bates, Douglas	P.	2,868,085	5-26-18	4-18-19	Yes
Bates, Lawrence	P.1 cl	2,868,298	5-26-18	9- 2-19	Yes
Bingham, Robert L.	Corp.	702,689	1-29-18	4-17-19	No
Blair, Hamilton M.	P.	1,558,326	5-25-18	5-24-19	Yes
Blair, James H.	P.	3,827,914	9- 5-18	4-14-19	Yes
Boone, Roggie H.	P.	2,868,080	5-26-18	1-11-19	No
Brewer, Jack W.	Sgt.	1,167,826	5- 4-17	5-22-19	Yes
Brock, John S.	P.1 cl	3,587,720	9- 3-18	1-16-19	No
Brock, Walter R.	P.	3,001,222	10- 8-18	12-10-18	No
Brown, Jeff	P.1 cl	2,132,863	9-18-17	4- 8-19	No
Brown, James T.	P.1 cl	1,603,827	9-21-17	5-20-19	Yes
Brown, Jow E.	P.	720,763	2-21-17	10-11-18	No
Brown, Richard B.	P.1 cl	2,132,864	9-21-17	4- 3-19	No
Browning, Arthur	P.	1,602,999	9-21-17	5-20-19	Yes
Browning, Irby R.	P.1 cl	1,558,327	5-25-18	10-25-18	No
Browning, Neal	P.	3,264,460	6-24-18	12-20-18	No
Browning, William B.	P.1 cl	2,399,647	12-24-17	7-17-19	Yes
Bryan, Henry M., Jr.	P.	3,001,097	10- 1-18	12-17-18	No
Bryan, Samuel A.	P.1 cl	1,855,557	9- 8-17	6-25-19	Yes
Bryan, Vernon	P.	1,558,326	5-25-18	4- 5-19	Yes
Bryan, William J.	Sgt.	702,698	1-29-18	2-21-19	No
Buchanan, Frank	Corp.	1,593,999	10-15-17	7- 1-19	Yes
Buchanan, Starkie F.	P.	1,860,090	9-18-17	4-22-18	No

Campbell, Earl L.	P.	3,827,927	9- 5-18	12-11-18	No
Carnes, Ellis J.	P.	1,547,106	5- 8-18	6-26-19	Yes
Carpenter, Silas T.	P.1 cl	2,591,345	5-10-18	12-31-18	No
Chatham, Nathan	P.	3,340,936	6-22-18	12-30-18	No
Clark, Aden M.	P.	1,603,226	9-18-17	12- 9-18	No
Clark, Earnest W.	Wag.	1,605,741	6- 2-17	9- 9-19	Yes
Clarke, Benjamin O.	P.	3,827,942	9- 5-18	3- 3-19	No
Clement, Willie	P.	2,868,078	5-26-18	12- 9-18	No
Collins, Yewell O.	P.	2,590,677	6- 1-18	4-11-19	Yes
Cook, Dorris	P.	2,109,287	4- 2-18	8-27-19	Yes
Cook, Vencie T.	P.	-	9-22-17	5-24-19	No
Corder, Vassar L.	P.	3,827,935	9- 5-18	12-11-18	No
Corley, Hart S.	P.	1,593,689	9- 4-17	4- 4-19	Yes
Crow, Loyd G.	P.	2,868,081	5-26-18	12-23-18	No
Davidson, Homer B.	P.1 cl	1,599,194	6- 4-17	5-26-19	-
Dendy, Thomas W.	P.	-	4-14-17	8-12-17	No
Delisi, Joseph G.	Sgt.	764,767	12-14-17	1- 3-19	No
Devine, Andrew	P.	4,295,365	8- 8-18	2-15-19	Yes
Devine, Lee M.	P.	3,827,920	9- 5-18	10-21-19	Yes
Divine, Alvin G.	P.	1,558,329	5-25-18	11-23-18	No
Doster, James	Wag.	1,558,330	5-23-18	1-17-19	Yes
Eades, John D.	P.	3,827,933	9- 5-18	12-24-18	No
Eades, Walter,W.	P.	1,595,071	10- 1-17	4-26-19	Yes
Eidson, Carl	P.	3,827,917	9- 5-18	8-1-19	Yes
Elam, Josiah B.	Corp.	2,127,916	3- 9-18	12- 2-18	No
Emmons, Uriah R.	P.	3,827,918	8- 5-18	4-10-19	Yes
Everett, George T.	P.	15,733	9-18-17	3- 3-19	No
Fancher, Joseph K.	P.	2,109,288	4- 2-18	3-26-19	Yes
Ferguson, Turner S.	P.1 cl	2,563,981	5- 3-18	1- 4-19	No
Fisher, Ben L.	P.	3,827,919	9- 5-18	11- 5-18	No
Fox, Francis A.	P.	3,827,923	9- 5-18	12-11-18	No
Fulks, Daniel	P.	3,871,552	7-18-18	4- 5-19	Yes
Fulks, Loring,L.	P.	2,110,446	12-18-17	4-24-19	Yes
Fuller, Mary C.	Nurse	-	6-26-18	4-29-19	Yes
Fullilove, Erby	P.1 cl	2,590,643	6- 1-18	2-15-19	Yes
Galey, Louis H.	P.	1,603,069	9-18-17	3-31-19	No
Gee, Reid B.	Corp.	1,598,893	11- 1-17	6-19-19	Yes
George, William C.	Sgt.	725,766	12-21-13	8-13-18	No
Gordin, Freddie F.	P.	1,595,139	10- 1-17	7-30-19	Yes
Grantham, Buford B.	P.	725,767	4-16-17	1-10-19	Yes
Grantham, Gillespie	P.	2,311,661	9-21-17	3-17-19	Yes
Grantham, William O.	P.	-	7-19-17	2-14-18	No
Greenlee, William H.	Mech.	1,593,398	9-22-17	5-28-19	Yes
Greer, Percy T.	P.	4,295,366	8- 8-18	5-22-19	Yes
Hall, Barney	P.	144,828	4-23-17	5-15-19	Yes

Hansbrough, Jarvis O.	P.1 cl	2,132,495	10- 1-17	5-14-19	No
Hansbrough, Suggs M.	Wag.	2,095,100	9-18-17	2-15-19	Yes
Harrison, Abner C.	Sgt.	1,594,180	7- 3-16	4-27-19	Yes
Harrison, John P.	Sgt.	1,549,329	7- 3-16	7-24-19	Yes
Harvey, Thomas C.	P.	2,915,202	5-16-18	9- 5-18	No
Hatley, Tomas W.	P.	1,575,087	7- 5-18	1- 7-19	No
Hays, Hardie	Capt.	-	7-28-17	9-22-19	Yes
Heath, Herman	Cook	2,868,083	5-26-18	3-18-19	Yes
Heath, Newton	P.	1,558,331	5-25-18	2-19-19	Yes
Heggie, Claude	P.	3,002,071	10- 8-18	12-11-18	No
Hemphill, Charles F.	Engr.	151,298	5-27-17	3-29-19	Yes
Hemphill, Vasser D.	P.	3,001,250	10- 1-18	12- 9-18	No
Herring, Ben H.	Bglr.	3,261,006	6-25-18	12-30-19	No
Herring, William J.	P.	4,295,230	8- 9-18	7- 1-19	Yes
Holly, Joe J.	P.	1,603,266	9-18-17	5-20-19	Yes
Hooks, Burnace G.	P.	4,449,096	9-19-18	12- 7-18	No
Huggins, Barney	P.	3,827,941	9- 5-18	12-24-18	No
Hughes, Joseph P., Jr.	P.1 cl	-	6-29-16	9-28-17	No
Hull, William T.	Sgt.	2,590,076	5-10-18	12-31-18	No
Hutchinson, Caroline	P.	4,295,367	8- 8-18	1-17-19	Yes
Hutchinson, Edison	P.1cl	1,856,839	10- 1-17	6-20-19	Yes
Jackson, Andrew B.	P.	2,112,653	4- 2-18	5-22-19	Yes
Jackson, Charles	P.	3,870,440	7-16-18	6-16-19	Yes
Jackson, George	P.	3,330,615	6-19-18	4- 5-19	Yes
Jackson, Geo C.	P.	1,599,210	5-26-17	5-26-19	Yes
Jackson, George F.	P.	3,827,926	9- 5-18	11-16-18	No
Jackson, James M.	P.	1,595,088	8-17-16	12-15-19	No
Jackson, Lester H.	P.1 cl	2,868,299	5-26-18	8-28-19	Yes
Jackson, William E.	P.	2,131,429	4- 2-18	12-14-18	No
Johnson, James S.	Sgt.	824,026	7-28-15	6- 4-20	Yes
Johnson, Robert T.	P.	2,868,088	5-26-18	10-11-18	Yes (Died)
Johnson, Sam G.	Corp.	1,594,139	6- 2-17	7-21-19	Yes
Johnson, William K.	Sgt.1 cl	1,593,641	8-13-16	7-26-19	Yes
Johnston, Marvin	P.	1,558,332	5-25-18	1-20-19	No
Jumper, Millard B.	P.	1,186,618	9-12-18	1-31-19	No
Jumper, Wesley H.	P.	3,000,869	10- 2-18	12- 9-18	No
Keirn, Margaret	Nurse	-	8-14-18	10-13-18	Yes (Died)
Kelly, Nathan B.	Corp.	1,595,044	6- 4-16	3-18-19	Yes
Kelly, Plennie M.	Corp.	1,595,056	7-12-16	6-13-19	Yes
King, Ruben G.	P.	1,140,929	3- 9-18	12-15-18	No
Knox, John P.	P.	2,868,077	5-26-18	8-30-19	Yes
Lane, Ward S.	P.1 cl	2,915,522	5-16-18	6-11-19	Yes
Lee, B. F., Jr.	P.	2,915,170	6- 3-18	7-25-19	Yes
Lee, Jesse W., Jr.	Sgt.	1,606,156	4-19-17	8- 7-19	Yes
Leflore, John	P.	3,001,251	10- 1-18	12-12-18	No

Lemley, Earl	P.1 cl	2,132,924	9-18-17	3-14-19	No
Liddell, I. C.	P.	2,128,328	3- 5-18	7-11-19	Yes
Long, James George	P.	1,558,333	5-25-18	3-15-19	Yes
Lott, Hernando L.	P.1 cl	3,827,936	9- 5-18	7-28-19	Yes
Lott, William S.	P.	1,595,091	8-17-16	8-27-19	Yes
Lott, Wade H.	Sgt.	195,719	9-21-17	6-19-19	Yes
Maddox, John W.	Sgt.	2,868,257	5-26-18	12-14-18	No
Maxwell, Rufus	P.	1,127,938	5- 7-18	1- 7-19	No
Meeks, Staton M.	P.	3,827,938	9- 5-18	1- 3-19	No
Melton, John M.	P.	1,606,032	4-21-17	3-10-19	No
Merrill, Luther G.	P.	3,002,186	10-14-18	12-10-18	No
Miley, Orion J.	Sgt.	1,593,025	7- 5-16	7-19-19	Yes
Miller, Jeff D.	P.	15,724	9-18-17	2- 9-18	No
Minga, Edgar	P.	-	10- 1-17	2- 6-18	No
Minyard, James	P.	4,295,368	8- 8-18	7- 9-19	Yes
Mohead, Ernest K.	P.	3,001,207	10- 1-18	12-11-18	No
Mohead, Frank M.	P.	1,590,745	6-30-17	6-19-19	Yes
Mohead, James M.	P.	2,125,711	3- 5-18	3-22-19	No
Money, John M.	P.	5,122,179	10-10-18	12-17-18	No
Morgan, Fitz R.	P.	4,449,095	9-19-18	12- 7-18	No
Morgan, James W.	P.	1,558,336	5-25-18	7- 1-19	Yes
Morgan, Sanderson	P.	1,558,337	5-25-18	7- 1-19	Yes
Mortimer, Joe E.	P.	2,868,256	5-26-18	2-13-19	Yes
Muirhead, John W.	P.	3,827,909	9- 5-18	9-19-19	Yes
Mulvihill, James B.	Sgt.	2,125,739	3- 5-18	4-17-19	Yes
Mulvihill, William	P.	2,591,346	5-10-18	12-31-18	No
Murhead, Walter	P.	2,125,194	3- 5-18	4-25-19	Yes
McCain, Henry P.	-	-	-	-	No
McCain, Hillard E.	P.1 cl	1,558,334	5-25-18	1-13-19	Yes
McCain, Joseph	Mjr.	-	7-25-17	6-30-20	Yes
McCain, Moss C.	P.	3,827,913	9- 5-18	12- 4-18	No
McCain, William A.	-	-	-	-	Yes
McCarty, James E.	P.	1,606,030	6- 2-17	7-26-19	Yes
Moore, Willie	P.	3,827,931	9- 5-18	6-26-19	Yes
McCorkle, Albert	P.	1,603,099	9-21-17	5-21-19	Yes
McCorkle, James A.	Corp.	151,902	11-22-16	12-14-19	Yes
McCorkle, William R.	P.	-	9-18-17	2-20-18	No
McCune, Frank B.	P.	3,238,946	7-11-18	12-20-18	No
McCune, William W.	Sgt.	2,915,247	5-16-18	2- 8-19	Yes
McGregor, James M.	Corp.	1,594,143	6- 2-17	7-25-19	Yes
McIntosh, Gregory	P.	3,827,945	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	No
McKay, Dewitt,T.	P.	4,449,094	9-19-18	12- 7-18	No
McNeer, John W.	P.	1,595,157	10- 1-17	6- 4-19	Yes
Neal, Bryan M.	P.	3,001,421	10- 1-18	12-10-18	No
Neill, John Ewing	2nd Lt.	-	4-22-19	7-29-19	Yes
Neill, John E.	Sgt.	745,019	7- 5-17	4-21-19	Yes

Norwood, John	2nd Lt.	-	8-13-18	12-19-18	No
Oakes, Clifford D.	Wag.	1,567,132	5-26-18	4-29-19	Yes
Oats, Jarvis	P.	2,109,289	4- 2-18	11-15-18	Yes(Died)
Parham, Benjamin E.	P.	3,827,912	9- 5-18	12-10-18	No
Parker, Jim	P.	1,595,195	10- 1-17	6- 5-19	Yes
Patterson, Rushton	P.	4,295,234	8- 9-18	2-15-19	Yes
Pentecost, Henry	P.1 cl	1,609,114	5-29-18	7-28-19	Yes
Pentecost, Jefferson D.	P.	-	4-14-17	8-12-17	No
Phillips, Paul M.	Corp.	2,131,897	9-18-17	4-15-19	No
Ray, Charles G.	P.	3,002,105	10-17-18	12-10-18	No
Ray, Cicero	P.	2,125,759	3- 5-18	5-31-19	Yes
Ray, Latham K.	P.1 cl	2,868,296	5-26-18	1-28-19	No
Redditt, Charles H.	P.	1,595,051	10- 1-17	6-25-19	Yes
Roberts, George W.	P.	2,132,626	10- 1-17	7-29-18	No
Robertson, Howell	P.	3,827,939	9- 5-18	12-30-18	No
Rosamond, George M.	P.	2,868,258	5-26-18	9- 3-19	Yes
Rosamond, James A.	P.	1,558,340	5-25-18	12- 7-18	No
Rosamond, Over N.	P.	1,558,341	5-25-18	1-11-19	Yes
Rosamond, Roscoe L.	P.	2,868,087	5-26-18	12-19-18	No
Ross, John K.	P.	2,868,086	5-26-18	8-16-19	Yes
Sanders, Benjiman B.	P.	-	7-31-17	5- 2-18	No
Sanders, Joseph H.	P.	3,827,940	9- 5-18	12-15-18	No
Shelton, Harry	P.	2,868,091	5-26-18	5-16-19	Yes
Shumate, Thomas V.	P.	2,591,347	5-10-18	3-10-19	No
Simpson, James L.	P.	2,125,825	3- 5-18	4-15-19	Yes
Simpson, Otis	P.	1,594,107	6-25-17	7- 3-19	Yes
Sivils, Arthur	P.	2,125,710	3- 5-18	12-19-18	No
Slocum, Obie B.	P.	2,132,641	10- 1-17	2- 3-19	No
Smith, Benjamin F.	Sgt.	2,132,647	10- 1-17	5-14-19	No
Smith, Irvin L.	Cook	3,827,925	9- 5-18	12-11-18	No
Smith, Lewis S.	P.	3,827,921	9- 5-18	1-25-19	No
Smith, Norman S.	P.1 cl	296,558	4-15-17	7- 8-19	Yes
Smith, Wilburn S.	P.	3,002,216	10- 5-17	12-11-18	No
Smith, William H.	P.1 cl	1,600,305	7-29-18	3-31-19	No
Smith, Willie L.	Sgt.	57,115	2-24-17	11- 4-19	Yes
Spencer, Ernest O.	Corp.	-	10-10-17	1- 3-18	No
Strahan, William	Capt.	-	8- 8-17	3-11-19	No
Standard, Ed	P.1 cl	1,558,344	5-25-18	1-15-19	Yes
Standrod, Arthur J.	P.	3,827,928	9- 5-18	1-31-19	No
Standsrod, Oscar	P.	2,132,978	9-18-17	5-29-19	No
Sudduth, Edd	P.	-	4-16-17	8-18-17	No
Tate, Robert Lee	P.	3,827,937	9- 5-18	12-31-18	No
Taylor, George W.	P.	1,585,375	9-16-17	12- 9-18	No
Taylor, Sidney B.	P.	3,827,911	9- 5-18	12-20-18	No
Teal, Robert V.	P.	2,868,090	5-26-18	6- 7-19	Yes
Teasley, Harry H.	P.	2,868,084	5-26-18	1-31-19	Yes

Timms, John	P.	2,589,067	7-22-18	1- 4-19	No
Tollison, John R.	Corp.	1,593,787	9- 7-17	8-30-19	Yes
Tollison, King	Sgt.1 cl	2,132,669	10- 1-17	4-15-19	No
Treadaway, George L.	P.	3,416,803	7-29-18	1-13-19	No
Trotter, John T.	P.	2,109,290	4- 2-18	5-22-19	Yes
Tucker, Lonnie E.	Sgt.	2,132,671	10- 1-17	2-21-19	No
Tucker, Lula Mai	Nurse	-	9-25-18	4-25-19	No
Vaiden, Thomas C.	Corp.	762,395	12-15-17	12-16-18	No
Ward, John O.	P.1 cl	720,635	10-30-15	9- 4-20	No
Watson, Leon E.	P.	3,827,934	9- 5-18	7-25-19	Yes
Watson, Willie	P.	1,599,243	6-18-17	5-26-19	Yes
Waynick, Jack H.	P.1 cl	725,828	4-16-17	5-31-19	Yes
Wells, Harry L.	P.	1,589,153	9- 5-17	2- 8-19	Yes
Whisnant, George H.	P.1 cl	2,563,980	5- 3-18	1-11-19	No
Whitton, Oleah B.	P.	2,132,691	10- 1-17	2- 6-19	No
Wiley, Benjamin F.	P.	3,000,798	10- 1-18	12-10-18	No
Williams, Daniel D.	P.	5,264,459	6-24-18	12-23-19	Yes
Williams, James	Corp.	1,599,183	6- 5-17	6-19-19	Yes
Williford, Sam	P.	3,001,012	10- 4-18	12-11-18	No
Willoughby, Henry M.	P.	1,594,129	6-16-17	12- 5-18	No
Willoughby, James D.	Corp.	1,594,165	6- 2-17	8- 5-19	Yes
Wilson, Francis R.	P.1 cl	4,295,370	8- 8-18	7-29-19	Yes
Wilson, James W.	P.	-	6-16-17	3-23-18	No
Wilson, Milton A.	Sgt.	721,437	8-12-15	8-23-20	No
Wilson, Philip P.	P.	3,827,191	9- 5-18	3-14-19	Yes
Williford, Earl	2nd Lt.	-	8-15-17	7- 9-19	Yes
Word, Alvin	P.	1,606,050	7-31-17	7-26-19	Yes
Wright, John L.	P.	2,868,082	5-26-18	3- 8-19	Yes
Wynne, John B.	Sgt.	2,563,982	5- 3-18	3-28-19	No
Young, James	Corp.	3,822,432	6-21-15	8-21-19	Yes

Negroes

Adams, Eddie	P.	3,330,390	6-18-18	1- 8-19	No
Allen, Mitchell	P.1 cl	230,603	10- 5-17	5-28-19	Yes
Askew, Jim	P.	3,350,481	6-19-18	3-24-19	Yes
Austin, Herbert	P.	4,298,915	8-23-18	1-20-19	No
Avery, Henry	P.	2,130,930	3-22-18	6-27-19	Yes
Baker, Walter	P.	3,784,599	7-18-18	5-14-19	No
Bell, Henry	P.	4,298,267	9-21-18	2-15-19	Yes
Betton, Henry	P.	3,873,038	7-29-18	8-18-19	Yes
Blake, Lonzo	P.	3,784,745	7-18-18	9- 6-18	No
Bledsoe, Hollis	P.	4,398,916	8-23-18	8-13-19	Yes
Boyd, Eddie	P.	4,503,616	9- 1-18	8- 7-19	Yes
Boyd, Tanner	P.	-	10- 5-17	1-17-18	No
Brewer, Shedrick H.	P.	3,548,843	9- 1-18	6-30-19	No

Brown, Julius	P.	4,505,292	9- 1-18	11-27-18	No
Brown, Lem	P.	3,873,039	6-18-18	1- 2-19	No
Butts, William A.	P.1 cl	4,505,279	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Burnley, Saloman O.	P.1 cl	3,784,696	7- 8-18	7-16-19	Yes
Cain, Wesley	P.1 cl	4,505,494	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Caldwell, Charlie	P.	2,130,935	3-22-18	6-27-19	Yes
Campbell, Ed	P.1 cl	3,331,165	6-21-18	7-19-19	Yes
Cobbins, Louis L.	P.	3,784,632	7-18-18	3-21-19	Yes
Coleman, Tanner	Sgt.	250,537	10- 5-17	9-22-19	Yes
Cone, Arthur	P.1 cl	2,208,551	4- 3-18	7-14-19	Yes
Cooley, Jimmie	P.1 cl	4,298,918	8-23-18	7-30-19	Yes
Cooley, Will	P.	2,342,570	10- 5-17	4-18-18	No
Cordell, Moses	P.	4,505,274	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Cothran, Sidney	P.	4,505,385	9- 1-18	4- 4-19	Yes
Craig, Joe	P.	2,863,763	5- 3-18	8- 7-19	Yes
Cunningham, Ben	P.	2,128,337	3- 5-18	4-12-19	No
Cunningham, John	P.1 cl	3,330,442	6-19-18	7- 1-19	Yes
Davis, Burton	P.	3,330,268	6-19-18	7-23-19	Yes
Davis, Jeff	P.	4,298,136	8-22-18	12-10-18	No
Davis, King	P.	2,565,057	6-21-18	7-26-19	Yes
Davis, Ransie	P.	2,863,765	5- 3-18	8- 1-19	Yes
Dixon, Jimmie	P.	3,784,588	7-18-18	5-10-19	No
Denley, John	Wag.	4,505,320	9- 1-18	8- 4-19	No
Donley, John L.	P.	2,128,331	3- 5-18	12-26-18	No
Duke, Henry	P.	4,298,920	8-23-18	3-31-19	Yes
Elam, John W.	P.	2,863,762	5- 3-18	10-24-18	Yes(Died)
Elam, Nelson	P.	2,130,962	3-25-18	4-29-19	Yes
Elam, Willie B.	P.	4,505,307	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Everett, James	P.	4,302,347	9-14-18	12-10-18	No
Everett, Leon	P.	3,272,246	6-22-18	8- 1-19	Yes
Flowers, Dan	P.	2,863,757	5- 3-18	12-12-18	No
Ford, Richard	P.	2,130,868	3-22-18	6-28-19	Yes
Fox, John	P.	2,130,870	3-22-18	6-27-19	Yes
Garland, Alfred	P.	2,130,934	3-22-18	1-22-19	No
Gayden, Ben	P.	2,863,764	5- 3-18	8- 1-19	Yes
Givens, Willie	P.	230,662	10- 5-17	7- 8-19	No
Glover, Mann	P.1 cl	3,873,041	7-29-18	8- 2-19	Yes
Gordon, Edie	P.1 cl	2,863,770	5- 3-18	3-13-19	No
Grayer, Bennie	P.	3,784,724	7-18-18	7-12-19	Yes
Green, Martin	P.	2,863,760	5- 3-18	8- 1-19	Yes
Greer, Steve	P.	4,505,300	9- 1-18	8-12-19	Yes
Gulledge, Lemon	P.	3,873,042	7-29-18	12- 9-18	No
Halmon, Bob	P.	4,505,339	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Hamilton, Denis	P.	4,505,362	9- 1-18	2- 4-19	No
Hansbrough, Ernest	P.	3,330,375	6-19-18	7-30-19	Yes

Harris, John	P.	4,298,922	8-23-18	7-30-19	Yes
Harris, Neal	P.	222,072	10- 5-17	6-21-19	Yes
Harvey, Howard	P.	3,847,491	7-20-18	12-13-18	No
Haynes, Elisha	P.	3,843,313	2- 1-18	7-17-19	Yes
Henley, Howard	P.	2,128,338	3- 5- -	7-27-18	No
Herndon, Miller	P.	3,330,479	6-19-18	2- 1-19	Yes
Hill, Ben	P.	4,298,923	8-23-18	6-11-19	Yes
Hobbs, Walter	P.	1,967,324	1-29-18	3-18-19	Yes
Holmes, Major	P.	2,131,003	3-25-18	6-28-19	Yes
House, Tip	P.1 cl	4,298,924	8-23-18	6-19-19	Yes
Hudson, Thomas	P.	3,330,457	6-19-18	1-24-19	Yes
Hunter, Henry	P.	4,505,276	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Ingram, Jim Wesley	P.	3,784,612	7-18-18	8- 2-19	Yes
Jackson, Arthur	P.	2,208,654	4- 2-18	7-16-19	Yes
Jackson, Harrison M.	P.	3,043,550	2-18-18	1-11-19	No
Jackson, Walter	P.	4,299,841	8-31-18	1-13-19	No
Johnson, Esau	P.	2,130,936	3-22-18	7-16-19	Yes
Jolliff, Willie	P.	4,505,535	9- 1-18	8- 1-19	Yes
Jones, Cal	P.	2,863,766	5- 3-18	7-26-19	Yes
Jones, Rufus	P.	2,128,330	3- 5-18	8- 1-19	Yes
Jordan, Percy	P.	4,505,277	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Jones, Walter	P.	3,784,567	7-18-18	1-17-19	No
Jordan, Will	P.	4,505,295	9- 1-18	12-16-18	No
Kimball, Mike	P.1 cl	230,606	10- 5-17	7-26-19	Yes
Kimball, Willie	P.	3,330,504	6-19-18	7-18-19	Yes
Kimball, Frank	P.	3,775,174	7-19-18	4-19-19	Yes
Kindall, John	P.	3,330,445	6-19-18	12-23-18	No
Lee, Tommie	P.	4,298,926	8-23-18	6-17-19	Yes
Lockhart, Emmett	P.	2,208,656	4- 2-18	7-16-19	Yes
Lofton, Steve	P.	2,208,657	4- 2-18	10-15-18	No
Lott, Bogue	P.	2,128,334	3- 5-18	9-16-18	No
Lott, Tom	P.	2,208,658	4- 2-18	7-16-19	Yes
Martin, Lathiel	P.Mech.	2,208,660	4- 2-18	7-14-19	Yes
Mathews, William F.	P.	2,208,661	4- 2-18	7-16-19	Yes
Matthews, Robert	P.	2,197,707	4- 2-18	7-14-19	Yes
Mattox, Henry	P.	2,197,127	4- 2-18	7-28-18	No
Mayfield, Coleman	P.1 cl	230,695	10- 3-17	7-26-19	Yes
Mayfield, John	P.	2,208,662	4- 2-18	8- 7-19	Yes
Mayfield, Johnie	P.	2,118,327	3- 5-18	4-17-19	Yes
Mayfield, Wesley	P.1 cl	4,272,430	8- 5-18	3-14-19	No
McBride, Sampson	P.	2,130,867	3-22-18	12- 3-18	No
McCaskill, Clarence	P.	4,298,927	8-23-18	1-28-19	No
McCaskill, Joe	P.	5,784,756	7-18-18	8-12-19	Yes
McCaskill, Joe	P.	2,128,340	3- 5-18	7- 9-19	Yes
McCristy, Jim W.	P.	4,770,590	8-22-18	1-11-19	No
McGhee, John	P.	230,689	10- 5-17	11-30-19	No

M

Merrill, Frank	P.1 cl	3,873,044	7-29-18	8- 2-19	Yes
Mitchell, Alley T.	P.1 cl	4,505,305	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Mitchell, Cornelius	P.	2,130,871	3-22-18	3-20-19	Yes
Mitchell, Harvey	P.	4,505,331	9- 1-18	11-27-18	No
Mitchell, James	P.	2,128,336	3- 5-18	7-11-19	Yes
Mitchell, Nesbitt	P.	2,863,756	5- 3-18	7-18-19	Yes
Mohead, Harrison	P.	3,330,284	6-19-18	2- 6-19	No
Moran, Monroe	P.	4,735,766	9- 1-18	1- 8-19	Yes
Morgan, James	P.	2,987,584	7-10-18	8-12-18	No
Murphy, William	P.1 cl	2,208,664	4- 2-18	2-10-19	Yes(Died)
Myles, Homer	P.	2,128,339	3- 5-18	5-14-18	No
Newman, Joe	P.	3,784,614	7-18-18	12-15-18	No
Nichols, Girah	P.	4,505,670	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Norwood, Johnnie	P.	4,298,928	8-23-18	7-15-19	Yes
Norwood, Tommie	P.	3,873,045	7-29-18	7-22-19	Yes
Pate, Dandy	P.1 cl	3,873,046	6-29-18	7-22-19	Yes
Payton, William	Corp.	4,298,929	8-23-18	1- 8-19	Yes
Peoples, Henry	P.	3,784,633	7-18-18	8-18-19	Yes
Peyton, Richard	P.	3,784,584	7-18-18	3-29-19	No
Phillips, Alex	P.	230,591	10- 5-17	7- 8-19	Yes
Phillips, Steve	P.	2,128,335	3- 5-18	7-11-19	Yes
Pittman, James	P.	2,208,666	4- 2-18	5-16-19	No (Died)
Pittman, Willie	P.	2,128,341	3- 5-18	7-11-19	Yes
Potts, Purcell	Sgt.	231,918	10- 5-17	7- 9-19	Yes
Purnell, Sanders	P.	4,505,326	9- 1-18	11-27-18	No
Reed, Elise	P.	4,429,391	8- 1-18	12-16-18	No
Redditt, Fisher	P.	3,330,299	6-19-18	7-18-19	Yes
Redmond, Robert	P.1 cl	2,128,323	3- 5-18	11-10-19	Yes
Reid, Joe	P.1 cl	2,263,768	5- 3-18	4-17-19	Yes
Roach, Steve	P.	4,298,930	8-21-18	5-17-19	No
Robinson, James	P.1 cl	4,505,270	9- 1-18	3-28-19	No
Rodgers, Augusta	P.	4,505,306	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Shaw, Dink	P.1 cl	4,505,363	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Shaw, James C.	P.	222,215	10- 5-17	6-13-19	Yes
Seawood, Willie	P.	2,345,367	10- 5-17	7-15-18	No
Shavers, Dewitt	P.	2,128,332	3- 5-18	12- 9-18	No
Sims, David	P.	4,298,931	8-23-18	1-28-19	No
Smith, Columbus	P.	4,919,485	9- 1-18	7-19-19	Yes
Smith, Felix	P.1 cl	4,505,312	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Smith, Lemon	Cook	2,208,672	4- 2-18	7- 2-19	Yes
Smith, Walter	P.	4,112,527	10-29-18	12-17-18	No
Smoot, Willie W.	P.	2,130,931	3-22-18	6-28-19	Yes
Stansberry, George	P.	3,784,740	7-18-18	8-21-18	No
Stanberry, William, Jr.	P.	4,298,932	8-23-18	1- 8-19	No
St. Clair, Albert	P.	4,298,933	8-23-18	7-16-19	Yes

St. Clair, James	P.	2,208,673	4- 2-18	7- 3-19	Yes
Stansbury, Ben	P.	4,505,486	9- 1-18	4-10-19	Yes
Stansbury, Read	P.	3,330,718	6-19-18	6-24-19	Yes
Stigler, Louis	P.	3,330,447	6-19-18	2-18-19	Yes
Thomas, Lake H.	P.1 cl	222,340	10- 5-17	6-13-19	Yes
Thurmond, Charlie	P.1 cl	2,128,325	3- 5-18	12- 3-18	No
Walker, Will	P.	3,340,866	6-22-18	7-30-19	Yes
Watt, Willie	P.	2,128,329	3- 5-18	5-14-18	No
West, James	P.	231,841	10- 5-17	7-14-19	Yes
West, John Eddie	P.	4,298,935	8-23-18	7-15-19	Yes
White, Buster W.	Cook	2,128,322	3- 5-18	6-30-19	Yes
Whitehead, Wallace	P.	4,655,805	10- 6-18	12-13-18	No
Williams, Arthur	Cook	3,330,494	6-19-19	1-14-19	No
Williams, Ed	P.	4,759,221	10- 3-18	11-26-18	No
Williams, Elies	P.	4,505,371	9- 1-18	8-11-19	Yes
Williams, Walter	P.	3,843,336	5-10-18	1- 8-19	Yes
Woodley, Blume	P.	2,130,929	3-22-18	7-29-19	Yes
Woodley, Lemon	P.	2,130,937	3-22-18	1- 2-19	Yes
Woodson, Linwood	P.	2,208,676	4- 2-18	7-16-19	Yes
Wright, George	P.1 cl	231,944	10- 5-17	7-14-19	Yes
Wright, Jimmie	P.	2,863,759	5- 3-18	1-16-20	Yes
Wright, Vernon	P.	4,505,803	9- 1-18	11-28-18	No
Young, Emit	P.	3,784,557	7-18-18	11-30-18	No
Young, Will	P.1 cl	4,505,354	9- 1-18	3-24-19	No

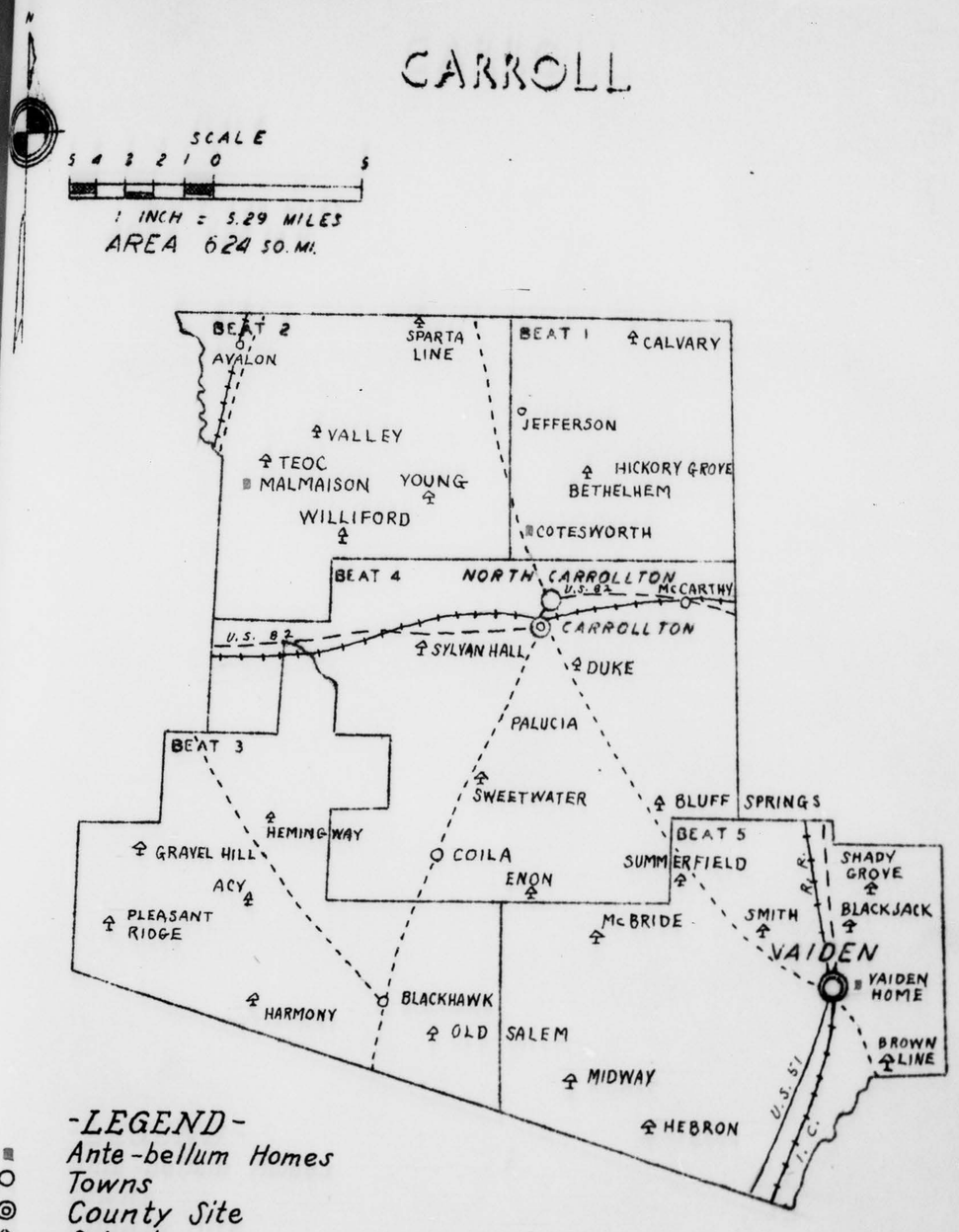
Marine

Bennett, Percy A.	Aprnts.Semn.	273-61-03	10- 1-18	12- 6-19	
Billups, Howell A.	Gun.Sgt.	143-274	10-19-18	10-10-19	
Bingham, Robert H.	P.1 cl	106-302	12-22-17	5-22-19	
Canon, Jesse Lee Baker	1 cl	120-34-19	5-26-19	8-16-19	
Canon, Joseph H.	Aprnts.Semn.	273-61-16	10- 1-18	12-19-18	
Corwin, Willis P.	C.Electn.R.	122-72-84	4-19-17	11-19-19	
Crook, Hermon D.	Seaman 2 cl	123-25-21	6-25-18	12-12-18	
Farmer, Loyd	Surg.Std.3 cl	150-13-57	12-12-17	1-24-19	
Ferguson, Prince	Aprnts.Semn.	150-39-92	6- 3-18	12-12-18	
Fullilove, Charles A.	Apts.Semn.	273-61-20	10- 1-18	12-19-18	
Hambrick, John H.	Qmas.2 cl	170-40-05	6- 5-18	8-21-19	
Hemphill, James S.	Corp.	107-457	1-23-18	9-23-20	
Johnson, Clarence B.	Semn.2 cl	154-58-22	7-23-18	8-15-19	
Lipe, Edwin E.	Machnsts.Mate	181-59-95	9-17-17	10-16-19	
Locke, Elija D.	Seaman	181-67-72	7-29-18	8-23-19	
Locke, Henry L.	Stokpr.3 cl	181-68-00	5-24-18	6-19-19	
Morgan, William H.	Aprnts.Semn.	143-75-40	7-19-18	2-19-19	
McCain, John S.	Commander	N328-BR	7- 1-12	7- 1-18	

McEachern, Dewitt	Phmsts.Mte.2 cl	132-99-03	6- 2-17	8-27-19	
McGregor, Lorenzo D.	Muscl.1 cl	132-47-15	4- 6-17	11-11-18	
Neill, Henry H.	Electn.1 cl	123-95-32	1-29-17	12-10-19	
Neill, Thomas E.	-	146-675	11- 7-18	1-31-19	
Norwood, Henry H.	-	109-383	2-22-18	1-30-19	
Pentecost, James A.	Phmsts.Mte.3 cl	152-59-57	4-23-18	8-23-19	
Poore, James B.	Lndsmn.Crpntrs.M.	153-52-29	7-15-18	12-24-18	
Reading, Frederick D.	-	118-517	5-25-18	8-13-19	
Smith, Barron A.	Ens.Prov.	N16-LB	8-14-18	1-16-19	
Spencer, John A.	-	114-442	5- 3-18	1- 2-19	
Taylor, William D.	Lt.Commander	N328-BS	6- 8-16	9-21-18	
Thomas, Tom L.	Aprnts.Semn.	273-61-80	10- 1-18	10- 7-18	
Tierce, Joe T.	Fireman 2 cl	104-23-67	5-29-18	6-27-19	
Trotter, Clyde P.	Phmsts.Mte.3 cl	104-64-01	4-15-18	9-12-19	
Trammell, Henry D.	Seaman	104-64-59	9-10-17	6-19-19	
Tyler, Camol C.	Sgt.	78217	12-20-16	12-14-19	
Wadlington, Vernon R.	Engnman.2 cl	162-41-32	8-20-17	9-15-19	
Walker, Clem	Fireman 2 cl	167-41-96	6-27-17	1-30-18	
Watts, Clarence O.	Seaman 2 cl	163-14-56	6-19-18	12-13-18	
Whitefield, Enoch R.	Lndsmn.	167-47-23	12-18-17	5-14-18	
Williford, Percy M.	Fireman 1 cl	147-30-53	5-10-16	5-29-17	
Young, Frank J.	Seaman 2 cl	259-04-19	11- 2-18	7-28-19	

(THE END)

CARROLL



MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION