



R. A. McLEMORE  
DIRECTOR

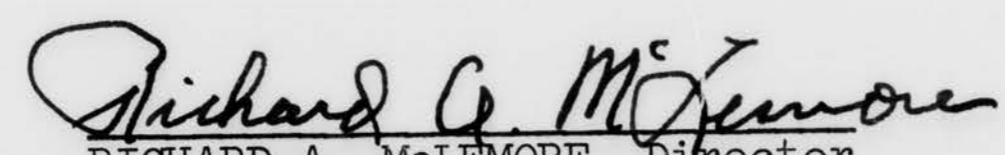
DEPARTMENT OF  
**ARCHIVES AND HISTORY**  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
JACKSON

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Jackson, Mississippi



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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
For  
Mississippi

Source Material  
For  
Mississippi History

Preliminary Manuscript  
Choctaw County  
Volume X

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

*OK* *Original* *very good* *LS8W*  
~~HISTORY OF CHOCTAW COUNTY~~

*- A. L. Ford -*  
INTRODUCTION

We are proud of the history of Choctaw County, and I feel that our pride is amply justified when we realize that not much more than a century ago the territory now included in <sup>it</sup> ~~our~~ County was an untamed wilderness, inhabited only by the wild animal and the native red man. Any number of citizens are able to recall the undeveloped condition of the county forty, fifty or sixty years ago, - spaces of time encompassed within the period of one <sup>life</sup> lifetime. It was only about fifty-six years ago that the first railroad came to the County. The thinly scattered population of that past day; the absence of roads; the lack of adequate means of communication; the impossibility of securing proper educational advantages; the scourge of ~~the~~ fever and other epidemics, and the ever-present hardship of the pioneer have all been brought to our attention in the school room and by ~~the~~ personal statements of those who then lived and made <sup>between the States</sup> the history of that day. Four years of ~~Civil~~ War, in America, during which Choctaw County gallantly did its part for the preservation of Southern rights, resulted in the death of a number of the most promising of <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ young manhood, of the County, in addition to unsettling families, upsetting the entire social and property systems, and <sup>g</sup> ~~bringing~~ on the destructive rule of the carpetbag adventurer.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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But an unconquerable spirit was in the breast of those who settled this section, and they waged relentless war on the obstacles which confronted them. Our foreparents not only waged war on those obstacles, but they overcame them. They, by nature, were conquerors -----not the conquered. They left to us a priceless heritage -----strength of character and the will to achieve.

The best evidence of the progress they made, and the best evidence of the progress we have made, is found in a glance about us at our Choctaw of 1937. It speaks for itself, and truly stands in need of no commendatory comment.

The object of the history related in the following pages of this volume is to more completely inform us of how Choctaw County has come from the early dominion of the savage, to its status of today. By these pages our past is to be rescued from the endless death of oblivion and restored to life. By the medium of print, those who have here lived and labored will walk the earth again.

Walpole, the Eighteenth Century English Man of Letters, thought that there was more pleasure to be had from reading history than from living it. Perhaps his thought is peculiarly in point as applied to this history when it undertakes to re-create for us our early days with all their hardships. In any event, and in all patriotism, we should know all we can possibly learn about the history of Choctaw. Furthermore, we remember the belief of Thomas Jefferson that: "History, by apprising (men) of the past, will enable them to judge of the future; it will avail them of the experience of other times", and

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it is my belief, in accord with the expressed idea of the Author of the Declaration of Independence, that full many a noble lesson is to be learned from the perusal of the history of Choctaw and its people.

In this connection we must also notice that biography is an essential element of history, and better acquaintance with those strong men and splendid women who were leaders in the past, should be nothing short of an inspiration at the present.

(In conclusion) It is realized that even while this INTRODUCTION is being written, more history is being made, and that the time will come for the publication of yet other volumes of history similar to the one here compiled, and it is my earnest hope and sincere belief that when that future history shall have been written, it will, even as does this History, reflect the substantial progress and sound integrity of a people—the people of Choctaw County.

A. L. FORD

February 10, 1937

223  
281  
154  
658

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT  
CHOCTAW COUNTY

Sources Information for Assignment #2

to K  
File

1. Formation of County

1. Obtained- (a)(b)(c)

1. Memoirs of Mississippi, book owned by B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Soil Survey of Miss. by Wm. H. Logan, State College, Miss.
3. Files of Choctaw Plaindealer, Ackerman, Miss.
4. Citizens interviewed:  
D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.  
B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Shape: 1 - Memoirs of Miss. owned by B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Size: (a) Boundaries (1) Memoirs of Miss.

(2) Soil Survey of Miss. by WM.H. Logan, State College, Miss.

4. Name (no nickname)

1. Files of Choctaw County Plaindealer, Ackerman, Miss.

5. County Seat or Seats: (a)(b)(c)

1. Files of Choctaw Plaindealer, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Memoirs of Miss.
3. Citizens interviewed:  
B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.; C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss.;  
L. J. Weaver, Ackerman, Miss.; Miss Addie Buck, Ackerman, Miss.

6. Early Settlements:

1. Soil Survey of Miss. by Wm. N. Logan, State College, Miss.
2. Files of Choctaw County Plaindealer
3. Citizens interviewed: D. H. Quinn and H. C. Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

Sarah Jane Haccaway

Supervisor Historical Research Project

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. Two

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

*copy* ①

### FORMATION OF COUNTY:

1. Choctaw was made a county by Act of the Legislature of December 23, 1833. The land in the County had previously been ceded by the Indians in 1830 by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

2. Choctaw County is irregular in outline. It has an extreme width from east to west of 21 miles and a length from north to south of 29 miles. It comprises 8 whole congressional townships and parts of 6 others, and has a total area of approximately 414 square miles, or 264,960 acres.

#### 3. (a) Original boundaries

Beginning at a point on the Big Black river at which the line between townships sixteen and seventeen crosses the same; from thence up the Big Black river to the point at which the line between ranges six and seven east crosses said river to the line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two; from thence east to the line between ranges eleven and twelve east; from thence south with said line between ranges eleven and twelve east to the line between townships sixteen and seventeen and from thence west with said line between townships sixteen and seventeen to the Big Black river. The area is 414 square miles.

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## CHOCTAW COUNTY

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Isabelle Thompson

March 28, 1936

#### 3. (b) Present boundaries

Choctaw County is bound on the north by Big Black river, which is the dividing line between Choctaw and Webster and Montgomery counties. The western boundary begins with the section line between sections 9 and 10, township 18 N., range 8 E. running due south a distance of 10 miles being the line which separates Choctaw and Montgomery Counties. From this point the Southern boundary is the line between townships 16 N. and 17 N. running east a distance of 8 miles, being the dividing line between Choctaw and Attala Counties; from this point the boundary is the line between range 9 and 10 east running due south a distance of 12 miles, being the separation line between Choctaw and Attala Counties; thence the section line between township 15 N. and 14 N. running due east a distance of 6 miles; thence the section line between ranges 10 E. and 11 E. running due north a distance of 6 miles, thence the section line between township 15 N. and 16 N. due east a distance of 6 miles thence the line between ranges 11 E. and 12 E. running due north 6 miles, thence east 1-1/8 miles, this being the separation line between Choctaw and Winston Counties; here the lines between 11 E. and 12 E. running north a distance of 17 miles constitutes the boundary be-



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## 5. (a) con't.

were appointed commissioners to locate a place not over two miles from the geographical center. William Wood donated 40 acres of land for the site which was accepted by the commissioners. These commissioners, who were aboriginals of South Carolina, named this town Chester in memory of their former home.

Choctaw county was divided into two Judicial districts by an act of the Legislature of 1896, the bill having been introduced by Dr. R. K. Prewitt. The Court House was erected at Ackerman in 1887, and was donated to the county by the citizens of Ackerman. The lot on which the Court House is erected was deeded to the town by Mrs. Carrie Blanton Mitchell upon the consideration that the town dig the Canal running east and west, south of the court house and jail.

(b) The two Judicial districts were consolidated and the Court House at Chester abolished by an election held for that purpose in August 1923, the bill for that purpose having been introduced by Hon. Homer C. Lee, Representative in the Legislature from Choctaw at that time. The Records at Chester were brought to Ackerman in September 1922, and the Court House at Chester abandoned and the house since devoted to School purposes.

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## 5. (b) con't.

Ackerman was begun in 1882 as a result of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. The G.M. & N. Railroad was built in 1904. A branch of the Grenada Bank was organized in 1899.

The population of Ackerman in 1900 was 706.

In 1906, according to the State Department of Archives and History, Ackerman had one of the largest saw and planing mills in the state, also a cotton compress, two cotton gins, a steam laundry, and Seward and Company was doing a trade of \$100,000 per year.

Ackerman as a County site has continued to grow, and the present population is approximately 1200.

(c) Ackerman was named for an officer of the I. C. Railroad Company.

6. Among the earliest settlements were Pensacola, about 3 miles north of Chester; Dido, northeast of Ackerman where a boarding school was conducted by Prof. Dalton; Pinto, in northern part of county, Bankston in western part of the county where a large cotton factory was burned during the Civil War by a Cavalry Troop under the leadership of General Dearson. Other settlements were Blackswell near the present residence of Mr. J. M.

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6. con't.

Draper, east of South Union, where there was a store or two and a large hotel. Springfield, near the residence of Mr. Boyce Bruce, west of Ackerman, where there were ten or twelve stores, saloons, etc. There is only one residence standing to show for the town, the present residence of Mr. Boyce Bruce. Springfield was known for its "Fist and Skull Fight" and wrestling matches. Greensboro, La Grange, New Prospect and French Camp were other pioneer settlements.

Bessie Nicholson  
Co. Supv. Historical Research

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. four

Sources of Information

1. Watersheds

(a)(b)(c)

1. Soil Survey of Choctaw County by WM. N. Logan, State College, Miss.

2. Citizens interviewed

B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

J. W. Brooks, Mathiston, Miss.

Addie M. Bruck, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Elevation

(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)

1. Mississippi Geological Survey Bulletin No. 19. State College, Miss.  
Library

2. Soil Survey of Choctaw County by WM.N. Logan, State College, Miss.

3. Lakes - Marshes - Bayaus

(a) Effect on temperature, health and waters.

1. Citizens interviewed.

J. W. Brooks, Mathiston, Miss.

C. O. Edwards, Mathiston, Miss.

A. D. Shaw, Mathiston, Miss.

4. Springs - Wells - Mineral Waters

(a)(b)

1. Information from following citizens:

C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss.

Sarah Jane Holloway, French Camp, Miss.

B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

John Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.

S. C. Riddell, Ackerman, Miss.

Gene Catledge, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*  
Supervisor Historical Research Project

Historical Research Project

April 14, 1936

Choctaw County

Canvassers

Assignment No. four

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Isabelle Thompson

1. Water-Sheds

a. Name of rivers, creeks, etc. Origin of names

1. Big Black River

2. Yokahookany river received its name from the  
Indians. *Yokahookany - means contraction of Choctaw*  
*Yokahookany - means contraction of Choctaw*

3. Bogue Foliah creek was named by the Indians before  
the pioneers came to this territory. *meaning long creek*

4. Log Branch creek was named by C. C. McCafferty.

This creek was named "Log Branch" because numerous  
logs were often found in and across this stream.

5. Sand Creek

6. McCurtain Creek

7. Poplar creek derived its name from the poplars  
being so numerous along the banks.

8. Tibby Creek

9. Bess Chitto

10. Low Butcher

11. Tallahoga

12. Little Noxahse *means, Stinking Water*

13. Dry Creek

14. Pigeon Roost creek, so named because great numbers  
of pigeons were so often found roosting in the trees  
surrounding this stream. The tenancy of the woods  
by the millions of pigeons killed the trees and left  
the birds to seek a new home. Most of them went to  
Illinois.

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15. Hurricane creek

16. Blythe creek

17. Daniels

18. Wild Cat

19. Calcoat

20. Wolf creek. Wolves were found in great numbers by the pioneers in this territory.

21. King creek

22. Phillips creek

23. Grape creek

24. Jenkins creek

25. Tallow creek

26. B wy

27. Middle Bywy.

28. Little Bywy

29. Egg creek

30. Elkin creek, <sup>Named</sup> for near by inhabitants

31. Boyd creek

32. Nail creek

b. Direction of flow, into what stream do they flow.

1. Big Black river flows north west through Montgomery county and empties into the Mississippi river.

2. The Yokanookany river flows north east into the Pearl river.

3. Bogue Foliah flows south east i to Oktibbeha county.

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4. Log Branch flows south west i to Little Bywy.

5. Sand creek flows south into the Foxubee river

6. McCurtain creek flows south into the Yokanookany river.

7. Poplar creek flows west into Big Black river.

8. Tibby flows west into Attala county.

9. Besa Chitto flows south west into Attala county.

10. Low butcher flows south into Winston county.

11. Tallahaga creek flows south into Winston county.

12. Little Foxubee creek flows east into Winston county.

13. Dry creek flows north into McCurtain creek near Bankston.

14. Pigeon Roost creek flows north into the Big Black river.

15. Hurricane creek flows north into B wy Canal.

16. Blythe creek flows north into Big Bywy

17. Daniels creek flows north into Big Bywy canal.

18. Wild Cat creek flows south into Low butcher creek.

19. Calcoat creek flows north into the Big Black river.

20. Wolf creek flows north west into poplar creek.

21. King creek flows outh into sand creek.

22. Phillip creek flows south into Sand creek.

23. Grape creek flows east into McCurtain creek.

24. Jenkins creek flows west into Little Bywy.

25. Tallow creek flows east into Bogue Foliah.

26. Byw. creek flows north west.

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27. Middle Bywy creek flows north into Bywy canal.

28. Little Bywy creek flows north into Bywy.

29. Egg creek flows north into Tibby creek.

30. Elkin creek flows west into poplar creek.

31. Boyd creek flows east into McCurtain creek.

32. Nail creek flows north east into McCurtain.

c. Effect on county, on health, soil, etc.

Most of the streams are sluggish except near their sources where the gradient is steeper. The bottoms are being filled by material washed in from the cultivated uplands during heavy rains. This filling in has been accelerated in past years by the ditches that have been dug through the smaller bottoms, which cause the water rush down to the large bottoms faster than the larger streams could take care of it. A canal system has been started which will prevent the larger bottoms from being flooded in ordinary rains.

11. Elevation

a. Highest point (where)

As a whole, the county is one of the highest and most hilly in central Mississippi. Elevations range from about 320 feet where the Big Black river leaves the county to about 600 feet on the highest points in the Hoxabee ridge. All the uplands are well or excessively drained. Most of the slopes need terracing to prevent washing.

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b. Lowest point

b. The surface ranges in altitude above sea level 200 feet. This is known as the flat wood region and is located in the northern part of Choctaw county.

c. Bottom lands (where)

The flat wood region which lies in the north east corner of Choctaw County is a narrow strip of post oak land, three to six miles wide and bounds the prairie region on the west. This is often called the white oak flat woods.

d. Prairie lands (and flat-wood regions)

No prairie land is found in Choctaw county.

e. Rugged regions

The rugged region of Choctaw county lies in the southern part. The Ironstone hills are located near Attala county line.

111. Lakes - Marshes - Bayous

a. Effect on; temperature, health, soil, etc.

Mulberry Lake is located near Sulphur Springs in the extreme western part of Choctaw county. The soil surrounding this lake is very fertile. It is not large enough to affect the temperature.

IV. Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

a. Springs (where found)

1. Williams Spring is found in the north west part of Choctaw county.

2. Lignite Spring is located in the south western part of Choctaw county.

3. Five Miles Springs is found five miles south of Adrian. (5)

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4. Clear Springs is found six miles west of Chester.
5. Dobbs Springs is located on the Natchez Trace, two miles north east of Wise's store, near Pisgah church.
6. Black Springs is found eight miles north of Ackerman near Mt. Cobo church.
7. South Union Spring is found three miles west of Ackerman.
8. Sulphur Springs is located three miles west of French Camp near Montgomery county line.

b. Wells

1. Ordinary wells

Before 1807 only cisterns and ponds were in use in the flat woods region; but that year wells, a depth of three or four hundred feet, were bored and good water was found. Now ordinary wells are found here and when properly constructed generally insure a supply of surface water.

2. Artesian wells

No Artesian wells are found in Choctaw county.

c. Mineral waters

1. Kind, analysis, where found

1. Williams Spring is found in the north western part of Choctaw county.
2. Sulphur Spring is located three miles west of French Camp near Montgomery county line.

The water in these Springs contain minerals, however (6)

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c. cont.

no analysis has been found.

Reference:

The above information was found in:-

- A. Memoirs of Mississippi Vol. I
- B. The Soil Survey of Choctaw County
- Local Citizens:
  - B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.
  - C. Riddell, Ackerman, Miss.
  - Catledge, Ackerman, Miss.
  - Brooks, Mathiston, Miss.
  - Shaw, Mathiston, Miss.
  - Edwards, Mathiston, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloman*  
SUPERVISOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
CHOCTAW COUNTY

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CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. seven

April 29, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

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SOILS AND MINERALS

1. Soils

1. The principal soil-forming material in this county.  
(Such as limestones and marls, calcareous, clay soils)

The soils of the county are classified as follows:

(a) Those derived from the unconsolidated sands and clays of the coastal plain are the Ruston, Susquehanna, Orangeburg and Kirvin series.

(b) Those derived from the Brown loam formation are represented by the Pheba series.

(c) The second bottom alluvial soils are represented by the Oliver series.

(d) The first bottom alluvial soils include the Ochlockonee, Collins and Vicksburg series.

2. Soil types as similar to origin, similar colors and structural characteristics.

(a) The Ackerman clay formation consists mostly of well stratified, stiff, gray or blueish gray with some interstratified buff colored sandy clays and occasional beds of lignite.

(b) The Ruston soils have a light grayish brown to gray soil and are underlined with yellowish red to dull red, moderately friable sub-soil consisting prevaillingly of sandy clay.

(c) The Orangeburg soils are similar to the Ruston series except that the Orangeburg is a red friable sandy clay quite free from mottling.

(d) The Kirvin soils are light brown to gray and ferruginous sand-stone gravel is common in this series. The soil holds intermediate

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April 29, 1936

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1. Soils

(d) cont'd.

place between the Ruston and Susquehanna.

(e) The Brown Loam formation, which covers about one fifth of the area of the county, occurs as a veneer overlying the other formations. It consists of a fairly uniform deposit of yellowish brown to orange brown silt loam to silty clay loam, slightly mottled with gray and ranging in thickness from a few inches to about eight feet. This formation gives rise to the Pheba series.

(f) The Oliver assembles the Collins series. The material appears to be derived from the brown loam formation.

(g) The Ochlockonee, Collins and Vicksburg are mapped in the bottoms and consist chiefly of overflowed bottom lands. The Ochlockonee is a fine sandy loam, the Collins a silt loam and the Vicksburg a silty clay loam.

3. List of soils and characteristics of each

The soils are grouped into nine series on the basis of origin, color, topography, and structural characteristics.

1. The Susquehanna silt loam has a hilly surface. It is an <sup>er</sup> intrusive clay sub-soil and is subject to severe erosion.

2. The Ruston fine sand has a rolling surface and excellent drainage. It is an early soil. The fine sandy loam has a hilly surface and good drainage.

3. The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is rolling to hilly and has very good drainage. It is subject to severe erosion.

4. The Kirvin fine sandy loam has a rolling surface, good drainage and is easily eroded.

5. The Pheba silt loam is one of the most extensive types in the County.

It has an undulating to gently rolling surface and good surface drainage. (2)

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1. Soils

3. (2) cont'd.

The underdrainage is poor on account of the compact, impervious sub-soil and the type is subject to erosion.

6. The Oliver silt loam is the only second bottom soil mapped in this county. It occurs on gently sloping terraces mostly above overflow. The compact clay subsoil causes poor internal drainage.

7. The Ochlocknee fine sandy loam is a first bottom soil of limited extent.

8. The Collins fine sandy loam is an inextensive first bottom soil subject to overflow.

9. The Vicksburg very fine sandy loam is a first bottom soil of limited extent.

10. Value of each type of soil as to crop raising, grazing, timber crop or any other value.

1. The Susquehanna is quite extensive, but only a small portion is farmed. It is especially suited for use as Bermuda grass pastures and forestry.

2. The Buxton is an early soil, somewhat droughty for general crops. It is especially suited to growing truck crops and a leading type for production of cotton, corn, peaches, and most vegetables do well.

3. The Grangeburg is a productive soil, but only a small part of it is cultivated because of its topography.

4. The Mirvin produces fair yields of corn and cotton.

5. A large portion of the Pheba is cultivated, its topography being a favorable factor. All the upland crops are grown on this soil and give good average yields.

(3)

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1. ~~Soils~~

6. Value of each type of soil as to crop raising, grazing, timber crop or any other value. Cont'd.

6. The Oliver type produces excellent yields of corn, oats, lespedeza, and Bermuda grass.

7. A large portion of the Ochlocknee has been drained and is in cultivation. It produces good yields of corn, lespedeza, and sugar cane.

8. The Collins, when drained, is adapted to corn, lespedeza and especially sugar cane. Much of the Collins silt loam is still in forest.

7. Commercial Stones:

1. The black ferruginous sandstone of the carboniferous period is found in all kinds of shapes. As a commercial rock it appears in regular layers and can be found in solid ledges. The high ridges of west Choctaw show extensive outcrop of this large, compact, black rock.

2. Siliceous sandstone presents itself in a small portion of Choctaw county near Attala county line.

3. The limestone of Choctaw county is limited. A small portion of hydraulic limestone which is a grayish black cretaceous rock is found on the hill tops in the northern part of Choctaw county.

4. ~~Petrified Rock~~

There is no record in regard to petrified rock found.

However, Citizens say that petrified rock known as hickory rock is found in small quantities in this county.

(4)

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2. ~~Notes~~

## 11. Minerals:

## 1. Metallic Minerals

## (a) Iron

1. Bessemer ores

2. Non-Bessemer ores

(Given all together)

In Choctaw county, at a point one mile East of Ackerman the fact was noted that large masses of the oxidized ore on being broken open show the interior to be a light gray in color indicating <sup>the</sup> presence of iron bicarbonate. The quantity of the material is not great enough to make it valuable.

## (b) Aluminum

None

## 2. Non Metallic Minerals

## (a) Cement Resources

None

## (b) Lignite:

Blanton's Gap on a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad in Choctaw county one mile East of Ackerman, exposes a fine section of lignite. It is a frequent occurrence in the Ackerman Clay beds. The lignite is more distinctly stratified and variable in character and color than those in any other section of the state.

(c) Ackerman Clays. The division receives its name from Ackerman, in Choctaw county where it exists. The lowermost beds of the Wilcox are prevailingly gray and lignitic clays and lignite, at bottom differing but little from the clays of the Porters Creek formation with which they (5)

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## 11. Minerals

## 2. (c) cont'd

are in contact. The Wilcox group, of which it is a member, consists of beds of clays, variegated sands, lignite and carbonate iron ore.

This clay consists of 600 feet of the above named substances. Some fossil plant stems and roots exist.

## (d) Special Clays (Fullers earth)

None

## (e) Bentonite

None

## (f) Other minerals

1. Silica does not exist in Choctaw

2. Ochres has not been discovered in Choctaw county.

## (g) Sands, for glass manufacture and pottery.

None

## (h) Mineral Waters:

None of Choctaw's so called mineral waters have had an analysis but two "Mineral Springs", so called, are in existence.

Williams spring is found in northwestern part of the county.

Sulphur spring is located three miles west of French Camp near Montgomery county line.

(i) Oil and gas, if in existence, <sup>are</sup> still undiscovered in Choctaw.

Sarah Jane Hallaway  
Supervisor Historical Research, Choctaw county

MK

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. seven

## REFERENCES

### 1. Soils

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6

1. (1) Soil Survey of Choctaw county by A. C. Anderson
2. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, State College, Miss.
3. (2) Memoirs of Mississippi ~~landowners~~ owned by B. G. Dotson
4. (3) Citizens interviewed.

S. A. Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.

B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

R. H. Gatlin, Ackerman, Miss.

Rosie Oswalt, Ackerman, Miss.

G. S. Middell, Ackerman, Miss.

### 11. Minerals

#### 1. Metallic Minerals

5. 1. Mississippi State Geological Survey Bulletin #19

by E. W. Lowe

Bulletin #10 by E. W. Lowe

State College, Miss.

#### 2. Non-Metallic Minerals

1. Geological & Mineral Resources of Mississippi

by E. W. Lowe

State College, Miss.

N.Y.A. Workers: Hazel Haines, Ackerman, Miss.; Lola Rook, McCool, Miss.;  
Tomie Bruce, Mathiston, Miss.; Landis M. Plake, Ackerman,  
Miss.; Jaunice Hoffman, Ackerman, Miss.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. eight

May 13, 1936

Choctaw County

Colin Jackson

Yonelle Thompson

## Forest and Trees

### 1. Forest Resources

#### a. National

Time in Choctaw

#### b. State Lands

Time in Choctaw

#### c. Private Lands

Time in Choctaw

### 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

#### a. Shortleaf (Shortleaf pine), Loblolly and slash pine

#### 3. Pines

##### a. Shortleaf

In maturity the tree has a tall, straight stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of about 100 feet and a diameter of about 4 1/2 feet. The young tree, when cut or burned back, regenerates itself by sprouting from the stump. 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 important southern pines.

##### b. Loblolly

This pine grows up abandoned fields, pastures, particularly in sandy soils, where the water is close to the surface. It is also frequent in clumps along the borders of swamps and is scattered in the swamp bordered forests. The resinous wood is coarse-grained, with marked contrast, as in the other yellow pines, between the bands of early and late wood. The wood of second growth trees has a wide range of uses // where

# Historical Research Project

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Cherokee County

Carversburg

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Colia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

### a. Conifers (1) Pines b. cont'd.

Availability is not a requisite.

#### c. Short Pine

Because of its abundant seed production and rapid growth, Short pine has naturally replaced longleaf pine over large areas. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, durable and very resinous. It is used into lumber and sold without discrimination as longleaf pine, being used for general building and heavy construction purposes, for which it brings good prices.

#### d. Virginia Pine

This pine occurs in pure stands in old fields and is very resistant to girdling, broken and very dry soils. It is one of our slower-growing pines. Except in the occasional larger-sized trees, the wood is very knotty because of the persistence of the side branches. It is light and soft, but fairly durable in contact with the soil, so that it is being used to some extent for posts, poles and siding. The lumber is increasingly used for ranch construction, but it weathers easily with alternate rotting and drying. It is much used for paper pulp and firewood.

## 2. Cypress

Its straight trunk with numerous ascending branches, and narrow conical outline makes the tree one of considerable beauty. The fruit is a rounded cone, or "ball", about one inch in diameter, consisting of thick irregular scales. The wood is light, soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heartwood, and it is particularly durable in contact with the soil. (7)

# - HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 13, 1926

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Carversburg

Assignment No. Eight

Colia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

### b. Hardwoods

#### 1. Oaks

- a. White Oak
- b. Post Oak
- c. Overcup Oak
- d. Durand White Oak
- e. Laurel Oak
- f. Willow Oak
- g. Water Oak
- h. Black Jack Oak
- i. Turkey Oak
- j. Black Oak
- k. Red Oak
- l. Live Oak
- m. Swamp Chestnut Oak
- n. Chestnut Oak

#### 2. Hickory

- a. Water Hickory
- b. White Hickory
- c. Scaly Bark Hickory
- d. Sand Hickory

#### 3. Maple

- a. Red Maple
- b. Silver Maple
- c. Ash-Leaf Maple

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 13, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

## Canvassers

Assignment No. eight

Colia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

b. Hardwoods cont'd

4. ~~1944~~

- a. White Elm
- b. Winged Elm
- c. Water Elm

### 5. Locust

- a. Honey Locust
- b. Black Locust

## 6. 6202

- a. Black Gum  
b. Sweet Gum

7. Ach

- Red Ash
- Water Ash

### 8. Black Walnut

2. Pöcan

## 10. Chincuspín

## 11. Beech

## 12. River Birch

### 13. Black Willow

#### 14. Swamp Cottonwood

### 15. Carolina Poplar

## 16. Ironwood

17. Cucumber tree

12. Magnolia

19. Big Leaf Cucumber tree

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 17, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

Assignment No. eight

Colia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

## b. Hardwoods cont'd

20. Swamp Ray
21. Yellow Poplar, or Tulip tree
22. Sassafras
23. Sycamore
24. Hawthorn
25. Redbud
26. Holly
27. Frickly Ash
28. Hackeye
29. Logwood
30. Sourwood
31. Southern Silverbell
32. Catalpa
33. Chestnut

c. Fruit bearing trees: how used

1. Red Mulberry

The fruit is dark red or black, and resembles a blackberry; however, a stalk extends through it centrally, and it is longer and narrower. The fruit is sweet and edible and greatly relished by birds and various animals.

2. Penelitian yang dilakukan Papan

When thoroughly ripe, the fruit is delicious and nutritious. It is sometimes used for making jelly. It measures from 3 to 5 inches in length, turns from greenish-yellow to very dark brown in color, and holds rounded or elongated seeds which separate readily from the pulp. (8)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

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May 13, 1936

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## 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

### c. Fruit bearing trees; how used cont'd.

#### 3. Wild Plum

The fruit, or plum, which ripens in late summer, is red or orange colored, about an inch in diameter, contains a stone or pit that is flattened and about as long as the pulpy part, and varies rather widely in its palatability. It is used for jelly making. Horticulturists have selected and improved certain strains for cultivation.

#### 4. Black Cherry

The fruit is dull purplish black, about as large as a pea, and is borne in long hanging clusters. It ripens in late summer, and is edible, although it has a slightly bitter taste. Used for making wine and jelly.

#### 5. Southern Crab Apple

The fruit is a flattened globe, pale yellow-green three-fourths to 1 inch in diameter, and is used for preserves and jelly.

#### 6. Persimmon

The fruit is a pulpy, round, orange-colored or brown berry, an inch or more in diameter and containing several flattened hard, smooth seeds. It is strongly astringent while green, but often quite sweet and delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is much relished by children, and by dogs, "possums" and other animals.

#### 7. Southern Huckleberry

The fruit is short-oblong to pear shaped, orange-red or yellow, one fourth inch in diameter, and ripens in September. The sweet character of the fruit has given rise to the name sugarberry, and makes it sought as food by birds and animals.

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Carvassers

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## 2. Forest Trees and Forest Types

Interviewed E. E. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.; Fred Whelan, Ackerman, Miss. and L. E. Mabey, Ackerman, Miss. as to kinds of trees growing in this county.

Characteristics of trees and other information from Extension Bulletin No. 23 "Forest Trees of Mississippi" by W. B. Mattoon, Extension Forester, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and J. M. Paul, Professor, Department of Botany, Mississippi A. & M. College

### 2. Location and Extent of Woodlands.

Woodlands are irregularly located over approximately seventy five per cent of Choctaw county.

Interviewed E. E. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss. and L. E. Mabey, Ackerman, Miss.

### 4. Economic Value of Forests

#### a. As Soil Conservator

The forest, especially in the fall, deposits dead leaves on the ground thereby enriching the soil and building it up.

#### b. Protection against soil erosion

Trees, planted on hillsides, prevent the washing of soil because their roots are wide spreading and grip the soil, holding it in place.

#### c. As Shelter against extreme temperatures

Trees with their wide spread branches and extensive root system keep the soil damp and the air around the tree moist, therefore they afford protection from extreme temperatures.

#### d. Increasing farm income

A farm with a large amount of soil not rich enough to use for any crop should plant trees on it. The trees will keep the soil from eroding and as they grow will increase the richness of the soil. The trees, when

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## 4. Economic Value of Forests

### d. Increasing farm income cont'd

large enough to cut, can be sold for lumber, cross ties, and post.

The land, after being cleared, having been enriched by the leaves from the trees will produce profitable crops.

Reference: J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

## 5. Products from the Home Forest, kind and amount.

The trees cut in this county are mostly saved into lumber. A large part of the lumber is shipped away to other counties or states. However, the houses and various buildings about the houses are built mostly of the lumber saved and dressed in this county. Pine is the most used.

The farmer gets the material for post used in fencing from his home forest. The kinds used for post are post oak, mulberry, chestnut, black locust and catalpa.

Wood is used extensively for fuel in this county. Oak, gum, hickory, and pine is used for fire wood, and pine and poplar for stove-wood.

Other important uses are railroad ties made of pine, oak and gum; box and crate material of pine, gum and oak; telephone and telegraph poles of pine, cypress and sycamore; material for farm implements and tools of pine, oak, gum, hickory and willow; bridge timber of oak and pine.

The timber in this county is about the only material used in the various kinds of construction due to the fact that it is the cheapest and most convenient.

Reference: J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

## 6. Report on Methods of cutting and handling timber on farms.

The trees to be cut for lumber are selected and marked by an experienced

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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## 6. Report on methods of cutting and handling timber on farms. cont'd.

man. With an ax and saw, the felling crew change the standing trees into logs ready for the saw mill. By the use of logging teams the logs are gotten together so that they can be loaded easily to the wagons or trucks that haul them to the mill. Very few logs are shipped out of the county.

Ties are sometimes hewn with an ax in the woods and sometimes carried to the mill and sawed.

Timber used for post is usually cut and split ready for use in the woods and then hauled wherever to be used.

Reference: Frank D. Alford, Ackerman, Miss.

## 7. Marketing Farm Timber

The average estimated price on logs at present is as follows:

Pine \$10 per thousand, oak \$8 per thousand, poplar \$10 per thousand, gum \$7 per thousand, and hickory \$8 per thousand.

Most of the timber is manufactured into lumber in this county. Some is sold locally and quite a bit shipped to other counties and states, the places being so varied we are unable to name them.

The average estimated price per thousand on lumber at present is as follows:

Pine \$15, Oak \$13, poplar \$15, gum \$12, and hickory \$13.

A small quantity of cedar, beech, ash, elm and maple lumber is manufactured and sold at various prices.

Reference: L. E. Mabus, Ackerman, Miss.

## 8. Protecting the Woods

There is no organized method for protection of forests in this county.

When a fire gets started in the forest the men in that community usually work together to stop the fire. They have no means of fighting the fire other than

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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## 8. Protecting the Woods cont'd

Manual labor which consists of trying to beat the fire out with pine bushes or firing against the big fires.

In the eastern part of the county 18000 acres has been set aside as a game preserve and when purchased by the Government will be supervised by Forest Rangers.

Reference: J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

## 9. Improvement and Reproduction of Home Forests

Land owners protect the young timber after the marketable timber has been cut and sold by cutting out the undesirable undergrowth.

## 10. Street and Highway Trees

No highway trees are planted and cared for in this county.

In 1931 the town of French Camp voted Grape Myrtle as their town tree to be planted along the streets and now the trees are cared for by the citizens. These were planted in various places along the streets.

In the other towns none are planted or cared for except by home owners on the various streets. These trees, of course, are just in front of homes as shade trees.

Reference: C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss and J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

## 11. Wild Flowers

The wild flowers growing in this county are as follows:

Sweet William

Honey Suckle

Primrose

Violet

Daisy

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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## 11. Wild Flowers cont'd

Gallunod

Blue-bells

Catnip

Millics

Dandelions

Black-eyed Susan

Perns

Wisteria

May-pop

Shunshine

Ivy

Jack-in-the-pulpit

Iris

Blue flags

Buttercups

Mandrags

Poppy

Sorrel

Indian pipes

Star flower

Indian Butterfly

Coralslip

Blue Vervain

Mullen

Trumpet

Tall Blazing Star

Aster

Thistle

Reference: Wild Flowers of America by Jane Harvey

Mrs. Alice McBride, French Camp, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Hollaway*  
Co. Supv. Historical Research Box

July 24, 1936

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment #12

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

SUBJECT: FAUNA

## 1. INSECTS

### A. INSECTS AS PESTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND ORCHARD

PLANT	PEST	HARM	PREVENTION
1. Forage and Cereal Crops:			
Alfalfa	Plant lice	Eat foliage	Oil Emulsion
	Grass-hoppers	Eat foliage	Arsenate, kerosene or Crude oil
	Root Aphids	Eat roots	Poison
Clover	Clover beetle,	Pierce stalks and deposit eggs causing plants to break down.	
Sorghum	Plant lice	Absorbs plant food	Spray with kerosene
	Weevil	Destroys seed	Treat seed in storage-house
Hay	Grass-hoppers	Eat foliage	Arsenate, kerosene or Crude oil
	Chinch bug	Suck the juices	Destroy winter quarters
	Army Worms	Eat foliage	
Oats	Cut Worms	Cut off plants under surface.	Poison
	Hessian fly	Injure or kill plants	Burn all stubble and trash during July and August
	Grass-hoppers	Eat foliage	Arsenate, kerosene or Crude oil
Corn	Army Worms	Eat foliage	
	Corn earworm	attacks ears of corn	Plow land in fall and winter
			Arsenate of lead.
2. Garden crops:			
Peas	Aphids	absorbs plant food	Oil Emulsion
	Weevil	destroy seed	Treat with carbon disulphide (1)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

## 2. Garden Crops cont'd.

PLANT	PEST	HARM	PREVENTION
Peas	Cut-worm	Cut down plants	Poison
	Aphids	Absorb plant food	Oil emulsion
	Weevil	Destroy seed	Treat with carbon disulphide
Beans	Bean beetle	harms bean	Poison
	Bean leaf beetle	Eats foliage	Poison
	Aphids	Suck juices	Oil emulsion
Mustard	Chinch bugs	Suck juices	Destroy winter quarters
			Plow deep furrow around field
Potatoes	Flea Beetle	Bore into tubers	Poison
	Chinch bugs	Suck juices	Spray with kerosene
Squash			Burn trash in fence rows.
	Squash beetle	Injure squash	Poison
	Squash bug	Harm young plants	Pick insects by hand
Beets	Beet aphids	Absorb plant food	Poison
Tomatoes	Boll worm (earworm)	Harm tomatoes	Arsenate of lead
3. Field crops:			
Cotton	Boll Weevil	Injure boll and squares	Poison
	Army worms	Eats foliage	
Cotton	Colaspis Root Worm	Damages squares, bolls, and blossoms	Poison
	Cotton Boll worm	Puncture bolls	Poison
	Cotton Leaf worm	Eats leaves (does not harm plant)	Poison
Sugar Cane	Cane borer	Destroys stalk	Rotate crops
Tobacco	Tobacco worm (cut-worm)	cuts down plants	Pick and destroy (2)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>PEST</u>	<u>HARM</u>	<u>PREVENTION</u>
4. Orchards:			
Apples	Wooly Aphis	Injure roots	Poison
	Leaf worms	Eat foliage	Poison
	Canker worms	Cut leaves, destroy crops, and does permanent injury to tree.	Destroy larvae and use Printer's Ink.
	Tent Caterpillars	Eat leaves	Destroy eggs, burn nest, birds.
	San Jose Scale	Damage trees	Lime-Sulphur-Salt wash
Pear	Codling Moth	Injure fruit	Burn trees infected.
	Apple Maggot	Injure apples	Arsenate of lead
	Plum Curculio	Stings fruit	Poison
	Leaf worms	Eat foliage	Arsenate of lead
	Tent Caterpillars	Eat foliage	Poison
Plum			Destroy eggs
			Burn nest
Peach	Plum Curculio (plum weevil)	Stings fruit	Burn orchard trash
	Peach tree borer	Kills tree	Arsenate of lead
	Peach Curculio	Harms peach	Dig worms out with knife.
Grapes			Arsenate of lead.

Reference: (1),(2),(3), & (4)

W. M. Adams, Supt. Education, Ackerman, Miss.

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1904

Agriculture for Beginners; Burkett, Stevens & Hill. Ginn & Company.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### B. INSECTS AS PESTS OF POULTRY, LIVESTOCK, MAN

1. Poultry	Insect	Harm	PREVENTION
	Lice	Annoy fowls greatly by feeding on the scales and secretion of the skin and parts of the feathers.	(1) Dust with sodium flouride (2) by using a mixture of equal parts of mercurial ointment and vaseline, placing a small amount on the abdomen. (3) by pouring nicotine sulphate on the perches.
	Red Mites	Prey on birds while resting at night.	Clean house by burning all the litter and nesting material then whitewash or spray with worn-out automobile oil mixed with an equal amount of kerosene.
	Small Mites	Burrows under scales of the legs causing what is known as scaly leg.	Dip feet and shanks into kerosene.
Reference: Pleasant & Profitable Farming, Paul W. Chapman & L. M. Sheffer, Page 223.			
2. Livestock,	Black-sucking flies,	Bite and suck blood of cattle.	Spray Destroy breeding places.
	Horse fly	Bite and suck blood of cattle.	Spray
	Screw Worm (The larva of a fly)	The fly lays its eggs in sores or wounds or in the nostrils of animals, including man. The worm bores into the flesh causing serious	

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### 2. Livestock cont'd.

#### Screw Worm cont'd.

and often fatal  
results.

#### Prevention

Destroy breeding place of  
flies and kill flies.

Reference: Agriculture for Beginners, Burkett, Stevens & Hill.

Ginn & Company.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. (Screw Worm)

### 3. Man

Culicidae Mosquitoes, females suck blood  
males feed on nectar

Pour oil on stagnant water  
Overturn and stick holes in  
buckets, cans, etc.

Anophles Mosquitoes, transmit human malaria

Pour oil on stagnant water.  
Overturn and stick holes in  
buckets, cans, etc.

Reference: College Zoology, Hegner, page 356.

Black-sucking flies, Bite and suck blood

Destroy breeding places

Sand flies,

Late in the afternoon  
they terrify man and  
beast by biting them.

Spray

Nothing being done to  
prevent these.

Stable flies,

Bite cattle

Keep barns and outhouses  
clean .

Spray.

Fleas,

Sucks blood of dogs  
and cats mostly, also  
bite other animals and  
man sometimes.

Spray

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY.

### 3. Man

Lice.

Not any in county.

Bed bugs.

Bite and suck blood of humans.

### Prevention

Hydrocyanic acid gas is a means of eradicating this species in dwellings.

Keep beds clean and spray.

Reference: T. T. Giffin, Ackerman, Miss.

### C. COMMON ROADSIDE AND FIELD INSECTS

#### 1. Hymenoptera

Wasp

Eat small harmful insects

Valuable to farmer

Wool-bee

Eat small harmful insects

Valuable to farmer

Hornets

Also eat insects

Valuable to farmer

Ants

Enter houses and get into food.

Destroy by poison

Honey bees

Produce nutritious food.

Valuable

Aid reproduction of plants.

Bumble bee

Aid in process of pollination

Valuable

Yellow jacket

Aid in process of pollination

Valuable

#### 2. Diptera

Crane flies

None in this county

Robber flies

Eat harmful insects

Beneficial

Gnats

Annoy animals and man by biting them.

Spray

Mosquitoes

Bite and suck blood.

Pour oil in stagnant water.

Some carry harmful germs in the form of malaria.

Stick holes in buckets, cans, etc. before they are thrown away.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT  
CHOCTAW COUNTY

2. Diptera cont'd.

Housefly

Menace to healthful surroundings because of its filthy habits and the germs they carry.

Prevention or value  
Remove waste matter from barns and outhouses.  
Spray.

3. Hemiptera

Stink bugs

Eat small harmful insects

Valuable to farmer

Water bugs

Help farmers to keep ponds free from excessive amount of vegetation and minute water insects.

Beneficial

Squash bugs

Eat squash and pumpkin

Spray, use wood ashes.

4. Orthoptera

Crickets

Feed on small insects

Beneficial

Good fish bate

Roaches

Destroy and lay eggs on food

Spray, Use insect powder

Grass-hoppers

Eat foliage of crops

Spry, Natural enemies also destroy them. Poison.

Katy-did

Eat foliage of crops

Destroyed by natural enemies.

Devil horse

Very few in this county.

5. Lepidoptera

Butterflies

Feed on nectar

Beneficial

(Monarch, Morning cloak,

Aid in pollination

Swallow Tail, Orange,

Malachite, Banded Red,

Zebra, Laertes, Scarlet

Tiger, Privet Hawk, Lyca)

6. Odonata

Dragon and damsel flies, Destroy insects, especially mosquitoes.

Beneficial

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT  
CHOCTAW COUNTY

7. Coleoptera

Botry bug

Feed largely on decaying matter found in the woods. They keep the undergrowth clean.

Prevention or value  
Beneficial

June bug

Feed on leaves, pollen and flower petals.

Spray with nicotine and Paris Green.

May beetle

None in county.

Lady bug

Feed on plant lice and scale insects.

Beneficial

Lightning bug

Eat harmful insects

Beneficial

Reference: Jack Lance, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. W. J. Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

W. A. Garrigues, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

New General Biology by Smallwood-Beasley-Sailey

College Zoology by Hagenet

8. Spiders

Black widow

Very few in county.

Very poisonous.

Crab

Eat harmful insects.

Beneficial

Trop-Joor

Eat harmful insects

Beneficial

Funnel web

Eat harmful insects

Beneficial

Ob web

Traps and eats harmful insects.

Beneficial

Go web

Nuisance to housewife

because they spin their

web the furniture and

about in the house.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### D. Spiders cont'd.

#### Prevention or value

### 2. Ticks:

Wood tick      None in county  
Cattle tick      Have been eradicated throughout Mississippi by Dipping Vah

### 3. Mites:

Poultry mites      Bite and suck blood of      Spraying, keeping outhouses  
                         poultry.      clean.  
Mange      Harmful to dogs      Dip in solution of creosote  
                         and water.

Red bug      Bite harmless but painful  
                         to man.

4. True Scorpion      None in county.

Reference: Jack Lance, Ackerman, Miss.

### II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES:

1. Fresh water sponges, None in county.

2. Coral, Jelly Fish, etc., None in county.

### 3. Worms,

Flukes      None in county

Tapeworm      Detremental to the digestive      Pelleprierin, Tannate,  
                         tract.      Asfiedium, Roots of Pongranate.

Hookworm      Breeds and feeds in the      Orchenopodium, Thymol.  
                         colon.

Porkworm      None in county

4. Leeches      None in county

Earthworm      Pulverizes the ground      Beneficial

Used for fish bait.

5. Starfish      None in county

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

### 5. cont'd.

#### Prevention or value

Sea dollar      None in county

Brittle star      None in county

Sea cucumber      None in county

### 6. Mollusks:

Snails      Feed on plants

Clams      None in county

Mussels      None in county

Oysters      None in county

Conchs      None in county

Squids      None in county

### 7. Crustaceans:

Cray fish      Eat bugs, insects, etc. Beneficial

Crab      None in county

Shrimp      None in county

Mill-bug      None in county

Barnacles      None in county

Reference: W. M. Adams, Supt. of Education, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

### III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES:

1. Gars      None in county

Pike      None in county

2. Lampreys and hag-fish, None in county

3. Sharks and Stingarees, None in county

4. Typical bony fish:

Fresh water-trout, Used as food

Beneficial

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES

#### 4. cont'd.

		<u>Prevention or Value</u>
Perch	Used as food	Beneficial
Ells	Used as food	Beneficial
Poison Ells	Bite harmful to man	
Bass	Used as food	Beneficial
<b>Amphibians:</b>		
Salamanders	None in county	
Toads	Eat mosquitoes and other insects.	Beneficial
Tree frog	Eat mosquitoes and insects.	Beneficial
Bull frog	Eat mosquitoes and insects. Used for food.	Beneficial
Spring frog	Eat mosquitoes and insects.	Beneficial
<b>Reptiles:</b>		
Alligators	None in county	
Turtles	Used for food. Eat harmful insects.	Beneficial
<b>Lizards:</b>		
Skink	None in county	
Swifts	None in county	
American Chameleon,	None in county	
Horned toad	None in county	

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# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES:

#### Snakes:

#### Harmful or Beneficial

#### a. Poisonous:

Rattler Bite harmful to man Harmful

Eats game.

Water moccasin, Bite harmful to man Harmful

Eats game

Copperhead Bite harmful to man Harmful

Eats game

Coral snake Not in county

Water puppy None in county

#### b. Non-Poisonous:

Spreading adder Eat harmful insects Beneficial

King Snake Eat mice and rats, Beneficial

Kill poisonous snakes.

Black Snake Eat harmful insects Beneficial

Blue racer Eat harmful insects Beneficial

Whip snake Eat harmful insects Beneficial

Garter snake Eat chickens and eggs nuisance to farmer

Chicken snake Eat chickens and eggs nuisance to farmer

Water snakes Eat frogs and fish nuisance to farmer

#### Reference:

Griff Thompson, Ackerman, Miss.

W. A. Carrigues, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

(12)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### IV. FOWLS

### Harmful or Beneficial

1. Game birds	None in county	
2. Canadian goose	None in county	
Blue goose	Valuable for food and feathers.	Beneficial
Snow goose	None in county	
Brant goose	None in county	
3. Birds:		
Song sparrow	Feeds upon insects and weed seeds.	Beneficial
American Goldfinch,	Eats seeds of weeds, dandelion & thistle.	Beneficial
Warbler	Eat brown tail & Gypsy Moth Caterpillars, cankerworms and other insects.	Beneficial
House wren	Eats cut worms, spiders, weevils and May flies.	Beneficial
Barn Swallow & Phoebe.	Eat grass-hoppers, canker- worms, beetles, flies, boll weevil, cut worms and various bugs.	Beneficial
Cat bird	Eat some fruit but is also an insect feeder.	Harmful and beneficial.
Mocking bird	Eats insects	Beneficial
Robin	Eats insects	Beneficial

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### IV. BIRDS

#### 4. Birds of prey:

		<u>Harmful or Beneficial</u>
Screech owl	Eat harmful insects.	Beneficial
Crow	Damage newly planted corn, peanuts, watermelons.	Harmful
"Hoot" Owls	Eat chickens	Harmful
English sparrow,	Eat grain	Harmful
Cooper's hawk	Kill small beneficial birds.	Harmful

#### 5. Aquatic birds: None in county

### V. MAMMALS

#### 1. Opuscul

Used for food. Beneficial

Hides may be sold.

#### Moles

Damage garden and crops. May be controlled by trapping or poisoning.

#### Shrews

None in county

#### Bats

Eat insects Beneficial

#### 2. Bear

None in county

#### Deer

Useful to man. Beneficial

#### Wolf

None in county

#### Fox

Hides are valuable Harmful and beneficial

Eat chickens

#### Raccoon

Hides are valuable Harmful and beneficial

Eat corn

#### Weasle

Eat corn Harmful

#### Mink

Catch chickens Harmful and beneficial

Hides are valuable

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### V. MAMMALS

#### 2. cont'd.

Skunk

Hides are valuable

#### HARMFUL OR BENEFICIAL

Beneficial

Cats

~~Useful to man~~ Useful to man

Beneficial

Lynx

None in county

Panthers

None in county

Coyote

None in county

#### 3. Rodents:

Mice

Eat corn, food in the  
pantry, cut clothing.

Nuisance to man. Harmful.

Rats

Eat corn, food, chickens,

Nuisance to man. Harmful.

Muskrats

Cut corn

Harmful and Valuable.

Hides are valuable

Gophers

None in county

Rabbits

Used for food,

Harmful and beneficial

Eat garden and crops.

Porcupine

None in county

Squirrels

Used for food

Beneficial and harmful.

Eat crops

#### 4. Hoofed Animals:

Pigs

Raised for food

Valuable

Deer

None in county

Cattle

Valuable for hides,  
milk and as food.

Valuable

Sheep

Valuable for food,  
and wool.

Valuable

Goats

Valuable for food,

Valuable

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### V. MAMMALS

#### 4. Cont'd.

Horses

Valuable as work animals

#### Harmful or Valuable

Valuable

Mules

Valuable as work animals

Valuable

#### 5. Primates:

None in county

#### 6. Man

Man is placed in the highest order of mammals, the primates, because he walks upright and the fore appendages are each provided with hands for grasping. Nails instead of claws are present. The primates have the same characteristics as other mammals but may be said to be superior to them in having a more highly developed brain and nervous system.

References: IV and V.

N. C. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

John Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.

H. B. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

D. H. Fredberry, Sheriff, Ackerman, Miss.

Hunter's Problems in Biology

*Sarah Jane Holloway*

Sarah Jane Holloway,

Choctaw County Historical Research Supervisor

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Celia Jackson

Mrs. Alice Prewitt

Canvassers

Historical Research Project

Assignment #12 - re-worked

Dec. 17, 1936

*new copy*

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

1. Forage and Cereal crops

The plant lice are very diminutive, but is one of the most prolific of animals. However friendly these plant lice may be, they are enemies to man. Plants such as alfalfa and sorghum are sometimes found actually covered with these minute creatures. These are sucking insects. Poisons therefore do not avail. The most common treatment is spraying with kerosene emulsion. Only those who farm on a relatively large scale use this.

Grasshoppers are a very commonly found insect in Choctaw county, but does not do extensive damage. These insects eat the foliage of such plants as alfalfa, hay and oats. A common prevention for such pest is to spray with a solution of arsenate, kerosene or crude oil; however this is not being used extensively in Choctaw.

The chinch bug attacking as it does such important crops as corn and grasses used for hay in Choctaw county is a well known pest. All damage done by the chinch bug cannot be prevented, but can be partially diminished by good clean agriculture. Destroy their winter quarters by burning dry grass, leaves and rubbish in fields and fence rows.

Ackerman - Choctaw

Assignment #12 - Re-worked

Dec. 17, 1936

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

1. Forage and Cereal crops - cont'd.

The clover beetle pierces the stalks of clover and deposits eggs causing plants to break down. This damage is not extensively found in Choctaw county therefore no preventive is used.

The hessian fly does more damage to the oat crop than any other forage crop in Choctaw county. It was probably introduced into this county by the Hessian troops in the war of the revolution. In autumn the insect lays its eggs in the leaves of the plant. These hatch into the larve, which move down into the ground where they pass the winter. There they cause on the plant a slight gall formation which causes injury. This is found on oats of this county. In spring an attack is made higher up on the plant. The only prevention used in this section is to burn all stubble and trash to kill the wintering insects.

The ear worm damages the ears of corn, especially popcorn, just before they are thoroughly matured. No step except plowing the land in fall and winter has been taken to control this pest.

The army worm is sometimes found in the farmer's hay ~~fields~~ fields. This worm eats the foliage, but does not do enough damage to cause the farmer any great loss. No preventive is used in this county.

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

1. Forage and Cereal crops - cont'd.

Oats and corn are sometimes damaged by the cut worm, but not enough harm is done to cause the farmer to use a prevention.

The weevil is commonly found among seeds. Attacks of this insect are serious. Seeds infected by this pest are usually put in a tight box or bin, a dish containing carbon disulphide (one teaspoonful to a bushel of seed) placed on top of bin. The weevils are killed by the penetrating fumes which pass through the mass of seed. This method is often used by farmers of this county who have several bushels of seeds to put in storage during the winter.

Reference: Agriculture for Beginners - Burkett, Stevens and Hill  
Page 118-147.

H. E. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

B. U. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

2. Garden crops

The cabbage worm of the early spring is a familiar object. They eat the leaves of the cabbage. Birds are a great help in the destruction of this pest, but most gardeners of this county sprinkle the young plants with Paris green to kill the larvae. After the cabbage has headed, it is very difficult to destroy the worm.

The squash bug is found in almost every garden in Choctaw county, but is usually destroyed by hand picking. These bugs greatly prefer the squash as food. Therefore their attack on melons and cucumbers are diminished by planting a few squash plants occasionally as "trap plants".

Table peas are injured a great many times by a small oblong worm found in them just as they are matured and ready for use. Nothing is being done to prevent this.

The leaves of English peas are sometimes found covered with very minute plant lice. These hinder the growth and development of peas but no preventive is being used by Choctaw gardeners.

The potato beetle lays eggs on the under side of the Irish potato. These hatch and the bugs eat the foliage which prevents the growth of the potato. A simple method used by the farmers of Choctaw county is to sprinkle plant with Paris green.

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

2. Garden crops - cont'd.

Aphids attack house plants, also field and garden crops.

It is a greenish sap-sucking insect. Their eggs are laid in the autumn and survive the winter.

The lady bug is beneficial to the farmer because it destroys aphids and other small insects.

Tomatoes are damaged greatly in most gardens by worms that bore into the fruit. No prevention of this worm is commonly known to the inhabitants of Choctaw. Bugs known as "blister bugs" eat the foliage and tomatoes. These cannot be poisoned successfully as the poison would be harmful to people and the poison could not be applied without getting it on the tomatoes. Hence, no prevention is used.

Reference: B. U. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

3. Field crops

The army worm is sometimes found in the farmer's cotton fields just about picking time. This worm eats the foliage of the cotton plant. Farmers usually just wait until the worms eat the foliage and then pick the cotton. It has been found profitable to spray with calcium arsenate to kill the army worm. This pays the farmer in two ways; first, it insures larger crop, second, it gives better sample.

The boll - weevil affects cotton by puncturing the small form or boll and depositing eggs in same. In a short while this egg hatches into a larvae causing the shedding of the squares and bolls. The preventive measures is intensive cultivation to keep a dust mulch to cause the bolls to dry up. This drying of the bolls kills the larvae and lessens the infection of future bolls. Another method used is spraying with arsenate of lead mixed with syrup or using the powdered arsenate of lead.

Sugar cane borer enters stalk at ground and goes up stalk. The borer injures the cane in two ways; (1) lessens growth (2) causes stalk to break down during rainy and windy seasons.

Control measures is rotation of crop.

Termites infect sugar cane similar to cane borer. To control this, plant on land which is free from trash.

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

3. Field crops - cont'd.

Tobacco is not a commercial crop in Choctaw county. Only a few farmers, mostly negroes, grow a small amount for their own use. The tobacco worm which preys upon the leaves are hand picked.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

4. Orchards

Apples, pears, plums and peaches are not grown commercially in this county. Their common enemy is the borer that enters the tree at the top of the ground and works down. The control measure here is digging into the tree and removing worm. Another very common enemy is the San Jose scale. This saps the tree. Control measures for this are spraying with lime sulphur in commercial form or oil emulsion.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

I. INSECTS

B. Insects as Pests of Poultry, Livestock, Man

1. Poultry

Lice and mites are very harmful, tiny, blood sucking creatures found among poultry. These are controlled by keeping clean roost and spraying with kerosene or crude oil.

2. Livestock

Intestinal worms suck blood from the walls of the intestines of livestock. The County Agent of this county is giving a treatment to livestock for all intestinal worms.

The horse fly, buffalo gnat and the small blood sucking flies are found on the horses and cows but are controlled by spraying. Any commercial spray may be used for this purpose.

3. Man

The house fly is an enemy to man. These small creatures carry bacteria on their body or feet. The methods employed to exterminate house flies are swatting, fly poisons, fly paper, covering breeding places and proper disposal of garbage.

The green fly and stable fly are also harmful to man. These can be prevented by destroying breeding places.

The mosquitoes carrying malaria germs are a pest to man and animals, driving them from desirable places. These mosquitoes are commonly found in Choctaw county in swamps, in damp areas or near standing water. These creatures may be kept under control by draining, pouring oil on the water and destroying the eggs.

I. INSECTS

B. Insects as Pests of Poultry, Livestock, Man

3. Man - cont'd.

Bed bugs are found on beds and clothing in homes where proper cleaning has not been applied. These can be controlled by cleanliness and spraying with kerosene or any commercial spray.

Stable flies which bite livestock are sometimes found in farmer's barns. To prevent this keep clean barns and out-buildings and spray. This destroys breeding places.

Fleas are often found on dogs and cats of this county. . These small creatures suck the blood from such animals and sometimes man; therefore fleas are a pest to man. Spraying with kerosene or dusting with Bee Brand insect powder are means of control.

No lice are found in county.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

B: 1, 2, B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

& 3. H. E. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

I. INSECTS

C. Common Roadside and Field Insects

1. Hymenoptera

The wasp is commonly found in Choctaw county. These winged creatures eat small harmful insects. This makes them valuable to farmers. Hornets and mud-daubers also eat small harmful insects and in that way are helpful to man.

Ants which enter houses and destroy food are sometimes numerous in the towns of Choctaw but rarely do harm in the rural sections. These are prevented by poison.

The honey bees are found in Choctaw county. Since these produce nutritious food, they are valuable. These creatures also aid in reproduction of plants. Their value as pollinators is immeasurable.

The bumble bee and yellow jacket are also valuable in that they aid in process of pollination.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Diptera

Crane flies are not found in this county.

Robber flies, eat harmful insects and are beneficial to man.

Gnats are usually found in wood sections. These minute creatures annoy man and animals by biting them. Prevent this by spraying ~~it~~.

I. INSECTS

C. Common Roadside and Field Insects

2. Diptera - cont'd.

Mosquitoes bite and suck blood from animals and man. Some carry harmful germs in the form of malaria. Their growth can be prevented to a great extent by proper destruction of garbage.

The house fly is a menace to healthful surroundings because of its filthy habits and the germs they carry. This condition can be removed by destroying breeding places.

The devil horse though few in number is beneficial to man because they destroy harmful insects.

3. Hemiptera

Water bugs help to keep farmer's ponds free from excessive amount of vegetation and minute water insects.

The stink bug and squash bug are commonly found on garden vegetables. These bugs feed on plant juices. The most common treatment is to pick off the insects by hand before they lay their eggs. The shiny brown eggs are easily seen on the under side of the leaf and can be crushed. Cover the plants as for beetles. Use nicotine sulphate. The full grown bugs are hard to kill, but may be trapped by placing small pieces of board, shingle or bark on the ground near the plants. Since the bugs will hide under these, they should be examined each day and bugs killed. This method is used in this county only when the bugs become very numerous.

Reference: 2 & 3 - O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 1371 by W. W. Gilbert

B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

I. INSECTS

C. Common Roadside and Field Insects

4. Orthoptera

Crickets are beneficial and harmful. They feed on small insects and are used for fish bait in this county. They sometimes eat clothing.

Roaches are among the commonest and most offensive of the insects in Choctaw county. A few occur wild in the woods and others have become more domesticated and are a common household pest. In almost every home these creatures are abundant in pantries and kitchens, especially in the neighborhood of fireplaces on account of the heat. Like the crows among birds, the roaches among insects are apparently unusually well endowed with the ability to guard themselves against enemies, displaying great intelligence in keeping out of the way of the irate housekeeper and in avoiding food or other substances which have been doctored with poison for their destruction. Roaches may be controlled by the use of (1) poisons and repellents (2) fumigants and (3) trapping.

Reference: Farmer's Bulletin No. 658

B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

I. INSECTS

C. Common Roadside and Field Insects

4. Orthoptera - cont'd.

Grasshoppers while more important pest in fields of grain and forage, are sometimes troublesome to vegetables; however they are not numerous enough to poison or use any other prevention.

The Katy-did is not often found in this county. It feeds upon foliage of crops and is usually destroyed by natural enemies. No extensive damage is done.

5. Lepidoptera

There are several kinds of butterflies in Choctaw county. All aid in pollination. Some of the most common ones are the cabbage butterfly, which comes from the cabbage worm, Red spotted purple-morning cloak, Swallow Tail, Orange, Zebra, Privet Hawk, Scarlet Tiger, Red Admiral and Lyca.

6. Odonata

Dragon and damsel flies though few in number destroy insects, especially mosquitoes; therefore they are beneficial to man.

Reference: B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. W. J. Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

I. INSECTS

C. Common Roadside and Field Insects

7. Coleoptera

The beetle feeds upon leaves. Even though a harmful creature they are not numerous enough to do much damage in this county.

The betsy bug and May beetle feeds largely upon decaying matter found in the woods; thus keeping the undergrowth clean.

June bugs are found in this county. They feed on leaves, pollen and flower petals, but are not numerous enough to be controlled

The lady bugs feed on plant lice and scale insects. Lightning bugs also eat harmful insects. ~~Neither~~ Neither are numerous in Choctaw county but are beneficial.

Reference: W. A. Carrigus, Ackerman, Miss.

O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

D. Spiders

1. The hunting spider, which has eight legs and lives out-of-doors, is found in this county. They are few in number, but feed upon insects and are helpful to man. Very few black widow spiders are found in county. These are very poisonous but nothing is being done to destroy them. The crab, trap door and funnel web eat harmful insects and are beneficial. The cob web is a nuisance to all house wives because of the web it spins upon furniture and other things about the house. Nothing except house cleaning is being done to destroy these.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw County Assignment #12 - Re-worked 12/17/36

I. INSECTS

D. ~~Spiders~~ Spiders

2. Ticks

There are no wood ticks in county. Cattle ticks have been eradicated throughout Choctaw county by dipping vats.

3. Mites

Poultry mites bite and suck blood from poultry. These creatures are very small but harmful and could be controlled by spraying roost with crude oil and keeping houses clean.

Mange is harmful to dogs. This condition is not often found in Choctaw county. To prevent this dip dogs in a solution of cresote and water.

Red bugs are found in wood and pasture sections of Choctaw. When these minute creatures contact man, they are very painful.

4. True scorpions

None in county

Reference: 2, 3 & 4.

O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

1. Fresh water sponges, etc. - None in county

2. Coral, Jelly Fish, etc. - None in county

Ackerman - Choctaw County Assignment #12 - Re-worked 12/17/36

II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

3. Worms

In 1912 there was a hook worm campaign in Choctaw county. Again in 1932 another campaign sponsored by Dr. J. James for intestinal worms including hookworm and tapeworm was held in Choctaw county. Only four true reports were found and these were exterminated. Therefore the hook and tape worms are rarely found in Choctaw county. No fluke or pork worms have been found in Choctaw county.

Reference: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

4. Leeches, earthworms

There are no leeches in Choctaw county.

Earthworms, which are found in the ground, prefer darkness, being protected from its enemies by its protective coloration. They mix and pulverize soil, make it more porous and insure the better penetration of air and moisture. They are not harmful to man or plants.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

5. Starfish, sand-dollar, brittle star, sea cucumber, etc.  
None in county.

6. Mollusks:

Snails are very few in number in Choctaw county. They feed on plants and fruits.

There are no clams, mussels, oysters, conchs or squids found in Choctaw.

Reference: 5 & 6 O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

### 7. Crustaceans:

Cray fish are found near fresh water, rocky bottoms and limestone areas. Since they feed on small fish, insects, larvae, snails, tadpoles, frogs and plants, they are beneficial to man. There are no crab, shrimp, kill-bugs, and barnacles found in Choctaw.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

## III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES

1. Gars, Pikes, etc. - None in Choctaw
2. Lampreys and hag-fish (Marine) - None in Choctaw
3. Sharks and stingarees (Marine) - None in Choctaw
4. Typical bony fish:

Trout, perch, eel and bass are found in individual pools supported by springs and small creeks in Choctaw county. These are used for food.

### Amphibians -

There are no Salamanders in Choctaw county.

Toads are found in Choctaw and they are beneficial to the farmer because they eat mosquitoes and other such insects.

The tree frog, bull frog and spring frogs are found in Choctaw county but not extensively. Their food also consists of gnats, mosquitoes and such insects. Bull frogs feed on small fish.

Reference: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Miss.

## III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES

### Reptiles -

There are no alligators found in Choctaw.

Soft and hard shell turtle are found in the ponds and streams of Choctaw county. Both are used for food. They feed upon fish, harmful insects and snakes.

### Lizards -

There are two kinds of lizards in Choctaw. One lives on insects and stays in green foliage. The other, a grayish black, is most commonly seen on logs and such like. They are not harmful to man.

### Snakes -

#### a. Poisonous:

and  
The rattler, /moccasin, and feed on game and their bite is harmful to man. These two are the only poisonous snakes found in Choctaw; however there are several species of moccasin here.

#### b. Non-poisonous:

The spreading adder, blue racer, black snake, whip snake eat harmful insects and are beneficial to man.

The king snake feeds upon mice and rats and kills poisonous snakes, thus being beneficial to man.

The garter snake is harmless and feeds on insects.

Water snakes are plentiful around ponds and streams in this county. They eat frogs and fish and are a nuisance to man.

Reference: (Griff Thompson, Ackerman, Miss.

Reptiles, (H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Miss.

Lizards, (W. A. Garrigus, Ackerman, Miss.

&  
Snakes.

IV. FOWLS

1. Game birds

Quail and doves are found in this county but are few in number.

2. There are no Canadian, snow or brant geese found in this county. Some few blue geese are found in Choctaw and they are used for food and feathers.

3. Song birds:

The mocking bird, warblers and robins are the birds that sing the sweetest. The song sparrow, American goldfish, warbler, ~~marking~~ House wren, barn swallow, brown thrush, robin, red bird and jay feed upon insects and seeds. These are beneficial to man. The cat bird is both beneficial and harmful. It eats fruit and also feeds on insects. The English sparrow destroys the farmer's seed. The crow is both harmful and beneficial.

4. Birds of prey

The hawk and owl are the worst birds of prey and make great depredations on poultry. They also eat mice and small rabbits.

Reference: 1, 2, 3, & 4

B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

John Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.

V. MAMMALS

1. Opossum, moles, shrews, bats.

Opossums are found in the wood section of Choctaw county. They feed on persimmons, wild grapes and often visit the hen-house and kill chickens for their blood. Their hides are usually sold and the meat used for food.

V. MAMMALS

1. Opossum, Moles, shrews, bats. - cont'd.

Moles eat insects and worms caught under the ground and are very beneficial to farmers though their tunneling often kills young plants. These may be controlled by trapping or poisoning.

There are no shrews found in Choctaw

A few bats are found in this county. They eat insects and are useful to man.

2. There are no bear found in Choctaw.

Dogs are useful to man for protection and hunting. Most all species are found here.

There are no wolves, lynx, panthers and coyote in Choctaw.

Fox and mink are not very numerous here. They are valuable because of their hide and are harmful because they catch and eat chickens. These may be trapped.

Raccoons and weasle eat the farmer's corn when planted near woods. Raccoon hides are valuable.

Skunk are found in remote places and their hides are very valuable.

3. Rodents:

Mice and rats are a nuisance to man. They eat grain, feed in the pantry and cut clothing. Rats catch chickens.

There are no muskrats, gophers or porcupine in Choctaw.

Rabbits are very harmful to the farmers. They eat his garden plants and field crops but the meat is sometimes used for food.

Reference: 1, 2, & 3. D. H. Bradberry, Ackerman, Miss.

O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

V. MAMMALS

3. ~~Knifed~~ Rodents: cont'd.

Squirrels eat the farmer's food but are very desirable as a food.

4. Hoofed Animals:

Deer are being turned loose on Government reservation land.

Pigs, cattle, sheep and goats, horses, and mules are grown for the farmer's own use. Horses and mules are used as work animals on the farm. The others are grown for their food supply.

5. Primates: - None in Choctaw

6. Man

"Man is placed in the highest order of mammals, the primates, because he walks upright and the fore appendages (arm) are each provided with hands for grasping. Nails instead of claws are present. The primates have the same characteristics as other mammals, but may be said to be superior to them in having a more highly developed brain and nervous system".

Reference: 3, 4, & 5. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

H. E. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

6. Problems in Biology by Hunter - P. 270.

*Mrs. Jack Lance*

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Mrs. Alice Prewitt

} Canvassers

Assignment #12 - Re-worked

Dec. 18, 1936

Bibliography

I. INSECTS

A. Insects as Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard

1. Forage and Cereal Crops

Ref.: (1) Agriculture for Beginners - Burkett, Stevens  
and Will P. 116-147

(2) H. E. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

(3) B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Garden Crops

Ref.: (1) B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Field Crops

Ref: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

4. Orchards

Ref.: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

B. Insects as Pests of Poultry, Livestock, Man.

1, 2, & 3 - Ref: O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Miss.

H. E. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

C. Common Roadside and Field Insects

1. Hymenoptera

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss.

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Dyptera

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Miss. & B. U. Jones, Ackerman,

C. COMMON ROADSIDE AND FIELD INSECTS Continued. from page 1.

3. Hemiptera-

Ref.-Farmer's Bulletin #858

B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Mississippi

4. Orthoptera

Ref.-B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Mississippi

Mrs. W. J. Daniel, Ackerman, Mississippi

5. Lepidoptera-

Ref. B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Mississippi

Mrs. W. J. Daniel, Ackerman, Mississippi

6. Odonata

Ref. B. U. Jones, Ackerman, Mississippi

Mrs. W. J. Daniel, Ackerman, Mississippi

7. Coleoptera

Ref. W. A. Carrigus, Ackerman, Mississippi

O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

D. SPIDERS

1. Black Widows, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

2. Ticks

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

3. Mites.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

4. True Scorpions

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

1. Fresh water sponges

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

2. Coral, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

3. Worms

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

4. Leeches, earth worms

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

5. Starfish, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

6. Mollusks, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

7. Crustaceans: Crayfish, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Mississippi

III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES

## 1. Gars, Pikes, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

## 2. Lampreys and bag-fish

Reference O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

## 3. Sharks and stingarees

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

## 4. Typical bony fish: Fresh water--trout, perch, eels, bass, etc.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

## Amphibians--Salamanders, toads, frogs.

Ref. O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

## Reptiles--Alligators, turtles.

Ref. Griff Thompson, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. A. Garrigus, Ackerman, Mississippi

## Lizards--Skink, swifts, American Chameleon, horned toad.

Ref. Griff Thompson, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. A. Garrigus, Ackerman, Mississippi

III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES concluded

## Snakes--

a. Poisonous

b. Non-poisonous

Ref. Griff Thompson, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. A. Garrigus, Ackerman, Mississippi

IV. FOWLS

1. Game birds

2. Canadian goose, etc.

3. Birds,

4. Birds of prey

5. Aquatic birds.

Ref. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Mississippi

John Hunt, Ackerman, Mississippi

V. MAMMALS

1. Opossum

2. Bear, dog, etc.

3. Rodents

Ref. D. H. Bradberry, Ackerman, Mississippi

O. A. Davis, Ackerman, Mississippi

W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Mississippi

4. Hoofed Animals

5. Primates

Ref. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Mississippi

H. E. Jackson, Ackerman, Mississippi

6. Man.

Ref. Problems in Biology--Hunter--page 270.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #25

4/17/37

Celia Jackson)  
Geneva Power ) Canvassers

TREE SURVEY

I. Historic Trees

(1) Located in Beat 3

There are several Post Oak trees on the old Garrard place which is about four and one half miles West of French Camp. The place is now owned by E. H. Summers, lumberman, Stewart, Miss.

Mr. A. B. Adkins stated that he had heard his sixty-eight year old father say that as far back as he could remember that those trees were as large as they are now and that he believed the trees were there when the Indians lived in that territory.

Nothing has ever been done to preserve the trees.

These post oak trees, Mr. Adkins stated, are at least nine feet in circumference four and one half feet above the ground.

The characteristics of these trees are only those common of all post oak.

Ref: Mr. A. B. Adkins, French Camp, Mississippi

(2) Located in Beat 5

In 1846, a government Surveyor by the name of Billie T. Lewis, carved his name on a beech tree located on the corner of a piece of land owned by O. A. Ray and Mrs. Cunningham.

The beech tree is now about eleven feet in circumference and is unusually large for a beech tree.

The land is now in the government reservation.

Ref: M. E. Catledge, Ackerman, Mississippi

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #25

4/17/37

II. Largest Trees

Located in Beat 1

(1) Several Cedar trees set out in 1866, are found on the Marvin Griffin old place which is now owned by T. G. Nason, Ackerman, Miss. This place is located Northeast of Ackerman near Cicero Snow's place.

These cedar trees are about six feet in circumference.

Nothing has been done to preserve them.

The top has been broken out of one by the heavy sleet and ice on it.

Ref: Mr. T. G. Nason, Ackerman, Mississippi

Located in Beat 2

(1) Nine miles North of Ackerman near Bido on the E. D. Denum are old place there/some virgin pines that are two hundred years old. These trees are twelve and one half feet in circumference. Nothing has ever been done to preserve them.

These pine trees are fine, they are very tall with but few limbs.

Ref: M. B. Denum, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D. 3

## II. Largest Trees

Located in Beat 3

(1) The largest tree in Choctaw County known to us is in the front yard at Mr. Joe Nail's home ~~located~~ located about seven miles Northwest of Weir, near Simpson School. This tree is also near the old Natchez Trace Road.

Mr. Joe Nail stated that the tree was known to be at least one hundred and ten years old.

Nothing has ever been done to preserve the tree.

The tree is a Red Oak and measures twenty-two feet in circumference four and one half feet above the ground.

The tree has grown in ridges, however the ridges extend into the tree only a few inches. This tree is unusually short to be so large around, but the limbs spread over a wide area.

Ref: Mr. Joe Nail, Stewart, Mississippi

Located in Beat 4

(1) In Panhandle community, Beat four, in a swamp known as Wild Cat Swamp, there is to be found eight very large pine trees. These trees are known to be over 100 years old, but nothing has ever been done to preserve the trees.

The pine trees are nineteen and three fourths feet in circumference four and one half feet from the ground.

The first limbs on these trees are approximately fifty feet from the ground and the trees are very tall and straight.

Ref: Mr. T. F. Kennedy, McCool, Mississippi R.F.D.

## II. Largest Trees

Located in Beat 5

(1) On the Court House Lawn at Ackerman, there is a large water oak tree that is estimated to be near one hundred years old. Every few years the tree is white washed to help preserve it.

The water oak measures eleven and one third feet in circumference four and one half feet above the ground.

The characteristics of the tree are only those common to all water oak trees.

It is not an unusually tall tree but its branches spread so that it makes a shade over a large area of ground.

(2) A black oak tree is to be found growing on the Court House lawn at Ackerman that is thought to be one hundred years old. This tree, like all the other trees on the court yard, is white washed every few years to help preserve the tree.

The black oak measures nine and three quarter feet in circumference.

The branches of this tree do not shade a very large area of ground. As this tree is growing rather close to another tree, the limbs have not been allowed to spread as they probably would have otherwise.

4/17/37

## II. Largest Trees

Located in Beat 5

(3) In Mr. Jim Alexander's front yard in the Northeastern part of Choctaw County, there is a large red oak tree growing. Mrs. Alexander stated that her father, Lawson Adams, lived there about one hundred years ago and that the tree, although small, was there then.

Nothing has ever been done to preserve the tree.

This red oak tree is twelve and one half feet in circumference.

Only the usual red oak characteristics are evident in this tree.

Ref: Mrs Jim Alexander, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.

(4) There are two large Spanish Oak Trees in the City Park at Ackerman. These trees have been white washed a few times to help preserve them.

These Spanish Oaks are sixteen feet in circumference four and one half feet above the ground.

One of them divides into two sections about seven feet above the ground. They have small leaves and small acorns.

Ref: Miss Mary Emma Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) At the Boyce Bruce place, about one and one half miles from Ackerman on the South Union Road, is to be found an unusually large Walnut tree. It is about one hundred and ten years old and nothing has ever been done to preserve this old tree.

This Walnut tree is fifteen feet in circumference and bears walnuts every year.

Ref: Mr. Tom Coleman, Fentress, Miss.

4/17/37

## II. Largest Trees

Located in Beat 5

(6) At the old Woodward Place six miles from Ackerman on the Ackerman and Bethsalem or New Prospect Road, there is to be found several post oak, red oak and Spanish oak. These trees are from nine to sixteen feet in circumference. They are in a fine state of preservation but nothing has ever been done to preserve them. This home was built around the time of the Civil War and these trees were there then.

Ref: Miss Florence Woodward, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) On the old Dawson Place, now owned by Luther Spurgeon, located four and one half miles east of Ackerman near Shaw School, there is a pear tree seventy-five years old that is two and one half feet in circumference.

This tree bears a large quantity of nice pears every year.

Nothing has ever been done to preserve the tree.

Ref: Nellie Reed, Ackerman, Mississippi R.F.D.

(8) The E. R. Seward place is one of the oldest places in Ackerman and is now owned by E. R. Moss. There are two large Magnolia trees growing on the lawn at this place that are at least forty years old and about five feet in circumference. In order to keep these trees growing as they should, Mr. Moss puts fresh dirt around the trees each year.

Ref: Mr. A. R. Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

II. Largest Trees

(9) There are three Magnolia trees on the lawn of the Colbert Home in Ackerman. These trees were set out by John Hanna, one of the first citizens of Ackerman, more than fifty years ago. These trees are about three feet in circumference.

Nothing has ever been done to preserve them.

Ref: Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

III. Freak or Unusual Trees

Located in Beat 1

(1) Two Wild Orange trees that are fifty years old or older are to be found on the old Coleman Place one mile South of Fentress on old Chester Road. These trees just came up. They still bear oranges as large as common oranges but the fruit has never been eaten. It usually falls off. These trees are about two feet and eight inches in circumference. They grow very slow.

Nothing has been done to preserve these two orange trees.

Ref: Mr. Tom Coleman, Fentress, Mississippi

Located in Beat 5

(1) We usually think of a Huckleberry as a bush but there is growing on William Collier's place North of Ackerman a Huckleberry tree ten feet tall or taller. This tree is divided into several sections. It is known to be forty or fifty years old and is the largest of its kind around here. It bears lots of berries each year and is a healthy tree but nothing is being done to preserve it.

Ref: Mr. William Collier, Ackerman, Mississippi

(2) One tree which is a combination of white oak and sweet-gum is located on the Ackerman Court yard. One and one half feet from the ground the tree divides - one branch which is sweet gum is four feet and seven inches in circumference four and one half feet above the ground. The other part which is white oak is three and three quarter feet in circumference four and one half feet above the ground.

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III. Freak or Unusual Trees

Located in Beat 5

(3) Growing on the lawn at the home of A. R. Moss in Ackerman is a very unusual tree that we have been unable to find the species to which it belongs.

This tree measures five feet in circumference.

Nothing is being done to preserve the tree.

About eight feet from the ground the tree divides into two prongs. The tree has an oblong leaf, almost square, about seven inches wide that tapers to a small point at the end.

The tree blooms in the last spring. The flower is white and grows down the stem similar to a gladiola.

Ref: Mr. A. R. Moss, Ackerman, Mississippi

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IV. Fine specimens of flowering trees

Located in Beat 5

(1) There is a Catalpa Tree on the J. M. Power Blacksmith lot that has been there for about forty years or longer. This Blacksmith shop is one of the old landmarks of Ackerman. The tree came up under a pile of trash and is slanting, being divided into two sections. In the late spring it has a long cluster of purple sweet smelling flowers. It bears a long slender bean a foot long. It is an old shaggy looking tree.

Nothing has ever been done to preserve it.

Ref: Mr. T. J. Power, Sr., Ackerman, Miss.

(2) On the old Woodward place six miles from Ackerman on the Ackerman and Bethsalem or New Prospect Road, there is to be found several Mimosa trees. They are about two and one half feet in circumference. This tree blooms in May and June and the flowers are very fragrant. It has a leaf like a fern which closes up at night. The tree has a flat bean on it about ten inches long. Many small trees have come up on the place. These trees are at least seventy-five years old and are still in a fine state of Preservation.

Ref: Miss Florence Woodward, Ackerman, Mississippi, R.F.D.

4/17/37

## IV. Fine specimens of flowering trees.

Dog-wood is found growing wild in large quantities all over this county. In the early spring the trees have large white fragrant blossoms. These blossoms are very delicate and short lived.

Nothing is being done to preserve these trees.

Stape Lance

Stape Lance, Historian

Historical Research Project

4/17/37

## Bibliography

## I. Historic Trees

Beat 3 - (1) Mr. A. B. Adkins, French Camp, Miss.

Beat 5 - (1) M. E. Catledge, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. Largest Trees

Beat 1 - (1) Mr. T. G. Mason, Ackerman, Miss.

Beat 2 - (1) M. B. Denun, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D. 3

Beat 3 - (1) Mr. Joe Nail, Stewart, Miss.

Beat 4 - (1) Mr. T. F. Kennedy, McCool, Miss. R.F.D.

Beat 5 - (1) & (2) None

(3) Mrs. Jim Alexander, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.

(4) Miss Mary Emma Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) Mr. Tom Coleman, Fentress, Miss.

(6) Miss Florence Woodward, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) Hallie Reed, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.

(8) Mr. A. R. Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

(9) Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

## III. Freak or Unusual Trees

Beat 1 - (1) Mr. Tom Coleman, Fentress, Miss.

Beat 5 - (1) Mr. William Collier, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) None

(3) Mr. A. R. Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

## IV. Fine specimens of flowering trees

Beat 5 - (1) Mr. T. J. Power, Sr., Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Miss Florence Woodward, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.

Ackerman - Choctaw County      Historical Research Project      Sept. 25, 1933  
 Celia Jackson      )  
                                  ) Canvassers  
 Mrs. Alice Frowitt      )  
                                  )  
                                  ) Supplement to Assignment #9  
                                  ) Subject: Indians

Indian Relics

Mr. Fred Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss., owns a Jewelry Store in the town of Ackerman. In this store one show-case is decorated with many interesting Indian Relics, which belong to Mr. Rhodes. Some of the rocks, arrow-heads and etc. were very valuable to the primitive folk of this county, and below is a description of some of the relics and an explanation of their "use" as given by Mr. Rhodes.

(a) A Sand-rock, which was used for crushing and grinding corn or maize. This rock or mortar is in its original shape and size, with some depression on each side in which the corn was placed. The corn was crushed into coarse "grits" with an oblong stone, rough at one end, which end served for crushing. Another perfectly smooth stone was used for grinding the "grits" into meal.

(b) A number of stones of irregular shapes and sizes, some of which have as many as five or six depressions about the size of a hickory nut; thus leaving one of the opinion that these were used for cracking nuts.

(c) A piece of hard clay that had been part of an adobe hut is also found in Mr. Rhodes' collection. The framework of Choctaw's primitive man's hut was made of small split cane. Clay, two or three inches thick, was used to cover the cane sticks. The clay was stuck to the hollow side of the cane. After the cane was removed, the clay was left in a corrugated form on one side, the other being rough.

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Indian Relics

(d) Animals and birds were made by the Indians, as is testified by a frog and a bird's head found in these rare relics. These were made, presumably, of hardened clay; and really appear to be rock.

(e) There are pieces of pottery - vases and other articles. These, it seems, were baked in kilns, since they are so hard and firm. The decorations were made by the thumb nail. One's own nail will fit into some of these prints.

(f) Several different colors of clay were found in this collection. This colored clay was used to paint and to decorate pottery and other articles.

(g) About 150 arrow heads of various shapes and sizes were "pointed out" and described by Mr. Rhodes. Some arrow heads were used for small animals, some for the larger animals and still others that were used for various purposes. A special kind of arrow head was poisoned with the poison of rattle snakes.

(h) There is found a banner stone, which was used by "Clans" in contests and in worshipping. Each clan had its own particular stone, varying from that of the other clans - some large, others small. These stones had holes drilled in them. In this hole was placed the staff by which the stone was carried in the contest.

Reference: Mr. Fred Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*  
 Sarah Jane Holloway, Choctaw Co. Supv. 62

Historical Research

Ackerman - Chootaw County

Supplement to Assignment #15

Celia Jackson)

February 25, 1937

Geneva Power ) Canvassers

## I. Old Homes

## 1. Bradberry Home

One of the oldest homes in Chootaw County is the "Bradberry Home" located two miles east of Reform in Beat two. Mrs. C. P. Long, who is now seventy-five years old, states that this home has been standing as far back as she can remember and as she remembers it the house looked almost as old sixty-five years ago as it does today.

The home was originally built by Hardy Fondren who lived there for a number of years. Mr. Fondren sold the house to Jimmie Morris who moved to Chootaw from the State of Georgia. It is not known how long he lived there, but he sold to Joe Bradberry, who lived there until his death last year (1936). Mr. Bradberry reared his family at this place. One of his sons, D. H. Bradberry, is now Sheriff of Chootaw; another son, Charlie, lives at the old home now.

At present the house contains five rooms, a wide, open, hallway, and porch all the way across front and east side. Two large bed rooms constructed of logs are possibly all of the original that stands and the bed room on the east side of the hall has the original old rock, stick and dirt chimney.

The house faces north and is located on a hill. At the foot of the hill on the south side and at the back of the house is one of the finest springs in Chootaw County. In the summer when water gets scarce, families over the whole community have their "washing" done at that spring.

Reference: Mrs. C. P. Long, Ackerman, Miss. Rt. 3

Mr. D. H. Bradberry, Ackerman, Miss.

I. Old Homes

2. Robinson Home

The old Robinson home in Choctaw County is located four miles south west of Ackerman and about one-half mile off the old Ackerman and Louisville Road. This home is known as the Lafayette Robinson home. Mr. Robinson's father moved to this home in 1853. Lafayette was then seven years old. The building was a log two-story structure, two rooms up-stairs and two down-stairs with a shed across the back, a porch across front and two chimneys on one side. The home, which was built in 1830, was bought from Wiley Coleman. The house was later remodeled by Mr. Lafayette Robinson.

There was eight hundred acres in the place when bought from Mr. Coleman but Lafayette Robinson sold all of the land but three hundred acres. The home and eighty acres of land was willed to Mrs. Carrie Hood, daughter of Lafayette Robinson, in 1922. Mrs. Hood's daughter, Mrs. Cooper, now lives in the home.

The land is very fertile and at one time had acres of good timber on it. There are three springs on the place - two mineral springs and one clear spring.

Two weddings of interest occurred in the home, that of one daughter and one grand-daughter of Mr. Lafayette Robinson.

One of Mr. Robinson's children made a doctor, one a professor, one a photographer and a daughter a musician.

An old folding dining table that was in the old Robinson Home is now being used by Mrs. Hood.

Reference: Mrs. Frances Pittman, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. Old Homes

## 3. Ackerman Scout Hut

The Scout Hut at Ackerman is an old log house that was the childhood home of R. A. Moss, "Bud" Moss, and Sam Moss. It is a one-room building, with two doors, two windows, and an open fire-place. It is furnished with three benches, three chairs, a table, a book-case, and filing cabinet. It has been decorated by the boys. In one corner of the cabin, the Eagle patrol has its patrol emblems, its motto and a knot tying board. The other patrol, the Beaver, has another corner of the cabin which has their patrol emblem, a map of the world, and a board showing the development of the different trees with specimens of several different kinds of trees.

The builder of the original house was either James Moss or a Mr. Conley. The house was built of pine logs that were notched together. It contained three rooms; one large room with shed on North side used as kitchen and another shed on South side. The chimney was made of sticks and dirt. Mr. Conley and James Moss both lived in the house (don't know which one lived there first) and then it fell into the hands of Sam Moss who lived there ten or twelve years. Four of his children were born there. While he lived there he changed the structure some; the shed room was remodeled for bed room and a porch was added to the west side.

In 1884 Mr. Moss sold the house to Bob Maddox. It is not known how long he lived there, but it stood vacant for a number of years after he moved away.

## I. Old Homes

## 3. Ackerman Scout Hut cont'd.

In 1930 Mr. R. A. Moss and Mr. H. A. Pollard bought the building for fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and gave it to the Scout Troop at Ackerman. The boys numbered the logs of the original big room, tore it down and moved it to Ackerman. Then they put it back together just as it was.

Reference: Mr. R. A. Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. Antiques and Relics

## A. Furniture

(1) Mrs. Mary Vaughan, Ackerman, Miss., Rt. #3, who lives in Beat two of Choctaw County has in her home a home-made "Quilt Press" that is made of white poplar. It has been painted a dark red (wine color) and on the doors a very beautiful spray of flowers is painted in naturalistic colors. The bottom compartment has two doors that open out, and inside are two shelves on which the owner keeps her quilts; then there are two drawers that extend all the way across the top. The entire workmanship is put together with pegs.

Mrs. Vaughan bought the piece of furniture from Mrs. A. A. Watson (deceased), mother of Mrs. C. P. Long who is now seventy-five years old, and grand-mother of Dr. F. B. Long, Starkville, Miss. It is generally thought that the "Quilt Press" was a present from Mrs. Watson's parents when she married.

When Mrs. C. P. Long was a small girl she became lost from her parents. After long and diligent searching for the child they found her in the bottom of the "Quilt Press" asleep.

Reference: Mrs. C. P. Long, Ackerman, Miss. Rt. #3.

## II. Antiques and Relics

## a. Furniture

- (2) The following antiques can be found at the Old Woodward Home in Beat five of Choctaw County, and are now owned by the Woodwards.

Leather-back chair made of walnut.

Living room suite made of walnut and upholstered in red plush.  
Dining table made of walnut.

The above mentioned articles were brought home by W. M. Woodward from New Orleans where he had carried loads of cattle seventy-five years ago.

A hat-rack with an artificial goose head at the top of it. This is over one hundred years old and was owned by W. M. Woodward.

Hand-carved walnut bed, age approximately one hundred years old, was brought from Beaver Dam, Ala. by W. M. Woodward.

W. M. Woodward went to California during the gold-rush in 1849 and on his return bought a small trunk which at present is at the old Woodward Home.

Reference: Mrs. M. W. Haper, Ackerman, Miss.

- (3) Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moss have several pieces of old furniture in their home - as follows:

A four-poster walnut bed belongs to Mrs. Richard Moss of Ackerman, Miss. The bed belonged to Mrs. Arminda Cotton of Kentucky, great grand-mother of Mrs. Moss. The bed has come on down through the Finley family and Mrs. Moss, daughter of Mrs. Finley, has used the bed for twelve years. Mrs. Moss states that the bed is over one hundred years old.

## II. Antiques and Relics

## a. Furniture

- (3) Furniture found in home of Mr. and Mrs. Moss. cont'd.

Mrs. Moss also has a walnut center table, thirty-six inches in diameter, over one hundred years old, brought from Missouri to Kentucky by Bolden family, great-great-grand-parents.

Mr. Richard Moss has a walnut spool bed that has been in the Moss family for fifty-five years. The bed was bought at an auction sale from the Montgomery family. Mr. Moss has no way of knowing the age of the bed.

Reference: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

- (4) Antique furniture found in the home of Mrs. Annie White

An old spool bed that Mrs. White has used for forty years. The bed belonged to Mrs. Mary White, mother-in-law of Mrs. Annie White. The bed is sixty-five years old and is made of walnut.

An old pine quilt chest which was made by Mr. Wiley White of Huntsville, Miss. seventy years ago. The chest was given to his son, Claud White, forty years ago.

Reference: Mrs. Annie White, Ackerman, Mississippi

- (5) There is to be found in the Plaindealer Office, belonging to Mr. Harper Seawright, several pieces of old furniture which formerly belonged to his father, R. M. Seawright of French Camp. This furniture is approximately seventy-five years old and is hand-made. There are two book-cases. One has two glass doors, one drawer and stands on four legs. It has not been painted. The other has two wooden doors, a drawer and stands on four legs. It has been painted a dark color. There is also an "old timey" high back chair with sides.

Reference: Mr. Harper Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. Antiques and Relics

## a. Furniture

(6) Mrs. D. H. Quinn has in her home an old writing desk that is made of walnut. It is approximately seventy years old and belonged to her father, W. L. Thomas of Alabama.

Reference: Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Mississippi

## b. Pictures, Paintings.

(1) Mrs. R. F. Worrell has an old tintype picture of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Weeks, that is seventy five years old. The picture was made at old Whitefield, Miss. and was given to Mrs. Worrell by her mother, Mrs. T. J. Evans, twenty-five years ago.

Reference: Mrs. R. F. Worrell, Ackerman, Mississippi

(2) Mrs. D. H. Quinn has an old tintype picture of her father that was made in 1860 during the first year of the Civil War and sent to her mother.

Reference: Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Mississippi

## c. Jewelry

(1) For six years Mrs. Clyde McGee of Ackerman has had in her possession a yellow gold brooch. The brooch is oblong in shape and belonged to her grandmother, Mrs. W. A. Moss. Mrs. Moss bought it about seventy-five years ago, gave it to Mrs. Sam Smith, (daughter of Mrs. Moss) who kept it for twenty one years and gave it to her daughter, Mrs. McGee.

Reference: Mrs. Clyde McGee, Ackerman, Mississippi

## II. Antiques and Relics

## c. Jewelry

(2) A very unique pin was found in the home of Mrs. C. Q. Magee. It is made of yellow gold in the shape of a tassel and is covered with little black dots. It is in good condition with the exception of a broken catch. The pin, which is fifty years old, belonged to her mother, Mrs. Carpenter of Louisiana and was in that day called a breast pin.

Reference: Mrs. C. Q. Magee, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) A large, gold, key-winder watch now in need of repair is owned by Mrs. S. R. Hughston of Ackerman. The watch is a present from her brother, Andrew Amason, Mr. Amason bought the watch before the Civil war, but gave it to her only twenty years ago.

Reference: Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

## d. Ante-bellum apparel

(1) Mrs. W. I. McDowell, Sr., Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D. has had for fifty years an old wedding dress of her mother's, Mrs. Smith Miller, that is eighty-five years old or older. The dress is made of taffeta silk. There is ten yards of material in the skirt. The skirt is shirred around the waist. The waist fits tight. The sleeves are large and full. The waist is trimmed with a lace collar. The dress is hand made. It sweeps the floor. A ribbon girdle was worn with the dress.

Reference: Miss Mattie McDowell, Ackerman, Miss.

II. Antiques and Relics

d. Ante-bellum apparel

(2) Mrs. C. Q. Magee of Ackerman has a white linen chemise and a night gown that were her mother's wedding garments. The work on both is very elaborate. The chemise just comes to the knees. The gown has long sleeves and is made like a wrapper. They are are both hand made and are approximately seventy years old.

Reference: Mrs. C. Q. Magee, Ackerman, Miss.

e. Miscellaneous Items

(1) Among the relics found in the home of Mrs. T. A. Patterson are:  
A spinning wheel which belonged to Martha Burgamy Malone, great-grand-mother of Mrs. Patterson. The exact age of the wheel is not known but it is known to be over one hundred years old.

Glasses worn by Martha B. Malone eighty-seven years ago.

Part of Civil War uniform worn by John Clinton Pierce, grand-father of Mrs. T. A. Patterson.

A clock which tells time of day, month, day of month, and day of week. One bale of cotton was paid for the clock. It was set June 1, 1876.

Bible story book published in the eighties which belonged to Mrs. S. J. Brown of Lexington, mother of Mrs. T. A. Patterson.

Bible which Rev. Joel Wilson, Baptist Preacher of Attala and Choctaw County, used in the eighties. Rev. Joel Wilson was the grand-father of T. A. Patterson.

Wall paper Edition of the "Citizen" newspaper published two days after the surrender of Vicksburg to Grant.

Autograph album which belonged to the father of Mrs. T. A. Patterson. It is fifty-seven years of age.

Reference: Mrs. T. A. Patterson, Weir, Mississippi

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items

(2) Mrs. Bob Johnson of Ackerman has an old patented spinning wheel. It belonged to her mother, Mrs. Cynthia Blake of Marshall county, and was bought about 1850 at Waterford. Part of the works were taken off because they made too much racket. The machine is in good condition. Mrs. Johnson has had the wheel for fifteen years. She used it in 1936 to spin thread for Mrs. Lem Fulcher to make a spread. The wheel is very large, at least three feet in diameter.

Reference: Mrs. Bob Johnson, Ackerman, Mississippi

(3) The following items are to be found in the home of Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.:

An unusually large silver ladle that belonged to her great, great grand-father of Virginia. It later belonged to Alexander Rogers of Alabama, grand-father of Mrs. Hughston. The ladle was handed down to Mrs. Hughston in 1923. It is one hundred and fifty years old or older. It was made in London and the handle is at least twelve inches long.

Four large silver tablespoons that were given to Mrs. Hughston's mother by her grand-mother in 1880. These spoons were bought by weight instead of by half dozen or dozen.

Reference: Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Mississippi

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items

(4) Found in the home of Mrs. M. D. McKinnon, Ackerman, Miss., are the following items:

A quilt called the "Texas Beauty" was made by Mrs. John Williams of Kosciusko over sixty years ago. She gave it to her daughter, Mrs. M. D. McKinnon, about forty years ago. The quilt still holds its color and is in use today. Mrs. Williams paid \$7.50 to have the quilt quilted.

A plaid woven coverlet made by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Clark, during the Civil War. The thread was spun by hand and dyed by Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. McKinnon also has a cut glass goblet, wine glass and salt cellars that belonged to her mother. They are seventy-five years old.  
Reference: Mrs. M. D. McKinnon, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) Mrs. R. F. Worrell has in her home a Seth Thomas Clock that was bought by her grandmother and grandfather more than a hundred years ago. Mrs. Weeks gave the clock to her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Evans, of Fentress, Miss., and she kept it for thirty years. About five years ago Mrs. Evans gave the clock to Mrs. Worrell. The clock is made of mahogany wood and is as shiny as new. It is two feet high and about ten inches wide. It still runs and keeps good time. It has weights in it that are wound up and as they come down they tick the time away.

Reference: Mrs. R. F. Worrell, Ackerman, Mississippi

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items

(6) There is to be found in the home of Doyle Evans of the Fentress community an old pine quilt chest. The chest is one hundred years old and is a large one put together with pegs. The chest was given to Mrs. David Weeks by her sister. After keeping it for thirty years Mrs. Weeks gave the chest to Mrs. Bob Evans of Fentress. Mrs. Evans has owned it for about fifteen years and has varnished it during that time.

Reference: Mrs. R. F. Worrell, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) Mrs. J. M. Hyde of near Ackerman has an old dinner horn that was given to her by her father, Martin Oswalt, twenty five years ago. The horn is seventy five years old and is one of the largest of its kind. It is at least two feet long and has two tones - one of them sounding like a steamboat whistle.

Reference: Mr. J. M. Hyde, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.

(8) In the home of J. S. Oswalt is an old wooden trunk covered with hide. The trunk belonged to his father, Martin Oswalt, and is over one hundred and six years old. J. S. Oswalt has owned the trunk for thirty years. It is two feet and three inches long and fastens with a latch.

Reference: Dutch Oswalt, Ackerman, Mississippi

(9) Mr. S. G. Jayroe is the owner of a pair of glasses that his grand-mother, Mrs. Larkin T. Turner, wore. The exact age is not known, but Mrs. Turner was born May 16, 1814. He remembers that in her old age she received "her second eye-sight" and did not use glasses.

Reference: Mr. S. G. Jayroe, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items

(10) The following Antiques and relics are to be found in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

An old crockery square bowl and a No. seven frying pan that Mrs. Quinn brought to Choctaw County in 1916. They were given to her by her mother, Mrs. W. L. Thomas of Alexandria City, Ala. These items are over sixty years old.

A copy of the book "The Lady of the Lake" that was used by Mrs. Quinn's mother before she was married while teaching school. The book was bought before the Civil War.

An old silver plated fork carried by her father, W. L. Thomas of Alabama, all through the four years of the Civil War.

A copy of the original recipe of a wedding cake that was sent from France in 1799 to her great grandmother. She has a recipe for an English plum pudding that was sent from England in 1801 to her great grandmother.

A copper medal that belonged to her father. The medal is made of the old melted barrel of a cannon. It was given to her father after the war at the Reunion of the Veterans.

Mr. D. H. Quinn has an old family Bible that was published in 1864. The Bible has a record in it of the births of all his brothers and sisters. The Bible is of large print and is twelve inches long and several inches wide.

Reference: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items.

(11) Mrs. A. L. Pinnix is owner of the following antiques:

An old silver water pitcher that she has had for twenty five years. The pitcher is seventy years old and was bought by Mrs. Pinnix's father, Mr. J. H. Long. He gave the pitcher to his son Robert Long and he kept it for many years. The knob is broken off the top but with that exception it is good.

An old cow hide trunk that belonged to her father, J. H. Long. The trunk is over one hundred years old. It is a small trunk and Mr. Long used it to keep important papers in during his life.

Reference: Mrs. A. L. Pinnix, Ackerman, Miss.

(12) Homer Porter of Ackerman has an old green coverlet that was given to him in 1926. The coverlet was given to Mr. O. B. Porter in 1882 by Mrs. Nancy Porter, his mother. The coverlet is perfectly good and has not changed its color. It is made of spun wool and was made by hand.

Reference: Miss Claudia Porter, Ackerman, Miss.

(13) The following items are to be found in the Woodward old Home:

Two handmade blankets (tan and pink) made from wool by Mrs. W. M. Woodward over seventy-five years ago.

Saddle bags used by W. M. Woodward while carrying mail. Aged over seventy five-years.

Reference: Mrs. M. W. Raper, Ackerman, Mississippi

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items.

(14) Mr. Joe Biggers is the proud owner of the following antiques:

A silver half-dollar that belonged to his father, Mr. R. H. Biggers. The half-dollar has a hole in it and was worn by his father around his neck seventy one years ago. At that time Mr. R. H. Biggers lived in Lowndes county. He was given the half-dollar for pulling a team out of the mud. The coin was given to Mr. Joe Biggers's first child in 1895.

An operating knife that is at least seventy-five years old. The knife was owned by his father, Mr. R. H. Biggers, who lived five miles from Chester. Mr. R. H. Biggers cut the year 1850 on the handle of the knife. Mr. Joe Biggers has had the knife for fifty years. There is a needle that goes with the knife. It is three inches long and of large size.

An old wash pot that has been in his family for more than seventy-five years. The pot was bought by Mr. Biggers's father at Yazoo City. It took fifteen days to make the round trip at that period because of condition of roads. The pot holds twenty gallons and is still in use. The legs have been burned off and it has to be set upon something when in use.

Reference: Mr. Joe Biggers, Ackerman, Mississippi

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items:

(15) Mrs. Pearl Daniel of Ackerman, Miss. has had in her home for more than thirty years an unabridged Webster's Dictionary. The book was left to her by an uncle, Judge J. T. Killough of French Camp. The Dictionary was published in 1853 by C. and C. Merriam of Springfield, Mass. It contains 1452 pages. The book is a foot long and at least six inches through. It contains the Athopian alphabet. Judge Killough bought the Dictionary in 1855.

Reference: Mrs. Pearl Daniel, Ackerman, Mississippi

(16) Mrs. Annie White is the owner of the following items:

An old Rock that was brought from North Carolina when Mr. Humphrey Buck, her grandfather, came to Mississippi more than one hundred years ago. Mr. John Buck, son of Mr. Humphrey Buck, had the rock for a number of years. Mrs. Annie White, daughter of John Buck, used the Rock as a Door-stop.

A quilt that belonged to Mrs. Mary White that was made by her mother when she was a child. The quilt is over seventy five years old. It is closely quilted and is still being used.

Reference: Mrs. Annie White, Ackerman, Mississippi

III. Documents and Papers

a. Of historic public interest.

(1) A copy of the original record book of Bethlehem church which was organized over one hundred years ago is now owned by Mr. B. C. Dotson. This book is over seventy-five years old.  
Reference; Mr. B. C. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. W. L. Pennix has in her possession a book of the minutes of Spring Hill Church from the time it was organized (1842) through October 1887. The minutes relate many interesting "ups and downs" of the members and many were turned out of the church for drinking, playing, dancing, using bad language, etc.

This "Spring Hill" is one of the early churches that is still organized. The church is located in the eastern part of Beat two of Choctaw County.

Reference: Mrs. W. L. Pennix, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Of private family interest

(1) The following are copies of documents now in the possession of J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.:

Bill of Sale of Slave

"August the 21st 1827

Then received of Moses Ayres four hundred and fifty dollars it being full satisfaction for a Black negro woman named Mitty about seventeen years of age which negro I do warrant to be good property sound and senseable clear of any impeddiment or bodily defect given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Test.

(signed) Geo. L. Green (seal)

Thomas Mitchell

Frances Mitchell"

III. Documents and Papers

b. Of private family interest

(2) cont'd.

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE

No. 381 To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas Moses Ayres of Jefferson County has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Tuscaloosa in Alabama whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Moses Ayres according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands", for the West half of the North West quarter of Section Eight, of Township Seventeen, of Range Two, West in the District of Tuscaloosa, and State of Alabama, containing seventy nine acres, and eighty two, and a half hundredths of an acre according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Moses Ayres

NOW KNOW YE, that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Moses Ayres the said tract above described; To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Moses Ayres and his heirs and assigns forever.

Ackerman - Choctaw County Supplement to Assignment #15 2/26/37

III. Documents and Papers

b. Of private family interest

(1) cont'd.

In Testimony whereof, I James Monroe PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred and twenty three and of the Independence of the United States the forty seventh.

By the President, (signed) James Monroe

Recorded, Vol. 1 page 375

(Signed) (unable to read the name) Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Reference: Mr. J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) The following is the copy of a letter now in the possession of Mrs. Ina Montgomery, Fentress, Miss.

"6th Dec. 1867

Capt. Wm. Lelay

Dear Friend:

Your kind letter of the 3rd just is at hand and the papers mentioned will probably arrive in the afternoon.

The result of the election surprised me, but long absence rendered me quite unable to estimate the chance, God grant that the consequences may be less injurious to our beloved Mississippi than I fear they will be.

Ackerman - Choctaw County Supplement to Assignment #15 2/26/37

III. Documents and Papers

b. Of private family interest

(2) cont'd.

It gives me much gratification to hear that your health is restored, and I sincerely hope you may live to enjoy future prosperity and to see the constitution you have so zealously defended both with the pen and the sword, again recognized as the Supreme Law of the land.

Mrs. Davis did not return with me to America, but as I have now a fixed habitation she will in a short time join me and be happy to receive assurance of your friendly remembrance.

When you come to Memphis it will give me much pleasure to talk with you of events in which we were joint actors, when we were younger and the world was better, our country surely happier than now.

As ever truly

your friend,

(signed) Jefferson Davis"

Reference: Mrs. Ina Montgomery, Fentress, Mississippi

(3) The following is a copy of a will made in 1833 now in the possession of Mrs. Roy Irving, Ackerman, Mississippi.

"Jane Gladney's Will

In the name of God Amen. I, Jane Gladney of Fairfield District in the state of South Carolina being weak of body but of sound and perfect memory, blessed be God, do this the 18th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and thirty three and in fifty seventh year of the Independence of the U.S.A. of America, make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

III. Documents and Papers

b. Of private family interest

(3) cont'd.

First: I give and bequeath to my late son, Charles Gladney's children, my negro girl, Mima, on conditions that they or their representatives pay into the hands of my executors hereinafter named, the sum of fifty dollars which fifty dollars is to be disposed of in the following manner that is to say twenty five dollars to be given to my grandson Charles Weldon by my daughter Martha and the other twenty five dollars to my grandson John A. Weldon by my daughter, Letty. I allow at my decease the said girl Mima to be hired out and the proceeds of her hire to be applied by my executors for the payment of the aforesaid fifty dollars and the remainder for the benefit of my said son Charles Gladney's children until they come of age. I also give one bed and bed clothes to my granddaughter, Jennet Strong Gladney by my said son Charles.

Second: I give to my daughter, Martha, my negro wench Pence.

Third: I bequeath to my grand-daughter Nancy Stitt, twenty dollars.

Fourth: I give to my grand daughter, Jenny Easton Weldon twenty five dollars.

Fifth: I give to my grand daughter, Jennet by my son Samuel one bed and furniture or the value thereof to be sent to her to the State of Missouri.

Sixth: I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Martha Chestnut by my daughter Jane, one bed and furniture, my loom and appurtenances, my negro girl, Amy, a share of the remainder of my books except those hereinafter named and one horse with a share of

III. Documents and Papers

b. Of private family interest

(3) cont'd.

of my cattle and other stock horses excepted and household furniture and I also give her my chest of drawers.

Seventh: I give to my son, Joseph and daughter, Martha, each, one volume of Scott's family Bible as soon after my decease as convenient. I allow my executors to sell my negro fellow, Brooks and the net proceeds arising thru his sale to be appropriated as follows: Twenty dollars to my grandson Richard Weldon by my daughter Martha, twenty dollars to my grandson Richard Charles Weldon by Letty, Twenty dollars to my grand son Richard Strong Gladney by Joseph, Twenty dollars to my grand son Samuel Gladney by Joseph, Twenty dollars to each of my grand sons, Richard and Charles Gladney by my son Samuel and the remainder if any to be divided among my children. I allow my old negro, Sam, to live with anyone of my children he may choose.

Eighth: I give the remainder of my bed and body clothes to my surviving daughters, Martha and Jane.

Ninth: and lastly I give and bequeath to my children, Martha, Joseph, Jane and Samuel and to the children of my son Charles, and to the children of my daughter Letty deceased, all the remainder of my property personal and real not herein above mentioned, to be equally divided among them. That is to say, the children of my son Charles and Letty to have the share of their father and mother's equal with my other children and it is to my will and pleasure provided they can agree among themselves not to have any sale of negroes but to divide them in the family as equally as they can would be most agreeable to my desire, Brooks excepted, and I do hereby authorize, constitute

## III. Documents and Papers

## b. Of private family interest

(3) cont'd.

and appoint my son Joseph Gladney and James Wilson both of the District and State aforesaid, Executors of this my last will contain and to take care and see the same performed according to my true intent and meaning.

In witness the said Jane Gladney here this my last will and testament set my hand and seal this day and year alone written.

(Signed)

Jane O. Gladney

Joseph Gladney

James Wilson

Executors

Resigned, sealed, delivered, published and declared this to be my last will and testament in presence of us who now present at the signing and sealing thereof:

David Hamilton

Rachel P. Wilson

Elizabeth Wilson"

The old lady that owns the original of the will did not want to let anyone have a copy and the Gladney family of which Mrs. Irving is a member had to pay fifty dollars for a copy of it.

Reference: Mrs. Roy Irving, Ackerman, Mississippi

*Stape Lance*  
Stape Lance, Choctaw Co. Supv.

Historical Research Project.

MK

## Bibliography

## I. Old Homes

1. Mrs. C. P. Long, Ackerman, Miss. Rt. 3

Mr. D. H. Bradberry, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Mrs. Frances Pittman, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Mr. R. A. Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. Antiques and Relics

## a. Furniture

1. Mrs. C. P. Long, Ackerman, Miss. Rt. #3

2. Mrs. M. W. Raper, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

4. Mrs. Annie White, Ackerman, Miss.

5. Mr. Harper Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

6. Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

## b. Pictures, Paintings

1. Mrs. R. F. Worrell, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

## c. Jewelry

1. Mrs. Clyde McGee, Ackerman, Mississippi

2. Mrs. C. Q. Magee, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

## d. Ante-bellum apparel

1. Miss Mattie McDowell, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Mrs. C. Q. Magee, Ackerman, Miss.

## e. Miscellaneous Items

1. Mrs. T. A. Patterson, weir, Miss.

2. Mrs. Bob Johnson, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

Bibliography

II. Antiques and Relics

e. Miscellaneous Items

4. Mrs. M. D. McKinnon, Ackerman, Miss.
- 5&6. Mrs. R. F. Worrell, Ackerman, Miss.
7. Mr. J. M. Hyde, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.
8. Mr. Dutch Oswalt, Ackerman, Miss.
9. Mr. S. G. Jayroe, Ackerman, Miss. R.F.D.
10. Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.
11. Mrs. W. L. Pinnix, Ackerman, Miss.
12. Miss Claudia Porter, Ackerman, Miss.
13. Mrs. M. W. Raper, Ackerman, Miss.
14. Mr. Joe Biggers, Ackerman, Miss.
15. Mrs. Pearl Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.
16. Mrs. Annie White, Ackerman, Miss.

III. Documents and Papers

a. Of historic public interest

1. Mr. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Mrs. W. L. Pennix, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Of private family interest

1. Mr. J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Mrs. Ina Montgomery, Fentress, Miss.
3. Mrs. Roy Irving, Ackerman, Miss.

Stape Lance

Stape Lance, Choctaw Co. Supv.

Historical Research Project.

Old Homes

About five miles Southwest of Ackerman, Miss. there is an old home which is almost one hundred years old. Abraham Miller, who came to Choctaw county from North Carolina, bought an entire section of land. The first home he constructed on this land was made of logs hewn by a neighbor, Dempsey McNight. This rude structure contained only two rooms and the chimney was made of sticks, grass and mud. In later years Abraham Miller deeded his son, Smith, the place and Smith added two rooms, a hall and front porch to the former log hut.

Mrs. W. T. McDowell, Sr. of near Ackerman, Miss., who is now sixty five years of age, is the daughter of Smith Miller. She was born in this old home, later married there and lived in this house until 1910, when they built a new home just across the road from the log structure.

One room of the log hut still stands and the brick chimney which replaced the mud chimney is still in good condition. This home is of Historical note because of the fact that Smith Miller and his bachelor brother, Sam, fought in the Civil War. After the war they returned to this home and lived the rest of their life. Sam lost his eye sight caused from wounds received during the war. R. T. McDowell, Sr., Ackerman, Miss.

Sarah Jane Holloway, Choctaw Co. Supv.

Carvassara

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

August 14, 1933

Golia Jackson

SHOOTAW COUNTY

Isabelle Thompson

Assignment #15

SUBJECT: OLD HOMES

1. The Cobb Home:

Colonel Brane came to Shootaw county several years before the Civil War and bought 1300 acres of land located about five miles North of what is now known as French Camp. The old Kitcher Place is about two miles east of this old home. Colonel Brane only paid fifty cents an acre for this land.

He built a nine room, two story building and painted it white with blue trim. The framework of this building was put together with pegs and only square nails were used. This colonial home has a long porch across the front. There are numerous nine pane windows in this immense building. Each of the five large rooms have eight windows. A winding stairway makes connection with the upper and lower stories of the house.

In 1806 M. J. Cobb bought 300 acres of the Brane estate for \$1500.00. Mr. Cobb died November 9, 1933 and left his property undivided. At present Fattie and Fannie Cobb live in this home.

About 25 feet from the back porch still stands the "cook house", where many delicious dishes of food have been prepared by the faithful slaves and sent into the "white quarters" in pots and other heavy cooking utensils. This house is about the size of an ordinary kitchen or large room now days.

An old gun rack, side pockets and saddle and a spool bed stand are some of the antiques that are preserved by the two sisters.

(1)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SHOOTAW COUNTY

1. Cobb Home cont'd.

The round dog well and milk house that were built by Colonel Brane are still used by the Cobb sisters. A wooden pulley, which was made by hand before the Civil War, is used to pull the water from this well.

Even though this beautiful old home has withstood various kinds of weather and sheltered numerous people from heat, cold and rain, it is still in good condition with the exception of the roof, which needs repairing now.

(1) \*

2. The Home of J. B. Black

Three miles South of Vair on Highway #12 is located what is known as the Kerr old home. At present the home is owned by J. B. Black.

The house was first owned by Capt. John Brown and was built before the Civil War.

The entire house is made of hewn heart lumber and at present does not have a break in it. The banisters of the stair-case are hand-carved. They were put there when the house was built and are still as strong as they ever were. The house contains eight large rooms, four upstairs and four downstairs and a large hallway downstairs. The brick pillars under the house are still standing as they were built. None of the floors have sagged. The whole house still has perfect shape. It has been painted, but at present needs repainting.

\* (1) Reference: Interviewed Miss Fattie and Fannie Cobb, Stewart, Miss.

(2)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHICKASAW COUNTY

### 2. The Home of J. P. Black cont'd.

There are numerous cedars around the house that are probably over a hundred years old.

About sixty-five years ago Mr. Brown moved away and sold the place, containing about 1200 acres to Mr. Johnnie Kerr. The Kerr family lived there for three generations. Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Kerr had six children, three girls and three boys. Only two of the children ever married, the oldest and youngest daughters. The oldest daughter had no children, but the youngest, who married a Bates, had several. Before Mr. Johnnie Kerr died, he willed all the children parts of the 1200 acres of land. Tommie inherited the home with some other land. Tommie and Harriet, his sister, lived at the home together and lived to be old without ever marrying. After Harriet died, the Bates children lived there a short time with Tommie. However, Tommie moved to Weir and lived awhile before his death. The Bates children fell heir to the Kerr estate as they were the only grand-children.

J. P. Black bought the home from the Bates children. Since the Blacks have had possession of the place, some repair work has been done. The paper in the house was still perfectly good when Mr. Black bought it. It was rich, dark colors of blue and red. He has had it repapered. A new porch floor and steps have been built, but the same columns still stand. The house is about three or four feet off the ground. Mr. Black has had it walled up and a very nice basement fixed under the house.

(2) References: Interviewed, Mr. George Solomon, Weir, Miss.  
Catherine, Stbole, Weir, Miss.

(3)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHICKASAW COUNTY

### 3. The Rhodes Home

In the northwest part of Ackerman about one half mile from Main Street stands one of the oldest homes in Chickasaw county, known for more than one hundred years as the Obid Childress home.

This home was built in 1833 by Obid Childress and in 1852 was sold to Obid Childress, Jr. In 1872 he sold to Edmund Childress. In 1904 Edmund Childress died and his wife, Martha Childress, fell heir to this property. In 1920 she divided the property and Mrs. Fred Rhodes, grand-daughter of Edmund Childress, fell heir to the old home.

This house was built of old hewn virgin logs and pegged together. In 1885 part of this old home was torn down and a more modern structure erected, but the chimney and two rooms of original house still stand. One of the rooms is 20 x 20 feet and the other 12 x 20 feet.

This old home was located at the crossing of the Louisville-Cleveland-Columbus and Winona roads, known then as the White's road. North, south, east and west across the state this home was ~~known~~ known as a noted place for the wayworn traveler to stop over for the night.

(3) References: Interviewed J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

R. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

(4)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCOTAH COUNTY

### 4. Weir Old Home

Probably the oldest home in Weir is that of Colonel John Weir. This house is about sixty-five years old, and was built before the town of Weir was established. It is built of heart pine lumber that was saved by Col. Weir's own saw mill. The house contains four large rooms and a ten foot hallway. Capt Townsend now owns the house, but does not live there himself. He rents it to other people.

The age of this house is not the most interesting feature; but the fact that Col. Weir was such a noble character. He owned all the land on which the town is now located. He was one of the very first settlers in this community and lived in a little house, which has been destroyed, quite awhile before he built and moved to this one. At the time he moved to that community there were only three other families living there.

When the Civil War came on, John Weir organized a company known as the New Prospect Grays and was their captain. He fought through the war and came home as Colonel of his regiment. A coat which Col. Weir wore in his regiment is now on display at the Archives and History in Jackson.

Colonel Weir, for whom the town was named, played a big part in the building of the town. He donated and saved with his own mill the lumber for the first church, which was Presbyterian.

He owned a water gin and grist mill also. At first the power to run these mills was furnished by water, but due to a shortage of water he was forced to do away with the water mill and put in a steam engine.

(5)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCOTAH COUNTY

### 4. Weir Old Home cont'd.

This man did more donating and good work than any other man in the community.

One interesting point about his selling and donating land to the town was the fact that he would neither sell nor donate ground to anyone to put up a saloon.

\*(4)

### 5. Woodard Old Home

The old Woodard Home is located off Highway 418 about seven miles from Adair at what was once known as New Prospect.

It was built by F. I. Brown before the Civil War. The house is a two story building constructed of heart pine wood; paneled on the interior, weather-boarded without. The wainscoting is painted to resemble marble and the walls are plastered. It is a seven room house with a wide hall both up and down stairs. The rooms are 20 x 20 feet with the exception of one room upstairs called the "trunk-room". Its dimensions are 10 x 20 feet. There are two porches on the front of the house, and a veranda across the rear. The brick used in the construction of the foundation and the chimneys were made on the site and baked in a kiln. A picket fence once surrounded the house but it has deteriorated and was destroyed.

There are several Mimosa trees on the premises.

Sixty-seven years ago the present owner, Mr. John Woodard, bought this house and 2000 acres of land. The residence has been recovered once and

(6)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHICKASAW COUNTY

### 6. Woodward Old Home cont'd.

and even though this house is over three quarters of a century old it shows but little signs of decay.

In Mr. Woodward's house are several antiques: a few of these are; two four-poster beds, one of these hand carved and canopied, a melodeon made of rose-wood, a cottee and chairs hand carved and covered with plush.

Mr. Woodward has a lake on this property, which he has fitted as an ideal place for swimming, boating, picnicking and over night camping.

(6)\*

### 6. Former Durbaton Home now known as Harphill Home.

William (Bill) Durbaton came to French Camp from Tennessee and bought a tract of land located near the town of French Camp right on the old Indian Trail now known as the Hatchers Trace. He liked the location because of its water convenience, then too, he wanted to build a store at the settlement. Therefore, it was not long until a roughly constructed house built entirely out of pine poles, wedged together, gave shelter for Bill's family. When a boxed up store was constructed not far from the house and Mr. Durbaton was himself widely known as "Merchant Bill Durbaton".

This house stood near the first Presbyterian church just west of Central Mississippi Institute.

Mr. Durbaton eventually moved to McComb, Miss. A man by the name of Capt. Ship stayed in the pine pole house for a short while. He left and soon the McComb family came to live in this historic dwelling. They added a porch to the house and other modern constructions, however the original structure of the house still predominates even today.

(7)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHICKASAW COUNTY

### 6. Former Durbaton Home now known as Harphill Home cont'd.

In 1934 Mr. C. A. Harphill bought the place and with paper, paint and few other additions has made a beautiful home there.

Mr. and Mrs. Harphill came from a famous and out-standing family who had always treasured antiques and rarities of every type. These along with the old-time furniture make one feel as if he is really spending a day in some distinguished person's home back in the "1800's".

(6)\*

### 7. Bryce Bruce Home

The first dwelling house built in 1933 in the old town of Springfield, two miles Northwest of Ackerman, Miss. still stands. The house contains six average size rooms. It is painted white and has only been recovered one time.

David Boyd built this historic dwelling, and even though the town itself has been entirely destroyed this one building remains to mark the place. Springfield was one of the first towns in Chickasaw county. Six general stores, a dry good store, a drug store and two blacksmith shops composed the business section. G. H. Hogan was the only doctor.

In 1910 Scarlet fever ravaged the town and killed numerous children. Among these children were four of one Perry Bruce's, who bought the above mentioned home from Mr. Boyd.

Perry Bruce's son, Royce, was born in this house. Later Royce married there. He also died in the same building after having lived for seventy-five years.

\*(6) Reference: Interviewed C. A. Harphill, French Camp, Miss.

\*(7) Reference: Interviewed Mrs. Clarence Long, Ackerman, Miss.

*Samuel James Greenaway*  
Chickasaw County Surv. Historical Research

(8)

1  
Ackerman - Chester

Gelia Jackson

Mrs. Alice Prewitt)

(Canvassers)

Historical Research Project

Oct. 6, 1936

Supplement to Assignment #15

### Power's Blacksmith Shop

The J. I. Power Blacksmith Shop is on Chester Street. Mr. Power came to Ackerman fifty years ago and built his shop in 1886. This shop is the oldest place of business in town and has been owned by three generations of Powers.

The building is 20 ft. by 30 ft. made of pine lumber, some of it cut from timber which grew on what is now the court house lot. One of the post under the shed at this Blacksmith Shop was cut from timber on some plot of land. The floor is a dirt one.

J. M. Power, son of J. I., was partner with his father for a number of years, later buying his father's interests. J. T. Power, a grandson of J. I., is now the owner, having bought it from his father, J. M., in early part of this year - 1936.

There are three work benches, each fifty years old, made of timber cut on the present site of the town. One bench is of unusual interest. It was built on the frame of wool cards, which were about 3 ft. by 10 ft. The wool was started through the cards, with all the burrs in it, but when it came out at the other end it was carded into rolls about 3 ft. long and was ready to be spun into thread.

Page 2 cont'd from page 1

Ackerman - Chester

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Supplement to Assignment #15

We found a brace more than 100 years old that was made by the present owner's great grand-father, who was also a blacksmith; a pair of tongs made by the same man are also found there; a "plow set" made by J. I. Power more than 65 years ago is still being used; an anvil worn out by the Power Blacksmiths is still prized by the present owner. Patterns for plow stocks and wagon parts that were brought here by his grand-father, age not known, are also found in this shop.

Reference: J. T. Power, present owner of Shop, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Hallaway*

Sarah Jane Hallaway, Chester County Supv.

Historical Research

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### ASSIGNMENT No. three

#### Source of Information

#### 1. Narratives on Interviews: References

##### 1. Pioneers

(a)(b)(c)(d)

1. Files of Choctaw County Plaindealer

2. Citizens interviewed:

D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. W. B. Colbert, Ackerman, Miss.

C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss.

Boyce Bruce, Ackerman, Miss.

John Woodward, Ackerman, Miss.

J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

Claudia Porter, Ackerman, Miss.

##### 2. Historians

(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)

1. Copies of land grants from J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Citizens interviewed.

W. C. Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.

J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Files of Choctaw County Plaindealer

4. The Soils of Miss. by WM. H. Logan, Agricultural College, Miss.

5. Miss. Geological Survey No. 19. State College, Miss. Library.

##### 3. Officials and Ex-officials

Memoirs of Miss. owned by B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

J. T. Allbritton, Ackerman, Miss.

D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

*Samuel Lane Hollaway*, Supervisor Historical Research Project

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### Assignment No. three

Canvassers

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

#### I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

##### 1. Pioneers:

##### (a) Old Settlements

Some of the earlier settlements were French Camps, Old Bankston, Springfield (which was near the present location of Ackerman), Mineral Wells (near South Union Church), LaGrange, Chester, and Dido. With the coming of the railroads the old settlements gradually moved to them.

##### (b) Antibellum homes

One of the first houses built in Choctaw County was the house of Edmond Childress, Sr. This house, which is now the home of J. F. Rhodes, was built in 1836 of logs pinned with wooden stobs. The original house still stands but additions have been made. The additions, of course, are of finished boards. The house was located in the cross-road from Greensboro to Louisville and from Winona to Starkville.

Another interesting old house is that building which was erected by R. D. Brown at what was once New Prospect. This house, now more than a hundred years old, is the residence of Mr. John Woodward and sisters. It is pinned on the interior but is weather-boarded without. The roof has been recovered once.

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CHOCTAW COUNTY Canvassers  
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Celia Jackson

(b) Antebellum homes cont.

A third interesting dwelling in this historic county is the present home of Boyce Bruce, who has lived there for seventy-five years. This house was built in 1838 by David Boyd and was sold to Mr. Bruce's father, Berry Bruce, in the early '80's. It is located about two miles from Ackerman at what was Springfield. Mr. Bruce has never lived anywhere but in this house. He was born there and married there.

The Cobb home in Beat three near Simpson Schoolhouse and New Haven church was built by Colonel Drane before the Civil War. It is constructed of heart timber and is painted. It has been well preserved and is an immense dwelling. Mr. Cobb lived there and at his death was buried in front of his home. His daughters live there now.

And last is the house built by Captain George Kennedy before the War between the states. It was built of logs and the kitchen was once a grainery. The house was later sold to Mrs. N. C. Porter who in turn sold it to O. B. Porter who lived there until his death. It has since been sold to Ethel Turner.

(2)

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(c) No information

(d) Antiques, etc.

Mrs. W. B. Colbert probably has the largest collection of antiques in Choctaw County. The leading item in her collection is a genealogical table of her ancestors from the time of John de la Fontain, who was born in 1500 and leading down to her father, Captain James Perkins. She also has an old clock that came from Switzerland in the early eightys. It was presented to Mrs. Colbert's uncle, Major A. D. Banks, by Major Walsh McLain, Admiral Dewey's father-in-law.

In addition to this she has a four poster bed and a portrait of her grandmother, artist unknown.

She also has several articles of clothing that are made of expensive materials, beaded and trimmed in hand woven lace. Some flowers made of blonde and brunette hair are also in her possession. She has a box of lace which was made by slaves prior to the war between the States. To mend these dainty things she has a spool of thread size 1000.

George Watson's store at Bankston has the only loom in Choctaw County.

Miss Stella Barron has a coverlette which was made by her grandmother. Mrs. Barron spun the thread and wove the cloth from which this coverlette was made.

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Celia Jackson

## (d) Antiques, etc. cont.

Miss Barron also has a buffet made of cherry wood. This was given to her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Weeks, as a wedding present. This is over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Annie B. Sides has a child's chair and tilt-top ~~table~~ hand carved table which was made by her father during the Civil War.

Mrs. Finis Heflin has a hand carved, solid Walnut table which was presented to her father in 1834 as a wedding present.

Mrs. Ed McMinn has a dresser over one hundred fifty years old. It ~~belonged~~ belonged to her great, great grandfather.

Mrs. C. Q. McGee has a three quarter canopy bed of solid walnut. It has been in her family for sixty years and was purchased by her mother in an antique shop in New Orleans. The mattress is made of horse hair and has been used continuously.

Mrs. J. D. Weeks has a coverlette that her grandmother made from thread that she spun. This thread was dyed from native roots and herbs.

Mrs. W. F. Burney has a set of silver teaspoons and a cup and saucer which was a wedding present to her grandmother. These articles are over one hundred years old but exact date is not known.

(4)

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## 2. Historians:

## (a) Land grants

County records of land grants have been burned.

(b) The Indians settled in what is now French Camp at which place is found the Natchez Trace, which trace was blazed by Andrew Jackson in 1789. This Trace runs all the way across Choctaw County. Lewis LeFlore and wife built a tavern and hunting lodge at French Camp and called it Frenchman's Hunting Camp. Since that time the D.A.R.'s put a marker at old Natchez Trace in French Camp.

## (c) Indian Mounds

The county of Choctaw abounds in these ancient remains known as Indian mounds or tumuli. They are found most frequently along the streams and in the valleys and lowlands, but also occur in the uplands and among the hills. In size, shape and structure they vary greatly.

Most of the mounds, especially the smaller ones, are conical in shape, and are usually rounded at the top; however some of the conical mounds have flat tops. The inclination of the sides varies from a very gentle slope in some to a very steep slope in others. In some cases the approach or roadway leading up the side of a large mound can still be recognized.

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(c) Indian Mounds cont..

The outline of the base of the mounds is irregular and no effigy mounds have been found in Choctaw County.

The size of the mounds varies from scarcely perceptible swellings of the ground less than a foot high to immense mounds. These mounds are usually found in very small groups. The mounds are generally composed of soil or earth similar to that surrounding them.

In some cases the pits or excavations from which the earth was taken for the construction of the tumuli may still be seen; this is noticable near several of the mounds in Choctaw County. Although no excavating has been done in Choctaw County, ashes, burny clay, shells, refuse matter, potsherds, flints, and other foreign substances, have been found on nearly all of the mounds.

These mounds can be found on all of the streams in Choctaw County, and a few of them are located in the hills. However, this is not found so often.

Excavation of these mounds would probably reveal much knowledge of the Choctaw Indians which inhabited this region; however, due to the fact that nothing has been done along this line, very little is known about this great number of mounds that can be found in practically every section of Choctaw County.

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(d) Unusual geological formation

Choctaw County lies entirely within the broad physiographic division known as the Coastal Plain.

The country consists of rolling uplands and level stream bottoms and terraces. The surface features of the upland vary with the locality. The eastern part of the county, comprising what are known as the Ironstone Hills, are very hilly. The Noxubee Hills, which lie in a belt 3 or 4 miles wide, form a divide between the Tombigbee River and the Big Black River drainage. The general slope to the west of the divide is rather gentle, but to the east the surface is steep and badly eroded. Here most of the streams flow in a general southeasterly direction and there is little difference in the topography on the north and south sides of the bottoms. Looking to the west from this divide the county has the appearance of a thoroughly dissected plateau. Here the streams flow in a general westerly direction, except in the extreme southern part of the county, where they flow southward. A peculiar feature of the topography here is that the stream bottoms and terraces merge rather gradually with the uplands on the north side of the streams, while they are bordered by steep, low bluffs of an average elevation of about 100 feet on the south side of the streams.

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(d) Unusual geological formation cont.

From the top of these bluffs most of the smaller streams flow in the direction of the general slope of the county to the next large stream to the south. The stream bottoms appear to be gradually moving southward by cutting into the bluffs on the south and leaving the gently sloping uplands to the north. Distinct terraces are of relatively small extent. The stream bottoms are remarkably wide, considering that the streams have their source in the county. The Big Black River, which forms the north boundary of the county, is the only stream of importance in the county which does not rise within its borders.

(e) County Seat, or seats, etc.

The first county seat was at Greensboro. In 1870 the court house there burned and the county was divided and county site established at LaGrange. This court house was built by John Adams, Sr. and cost \$8,848.60. The land was donated by J. K. Douglas and G. W. Gunter. (Gunter was grand-father of two millionaire Gunter boys.)

In 1874 the court house at LaGrange burned and Chester was established as county seat by a commission composed of Capt. Kennedy, Hon. LeRoy Boyd and Henry Woods. These men had been commissioned to locate the geographic center of the county for a county site. These three commissioners

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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came from Chester S.C. therefore they named the county site Chester. Land was donated by W. M. Wood for Court house. In 1880 the court house (wooden) burned and was replaced by a brick structure made from native brick out of Choctaw clay. Many public documents and records were destroyed in the burning of court houses at Greensboro, LaGrange and Chester. In 1883 the I.C.R.R. was built through Choctaw County. Ackerman was established and Chester began to decline. Many homes were moved to Ackerman. Choctaw County had two county seats until 1921 and they were consolidated.

In 1887 the lot on which the court house is erected was deeded to town by Mrs. Carrie Blanton Mitchell. The town donated the money to build the court house, which is the present county seat.

3. Officials and Ex-officials:

Information on this will be sent in later as we do not have it complete yet.

*Bessie Nicholson*  
Historical Research Supervisor

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

March 28, 1936

Isabelle Thompson

Additional information for Assignment No. one Celia Jackson

Canvassers

CITIZENS OF UNUSUAL NOTE:

W. J. Daniel, lawyer

S. B. Dobbs, county superintendent, lawyer

Col. M. Drane, Colonel in Confederate War

L. J. Stubblefield, prominent business man

John Fair, one of oldest citizens of French Camp

W. B. Mosely, one of largest farmers in county

T. J. Ruff, leading farmer

T. U. Sisson, congressman

Dr. R. K. Prewitt, member Legislature 1896

J. F. Alley, pioneer farmer

J. B. Young, pioneer farmer

F. Critz, pioneer farmer

J. R. Mullin, pioneer farmer

B. F. Holloway, lawyer

B. E. Archer, lawyer

J. U. Pinson, lawyer

G. W. Gunter, prominent farmer

Judge Thornton Killough, lawyer

Col. Jude Brantley, lawyer, district attorney

L. M. Adams, lawyer

D. O. Shattuck, judge

Dr. J. J. Phantliss, pioneer and possibly first

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

March 28, 1936

Isabelle Thompson

Additional information for Assignment No. 1 Celia Jackson

Canvassers

CITIZENS OF UNUSUAL NOTE: (continued)

J. D. Boyd, doctor

Bessie McHolman  
Supervisor of Historical Research Project

Among the early settlers of Choctaw County were Jacob Starnes, William Latham, William Rogers and John Middleton. A few years later John Hogg, William Castells, Samuel Berryhill, Thomas Fox, William Spencer, Col. W. M. Lewis, J. R. Golding, Col. C. M. Holaland Joseph McBryde, Col. Gilbert Coffee, and M. B. Medley moved into the county.

French Camp in the southwest corner of Choctaw County is a very interesting town. Here in early days was an Indian trading post owned by the Leflore family. The community is strongly Baptist but a Presbyterian school is located here which was formerly a college but is now a high school.

From 1837 until 1890 senators representing this county were James Walton, James Bond, Edward Johnson, James Doake, H. D. Stone Thomas W. Castle, S. W. Smithe, M. A. Metts, James E. Bridges, S. M. Roane, J. W. Barron, J. R. Nolen, H. L. Burkitt, and A. A. Montgomery; representatives were William Peery, Thomas Lindsey, Parks Middleton, Thomas Hogg, Wm. Dyer, Green L. Grant, R. S. Graves, James Drane, D. M. Johnson, John Hawkins, D. M. Johnson, Geo. H. Archer, Geo. Huie, W. M. Trigg, Wm. Dunlap, Wm H. Armstrong Phil W. Hemphill, P. F. Liddell, H. D. Stone, G. Coffee, J. P. Trotter, J. Martin, J. H. Edwards, Thomas Fox, W. C. Bridges, W. W. Hart, T. P. Conner, H. H. Reed, R. F. Holloway, T. C. Atkins, James Bridges, S. L. Boyd, M. <sup>Allen</sup> ~~Hallen~~, C. R. Seward, K. A. Watson, J. W. Armstrong, S. R. Hughston, T. L. Hannah, and Lafayette Robinson.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Celia Jackson)

)Canvassers  
Geneva Power )

Historical Research Project

Supplement to Assignment #3

"ANTIQUES"

In our search for antiques, curios, etc. we found in the museum of the Ackerman High School a gorgeous Chinese Mandarin's robe. This robe was presented to the school by John Thompson who is a Choctaw county man who left here early in life to join the Navy. Mr. Thompson bought the robe second hand for eighty five dollars (\$85.00). The original cost was one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00). The robe is a big, loose garment with large open sleeves at the hand, such as is worn by Chinese; made of heavy white satin. A huge dragon is embroidered on back in heavy gold thread. The head of dragon is up between the shoulders near neck and extends to the hem, twisting its way from side to side until it reaches the hem. The fronts and sleeves are embroidered in gold but not so elaborately as the back.

In his wanderings over the world, Mr. Thompson secured a souvenir at every port where his ship anchored, getting a piece of wood and a coin from every country. He made for his wife a jewel case which was also used for the coins. The case is about twelve inches by sixteen inches. The different kinds of wood are fitted together beautifully with crescents, diamond shaped figures, swastikas, etc. around the sides, top and bottom. The whole is highly polished and stained. The inside is wired around sides and fitted with very small light bulbs and can be attached to the electric current anywhere. There are hooks fitted in the sides and ends upon which Mrs. Thompson hung her bracelets, watch, rings and other jewelry. The bottom which is made of lumber from which the "coffins" are made and used to bury the dead at sea, is made to hold the coin collection. Strips of wood run lengthwise and

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Supplement to Assignment #3

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are covered with a very dark purple velvet. The edges of the wood are so made that the coins may be slipped slightly under. The bottom is full of coins on each side of strips. An exact replica of the "coffin" occupies the center of the case. This is six or eight inches long and covered with the purple velvet. A bow of purple satin ribbon is in center of "coffin. The case is a work of art.

Reference: Museum - Ackerman High School.

There is found to be in the possession of Mr. Lee Collier, Chester, Miss. several old books of historical interest. Descriptions are as follows:

#### A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF AMERICA

Embracing Both the NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS  
OF THE NEW WORLD.

By S. G. Goodrich

Hartford: Published By House & Brown - 1848

The contents of this book is divided into eight divisions as follows: Geographical View of America - 1 Chapter

Discovery of America by the Northmen - 1 Chapter

Discoveries and Conquests of the Spaniards - 10 Chapters

Brazil - 4 Chapters

West Indies - 3 Chapters

Spanish Settlements - 7 Chapters

British America, & c. - 5 Chapters

United States - 42 Chapters

Appendix

Aborigines of America - 2 Chapters.

The above described book which is owned by Mr. Lee Collier gives an account of his great, great, great uncle, Sir George Collier, on Page 620 Chapter LXIII as follows:

"The predatory excursions of the year 1779, were begun early in the summer. An expedition to the Chesapeake, under the command of Sir George Collier, of the navy, and General Mathews, of the army, served no other purpose than to alarm and distress the towns of Portsmouth, Suffolk, and other places in Virginia. The pleasant line of towns bordering Long Island Sound, in Connecticut, were the next objects of plunder and conflagration."

Then again on page 623 his name is mentioned:

"The cause of Sir George Collier's speedy recall from ravaging the coast of Virginia, was a design to unite him with General Vaughan, in an expedition up the Hudson. Vaughan, who had before distinguished himself in that quarter, still commanded on the Hudson. On the arrival of Collier ~~with~~ with his fleet, they united, and immediately made themselves masters of Stony Point, and the post on Verplank's Neck. These forts had been dismantled the preceding autumn, by Clinton, but the Americans had in part repaired the works."

His name is mentioned at intervals throughout the rest of this chapter.

Mr. Collier is the owner of a Confederate Ten Dollar Bill Issued 1st day of Nov. 1862.

Mr. Collier has three more interesting books:

(1) THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

From the First Invasion ~~by~~ Julius Caesar

To the Accession of William the Fourth,

in Eighteen Hundred and Thirty:

comprising every Political event worthy of Remembrance:

A Progressive View

Of Religion, Language, and Manners; of men eminent for their Virtue or their Learning; their Patriotism, Eloquence, or Philosophical Research; of the Introduction of Manufactures, and of Colonial Establishments.

By William Grimshaw

Author of a History of the United States, &c.

Published by Grigg & Elliot,

No. 9 North Fourth Street

1834

(2) ENGLISH EXERCISES,

adapted to

MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR

consisting of

Exercises in Parsing; -Instances of False Orthography;-  
Violations of the Rules Respecting Perspicuous and Accurate Writing.

Designed for the

BENEFIT OF PRIVATE LEARNERS,

as well as

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

- By Lindley Murray  
Published - 1819

(3) A COLLECTION of some of the most interesting NARRATIVES of Indian Warfare in the West, containing an Account of the Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone, One of the first Settlers of Kentucky, Comprehending the most important occurrences relative to its early history - Also, an account of the Manners, and Customs of the Indians, their Traditions and Religious Sentiments, their Police or Civil Government, their Discipline and method of War:

To which is added,

An account of the Expeditions of

Genl's. Farmer, Scott, Wilkinson, St. Clair, & Wayne

The whole compiled from the best authorities,

By Smauel L. Metcalf.

My Countrymen! These things ought not to be forgotten. For the benefit of our children, and those that follow them, they should be recorded in history. - Dr. Franklin.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Printed by William G. Hunt

1821

Reference: Mr. Lee Collier, Chester, Miss.

*Mrs. Jack Lance*

Mrs. Jack Lance, Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research Project

Ackerman - Choctaw County

Canvassers

Historical Research Project

Celia Jackson

Description of Articles donated

Geneva Power

for Museum.

1/7/37

A notice was run in the county paper asking for letters, deeds, claims or anything of interest pertaining to Choctaw county or to any one who had fought in the wars. C. W. Colson of Blytheville, Arkansas, saw the article and sent us some old documents which he stated he would give to us. The description of them is as follows:

(1) A wholesale market report from New Orleans, La., addressed to Mr. M. E. Gregory, French Camp, Mississippi, dated 1860.

(2) A bond for three hundred and fifty (\$350.00) dollars issued to Mary E. Gregory by the State of Mississippi, an advance on seven bales of cotton. This bond was issued on June 9, 1862, and was signed by J. T. Killough, Probate Judge;

(3) A receipt issued to M. E. Gregory dated Dec. 5, 1860 from Mississippi Central Railroad Co., Vaiden, Mississippi for ten bales of cotton to be transported from Vaiden to New Orleans, La., signed by J. T. Eubanks, station Agent.

(4) A letter from Camp Brag, near Saultillo, Miss. dated May 4, 1862 from J. C. Gregory to his mother who lived at French Camp, Miss.

(5) A Military relief tax receipt on land for \$2.48 issued to Henry Colson and signed by S. C. Slatum, dated Apr. 10, 1862.

(6) A letter from C. W. White, Clerk of Choctaw Court, Choctaw County, Chester, Miss. to Mrs. J. A. Colson, French Camp, Mississippi that reads as follows:

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Description of Articles  
donated for Museum.

1/7/36

(6) cont'd

"Chester, Miss., March 22, 1888, Mrs. J. A. Colson, French Camp, Mississippi. The last Legislator passed a bill for the relief of certain Soldiers of the late war between the States, also the widow of any Soldier remaining unmarried, if she does not possess \$500.00 Dollars worth of property. I don't suppose you have this amt. & if not you will be entitled to something under this act. Let me know by return mail & I will give you statement what you will be required to do. Yours respectfully, C. W. White. P.S. If you have five hundred dollars in your own right, assessed to you, then you cannot get anything. C.W.W."

(7) Two old notes from French Camp, Mississippi.

One is dated Jan. 1 st, 1861 and reads as follows;

"One day after date, I promise to pay to Graham & Hughton or bearer, thirty four (34.33)dollars for value received, with Interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, from date until paid." Henry Colson makes his mark for signature and it is witnessed by Christopher White.

The other one is dated Jan. 1st, 1862 and reads "One day after date I promise to pay to the order of Graham & Hughton thirty six (\$36.00) dollars, Value received with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date until paid."

These Gregorys and Colsons lived at French Camp, Miss. and were relatives of C. H. Colson of Blytheville, Ark., the man who donated the articles for our museum.

*Mrs Jack Lance*

Mrs. Jack Lance, Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research Project

Canvassers

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Sept. 4, 1936

Celia Jackson

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Mrs. Alice Prewitt

ANTIQUES

1. (a) "The Shorter and Larger Catechism" published in Glasgow, Scotland in 1733, written in Old English style with reference to the church of England has been in the family of George Davis and his decendents for over 200 years.

"George Davis, his book, bought in Philadelphia Oct. 1734.

Price 7.56d" is the inscription on the fly-leaf.

The contents of this catechism is as follows:

1. Directory of the Form of Scotland and Edinburg.
2. Form of Church Government.
3. The Table of the Chief Matters contained in the Confession of Faith and Larger Catechism.
4. Practical use of Saving Knowledge.
5. The Sum of Saving Knowledge.
6. Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland or National Government.
7. Birth Records of family dating back to 1776.

This book is now owned by Mrs. Ella Steele, Weir, Miss.

2. (a) A "homespun" dress, 100 years old, is now owned by Mr. G. Holpp, Weir, Miss. The cotton was made, picked, spun into thread, then woven into cloth and made into this dress by Mr. Holpp's great, great grand-mother.

Reference: 1. Mrs. Ella Steele, Weir, Miss.

(1)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

2. (a) cont'd.

Description: The checks which are about one half inch large are in color tan, green, white, and dark and light blue. The style of this dress is what was then known as the "cottage waist style", that is, - plain, tight waist to the waist line; sewed to a full skirt, three widths of yard wide material perfectly straight with entire fullness at waist. The waist is buttoned up front with small rice buttons. The sleeves are full with a band about two inches wide. There is no collar, merely faced down at neck.

(b) G. Holpp also owns a flax wheel which was brought to Choctaw county from Charleston, S. C. by his great, great grand-parents.

This wheel is about two and one half feet high and is peddled by foot. The operator sits at the side of the wheel.

3. A sugar bowl more than 135 years old was brought to America by the (a) ancestors of Mrs. J. B. Ray, the present owner.

This bowl is made of a hard substance, dark-purplish in color with amber-like sheen, somewhat oblong in shape, scalloped at top, strawberries painted on sides and top. This bowl has been in this family for six generations.

(b) Mrs. J. B. Ray also owns three individual cut glass saucers about two and one half inches across. These saucers are placed by the plate to set the coffee cup in when drinking coffee from larger saucer. These individual cups served to keep the table linen from being soiled.

Reference: 2. (a), & (b) Interviewed Mr. George Holpp, Weir, Miss.

(2)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

3. (c) A salt cellar is also owned by Mrs. J. B. Ray. Mrs. Ray's mother used same when she first began house-keeping more than 85 years ago.

(d) A silver three cent piece was found in the home of Mrs. J. B. Ray. This was dated in 1851.

(e) Several horn rings and two gerta percha rings made by John and William Pilcher while soldiers in the Civil War are now owned by Mrs. J. B. Ray, the neise of the Pilcher brothers.

(f) A silver ring and breast pin over 100 years old are also owned by Mrs. Ray. The setting of the pin is about one inch wide and one and a half or two inches long, oval in shape. The set or stone looks as if it might be fine gold shavings pressed into some kind of brownish hard substance once under a glass that just fits into plain band of gold, this is within a twisted gold flat wire, all of which swings on pivots at each end fastened on to another gold band. The setting is kept from turning over by pin across back.

(g) Mrs. J. B. Ray has in her home two wardrobes over seventy five years old. These wardrobes were made by her grand-father before nails were used. It is held together by small wooden pegs. A piece of timber was pegged across back of wardrobe. This had holes bored across the length and smooth round pegs about three and a half or four inches were fitted into these holds.

(3)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

3. (h) A counter pane came in for its share of notice in this home. The lint cotton was picked from the seed by hand, carded into rolls, spun into thread and woven into counterpanes on hand looms. Numerous squares, white in color, make the spread.
4. (a) Mrs. Lucy Huffman, Weir, Miss. is the proud possessor of a pair of ear-bobs, also a thimble, which were given to her by her mother. These were bought for Mrs. Huffman's grand-mother in 1849. They are shaped very much like an old-time padlock and are pure gold. The thimble is a brass-lined, open-ended, steel one and was used by her mother more than seventy five years ago.
5. (a) An oblong walnut table brought over from Ireland by ancestors of Mr. Bowie is now owned by Mrs. Creighton Bowie. The table is hand carved, dimensions 6 feet by 3 feet.

Reference: 3: (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h)

Interviewed Mrs. J. B. Ray, Weir, Miss.

4: (a) Interviewed Mrs. Lucy Huffman, Weir, Miss.

5: (a) Interviewed Mrs. C. Bowie, Weir, Miss.

(4)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

6. (a) A Confederate flag about 60 inches long and 42 inches wide made of taffeta, fringed on three sides with heavy gold fringe with 11 gold stars in blue field in the upper left hand corner; the stripes are light tan now, but were once red. Between each tan stripe there is a light cream stripe.

When Col. Weir took command of his Regiment at New Prospect Church, about 14 miles Northwest of Ackerman, Miss., from which place he marched into Ackerman, he was presented the flag described above by his mother who made same.

- (b) The family also have Col. Weir's Bible, which was presented to him by his father Oct. 4, 1861. Col. Weir carried this Bible with him the entire four years of his service in war.

7. The following books have been handed down through three or four generations and are now found in the home of Mrs. J. B. Ray, Weir, Miss.

1. "Evidences of the Authenticity Inspiration and Canonical Authority of the Holy Scriptures" by Arch Alexander, D. D. Published in 1836 was presented by Rev. Jim Weeklin to Harriet Pilcher. This book is an exposition on the "Evidences of Christianity".

2. A "Sacred Geography and New Testament with an Introduction, giving an account of Jewish and Other Sects; with Notes Illustrating Obscure passages and explaining obsolete words and phrases". Used in schools, academies and private families by J. O. Cummings. Published by Andorer, Flagg and Gould in 1814.

Inscribed in back is "William Smith, Nov. 16 th 1841".

Reference: 6. (a) & (b) Interviewed Mrs. Dee Weir, Weir, Miss.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

7. 3. Also a book of dialogues stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry in 1841.
8. A table made by hand, morticed and pegged together by Jim Patterson over 100 years ago is now in use in the home of Mrs. J. N. Franks, Weir, Miss.
9. Mrs. Alice C. Frewitt, Ackerman, Miss. has been handed down by her ancestors a gold locket containing daguerrotypes of Mr. and Mrs. Manton Lee, descendants of "Light Horse Harry" and R. E. Lee. She also possesses two gold dollars dated in 1851 and 1852, which have been in the Lee family for 75 years.
10. Sam Pollard, a present citizen of Ackerman, Miss., presented to Choctaw county a map which was hidden from the Yankees many years ago. This map was found between the ceiling of the Parkham Pollard home, three miles west of Chester, when the house was being recovered about two months ago.

It is a Colton's Map of the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico and the West Indies showing the Country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It was published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar St. New York, 1854. This map also contains Statistics of U. S. an abstract of the Census of 1850 and a Table of Distances, mostly distances from New York to San Francisco via of different places.

This map may be found in the vault at the Circuit Clerk's office, Choctaw county Courthouse, Ackerman, Miss.

Reference: 7. 1, 2, & 3. Interviewed Mrs. J. B. Ray, Weir, Miss.

8. Mrs. J. N. Franks, Weir, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

11. Isaiah Jayroe, while in the army during the Civil War, made a ring out of a gerta percha button and a dime. The ring is made of the button and has a rectangular center with a heart on either side made of the dime and riveted on the button part. This ring was presented to his sister, Mrs. S. M. Whitten, mother of Mrs. J. M. Kornegay who now owns the ring.

Reference: Mrs. J. M. Kornegay, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*

Sarah Jane Holloway, Supv. Historical Research

Choctaw County

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

June 12, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## Antiques Found in Choctaw County

1. A Child's Chair was made in eastern Texas for Obed Childress, Jr. who married in Mississippi and went to Texas approximately a hundred years ago. He used it for his children until they were all grown. His nephew, Billy Hunt, went to visit him and he gave the chair to him. He brought the chair to Mississippi in a covered wagon. He used it for his children and when they grow up gave it to his brother, John Hunt, who used it for all his children and gave it to his son, Eugene, when his son, Olone, was a baby. At present Jacqueline Hunt, daughter of Jack Hunt and brother of Eugene's, is using it.
2. A Singer Sewing Machine that is a valuable possession of Mrs. S. A. Hunt was brought from Colorado by Adline Dotson, Mrs. Hunt's grand-mother, approximately 100 years ago. This machine is still in use.
3. Mr. Pilot Hunt bought a jug of syrup just before he came home from the civil war. At present Mr. Sam Hunt, son of Pilot, has the jug. Mr. Sam Hunt has a bed-spread that was made by his grand-mother, Rachel Airas, before she came to Mississippi in 1840.
4. A spinning wheel is owned by H. E. Jackson that is one hundred and fifty years old.
5. A chair and walking stick was made by hand for Obed Childress, Mr. J. P. Hunt's grand-father. Since Mr. Childress weighed 330 pounds the chair is unusually large. It is approximately 150 years old.
6. A rolling pin and tray made by Martin Oswalt over one hundred years ago for his wife, Francis Robinson, is now owned by Mrs. John Hunt.
7. Mrs. P. G. Dotson has a loom and several pieces of dishes that are approximately 120 years old.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

June 12, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## Antiques Found In Choctaw County cont'd.

8. Mrs. Leona Weeks has her grand-father's wedding trousers and vest.
9. Two tables made by W. C. Thrailkill about 100 years ago are now owned by his son B. S. Thrailkill.
10. Spinning-wheel made by W. C. Thrailkill more than 100 years ago is owned at present by Mrs. J. D. Downing.
11. A Violin, Stradivarius model, which is almost 300 years old was bought by Dr. W. L. Downing about 60 years ago and is now owned by Mrs. J. D. Downing.
12. A bed spread which was knit by Mrs. B. S. Thrailkill fifty years ago is now owned by Mrs. J. D. Downing.
13. A family Bible which is 100 years old is at present owned by B. S. Thrailkill.
14. A Coverlet woven and made by Mrs. B. S. Thrailkill 75 years ago is now owned by Mrs. J. D. Downing.
15. A pitcher now 110 years old was given to Mr. J. A. Coleman by his father, John Coleman, and is still in use.
16. A spinning wheel made so that Mrs. Nancy Jane Coleman could sit down and spin now belongs to Mr. J. A. Coleman. The wheel is 100 years old.
17. A wash pot over 100 years old which Mr. and Mrs. John Coleman brought from South Carolina has been and is still in use at the home of Mrs. T. Abbie Coleman.
18. An old reel owned by an old negro woman in Panhandle community is still good although she used it in slavery time.
19. A half-bushel measure and a lard can brought by J. W. Taylor's father from South Carolina in 1844 are still being used by Mr. Taylor.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

June 12, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

Antiques Found in Choctaw County cont'd

20. Mrs. E. F. Morgan is the owner of a "Keepsake" quilt which is over 100 years old.
21. A marble top dresser and a marble top wash stand owned many years ago by Mrs. Rufus F. Fendren is now at the home of Walter Bright, 5 miles east of Reform.
22. Mr. Robert Gamill has an antique wooden bedstead with trunnel at his home two miles west of Reform.
23. An antique spinning wheel is still in existence at the home of O. A. Bruce three miles from Reform.
24. Mrs. R. W. Gamill has a bedroom chair 100 years old which formerly belonged to her grand-mother. She also owns and uses a good bed which is 65 years old and a trunnel bed which belonged to her mother.
25. Lorene and Crene Gamill have two China dolls 88 years old which have been handed down to them.
26. J. W. Dickerson is the owner of a razor 118 years old, which was used by his grand-father during the civil war.
27. Mrs. Savannah Stacy is the owner of a spinning wheel which is 75 years old.
28. Jim Stephens is the owner of a walnut chest which is held together by pegs instead of nails.
29. Mrs. C. P. Long has been the owner of a calendar clock for about 40 years. She purchased same from Chris Weeks who had owned it for a great number of years, however, the clock still keeps correct time.
30. H. P. Paines is the present owner of a wafer box which was used before the civil war. It formerly belonged to his grand-mother's parents. He also

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

June 12, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

Antiques Found in Choctaw County cont'd.

31. owns a "safe" and a side board which was hand made by his grand-father. Both are around 80 years old.
32. Charlie Gamill is the owner of a "muzzle loader" shot gun which formerly belonged to his father.
33. A family Bible which has been handed down through three generations is now in use at the home of Mrs. S. D. Ballard.
34. J. H. Ballard owns a broad-axe which his grand-father brought to Miss. from Ala. a great number of years ago.
35. Mrs. Ona Bowles owns an old four-poster bedstead that is held together with ropes. This bedstead has been in the Bowles generation for over a 100 years.
36. Mrs. Charlene Hoffman owns a story book titled "Little Margaret" which was given to her mother seventy years ago.
37. A four-poster bed, marble top Bureau, Secretary table, chest of drawers which has been handed down through two generations are now owned by C. A. Hemphill at French Camp, Miss.
38. A book-case, couch, bed-side table, small chest of drawers, a home-made linen chest (maker not known) have been handed down through two generations to present owner, C. A. Hemphill, French Camp, Miss.
39. A "Confession of Faith" with a wooden back covered with leather which was published in 1776 is now owned by C. A. Hemphill, French Camp, Miss.
40. A quilt 84 years old, pieced and lined with hand woven homespun by a great aunt of C. A. Hemphill, who is present owner.
41. Mrs. Hal Worrell of Fentress has an inlaid quilt that was made by her great, great grand-mother and is about 130 years old.

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## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

June 12, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

~~Antiques~~

Antiques as listed in Manuscript on Assignment #3

"Mrs. W. B. Colbert probably has the largest collection of antiques in Choctaw County. The leading item in her collection is a genealogical table of her ancestors from the time of John de la Fontain, who was born in 1500 and leading down to her father, Captain James Perkins. She also has an old clock that came from Switzerland in the early eightys. It was presented to Mrs. Colbert's uncle, Major A. D. Banks, by Major Walsh McLain, Admiral Dewey's father-in-law.

In addition to this she has a four poster bed and a portrait of her grandmother, artist unknown.

She also has several articles of clothing that are made of expensive materials, beaded and trimmed in hand woven lace. Some flowers made of blonde and brunette hair are also in her possession. She has a box of lace which was made by slaves prior to the war between the States. To mend these dainty things she has a spool of thread size 1000.

George Watson's store at Barkston has the only loom in Choctaw county.

Miss Stella Barron has a coverlette which was made by her grandmother. Mrs. Barron spun the thread and wove the cloth from which this coverlette was made. Miss Barron also has a buffet made of cherry wood. This was given to her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Weeks, as a wedding present. This is over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Annie B. Sides has a child's chair and tilt-top hand carved table which was made by her father during the civil war.

Mrs. Finis Heflin has a hand carved, solid walnut table which was presented to her father in 1834 as a wedding present.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ANTIQUES

June 12, 1936

Canvassers

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

Antiques Found in Choctaw County cont'd.

Mrs. Ed McMinn has a dresser over one hundred fifty years old. It belonged to her great, great grandfather.

Mrs. C. Q. McGee has a three quarter canopy bed of solid walnut. It has been in her family for sixty years and was purchased by her mother in an antique shop in New Orleans. The mattress is made of horse hair and has been used continuously.

Mrs. J. T. Weeks has a coverlette that her grandmother made from thread that she spun. This thread was dyed from native roots and herbs.

Mrs. W. F. Burney has a set of silver teaspoons and a cup and saucer which was a wedding present to her grandmother. These articles are over one hundred years old but exact date is not known.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*

Sarah Jane Holloway

Choctaw Co. Supervisor Historical Research

Ackerman - Choctaw County

Historical Research Project

1/28/37

Celia Jackson

Assignment #18

Canvassers

Geneva Power

Revised Assignment #5; WARS

## WORLD WAR

### 1. ARMY UNITS FROM CHOCTAW COUNTY

#### a. Name of each unit

Not a complete unit of Choctaw county boys.

Perhaps the largest number of Choctaw county boys who fought in the World War was that of the 114th Engineers: 1st Army; 1st Corps.

#### b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements.

"114th Engineers :: 1st Army :: 1st Corps

American Expeditionary Forces 1918 - 1919.

This Regiment was well trained in the United States. The Regiment was then sent to France and a short routine of training was completed as quickly as possible for use of the front.

This Regiment remained as a whole. No detachments being selected off to replace troops in other regiments.

Besides being the largest number of boys from Choctaw county in one Regiment in the United States, it was the Regiment carrying the largest number of boys from Choctaw county to France.

Of the number who fought in France not one of the number was missing when we loaded on the great ship "Nebraska" on Easter Sunday 1919 heading for the United States.

The Regiment Entered the Argonne sector on October 3, 1918 and was under fire until November 11, 1918, being under fire for a period of one month and eight days.

The names of those from this county are as follows:

1/28/37

## WORLD WAR

## 1. Army Units from Choctaw County

## b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements. cont'd

C. E. Blanton	Hdq. Co.	Ackerman, Miss.
H. H. Bowie	Co. A.	Ackerman, Miss.
Joe H. Mitchell	Co. A	Stewart, Miss.
Clint Blake	Co. B	Ackerman, Miss.
John E. Fair	Co. B	Stewart, Miss.
Robert P. Johnston	Co. B	Weir, Miss.
Avery L. Tullos	Co. B	Chester, Miss.
Henry Lester Weaver	Co. B	Weir, Miss.
Lewis B. Bailey	Co. C	Stewart, Miss.
Denver M. Blanton	Co. C	Ackerman, Miss.
John Fed Black	Co. C	Ackerman, Miss.
John G. Curry	Co. C	Tomnolen, Miss.
Rufus L. Dunn	Co. C.	Ackerman, Miss.
Charlie W. Gammill	Co. C	Ackerman, Miss.
John J. McCarty	Co. C	Tomnolen, Miss.
Joe G. McMinn	Co. C	Ackerman, Miss.
Hillary Porter	Co. C.	Ackerman, Miss.
Rube Fedder	Co. C	Eupora, Miss.
A. C. Woods	Co. C	Tomnolen, Miss.

This number being nineteen who went over seas and there was one other who trained with this Regiment who transfered to some other outfit, O. F. Cork, Co. C. A total of twenty from Choctaw county.

1/28/37

## WORLD WAR

## 1. Army Units from Choctaw County

## b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements. cont'd

The 114th Engineers, organized in August 1917, as the Sapper Regiment of the 39th Division, was composed of National Guard Troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Four officers were assigned to the National Guard Company organized in Mississippi. The remainder coming from the Officers Reserve Corps. Colonel Michael J. McDonough, Corps of Engineers U.S. Army, was the first commanding officer. Through his professional attainments, energy and strong personality, the colonel quickly made the Regiment the elite organization of the 39th Division. The Nucleus of the organization came from the National Guard Infantry regiments; around this organization ~~xxxx~~ of the Regiment was, in part, completed with troops coming from the selective draft and mobilized first at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Before going overseas the organization was brought up to 100 per cent by securing drafted troops which were mobilized at Camp Zackery Taylor Kentucky.

## Ordered Overseas

The Regiment was in training at the divisional camp, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, from August 1917 to July 1918.

When it was ordered overseas early in July, the Colonel was lost to the organization, having been transferred to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, due to failing health "T.B.". He was succeeded by Colonel James A. O'Connor, Corps of Engineers. On the 22nd of August the Regiment sailed for France on the U.S.S. Wilhelmina, landing at Brest, September 3rd. In those days Brest was not what it is now. And the outfit had a hard battle of it in the so-called

1/28/37

## WORLD WAR

## 1. Army Units from Choctaw County

## b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements. cont'd

"Rest Camp" living in peep tents and furnishing daily over 1000 men for various details which worked from 6:00 A.M. to 7 P.M. and sustained only on reserve War Rations.

From Brest the Regiment went to its training area at Charost, Cher. some 72 hours in French Box Cars, 40 men to car, being required for this journey. It was here the Regiment lost 22 men by Spanish Influenza and where some fifty men left behind suffering from the malady when the Regiment departed for the front on October 1st. In the meantime the 39th Division had been made into the 5th Depot Replacement Division, with headquarters at St. Florent, Cher. and when the Engineers Regiment started for the front it was attached to the First Army. The Regiment, under the Command of Major Ralph E. Cameron, detrained at Clermon-en-Argonne October 3, 1918. From there it went to the trenches. The First Battalion and Regimental Headquarters going to Le Faux e Paris (Near Varennes), and the second Battalion going to Pierre (near Vauquois).

## Worked Under Fire

On arriving in the Advance Zone, the Regiment took over the construction and maintenance of 30 kilos of roads, over which supplies and troops of the First Army were moved from the railheads to the front. Here we remained during the Argonne.-Meuse offensive, going forward with the Victorious troops. It was during this period that the chief Engineer of the First Army cited us as being the best Engineers operating in that army area. Now came the final thrust of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, bringing with it added labor and hardships

1/28/37

## WORLD WAR

## 1. Army Units from Choctaw County

b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements. continued on Engineer troops, who were now asked to keep open for heavy traffic second and third class roads. Bridges which had heretofore carried only five tons had now to ten and fifteen. The second wave went over to the top in trucks trying in vain to overtake the flying Dutchmen. As a result the Engineers did double and even treble duty on the roads, for weeks at a time working throughout the night repairing the roads, disengaging and controlling traffic.

From Grandpre to Sommanthe this Regiment, in conjunction with other Engineer Units, maintained traffic by ceaseless watching, unending labor and through devotion of the troops, find road material where there was none, carrying it on wheelbarrows in sand bags and on their shoulders, making use of the German fortifications, machine gun emplacements and dugouts, improvising piledrivers and other Engineer equipment.

On November 11th the Regimental Headquarters were at Bneulles-sur-Bar. The companies were distributed North and East of Bneulles-sur-Bar, occupying the towns of Ochres, Fontenoy, St Purremont and Sommauthe, busily engaged in maintaining a two way traffic roads which were only intended for one way traffic; in addition hauling by manpower numerous trucks which were often in ditches on either side of the roads

## Armistice Brought Joy But More Work

The armistice brought no rest to the Regiment, as the troops of the First Army must return and supplies go in over the roads now

## WORLD WAR

## 1. Army Units from Choctaw County

b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements. continued being taken care of by us. It was at this time that the Regiment was again praised for the unceasing efforts by the Chief Engineer, First Army Corps. After a two day hike of 40 miles, November 21 st found the 114th Engineers in the rest area near Clermont - in Argonne where it remained until January 17th moving from Froidis to the 19th Training area, Headquarters being established at Lignary-le-Chatel (Yonne). This little city was only a few kilos from Tonnme where headquarters of the First Army Corps was located and Chablis Winer are made. During our stay in this area the townspeople were very kind to our troops. They seemed truly grateful the part the Americans took in the World's greatest war, showing this feeling in many ways and on numerous occasions. The Americans were not to be out done and left behind a lasting impression and cemented in many ways the friendship which so long existed between our Nation and the French.

March 31st orders were issued transferring troops of the First Army Corps to the Commanding General, S.O.S., for embarkation to the United States. It was during this trip to the port of Brest where the men experience what they had long hoped for - their last meeting with the "French Pullmans."

It took 46 continuous hours to make the trip. It was only the vast improvements which Camp Pontenoyln had under gone since our first stay there that enabled us to leave with any equanimity the short but too long wait for the U.S.S. Nebraska which was to return us to the good old U.S.A.

WORLD WAR

1. Army Units from Choctaw County

b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements. cont'd

The first movement from Brest began April 20th when the Engineers Train sailed on the Koenigen Von Netherlander. On April 21st the following units sailed on the battleship Nebraska: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co. A,B,C,D and one half of E, the remainder of E and the whole of F followed the next day on the battleship Vermont.

Upon arriving at Newport News, the Train was ordered to Camp Hill, Va. to be sent from there to various demobilization centers. The Regiment was ordered to Camp Stuart, Va. for the same purpose. May 3 rd found the whole organization back in the states having been absent for just nine months. These months were certainly the most strenuous in our career but also the ones to which we will look most gloriously upon and with warmest reminiscence. It was during this period that we were really of the World War."

Reference: a and b

C. E. Blanton, Ackerman, Miss.

WORLD WAR

I. Army Units from Choctaw County

- c. 155th Regiment information. Give all you can get about units from your county connected with this famous Regiment. There was no unit from Choctaw county connected with the 155th Regiment.

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

- a. List by companies, battalions, regiments, and give military rank of each soldier.

1. C. E. Blanton, Co. Headquarters, Mus. 2 Cl. Rank, 114th Engineers Regiment.
2. H. H. Bowie, Co. A, Rank-Private 1st Cl., 114th Engineers Regiment.
3. Joe H. Mitchell, Co. A, Rank-Wagoner, 114th Engineers Regiment.
4. Clint Blake, Co. B., Rank - Private, 114th Engineers Regiment.
5. John E. Fair, Co. B, Rank - Private, 114th Engineers Regiment.
6. Robt. P. Johnston, Co. B, Rank - Private 1st Cl., 114th Engineers Regiment.
7. Avery L. Tullos, Co. B, Rank - Private, 114th Engineers Regiment.
8. Henry L. Weaver, Co. C, Rank - Private 1st Cl., 114th Engineers Regiment.
9. Lewis B. Bailey, Co. C, Rank - Cook, 114th Engineers Regiment.

## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

10. Denver M. Blanton, Co. C., Rank - Cook, 114 th Engineers Regiment.
11. John F. Black, Co. C., Rank - Cook, 114 th Engineers Regiment.
12. John G. Curry, Co. C., Rank - Private 1st Cl., 114th Engineer Regiment.
13. Rufus L. Dunn, Co. C., Rank - Corporal, 114 th Engineers Regiment.
14. Charlie W. Gamill, Co. C, Rank - Private, 114th Engineers Regiment.
15. John J. McCarty, Co. C., Rank - Sergeant, 114th Engineers Regiment.
16. Joe G. McKinn, Co. C., Rank - Private, 114th Engineers Regiment.
17. H. Porter, Co. C., Rank - Corporal, 114 th Engineers Regiment.
18. Rube Tedder, Co. C., Rank - Private, 114 th Engineers Regiment.
19. A. C. Woods, Co. C., Rank - Private, 114 th Engineers Regiment.
20. Joe M. Robinson, 15th Co., 4th Regiment A.S.M
21. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Emmet Carl McKinley, Sea 2 C, 2th Naval Dist. & U.S. Naval Reserve Class #2.
22. John W. Dobbs, Troop G, 23 rd casualty 11/29/17 -10/25/18, Battery D, 81 st Field Artillery.

## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN

23. Harmon Martin Smith, Harne, Private; Cas. Co. 10, Cas. G. Bn
24. Alfred E. Dobo, Cas. Co. #79-162; Depot Brigade 9/6/18 - 9/22/18; 3 rd Repl. C Lr. Reg. 9/22/18-10/5/18; 13th Repl. C. Lr. Bn. 10/5/18 - 12/25/18; 2 nd group Repl. Training center 12/12/18 - 1/30/19.
25. Jas. E. Gordon, Co. 13, Recruit Depot, Private.
26. Clyde E. McGee, Supply Co. 324, C.M.C.; Cas. Co. 1085 A.E.F. Private
27. Ethel Gordon, Carpenter's mate, 1 c (aviation) U.S. Navy, Rec. Ship.
28. Wm. F. Irving, Co. F, A.E.F., Sergeant, 114th Ammunition Lr.
29. Beecher W. Weatherall, St. Michiel off corps, Res. Private.
30. Dutch D. Watson, Co. C. 28 th Inf. to 12/12/18; Central Records Office A.E.F. 1/11/19; Co. D. Hq. Bn., Q.M.S. 1/14/19 C Clasfn Camp, 1st Repl. Depot 2/17/19, Co. C., 23th Inf. from 2/8/17. Sergeant.  
Volunteered March 1st 1917, sailed for France June 17th 1917 and was the first from Choctaw to land on foreign soil. Served in Co. C. 28 inf. Only twenty two men of his Co. came back, he being one.
31. Thomas Orien Prewitt, Seaman, 2 C, Q.M. (L); Q.M. 2 C.
32. Joe E. Thims, Co. C., 114th Q.M.E Army
33. Joe L. Weaver, 19th Co.; Rest. 8/25/18. Lr. dept. A.E.F. Army Supply Col, No. 328, 10/12/18; Sales Com. Unit, #41, 12/13/18 to 11/24/19. Cas. Det. No. 2 Gr. Priv.

## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

34. Alonzo E. Fox, 8/18-11/30/18, Co. A., 152; 11/30/18 - 12/1/18, Co. B, 331; 12/1/18 - 12/26/18, In Hospital; 12/1/18-2/17/19, Convalescent center A.E.F., Priv. Inf.
35. Harvey H. McKinley, 5/28/18 - 7/12/18, Co. D. 3 rd reg.; Repl. troops 7/12/18 - 7/22/18, Co. 4, Repl. Dr.; 8/8/18 - 9/22/18, Co. G., Co. K., 64 th A.E.F., Infantry Private.
36. Wm. M. McKinley, 9/18/17 - 11/11/17 Co. F, 312th; 11/11/17-5/20/19, Co. B, 114th A.E.F. Army Engrs.
37. ~~John F. Black~~, 11/11/5/21/19, Co. C. 114th A.E.F., Army Engrs.
38. Eugene Marks Gordon, U.S. Naval Lr. Camp San Diego, Cal.
39. Arlie Lee Bollis, Co. A, 152 Inf., Dem. Bn. 9/7/18 - 11/20/18 Co. C., 116 Inf., 5/27/19; Cas. Dept. H. 1; Priv...~~xxx~~
40. Tommie P. Ballard, 162 D B, 4/29/18; 21 Co. 2 nd Inf. Reg; Co. C. 116 Inf. 6/8/18; Det. of Pvts. 2/10/18; Co. C, 116 Inf 5/27/19; Cas. Dept. H. 1; Priv.
41. John J. Henderson, Med., Dept. Camp Wheeler, Ga., Private.
42. Lee Blain, 12/18/18, Co. C., Dev. BN, Depot Brigade.
43. Pearl G. Burdine, 2/21/19, Hoboken Cas. Co., A.E.F., Cas. Co. 882; Cas. Dev. 3.
44. Andrew Jackson Hemphill, Served in France & Germany 9/21/19, Cas. det., No. 3, Bat. B, 7th FA., Private Artillery.
45. Wm. R. Hearon, Student Miss. A&M College, S.A.F.C.
46. Lee Bruce, Troop A, 1st Miss. Cav; Co. E, 114th Sup. tr.; Co. A. Disc. Bn #2, 5/24/19; A.E.F Enl officer.

WORLD WAR

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

47. Oscar Liddell, No record, Disc. Co. #1
48. Delbert M. Booth, 1138 M.V. 9/17/18; Hdq. Bn. 329 Inf. 12/15/18, 261 Mit. police 5/13/19, 253 Co. 127 Bn. M.P. Corps, 7/2/19; Prov. M.P., Co. Hdq. Bn. Post of Lemouns, 8/30/19 France & Eng.
49. Joseph E. Booth, Private, D.C.
50. Henry L. Graves, Co. A. 150 th Inf. & W.E.S. Cas., 266 - 268 Q.S.C. France, 10/23/18 - 10/15/19. Inf. Priv.
51. Wm. A. Mills, 13th Co., 162 D.B. 2/1/18; Co. C, 348 Inf. 7/11/18; Co. C., 23rd. Inf. 12/19/18; Co. N. 60th Inf. 7/22/19 Cas. Dev., 3 rd.
52. Elzey Bishop, Cav. det., 28th Div. Private.
53. Marshall C. Collins, Private
54. Wm. H. Collier, 11/28/17, Det. Q.M. Corps, Private
55. Clarence Shannon, Private
56. Percy Pilcher, 20 th Cas., Det. C. Pake, 3/31/18; 15th Co. 4 Bn 162 nd, D.B. 6/10/18; Co. B., 319th Bn. 7/12/19 Cas. Det. Private.
57. Luther A. Spurgeon, Bat. C. 82nd field art., Private.
58. Tom Cameron Whisenant, 114th Eng., 11/12/17, Spec. Brest C. #847, 5/8/19 Priv.
59. Raymond A. Moss, Aero, 7/2/18 - 12/1/18; school det. 1/18/18
60. Robt. E. Nason, 1st Cl. Air Service, 7/10/ -9/25/18.

WORLD WAR

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

61. Johnnie Broadus Weatherall, U. S. Marine Corps., Private
62. Ebert G. Grafton, Troops 4, 1st Tex. cor., 10/15/17-18,  
Bat. D., 32nd F.A. 136 Div.
63. Orlando Coleman, Quartermaster Corp., Head Cook, Camp Pike,  
Ark. No foreign service.
64. L. J. Phillips, Co. M., 110th Infantry, 23 Division, Non-  
commissioned officer (Rated expert Marksman) .
65. Victor Reed, No foreign service, central officers training  
school, Post-master.
66. Sam E. Ray, Base Hospital No.100, Ward Service.
67. H. D. Montgomery, no foreign service, 22nd Co. No. 6  
Receiving Battalion, 162 Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark.
68. William Collier, U.S.S. Illinois (Training Ship) War Zone.
69. H. S. Brooks, Machine Gun Co., 5th Infantry, Co. B., 114th  
Engineers, Cook while in Machine Gun Co.
70. Harry H. Quinn, Convoy Duty - guarding mail, Transferred to  
Postal Service.
71. Robert D. Quinn, Convoy Duty - guarding mail, Transferred  
to Mail Distribution Service, A.S.C.
72. Rome Bowie, Machine Gun Co., 23rd Infantry.
73. Roy Pollard, 508 Engineering Dept., Non-commissioned Officer  
Built roads and hospitals working negroes.

WORLD WAR

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

74. William Pink Fulcher, Enlisted National Guards 1915,  
Transferred to Army after being rejected twice. Private,  
Co. B., 118th Infantry.
75. Wm. Marshall Barron, 1st Lieut. M.R.C.  
Depot Surgeon, Camp Hospital No. 14, A. P. O. 724.
76. Hugh Reed, Uncommissioned officer, working negroes building  
railroads, loading and unloading cars. Stationed - Advance  
Depot No. 1 behind Lines at Is-sur-tille, France.
77. C. W. Thrasher, belonged to Camp Greenleaf Guard Co.,  
Stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in Medical Department  
of the General Hospital, No foreign service.
78. R. B. Mulcher, Belonged to Marines, no foreign service.
79. Andrew Black, 119th Infantry, saw foreign service (no battles)
80. Ollie Posey, Belonged to Medical Corp., built roads, saw  
foreign service (no battles).
81. Dr. R. C. Snow, served in Medical Reserve 1 year, transferred  
to S.A.T.C., no foreign service.
82. George R. Goddard, Co. B. 8th Military Service, Cook,  
no foreign service.
83. Toomer Collins, Navy
84. W. L. Landrum, volunteered, belonged to 487 Motor Truck Co.  
(drove truck), no foreign service.
85. S. C. Miller, belonged to Medical Supply Depot issuing supplies  
to Base Hospital No. 51. Located same camp all during  
service, no foreign service.

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## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

86. Bennie Clark, Co. F. 324 Infantry, 81st Division (Wildcat) Overseas 12 months, Battalion Sergeant Major, Non-commissioned officer Stationed Brest, France at Troop Movement Office.
87. Barksdale Collins, Navy, located war zone, loaded supplies and helped with guns.
88. J. L. Cutts, 47th Field Artillery, Motor Mechanic, Route Artillery, no foreign service.
89. W. E. Kilpatrick, no foreign service, stayed in service 25 days.
- ✓90. J. J. Henderson, Medical department (ward master) Base Hospital, no foreign service.
- ✓91. R. P. Johnston, 312 Engineers Co. F. (Camp Pike, Ark.) Transferred 114th Engineers Co. B., oversea 9 months, built roads and bridges.
92. W. Rainey Bagwell, no foreign service
93. G. M. Sunn, 116 Supply Train, 41st Division, Non-commissioned officer (Line Sergeant) Belonged to Truck Train (taking up supplies), oversea.
94. Tom Griffith, no foreign service, school troops I.C.O.T.S. 87th Division.
95. W. T. Stephenson, 345 Field Hospital, no foreign service.
96. David A. Nabors was 492nd Aero Squad cook.
97. J. S. Savage served around eight months over-seas. He was First Sergeant in the Army, 27th New York Regiment.

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## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

98. R. S. Henderson, Private
99. Buster Harrison served thirteen months and thirteenth days in the 149th Infantry seventy-five miles from the battle front. He guarded prisoners and worked with the Supply Company.
100. Ross Browning served in the 114th Supply Company. He drove a truck.
101. Joe Elkin volunteered and was placed in Camp Pike, Ark.
102. Fred Steele served as Mess Sergeant at Camp Pike, Ark. for thirteen months.
103. M. E. Hall was drafted to the Army and saw active service in France for five months. He was Regiment cook until the day before Armistice was signed.
104. Jack Hunt was drafted Feb. 1, 1919 and entered training Camp Pike, Ark. He helped to care for the soldiers during the flu epidemic.
105. Barnett S. Steddman took active part in the World War driving a food supply truck up near the battle front. He also drove the officer's truck.
106. John Alexander was in drilling service for four months at Camp Freemont, California. From here he was transferred to Brest, France.
107. H. E. Morris, Ackerman, Miss.
108. L. S. McKnight, Chester, Miss.
109. L. G. Reed, Ackerman, Miss.

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## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

- 110. E. C. Calcote
- 111. Dr. J. James served an active part in the war as physician in the Aviation Conservation Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Garden City, Long Island.
- 112. Roy Irving enlisted and was in camp seven months. He was then discharged with Tuberculosis. While in camp he contracted Pleur-Pneumonia which developed into T.B.
- 113. J. W. Haynes, Ackerman, Miss.
- 114. Clarence Lee Moss, Ackerman, Miss.
- 115. J. C. Sheedy, Ackerman, Miss.
- 116. S. W. Whitmire, Weir, Miss.
- 117. W. B. Gladney, Weir, Miss.
- 118. Henry Smith, Weir, Miss.
- 119. Fred Coleman, Weir, Miss.
- 120. Ricks Steele, Weir, Miss.
- 121. O. L. Keen, Weir, Miss.
- 122. William Collins, Ackerman, Miss.
- 123. Henry P. Payne, Ackerman, Miss.
- 124. A. B. Watson, Weir, Miss.
- 125. S. A. Gladney, Weir, Miss.
- 126. Fred Johnson, Chester, Miss.
- 127. Dave Black, Weir, Miss.
- 128. Hale Booth, Weir, Miss.
- 129. Edd Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.
- 130. A. C. Kembrell, Weir, Miss.

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## WORLD WAR

## II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

- 131. W. G. Bowie, Chester, Miss.
- 132. George B. Mitchell, Ackerman, Miss.
- 133. G. S. Whitmire, Ackerman, Miss.
- 134. Joe N. Ward, Ackerman, Miss.
- 135. Robert McMinn, Ackerman, Miss.
- 136. T. J. Albritton, Pentress, Miss. Private
- 137. J. B. Thompson, Ackerman, Miss.

Reference: C. E. Blanton, Ackerman, Miss.

Interviews with individuals

Record of Discharges recorded in Circuit Clerk's Office  
 List of American Legion Members as given by Adjutant of  
 Post in Choctaw County.

WORLD WAR

II. Names of Enlisted Men:

b. Records and exploits of individuals

1. Ross Browning enlisted at Jackson, Miss. and he too served in the 114th Supply Company. After Armistice had been signed, Ross was present when the explosion of a big gun killed a great number of men, who had never recuperated from painful wounds but were still in service in France. The ambulance was allowed to pick up only those wounded in this explosion and the dead bodies were left lying there. However, Ross, a truck driver, picked up the dead body of one he knew.

2. John Alexander, a native of Choctaw county, enlisted at Rigby, Idaho in June 1917. He was in drilling service for four months at Camp Freemont, California. From here he was transferred to Brest, France. The Infantry in which Mr. Alexander enlisted went out to Napoleon's barracks and served with the Engineering department and then entered the front lines. He fought in the last battles of the Argonne Forest. Forty days later the Armistice was signed. He crossed the Mozelle river and served in the army of occupation at Lexemberg, Germany. The Infantry in which Mr. Alexander then served crossed the Rhine river and took charge of the ammunition plants. In October 1919 he returned to New York and was soon discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Reference: 1. Ross Browning, French Camp, Miss.

2. John Alexander, Sturgis, Miss.

WORLD WAR

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

b. Records and exploits of individuals cont'd

3. Dutch D. Watson

Battles: Luneville Sec. def. 10/21 to 11/20 -1917;

Loue Sec. def. 1/15 to 4/3 -1918; Cantigny offen.

5/28 to 30 -1918; Monte Didier, Noyon def. 4/25 to 7/7 -

1918; Aisne, Marne off. 7/18 to 25 -1918; St Mihiel

off. 9/12 to 15 - 1918.

4. Harvey H. McKinley

Battles: Occupied Pineville Sec., Meuse Manselle, 10/10/18

5. John F. Black

Battles: Meuse Argonne 10/13/18 - 11/11/18. Army Engrs.

Shelby.

6. Tommie P. Ballard

Battles: Houte 7/25/18; Malbranch Hill 10/8/18; Malbrille

Farm 10/10/18; Malaguire 11/16/18; Capt. Strange Ridge

10/23/18.

7. Andrew Jackson Hemphill

Battles: Luneville Sec. 10/21 - 4/3/18; Lene Sec. 1/15

to 4/3/18; Cantigny 5/28 - 5/30/18; Saisivair Sec. 8/7-8/26

1918  
Monte Dedier Naysen 4th - 25 - 7-7/18; Marne 7/18 -

7/25/18; St. Mihiel 9/12 - 9/13/1918; Meuse Argonne.

8. L. J. Phillips

Meuse-Argonne, Defensive Sector

WORLD WAR

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

b. Records and exploits of individuals cont'd.

9. Rome Bowie

St. Micheal, Argonne Forest, Campine, Marbark  
Sector Trench.

10. R. P. Johnson

Meuse - Argonne Drive. Built roads and bridges.

Reference: Record of Discharges recorded in Circuit Clerk's  
office.

Interview with individuals

c. Citations and medals awarded

We hold in memory only one distinguished soldier from  
Choctaw county, Robert W. Stephens, who was awarded the  
French Croix De Guerre decorated with silver stars. He  
displayed extraordinary heroism in combat near St. Etienne.

Reference: Charlie Stephens, Ackerman, Miss.

WORLD WAR

II. NAMES OF MEN ENLISTED:

d. Men in 155th Regiment

1. J. E. Carr,

Served in the infantry of the 155th Regiment. He saw service in the battles of St. Mehive, Muse and Argonne.

2. Abbey D. McAdams

Sept. 4 to 13/17, Battery A 335th ~~xxxx~~ 13/17 Co. K

155th Reg. 11/13/17 to 6/26/18; 2nd Co. W.P.B, War Prison Barrachs Guard.

Reference: J. E. Carr, Ackerman, Miss.

Record of Discharges Recorded in Circuit Clerk's office.

III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

Extracts from letters of Dr. Marshall Barron

"Somewhere in France

I suppose you were overjoyed and had quite a celebration following the armistic. The celebration in France was universal and everyone including the kids celebrated.

We are trying to close this affair up and get home as soon as we can. I have been notified tho that on acct. of my age and not being married that I will be one of the last Dr's. to leave. They are sending all of the old married ones home first so don't look for me until you see me coming. There sure is a jam now by those trying to get away.

Since I didn't get killed I think I have had one of the greatest expreiences in a man's life. To be in foreign countries and travel is sure an experience that is invaluable.

## WORLD WAR

## III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

Extracts from letters of Dr. Marshall Barron cont'd.

I am only hoping that they will send me to Germany with the army of occupation soon since I have to stay here.

We have had good luck so far and we all hope to land in the U.S. safely again. I wasn't at all scared coming over tho it could have been terrible if we had been "subbed." I came over on The Olympic. One of the finest ships afloat. We left New York Aug. 8th and made it over in a few days. We sure did run. I was afraid at night for it was pitch dark and we might have hit another ship. We must have gone by the north pole for it sure was cold for two days. We passed an ice-berg one morning. We had lots of soldiers and nurses on board. We had a fine trip over. We danced on deck and played our bands all the way over. We had good eats and rooms. The ship was a floating palace. Wasn't I some lucky tho to get to come over on such a fine ship. We had lots of sea-sickness but I never felt better or had a better time in my life. Some of the troops sure had a tough time coming over on the small ships. It took some of them a month to get across. We come without a convoy and it sure was lonesome until we got into land. The sight of England and The Isle of Wright was sure fine. We landed at South Hampton England That is where King Cauute commanded to the tide not to come in you remember. Some of the old Roman walls are still there. From there I went to the historic old city of Winchester where all of the earlier kings of England reigned. There is lots of historical interest there. From there I went to London. Had a great time and

## WORLD WAR

## III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

Extracts from letters of Dr. Marshall Barron cont'd.

saw all of the sights. I chaperoned a bunch of nurses over. We crossed the English Channel at night on an English hospital ship. We were lucky enough to miss the subs. The nurses sure were scared but I slept all night and when I got up the next morning and looked out I could see France. We arrived at Le Havre. I got all my nurses to their proper hospitals and then I went to Paris. It was rather dangerous in Paris but people never noticed it. That darn big cannon the Germans had killed and wounded 300 people there at one shot. They never paid so much attention to that tho for such things happened often and the people were not terror stricken. I had a fine time in Paris and from there I came here. I am in here for good it seems. Since the war is over we are not so busy. I have little to do now and have all the time I want to see the surrounding country"

"Fivi La Guerre" That is what all of the French people are saying. It means in English "The War is Over". People over here are very joyful and you never saw such a hilarious jublee. It would remind one of "Mardi Gras" in New Orleans. The people over here are naturally very demonstrative and love to celebrate. Men, women, boys and girls and even little kids. They sure do praise the American soldiers for every one shouts "Vive La Ameriquee" which means "Long Live America" when they see an American soldier. I have only been in town once since peace was declared but it was a great celebration that afternoon and night. The people did every possible caper. The

## WORLD WAR

## III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

Extracts from letters of Dr. Marshall Barron cont'd.

soldiers were kissing all of the girls and everybody was happy and raising Cain. They threw off all dignity and let everything go. Wine was flowing freely but everything was orderly. I had a few glasses myself but I never got as happy as most every one else. I came back to the hospital on a truck about 8:30 that night and left the celebration to the crowd. I haven't been to town since but I understand they are still having a great time. We are busy at the hospital as usual but of course we will gradually have less to do now since it is all over.

When will we get home is the question now. No one can tell. I may be one of the first or I may be one of the last. It depends entirely upon how soon Germany gets settled and then upon your luck. I imagine I will be one of the last as they will have to keep some of the doctors here for quite a while and the old, married Dr.s. will probably go first. It is rather cold and rainy here. You can't imagine how much it does rain here. Sunshine is a curiosity. I am so glad the war is over. I can hardly wait to come home. It worries me to be so far away. I love home more than ever and we will have a great time when I do arrive. I feel better now since I have done my bit and I know you do. You should feel good to say that you have a son over here who was in it and I am proud that you can say with pride that I wasn't afraid and that I wanted to come and do my bit where the fight was on. I feel good to know that I have done something to relieve the suffering of our casualties. I don't feel any

W O R L D W A R

## III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

Extracts from letters of Dr. Marshall Barron cont'd.

the worse for the experience. I have not degenerated any morally or mentally. I am a better doctor and my morals haven't been lowered by the army as some people fear. I am doing good work so far as medicine goes so as to come out profited by the experience."

Part of a letter from Mr. Joe F. Weaver to his mother.

"You ask me to tell you something about what we were doing. Well we are located up pretty close to the front in a big Park with about fifteen or sixteen hundred men. They have big machine shops and are repairing cars that have been torn up. Then there is some Salvage Co. here that are looking after the stuff that is no more good. Some are repairing roads, some sawmilling, and others are drilling getting ready for the next war and others doing million of other things. You see if you haven't anything to do they find something even if it doesn't amount to much. Some are picking up the cans that have been stron along the road where our men have eaten in traveling from place to place."

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## WORLD WAR

## IV. INTERVIEWS:

## a. Talk with outstanding local veterans

Dutch D. Watson

"I volunteered for service March 1st 1917. Sailed from New York for France June 12, 1917 on vessel "Antilles." Arrived at St. Nazaire, France June 27, 1917, and into the trenches October 17 th. Was in actual service. Battles and Skirmishes as follows: Luneville, Sec. Def.; Loue, Sec. def.; Cantigny; Sairzerais, Sec., def.; Moint Dedier; Nasyon def.; Aisne; Marne; St. Mihiel - nine engagements. Went from there to Cobbenz Bridgehead Dec. 28, 1918 until Aug. 12, 1919. Then embarked from Coblenz to Bordeaux, France. Sailed from Bordeaux on vessel, Orizaba, Aug. 23, 1919, landed in New York Aug. 30, 1919 and went from N.Y. to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. for demobilization."

Jack Hemphill

"I played a gallant part in nine battles. The battle of Argonne was my most interesting and yet most horrible experience. This battle continued for forty days and nights. The soldiers had only the clothing they wore on their bodies. Their food consisted mostly of "hard tacks", biscuits many days old." Jack related an intersection by the Scottish Highlanders, whom his company called the "Ladies from Hell". Their nick name was derived from their dress, which consisted of knee pants and aprons. The Highlanders shot cannons into the midst of this company. These cannon dropped about five two-hundred pound shells every five minutes thus almost wholly destroying the entire company. While those left stopped to bury their

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## WORLD WAR

## IV. INTERVIEWS:

## a. Talk with outstanding local veterans

Jack Hemphill cont'd.

dead the "Ladies from Hell" kept marching along playing their bagpipes and thrusting javelins into dead bodies.

J. E. Carr

Mr. Carr was a member of the 155th Regiment. He served in the Infantry and was the victim of a peculiar accident. An enemy bullet ~~xxxxxxx~~ entered his right arm and shattered the bone. The spent bullet came out in his breast. Mr. Carr saw service in the battles of St. Mehive, Meuse and Argonne. He says that they entered battle when trees were crashing not knowing which way they would fall. They went for months without changing clothing and had body lice.

Mr. Carr wears a bullet on his watch chain that was removed from a wound that he received in battle.

## b. Talk with relatives of dead heroes

J. T. Irving (deceased)

Mr. Irving went from Camp Pike, Ark. to France where he remained for over a year. He fought in the Battle of Meuse, Argonne Forest. Three soldiers were killed in the same squad but Mr. Irving was only glanced with a bullet. His haversack was shot off his back. He died in 1932 at Weir, Miss. with Tuberculosis which was caused from exposure during the war.

Reference: W.F. Irving, Brother, Ackerman, Miss.

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## WORLD WAR

## IV. INTERVIEWS:

- c. Write up briefly information of general interest resulting from these interviews.

Very few of the men who enlisted from Choctaw county did any real fighting.

## V. DISTINGUISHED COUNTY SOLDIERS OR OFFICERS:

- a. Give brief history of each, showing why distinguished.

None

## VI. ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:

- a. Names, such as Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., M.F.W.C., Home

Demonstration Work.

1. Red Cross

2. Home Demonstration Work

- b. Records of service during war.

11 The women of Choctaw, especially those in Ackerman, contributed generously of their time in the various activities of women's work. Members of the Red Cross knitted sweaters, helmets, socks, gloves, etc., also did a lot of sewing. The sewing room was kept open every day and ladies met there for the purpose of cutting and making shirts, pajamas and such other articles of wearing apparel that could be used by the "boys" in camp and on the front in France. Rolls and rolls of bandages and other surgical supplies were made. Large boxes were packed with these garments and supplies. Practically all boxes were sent to Red Cross headquarters in New York City to be sent across.

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## WORLD WAR

## VI. ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:

- b. Records of service during war.

1. Red Cross cont'd.

At Christmas time everyone, even the children, were anxious to contribute to a Christmas box to be sent to our soldiers in France. The content of box was tobacco, smoking especially, gum, candy, pencils, paper, soap, in fact, anything that would or could be used. The women were most active in giving their time and services.

2. Home Demonstration Work

Poultry clubs were organized. Demonstrations in use of flour, sugar and meat substitutes were given. Meatless, sugarless and flourless meals were demonstrated. Canning clubs were organized and spring and fall gardening discussed and planned. Help Food ~~Food~~ Administrators to check Grocers on amount of flour, sugar and meat sold to families. Hickory nut hulls were gathered for shipping to make explosives.

References: a. Mrs. Alice Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Miss Stella Barron, WPA Librarian, Ackerman, Miss.

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## WORLD WAR

## VI. ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:

c. Names of local individuals who gave outstanding service.

1. Ben Stanley volunteered for Y.M.C.A. work, was accepted, and left Ackerman in the early spring for New York from which place he sailed for France. He was engaged in Y.M.C.A. work there for awhile, later being transferred to Italy where he remained until the close of the war.

2. Dr. J. James volunteered his services as physician and was sent to Rantoul, Illinois where an aviation field was located. He was transferred from there to a camp in Mass. and remained there until he was discharged.

3. Dr. R. K. Prewitt, being too old for active service in camps, offered his services for the government home ~~service~~ duties. Owing to the flu epidemic and scarcity of doctors and nurses a call was sent out from Washington for such service. Dr. Prewitt was accepted and received his commission.

4. Dr. J. D. Weeks, Medical Examiner during the World War, rendered faithful and efficient service.

References: 1. Mr. Clyde McGee, Ackerman, Miss.  
2. & 3. Mrs. Alice Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.  
4. Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Ackerman, Miss.

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## Civil War

## I. BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN COUNTY:

a. Give dates, places and accounts.

None

## II. NAMES OF FIGHTING UNITS FROM COUNTY:

A. List by companies, battalions, regiments.

- ✓ 1. 3rd Battalion of Infantry D - Choctaw Rough and Riders.
- ✓ 2. 4th Regiment Infantry Company A - Bankston guards mustered into service at Grenada Aug. 24, 1861.
- ✓ 3. 5th Infantry Company G - Barry Guards mustered into service at Enterprise Aug. 31, 1861.
- ✓ 4. 15th Infantry Co. D - Wigfall Rifles mustered into service at Greensboro April 20, 1861.
- ✓ 5. 15th Infantry Co. I - Choctaw Guards mustered into service March 23, 1861.
- ✓ 6. 15th Infantry Co. K - Choctaw Greys mustered into service at Bellfontaine May 4, 1861 - original enrollment 1002 officers and men.
- ✓ 7. 24th Infantry Co. K - Choctaw Rebels organized July 6, 1861.
- ✓ 8. 30th Infantry Co. C - Choctaw Planters
- ✓ 9. 35th Infantry Co. K - Invincible Warriors organized at West Point March 1862.
- ✓ 10. 2nd Cavalier Co. A - Choctaw Rangers
- 11. 11th Cavalier - Choctaw Rangers
- ✓ 12. 1st Miss. Light Artillery Co. C.

Reference: Dunbar Rolland - Archives of History

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## CIVIL WAR

## II. NAMES OF FIGHTING UNITS FROM COUNTY:

b. Histories of such units through War.

Unable to secure any history of units from this county.

c. ~~xxxxx~~ 155th Regiment information.

None

## III. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN FROM COUNTY:

a. Names of all Veterans

Dave Adams	W. A. Blain
S. B. Black	A. H. Breeland
John Bowie	W. Bruce
P. L. Cotton	W. J. Cork
A. J. Caldwell	G. H. Collier
A. J. Campbell	W. C. Coleman
J. W. Catledge	W. F. Cole
W. O. Crosby	J. J. Carter
J. M. Commander	J. D. Collum
Calvin Clements	D. L. Cochran
Alfred Clark	B. F. Cornish
H. J. Cobb	C. G. Crawford
W. A. Dobbs	T. C. Dismuke
E. T. Dandey	E. J. Dunn
J. J. Dobbs	C. H. Evans
B. F. Ellis	D. P. Franks
G. H. Fondren	S. Fondren
P. H. Fletcher	C. P. Gunter
W. J. Hanna	J. W. Hunt
G. W. Hodges	J. D. Hogan

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## CIVIL WAR

## III. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN FROM COUNTY

a. Names of all Veterans cont'd.

Jesse Hughes	J. A. Holmes
D. A. Hoffman	John Higgins
R. B. Hemphill	J. M. Gwin
J. G. Irving	S.G.F. Jayroe
J. B. Johnson	D. S. Jones
W. M. King	J. B. King
L. Love	J. A. Liddell
R. R. Love	B. F. Love
N. Lee	J. G. Lenard
T. H. Lawrence	James McGovern
J. W. Moss	D. E. Merideth
H. B. Moss	James Moss
S. F. McCulloch	W. A. Moss
S. G. Miller	W. S. Miller
D. C. Moss	M. Mullins
A. J. Murphy	Ike McKnight
A. P. Mills	D. B. McKinnon
C. C. McAuther	H. P. McMinn
W. McCafferty	R. K. Frewitt
J. L. Power	W. H. Power
W. M. Perighin	J. W. Pinson
Houston Quinn	J. W. Robinson
D. E. Ray	J. W. Ray
W. M. Reeves	W. M. Roberts
N. J. Ragan	L. Robinson

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## CIVIL WAR

## III. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN FROM COUNTY

## a. Names of all Veterans cont'd.

L. C. Stacy	John Smylie
Dave Stevenson	W. G. Stacks
H. L. Smith	J. R. Smith
T. N. Trussell	T. J. Turner
Ed Thompson	Joe Thompson
J. M. Turnipseed	J. N. Tullos
M. J. Williams	J. W. Wills
T. J. Whitmore	S. L. Weaver
J. H. Weaver	B. E. Watson
W. L. Weeks	J. W. Webster

Reference: Records of Discharges recorded in Chancery Clerk's office

## b. Records and exploits of local heroes.

No record of any heroes from Choctaw county.

## c. Men in 155th Regiment

None

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## CIVIL WAR

## IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

## a. Select a few of outstanding interest.

" Mollie A. Porter Dear Daughter,

In accordance to promise I will write you a few lines.

I will first give you a description of our fair. We eate but twiste a day. We get 1/3 of a lb. meat, 1 lb. of meal and bake it in a little pancake and cut in four pieces & we fry the meat from 2 to 3 little slices apiece. We put meal in the gravy some times and we squat down around an oven and sop like a pascal of little negroes every fellow eating his best for fear we won't get his share. We never wash the oven nor the meat, wipe out the oven and scrape the meat cook & eat & swallow down so hot sometimes that it burns our mouth.

Mollie, I want you to help raise chickens and vegetables for me when I get home so that I can make up for all this. I forgot to tell your mother that Uncle Jimey Morrison sent me a box of provisions but I have not got them yet. I think maby I may get them in a few days if somebody has not stoled them.

Mollie, try to be a good girl, obey your mother in all things, be careful to keep good company read good books improve your mind, learn to write well, practice by writing to me. Clin, you must brake your oxen so the government won't get them for beef. No more at present.

Your father,

W.M. Porter"

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## CIVIL WAR

## IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

- a. Select a few of outstanding interest.

Extracts from letters from W.M. Porter

"Feby. 11th.

You inquired of me in your last letter what I done for washing. I hired my washing done until 2 months I washed a shirt for myself about a month ago & the other day wash 5 garments by the help of Sam Henson. You ought to see me a washing. I got a little coffee & flowerbread & butter for my breakfast this morning they issued us a little sugar & coffee the other day for a rarity and a little flower & turnips & no meate. They say we will get some molasses to day. We get a little rice once and a while. We buy peas occasionally for a rarity. They have rice at \$4 a quart, beens \$5 a quart, meal \$3 qt. dried apples \$2.50 cts. qt. We got a qt. yesterday & a qt. of peas. We are a going to have a mess of apples dumplins, peas for dinner today come over & take dinner with us. It may be so nasty that you can't realish it but you can see how greedy a poor soldier is for something extry. I have got so that I can eat as nasty as any of the boys. We never look for nastanes but see who can get the most. Olin, you and Walker ought be here to see the big gun and hear the Yankees Drums a beeting. They beet like they were not more than a mile off but the camp is about 4 or 5 miles off. Their pickets lines is not more than a half mile off. Our pickets can see them some times. I have not stood picket but 3 times. One night I heard their horses snort. I seed something one of the nights that I stood picket that I never seed or heard tell of

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## CIVIL WAR

## IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

Extracts from letters from W. M. Porter cont'd.

"before. It was a bright rainbow caused by the moon. It was along a bout the first of January & about 3 oclock in the night. It was near about as bbright as any I ever saw caused by the Sun. Olin, have you & Walker worked your oxen any this winter you ought to work them to keep the government from taking them from you. Nancy, you must the cotton under the shelter if it leaks on it & be causious a bout fire. Notis the cotton pen. You would do well to get it ginned if you could. Don't pay Mrs. Miller no tax on Jack, the man that I hired him to was to pay tax & Mrs. M. understood it so.

Your husband as ever,

W.M. Porter, Write soon, Nancy."

"Feb. 2nd 1865.

There is a good deal of talk of peace but some of the boys don't place much confidence in the rumor but I am in hopes there is not so much smoke for nothing. Blare from Yankeedom has been to Richmond twice a feeling around and Steevens & 2 others from (Olin) Richmond is gone now to Washington on that business. We will hear in a few days what they have done. I hope and prey they will do something to bring a-bout peace by spring."

"It is very quiet around Richmond now but no telling how long it will last. The weather is fine here now but January was the coldest month I ever experienced. You need not send me any clothing except cap and gloves. I can draw clothing here. I have got on the pair of pants I had on when I left home but they are getting a little ragged. The other pair will do me until late in the spring. I got

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## CIVIL WAR

## IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

Extracts from letters from W. M. Porter cont'd.

"Tom's overcoat and one over shirt and blanket. I have done very well with them. I have not had to do any duty for a long time if the boys does the most of the cooking such cooking as it is."

Extracts from letter from R. K. Blackwood to his sister.

"December 2 nd 1861

Warrington Florida near Pensacola.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

We do not get enough to eat and that what we do get is not fit for a hog to eat. The flour is one third weavels and the other worms and the other part is mixed with sand. I believe the moast all of the company is well.

Some knights we go to bed it is so warm we can scarsley stay in our tents and before one hour and a half it it as cold as crout. I want you to rite to me all the news. It is a worse place than the Enterprise ever had time to bee. We do not see any body here but a few ruff soldiers. There was a man today picked up one of the shells that the Uankees shot from Fort Pickens last week and throwed it on the ground and it busted and killed two men. They belonged to the same Regiment that Erastus Huntley belongs. I don't know whether they belonged to Rats company or not.

The sand is about knee deep all over this Island. At times any body worse to walk one mile than it ever did me to roul logs.

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## CIVIL WAR

## IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

Extracts from letter from R. K. Blackwood to his sister cont'd.

"Tell Frank to gave me all the advanced dispatches that we have received since I left. I will send \$5 dollars home to you to pay postage with and will send more when I get it. I haint got any small change nor can't get any. It would be hard for you to pay to get my letters out of the office and pay to send them to me. You all kneed all the money you have any way."

Letter from J. C. Gregory to his father

"Camp Brag - near Saltillo, Miss. May the 4th 1862.

Dear Father. I received your letter of 24th April yesterday the 3 rd of May and was very glad to hear from you all. I was sorry to hear of your health not being good and to hear of sister's having a bonefelon My health is improving. I have gained six pounds in two or three weeks. I received a letter from Ben dated the 27th of April. He was well. I expect he is fighting to day. Some man came down here from Corinth last night and said the fight opened there yesterday at five o'clock. He said he heard heavy firing about four miles from Corinth. Our men seem to think we will whip them out there very easy. We heard the emy had possession of New Orleans and it seems to be confirmed. To day is Sunday and raining. We all confined in our tents but we are doing very well and keep dry. We have no guns hardly yet. We have got about a hundred & fifty or two hundred breach loading flint lock rifles. Col. Orr has sent after guns and uniform. We progress slowly in drilling there is so many recruits coming in. You can use that money if you need it fi not you can pay it on my

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## CIVIL WAR

## IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

Letter from J. C. Gregory to his father cont'd.

"account at Mr. Graham and Hughston's. Probaly you had better keep ten dollars of it for me as I may want some shoes or something after a while, give my best respects to all enquiring friends and receive my best wishes for yourself, no more at present. J. C. Gregory. Excuse bad composition and writing for I have a bad chance to write."

## V. INTERVIEWS:

a. With veterans. Give/ brief accounts of interesting talks.

EXPERIENCES IN THE CIVIL WAR as told by J. A. Holmes, Winona Miss.

"I was born in 1846 and left home on the 7th day of May in 1864 to enlist in order that I might serve my Country in the time of need. I was placed in General Forrest's Cavalry, in Co. B, 5th Mississippi Cavalry. From there we/ hurried back to Brash Cross Roads to help with battle there, but were too late, thence my Company went into Tenn. and stayed until fall.

I was with General Forrest when four or five "gun boats" were captured. A funny thing happened there, too, one boy got behind a tree and said, "who ever heard of a cavalry fighting gun boats". About \$15,000 of property at Johnsonville, Tenn. was torn up with cannons while I was there.

I was then placed with Hood's Army at Florence, Ala. and went through the Tenn. Campaign with Hood from "start to finish".

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## CIVIL WAR

## V. INTERVIEWS:

a. With veterans. Give brief accounts of interesting talks.

Expreiences in the Civil War as told by J. A. Holmes, Winona, Miss. cont'd.

"I was in battle from Franklin to Nashville and lay fourteen days at Nashville. I did my bit toward holding the "Yankees" back until Hood could get his army out of Tenn. The battle started about night. After that our regiment crossed the Tenn. river coming back on Christmas night about 12:00 o'clock.

Soon a reorganization came. Our Regiment was done away with. Company A. and Company B were combined into Company G, 2nd Miss. Cavalry.

We then went into Alabama and met General Wilson, the Yankee General. We tusseled with them into Selma, Ala. On 2nd of April in '65, one week before the surrender Forrest got a few men in Selma and charged them with five or six lines of battle. We drove them back, and they took the road to the Bayou and couldn't cross. I was riding a fine mule; the Yankees got the mule and sent me home walking on Sunday evening.

The most exciting thing that happened to me was while I was "horse holder", all boys got horses to go except one man named Miller. Rose Miller was behind and I went back to hunt him. I met him riding a mule. Just as I got almost to him the Uankees opened a line of battle on him about seventy or seventy-five yards away. I rescued Miller. Another boy was leading hishorse and would have eventually rescued him.

## Civil War

## V. INTERVIEWS:

- a. With veterans. Give brief accounts of interesting talks.

Experiences in the Civil War as told by J. A. Holmes, Winona, Miss. cont'd.

"I fired my last gun in defense of the Confederacy one week before the surrender. I was not sick a single minute during the time I was in service. I always tried to be patriotic to Company by staying with the boys.

One of the most sympathetic scenes I remember was two men bringing in the body of a dead man on a horse. His companions released the body and it fell on the paved road.

I was shot in the head during my first battle but the wound was not very serious.

I would not like to go through war again, but am yet glad I had the privilege to serve my Country."

- b. With relatives of Veterans and of dead soldiers.

Interview with Mrs. R. T. Worrell, Ackerman, Miss.

"During Civil War for lack of good shoes Soldier's feet cracked open and blood oozed out in snow while marching. The enemy was able to track them in this way. The soldiers so seldom got a bath. At Seven Springs, Ga. a troop of soldiers took a bath in springs. Many of them were just over measles. So many of them died as results that there wasn't enough left living to bury the dead.

## CIVIL WAR

## V. INTERVIEWS:

- b. With relatives of Veterans and of dead soldiers.

Interview with Mrs. R. T. Worrell, Ackerman, Miss. cont'd.

"Mr. Evans, Mrs. Worrell's father, was wounded in chest at battle of Shiloh by Minnie Ball. He was captured and taken to prison at Rock Island, Ill. on same train that Jefferson Davis was taken to prison. Mr. Evans saw Albert Sidney Johnson taken off of horse. He died because he would not stop long enough for artery to be tied to stop flow of blood. Dr. Jim Edwards of Sturgis, Miss. was carried off of battle field by Mr. Evans."

## VI. BRIEF HISTORY, WITH WAR RECORD, OF ANY DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.

None

## VII. STORIES OF RAIDS UPON HOMES.

A Cotton Factory operated by John D. Mance and located at Bankston in Choctaw county was burned in 1864 by Yankees.

Cavalry troops of Confederacy stopped at Weeks family home and left sorry mule, taking best horse.

Reference: B. G. Dotson; Ackerman, Miss.

"The Yankee Soldiers were very cruel to Southern families during war. They would ride up to homes and order the women to prepare meals for the soldiers. They took all the best of everything including meat, corn, jewelry and stock. The negroes were very sassy, independent and bigoted especially those going to war. Sometimes homes were set fire by soldiers of North."

Reference: Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

CIVIL WAR

VIII. HOME CONDITIONS DURING WAR

"Silver money was scarce. Taxes were made payable in corn, bacon, or wheat not in paper money, which everyone refused to accept at face value. Planters and farmers, great and small were now required to contribute one tenth of their crops to Government.

Stock and all kinds of provisions were scarce. Salt was so scarce that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the dirt in the old smoke houses was dug up and boiled to get the salt out of it. All clothes were homespun."

Reference: Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

"There were tough times at home. All the men of military age were gone to war or were hid out to keep from going.

Salt sold for \$70.00 for 1/2 bushel."

Reference: B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

I. NAMES AND RECORDS OF ENLISTED MEN:

1. Frank Pinson (deceased)

Enlisted in spring of 1898 at West Point, Miss. Stationed at Jacksonville, Fla. under command of Captain Campbell, Recruiting Officer. Co. A, 2nd Miss. Regiment of Volunteers. Peace was signed just before entering battle.

Discharged - December 1898

2. J. H. Beeman

Enlisted April 1898 at Jackson, Miss. Located at several camps. Volunteered for service. No Foreign Service. Belonged to 1st Sergeant of Co. L. 1st Miss. Volunteer Infantry. Discharged from United States Army December 20, 1898. Went to war from Hattiesburg, Miss. Native of Scott county. Belonged to Company of 100 men.

3. Charles W. Sisson

Enlisted in spring of 1898

Volunteered for Service

Served throughout war

Served as Wagoner in Co. 1st Miss. Volunteer Infantry.

Discharged December 1898.

4. William T. Webb (deceased)

Enlisted Sept. 12, 1895 in Winston county.

A Wagoner of Company E, 1st Regiment of Infantry

Discharged Sept. 11, 1898.

Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions as follows:

ElCaney, July 1st 1898; San Juan Hill, July 2nd & 3rd 1898;

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

## 1. NAMES AND RECORDS OF ENLISTED MEN:

## 4. William T. Webb (deceased) cont'd.

Seige of Santiago Cuba, July 4th to 14th 1898; Skirmish near Cabanas Cuba, May 12, 1898; Expedition of Steamer Gussie May 10th to 17th 1898.

## 5. Corporal W. H. Lavender

Co. B. 1st Miss.

## 6. Sam C. Stanley

Reference: Interviews with veterans and with relatives of deceased veterans.

## II. General Conditions as gathered from interviews with veterans.

Soldiers of Spanish American War were volunteers. There was no <sup>sanitation</sup> sanitation in the camps and because of the carelessness of camp regulations the epidemic of Typhoid Fever broke out among soldiers. Hospitals consisted of rows of tents with no screens. Because of *the* lack of Doctors, Nurses and hospital facilities many of the men were sent home to be cared for by their relatives. Ten percent of the Company died of disease. They had plenty of common food but it was poorly cooked. Clothing was scarce and they wore woolen uniforms in summer. Many fell out while drilling because of hot weather.

There was no insurance or compensation sent ~~to~~ <sup>XXXX</sup> to dependents and their pay was about one half of what World War Soldiers were paid.

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

## III. LETTERS

Extracts from letter which was written on board the Gussie by W. T. Webb on May 11, 1898.

"We are in the Gulf of Mexico and have been trying to find some place along the coast of the island to land, but can't do it. On the evening of 12th we tried to make a successful landing, but failed. We had a warm fight for awhile. Thursday morning we sighted land just above Havana, and steaming up very close we passed Havana about Sunrise on 12th. We steamed on down the coast, looking for Cuban forts, when we came to Cabanos Bay, where there is a large body of Spanish Soldiers. We were sailing about one mile from shore when we were fired upon from the land, but their shots were poorly directed. We had two gun boats, the Wasp and the Manning, which shelled the place to the ground. We were not molested any more until we made a partial landing on Diamond Point about fifty miles from Havana. The two gun boats steamed up as close to shore as they could to use their small guns, if necessary. Our boat pulled up close and anchored and lowered her boats to take us to shore. The first boat consisted of three of the boat's crew and three Cuban scouts. They landed safe with their rifles, and went out into the bushes for a little skirmish while the boat came back with the other small boats took three horses to shore for the scouts. There were sixteen men detailed to go ashore and protect the scouts until they had a chance to get away. Eight men with Capt. O'Connell in command landed just below where the boat was anchored and eight with Lieut. Crafton in charge landed opposite the Gussie. I was in the boat with Crafton. We formed a line on the

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

## III. LETTERS

Extracts from letter which was written on board the Gussie by W. T. Webb on May 11, 1898. cont'd.

"left flank and the other boat formed a line on the right flank, the signal was given and we started for the brush not knowing that even one would ever return. We had not gone over fifty yards when a Spanish scout was spotted and fired upon, but not hit; he retreated and warned the rest. About 20 or 25 mounted soldiers rode down the road from their camp towards the place where we landed. We were lying in ambush and when they rode up they fired on two of our men that had just got on the scene. There were six of us and we made good use of our guns. Three of their men fell the first volley and the rest retreated, got into the bushes and held their own for a few minutes. We got orders to fall back to give the gun boats a chance to shell the place. So we retreated to where we started from, with no loss and but one man wounded, a reporter for the San Francisco Examiner, who was shot in the left arm. The gun boats did fine work, and were the only thing that kept the whole of us from being killed, as there were five companies of the Spanish coming down the hill. Several Spanish soldiers were killed and one captured who is now on board this boat under guard. Sergeant Salter and myself had the honor of capturing him. We were on shore about one hour and it was very exciting. I have a nice relic taken from the camp, and we all have things to remember the first battle fought on Cuban soil between American and Spanish soldiers. We will go back to Key West for further orders, but think we'll go back to Tampa

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

## III. Letters

Extracts from letter which was written on board the Gussie by W. T. Webb on May 11, 1898. cont'd.

"and get a large body of soldiers and land in force in Cuba and take the whole thing."

## MEXICAN WAR

## I. Enlisted Men

Ezekial Barron, a citizen of Choctaw county, was in the Mexican War along with the illustrious Jefferson Davis. He fought in the battle of Monterey, Zack Taylor being his general.

Reference: E. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. General Information

When War was declared the President of the United States called for only one Regiment of Volunteers from Mississippi but the response was so hearty that more than enough companies for two Regiments were at once formed and the Choctaw Volunteers were in the 2nd Miss. Regiment. They were ordered to Vicksburg, but did not have an opportunity to appear on the battle field.

Reference: Riley's School History of Mississippi, P. 204

WAR OF 1812

No information. Choctaw county was not organized at that time.

Revolutionary War

No information.

Colonel Brown, a soldier in the Revolution, is buried at Bethlehem Cemetery located about five miles east of Ackerman, Miss.

Reference: B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr Jack Lance

Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research Project

*Christians*  
Mexican War

Co. D.

1st. Miss. Reg.

Adair, F. M.	P.	Forster, Chas. A.	Musician
Adair, I. G.	Sergt.	Gage, J. D. M.	P.
Adkinson, Pinkney G.	P.	George, James	P.
Applegate, Richard	P.	Gray, William	P.
Beard, Harrison,	P.	Gunter, Wm. M.	P.
Bell, Egbert	Sergt.	Hall, Harmon Y.	P.
Benthal, John C.	P.	Hanks, Marion	P.
Blake, James W.	P.	Hanks, T.	P.
Brown, Thomas	P.	Harper, John R.	P.
Buckholtz, John A.	P.	Harrell, Wells C.	1st. Sergt.
Burrell, James H.	P.	Heath, J. B.	P.
Capshaw, Daniel	P.	Hodge, Benj. L.	2nd. Lt.
Carr, Young	P.	Hoffman, Warren	P.
Clark, Robert	P.	Hollingsworth, E.	2nd. Lt.
Cobb, Alphens	P.	Hood, F. P.	P.
Cooke, Daniel P.	P.	Howard, B. D.	P.
Cokely, John	Corp.	Hudson, Alfred	P.
Colburn, Sam.	P.	Jefferson, D. W.	P.
Creamer, Henry	P.	Johnson, James	P.
Davidson, Thomas	P.	Jones, Wm. H.	Drummer
Doyle, David R.	P.	Jones, O. W.	P.
Durham, W. T. S.	P.	Kyle, Thomas I.	2nd. Lt.
Durden, J.	Corp.	Lewis, Robert A.	Sergt.
Elliott, John G.	P.	Lott, William	P.
Erwin, John W.	P.	Love, David E.	Sergt.
Ewing, Andrew	P.	Martin, Richard	P.
Ferguson, Sam.	P.	Martin, W.D.	P.
Fields, R.	P.	<del>McAllister</del> , Neal	P.
Forbes, Joel	P.	McCauly, John	P.
		McClendon,	P.

Mexican War	Co. D.	1st. Miss. Reg.
McCoy, James A.	P.	Williams, Richard P.
Mundy, Saul S.	P.	Williamson, J. H. P..
Nixon, Ceasar L.	Sergt.	Wells, George P.
Norman, Benj. F.	P.	Wynns, Robert P. Corp.
Norman, Hiram G.	P.	Young, Albert P.
Orr, William	P.	Young, Saul A. Sergt.
Pleasants, Frank T.	P.	Young, Jacob T. P.
Powell, A. S.	P.	
Ramsey, George W.	P.	
Ramsey, James M.	Sergt.	
Reynolds, Hugh A	Corp.	
Reynolds, John Q.	P.	
Reynolds, Sherod	P.	
Rhodes, Benj. B.	P.	
Rowe, A. Faran	Corp.	
Russell, Dan. R.	1st. Lt.	
Russell, L. H.	Sergt.	
Shooke, John	P.	
Somerville, James	P.	
Strickland, Jesse	Fifer	
Taylor, Benj. H.	Corp.	
Taylor, Memory	P.	
Trousdale, Leon	2nd. Lt.	
Vance, George W.	P.	
Vance, John B.	P.	
Waganon, Daniel	P.	
Wellous, Marcus C.	Sergt.	
Wilgus, David	P.	

Ackerman - Choctaw County Assignment #18  
Bibliography

2/1/37

WORLD WAR

I. Army Units From Your County

- a and b. - C. E. Blanton, Ackerman, Miss.
- c. - None - No information

II. Names of Unlisted Men

- a. C. E. Blanton, Ackerman, Miss.

Record of Discharges recorded in Circuit Clerk's Office.  
List of American Legion Members as given by Adjutant of  
Post in Choctaw County.

- B. 1. Ross Browning, French Camp, Miss.
- 2. John Alexander, Sturgis, Miss.

3-10. Record of Discharges recorded in Circuit Clerk's  
Office.

Interview with individuals.

- c. Charlie Stephens, Ackerman, Miss.

- d. 1. J. E. Carr, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Record of Discharges recorded in Circuit Clerk's Office.

III. Letters From The Front.

Extracts from letters of Mr. Marshall Barron.

Letter now in possession of Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

Part of a letter from Mr. Joe E. Weaver to his mother.

Letter now in possession of Mrs. E. E. Weaver, Ackerman, Miss.

IV. Interviews.

- a. Mr. Dutch D. Watson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Jack Hemphill, French Camp, Miss.

Mr. J. E. Carr, Ackerman, Miss.

2/1/37

## Bibliography

## WORLD WAR

## IV. Interviews.

- b. Mr. W. F. Irving, Ackerman, Miss.
- c. None

## V. Distinguished County Soldiers or Officers.

- a. None

## VI. Organizations that Did War Work At Home.

- a & b. Mrs. Alice Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.  
Miss Stella Barron, MFA Librarian, Ackerman, Miss.
- c. 1. Mr. Clyde McGee, Ackerman, Miss.  
2 & 3. Mrs. Alice Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.  
4. Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Ackerman, Miss.

## CIVIL WAR

## I. Battles and Skirmishes in County.

- a. None

## II. Names of Fighting Units From County.

- a. Dunbar Roiland - Archives of History.
- b & c. None

## III. Names of Enlisted Men from County.

- a. Records of Discharges recorded in Chancery Clerk's Office.
- b & c. None

## IV. a. Letters from W. M. Porter now in possession of Mrs. Ina Weeks, Ackerman, Miss.

Letter from R. K. Blackwood now in possession of Mrs. Ina Montgomery, Fentress, Miss.

Letter from J. C. Gregory donated by C. H. Colston at Blytheville, Ark. for Museum in this County.

2/1/37

## Bibliography

## CIVIL WAR

## V. Interviews

- a. Mr. J. A. Holmes, Winona, Miss.
- b. Mrs. R. T. Worrell, Ackerman, Miss.

## VI. Brief History, With War Record, of Any Distinguished Individuals.

None

## VII. Stories of Raids upon Homes

- B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.
- Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

## VIII. Home Conditions During War

- Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.
- Mr. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

## I. Names and Records of Enlisted Men

- 1. Mrs. Nora Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.
- 2. Mr. J. E. Beeman, Ackerman, Miss.
- 3. Mr. Joe Robinson, French Camp, Miss.
- 4. Mrs. Nannie Webb, Ackerman, Miss.
- 5 & 6. Mr. W. H. Lavender, Weir, Miss.

## II. General Conditions as gathered from interviews with veterans.

~~xxxx~~ Same as #1. (above)

## III. Letters

Letter from W. T. Webb written on board the Gussie now in possession of Mrs. Nannie Webb, Ackerman, Miss.

## MEXICAN WAR

- 1. Mr. E. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.
- 2. Riley's School History of Mississippi, P. 204

Bibliography

WAR OF 1812

None

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

None

Wm. Jack Rame  
Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research

1. (a) World War

The men living in this county who took an active part in the World War are as follows:

We hold in memory only one distinguished soldier from Choctaw county, Robert W. Stephens, who was awarded the French Croix De Guerre decorated with silver stars. He displayed extraordinary heroism in combat near St. Etienne.

Abner Horton fought in the World War and was shot twelve times in his right side by a machine gun. There is still a drainage from these wounds which were received eighteen years ago.

Curry Tennyson was gassed in the World War during active service and has never had good health since that time. He is not able to do manual labor.

Barnett S. Steadman took active part in the World War driving a food supply truck up near the battle front. He also drove the officer's truck.

Hugh Reed served fourteen months over-seas. He was Construction Engineer of Railroads and helped load and unload materials. He was at Station Issutille, Advance Depot I.

C. F. McGee worked in the Quartermaster Department at Issutille Station, Advance Depot I.

Lee Bruce volunteered his services and went to France. He worked in the Quartermaster Department and drove a food supply truck.

David A. Nabors was 492 nd Aero Squad cook.

J. S. Savage served around eight months over-seas. He was First Sergeant in the Army, 27 th New York Regiment.

Hilary Porter served nine months over-seas in the 114 th Engineering Company C.

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Isabelle Thompson

1. (a) World War cont'd

J. E. Carr served in the Infantry and was the victim of a peculiar accident. An enemy bullet entered his right arm and shattered the bone. The spent bullet came out in his breast. Mr. Carr saw service in the battles of St. Mehive, Muse and Argonne.

Joe Weaver worked in the Quartermaster Department in Sales Commissary II, and served nine months and fourteen days.

Dr. J. James served an active part in the war as physician in the Aviation Conservation Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Garden City, Long Island.

W. F. Irving served four months and was Sargent in the 114 th Ammunition Training Camp, also in the Horse Battillon.

Will Mills was in the World War and was gased and wounded.

R. S. Henderson was a private in the World War.

Lester Weaver worked in the Engineering Department 114 th Engineers. He was ordered to the front the day before Armistice was signed, he also got the credit of two battles.

Avery Tullos served one year and eight months over-seas. He was a private, worked in the hospital and Horse Battillon.

Roy Irving enlisted and stayed at Macon, Miss. for six weeks. He was transferred to Jackson, Miss. from there and stayed six weeks. He was then transferred to Alexandria, La. to Camp Beauregard. While in camp there he contracted Fleur- Pneumonia and at the end of seven months was Honorably discharged with Tuberculosis.

Ollie Posey served three months in the Field Artillery.

Buster Harrison served thirteen months and thirteen days in the 149 th Infantry seventy-five miles from the Battle Front. He guarded prisoners and worked with the Supply Company.

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1. (a) World War cont'd

Henry L. Graves drilled twelve months for battle front service and also guarded German and American prisoners.

Jack Hemphill, who was born at French Camp, enlisted at Macon, Miss. as a volunteer to the World War after he was refused admittance three times in succession because he was underweight. He was in service two years and ten months across the waters.

Joe Robinson, who was born at French Camp, enlisted at Jackson, Miss. He was not on battlefront but served diligently with the 114 th Supply Company.

Ross Browning enlisted at Jackson, Miss. and he too served in the 114 th Supply Company. After Armistice had been signed, Ross was present when the explosion of a big gun killed a great number of men, who had never recuperated from painful wounds but were still in service in France. The ambulance was allowed to pick up only those wounded in this explosion and the dead bodies were left lying there. However, Ross, a truck driver, picked up the dead body of one he knew.

Two brothers, Dave and Jim Black, enlisted from Choctaw County. Dave served with the 114 th Supply Company. He was not injured, but Jim having been gased suffered much from nervousness and later died.

Joe Elkin from French Camp volunteered and was placed in Camp Pike, Ark. His company was sent across the waters, however, at that time he had double pneumonia and did not go.

Fred Steele served as Mess Sargent at Camp Pike, Ark. for thirteen months.

John Alexander, a native of Choctaw county, enlisted at Rigby, Idaho in June 1917. He was in drilling service for four months at Camp Freemont,

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## 1. (a) World War cont'd

California. From here he was transferred to Brest, France. The Infantry in which Mr. Alexander enlisted went out to Napoleon's barracks and served with the Engineering department and then entered the front lines. He fought in the last battles of the Aronne Forest. Forty days later the Armistice was signed. He crossed the Mozelle river and served in the army of occupation at Lexenberg, Germany. The Infantry in which Mr. Alexander then served crossed the Rhine river and took charge of the amunition plants. In October 1919 he returned to New York and was soon discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

M. E. Hall was drafted to the Army and saw active service in France for five months. He was Regiment cook until the day before Armistice was signed. On that day it was his time to go into the firing line.

Jack Hunt was drafted February 1, 1919 and entered training Camp Pike, Ark. He helped to care for the soldiers during the flu epidemic.

Phil Clark (colored) enlisted from Choctaw county. He was gased and still suffers severely.

George McCaffery volunteered for service in the World War and stayed in France for eighteen months. He was in firing line and received a shot in one leg. He was also gased while in service.

## (b) Spanish American War

Frank Potts, now a citizen of Ackerman, Miss., served in this war.

Frank Pinson and a man from French Camp, unknown, served in training camp during war.

## (c) The War between the States

Confederate soldiers now living who enlisted from Choctaw county are:

Jim Holmes, Winona, Miss., D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss., W. M. Rushing, Ackerman, Miss., and Monroe Sudduth (colored), Ackerman, Miss.

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## 1. (c) The War between the States cont'd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where placed</u>
James Adams	15 th Mississippi Infantry
S. J. Allen	43 rd Alabama
John Adams	30th Infantry
G. M. Atkinson	<del>2nd Mississippi</del> 30 th Infantry
Dave Adams	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
D. A. Ballard	11 th Alabama Infantry
M. Bright	11 th Alabama Infantry
Philip Blanton	15 th Mississippi Infantry
A. J. Bradberry	35 th Mississippi Infantry
J. H. Weaver	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
B. E. Watson	4 th Mississippi
W. G. Wee's	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
J. W. Webster	5 th Mississippi Infantry

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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## CHOCTAW COUNTY

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Isabelle Thompson

## 2. The War between the States

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where placed</u>
W. A. Bagwell	15 th Mississippi Infantry
M. A. Black	5 th Mississippi Infantry
W. M. Bifford	20 th Alabama
G. W. Pollis	32 nd Mississippi Infantry
A. H. Bridges	55 th North Carolina Infantry
John Bagwell	15 th Mississippi Infantry
J. H. Butter	35 th Mississippi Infantry
W. M. Black	14 th Georgia
B. M. Blaine	13 th Calvary
Green Bruce	38 th Georgia
J. B. Bradford	15 th Georgia
A. H. Bridges	55 th North Carolina Infantry
B. F. Bostic	35 th Mississippi Infantry
W. E. Bowie	30 th Mississippi Infantry
W. A. Blaine	38 th Mississippi Infantry
S. B. Black	38 th Mississippi
A. H. Breland	28 th Alabama
John Bowie	2 nd Mississippi Infantry
W. Bruce	2nd Mississippi Calvary
W. A. Dobbs	5 th Calvary
T. C. Dismuke	38 th Mississippi Infantry
E. J. Dunn	Woods Regiment
E. T. Dandy	31 st Mississippi Infantry
J. J. Dobbs	West Adams Calvary

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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## 2. The War between the States cont'd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where placed</u>
J. H. Evans	27 th Mississippi Regiment
B. H. Ellis	
B. P. Franks	4 th Mississippi Infantry
D. M. Hendren	31 st Mississippi Infantry
C. E. Gunter	37 th Mississippi Infantry
W. J. Hanna	5 th Mississippi Infantry
J. W. Hunt	35 th Mississippi Infantry
G. W. Hodges	1 st Mississippi Artillery
C. J. Hogan	35 th Mississippi Infantry
Jesse Hughes	77 th Alabama Infantry
J. A. Holmes	Co. B. 5 th Mississippi Cavalry
D. A. Hoffman	15 th Mississippi Infantry
John Higgins	4 th Mississippi Infantry
R. B. Heathill	22 nd Tenn. for awhile
J. M. Irving	15 th Mississippi Infantry
F. G. S. Joysee	5 th Mississippi Infantry
J. B. Johnson	4 th Alabama
D. S. Jones	43 rd Mississippi
W. M. King	15 th Mississippi Regiment
J. E. King	15 th Mississippi Infantry
E. Love	15 th Mississippi Infantry
J. A. Iddell	20 th Mississippi
R. R. Love	Stansells
B. F. Love	41 st Alabama
N. Lec	20 da. Infantry

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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Isabelle Thompson

## 2. The war between the States cont'd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where placed</u>
J. G. Leonard	20 th Alabama Infantry
T. H. <del>xxxxx</del> Lawrence	43 rd Mississippi Infantry
James Mc Govern	15 th Mississippi Infantry
J. W. Moss	15 th Mississippi Infantry
D. E. Meredith	35 th Mississippi Infantry
James Moss	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
S. F. McCulloch	5 th Mississippi Calvary
W. A. Moss	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
S. G. Miller	5 th Mississippi Infantry
W. S. Miller	5 th Mississippi Infantry
D. C. Moss	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
M. Mullins	37 th Mississippi
A. J. Murphy	48 th Mississippi Infjunction
Ike McKnight	30 th Mississippi Infantry
A. P. Mills	37 th Mississippi Infantry
D. B. McKinnon	15 th Mississippi Infantry
C. C. McArthur	5 th Mississippi Infantry
H. P. McMinn	35 th Mississippi Infantry
W. McCafferty	4 th Mississippi Infantry then 2 nd Calvary
Mitchell McKinley	23 rd Mississippi Infatry
A. H. Wecklin	15 th Mississippi Infantry
R. K. Prewitt	4 th Mississippi Infantry
J. L. Power	5 th Mississippi Infantry
W. H. Power	38 th Tenn.
W. M. Perrigan	38 th Tenn.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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Isabelle Thompson

## 2. The War between the States cont'd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where placed</u>
J. W. Pinson	12 Mississippi
Houston Quinn	11 th Mississippi Infantry
J. W. Robinson, M.D.	5 th Mississippi
D. E. Ray	15 th Mississippi Infantry
J. W. Ray	7 th Mississippi Artillery
W. M. Reeves	41 st Georgia Infantry
W. M. Roberts	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
N. J. Bogan	13 th Mississippi
L. Robinson	15 th Mississippi
G. C. Stacy	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
John Smylie	1 st Mississippi Infantry
Dave Stevenson	2 nd Mississippi Calvary
W. L. Stacks	48 th Mississippi Infantry
H. L. Smith	31 st Mississippi Infantry
J. R. Smith	Calvary
S. N. Trussel	4 th Mississippi
J. J. Turner	5 th Mississippi
Edd Thompson	4 th Mississippi
Joe Thompson	Withers
J. M. Turnipseed	5 th Mississippi Infantry
J. N. Tullos	5 th Mississippi Infantry
M. J. Williams	4 th Mississippi Calvary
J. W. Wills	15 th Mississippi
T. J. Whitmore	3 rd Mississippi Infantry
S. L. Weaver	2 nd Mississippi Calvary

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Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 1. (d) Mexican War

Ezekiel Barron, a citizen of Choctaw county, was in the Mexican War along with the illustrious Jefferson Davis. He fought in the battle of Monterey, Zach Taylor being his general.

## 1. (e) War of 1812

No information. Choctaw county was not organized at that time.

## 1. (f) Revolutionary War

No information. Choctaw county was not organized at that time.

## 2. List of Officers attached.

## 3. Exploits

## (a) World War

Jack Hemphill played a gallant part in nine battles. He states that the battle of Argonne was his most interesting and yet most horrible experience. This battle continued for forty days and nights. The soldiers had only the clothing they wore on their bodies. Their food consisted mostly of "hard tacks", biscuits many days old. Jack related an intersection by the Scottish Highlanders, whom his company called the "Ladies from Hell". Their nick name was derived from their dress, which consisted of knee pants and aprons. The Highlanders shot cannons into the midst of this company. These cannons dropped about five two-hundred pound shells every five minutes thus almost wholly destroying the entire company. While those left stopped to bury their dead the "Ladies from Hell" kept marching along playing their bagpipes and thrusting javelins into dead bodies.

## (b) War between the States

When the war between the States was declared, Dr. R. K. Prewitt, then a lad of sixteen ran away from home to enlist in the Confederate Army. He

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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## 3. Exploits

## (b) War between the States cont'd

was sent back twice, but the third time Dr. Prewitt's father went with him to the commanding officer and made arrangements for the boy's enlistment. Although just a boy, Dr. Prewitt showed extraordinary bravery at the siege of Vicksburg when the Confederate flag was shot down. He sprang from his place in line and scaling the breastwork placed the fallen flag on the flag staff.

## 4. Mississippi Regiment

The first Mississippi Regiment composed of former National Guardsmen, who were stationed formerly on the Mexican Border was being, "mustered out", when Col. Hoskins received a wire from Washington, "To Hold the Guards". He stood upon a stand with tears in his eyes and read the wire to his guards. They were ordered to report to Jackson, Miss. for training. Some reported; others went to Vicksburg and took part in a Historical Moving Picture. These guards were then called, "The First Miss." On April 6th war was declared and "The First Miss" was sent to Camp Beauregard, La. where it became known as the 155th Miss. Infantry. This Infantry did not fight as a unit at any time, but was used as a replacement in other units.

*Sarah Jane Hallaway*  
SUPERVISOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. five

April 22, 1936

Canvassers

Gelia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 2. List of Officers from Choctaw County that served in the World War.

Clyde Irving	1 st Lieutenant
Judge James	1 st Lieutenant
John W. Kennedy	1 st Lieutenant (Is now a Major in standing Army)
W. H. Becklin	1 st Lieutenant
W. B. Turner	2 nd Lieutenant
R. E. Watson	2 nd Lieutenant
P. G. Wood	2 nd Lieutenant
Effie Mae Sargent	Nurse

## Those who died in service

Marshall C. Bagwell

W. C. Fay

Sergeant Carr

Willie Cork

Daniel Brantlett

Jesse F. Hobbs

J. H. Wheeler

H. W. Worrell

Em. P. Pulcher, killed in action.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. five

## Sources of Material:

### 1. (a) World War - References:

1. History of Mississippi (7 th Grade)  
From Indian times to present day. By Pearl Vivian Guyton
2. Interviews with following citizens:  
Jack Humphill, French Camp, Miss.  
Joe Robinson, French Camp, Miss.  
Boss Brenning, French Camp, Miss.  
Jack Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.  
John Alexander, Sturgis, Miss.  
Frank Irving, Ackerman, Miss.  
Joe Weaver, Ackerman, Miss.  
J. E. Carr, Ackerman, Miss.  
Low Pulcher, Ackerman, Miss.  
Gene Catledge, Ackerman, Miss.  
L. H. Reed, Ackerman, Miss.  
A. B. Fulcher, Ackerman, Miss.  
Ollie Pacey, Ackerman, Miss.  
Roy Irving, Ackerman, Miss.

### (b) Spanish American War

1. Interviews with local citizens  
(a) J. H. Beaman, Ackerman, Miss.  
(b) Joe Robinson, French Camp, Miss.

### (c) War between the States

1. Poster of Confederate Soldiers living.  
Chancery Clerk's Office, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Interviews with local citizens.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHECTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. five

(c) War between the States cont'd

2. Interviews with local citizens cont'd

Mrs. B. K. Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

B. W. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

J. A. Holmes, Winona, Miss. (Living confederate)

(d) Mexican War

1. Interview with E. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

(e) War of 1812

No information given in manuscript because Chectaw County had not been organized at that time.

(f) No information given in manuscript. Chectaw county had not then been organized.

3. List of Officers of both Army and Navy

(a) Archives of History, Jackson, Miss.

3. Exports given in manuscript

(a) J. E. Carr, Ackerman, Miss.

(b) Jack Hemphill, French Camp, Miss.

4. Record of First Miss. Regiment

(a) Boss Branning was not in the Regiment himself, but was along with the 114th Supply Company at Camp Beauregard, La. and was in touch with this regiment.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*  
Sarah Jane Holloway  
Supervisor Historical Research Project

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 5, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY—

Canvassers

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT ON WARS

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

(a) Civil War

The returned soldier found many sad changes. Things were not prosperous and well cared for as they had been when he left for the war. Broad and rich fields were uncultivated, and much of the land was fast returning to the wilderness. Often the negro cabins were empty. Many negroes had remained faithful to their old masters, but others had gone, and there were left only a few who were willing to work.

Clothing was old and worn, and there was no material for new. The food was of the plainest, and often there was very little of it. Sugar, coffee, and many other things once thought necessary were now practically never seen. Many, however, would have been content with plain fare if only they had had a shelter over their heads, for many a home was destroyed during the war.

The first thing to be done was to provide food for the people. With so many men in the armies it had been hard to raise enough food during the war. Moreover, as the various armies swept back and forth across the state, corn, hogs, cattle, and horses had been seized.

It was no easy task to start raising crops. Fields were grown up in weeds, and fences were broken down. The negroes had been freed and could no longer be forced to work. Few could be hired even for high wages, because they expected that the government which had freed them would also care for them. Moreover, although the war had ended in April, many of the men reached home too late to plant a crop. With all these and other difficulties to face, it is easy to understand why it took as much courage to rebuild as to fight in the war.

Bravely did the men and women face the task before them. Their courage was not broken even by a partial failure of the crops in the summer of 1865.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 5, 1936

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

## SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT ON WARS

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

## (a) Civil War cont'd

Year by year they struggled to rebuild the farms. All their hard labor under the great difficulties should be remembered, as well as the brave deeds that had been done on the battlefields.

Reference: Mississippi History by Sydnor and Bennett

## (b) Spanish-American War

During the Spanish-American War there was great suffering and loss of life from the ravages of Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever and Malaria. Study, investigation, observation and research by the army surgeons led to the discovery that Yellow Fever and Malaria were transmitted solely by Mosquitoes. Since then these diseases have been controlled and epidemics have ceased. Medical research led to the discovery of shots that prevent Typhoid. These discoveries have resulted in the saving of untold thousands of lives, and of millions of dollars.

Since very few people from Choctaw county were involved in the Spanish-American War, the effect on men, women, and children was hardly noticeable.

Reference: J. H. Beeman, Ackerman, Miss.

(c) ~~Spanish~~ World War

~~But~~ At the beginning of the World War the people of Choctaw county faced a great depression, but this did not last long. Near the end of this war prices began to rise and living conditions were better.

Reference: B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

The people who stayed at home at first lived much as in the years before the war. Fields had to be plowed and harvests gathered; cooking and sewing had to be done; the little children and those who were old and feeble had to be cared for. But the war brought many extra tasks, for as the men left to fight, their work had to be done by those who stayed at home. There were uniforms and

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 5, 1936

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

## SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT ON WARS

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

## (c) World War cont'd

bandages to be made and the wounded to be nursed. There were many more things to be done than there were hands to do them. Fields began to grow up in weeds and food ran short. Instead of making new clothes the people patched their old clothes. Many faithful women knit socks, sweaters and other necessary clothes for their loved soldiers. Sugar, salt, coffee and tea, and many other necessities could scarcely be bought. There were days set aside known as "wheatless", "sugarless", and "meatless" days when the people did not use any flour sugar or meat. Added to all these troubles, the people at home were always anxious about those in the army. No one knew when the news would come that sweetheart, brother, father or husband had been killed or wounded in battle. The days of the war were indeed anxious and dark for homelinks.

Reference: Mississippi History by Sydnor and Bennett

During the World War there were committees of women appointed throughout the county who sold Liberty Bonds to do their "bit". Members of the Red Cross made bandages for the wounded.

Some of the men that survived during World War and are at home now are unable to do manual labor, their lives and bodies being wrecked by the war.

Reference: S. C. Riddell, Ackerman, Miss.

When the United States entered the World War the citizens of Mississippi and Choctaw county were most loyal and patriotic. The fathers and mothers were so overwhelmed that they without murmur or protest gave their sons to be the victims of the war. The brothers and sisters who remained at home to "stay by the stuff" willingly did without sugar and flour that the boys ~~like~~ in the army might have plenty and the best.

It took lots of money to finance the war. To raise this money the United

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

### SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT ON WARS

June 5, 1936

Canvassers

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

#### (c) World War cont'd

States Government sold Liberty Bonds. Practically every man, woman and child in Choctaw county who could by any means, bought Liberty Bonds, and those who could not buy Bonds bought War Stamps. A great many had to do without some of the necessities of life in order to buy these Bonds and Stamps. These few who did not patriotically support the Government in the world war struggle were called "slackers" and were referred to as "yellow".

The Red Cross was brought before the people at this time really for the first time. It was explained to the people by means of the press and public addresses what the Red Cross was doing and what it proposed to do in the way of taking care of the sick and woulded in the way of rendering First Aid and also in doing real Hospital work. The Choctaw county Red Cross Chapter was organized and perhaps a thousand members joined. Of course the Red Cross did more than care for the war victims but that feature was stressed at the time. The Choctaw county Chapter has maintained its organization until the present time. When special emergencies have arisen, such as earthquakes, great fires, floods and storms, and special calls have been made for money and supplies the citizens of Choctaw county have responded in proportion to their knowledge of the emergencies and their ability to contribute.

There were two Red Cross Sewing Rooms in Choctaw county. They made shirts, sweaters and wash rags.

Reference: Mr. H. L. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*

Sarah Jane Holloway  
Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research

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Revolutionary- S.E. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

War of 1812- no Roster given

Mexican War:

Interview E.M. Barrow, Ackerman, Miss.

Riley's School History of Mississippi p.204

War between the States:-

Chancery Clerks Office, Roster of Confederate Soldiers Living

Interview with local citizens:

Mrs. R.K. Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

D.H. Quinn " "

J.A. Holmes Winona "

Mrs. T.R. Warrell. " "

Roster in Archives and History, Jackson

Discharge Record, Chancery Clerks Office

Spanish American War

Interviews with local citizens:

J. N. Beeman, Ackerman, Miss.

Joe Robinson, French Camp Miss.

Interviews with relatives of deceased Veterans

Mrs. Nora Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. Nannie, Webb " "

W.H. Lavender Weir "

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History of Mississippi-by Pearl W Guyton

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World War

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Record of Discharges, Circuit Clerks Office

List of American Legion Members, Choctaw Co.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #22

4/30/37

Celia Jackson )  
 Geneva Power ) Canvassers  
 RECONSTRUCTION

## I. a. Government of County

Just after the Civil War Northern men called Carpet-baggers came to this county to take charge of the government. They appointed officers, three of whom were Mr. Lindsey, Sheriff; Mr. Caldwell, Chancery Clerk; Lark Rabun, Justice of Peace in Beat one. Mr. Rabun was killed while in office. He went to serve papers on a Holloway man, and Henry Holloway, a brother, told Mr. Rabun that he could not do that. Mr. Rabun insisted that he could, so Henry Holloway shot Rabun and killed him.

There was a bunch of Yankees that camped in a grove in front of Capt. Frank Holloway's house at Old Greensboro, the County Seat of Choctaw County at that time. These men, with their appointed officers, were always on the alert for men doing anything with the negroes that could be considered unjust. When an acquisition could be brought against one, he was carried to Oxford to jail. No severe punishment was ever given these men, however, because their Democratic friends would always bring forth sufficient witnesses to prove their innocence.

While the appointed officers were serving, an election was held. The negroes were allowed to vote and were hauled to the polls in great numbers by the candidates. One candidate, Balis Kite for Justice of the Peace in Beat one, was known to haul 75 negroes to the polls and vote them. He made out the tickets for all of them.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #22

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## I. a. Government of County - cont'd.

This form of Government was almost entirely disbanded by 1875 and conditions began to improve.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Mississippi  
 Mr. Will Caldwell, Cedarbluff, Miss.

## b. Transportation in County

Transportation in Choctaw was scarcely affected by the war as the people here were allowed to keep most of their stock. The majority of the people traveled by horse-back; some had wagons and buggies. Mail at that time was carried by horse-back. Post offices were scattered about at all the little towns and some private homes were used for post offices to reduce the distance of the mail route. Too, it enabled the families in the surrounding community to get their mail without having to go a great distance; even then some had to go as far as five or six miles. There were no rural carriers to deliver the mail directly to the homes.

At that time the nearest cotton market was Winona. Due to the distance, the bad roads and the wagon being the only mode of transportation it took several days to make the trip. (A tax of \$2.50 per bale was charged the farmer in addition to the regular cost of ginning).

The Starkville-Bankston and the Louisville-Greensboro roads were the main ones in Choctaw during the days of reconstruction. Practically all the other roads were just trails cut through fields and forest.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## I. c. Farms and plantations in county.

At the time of the Civil War there were several plantations in Choctaw County. Among those who owned plantations and lots of negroes were: Col. J. W. Drane and his brother, Ben Drane; Billy and Jim Love; Bill Fair, father of Mr. John Fair at French Camp; and Mrs. Rebecca Cork. Most of the negroes on these plantations were very loyal to their masters. The majority of them stayed and worked for their master the first year after the war.

Within a few years after the close of the war the plantation owners sold most of their land - just keeping an ordinary size farm.

Only a small part of the cultivated area of the County was abandoned because of the unsettled labor conditions.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## d. Social life in county

During the reconstruction period the social life in Choctaw consisted chiefly of helpful activities including-log rollings, corn huskings, and quiltings. Some few dances, candy pullings, and such forms of recreation were held occasionally.

At this time the churches were few in number but most people were eager to attend. The members who lived a long distance from the church took advantage of this opportunity and visited their neighbors near the church. The services were held on Saturday and Sunday too, so this afforded an opportunity for the neighbors to visit several families. Preaching days were looked forward to eagerly by the young people especially.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

Sam Cork (colored) Ackerman, Miss., Rt. 3

## II. a/ Political adjustment

"On May 13, 1871, the Carpet bag Legislature passed a law creating Montgomery county and moving the county site of Choctaw from Greensboro to a place to be selected within 2 miles of the geographical center of the county. G. H. Archer Whisenant and Samuel DeLoach were appointed commissioners to locate same. In Aug. 1871, they located the site at Lagrange, G. W. Gunter being the donor of 40 acres of land for the location. A frame Court House was erected at an expense of \$6,500. On the night of Jan. 12, 1874, the Court House and all records were burned. The origin was unknown but it was taken to be the work of an incendiary.

On April 6, 1874, the Carpetbag Legislature was still enjoying supreme power. That day it passed a law taking all the territory North of Big Black River and making it into a new County, called Sumner after Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, one of the most diabolical of the Northern haters of the South. The name was changed in the eighties to Webster.

The Democratic Legislature which met in 1875 as a result of the election of 1874, again changed the County seat, for, as the boundaries were then located, Lagrange was only a mile and a half from the line. The new law was passed Feb. 25, 1875. Leroy Boyd, John Kennedy and Herrod Fondren were appointed to locate a new site to be not more than 2 miles from the center of the county. They located it at Chester and William Wood donated the 40 acres of land for the location. The place was named Chester after Chester, South Carolina."

Reference: Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, Chap. XI, Page 236.

4/30/37

## II. b. Economic adjustment

Soon after the war, due to the scarcity of labor brought about by the freeing of the slaves, the farmers were made to realize that it was no longer profitable to grow cotton alone; so they began to raise more corn, hay, oats, potatoes, peanuts, and other food produce.

Soon after Col. John Weir came home from the war, he built a saw mill, grist mill, flour mill and gin combined at Weir. He ran this mill by water power for a number of years, but in later years bought a steam engine. The saw mill, especially, was a great benefit to the people of Choctaw. There were large tracts of timbered land that could be sold, and by doing this the returned soldiers who were so penniless could get cash needed to buy necessities.

After finances became better and people began to prosper, they began to build, so the saw mill provided a convenient place to buy their building needs.

Reference: Mrs. Carrie Alford, Durant, Miss.

## c. Social Adjustment

As people began to readjust themselves they had more time for social activities, therefore they built better roads, churches and schools. Too, they did not have as much class distinction after the war.

Reference: Mrs. Ophelia Blanton, Ackerman, Miss.

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## II. d. Educational and Religious adjustment.

Educational adjustments were few in Choctaw county during the reconstruction period. About the year 1870 great efforts were made to secure well qualified teachers and better buildings. Previously only a few subscription schools were to be found and they were very crude one-room buildings.

During the days of rebuilding the inhabitants were more strict in their religious beliefs. The uneducated preachers, called Circuit Riders, were usually paid with farm produce. Roads were gradually made better and the county grew educationally and religiously.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## III. a. Carpet-baggers

Most of the Carpet-baggers who came to Choctaw county were the ones that camped at Old Greensboro, the County Seat at that time. These men held meetings regularly. Lots of times they met with the negroes and the white men who could be influenced to believe in their form of Government - or rather induced to believe they would profit by participating in their form of Government.

The Carpet-baggers appointed Scalawags to hold the County offices and when elections were held had the negroes to vote. They even went so far as to haul them to the polls to vote in great numbers.

Reference: Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## III. b. Scalawags

Under the influence of the Carpet-baggers, the Scalawags tried to run the Democrats who refused to take part in their new form of Government out of the county. This was done by secret meetings and the mischief was always done at night.

The following account of one night's mischief is an example: One night eleven men started out on a pilgrimage about ten o'clock, however two of them got "cold feet" and returned. They went to only two houses that night. The first man that they ordered to leave home was Billy Montgomery. He got his gun and would have shot some of them but the cap dropped off and the gun would not shoot. Anyway he "stood his ground" and would not leave.

The second man visited was Starlin Nation. They tried a different plan for him. All except two hit out close to the house and the two pretended that they were negroes and lost and asked for a drink of water. Mr. Nation went to the gate to carry the water and they grabbed him, carried him riding on a rail and beat him with a leather strap. Instead of leaving the county, he went home when they turned him loose. The next day Mr. Nation got "Negro dogs" and trailed part of the men to their homes. Some time after that Mr. Nation met one of the men that helped beat him and tried to kill him, but as Nation shot, the horse whirled and the shot hit the man in the back instead of the breast as intended.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## III. b. Scalawags - cont'd.

## "Uprising of Negroes

An organization of negroes had sprung up in the southern part of Choctaw county which had for its purpose a stronger support of the Republican party. Different communities held nightly meetings which were marked by much beating of drums and noisy demonstration and a sentiment became prevalent that was dangerous to the welfare of the county and its fight to regain white supremacy and get control of the political power by the Democrats.

One day in the late summer the negroes marched through Chester riding in rank and file of two and two and they would not break rank as they marched 300 strong - beating drums and marching to the music or rather to the drum beats as there was little martial music to it.

This spirit that was manifested by the negroes was too much for the loyal southerners and they called for a Democratic rally to be held at Chester in protest against these demonstrations. Men came from all the walks of life, came from far and near, in carriages, buggies and on horseback - some over roads that would be considered impassable in these days - to lend their moral support to this mass meeting.

These men marched, 500 strong, on horseback, through the streets of Chester and out on each highway for three miles. Each man wore a flaming red scarf. The red shirted figures were very impressive had it not been for the stately steppings of the prancing horses and the slow plodding of the plow-horses that had been pressed into service in behalf of Democracy!

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## III. b. Scalawags - cont'd.

One of these processions was led by Hon. Leroy Boyd and one by Mr. Charles Sisson, father of our lamented and distinguished congressman, Thomas Upton Sisson."

## "Lighting the Firebrands

Night drew near and it was felt that the demonstration was yet incomplete and the citizens were in no mood to adjourn the meeting without further protest against this disloyal uprising and as the night closed in, long rich pine torches were lighted - 500 of these huge firebrands were lighted - and as each man in the procession received a flaming torch he resumed his place in the ranks, and away they rode into the deathlike stillness of the darkness of night.

The flaming torches made the red-shirted procession highly effective and it forever silenced any further outward demonstration of the negro Republicans.

No outlawry was committed that night, no violence was done to any one, the citizens were all fair minded and nobly patriotic. Only a few men are living today who took part in that Democratic rally. Dr. Nick Love of Eupora probably being the oldest survivor."

Reference: This article was copied from a clipping from the Commercial Appeal headed Chester, Miss. Dec. 22.- The year is not known. The article is in the possession of Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

4/30/37

## III. c. Conservatives

The Conservatives did not have any organization and regular meetings, but were always ready and doing something to keep order and to try to keep the negroes under control.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## IV. a. Freedmen's Bureau

The Freedmen's Bureau, which did much harm, was established soon after the war. The influence of the Bureau caused the negro to look to the Government for support and encouraged them to think they had as much right to hold public office as white men. Some of the leaders influenced the negroes to believe that the Government would give each of them 40 acres of land and a mule. Thus encouraged some of them refused to work for the white people.

The good feeling and harmony that once existed between the whites and blacks was greatly disturbed.

Reference: Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

## b. Loyal League

No information.

## c. Republican Party

There were few real Republicans in Choctaw county - so few that they did not have enough organization to accomplish much.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

III.

## IV. d. Ku Klux Klan

The Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization, probably did more toward keeping order among the negroes in Choctaw than any other organization. Most of the negroes had a great personal fear of the Klan, therefore many of their plans of mischief were disbanded with the thoughts of what the Klan might do to them if they were very unruly.

An incident was related that happened at Centerville, which was a little community close to French Camp, of a negro robbing a man's house. The negro robbed the man, then killed him and set fire to the house. Later the Ku Klux Klan caught the negro and killed him.

The Ku Klux Klan assisted in the march at Chester after the up-rising of the negroes, which was a great help in keeping the negroes under control.

The Ku Klux Klan, which was founded in 1866, did much to restore the political power to the educated and responsible white men.

Reference: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

Mr. T. G. Nason, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Tom Power, Ackerman, Miss.

## e. The Enforcement Acts

No information

*Stape Lance*

Stape Lance, Choctaw Co. Historian  
Historical Research Project

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Ref. Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## c. Farms and plantations in county

Ref. Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## d. Social life in county

Ref. Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

Sam Cork (colored) Ackerman, Miss., Rt. 3

## II. Political adjustment

Ref. Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. X, Chap. XI, Page 236

## b. Economic adjustment

Ref. Mrs. Carrie Alford, Durant, Miss.

## c. Social adjustment

Ref. Mrs. Ophelia Blanton, Ackerman, Miss.

## d. Educational and Religious adjustment

Ref. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## III. a. Carpet-baggers

Ref. Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

## b. Scalawags

Ref: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

Commercial Appeal article in the possession of

Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## c. Conservatives

Ref. Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

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b. No information

c. Republican Party

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d. Ku Klux Klan

Ref: Mr. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

Mr. T. G. Nason, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Tom Power, Ackerman, Miss.

e. The Enforcement acts

No information

Canvassers

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

11  
Sept. 22, 1936

Celia Jackson

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Mrs. Alice Previtt

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

SUBJECT: OUTLAW DAYS

I. Gang and Feud Leaders

A. How they originated

John A. Murrell and one of his partners, Daniel Crenshaw, grew up in Williamson County, North Carolina. They were model young men about the year 1827 or '28. Daniel Crenshaw worked for Ruben Dotson, grand-father of B. G. Dotson, and when he left North Carolina to join Murrell in his marauding expedition, he stole a horse, saddle and bridle from Mr. Dotson. Murrell's gang kept growing until it consisted of about seventy-five men.

B. Date of first influence felt in your county, and what this influence was in a general way.

The first effect of Murrell's marauding expedition felt in Choctaw county was in 1861. The citizens of Choctaw suffered raids on stage coaches, loss of slaves, horses and other valuable treasures while Murrell and his gang worked along the Natchez Trace.

C. What they did and how they operated.

Murrell's "hide-out" in Choctaw county was located on a mountain on the Arch Murphy place located on the Natchez Trace about four and one half miles Northwest of Ackerman. Here Murrell and one group of men watched for approaching coaches and travelers. When a decision to plunder the approaching object had been made he came down, carried out his decision and disposed of the "loot" to another group of men nearer the state line and so on until the last group would transport the "treasure" into another state. It is

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

I. Gang and Feud Leaders cont'd

C. What they did and how they operated cont'd.

nearer the state line and so on until the last group would transport the "treasure" into another state. It is said that most stolen goods was disposed of in New Orleans.

D. Results

Horses and slaves, chiefly, were the goods stolen.

II. Riots

The Edwards-Gray Riot

A. Causes

In the early 60's a feud between the Gray and Edwards families existed. It was a sort of family affair for Dr. Gray had married Ellen Edwards and is said to have been charged with killing Judge Edwards, Ellen's father, and Luther Edwards - all in order so the tradition is, to obtain some of the Edwards property.

Reference: I. A, B, C, & D.

Interviewed: B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

Richard Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

H. G. McGarr, Tomnolen, Miss.

Reference: II. A. Choctaw County Plaindealer, Vol. 35-No. 27

dated January 8, 1933

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

### CHOCTAW COUNTY

#### ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

## II. Riots

### B. Description

Several days after three Gray brothers had been thrown into jail at old Greensboro, their mother went to visit them in their cell one night. While there she was startled by the appearance of a mob. These men entered the jail quickly, began firing, shot down Bob and Bill Gray with gun lead that barely missed their mother's head, their brains splattering on her garments. Dr. Jim Gray talked to the mob, not asking them to spare his life, but begging them not to kill him in his mother's presence. That must have touched his mother's heart, but it touched the hearts of the members of that mob only to the extent that they marched the doctor up the Bellfontaine-Greensboro road and hanged him to the limb of an oak tree. When the mob had gone, Mrs. Gray alone with her tragedy, gathered up her sons, hauled them home in her wagon early next morning, buried them later in Mars Hill cemetery located in what is now Montgomery county, which was then Choctaw.

### C. Leaders

Edwards family

### D. Results

Nothing was done about the mobbing.

Reference: II. B, C, & D.

Choctaw County Plaindealer, Vol. 45-No. 27

dated January 8, 1932.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

### CHOCTAW COUNTY

#### ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

#### II. Riots

##### A. Causes:

A dispute over an election in Chester during the year 1873 resulted in a riot.

##### B. Description

During a campaign back in the 18 th century, Eugene McCaffetry was killed by Bud Archer. The people were eager to mob Archer; but a few days later, Dr. J. W. Edwards dressed the murderer in women's clothing and carried him away. He was last heard of in the state of Illinois.

##### C. Leaders

Eugene McCaffetry, Bud Archer and Dr. J. W. Edwards were the leaders.

##### D. Results

The mob was thrown off the track of this man and "times" were quieter for awhile.

Reference: II. A, B, C, & D.

A. L. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

John Hunt, Ackerman, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCOLATE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

III. "White Caps and Bull Dozers"

A. Purpose

The white men near Bethany church about six miles west of Reform banded themselves together for the purpose of controlling the negroes and the lawless white men in the county.

B. Leaders

Two men by the names of Weaver and McAfferty were leaders in this riot. A negro, Bill Sion, was the negro leader.

C. Description of procedure

After the war between the North and South, white men from the North came South and encouraged the negroes in believing that they were as good as the white people.

Two men, Weaver and McAfferty spread bed quilts over their heads and invaded the negroes' home to teach them that the white man was supposed to rule. One negro, Bill Sion, refused to be frightened. He split Weaver's head open with an axe, thus killing him instantly. McAfferty's collar bone was broken during the affair. A third man, name unknown, escaped with slight bruises.

D. Results

Friends of these white men caught this negro and started to old Greensboro to hang him, but they stopped on the road near ~~Stewart~~ "Alma's old mill place" to camp over night. The negro tried to

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCOLATE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

III. "White Caps and Bull Dozers" cont'd.

D. Results cont'd.

get away and they hung him to a tree "on the spot" for fear of his attempting to get away again.

IV. Saloon Days

A. Description

Most any type of building was used for this purpose. The counter over which the drink was served was called the "bar". Behind this bar were shelves on which were kept decanters of all kinds of drinks. Any person could step inside the door and buy any drink desired - any mixture of cocktail, mint julip or even straight rye or Bourbon whiskey. In the back of the building, usually, there was a partition which shielded the gamblers from the eyes of the public. Many dry good stores handled liquor also. This was kept in barrels with faucets from which were drawn "jub fulls", quart jars or any amount requested by customer. Of course the barrels of whiskey were concealed in rear of dry good stores.

"I can remember the first election in which I voted. It was back in 1863 when I was trying to be a model young man and naturally at the age of twenty one I voted a dry ticket". As related by D. H. Quinn

Reference: IV. A. Interviewed D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

(6)

III. A, B, C, & D. Interviewed: S. C. Riddell, Ackerman, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

IV. Saloon Days cont'd

B. Social and Economic Effect

Fights with knives and pistols were very common, often resulting in someone being killed. Gambling was also in high favor.

Mr. H. P. Dotson, who was a teacher in Choctaw county and father of B. G. Dotson, stated in a sketch of his life that in 1750 most of the money was obtained from the sale of whiskey and tobacco.

C. Results

Women and children suffered many hardships and in many cases were deprived of the necessities of life/ if they were unfortunate enough to have husband and father who spent his earnings for drink and gambling.

V. Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers

A. Operation

Just after and during the war between the states the Yankees and outlaws would make raids on a man's stock and carry off his best horses. Sometimes an old broken-down horse would be left in exchange of a good one.

Two horse thieves by the names of John Sweden and Venson stole several horses from Tom Edridge. These two men were also cattle rustlers. They helped to transfer stolen cattle to what is now the state line and thieves from other sections of the country would take charge of them. This method made a capture of these men a very difficult problem.

Reference: IV. B & C. Interviewed B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

V. A. Interviewed A. L. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

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CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

V. Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers cont'd

B. ~~Kenneth~~ Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers cont'd.

Another horse thief operating for his own gain only was a man named Copecher. He was caught at his own game however and lodged in jail at old Greensboro. His wife and father, who lived near Carrollton, came to see him on Saturday and camped in the jail yard until Monday Morning. After McGarr (the man who related this story) had fed the prisoners that morning he was playing marbles with a little negro in the jail yard. Copecher's wife had gone in to tell him good-bye and a figure whom everyone thought to be the wife of the horse thief emerged from the jail and made toward the wagon. McGarr, having glanced at the figure emerging from the jail wearing a dress, saw that this person wore men's boots. He dashed to Dr. Daws and Jake Holland, the sheriff, telling them what he had seen. They hurriedly made for the wagon and found Copecher garbed in his wife's attire.

Still another horse thief in Choctaw county was a negro, Ben Morro. He did not work in a gang, but was just mean and stole fine horses for his own gain alone. Mr. H. G. McGarr related an incident of the stealing of a horse that he remembered. "Ben Morro, negro, stole a fine horse from his master, Uncle Alex Morro. Mr. Morro's son-in-law, Vince Dunlap, followed him, having discovered the horse was taken and the negro missing. The negro discovered Dunlap was following him and hid by the side of the road. When Dunlap came along, the negro shot him from the back with squirrel shot. Dunlap was not seriously injured, but was not able to continue the trace.

Reference: H. G. McGarr, Tonnolen, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. FOURTEEN

V. Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers cont'd.

B. Results

Venson was hanged and a large mob of Choctaw citizens whipped John Sweden.

Copacacher was immediately seized and relodged in jail. He escaped however, about sixty days later and has not been seen or heard of since that time.

The negro, Ben Morro, made his escape and did not return.

Reference: \*

VI. Periodic Outlaws and Deserters

A. Any information

Rube Burr, whose name is linked in history with that of the most notorious outlaws, robbed a train in Buck Hill. He and his headman came through Stewart, Miss. on down through Choctaw county stopping at Ventress, Miss. He stopped in Ventress and asked directions to Louisville, Miss. He was riding a fine horse.

When Carter, the sheriff/ in Choctaw county at that time, heard of this, he trailed him on into Alabama. He captured him at a negro's house, where he had been hiding for several days, and took him to jail. Carter had a white man and a negro guarding Burr. Burr asked the negro to hand him his knapsack to get something to eat and instead of getting something to eat, he drew his gun; then he had the negro to call Carter, who was taking

Reference: V., B. Interviewed; A. L. Jackson, Sturgis, Miss.

H. G. McGarr, Tammolen, Miss.

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CHOCTAW COUNTY

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VI. Periodic Outlaws and Deserters cont'd.

a much needed rest before starting back with his prisoner. Burr demanded Carter's rifle, but Carter beat him to his gun and killed Rube Burr. Burr, like most outlaws known in history, was shot down by Justice.

VII. Kidnappers

No information

VIII. General Method of Extermination

In all cases in Choctaw county the general method of extermination of the above was a more strict enforcement of laws and the abolishment of saloons.

Reference: VI. Interviewed Richard Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

VII. None

VIII. Interviewed D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*

Sarah Jane Holloway, Choctaw County Supv.

Historical Research

(10)

- *Outlaw Days* -

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

OLD GREENSBORO WAS GORY PLACE

*Copy #14*

June 23, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

*Copy*  
*7*

OLD GREENSBORO WAS GORY PLACE

By Sam T. Scott

(The following article appeared in a recent issue of The Webster County Progress, published at Eupora, and we feel sure many of our readers will enjoy reading it)

Reference: Choctaw Plaindealer, Ackerman, Miss., Aug. 11, 1933, Vol.47 - No.6

"More than sixty years ago, on a road leading north from Old Greensboro in Choctaw County, Mississippi, listless mules hauled a rickety wagon in which lay the bodies of three dead men.

The driver of that wagon was a woman, and the dead bodies were those of her murdered sons. Nerves steeled, face drawn but set into a mask of courage, this pioneer mother, who had that day seen two of her boys shot down, the other hanged by a mob, drove home to her husband, wondering perhaps on that terrible journey, what effect her grim, terrible burden would have upon that husband.

Bob Gray, Bill Gray and Dr. Jim Gray lay dead, their bodies moving to and fro upon the bare boards of that creaking wagon and in their block, victim of a feud which had ended for them in a roll of gunfire in the county jail and the cruel pressure of a hangman's noose.

Some days before, the three Gray brothers had been thrown into jail at Old Greensboro. For a good while the feud between the Gray and Edwards had smoldered. It was a sort of family affair (for Dr. Gray had married Ellen Edwards), and said to have been charged with killing Judge Edwards, Ellen's father, and Luther Edwards - all in order, so the tradition is, to obtain some of the Edwards property.

On that fateful night the mother of the three Grays went to visit them (1)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 23, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

OLD GREENSBORO WAS GORY PLACE

cont'd.

in their cell. While there she was startled by the appearance of a mob. These men entered the jail quickly, began firing, shot down Bob and Bill Gray with gun lead that barely missed their mother's head, their brains splattering on her garments.

Dr. Jim Gray talked to the mob, - not asking them to spare his life - but begging them not to kill him in his mother's presence.

That must have touched his mother's heart - but it touched the hearts of the members of that mob only to the extent that they marched the doctor up the Belfontaine - Greensboro road and hanged him to the limb of an oak tree.

When the mob had gone, Mrs. Gray alone with her tragedy, gathered up her sons, hauled them home in her wagon early next morning, buried them later in Mars Hill cemetery located in what is now Montgomery County, which was then Choctaw.

This happened in the '60's. It was nothing unusual for Greensboro, for its record was bloody aplenty for the time it was established until the court house was burned by the Yankees in the latter days of the war between the states. It was the County site of old Choctaw county, the largest county in Mississippi at that time. The limits of Choctaw county extended almost to Carrollton on the west, almost to Grenada on the north, close to West Point on the east, and near Kosciusko on the south. Greensboro was located in what is the present Webster county about eight miles west of Eupora.

It had a population of about 2,000 and had eighteen stores, a newspaper plant, three saloons, a livery stable, a ten pin alley and several law offices in addition to the court house and the jail. It flourished in ante-bellum days and for several years after the war, but it soon began to de-

cont'd.

teriorate, as the newly built railroad did not come through there. Today the whole thing is gone. Nothing remains of this historic old place save a few submerged brick heaps and a three acre cemetery containing more than a thousand graves. Cotton now grows on the site of the old capital of Choctaw county.

The history of Greensboro is grotesque and horrid. Blood was shed freely as water. Men were assassinated from ambush, they were shot down in duels, they were mobbed and hanged to the limb of a tree, and were killed in secret, never to be heard of again. Little value was placed on human life by some of Greensboro's inhabitants, while most of the population were lawabiding and peaceful. But the few who were not, carved the name of the town in the niche of Mississippi's bloody frontier history.

John a Murrell, the noted outlaw who roamed up and down the old Natchez Trace, was once apprehended for stealing a horse and carried to Greensboro for a preliminary hearing. The courthouse had not been built at this time, so he was tried in a house near by. He was convicted in this trial and ordered to prison.

A guard started out to Columbus, Miss., with him to place him in jail there, it being more substantial than the one in Greensboro. Murrell asked for the privilege to get a drink of water and was allowed to do so. He was led down to a creek and as he was lying down on all fours drinking, he suddenly whirled, seized the guard's weapon and killed him with it. He took both horses and made a quick getaway. The house in which Murrell was tried is one of the few remaining houses in Old Greensboro.

Dr. Harris, a prominent Greensboro physician, who ran a boarding house, was enroute to lunch one day when he met a stranger riding a fine horse.

cont'd.

He said, "Is this Greensboro?"

"Yes" said Dr. Harris.

"Do they gamble here?"

Dr. Harris told him they did.

He bargained with Dr. Harris for a room in his house, and went with him to town immediately following the meal. Dr. Harris took him to a little grocery where gambling was done and introduced him to the gamblers, then went on about his business.

About dark a negro boy who did the chores around the grocery, happened to look in the back window. The scene which he witnessed was terrible gruesome, for the stranger was brutally and cold bloodedly murdered by the gamblers to obtain a large sum of money he had in a black valise. The boy stole away, recounted to one man what he had seen.

The stranger has not been since seen and the bloody murder was known only to the murderers, the negro, and this one man. This man entered the grocery the next day and found spots on the floor covered with tar, presumably to hide the blood. A valise like that carried by the stranger and part of an overcoat were unearthed by a plowman near Greensboro cemetery years later. Perhaps it was the same, perhaps not. This is the first time that this has been told publicly for the murderers have been dead but a few years and "this man" who knows elects to remain silent. I shall not violate his confidence.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor in the corporate limits of Greensboro, resulting in the formation of "Bucksnort", a suburb of Greensboro. Liquor was sold freely in Bucksnort.

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Dr. J. T. New went over to Bucksport and presumably inbibed freely of the wines and liquors, although there are conflicting reports about his drinking. While there he said: "I'll kill the first man who comes to town wearing copperas britches." A little while later, a man by the name of Thornton rode into town and, unfortunately, he was wearing copperas colored britches. Dr. New shot and killed him. He had previously shot and killed James C. Powers. He was a dangerous character and indelibly stamped himself in the bloody annals of Old Greensboro. His remark, "I'll kill the first man who comes to town wearing copperas britches," has a wide circulation and is often recounted by the old timers in Webster county.

Esquire N. G. McGarr for 42 years a Webster County Justice of the Peace, was born in Greensboro in 1859, and still lives there, was working in 1871 for the Greensboro jailor, Dr. A. H. Bays. He was eleven years old at the time and his duty was to carry food and water to the prisoners.

A certain horse thief, named Cepeescher, was lodged in jaul there. His wife and father who lived near Carrollton, came to see him on Saturday and camped in the jail yard until Monday morning. After McGarr had fed the prisoners that morning he was playing marbles with a little negro in the jail yard. Cepeescher's wife had gone in to tell him good-bye and a figure emerging from the jail wearing a dress, saw that this person wore men's boots. He dashed to Dr. Bays and Jake Holland, the sheriff, telling them what he had seen. They hurriedly made for the wagon and found Cepeescher garbed in his wife's attire. He was immediately seized and relodged in jaul. He escaped about sixty days later and has not been seen or heard of in Greensboro since that time.

cont'd.

Mr. McGarr relates another thrilling episode in the history of Greensboro. In 1873, when James L. Alcorn was a candidate for Governor, he was billed to speak in Greensboro. His friends had provided several goods boxes as a speaker's stand in the lane that ran to the stores and to the site where the court house had been burned. Some of the young bucks of the town decided that they would break up the speaking, and as soon as Alcorn was introduced and had begun to speak one of them announced that a horse race would be held immediately in the lane. Two riders set down the lane as fast as the horses could carry them scattering the crowd and temporarily halting the speaking, but after this Alcorn continued his speech. Then W. L. "Bud" Davis rode up to the speaker's stand and in a sentorian voice announced that the race had been a dead beat and would be run again immediately.

Alcorn said: "I do not understand why such indignity is sought to be put on me. While not native here, I am to manner born. I led Mississippi to battle, and the bones of one of my gallant boys are not bleaching in the dust of Tennessee."

"I wish it had been you, damn you," said Davis.

"No, sir," said Alcorn, "God in His infinite wisdom and mercy preserved me to be your next Governor. Behold your governor," and looked at the man in a majestic, contemptuous and venomous manner.

Knowing that it would be impossible to finish the speaking in this lane, Alcorn's friends suggested that they move across the fence to the hill side allowing the speaker to be on the brow of the hill and the crowd below him. This was accomplished, but these dissenters were determined to break the speaking up. Consequently, two rival packs of hounds were set upon each other and Alcorn's hearers were disturbed by dogs running between and around them.

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

## OLD GREENSBORO WAS CORY PLACE

cont'd

Alcorn denounced Davis and his proteges, Cogee and Neil Johnson, so vigorously that one of them said: "Let's leave here before we have to kill him."

N. G. McGarr was present and witnessed this series of events connected with Alcorn's attempt to address the electors in Greensboro.

The Brantleys were prominent in this old Choctaw capital. They were brave men, and were active in defense of their beloved southland when the ominous clouds of civil war hung over it.

General W. F. Brantley organized a brigade which served valiantly in the Confederate cause. His brother, Arnold Brantley, was a secret agent for the Confederate government, with headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi. He was gambling in the Bowman House also, having a large gambling outfit there.

While in Jackson, Arnold Brantley met a man named Green who had known an older brother of Brantley, who was murdered in Texas. Green told Brantley that he endorsed the killing of his brother and that he'd kill him (Arnold) for twenty-five cents. Brantley told him that he was not armed. Green told Brantley that he thought he was lying, but admonished him to be armed the next time they met. "I shall", said Brantley. He forthwith went and got his shotgun, seated himself in the office of the Bowman House, and as Green came down the steps he shouted: "I am Arnold Brantley, the brother of Dr. Brantley, who was murdered by the Balzell brothers, and whose murder you endorse; you would kill me for twenty-five cents. By God, I'll kill you for nothing!" And he shot Green's head off. This incident was recounted by Edgar S. Wilson about (7) ten years ago.

Arnold Brantley was killed while attending a theatre in Winona about 55 years ago. The Ringer brothers were credited with his murder, the difference

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

## OLD GREENSBORO WAS CORY PLACE

cont'd.

being of a political nature. They shot Brantley in a large crowd and hit Nobody but him.

General W. F. Brantley of Civil War fame, who was a law partner of General J. Z. George, put on a vigorous campaign to apprehend the murderers of his brother, Arnold. He was notified that if he persisted in the search he would be killed. He did not heed the warning and as he was returning to Greensboro late one afternoon, after having been to Winona, he was shot from ambush and killed. A negro boy in the buggy with him, leaped out just in time to save himself.

Another brother, A. H. Brantley, was prosecuting attorney in the fifth judicial district of Mississippi. He died about 35 years ago, and, together with his brothers who were murdered, is buried in Old Greensboro cemetery.

E. W. H. "Jaybird" Johnson was one of Greensboro's most widely known characters. He was a Doctor, preacher, and merchant. He was born in London and came to the United States when 16 years of age. He settled at Old White Field in Choctaw county and there killed a man and was involved in serious trouble. He managed to get out of that and moved to Greensboro.

One night, a group began to throw rocks at his house. He was a fighting man, resented the stoning of his house and came out shooting his Winchester rifle at his assailants. They shot and killed him. Nobody ever bore the Mark of Cain for this, although rumor had sub rosa circulation and it is still told in whispers.

Seth Platner killed Criswell Snow at Greensboro. He afterwards killed a Mexican woman in Texas, and was pursued by a party of Mexicans who riddled him with bullets.

S. Newton Berryhill, editor and poet wrote an article for the Eupora Progress in 1885 listing all the murderers of Greensboro and the fate that

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CHOCTAW COUNTY

OLD GREENSBORO WAS GORY PLACE

cont'd.

befell them. In his list are included, in addition to those already mentioned, the following:

George Davis killed an old man whose horse he had just levied upon. Davis was afterward killed in Texas.

Robert Medley killed a lawyer named Nowlin in Greensboro. He was lodged in jail at the outbreak of the war. He was released to volunteer in the Confederate army. He rose to the rank of Captain in the renowned Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, and was wounded at Shiloh, a ball piercing his forehead. He was afterward killed by a fellow gambler.

Clark, a lawyer who once lived in Greensboro, removed to Carrollton where he killed a man whose name I don't recollect. He was himself killed the same year by J. Lancaster, one time editor of the "State Advocate", the first newspaper published in Choctaw county.

Gibson Clark, who lived for many years near the site of Walthall, killed a lawyer named Lindsey at Greensboro. Several years afterward, Clark shot himself through the brain, pulling the trigger by means of a string tied to his toe.

Thomas Johnson killed David McKey at Greensboro a few years after the war. Johnson was killed by Thomas Holland in Walthall about 1875 or '76.

Story killed William Dunn at Greensboro about 1873. A few years later he was killed in Arkansas by Jones, another Choctaw county boy.

Alonzo Nolen, who was born and raised in Greensboro was killed by Jones about the same time.

Two wealthy young women settled in Greensboro, and were finally married while living there. One of the husbands decided that he wanted all of the property, so waylaid and killed the other. He was placed in jail at Greensboro

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

July 23, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

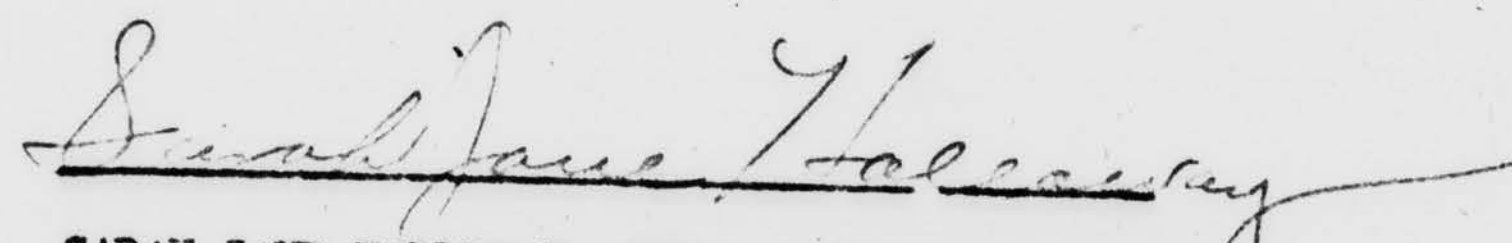
GREENSBORO WAS GORY PLACE

cont'd

and made his escape shortly thereafter. The sheriff, Choctaw's first, was accused of bribery and trailed this man incessantly for days and days in order to prove his innocence of bribery. He secured Mississippi and finally located the murderer in a gambling dive along the Mississippi river. After this, both girls went crazy and the man committed suicide.

Such is the story of Greensboro's hectic days. Nothing remains there to remind the traveler of its former importance save this large cemetery up in the woods near the location of the one time capital of the free state of Choctaw.

More than a thousand graves, less than twenty-five living inhabitants. That's the present status of this historic place."



SARAH JANE HOLLOWAY, SUPV. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

CHOCTAW COUNTY

(10)

Ackerman - Choctaw County

Historical Research Project

Oct. 2, 1936

Gelin Jackson

) Canvassers

Supplement to Assignment #14

Mrs. Alice Frowitt

Subject: Outlaws (John A. Murrel)

The following material was taken from "The Outlaw Years", by Robert M. Coates.

John A. Murrel

John A. Murrel was born in 1804. The exact place of his birth is uncertain. It is known only that it was in Tennessee, in the middle of the valley, and probably near the town of Columbia, some fifty miles south of the Natchez Trace. His father was a proprietor of a small wayside tavern, and from this might he deduced that the bandit had been born on the very highway he was later to terrorize.

He was evidently a man with almost a passion for magnificence. When he rode-- and he was always riding out on some mysterious mission of his own-- it was on the finest specimens of horseflesh obtainable. His clothes were tailored down the River in New Orleans; his boots and his hats he bought in Philadelphia. All this gave him certain weight in the community.

It seemed that his father had been an industrious and decent citizen. Murrel stated that his mother taught the children to steal as soon as they could walk. At ten years of age, he was his mother's aid. The first good haul was from a peddler who lodged at his house. He soon surpassed even his mother's teaching. When he was a little past sixteen years of age he was dabbling in highway robbery and had hooked up with a gang of horse-thieves over the line in Mississippi.

Murrel was thinking, planning, studying. He soon perceived that the old days of wanton banditry were nearly ended. Men like Mason and the Harpes could run amuck in the wilderness, and the very unpremeditated fury of their movements had saved them from capture. But nowadays travel was swifter;

Ackerman - Choctaw County

Oct. 2, 1936

Supplement to Assignment #14

news got about more quickly: a lone outlaw could be tracked, hedged in, surrounded almost as soon as his identity had been discovered. The communities were in closer touch with each other than the early settlements had been: the outlaws must organize in their turn. "I soon began to see the value of friends in this business," he told Stuart. He set about making friends, and Natchez-under-the-Hill was a good place to begin.

He met a man named Carter who traveled disguised as a Methodist preacher. From him Murrel learned to shoot cannons and sing psalms; he soon perceived how easy it would be to lay down counterfeit currency, to run off niggers and unload stolen slaves, unexpected, in the frenzied atmosphere of the camp-meeting.

In those days, the arrival of an itinerant preacher was a magnet to draw in settlers even from the deepest wilderness. Saloon-keepers would move their whiskey barrels out to the edge of the field where the exhorter had taken his stand: camouflaged in booths they would be filling bottles for the thirsty gentlemen among the congregation.

He was traveling almost constantly. He worked his way up the trace with the pair of highwaymen; they gave him a list of their friends and confederates and then at the Tennessee line he left them. He rode off alone. He moved here and there, through the years that followed, watching, studying: always his mind was twisting, coiling like a spring tighter and tighter about that one great impalpable idea, trying to squeeze it down to the final essence of certainty.

Murrel's attack was more subtle. He worked from within. He married, built a home; he cultivated friends. He traveled disguised as a minister using the same disguise in selling stolen slaves. And slave stealing was his principal source of income. There is no possible manner now to learn

how many negroes he stole, sold over and over again, finally murdering them. Murrel himself hardly knew.

There was a negro named Clitto: "I got into a hell of a sorcery with him." Murrel found him working in a field on a lonely plantation far down in the Cheateau country, and stopped to talk with him: "I am a great friend to the black people," he explained. Soon he had the old darkey complaining about the cuffings he got from his master.

"I'll see that you get out of that!" cried Murrel. "I have carried off a great many like you, and they are all doing well, all got homes of their own and are making property up North. I'll push you through."

In the end, Clitto agreed to run away that night. But Murrel perhaps had made his sales talk too strong, or Clitto was too affectionate in his nature: when he came to the rendezvous he brought his wife and three young pickaninnies with him.

This was more than Murrel had bargained for, but still he thought he could handle the situation. They struck down for the River: Murrel was making for the Arkansas side. There was a swamp in the way, but Clitto said he knew a path through it: they all plunged in together.

The trail was a continual quagmire; finally, Murrel had to leave his horse and travel afoot, like the others. But it was messy going. At every stop, their feet sank ankle-deep in the sludge, and there were always the strange, menacing swamp-sounds- the heavy bark of the alligator, the hissing withdrawal of a snake among the leaves- to trouble them. The women tired: they piled up on a patch of high ground and slept through the rest of the night. When they awoke next morning, Clitto confessed that he was lost.

Murrel was raging, but now he was tied to his victims; he was determined

to get some profit out of them. He took the load. They wandered that day and the next. At last they struck an Indian trail through the bottom and it led them to the head of a bayou, and here they found a bark canoe tied along the bank.

And now the old negro chose this worst of all possible moments to rebel. Murrel had held his anger so far and at this faint spark of opposition it exploded.

Without a word, he whipped out his pistol, shot the negro dead. As the old man fell, the wife uttered a scream of horror. Murrel swung on her; clanking the pistol, he smashed it savagely in her face. She dropped dead. The children had scattered like chicks, and he plunged after them kicking, pitching them headlong; when he had done with them, he returned to the mother, still sprawling; he loaded his pistol, killed her. Then at last, he galloped off across the River into Arkansas.

Murrel did quite a bit of preaching. He would go to his church, find a pretty horse, then begin preaching. While preaching he would point to the horse he had picked out and one of his men would get the horse, carry it to the next man waiting, and he in turn would carry it to the next man. In this way, the horse would soon be out of the state.

Murrel was finally caught and convicted. The Greensboro jail was not substantial as the officer started with Murrel to Columbus. On the way Murrel asked for the privilege to get a drink of water and was allowed to do so. He was led down to a creek and as he was lying on all fours drinking, he suddenly whirled, seized the guard's weapon and killed him. He took both horses and made a quick getaway. The house in which Murrel was tried is one of the few remaining houses in Greensboro.

Oct 15, 1936

## Supplement to Assignment # 14

## Famous Home in Old Greensboro.

It may seem rather far-fetched to come that a party of Choctaw County Research workers should go to Old Greensboro, in Webster County to learn of a historical fact, which, on first thought, would seem irrelevant, but when we go back into the records of many years we find that Old Greensboro was once in Choctaw County and the county site was located there. This explanation brings us to the purpose of the trip, namely, to see the house in which John A. Murrel, famous outlaw, stood his trial for murder in Choctaw County. Originally this house consisted of two rooms, a bed room and kitchen each about 18 x 20 ft. These rooms were built of large hewn logs pegged together. Inside the walls and overhead were ceiled with hand dressed heart lumber the boards being about eight inches wide. The door and window sashings are now painted bright green. The floor boards are about eight inches wide. The outside is weather boarded of same lumber. There are two windows on the front, which extend to the floor; thus a person might step through the window on to the wide veranda running the entire length of the house on the north side. There were two windows, one on each side of the fire place, in south end of the house. These windows, originally were glass. One door opens on to the porch and one leads into the kitchen. The kitchen is a "lean to", about 6 ft. wide, which extends the length of the house. This room has a door that leads out into the back yard. The pillars of this house are made of round, "sawed", oak logs and upon these rest the hewn log sills of pine. The sleepers are of pine logs, hewn flat on the top, to which the floor is nailed, the bottom being left round.

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## Supplement to Assignment #14

## Famous Home in Old Greensboro cont'd.

A chimney of kiln dried brick is built in the south end of the living room. Originally a chimney was in the south end of the kitchen for cooking, as was the custom at the time the house was built. This has been torn away, however and replaced with a window. Just lately a room has been built on the north end of the porch.

This old home had just been completed, but was not occupied at the time of the "famous Murrel Trial."

Reference: Mr. W.O. McArt, Tennessean, Miss.

"Trial" of John A. Murrel as related by W. G. McArt

John A. Murrel was caught between Carrollton and Greensboro for horse stealing. I do not know for certain who caught him or how, but, evidently Choctaw officers did, because the trial was held at Old Greensboro, which at that time was part of Choctaw County. He was tried in a two room, hewn log house which still stands in Old Greensboro. Murrel was convicted and sentenced to jail. There being no jail in Old Greensboro, he was carried to Columbus to jail. A guard was appointed to carry Murrel to jail and on the road to Columbus Murrel pretended to be thirsty and was allowed to get a drink of water by the roadside. The guard got down from his horse to drink also and John A. Murrel knocked him in the head and killed him instantly. Murrel made his escape taking both horses with him.

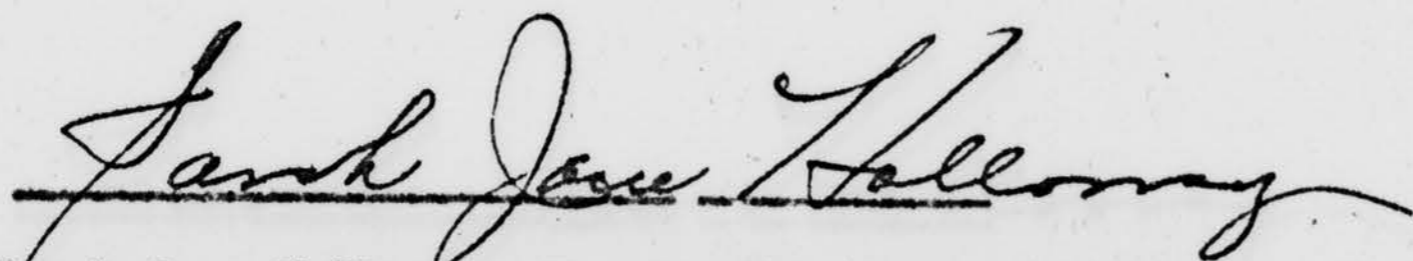
Oct. 15, 1936

Supplement to Assignment #14

The next time I heard of him, he was in Tennessee. I do not remember for certain, but I think, he was convicted and hung in Tennessee, about one or possibly two years after the trial at Old Greensboro."

Reference: Mr. N. G. McCarr, Tennessean, Miss.

NOTE: Mr. McCarr did not attend the trial he said, therefore he just told what had been told him. He was not old enough to attend the trial and did not know any definite facts about the trial.



Sarah Jane Holloway, Choctaw Co. Supv.

Historical Research

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 9, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT NO. TEN

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

1. Population

- (a) White - 8,866
- (b) Negro - 3,473
- (c) Indian - None
- (d) Chinese and Japanese - None
- (e) Others - 1 English, 5 Germans

Reference: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930

Mississippi Composition & Characteristics of the Population

2. Indians - None

3. Negro

a. "What they have done" by James A. Keller, Colored School Teacher

"As the great wheel of progress rapidly moves on through the space of time, in spite of the political, social, financial and economic upheaves we find the negroes of Choctaw county struggling through fate and opposition to reach a higher degree of progress and perfection.

The negroes have made rapid advancement from an industrial point of view. As a group they have learned the economical ways of making household goods such as, rugs, quilts, floor-mats; to rework old furniture, and make simple inexpensive household necessities which would naturally mean a great saving from an economical point of view. They have also made rapid progress in the line of Home Economics such as preserving foods, cooking, sewing, house-cleaning, home beautification and many other things could be mentioned in this line of progress. We have several negro teachers that have done outstanding work in the field of Home Economics; Namely, Mrs. J. A. Keller, Home Economic Teacher at Ackerman, (1)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 9, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT NO. TEN

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

3. Negro

(a) "What they have done" cont'd.

Miss Gracy Clay, Home Economic Instructor at Spay School, Miss A. J. Marshall and Jeaneva Perryman, Jeans Supervisor of Negro Schools.

We also find the negro making progress from an educational point of view. All the way from a back-woods log cabin school house, poorly built and constructed with one teacher trying to teach seventy-five and a hundred or more students with no teaching devices and the teacher poorly prepared to do the job, the negro has come to beautiful, well constructed Rosenwald school building with plenty light, ventilation, good heating systems, and fairly equiped. There are three five-teacher type schools in the county; one of which carries four years of high school, and two carries two years of high school. In Spay community much progress has been made in the line of building schools. That particular community grew rapidly from a one-teacher school to a five-teacher school. They received very little aid from the county or other outside agencies. The building itself cost more than five thousand dollars and it was all raised through community projects. The school at Ackerman came from a two story lodge hall to a beautiful well constructed five-teacher type modern school building. It was built from the aid of F.E.R.A. These schools have made rapid progress in moulding and shaping the mind and character of the negro youth of this county. As a result of this progress many teachers, preachers, and farmers have gotten their foundation to earn their livelihood. There are two negro vocational agricultural schools in the county. They are making rapid progress in the communities in which they are located. Cooperative spirits, etc

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 9, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT NO. TEN

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

## 3. Negro

(a) "What they have done" cont'd.

cooperative projects are rapidly being established.

We have several negroes who have made rapid progress in the field of music such as instrumental music; namely, Miss Rosie B. Davis, Mrs. Mag Ashford, Tharley P. Brown; they also have made much progress in the field of vocal music, such as folk songs, negro spirituals. They also have made much progress in the line of painting.

We find at least seventy-five percent of the negroes in the county farming and the remainder <sup>follow</sup> public work for their livelihood. The negro farmers of this county are making successful living on the farm by the help of production credits and other forms of Government aid; namely, A. B. Kennedy, S. S. Blackman, B. C. Headd, Golden Miller, Philips Potts, Lewis Davis, Lad Kellough and many other farmers that are making success on the farm.

The progress in mercantile business is rather slow. Not much time has been given that particular business due to the scarcity of towns and cities in the county and thinly settled neighbors.

We find that very few have taken to the field of lawyers, doctors, medicine, nursing and other professions. This is probably due to the financial standing. Among the few that have become outstanding is Miss Walter Lane who is now one of the leading nurses in the veteran hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama.

We also find great work going on in the educational field among the leading teachers of the county. In the line of vocational Home Economics we have Miss Gracey Clay who is doing real work at Spay Vocational School.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 9, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT NO. TEN

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 3. Negro

(a) "What they have done" cont'd.

Mrs. Jeanetta Keller who is doing outstanding work in Ackerman School, who have professor Richard C. Randel of Spay School, James A. Keller of Ackerman School putting over a live vocational agricultural program in the community in which they are located. They have made rapid progress and done much good to the farmers in the county. Some of the outstanding things accomplished by them are as follows:

Terracing, encouraging the planting of summer legumes, setting up farm shops at home, planting cover crops, teaching farmers facts about Government aid, soil conservation program, and encouraging a spirit of cooperation. We also have Prof. R. W. Burgess, S. S. Polls, John G. Thompson, W. M. Ford, S. S. Shorts, A. G. Gorden, A. J. Marshall, Myrtle Knox, Renora Ford, Helen Williams, Rosie B. Davis, Mattie Triplet, Flora Esters, Flora Polls, Georgia Austin, Viola Austin, all of which are doing outstanding work in the county.

The negro has not or is not doing as much as should be done in the field of music, however there are few of them making rapid progress in literature, music, and painting. Among the outstanding ones are Miss Rosie B. Davis, Mag Ashford, Mattie Triplet, T. B. Brown.

Among the prominent negro leaders are Rev. B. H. Ashford, A. B. Kennedy, Rev. Bailey."

Ref.: J. A. Keller, Colored School Teacher.

The need of a negro school developed in this section under the inspiration of Dock Childress. The situation was dark because there was no schoolhouse, money or building material available. Finally

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT No. Ten

June 9, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 3. Negro

## (a) "What they have done" cont'd.

a "home-teacher", George Pilcher Childress labored intelligently to uplift his race and to create the proper cooperative attitude, with mutual tolerance between the two races in Choctaw county. As the result of a plea for money from the town board, George P. Childress was promised a visit by a committee composed of E. E. Mabus and E. M. Barron who in turn recommended to the board a grant of \$500.00 to be used in a school building for negroes. This was granted August 1, 1906 and the building was soon erected under the supervision of George P. Childress who taught here for thirty years. George and his wife did much for the negro children. Many were taught by careful instruction. As the school grew another teacher, Maggie Davis Ashford, was added to the faculty list. She was a most excellent pianist and attracted many students from all over the county. The teachers so energetic and modern in their ideas soon outgrew the small schools and were all promoted when they took the civil service examination. George P. Childress was given a job in Post Office Department in Chicago, where he is working at present. In 1933 a tornado destroyed part of the school building but this was replaced by efforts of County Supt., Barney Steadman, Mrs. E. R. Creechmore, Welfare Worker and Miss Stella Barron. The negroes worked diligently in order to complete building. Other negroes who have contributed helpful arts are Ephriam Estes, Thirley P. Brown, James Keller, Viola Alston, and Georgia Alston, Rev. S. W. Gatewood, Lewis Davis, Rosa Beatrice Davis and Frank Davis.

Reference: Miss Stelle Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

(5)

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NO. TEN

June 9, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## (b) What they are doing

## 1. Farmers

## A. Farm owners

How many - 227

Average size of farm, etc. - unknown

## B. Farm renters (Share Croppers) - 340

Reference: (Taken from the Report on Negroes in the United States, 1920-1932, Table 57, pages 650 and 651)

## 2. Industrially

## a. Merchants, and other industries

1 Barber Shop, 3 Cafes, 1 Soft Drink Stand, 1 Rooming House

Reference: Earl Sheedy, Business Census Worker, Ackerman, Miss.

## b. Professionally as: Doctors, lawyers, etc. - None

## c. Educationally as: Teachers, etc. - 48 School Teachers and 1 Jeans Agent. Ref. Files of Co. Superintendent of Education

## d. Fine arts, as: Music, Literature, Painting, etc. - None outstanding.

## (c) Prominent Negro Leaders - Men and Women

Rev. B. H. Ashford, A. B. Kennedy, and Rev. Bailey.

Ref. J. A. Keller, (col.)

## 4. Other Races

## a. Contributions - None

## b. Prominent Leaders - None

*Sarah Jane Hallaway*  
 SUPV. HISTORICAL RESEARCH, Choctaw County

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. Six

May 5, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS

### 1. Customs connected with particular days.

#### (a) Emancipation Proclamation celebration

The negroes always celebrate May 8 th, that being the day they were freed. Their celebrations usually consist in fish fries, picnics and base ball games. The women always feel that they have to have a new dress and hat for this occasion.

Reference: D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss. Interview: 4/4/36

#### (b) Halloween celebration

Halloween night is observed in each community by having a party with wits es, ghosts and everything spooky. These entertainments are held at the school house, community building or sometimes in a private home, and are sponsored by the teacher or some capable person. The people usually wear a costume of yellow and black or dress in white. Several ghost lead the people around to the different places of horror and much excitement prevails throughout the night. A fortune-teller dressed as a Gypsy plays an important part on this occasion.

Reference: Juanico Hoffman, Ackerman, Miss. May 1, 1936.

#### (c) Fourth of July celebration

Fourth of July in Choctaw county is usually celebrated by community picnics, fish fries and barbecues. Every four years election is held and political rallies prevail on this day throughout the county.

#### (d) Christmas day celebration

Christmas time is always observed by a large group of young people serenading on Christmas Eve night and singing Christmas

(1)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. Six

May 5, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

### 1. Customs connected with particular days.

#### (d) Christmas day celebration cont'd.

carols. The small children hang up their stockings for Santa Clause "to fill". On Christmas Day comes the grand Christmas Dinner with all the relatives around the table at "Grandmas". The afternoon is spent with the older people telling stories of olden times while the children engage in contests, dancing, and such like.

Christmas is celebrated by a community affair on the Presbyterian church lawn of Ackerman each Christmas Eve. The tree was planted a few years ago by the people of the town. The celebration is usually in the form of a "White Christmas" with gifts brought for the unfortunate.

At French Camp the loyal group leaders of the Christian Endeavor Organization fill baskets which they carry to "shut-ins". They sing Christmas carols to them and by their cheerful conversations many burdened hearts are filled with joy.

Christmas at this old town is celebrated in a sacred and yet happy and joyful manner.

Charlene

Reference: Juanico Hoffman, Ackerman, Miss.; Mrs. Benjie Nicholson, French Camp, Miss.; W. C. Thompson, Ackerman, Miss.

#### (e) New Year celebration

On New Years night a group of young people serenade throughout the community, waiting up until twelve O'clock to ring out the old and ring in the new year.

(2)

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. Six

May 6, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 1. Customs connected with particular days

### (f) Thanksgiving Day celebration

Thanksgiving in Choctaw county is thought of as a day when thanks should be given to our maker for all blessings received in the past. At most churches throughout the county an early morning devotional service is held. For Thanksgiving dinner a big fat turkey with other delicious food is prepared at most every home. In this county both men and women take part in favorite sports such as hunting, horse back riding and ball games. On Thanksgiving night various programs at churches, school houses and community centers are given. "Thank Boxes" are sent or carried to the homes of the needy by individuals or groups. The Cannon Club in the eastern part of the county celebrate Thanksgiving by having a harvest supper consisting mainly of dishes prepared from farm produce. All members of this community are invited to the supper and a program is given by the club.

Reference: Interviewed C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss.; 4/28

Mrs. B. G. Peters, Ackerman, Miss. 4/23

### (g) Armistice Day celebration

On Armistice Day at most schools in Choctaw county, especially French Camp, the boys and girls are called to line by the sound of the bugle. They march in front of the raised flag, salute and another call of the bugle is heard. Usually an interesting program is given.

Reference: Interviewed C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss. 4/28.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ASSIGNMENT NO. SIX

CHOCTAW COUNTY

May 6, 1936

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 2. Customs relating to human life

### (a) Birth

(1) A colored woman, Sallie Potts, who still lives at French Camp believes that by placing an axe under the bed of a new born babe that the evil spirit cannot harm the mother or baby.

Reference: Interviewed Sallie Potts, French Camp, April 26, 1936

(2) Melinda Edwards, a colored woman, who now lives about one and one half miles north of French Camp believes that she is able to cure little babies of the thrash. She speaks to them in an unknown tongue, reads a verse in the bible and declares they are made well.

Reference: Melinda Edwards, French Camp, 4/27/36

### (b) Courtship

"The boys and girls in the olden days didn't court as they do now. When a boy or girl courted or went together a few times, they usually married. There was always an "Infair" supper for the newly weds, and if they moved out to themselves the younger people would serenade them. The girls always had enough quilts that they had made themselves for two beds when they married. Couples were married at the church or at the home of the girl's parents. There wasn't none of these "run-away marriages" back in them days.

Reference: Customs of olden days as told by Mrs. Savannah Stacy, Ackerman, Miss. 4/21/36

### (c) Marriage

Back in Choctaw's first days when the Indians lived in this territory there existed a peculiar "marriage law". If an Indian

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 6, 1936

CHOCOTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

Assignment No. Six

Gelia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

2. Customs relating to human life

(c) Marriage cont'd.

Warrior found the maid he desired for his wife, he announced this to his tribe and to her tribe. As a result the chiefs of the two tribes called a race between the two. If the maid was defeated in the race, she had to become the wife of the warrior; otherwise, she did not have to marry him if it was against her will.

(d) Death

When a negro dies, it is a custom among their friends to "toll" their church bell so that all the near neighbors may know that one of their number has died. When their friends "pass to the glory-land", there is much mourning and bereavement.

Reference: C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss. 4/29/36

The "wakes for the dead" are observed by the negroes of Choctaw county very religiously. The wake is held on the night after the death. The body is buried the following day and the funeral service held one month later.

Reference: W. C. Thompson, Ackerman, Miss. 5/2/36

3. Social customs

(1) Back in the days prior to financial depression when forest were plentiful, the farmers held regular fetes known to their neighbors as "log-rollings". All inhabitants of the community gathered at the home of one friend and while the men assisted in getting logs in piles for burning, the women prepared a feast. The women also held quiltings on these days. This was an outstanding characteristic of the social life during the pioneer days.

Reference: Mr. W. L. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss. 4/28/36

(5)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 6, 1936

CHOCOTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

Assignment No. Six

Gelia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

3. Social Customs

(2) The Cannon club has an annual community picnic the second Thursday in June. A delicious dinner is served and all people present participate in the games during the afternoon. The members of this club also camp for a few days at some spring or pool in Choctaw county. This seems to be enjoyed more than any other part of the social life of the people in that community.

Reference: Mrs. B. C. Patson, Ackerman, Miss. 5/2/36

(3) The men in some communities of this county swap work, that is one man helps his neighbor with his work and then his neighbor helps him.

When anyone loses their home by fire the people of that community donate food, clothes and money to help the unfortunate.

"Friendship quilt-making", each girl makes a block and works her name on it until enough squares have been made to complete a quilt. This quilt is then presented to the person for whom it was started.

Other social customs are: Candy-pullings, all-day quiltings, <sup>and</sup> nut parchings, chicken fries, poundings, square dances, <sup>and</sup> all-day stringings.

Reference: S. C. Piddell, Ackerman, Miss. 4/21/36

4. Table customs

Long ago in Choctaw county the "cooking house" was built in the yard near the dwelling house. One of this fashion, the old Cobb home, still remains. Here the food was cooked and then carried into the dining room in big pots and other containers. Usually the women did not appear at

(6)

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 6, 1936

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

Assignment No. Six

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

## 4. Table customs cont'd.

the table. Their husband acted as host. Now the cooking room is next to the dining room. The wife sits at one end of the table, her husband opposite her at the head of the table, and the children are seated at other places around the table. At informal meals the food is placed on the table and a form of "passing it" is used, but on formal occasions the food is served in courses.

Reference: E. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss. 8/4/36

## 5. Custom of dress

Customs of dress have changed considerably. Long ago women wore dresses with many corsets, flat bonnets and flat heel shoes. They wore their hair long fixed in various ways.

The men wore frock tail coats and small derby hats. Bow ties were much in style, also string ties.

Reference: Alice McBride, French Camp, Miss. 4/22/36

## 6. Religious customs

At a few churches in this county a member is "churched" when he does anything against the rules of the church. In doing this, they give the person a chance to make a public confession and if he refuses his name is taken off the church books.

At two churches in this county it is a custom to have camp meetings once a year. These churches are South Union, a Methodist camp ground, and Old Lebanon, a Presbyterian camp ground. These meetings last one week and families from all over the county go there and camp at this time.

## 7. Miscellaneous customs

An old custom that has been handed down through generations is to plant

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 6, 1936

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

Assignment No. Six

Celia Jackson

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## 7. Miscellaneous customs cont'd

early vegetables during the "old twelve days" believing that the cold weather will not kill the vegetables (the old twelve days is the first twelve days after Christmas Day).

There is horse-swapping in the towns of the county on Saturday and on court week.

A few singing schools are held about over the county during the summer.

All-day singings are held every Sunday throughout the summer on a regular schedule at the different churches in the county.

Reference: S. C. Fiddell, Ackerman, Miss. 4/21/36

## DIVISION OF FAIR TALES

## 1. Animal tales

No information

## 2. Local legend

"Devil's Den" is found in the Ironstone Hills in Panola community which lies in the southwestern part of the county. This place is a cave formed by over-hanging rocks. It is round in shape and large as an ordinary room. Nearby is a mineral spring which flows through this cave. That this is the abiding place of the devil has been handed down through the ages. Children in that community are led to believe that the devil will come out of the cave and get them if they are not obedient.

Reference: Frank Alford, Ackerman, Miss. 5/ /36

## 3. Witch and ghost tales

Near Pensacola in the central part of Choctaw county we are told by old people that a ghost known as "the Whistling Bogger" created much excitement and curiosity at various intervals. This "Bogger" would appear on the road-

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

May 6, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Canvassers

Assignment No. Six

Colin Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

3. Witch and ghost tales cont'd.

side when a traveler approached. First it would whistle thus stopping the driver's horse or mule. If the driver tried to pass the "Booger" darted down upon the person and beat him with what was believed to be wings. It is generally supposed that this "Booger" was the spirit which came as a result of the evil days of the saloons and evil days of 1860 at old Pensacola.

References: S. C. Miller, Chester, Miss. 5/5/36

N.Y.A. Workers

Juanita Hoffman, Hazel Haines, Lola Rook, Fannie Bruce, and Lucile Bloch

Sarah Jane Hallway

Co. Supv. Historical Research

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Canvassers: HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

July 31, 1936

Celia Jackson

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Isabelle Thompson

Assignment #13

*Churches*

INTERVIEWS:

The History of South Union Camp-ground.

"The Methodist circuit riders of the past century pioneered with the first settlers of Choctaw county and out of their needs and plans came the camp meeting movement sixty years ago. Pioneering is usually fruitful as it is difficult, however, and from the camp meeting that began sixty years ago at old South Union camp-ground has been wrought an institution that meets the recreational and religious needs of the people of today.

Following the war in 1865 the older churches were reorganized and were served by regular pastors, one of these churches was old South Union, nestling in the dense pine forests. The original building was built of huge pine logs near an ever flowing spring. It had been built with an apartment back of the pulpit for the accomodation of the negro slaves. In this crude structure the congregation worshipped for a few years following the Civil War. The preaching day was on Thursday and only once each month. On that day all work was laid aside and all, including the slaves, went to church.

There were few vehicles of any kind at that time, and often only one horse to ride. The woman rode that, carrying one or two smaller children, while the man and the older children walked to church.

The original structure was eventually replaced by a better one, suited to the needs of the people. In the original church, and one immediately succeeding it, the gospel was dispensed by such heroes of the Methodist

(1)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of South Union Camp-ground cont'd.

ministry as the Reverends Harrison, Tom Castles, Hyde, Murff, William and J. O. Woodward, Dickson, McQuerry, McDonald, Henly, Jackson, Humphrey Buck, Archie Moss, Jimmie Carlisle, Kenneth Jones, W. R. Rainey, Hinds, Muncie, and others.

Thus in this spiritual, intellectual and moral atmosphere where plain living and high thinking were the order of the day, was conceived the idea of a camp meeting in 1872, and the camp-ground was laid off in a square. The land was given for this purpose by Mr. Parham Pollard, or "Grandpa Pollard" as he is lovingly called to this day - and we would pause to state that he lived to be 101 years old!

The encampment was in the shape of a square. The huge shingle covered tabernacle was located in the center, and was built by Mr. Arthur Tenhet. It is said that when the timbers and building material had been assembled for the structure that the grand old men of the community gathered for a prayer, which was prayed by Mr. Wesley Townsend. This prayer, one of the most eloquent and appealed in its simplicity and faith, sought God's guidance in the building of the camp-ground and for its continuation for good. Gathered around Mr. Townsend knelt Parham Pollard, Archie Moss, Arthur Tenhet, Humphrey Buck, John Buck, William Adams and others.

The first tents that were erected were somewhat crude in style and structure. In the absence of any nearby saw mills the farmers with ax, saw and fro, felled the giant pine trees, cut them in sections of uniform length and split them into slabs or boards, out of which the walls and roofs were made. (2)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of South Union Camp-ground cont'd.

Split logs, with pegs driven in, formed the crude benches that first seated the tabernacle. Oat straw was substituted for floors. Scaffolds, covered with straw, over which quilts were spread, served as beds. A long brush arbor at the rear of the tent sheltered the dining room from the sun, while another one was used for the benefit of the cooks and water carriers, all of these being negroes.

The entire camp-ground was lighted at night by huge pine torches placed upon earth-covered scaffolds. The tabernacle was lighted at night by the use of tallow candles made and donated by the generous women of the church. These required the care of at least two persons during the services in order to have anything like satisfactory lights. Each woman who camped was busy before the day set for the camp-meeting to begin moulding candles from tallow which she had made.

The hours for services were: Sunrise prayer meeting, preaching at eight and eleven A.M. and at three and eight P.M. Grove meetings for both men and women were held on opposite sides of the encampment in the groves, at five P.M.

Many people scattered over these United States testify to the fact that they received their first spiritual thrill at these grove prayer meetings.

The campers were called to assemble at these services by a long blast of a "Texas" horn, owned and used in the John Buck home as a "dinner horn". One of the Moss boys, usually Wesley, performed the service of blowing the horn for each service. Wesley Moss was considered an adept at blowing that old horn that could be heard for miles around.

(3)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of South Union Camp-ground cont'd.

There were no musical instruments in those days and some one must "raise a tune". Mr. Wash Gordon was the song leader, in the absence of some Methodist preacher who was gifted in song. Wash Gordon had a voice that was both musical and powerful and his leadership added much to the song service.

These camp meetings were first held the third Sunday in August but in 1892 they were changed to the fourth Sunday in July, at which time they continue to be held.

A camp meeting without a "mourners' bench" was an unheard of thing, and a series of services conducted without the use of such an arrangement was thought to be an innovation, and was regarded as a failure if not a travesty on religion. This bench was placed in front of the pulpit. Sinners were invited, begged and persuaded to come and kneel before this "throne of grace" the good men and women of the congregation came and knelt around the penitents and there wrestled in prayer for the salvation of his soul. At these altar places many hundreds professed to have been born again, and gave expression to his joy in shouts of praise. While some of these may have fallen away or were possibly deluded, yet many, many others were able thereafter to give reason for the hope that was in them, and those who have been called to their reward have died in the triumphs of this living faith, and have gone to their long home.

The cooking in the early days of South Union camp-ground was done on log fires, in pots and skillets. Usually negro men and women did the cooking. A place was provided for them to sit under the tabernacle and worship after their work was done.

(4)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of South Union Camp-ground cont'd.

The people wore homespun clothes to South Union in its early days. That was right after the Civil war. The defeat of the South by the North in the terrible struggle for southern independence was a challenge to the manhood and womanhood of Choctaw county to let their courage match their calamity. To stand erect when all was leveled by the storm took courage and the pioneers of old South Union had courage. They wove the cloth and made their garments.

Old men today who were boys sixty years ago recall with a thrill the first carriage that was driven to South Union. It was owned by Colonel Drane, of French Camp, and driven by a faithful negro man. Mr. Joe Moss states that no boy of today gets any more interest in seeing an airplane come over than he did over that first carriage he saw.

The encampment has had an eventful history. On Sunday Morning April 22, 1883, a cyclone swept through the forests, devastating every thing in its wake. The camp-ground happened to be in its course. Every tent, the tabernacle, shade trees and even the monuments marking the graves of the dead, were demolished.

On July 22, 1914, a disastrous fire destroyed the encampment. But none of these things daunted the friends and patrons of the camp meeting. Immediately following these catastrophes they rebuilt the tents and tabernacle and have held the annual camp meetings without missing one.

Thus through an unbroken term of sixty years camp meetings have been held annually. Today the grandchildren of those heroes of the long ago are the chief champions of the camp meeting cause, and right well do they acquit themselves (5)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of South Union Camp-ground cont'd.

in the matter of perpetuating this sacred interest. It is a trust thrown to them from failing hands, they have taken up the responsibility with a spirit that equals that of their pioneer builders of the encampment. Not only has the fame of those old worthies been sung down through the decades, but in the General Assembly of the saints many will rise and call them blessed. What a camp meeting that will be when at the long blast of the trumpet of God all the posterity and all the successors of those pioneers of the cross shall assemble not only to do them honor but to lay their trophies down at the feet of Him who is worthy to be crowned Lord of all."

Reference: Interviewed Miss Addie M. Buck, Chancery Clerk, member of South Union church. Her ancestors were also members of this church and have been uplifting citizens in the county.

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of Bethlehem Church, a Baptist church located five miles northeast of Ackerman, Miss.

"Bethlehem Church was organized on Monday after the fourth Sunday in August 1835, by William Calloway, William Halbert and Gabriel Nash, consisting of the following members, Viz. Simeon Oswalt, Sarah Oswalt, Michael Weeks, Elizabeth Weeks, Sarah Snow, Stephen Scarborough, Silas Weeks and William Fish.

The following is a list of names of the pastors of the church and is as nearly correct as I could get it.

### Church Clerks.

1st. Gabriel E. Nash from 1835 to 1838.	Jackson Brown	1835 to 1843
2nd. J. J. Moorehead from 1838 to 1841.	H. P. Dotson	1843 to 1855.
3rd. John Micouf from 1841 to 1842.	D. D. Williams	1855 to 1857.
4th. Silas Dobbs from 1842 to 1844.	W. T. Weeks	1857 to 1860.
5th. Joseph Robinson from 1844 to 1845.	H. P. Dotson,	1860 to 1863.
6th. Silas Dobbs from 1845 to 1849.	J. W. Christopher	1863 to 1865.
7th. Robert Crenshaw from 1849 to 1850.	N. Q. Adams	1865 to 1868.
8th. T.P. Montgomery from 1850 to 1853.	A. J. Edwards	1868 to 1873.
9th. J. B. Poteet from 1854 to 1854.	Philip Blanton	1873 to 1874.
10th. John Micou from 1854 to 1857.	A. C. Dotson	1874 to 1876.
11th. T. P. Montgomery from 1857 to 1864.	S. B. Black	1876 to 1879.
12th. E. W. Morris from 1857 to 1864.	M. L. Oswalt	1879 to 1879
13th. H.J.D. Hendrix from 1864 to 1867.	W. T. Weeks	1879 to 1884
14th. Levi Sutherland from 1867 to 1871		
15th. M.C. Bennett from 1871 to 1873		

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# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

The History of Bethlehem Church cont'd.

16th. W.Q. Adams 1874 to 1878.

17th. W.A. Edwards 1878 to 1879

18th. E. A. Fant 1879 to 1882.

Church Membership when first organized.

1841 Males 21	Females 24	Total 45.
1851 Males 40	Females 40	Total 80.
1860 Males 27	Females 28	Total 55.
1875 Males 18	Females 51	Total 69

The building committee for the first church house in 1841, was Simeon Oswalt, and G. W. Baylus. The committee to secure land deed was David Weeks and Steven Scarborough in 1841. The deed calls for four acres more or less. A place for the negroes to sit in church was also arranged in 1842.

The first association was held at Bethlehem in October 1842.

In August 1844, the association was held at Ephesus church in Noxubee county; delegates to the association were Elder Silas Dobbs, Elder Joseph Robinson, Reuben Dotson and Jackson Brown, David Weeks alternate.

Reuben Dotson lived fifteen miles from the church but nearly always filled his seat in conference, even though travel was slow, wagons and horses being the only conveyance.

Owing to the war, little business was done for a long time, the pastor was absent from the church for nearly six months at one time in 1862. When the church was organized in 1835, and for many years afterward, the only lights they had were candles, on candlesticks, in the center of the house and one or two on the pulpit, also around on the walls.

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## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

### CHOCTAW COUNTY

#### The History of Bethlehem Church cont'd.

On account of poor lights the minister would "line out" the hymn to be sung, about two lines at a time, when they had sung these two more were lined out, then others until the entire hymn was sung. This may sound strange to people under forty years old.

In September 1842, Reuben Dotson asked for the privilege of holding occasional conference meetings at his house for the purpose of receiving members which was granted, ten joined, including two negro servants of Reuben Dotson."

(1)\*

#### The History of Presbyterian Church at French Camp

"The first house of worship was erected in 1874. It was an oblong building, painted white, with green windows, situated about midway between the site of the old Central Mississippi Institute and what is now known as the McLeod home. It faced South.

The Second House of Worship was built in 1910 in a more central part of town; the old church being very much out of repair at this time. The lot that was needed was given by Rev. F. L. McCue, and with the combined efforts of the men of the Church and the Ladies' Aid, the new church was finished and dedicated in 1911. The room behind the pulpit was given by Miss Mattie Sanderson, and in it she taught a class of boys for years. The Ladies' Aid gave the money for the seats, and for the acetylene lights.

Dr. C. T. Thompson and others assisted in the dedication service. (2)\*

(1)\* Reference: Interviewed B. G. Dotson, a member of Bethlehem church who looked up the records and gave us the above facts.

(2)\* Reference: Mrs. Jim Downing, Historian of Woman's Work, French Camp, Miss.

Historic Research

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Churches

Clear Springs Baptist church was organized before the Civil War about 1850. The structure was of logs. This building was destroyed by a hurricane in 1863. The building was replaced by a boxed building. This was later torn away and a frame building took the place of it, 60 ft. x 35 ft. This building was recovered and repainted in 1936.

The church is located 12 mis. N.W. of Ackerman; the present membership numbers sixty. Church expenses are met by the membership. At present C. S. Mullens is pastor.

An annual singing convention is held here the fourth Sunday in May; reunion of the Fant family is held here first Sunday in August; the annual revival is held the fourth Sunday in July.

Each year before the annual events the membership meets to clean up the grave- and church-yards

Reference: Joe Biggers, Ackerman, Miss.

Hopewell Baptist church was founded many years ago and is one of the pioneer churches of the county: located in beat 4, Choctaw County. Services are held here the first Sunday of each month with Rev. N.B. Brooks as pastor. The building of frame structure. They have an organized Sunday School which meets every Sunday. The Church grounds and cemetery are cleared up before the annual revival.

Reference, H.L. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

Providence Baptist church is located three miles S. of Ackerman. The present church was built over fifty years ago. The Rev. Joe Watson was pastor for forty-eight years/ Rev. Simpson is

Historic Research

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#### Churches Cont'd.

Sunday School is held every Sunday; Memorial Day is observed Second Sunday in June each year. The building is of frame structure.

It is supported by the members and free will offering. The membership numbers forty-four.

Ref., D.F. McPherson, Chester, Miss.

Bethlehem Baptist church is located four miles east of Ackerman on highway 12. This church was organized on Monday after the fourth Sunday in August, 1835, by William Calloway, William Halbert and Gabriel Nash. The charter members were five men and three women. The first pastor was Gabriel Nash who served the church from 1835 to 1838.

Simeon Oswalt and G.W. Bayless were the committee on building in 1841. The committee on securing a land deed were of four acres were David Weeks and Stephen Scarborough in 1841. Negroes were permitted to join this church in 1842.

The first Baptist Association was held in this church in 1842.

The original church was built of logs. The seats of split logs with peg legs. The present church is a neat painted, frame building 40ft. x 60ft. and has a membership of eighty, is self-supporting except for free will offerings. The Rev. J.S. Deal is the pastor and holds service on each second Sunday.

Ref. B. Dodson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mt. Moriah Baptist church, located four miles west of Weir, beat 3, Choctaw Co., was organized nearly ninety years ago and is one of the pioneer churches of the county.

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#### Churches cont'd

The house is a one room building 40ft. x 60ft. Several of the churches were burned. Rev J. S. Deal is the pastor and preaches every second Sunday. The church enrollment is one hundred and forty.

They have a Sunday School and B.Y.P.U. organized; all day singing is held each year and occasionally a singing school is taught; revivals begin second Sunday in Aug. Grave- and church- yards are cleaned up before any special occasion.

Ref. Mrs. Fannie Howard, Weir, Miss.

New Haven is of Baptist faith, is located near Edgar Hall's, Rt. 2, beat 2, Choctaw Co. near Weir. Rev. J.H.D. Watson served this church for more than thirty years, retiring in Nov. '37, at the ripe old age of eighty. New Haven has the largest rural membership in the county which is 190.

The church was organized soon after the Civil War. The first building was a log house. The present house is a frame on, 40ft. x 60 ft.

They have no Sunday School or other organizations within the church, Singing School occasionally, and memorial service on the fifth Sunday in May. Monthly service on third Sundays with Rev. J.S. Deal as pastor.

Ref., J.J. Adams, Weir, Miss.

Mc Curtain's Creek is an old Baptist church located in beat 3, They have on roll twenty members whose pastor is Rev. C.S. Mullens who preaches to them on each third Sunday.

Ver

Ref. Hugh Reed, Ackerman, Miss.

Mt. Airy is a ~~Baptist~~ Methodist church located in beat 5 Choctaw Co., east of Ackerman, near highway 12. The house is of frame.

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one. The original church was called Shilo. Rev. J.D. Floyd is pastor of the church, which has sixty members; Rev. Floyd serves the church every second Sunday.

Ref. Simmie Oswalt, Ackerman, Miss

Chester Methodist church is located at Chester, beat 1, Choctaw Co. and has on roll forty members, whose pastor is Rev. Allen.

Chester is one of the pioneer churches of the county and was organized before the Civil War. The building is a frame structure, painted white. Their financial support comes from the membership and Conference. They have a union Sunday School; Ladies Aid Society, also a young peoples League.

Ref. Addie Buck, Ackerman, Miss.

Salem Methodist church is served by Rev Allen once each month. It is located in beat 1, and has two hundred and forty members on roll. The church was organized about 1840 with Rev. Lewis as pastor. Salem Church is one of the pioneer churches of Choctaw Co. The first church was a log building. The ~~second~~ second and third were logs, except the the third was made of hewn logs. The fourth of a boxed structure. The present one is the fifth and is a painted, frame building.

The expenses are met by the members. Near by is a well kept cemetery, worked by the community.

Ref. H.B. Ray, Chester, Miss

High Point Church is of Presbyterian faith and is located near High Point, Miss. It was organized before the Civil War and is one of the pioneer churches of Choctaw Co. The first church was built so as

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to accommodate the slave membership; they being out off by a low petition wall. This has been removed and the slave section thrown into apart of the main auditorium.

The Thompsons, Stewarts, Hutchinsens and Turnipseeds were charter members. These prominent families have given to the world a number of very prominent preachers.

The Rev. Chas. West, Weir circuit, is the pastor and meets with these people on each first Sunday. The annual revival is held on the first Sunday in Aug. Camp meeting is held each year. Members have their tents or cabins built near the church and camp there during the Camp Meeting. Often these fine preachers who were reared under the influence of this church, come back on visits and help in the camp meeting. A number of the young women have married preachers and they come back for the annual camp meeting and help with the preaching.

There is a family and neighborhood cemetery near by. This worked before any event that takes place at the church.

Ref. Mrs. Mathorn, Ackerman, Miss.

Weir Presbyterian is located in Weir, Miss. and has Rev. Chas. West as pastor, who preaches to them on each third Sunday. The church roll calls for forty members.

Weir church was organized in 1804 at the school building by a commission from the Tombigbee Presbytery-- two preachers and an elder. The Rev. H.A. Meeklin sat with them and became the first pastor. They began with nineteen charter members.

With the help of Col. Weir ~~the~~ the first and only building was erected. Col. Weir contributed everything except \$40. Nothing has been added to or taken from except new steps and roof.

The revival begins on the second Sunday in July. No singing ~~was~~

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Churches continued

school is held here. The church affairs are seen after by a Board of Elders called Session.

The church has an organized Sunday School which meets every Sunday, with a membership of thirty-five or forty. The young people go to the Baptist B.Y.P.U. or the Epworth League.

The Manse is probably thirty years old and was bought from a Mr. Montgomery, paid for by the church Session.

Ref. Church History written by Ladies Auxiliary.

Fellowship Baptist church, originally called Pigeon Roost, is located two and one half miles west of Sherwood, beat 2, Choctaw. Rev. Dorrah is the pastor and meets with the people on first Sunday in each month.

Fellowship is another of Choctaw County's pioneer churches, which was organized in 1852. The first house of worship was a log building. This was replaced by a frame structure 40ft. x 60ft. It is supported by the people and free will offerings. Now numbers one hundred and seventy five members.

The third Sunday in June is set aside for their annual Singing.

They have a graded Sunday School. The cemetery is kept in a nice condition.

Ref. Marie Sheedy, Ackerman, Miss.

South Union Methodist church is located in beat 1, Choctaw Co. about four miles west of Ackerman, Miss. The Rev. Allen is pastor and preaches here on the fourth Sunday in each month. The membership

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Churches Cont'd.

numbers one hundred thirty-five.

South Union was organized in 1868 by the Methodist in that community. Their first house of worship was a split log house; later a frame building was erected but it was blown away by a storm. The building now is a white frame building. All day meetings are had here but they are more of a secular nature.

The South Union Camp Meeting is the most interesting feature of this pioneer church. The members and those who were reared near by have erected cabins around their beloved church where they go the fourth Sunday in each July for their annual Camp meeting. It is not unusual to see two or three thousand people there on Sunday of the meeting. The community meets once or twice a year to clean off the graveyard. A roll call is had about every two years.

Ref. Mrs. Fannie Poach, Ackerman, Miss.

Blythes Creek Baptist church has Rev. J. B. Smith as their pastor, who meets with his people on each fourth Sunday. It is situated in the northern part of Choctaw on highway 15. They number one hundred and fifty members.

The house is a white frame building 36ft x 60 ft. Three houses have been built, the first a log house, the last two were frame work. The first church had split log seats. They have an organized Sunday School which meets every Sunday and meet on each fourth Sunday afternoons for singing.

Ref. Geo. Weatherall, Ackerman, Miss.

Lebanon Presbyterian church has Rev. E. B. Wilkinson

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Churches Cont'd.

Pastor who preaches to his charge every second Sunday. The church is located in beat 1, Choctaw Co., about four miles west of Ackerman. They have a membership of fifty-six. This is a very old church which was organized over one hundred years ago. The building was of log structure when the church was first built. It is a white, frame house now. An annual Camp meeting is held on second Sunday in Aug. each year. A few cabins are built around the church by those who go there and tent during the Campmeeting. They have a Sunday School of thirty-two. The ladies have an organized Auxiliary. The expenses are met by the members and the Mission Board.

Ref. Mrs. Rebecca Bowie, McCool, Miss.

Mt. Zion Presbyterian church have Rev. West for their pastor. The church is located in the Panhandle of Choctaw, and was organized more than sixty years ago. They number one hundred and five. The house is a frame building. The expenses are met by the members and the Home Mission Board. They are organized into a good Sunday School and Ladies Auxiliary.

Ref. Noble Kennedy, McCool, Miss.

Chapel Methodist observe the first Sunday as their day of worship. Rev. Marvin Adams is the pastor. They number fifty-five. The building is located in beat 1 and is a frame house.

Ref. Rev Adams Weir,

New Salem Methodist is led by Rev. Sam Hemphill as pastor. It is located in beat 4. Has a frame building. A camp meeting is held here each year.

Ref. S. Hemphill, Weir, Miss.

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Church cont'd

La Grange Methodist meet with Rev. Quinn as pastor. It is located in beat 2, Choctaw Co. The building is a frame structure.

Reform Church of Christ is in beat 2, Choctaw Co. Services have been suspended.

Antioch Methodist meet with Rev. Marvin Adams/ Allen as pastor. Their membership numbers forty. The church is located in beat 2, Choctaw Co., one mile west of Reform and is a frame house. They have an organized Sunday School which meets every Sunday.

Ref. Rev Allen, Chester, Miss.

Owen's Chapel Methodist church is located near Mt. Zion Choctaw Co. and was built about twenty years ago.

County Line Baptist church meets once a month with Rev. C. F. Anglin as pastor. It is situated near French Camp. It is a frame building and has a membership of-----

Ref. Rev. Anglin, French Camp.

Good Springs Baptist meet once a month, each third Sunday, with Rev. C. S. Mallen as pastor. It is located two and one half miles S. E. of Tomnolen on Chester and Tomnolen road. The church roll calls for seventy-six members. They have all day services twice a year. The expenses are met by the members and free will offerings.

The community meet about twice a year to clear off the graveyard. Present church was built 1935/

Ref. Marie Sheedy, Ackerman, Miss.

Weir Baptist church is located in Weir, Miss. They meet on each

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third Sunday in the Month with Rev. J. S. Deal as pastor. After the organization, about sixty years ago, the building was erected which was of frame structure. In 1913 a nice brick building was erected. The membership is two hundred and twenty-three. They are organized in to WmM. U., and a good Sunday School with an enrollment of one hundred and twenty which meets every Sunday. The young people have an organized B. Y. P. U.

Ref. Rev. J. S. Deal, Weir, Miss.

New Zion Baptist church is located three miles of Chester, Miss. Rev. J. S. Deal meets with these people on each third Sunday. The enrollment is fifty-six. The church was organized in 1889 and was a log one. a frame structure later took the place of the old one/. A singing is held once a year.

Ref. Mary Keen, Ackerman, Miss.

Fentress Baptist church is located at Fentress, Miss. Their regular service is held on each second Sunday with J. S. Deal as pastor. The enrollment is one hundred fourteen. They have an organized Sunday School; W. M. U.; B. Y. P. U.,

They organized more than Fifty years ago, and now worship in a white, frame house.

Ref. Miss Alice McClure, Fentress, Miss.

Ebenezer Baptist church is located in beat 3, four miles south of Stewart, Miss. The present house was built in 1911 and is a frame house. Rev. C. S. Mullen is the pastor. They have thirty on roll

Ref. Minutes of Association  
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Churches cont'd

Crepe Creek Baptist church has Rev. C. S. Mullen for the pastor, but does not have any regular time for their preaching services. The enrollment is forty-seven. The building is a frame one. They do not have any organizations in the church.

Ref. Minutes of Association.

Bluff Springs church is of Baptist faith and is lead by Rev. C. S. Mullen. They meet on each first Sunday. It has 84 members. They have a Sunday School of thirty-five, which meets regularly.

They worship in a frame building and expenses are met by the members and free will offering.

Ref. Marie Sheedy, Ackerman, Miss.

Boulah Baptist church is located near McHool, Miss. Rev. J. S. Mullen is serving them and preaches every first Sunday. The church enrollment is fifty-five. They have an active Sunday School numbering thirty-five members.

The church is a frame structure and was organized more than sixty years ago. The community meet once a year to work the graveyard.

Ref. Geo. Weatherall, Ackerman, Miss.

Bethany is a Baptist church two and one half miles from Reform. Rev. B. B. Hicks is pastor and preaches there on each third Sunday. They have one hundred and two on roll, with a good Sunday School. The enrollment is sixty. The present building was erected in 1930.

Ref. Geo. Weatherall, Ackerman, Miss.

Pisgah is of Methodist faith and is over one hundred years old. This another of Choctaw's pioneer churches. The first house of worship was built of logs. The present one is a white, frame building.

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Churches cont'd

is more than fifty years old. Rev. Allen Chester, Miss. is the pastor and preaches to them on each second Sunday afternoon. They have twenty-five on roll. Memorial day is observed on the second Sunday in May.

Ref. D. P. Franks, Weir, Miss.

Nebo Methodist church is of very old origin and was constructed of logs. They now have a frame building which was remodeled in 1926. It is located north of Ackerman a few miles, and has Rev. Allen for the pastor who preaches to them once each month.

Ref. Mrs. Mattie Biggers, Ackerman, Miss.

Chester Baptist church is located in Chester, Miss. and was organized over one hundred years ago with a small membership. Rev. J. B. Middleton is the pastor and serves his people each second Sunday. The enrollment is one hundred and six. The present building is a white frame one. Sunday School meets every Sunday.

Ref. H. B. Ray, Chester, Miss.

French Camp Baptist Church is located in French Camp, Miss. The house was built in 1890 and is a white frame one. The membership numbers ~~thirty~~ fifty-six. They have a Sunday School of forty-five members.

Ref. Minutes of Association.

~~Bethlehem Presbyterian church was organized as early as 1848.~~

Bethlehem Presbyterian church was organized as early as 1848, probably earlier. The first house was of logs, built with a section for slaves. The present building is a white frame structure. They have no regular pastor. The expenses are borne by the members and the Mission Board.

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Churches Cont'd

They have an organized Sunday School which meets every Sunday, also a Ladies Auxiliary that meets once a month. For the past twenty-five years a Camp Meeting has been held here. There is a cemetery for negroes close by. This was started during slavery. The community meets once a year to clear off the cemetery.

Ref. Mrs. Rebecca Bowie, McCool, Miss.

Spring Hill Baptist church is located in Bido Community, Choctaw Co. and has Rev. W. W. Simpson as pastor who preaches to them each third Sunday. They number sixty-five. The present church was built in 1903.

Ref. Mrs. Belle Vaughn, Reform, Miss.

French Camp Presbyterian church, located at French Camp, Choctaw Co. has ninety-three members led by the Rev. J. C. Stewart.

The church was organized many years ago and is one of the early churches of the county. The present house has a white, frame building. They have an organized Sunday School of one hundred seventy-two also a Ladies Auxiliary.

Ref. Rev J. C. Stewart, French Camp, Miss.

Wood Springs Baptist church is located two and one half miles s. e. of Tomnolen on Chester and Tomnolen road. Rev. C. S. Mullen is pastor and a membership of seventy-six, which meets once each third Sunday. All day singings are held twice a year; graveyard workings twice a year. The expenses are met by the members and free will offerings. The present church was built in 1905.

Ref. Marie Shedy, Ackerman, Miss. (13)

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Canvassers

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Geneva Power

Churches cont'd

Mt. Olive Sanctified church is located twelve miles north of Ackerman on Ackerman and Tomnolen road; was organized and built in 1913. Has the Rev. J.D. Taylor for the pastor. The membership numbers forty-five. They meet twice a month ~~and~~ and have Sunday School every Sunday ~~and~~. Expenses are met by the members.

Ref. Mrs. Hilton Halney, Ackerman, Miss.

Mt. Pisgah, Baptist, is located near Wise's store on highway 9. The roll numbers eighty-eight. Rev. Jesse Dorrah meets with these people every first and third Sundays. They have an organized Sunday School, meets every Sunday. Expenses are met by the members.

Ref. Mrs. E. J. Crick, Ackerman, Miss.

Chapel Hill, Methodist, have Rev. Marvin Adams as the pastor. Rev. Adams preaches to these people once a month. The church is located near Chester, beat 1. The first church was organized seventy-five years ago, or longer. Present church was built thirty-five years ago. The enrollment numbers ~~thirty-five~~ fifty-five. The members are assessed for expenses. The cemetery is cleared off once a year.

Ref. Marie Sheedy, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman, Presbyterian, was organized in 1889 and used the Methodist church for worship until a house was built. The first church was built in 1895, the present one in 1900, which is a white frame structure. Rev. Wilkinson is the pastor and preaches every first and third Sundays. Prayer meeting is held on each Wednesday night. They have an organized Sunday School of thirty-two members, also a Ladies Auxiliary which meets on each Monday. Expenses met by church.

Ref

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Churches cont'd.

Then, Presbyterian, is located just north of Ackerman, beat five. Rev. J. S. Hall is pastor and preaches every third Sunday. The enrollment is thirty. The cemetery was started here before the Civil War and is now used by the town of Ackerman. The grounds are well kept and beautified with shrubbery.

Ref. Mary McNight, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman, Methodist were organized more than fifty years ago. A small white frame building was the first house of worship where they met until 1912, then a large brick edifice was erected. It has a large auditorium and five Sunday School rooms, a pastor's study; electrically lighted. It is located in the town of its name and is supported by the members. Rev. A. Y. Brown serves the church on each Sunday of the month. The enrollment is two hundred. They have a Sunday School which meets every Sunday; prayer meeting every Wednesday night. The Epworth League meets every Sunday evening and the Missionary Society every Monday afternoon.

Ref. Mrs. A. J. Gaston, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman, Baptist, was organized soon after the incorporation of the town of same name, which was over sixty-five years ago. The first house of worship was an ordinary frame building, which was replaced by a commodious brick structure in 1904. This one had five Sunday School rooms, a pastor's study, baptistry, and dressing rooms. An addition was built to the main building in 1928-29. This has a kitchen, dining-room, W. M. U. room and an auditorium used by the junior department of Sunday School. The enrollment is three hundred.

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Churches cont'd.  
seven. Rev J. B. Smith meets on each first and third Sundays with these people.

The Sunday School is Standard with an attendance of over one hundred twenty-five that meet every Sunday. The young people are organized into a B. Y. P. U. ; Gals; Sunbeams etc. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night; the W. M. U. is well organized and meet every Monday afternoon.

Ref. H. L. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

Concord, Baptist, is located in beat 5, south of Ackerman. The church celebrated its one hundredth birthday on first Sunday in Aug. 1937.

The first house was hewn logs, later the ~~repl~~ present church replaced the log one and is a white frame building. The pastor is Rev. T. F. Stroud, who meets with these people on the second Sunday in the month. The enrollment is one hundred and twenty-five. Expenses are met by the members. They have a well organized Sunday School which meets every Sunday and B. Y. P. U. An annual revival is held on a designated time; a singing school is taught here occasionally; singing conventions often meet here.

Ref. Geo. Wetherall, Ackerman, Miss.

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Colored churches

Rebo methodist (col) is located in Spay community, beat 4, Choctaw and was organized more than seventy-five years ago. The present church was built about forty years ago. The Rev. Moody is the pastor and meets with his charge on each fourth Sunday.

Ref. Louisa Woodard, Ackerman, Miss.

Big Jerusalem, Baptist, (col) . The church is near on Prospect and was built nearly forty years ago. Rev. Green is the pastor. They have a Sunday School.

Ref. Louisa Woodward, Ackerman, Miss.

Little Jerusalem, Baptist, (col) , was organized about sixty years ago and now numbers seventy-five members.

Ref. Louisa Woodward, Ackerman, Miss.

Bethsalem, Baptist, (col), The rev. Sam Cork meets with these people on each third Sunday. Bethsalem was organized in 1868 with eight or ten charter members, now boasts of having seventy on church roll. The church was first built of logs, later to be replaced with a hewn log structure, benches of split logs, lighted by a brass lamp. Later years a ~~box~~ boxed building took the place of the hewn log one. This was 20ft. x 30ft. This one has been replaced by a weatherboarded building. Church expenses are met by free will offerings; the pastor's salary is from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per mo. They have a Sunday School of about thirty-five members; W. M. U. ; which meets every month when essays are read. The Lord's Supper is observed three times a year. Members are turned out if they break the rules of church. They meet on each fourth Sunday.

Ref. S. Cork, Ackerman

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Historic Research

Choctaw Co.

Assignment 26

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Geneva Power

Churches cont'd (col).

Rockport, Methodist (col). Rev. Ben Ashford is pastor of this church which holds service on each first Sunday also third. A number of negroes left Bethsalem to organize Rockport. They have about seventy-five members. Also have a Sunday School organized.

Abig negro convention was held here in 1936.

Ref. Louisa Woodward, Ackerman

Barron Chapel, Methodist, (col). Rev. Sam Miller is pastor and preaches one Sunday in each month. The church is located in beat five, A boxed house.

Ref. Rev. Miller, Ackerman, Miss

Ackerman, Methodist (col). Rev. B. E. Ashford is the pastor and preaches one Sunday in the month to these people. The first building, a boxed one, was blown away by a storm about twenty years ago this was replaced with a frame house. They have a Sunday School and Ladies Missionary Society.

Ref. Rev. B. Ashford, Ackerman, Miss.

Penderville, Methodist (col). Rev. Moody meets with these people each second Sunday in the month. The church is located in beat 4, near Weir. They held services under a bush arbor at first, about sixty-seven years ago. They now have a boxed house. Expenses are met by free will offering.

Ref. Louisa Woodward, Ackerman, Miss.

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Historic Research

Choctaw Co.

Assignment 26

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Geneva Power

Churches cont'd.

Owen's Chapeland Weir Methodist, col, Unable to secure data.

St. Salem, Baptist, (col). Has Rev. Vic Robinson for pastor.

The church is two and one half miles N.E. of Ackerman and has a membership of one hundred and fifty. They have services once each month.

Also have three all day services a year. Members meet to clear of the cemetery once a year.

Ref. Rev. Vic Robinson, Ackerman, Miss.

At Pisgah, Baptist, (col) is lead by Rev Golden who preaches to them the first Sunday in each month. They have sixty-five on roll and have a Sunday School every Sunday; Singing Schools are taught and three all day services.

Ref. Rev. Vic Robinson, Ackerman.

Hopewell colored Baptist have Rev. M. B. Brooks for pastor who meet them on the first Sunday of each month. Children's day is observed on the first Sunday of June.

Ref. Rev. Moody, Ackerman

Red Hill colored Baptist is led by pastor Rev. Vic Robinson, meeting with them the first Sunday of each month. The church is located in beat 2. The enrollment is sixty-six. Sunday School every Sunday and Singing School. First church was organized about fifty years ago.

Ref. Rev. V. Robinson, Ackerman, Miss.

Bethlehem colored Baptist meet with Rev. J. Robinson once a month. It is located in beat 3 near French Camp. They have a membership of sixty and has been organized about sixty years. The present church was built thirty years ago and is a frame one. Children's and Memorial

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## Churches cont'd.

Ackerman Baptist col, has Rev. Lucus to preach to them on each third Sunday, also the fifth. It is located in the town of Ackerman, south of the railroad. The house is a frame one painted white.

They have a Sunday School and an organization for the women, W.M.U. The church enrollment is over one hundred. They observe Memorial Day and fifth Sunday programmes.

Ref. Louisa Falt.

Weir Chapel colored Baptist have Rev. Stinson for their pastor who meets with them once a month. The building is a frame one, located in beat 4. The church was organized about 1885. Now have one hundred members.

Ref. Rev. Stinson, Weir, Miss.

Mill Springs col. Baptist is pastored by Rev. Lacey who preaches on each second Sunday to a membership of seventy-five. It was organized over thirty years ago. The Sunday School numbers three classes and meets every Sunday. Children's Day is observed second Sunday in June; Memorial Day second Sunday in May; revival, second Sunday in Aug.

Ref. Maggie Atterbury, McCool, Miss.

Ackerman Presbyterian, colored, Rev. Bailey is the pastor and has been since the organization about twenty years ago. It is located in Ackerman and has fifteen members. They have Sunday school every Sunday. The women are organized in a auxiliary which meets every Wednesday.

The first building was destroyed by storm. The present one is a frame building. The church is supported by the members and Mission Board.

Ref. Rev. Bailey, Ackerman.

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## Churches cont'd

Sanctified col. church, Mt Olive, located in beat 3, has Rev. Taylor as pastor.

Ref. Rev. Taylor, French Camp, Miss.

Robinson Chapel, col, located close to Mt. Pisgah. All information obtainable.

Nebo Methodist, col., is located in beat 4, Gay community, Choctaw, and was organized more than seventy-five years ago. The Rev. Moody is pastor and preaches to the church on each fourth Sunday.

Ref. Louisa Woodward, McCool, Miss.

Big Jerusalem Baptist, col., is located near New Prospect and was built about forty years ago. Rev. Green is pastor. They have a Sunday School.

Ref. Rev. Green, Ackerman, Miss.

Little Jerusalem Baptist church, col., was organized more than sixty years ago and has seventy-five members.

Nebo Methodist church, white was organized in 1839. The first house was a log one with split logs for seats. These had holes bored in each end for peg for legs; the floor was straw, dimensions 16x18. In 1855 a hewn log house was built, 30x30. In 1875 a third house was built of same size. The present one is a nice white, frame house. The first Campmeeting was held here under a bush arbor in 1850.

Ref. Mrs. Ray. Kilmichael, Miss.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #11

Canvassers

Celia Jackson

Isabelle Thompson

EDUCATION

1. "Schools of Yesterday."

The first families in French Camp were Scotch-Irish folks and Presbyterianism took an early start there. The white population grew and a call for schools was answered with the building of many little one-room schoolhouses which were very poorly constructed. Around all of these little schools were small communities, some merely neighborhoods from which the schools derived their names. Taylor schoolhouse located in extreme western part of Choctaw county was among the one-room school houses. Mrs. Sarah Jane Edwards Taylor, now 85 years old who at present resides one mile west of French Camp, attended Taylor school. Mrs. Edwards relates an interesting fact concerning Recreation at school, "back in the 'olden days' Mrs. Miller, my teacher, used to pick her guitar and sing to the pupils at noon".

French Camp had one of the first schools in the state in the form of a private school which lasted a good many years before the establishment of Presbyterianism schools. In 1855 the Presbytery of Central Miss. became an Institute for girls with Mr. J. S. Calmeny as principal. The school was such a wonderful success that there were many requests for a boy's school. The following year a boy's school was established with Dr. J. A. Wecklin at its head. In 1887 both schools were chartered with a Board of Trustees. During the first few years large buildings were erected for both schools. These buildings were not furnished with as much convenience and comfort as the present ones. Back "in the olden days" boys slept on mattresses made of chucks and straw. There were no fires in the rooms. The boys were made to dress in the cold or either to race down a long piazza,

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

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Canvassers

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

"Schools of Yesterday" cont'd.

which opened to the brick north breezes, where the one fire in the building was found. All girls were asked to wear uniforms and cotton stockings so that the poorest would feel as well dressed as those who could have afforded better. All "girls and boys" were required to go in line to church services and soon a young people's program originated, which girls and boys up to present times still look forward to contributing their part in making the program interesting. The Institute for girls faced the Hatcher Trace and the boy's school stood "on the hill" nearby.

Professor and Mrs. J. A. Sanderson were called in 1886 as Co-principals of the girls school. The two gave their lives and all they had to support the school and endeavored to send out boys and girls of whom the world would be proud. The Alexander memorial was built during the administration of F. L. McCue.

For a few years prior to 1916 Central Mississippi Institute became a Junior College and in 1916 both schools were combined under one name "The French Camp Schools", which was used until 1924 when the board ordered the name to be changed to French Camp Academy. In 1918 the "Stute" burned and it was not until 1923 that another girl's dormitory was built. This time the building was placed close to the boy's building up "on the hill" and named in honor of the Sandersons. This building was a result of the gifts of the Women's Synodical. During the administration of S. H. McBride a high school building was started. Mr. McBride gave his life in that work. The building was finished after his death.

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# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #11

Canvassers

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

"Schools of Yesterday" cont'd.

Today Rev. J. S. Stewart is president of French Camp Academy. The school is doing its work, backed by a spirit of the past urging it onward.

Old Prospect is perhaps one of the oldest schools in Choctaw county. It was once called Crepe Creek School. Over eighty years ago, Crepe Creek school-house stood about seven miles south-west of French Camp, Mississippi. It is possible that the French settled this community years ago. Years later the James brothers hid a large amount of stolen gold where this old school house had once stood. To take the place of the old one, a new school house was built one mile east from where the old one stood. School was taught there several years. The last school was taught by Mr. Eliza Knight in 1887.

In the same year a new Crepe Creek school house was built five miles south-west of French Camp. This, like the others, was a log house and was built by the patrons of the community. In those days the people did not have the convenient thing to use as we do now. Instead of stoves or radiators they had large fire-places. They had old split logs for seats and used slates and late pencils for writing material. For light and ventilation there was large cracks in the wall. Mr. John Meece taught the first school there. Later Mr. Wily White and Mr. Edwin Curtis helped to improve the school by their teaching. This school was the best in the community. Messrs. Mitt Jeffcoat, E. Knight, and E. T. Poole were great benefactors to this school.

In 1882 the school house was moved back to where it once stood, six miles north-west of French Camp, and changed its name to Prospect. The earlier settlers seeking freedom of religion, had established a Methodist Church because they believed God would show them better prospects. From this the school

# HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #11

Canvassers

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"Schools of Yesterday" cont'd.

was named. Miss Neely Sweet taught the first session of school in this building. With the help of others, she made the people of the community realize the necessity of sending their children to school. Many citizens of Choctaw County have once been attendants of Prospect School. This building was burned in the Spring of 1918.

The first school founded in Union District was in 1861, at the place where McCurtain's Creek Church now stands. This was a small, poorly equipped building with only one teacher. Here were taught the three R's reading, writing and arithmetic. All pupils were taught the same. No system of grading was used. The chief book used was the "Blue Back Speller". For eleven years the children of this district went to this little school. The first teacher was Mrs. Jane Halo.

In 1882 a disagreement arose in the school district and it was divided into two parts, with a building erected on each part. One school was organized about a mile southeast of the McCurtain's Creek Church. This school district consisted of all the territory south of the old baptizing branch, and was called Rankston school. A few years later a larger building was erected at the same location and the name "Collin" was adopted. This school continued until 1924, when it was consolidated with the Woodspring school and was given the present name, Union.

After the town of Fontress was erected the citizens became interested in the welfare of their children. Consequently they began agitating the question of schools. The first school house was built of pine poles, the only floor was dear old "Mother Earth", to which the children trudged their weary way each day for four months of the year. Miss Hattie Foster was the first teacher elected. Incidentally, the school was built near the Ballard place in

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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Celia Jackson

"Schools of Yesterday" cont'd.

1870. Later, in 1890 a frame building was erected on the site where the late T. H. McClure's residence now stands. L. Robinson, Misses Blanche Pinson, Cramer Spiva, and Ella Carr were among the instructors.

The first school in Chester was built two blocks southwest of the courthouse. The Rev. Humphrey Buck was the first instructor in this school which finally attained a far-reaching influence. During a term taught by one of his successors, Prof. Edmonds of Kosciusko, a bare-foot youth clad in home-spun garments trudged daily to and from this school - today this youth is known as B.B. Jones, Multi-Millionaire philanthropist. In 1891 W. H. (Corn Club) Smith taught a most successful term. Shortly after this the school began to decline. However, this was not permanent for during the next decade several most successful terms were taught in the old masonic hall. At a later date influential public-spirited men realized that Chester had outgrown a one teacher building, and set out to consolidate and incorporate with this school the small outlying districts. As a result of their noble efforts six additional districts went into the making of our present school set-up.

The old courthouse served as a school building from 1920 to 1928 at which time it was totally destroyed by fire. The ashes had not cooled before directly over the spot where once stood this stately old land-mark one of the most modernly planned schools of Choctaw County was under construction. This is a nine room building which was built in accordance with a blue-print furnished by the State Department of Education. The new school has grown into one of the state's accredited high schools, and has such

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"Schools of Yesterday" cont'd.

recognition as to draw students from a radius of ten miles.

The present Reform Consolidated High School is a consolidation of five smaller schools known as Antioch, Plythes Creek, Dido, Macedonia, and Reform.

About the time the Civil War began the first school was taught in the Antioch community, Mr. E. A. Watson being the first teacher. The building was located on land belonging to Mr. Bains, on the Starkville and Bankston Road, in section 18, township 18, range 11 east. Our present principal, Mr. W. W. McIntire, having been one among the later teachers.

Plythes Creek was organized about 1860. It was located on the Allen Brooks place, about one and one-half miles north of Reform on what is now Highway 11. The first teacher was a Mr. Gordon. Probably one of the first trustees was William Fendren.

Dido was organized about 1874. It was located on the Herod Fendren place, on the Starkville and Chester Road, about three miles southeast of Reform. Mr. Fendren bought the land from Indians and gave ten acres for a school location, he being the first white settler in the community. The village of Dido then consisted of a shoe-shop, a tan-yard, two stores, and a post-office. The school was organized by Billie Dalton, the first teacher. Mr. Dalton, is remembered as being the founder of the first boarding school doing high school work in this section of the country. Many of the influential citizens of Reform and Williams Mill received their first high school training under Mr. Dalton's instruction at Dido.

The Macedonia School was organized in 1876, then called the Baker School.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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"Schools of Yesterday" cont'd.

The building was located on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers. The water that fell on the east side of the roof went to the Pearl River; that on the west side went to the Mississippi. Isaac Baker gave the school lot of three acres for a site. The first teacher was Presley Gwalt. The first board of trustees was Isaac Baker, John Williams, and George Vaughan. Mr. I. F. Bridges, a former county superintendent, is remembered as being a teacher of Macedonia School.

In all of these early schools the buildings were usually one room, built of logs about twelve inches in diameter. The seats were made of split and hewn poplar logs with pegs inserted through two-inch holes for logs. The room usually had one square window cut and shuttered. In one end of the room was a large fireplace about four feet wide.

The leading games of the time were baseball, townball, ball-pen, and marbles. Jumping the rope was popular among the girls.

Reform School was organized about 1906 by S. P. Kelly, Ben Long and Dr. Kellum. A plot of one acre was bought from Bill McElvaney. The first teacher was Will Kellum. ~~At this time the school was organized in 1919.~~ The present Reform Consolidated High School was organized in 1919.

Reference: Choctaw County Plaindeaters, Volumes #47, No.s. 19, 18, 23, 21, 20, & 22.

Interviewed C. V. Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Jane Edwards, Mr. W. G. Elkin, French Camp, Miss./ Mr. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss., Co. Supt., W.M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss., Mr. Simmie Gwalt, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Hallway*

CO. SUPV. Historical Research

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Ackerman - Choctaw County

Celia Jackson)

) Canvassers  
Geneva Power )

Historical Research Project

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

Assignment #19

2/11/37

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning to present, with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc.

Name	Term	Salary per Year
S. B. Dobbs	1886 - 1888	
J. D. Perkins	1888 - 1890	
W. M. Dalton	1890 - 1892	
V. J. Bell	1892 - 1900	approx. 1892-98 \$300.00
		1898-1900 360.00
A. Graves	1900 - 1904	" 540.00
Marshall Spiva	1904 - 1912	1904-08 480.00
		" 1908-12 750.00
Sam C. Ray	1912 - 1916	" 1140.00
I. F. Bridges	1916 - 1920	" 1080.00
C. J. Murphy	1920 - 1932	1920-21 1666.66
		1922-23 2250.00
		1924-25 2500.00
		1926-32 2000.00
B. S. Steadman	1932- 1934	2000.00
C. J. Murphy	1934 - 1936	2000.00
W. M. Adams	1936 - -	2000.00

Ref: Mr. S. M. Dobbs, Ackerman, Miss.

Record of minutes of Board of Supervisors in Chancery Clerk's office.  
Records in County Superintendent's office.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning to present with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc.

Sam C. Ray

Up until Mr. Ray's administration the schools in Choctaw were not graded. While he was Superintendent all schools in the county were graded and the following consolidations made:

Stephenson and Hobson schools were consolidated and called Ray's Hill in 1914; Simpson and Fair schools were consolidated and called New Haven in 1914; Clear Springs, Chapel Hill and Providence were consolidated and called Progress in 1914; Hodge and McCurtain's Creek were consolidated but were unable to find new name of same; Oak Grove and Taylor schools were consolidated with French Camp in 1915; and Thomas and Mt. Airy schools were consolidated in 1915.

I. F. Bridges

Under Mr. Bridges' administration the following consolidations were made:

Atkins school was consolidated with Hebron in 1917; Bywy and Adams were consolidated in 1917; Power school was consolidated with French Camp in 1917; Downing and Wilson was consolidated with French Camp in 1918; Fairview was consolidated with Weir in 1918; Antioch, Dido, Blythe's Creek, parts of Baker and Busby were consolidated with Reform in 1918.

Ref: Records in County Superintendent's office.  
Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss., present Superintendent.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning to present with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc. cont'd.

C. J. Murphy

The following consolidations were made during the first term of Mr. Murphy:

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Number of Schools consolidated</u>
Chester	7 schools
Highpoint	(line school) - Winston
Bywy	3 schools
Simpson	3 schools
French Camp	4 schools
Bond	4 schools
Union	3 schools
Hebron	4 schools
Fellowship	2 schools
Sherwood	5 schools
Reform	7 schools
Ackerman	8 schools
Panhandle	5 schools
Weir	7 schools
Fentress	Part of 3 schools

Ref: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

2/11/37

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning to present with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc. cont'd.

C. J. Murphy cont'd.

In 1920 there were only three schools doing high school work - Ackerman, Weir and French Camp. During Mr. Murphy's administration high school work was centralized and elementary school work standardized in consolidated schools of Choctaw county. The elementary work was standardized under the supervision of Christine Jackson.

While C. J. Murphy was in office the Smith Hughes Vocational Department was established in Weir and Ackerman. The school buildings of Choctaw county were improved with better equipment, libraries, and sanitary conditions.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

2/11/37

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning to present with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc. cont'd.

W. M. Adams - Present Superintendent

During the summer of 1936, with the aid of the County School Board, the transportation routes of the County were re-established and consolidated to such an extent that the cost of transportation was reduced thus enabling the County to operate its school program within its means for the first time in many years.

During the same summer, a definite salary schedule for teachers was set up and the teachers for the school year 1936-37 were paid according to their training and experience. This contributed in a large measure to building up a better professional attitude among the teachers, which led to their doing a most remarkable piece of work.

Many libraries were enlarged and re-organized, school plants were improved and beautified and a good school spirit was built up throughout the County.

The board members of the respective schools were instructed to make a complete budget for the school for each year and with the help of the Superintendent of Education, this budgeting was done. By-so-doing, the schools were placed on a cash basis and every thing was carried out in a businesslike way.

Reference: Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

2. How County Schools financed, from sources, such as Sixteenth Section Fund, County and State Taxes, Separate School Districts, Equalization Fund, Chickasaw Fund.

In Choctaw the common school funds consist of poll tax, county-wide school levy for public schools, State per capita distribution and State Equalizing distribution. Said funds are used to pay teachers, transportation, expenses of county school board, Superintendent's salary and board of examiners. There are also district levees which are used to supplement salaries of teachers and maintain expenses locally in the district. The funds from the district levees are not to be issued except upon order of the board of trustees of said district.

There is no Sixteenth Section fund available for use. The only fund from Sixteenth Section at all is interest fund which is apportioned to the respective township in which the Sixteenth Section is located.

There are no separate school districts in Choctaw County and no Chickasaw school funds.

The State Equalizing fund is one supposed to be used to equalize school terms and salaries of teachers and transportation in the state. If it were not for this fund the poor counties would suffer because it would be impossible for them to maintain normal school term and pay teachers.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss., present Superintendent

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 3. Types of Schools in County

## a. Rural, City Consolidated.

All white schools are consolidated.

## b. Racial: Negro, Indian, Chinese, or others.

There are no racial schools in Choctaw County except Negro.

In 1920 there were thirty-four Negro teachers in thirty-three schools (two at Ackerman). They had poor buildings and very little equipment.

At present there are twenty-eight Negro schools in Choctaw employing forty-eight teachers; of which six are college graduates, ten have two years or more college work, eighteen are High School graduates and fourteen that have not completed high school work. This County is very fortunate in having a Jean's Agent who is a wonderful aid in helping teachers to improve their methods of teaching.

Reference: a and b. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Mr. W. M. Adams, present Superintendent, Ackerman, Miss.

2/11/37

## I. SCHOOLS OF TODAY

## 3. Types of Schools in County

- c. Adult Education, through the continuation of old "moonlight" schools, through extension courses, or by WPA teachers.

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administration began work in a small way in the field of Adult Education during the year 1933. There was only one teacher in Choctaw County that year - Miss Annie Day McArthur of Weir taught a few negroes in the field of Literacy.

The following year nine white teachers from Choctaw County were called to State College in August to attend a training conference. They were Mrs. J. H. Beeman, Principal Teacher, Mrs. Clara Doughty, Mrs. Ellouise Moss, Miss Daves, Miss McArthur, Miss Reed, Mrs. Daniel, V. Oswalt, and W. E. Ray. They began the teaching of adults in the county in September, 1934 doing three types of work, namely: Literacy, Vocational and General Education. Two colored teachers were also employed teaching illiterates. They were Freddie Killough and Edyth L. Boykin. The people showed increasing appreciation, and that fall the enrollment reached 501, divided as follows: Literacy (white) 16, (colored) 186; Vocational (white) 19; General Education (white) 280. That year 1500 teachers were employed in the state with an approximate enrollment of 100,000.

The work was discontinued in the spring of 1935, and was resumed by the WPA, January 1, 1936. Fourteen teachers were employed during the course of the year, as follows: Mrs. J. H. Beeman, Supervisory Teacher, Mrs. Clara Doughty, Mrs. Ellouise Moss, Mrs. Edith Setzler, Mrs. Mary Hearon, Miss Annie Day McArthur, Miss Grace Sheedy, William Blanton (First Aid), A. B. Perry and W. W.

2/11/37

## I. SCHOOLS OF TODAY

## 3. Types of Schools in County

- c. Adult Education, through the continuation of old "moonlight" schools, through extension courses, or by WPA teachers.

Stephenson, and the following colored teachers - Freddie Killough, Edyth L. Boykin, Helen D. Williams and J. O. Lane. A few of these worked the entire year, but when the quota was cut some of them were dropped. The enrollment for this year was 622, distributed in different types of work as follows: Music Appreciation, 30; First Aid, 105; Vocational Training (Handicraft), 119; Basic Subjects, 48; Homemaking, 83; Domestic Service, 11; and Literacy 226.

During the summers of 1935 and 1936 training conferences were held and Choctaw County teachers attended 100%. The unit courses of study worked out at these conferences have been helpful in carrying out this great program.

The appropriation for the work in this state has been reduced; therefore fewer teachers are employed at the present time, but the seven still working (as of Dec. 1, 1936) have an enrollment of 402 adults who greatly enjoy and appreciate the courses being offered.

The teachers employed now and in the past are happy to have had a part in the education of our adults and feel that the money so generously furnished by the Federal Government for this special work has done much good."

Reference: Mrs. J. H. Beeman, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. SCHOOLS OF TODAY

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Reference: Mrs. J. H. Beeman, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 4. Later Development of County Schools:

~~Ex~~ a. Through Consolidation by Transportation.

The disadvantages of the small rural schools were so apparent by the year 1920 that many families in rural communities demanded better educational facilities for their children.

In 1920 there were fifty-six white schools in Choctaw county which were consolidated into sixteen schools by 1932, and thirty-three colored schools were consolidated into thirty. With the consolidation of these schools, high school advantages were provided and placed within reach of every girl and boy in Choctaw County. The chief advantages of these schools being consolidated are: Better teachers and more extended courses of study, better school equipment, opportunity for grading pupils, larger classes, the enthusiasm that comes from numbers, better supervision, more regular attendance, opportunity to teach effectively such subjects as Agriculture, Domestic Science and Manual training and so interesting the pupils that they will remain in school a longer time.

First mode of transportation was by wagon hauling from fifteen to thirty children per wagon. Later motor transportation was provided which was more convenient and kept the children on the road much less time. The motor vehicle transported from twenty to sixty children per vehicle.

Through consolidation of the smaller schools into larger consolidated districts the teaching of high school grades was dropped in smaller consolidated schools and pupils residing in such districts, who were ready for high school work were transported to a four-year high school with transportation being furnished by County thereby

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 4. Later Development of County Schools:

a. Through Consolidation by Transportation. cont'd.  
giving to them the very best high school advantages.

By this consolidation and transportation of high school pupils elementary grade work and high school work was standardized so that a pupil could go from one of the smaller schools to a high school and have his work accepted.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## b. Through Agricultural High School Movement.

An Agricultural High School was established in Choctaw County at Weir, Miss. in 1915.

There were three places in the county contending for the location of the Agricultural High School, namely; Reform, Chester, and Weir. The County School Board demanded that certain conditions be met by local community before the school would be located in that community. Weir met these requirements and the school was located there.

Through the Agricultural High School movement many poor boys and girls were given a chance to get a High School education that would never have gone any further than an eight grade education.

Through the Agricultural High School special training was given in the following: - Agriculture, poultry raising, farming, dairying, manual training and home making.

In the year 1933 the Agriculture High School was abolished in Choctaw County.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## B. Through Agricultural High School Movement. cont'd.

"The Agricultural High School was established under laws making it possible for Agricultural High School. In 1915 the State and Choctaw County co-operating established the Agricultural High School. The town of Weir and school district offered to build a dormitory and an annex to their school building if the County would locate the Agricultural High School in Weir. This being done the Agricultural High School was established. Mr. H. A. Pollard, who had served as Supt. of the Weir High School District, was elected the first Superintendent of the Agricultural High School. He served for four years in this capacity. He was succeeded by Mr. T. A. Patterson who had served for three years as instructor in the school with Mr. Pollard. Mr. Patterson served from then until 1929 as Superintendent. In 1929 Mr. Patterson, who was under a new three year contract resigned and accepted a similar position in Okitbbaha County. When Mr. Patterson took charge the school did not have any equipment and was not affiliated, but through the cooperation of the people of the district and trustees of the school, the school was well equipped. A library, laboratory facilities, school furniture, farm stock, registered cows, registered hogs, pure bred poultry were added. Home economics building was built and equipped, dormitory equipment added, a deep well was made and sanitary drinking fountains provided for, a splendid dairy barn was built, sanitary toilets constructed, play grounds improved, shrubbery set out and the farm lands were terraced. An electric light plant was put in which furnished lights for the dormitory and the school building.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## b. Through Agricultural High School Movement. Cont'd.

During Mr. Patterson's Administration more than four hundred students were graduated, a majority of whom were Choctaw boys and girls. Other counties - Winston, Attala, Webster and Montgomery - furnished a goodly number. Some of the students and graduates of this school are holding responsible positions in life. They are outstanding in the teaching profession, government work, as doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, druggists, farmers, merchants, auditors and stenographers. A great number of the high school students have finished college and have received still higher degrees. They are serving from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Dominion of Canada to Mexico. Some of our graduates are employed in foreign lands. To say the least they have made good citizens wherever they are.

In 1929 Mr. F. R. McKinnon, former County Superintendent of Attala County, became Superintendent. He served until the school was discontinued. Under Mr. McKinnon's administration the school continued to improve. An Agricultural building was erected, more furniture and laboratory equipment was added and many prominent pupils were graduated.

The following men served as trustees of the Agricultural High School during its life: Joe McKnight, W. A. Williams, J. A. Mills, T. A. Patterson, H. B. Black, Walter Bright, Harry Black and W. L. Edwards. C. J. Murphy served as County Superintendent twelve years of the life of the Agricultural High School."

Reference: Mr. T. A. Patterson, Weir, Miss., Present Supt. of Weir School.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## c. Through Home Economic Instruction.

Ackerman and Weir is the only schools in Choctaw County that teach Home Economics.

The Home Economic Department at Weir was established along with the Agricultural school there and is still in operation.

Home Economic instruction began in the Ackerman school in the year 1915 with Miss Stella Barron as instructor. In the beginning this department was under the supervision of the separate school district. Classes were held in the basement of the school building and the tables used were made by the boys in manual training class. In co-operation with J. S. Vandiver, Supt. of the Ackerman School at that time, the school board then donated one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for equipment. Each student, which included both boys and girls, paid twenty five cents (25¢) for the material he or she used. Miss Barron, who taught for five years, received a salary of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month. The teachers succeeding Miss Barron are: Miss Dovie Earnest, Miss Ruby Smitha, Mrs. Clark Blanton, Miss Ruth Nester, and Miss Jewel Harris (present teacher).

A frame building was erected during Mr. C. J. Murphy's administration as County Superintendent. This building cost about \$2500.00; one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) of this fund was donated by the state, three hundred dollars (\$300.00) by the county school board the the remainder was paid by the district.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 4. Later Development of County Schools

## d. Junior Colleges

None in Choctaw County

## 5. Names and location of the Schools in County

a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries. Transportation facilities, public and private.

Ackerman - - - - - Located in S.30, T.17, R.11E.

The Ackerman school building is an old brick building which cost approximately \$30,000.00. The Science labatory is poorly equipped, but the Agricultural and Home Economic labatory has average equipment. The Library is standard but needs better arrangement. The children are transported by means of school trucks; expenses of same are paid by County.

The Agricultural and Home Economics building cost approximately \$2500.00. It is a wooden frame building.

With the aid of the WPA a new building for the grammar school is under construction. When completed this will consist of seven rooms, auditorium, two basements and closet to each room, and one office. The estimated cost of the building is \$2500.00.

Weir - - - - - Located in S.8, T.16, R.10E.

Weir school house is an old brick building which cost approximately \$25,000.00. The Agricultural building is a wooden frame building which cost approximately \$1,750.00. The Home Economics building is a wooden frame building also cost approximately \$1,750.00. Teacher's home is a modern wooden building which cost \$1,500.00.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 5. Names and location of the Schools in County.

a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries. Transportation facilities, public and private.

Weir cont'd.

The labatory equipment there is standard, and they have a good library. The children are transferred by school buses paid for by the county.

A new gymnasium is under construction. The material is being paid for by subscriptions from the patrons and the labor is being paid for by WPA.

Progress (P.O. Chester, Miss.) ----- S.19, T.18, R.10

Progress school has a modern wooden building which cost approximately \$3,000.00. They have average equipment and libraries. Children are transported by trucks and wagons. The high school students are transported by truck to Chester. Transportation is paid by County.

Panhandle (P.O. McCool, Miss.) ----- S.15, T.15, R.10E.

Panhandle has a modern wooden building which cost approximately \$5,000.00 and is equipped with standard library and laboratory. The children are transported by buses paid for by County.

French Camp - - - - - S.31, T. 17, R.9

French Camp has only a small wooden building which cost \$1250.00 that is poorly lighted and equipped. The library is standard. The building is so small that they use rooms in the Academy for classrooms.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 5. Names and location of the Schools in County.

a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries. Transportation facilities, public and private.

Chester - - - - - S.3, T.17, R.10E

Chester has a modern wooden school building which cost approximately \$10,000.00. The equipment and library meets the minimum requirements. The children are transported by trucks and wagons and paid for by the County.

Reform - - - - - S.17, T.18, R.11.

Reform has three modern wooden buildings which cost approximately \$6,000.00. The library and equipment meets the standard requirements. The children are transported by wagons and trucks which are paid for by the County.

Hebron (P.O. Eupora, Miss.) -----

Hebron has a modern wooden school building which cost about \$3,000.00 and fairly good library and equipment. The children are transported by wagons and trucks. Expenses paid by the County.

Fellowship (P.O. Mathiston, Miss.) ----- S.20, T.19, R.11

Fellowship has a wooden school building that cost approximately \$1500.00 and fair library and equipment. Children are transported by means of wagons and trucks and paid for by the County.

Fentress - - - - - S.35, T.17, R.10

Fentress has an old wooden school building which cost about \$1500.00 and very good equipment and library. They have no transportation facilities.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 5. Names and location of the Schools in County.

a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries. Transportation facilities, public and private.

Sherwood (P.O. Mathiston, Miss.) ----- S.27, T.19, R.11.

Sherwood has a modern wooden school building which cost approximately \$3,000.00. They have good library and equipment. The children are transported by wagons and trucks and expenses are paid by the County.

Bywy (P.O. Ackerman, Miss.) ----- S.9, T.18, R.10E.

Bywy has old type wooden building that cost approximately \$2,000.00. Library and equipment is medium. Transportation of children is by trucks and wagons; paid for by County.

Union (P.O. Tomnolen, Miss.) ----- S.10, T.18, R.9

Union has modern wooden building which cost approximately \$4,000.00 and fairly good library and equipment. Children are transported by trucks and wagons; paid for by County.

Bond (P.O. Stewart, Miss.) ----- S.

Bond has modern wooden building which cost approximately \$4,000.00, equipment and library fair, children transported by trucks and wagons paid for by County.

Simpson (P.O. Weir, Miss.) ----- S.4, T.17, R.9E.

Simpson has modern wooden building which cost approximately \$4,000.00 with fair equipment and libraries. Children are transported by trucks and wagons, paid for by County.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 5. Names and location of the Schools in County

a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries, Transportation facilities, public and private.

Colored Schools

Head, Spay, Ackerman, Weir and Mt. Salem have modern wooden buildings which cost approximately \$3,000.00 or \$4,000.00 each. They have ordinary libraries and equipment and no transportation facilities.

Berry Thomas, Bethlehem, Big Jerusalem, Cork, Davis, Hopewell, Kennedy, Killough, Landthrip, Little Jerusalem, Jerico, McMullen, Mt. Olive, Miller, New Deal, Pleasant Hill, Pilgrim Rest, Rock Port, Reed's Branch, Reform Chapel, Robinson, Sunrise, and Thompson negro schools have old wooden buildings which cost approximately \$500.00. These schools all have poor equipment and libraries and have no transportation facilities.

Reference: Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

## 5. Names and location of the Schools in County.

b. Grades: Elementary or Grammar, Junior High, Senior High.

White: Ackerman, Weir, Chester and Reform are Senior High schools.

Panhandle is a Junior High School.

All the other schools in the county are grammar schools.

Colored: Ackerman has eleven grades.

Weir and Spay has ten grades.

Head and Mt. Salem has eight grades.

All the other colored schools have from six to eight grades.

c. Special courses: Household Arts, Domestic Training, Manual Training, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Shorthand, Typing, Book-keeping and any others.

Ackerman and Weir schools teach Domestic Science and Arts, and Manual training.

Ackerman, Weir, French Camp, and Chester schools teach Music.

No school in the County teaches art, or physical culture.

Ackerman school is the only school in the county that teaches Shorthand, Typing, Book-keeping, Commercial Law and Commercial Arithmetic.

None of the Colored schools teach special courses.

Reference: 5: b & c. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

5. Names and location of the Schools in County.

d. Extra-Curricular Activities: Clubs, Dramatics, Debating, Hi-Y's, Scouts, Girl Reserves, Play-ground Activities. Disciplinary Control. First Aid.

Ackerman has more curricular activities and clubs than any other school in Choctaw. They are as follows:

1. English Clubs.- These clubs are organized for the purpose of promoting better use of English. Each year a week is set aside known as better speech week.

2. Hiking Club.- The importance of physical exercise is stressed.

3. Singing club.- Promotes better singing and teaches the new songs.

4. Nature Club. - The life of plants and animals are studied and experimented.

5. Home Economic - The importance of making the home more beautiful, more cheerful, and more comfortable and the surroundings more attractive.

6. Future Farmer's Clubs - Plans are discussed for better farmers in the future. This club creates a greater interest among the farmers and makes life for them more pleasant.

7. Glee Club - Singing interest awakened, and learn songs for public entertainment.

Hi-Y's - A spirit of clean speech is created, better athletics and better living in general.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

d. Extra-Curricular Activities; Clubs, Dramatics, Debating, Hi-Y's, Scouts, Girl Reserves, Play-ground Activities. Disciplinary Control. First Aid. cont'd.

Girl Reserves - The purpose of the Girl's Reserve movement in our schools is to bring to the girls an understanding and appreciation not only of themselves but others. The girls create a social life among their fellow students. They have summer camps, conferences, mother-daughter banquets and services of worship are held by these girls.

Play-ground Activities - Home rooms, general assemblies and clubs are formed to entertain higher grades. WPA Recreational Teachers entertain in most of schools. The lower grades have recesses in which they are amused by aid of teacher.

Boys play ~~base~~ foot-ball, both boys and girls play basket ball.

Reference: Mr. J. B. Edwards, Supt. Ackerman School.

Weir school has Hi-Y's, Girl Reserve, 4-H Club and Literary clubs.

Progress school has Literary, athletic and Future Farmers of America clubs.

Panhandle school has only common playground activities.

French Camp has modern playground activities and literary clubs.

Chester school has Glee club, Literary clubs and Hi-Y.

Reform school has Hi-Y, playground activities, and literary societies.

Hebron school has common playground activities, debating and literary societies.

Fellowship school has debating, literary societies and common playground activities.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

d. Extra-Curricular Activities: Clubs, Dramatics, Debating, Hi-Y's, Scouts, Girl Reserves, Play-ground Activities. Disciplinary Control. First Aid. cont'd.

Union, Simpson, and Bond schools have literary societies, debating and common playground activities.

Fentress, Sherwood, and Bywy schools have only common playground activities.

Colored schools.

Head, Spay, Ackerman, Weir, and Mt. Salem colored schools have debating, societies, singing, and common playground activities.

All the other negro schools have common playground activities, singing and sports.

WPA Recreational teachers entertain in most all of the schools.

Reference: Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

Scouts - Ackerman and Weir are the only places in Choctaw where there are organized troops. The purpose of the scouts is to train boys to be good citizens. They are trained in first aid, swimming, cooking, handicraft and life-saving. The boys are especially interested in all outdoor activities including camping, hiking and nature study.

Ackerman troop has about twenty-four members under the leadership of Dr. R. C. Snow.

Weir troop has about twenty members under the leadership of Mr. Henry Smith.

Reference: Dr. R. C. Snow, Ackerman, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

d. Extra-Curricular Activities: Clubs, Dramatics, Debating, Hi-Y's, Scouts, Girl Reserves, Play-ground Activities. Disciplinary Control. First Aid. cont'd.

First Aid has been taught by WPA Adult Education Teachers.

## 6. Related Activities:

## a. Parent-Teacher Association

Ackerman, Weir and Reform are the only white schools in the County which have P.T.A. organizations.

The purpose of this organization is to bring teachers and parents together so that they may become better acquainted with each other and welfare of school. The needs of child and general development of child are discussed. Programs on welfare of child and school are arranged and discussed. The needs and problems of teachers are brought before the parents for their advice and help.

All the negro schools have "T.P.A." organizations.

## b. Faculty Meetings.

Faculty meetings are called once a week by principals of schools. They last from one to one-half hours. They have a study course - The Improvement of Instruction. They have the unit plan of work. They discuss the methods of discipline, the problems confronted with each week. Teachers ~~xxxxxx~~ discuss their own class room problems.

Choctaw has county-wide monthly Teacher's Meetings. These meetings are held at Ackerman in the High School Auditorium. Mr. T. A. Patterson is President and Mr. Aubrey Bone is Secretary of the organization. Discussions are held on administrative problems and class-room procedures. They study Mississippi Program for

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 6. Related Activities:

## b. Faculty Meetings. cont'd.

Improvement of Instruction. Visiting speakers are invited to these meetings. Some of the speakers at the meetings this school term have been: Dr. D. R. Patterson, Supv. of Mississippi Program for Improvement of Instruction; Dr. Cain, Head of Department of Education, State College, Miss.; and Prof. Overstreet, Supt. of Starkville City Schools. Last month the teachers of this county met with Webster County Teachers in a joint meeting at Mathiston, January 30th. Much interest is taken in the meetings and Choctaw County teachers have shown 85% attendance.

## c. Cafeterias.

They have cafeterias at Weir, Ackerman, Progress, Reform and Spay. The food is furnished by parents and sponsors and labor by W.P.A. Each school serves nourishing food to approximately twenty-five children.

Reference: A. & b. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Miss Catherine Steele, Weir, Miss.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 7. Teachers of Today:

a. Changed living conditions (from the old "boarding-around" era), present influence; present qualifications as to education and personality.

In the early days children of the County or each community were taught by a teacher that lived around among families for their keep and a small salary paid by those that could afford it. Sometimes they received very little. They stayed in very poor homes without necessities and where things were not very sanitary, usually staying a week or more at each home. The main subjects taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. The influence of the teacher was very broad. They were looked upon as a guiding star of the community. All important questions that arose were promptly propounded to the teacher and his advice and solution was requested. This type of teacher usually was of a stern attitude toward children and even parents. His qualifications were what we term now an eight grade pupil.

Today we have a higher and fixed standard of education. The Department of Education fixes requirements relating to course of study, qualifications of teachers, standards of teaching and maintaining discipline. We have college graduates as a standard. The teacher's salary is based upon qualifications, that is the amount of college work. In addition, thereto, the teacher is supposed to have special training in the subject or grade taught. If they do not have this requirement as specified by the teaching standard, the pupil will not be given credit for work done under such instruction.

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

## 7. Teachers of Today: cont'd.

Teachers of today have had at their disposal all the advantages that Universities and Colleges can afford. Most teachers have had training in practice schools and they know how to approach the child from every angle. Most schools select teachers that have a pleasing and pleasant personality and possess good traits and characteristics.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

Give names, location, brief description of building, work, and local or general importance of each.

## a. Colleges, including Church or Denominational, and Junior Colleges.

None.

## b. Commercial Schools or colleges.

None

## c. Private Schools:

## 1. Kindergartens - None

## 2. Any others in your county.

"One of the best schools in State is at French Camp, Choctaw County, under the management of the Central Mississippi Presbytery and is in two divisions. 1st - The Central Mississippi Institute for females, established in 1886, Rev. A. H. Macklin being president of the faculty. 2nd - French Camp Academy for males, established in 1887 of which J. A. Macklin is president. Each has commodious buildings and boarding houses and a beautiful campus about \$15,000 having been expended on these improvements. These institutions

## II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

## c. Private Schools

## 2. Any others in your county. cont'd.

have a high course of study including language, arts and sciences, fitting students in some branches to enter the State University."

Reference: Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II - Page 236.

At one time Central Mississippi Institute was a Junior College, but in 1914 these two schools were consolidated and a high school course was retained. New brick dormitories with steam heat and new up-to-date administrative buildings have all been erected recently. Great care is taken in the selection of teachers. They must be college graduates and christians. At present this school is under the leadership of Rev. J. C. Stewart and Mississippi Presbytery.

Reference: Mrs. Bessie Nicholson, French Camp, Miss.

Stape Lance  
Stape Lance, Choctaw County Supv.

Historical Research Project.

MK

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning to present, with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc.

1. Mr. S. M. Dobbs, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Record of minutes of Board of Supervisors in Chancery Clerk's office.

3. Records in County Superintendent's office.

4. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss., present Superintendent

5. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

2. How County Schools financed, from sources, such as Sixteenth Section Fund, County and State Taxes, Separate School Districts, Equalization Fund, Chickasaw Fund.

1. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Types of Schools in County.

a & b. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Mrs. J. H. Beeman, Ackerman, Miss.

4. Later Development of County Schools

a. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

b. 1. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Mr. T. A. Patterson, Weir, Miss.

c. 1. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

d. None

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

5. Names and location of the Schools in County.

a. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

b & c. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

d. 1. Mr. J. B. Edwards, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Dr. R. C. Snow, Ackerman, Miss.

6. Related Activities.

a & b. Mr. W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Miss Catherine Steele, Weir, Miss.

7. Teachers of Today

a. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Ackerman, Miss.

## II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY.

a & b. None

c. 1. None

2. 1. Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II - Page 236

2. Mrs. Bessie Nicholson, French Camp, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw County

Historical Research Project

Oct. 27, 1936

Celia Jackson )

Assignment #17

Mrs. Alice Prewitt)

) Canvassers

Subject: Agriculture-Horticulture

## 1. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN COUNTY

## a. As means of livelihood

There is approximately 2,168 farms in Choctaw county with an average of one tenant family per farm. This would make a total of 4,236 farm families in the county. It is estimated that an average family consists of five people. Taking this average we would have our entire county population made up of people on the farm which shows that Choctaw county is entirely agricultural, directly or indirectly. Since the population of the county is made up of farm people, naturally agriculture is almost altogether their only means of livelihood.

## b. As means of employment

The work on the farm usually keeps the farmers employed the year round. The most successful farmers, or landowners, find that they have enough work to do on their farms that it is not profitable to them to work elsewhere during seemingly slack periods. A great number rent from landowners and some are hired as day laborers and wage hands. These people usually find it necessary to seek some other employment during the slack periods in farming.

## c. Approximate acreage of county land in farms

The approximate acreage of farm land in this county according to its use is as follows:

Crop land harvested	42,678
Crop failure	717
Crop land idle or fallow	7,090
Plowable pasture	15,709
Woodland pasture	30,214
Other pasture	16,734
Woodland not pastured	53,920
All other land in farms	23,040

Ackerman - Choctaw County

## d. Means of building soil on farmlands

The most common practices for conserving and building soils in this county, which seem to be the most profitable are as follows: proper terracing lands, crop rotation, planting of summer legumes such as peas, beans and lespedeza, and the planting of winter cover crops such as vetch and Austrian winter peas. Soy beans, which are grown on practically every farm, also aid in soil building. Green manures and animal manure are valuable soil builders.

## e. Crops best adapted to your county

The best adapted crops for this county according to soil type are well shown by the acreage that is planted. The crops and their average are listed in accordance with the crops adaptation:

Cotton	10,300
Corn	24,495
Sweet potatoes	10,055
Sorghum for syrup	887
Sugar cane	215

Reference: a, b, c, d, and e

Mr. B. U. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Hugh Reed, Tomnolen, Miss.

## II. EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

### a. Crops and Methods of Indians

Corn was almost the only thing cultivated by Indians. The method was very primitive. Each grain was planted by hand and each grain fertilized by a fish.

### b. Crops and Methods of Early Settlers

Up until 1880 practically all the farmers raised wheat and corn for their own use. These crops were made by plowing the fields with the simplest of plows and harrows. The hoe was used to keep the grass cut out.

## III. COTTON

### a. When and how introduced

Cotton was presumably introduced to the United States first in the states of Georgia and the Carolinas from the West Indies. As legend has it, the first seed was brought to America from the Islands in a doll, the seed being used as a filler. Cotton was known in the Southern colonies along the Atlantic coast from the earliest time, but merely as a dooryard plant. Between 1730 and 1740 cotton became a cultivated plant. From that time cotton gradually spread to Choctaw county as well as all other parts of the United States suitable for its growth.

### b. Slave labor

Until 1861 most of the cotton was made by slaves, who were usually directed by overseers. No slave labor is used now; however, quite a bit of hired labor is used.

### c. Modern Methods

The cotton in Choctaw county is planted by one-horse planters, plowed with one-horse plows, hoed by hired labor to a great extent, and picked by hand, hired labor being used extensively.

### d. Approximate Annual Yield in County

The approximate average yield per acre from 1923 to 1933 was 152 pounds. This year's average is about 200 pounds per acre.

### e. Harvesting and Marketing

In this county the cotton is picked by hand, hauled to gin in trucks or wagons and sold at the gin to local buyer. The buyers then ship to compressors at West Point, Canton and Kosciusko. It is then compressed, some is exported. Seed is sold to Cotton Oil Co. in Kosciusko and made into cow feed. Much of the cow feed is bought by our local merchants and sold back to the farmers. The oil is sent to Cotton Oil Co. in New Orleans, refined and used as salad oil and in making snowdrift and crisco.

Reference: a, b, c, d, and e

Mr. E. U. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Hugh Reed, Tomnolen, Miss.

Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

## IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

### a. Past and present importance

Corn and forage crops has been and still is of great importance to the farmers of Choctaw county in that corn is used as one source of food supply for man. It as well as forage crops is used by farmers of this county as a food supply for poultry and livestock.

Ackerman, - Choctaw County

b. Approximate Annual Yield in County

The approximate yield of corn per acre this year in Choctaw County is about 14½ bushels. Since the corn acreage is approximately 24,495, the yield in bushels this year equals about 355,167½.

c. Where and how marketed

The farmer grows very little surplus corn. Practically all of it is consumed at home. The small surplus is sold at a local market in county.

Reference: a, b, and c.

Mr. B. U. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

V. TRUCK FARMING

a. Variety and approximate amount

All vegetables grown in Choctaw county except Irish and sweet potatoes in 1934 for commercial purposes were grown on approximately 50 acres and the value of products sold from this acreage averaged about \$35.00 per acre. The largest per cent of truck farming, excluding potatoes, was mainly that of growing watermelons, Stone mountain and Cuban green being the leading varieties grown. The other vegetables consisted of those grown for local trade which included beans, cabbage, tomatoes, sweet corn, greens, carrots and beets.

There were 117 acres planted in Irish potatoes and the total production was approximately 10,055 bushels. Sweet potatoes are grown extensively in this county with an average of 1,291 acres and a production of 141,688 bushels.

## Ackerman - Choctaw County

## b. Where and how Marketed

The vegetables other than Irish and sweet potatoes are marketed locally and at adjoining towns. Some of the Irish and sweet potatoes are marketed locally but a greater portion go to the Northern and Eastern markets. The product is either shipped in car load lots or trucked by truck lines that act as buyers on the ground.

## c. Home Garden Products

The acreage devoted to home gardens averages about one acre per farm which would make a total average of 2,168 acres. The approximate value of the home gardens in Choctaw county is about \$87,000. Most gardens have something growing in them the year round such as peas, beans, lettuce, collards, cabbage, pepper, onions, egg plants, Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips and others.

1. The most important kinds of home garden home products are peas, beans, carrots, cucumbers, beets, tomatoes, spinach, okra, cabbage and turnips.

2. Foods and vegetables are conserved by drying and canning.

Reference: a, b, and c

Mr. B. D. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Hugh Reed, Tomnolen, Miss.

## VI. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

## a. Poultry

1. Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns and Whites are the breeds most used for laying and home consumption.

2. There are no poultry farms in this county, only the surplus is marketed at local markets.

b. Live Stock

1. Cows and dairy products; beef

The Jersey and Holstein cow is the ones used principally in this county. Very little dairy products are sold. Some few people sell cream and a very few people that live close to the Oktibbeha county line ship whole milk to Starkville. No cattle are raised especially for beef. The surplus is sold for beef and this is shipped.

2. Hogs, sheep, goats

The Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Chester White are the principle porkers raised; these are for home use. That not used for home consumption is sold locally. There are no sheep or goat ranches in county and very little mutton or kid is sold even in local markets.

Reference: a and b

Mr. L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Hugh Reed, Tomnolen, Miss.

VII. RURAL HOMES IMPROVEMENTS

The farm home of seventy-five years ago was almost a self-sustaining thing. The women made the clothes out of homespun cloth; they canned enough food to last the winter through and had no means of communication with the outside world.

The wells were usually built right outside the door where the waste from the kitchen was thrown. The seepage from the waste matter polluted the well and made the water unsafe. If the well was not close to the house it might have been down hill from the barn and the heavy rains would wash the impure water into the well.

VII. Rural Homes Improvements cont'd.

These unsanitary wells were used as storage place for milk and butter. The storage in these unsanitary wells and springs made the milk and butter polluted.

The old rural home was isolated from the rest of the world. The nearest neighbor was perhaps six or eight miles away; the nearest town fifteen or twenty.

The equipment was very crude. The farmer had to sow, plow and reap by hand. The only tools he had were the hoe, rake, plow, shovel and scythes.

Their mode of transportation was limited too. The people traveled by means of buggies, wagons, horseback and by oxcart. An automobile was unheard of then.

Some of the modern farm homes are similar to the old type rural residence, but the majority are radically different. The twentieth century farmer has the radio, the telephone, and his daily news paper to keep him in touch with the worldly happenings. He is but a five minute walk from his neighbor; a fifteen minute drive will put him within reach of all necessities and many of the luxuries of modern civilization.

If their toilets are unsanitary they can have a sanitary system installed by W.P.A. workmen. They are instructed how to put their wells so they will be kept free from foreign matter. Some farmers even have their wells connected with a pipe line.

The farmer of today does not have to read by firelight or candlelight. He can have his house wired and have lights for a nominal cost.

The modern agriculturist has the best inventors in the world working for him inventing new labor saving devices. They have invented the planter to sow his seed; the cultivator to help him care for the plants; and the harvester, reaper and binder aid him in gathering his crops.

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## VII. Rural Homes Improvements cont'd.

No longer do the loom and the spinning wheel stand in their place by the fire. Instead there hangs the mail-order catalogue from which the farmer can order anything from a ribbon to a rug.

The farm home of seventy-five years ago was a complete unit, independent and unaided; the farmer of today is merely a part of a unit, one cog in the great wheel of industry.

Reference: VII

Jack Lance, Ackerman, Miss.

## VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

## a. County Agricultural Agent

The Agricultural Agent has helped the farmer wonderfully by helping him to terrace the land, teaching him the best methods in farming, how to build up his land, what varieties of seed best suited to different soils. He has assisted the farm in disposing of his surplus produce by getting a market, also the highest market price for his produce.

## b. At present Choctaw county does not have a Home Demonstration Agent.

The Home Demonstration Agent has been of great benefit to the woman by teaching her the best methods of canning, sewing, raising chickens and how to cull the layers and such like.

## c. 4-H Clubs

The various clubs organized throughout the county have been a great help in teaching the girls the best methods of sewing, canning & gardening and home improvement in general; and the boys the best methods of farming and raising live stock.

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## d. Agricultural schools

There are no Agricultural schools in the county now. At one time there was an Agricultural School at Weir, Miss., but the Agricultural part was abolished in 1933.

## e. Fairs

No annual county fair is held in Choctaw.

Reference: a, b, c, d and e

Mr. L. E. Childress, Ackerman, Miss.

## IX. HORTICULTURE

## a. Varieties of cultivated flowers and shrubs

A wide variety of flowers such as tulips, zinnias, peonias, marigolds, roses, dalias, chrysanthemum and Iris are cultivated in this county. Several varieties of shrubs are grown, such as Winter Jasmine, Thunberg Spirea, Bridal wreath, Hydrangea, Abelia, Cape Jasmine, Heavenly Bamboo, Flowering Quince, Sweet Mock Orange or Syringa, Japanese privet, Glossy privet, Firethorn, Pride of Rochester, Althea or Rose of Sharon, Winter Honeysuckle and Weigelia.

## b. Extent and importance of Nurseries

There are no nurseries in this county, but a few people sell plants, and bulbs of various kinds.

## c. Extent and importance of Orchards

No fruit is shipped from this county for market. People who have a surplus sell it at local markets ~~locally~~. Mr. Homer Brooks, Mathiston, Miss. in Beat two, has an unusually fine peach orchard for this county.

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d. Garden Club activities

The Twentieth Century club is sponsoring programs along this line.

e. Agencies Encouraging flower raising

The Twentieth Century and Sewing Clubs encourage flower raising and study the best methods of cultivating the different varieties. The W.P.A. Library furnishes literature on this.

1. Garden pilgrimages

None in this county.

2. Flower shows

W.P.A. Library had a show of dahlias and roses last year.

3. Beautification projects.

W.P.A. had a beautification project which ended in March that improved the grounds of courthouse, cemetery, churches, and ditches over the county.

Reference: a, b, c, d, and e.

Mr. B. U. Jones, County Agent, Ackerman, Miss.

Miss Stella Barron, County W.P.A. Librarian, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*  
Sarah Jane Holloway, Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research

Historical Research Project

Choctaw County

Assignment # 32 Pioneer 4 H Club.

Jennie N. Hoffman  
Historian

Fannie C. Rodgers  
Typist

Date Feb. 12, 1938

THE PLAIN DEALER, January 14, 1910 - To the school boys of Choctaw County:

Meet me at the court house in Ackerman January 22nd., and we will organize our Corn Club for 1910. Yours truly, Marshall Spiva.

March 10, 1910 - To the girls of the public schools: When I was around over the county visiting the schools I told you I wanted to organize "The Home Culture Club" and I wanted you to write me a postal card about March 1st., giving name and postoffice and say: "I want to join the Girls Home Culture Club." March is passing away rapidly and only thirteen girls have sent in their names. Now girls, send in your addresses and lets try to improve the talents given us. I shall mail you a pamphlet some time in April explaining all details. I have 189 boys enrolled in Corn Clubs. The girls must not get behind. Truly your friend,

Marshall Spiva.

June 2, 1910 - To Choctaw County Corn Club Boys: - I have received notice from Professor P.P. Garner, who has charge of Corn Club demonstration work, that Governor Noel, Superintendent J. N. Powers and H. E. Blakeslee will award a diploma on corn raising to one boy from each county in the state who shows the best yield and manner of cultivation. Go to work Choctaw boys and each one of you try to get the corn raising diploma. Your friend, Marshall Spiva.

October 14, 1910 - Prizes Awarded in the Girls Home Culture Club.

Miss Annie Johnson received the following prizes, to-wit: One embroidery set for the best hand made shirt waist. Bracelet for best embroidered shirt waist, original design.

# Choctaw County

2.

Brooch pin, for best darning a hole not less than inch in diameter. Hand bag for best loaf of bread or pan of rolls. Parlor Lamp, for best loaf cake. Silk scarf for  $\frac{1}{4}$  dozen quart jars preserves. Pearl pin holder, for the best half gallon dried apples.

October 14, 1910--Miss Ruth Barron--for best half gallon dried peaches, one belt and collar. Miss Mary Raburn--for best  $\frac{1}{4}$  dozen small glasses Jelly, one berry set. Miss Ruby Barron--for best  $\frac{1}{4}$  quart jar sour pickles, half dozen handkerchieves. Miss Gertrude Weatherall,--for best  $\frac{1}{4}$  dozen quart jars sweet pickles, one set <sup>flower</sup> flour vases.

Miss Bessie Thompson--for best biscuit, pearl handle knife.

Miss Lucille Mosley--for best setting in a patch in a piece of cloth, one bowl and pitcher.

Miss Myrtice Griffin--for best hand made every day pair of pants, one woolen skirt and for the best hand made every day shirt for a laboring man,--one toilet set. Miss Frankie Duddy--for best hand made handkerchief, pair kid gloves.

October 14, 1910--Corn Club Boys: first prize, Lee Long \$20.00 in gold; \$10.00 in gold by Congressman T.U. Sisson; \$10.00 by Choctaw County; also the Fair Association gave one barrel Nabob flour through Yeager and Moore. Yield 140 bushels per acre.

SECOND PRIZE, Foster Powers \$15.00 yield 122 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre.

Third Prize, Foster Powers, 119 bushels per acre.

Fourth prize, Dewey Long \$5.00 yield 106 $\frac{7}{9}$  bushels per acre.

BEAT PRIZE--Beat one--First prize, Lester Reed, \$7.50 cultivator.

Second prize, Melton Draper, \$5.00. Third prize, Tommie Commander \$2.50

Fourth prize, Roy Blackwood\_\_\_\_\_

BEAT TWO: First prize, Laddell Pickels, \$5.00 set breaching and \$2.50.

Second prize, Jammie Long, \$5.00. Third prize, Irwin Bowles, \$2.50.

Fourth prize, Harvie Bowles,\_\_\_\_\_

# Choctaw County

BEAT THREE: First prize, Love Lucas, \$7.50, two horse plow.

Second prize, Alvin Raburn \$5.00. Third prize, E. A. Pearson \$2.50

Fourth prize, Claud Wood.

BEAT FOUR: First prize, Leland Phillipps, \$5.00 cultivator and \$2.30

Second prize, Bernard Morris \$5.00. Third prize, Harvey Morris \$2.50

Fourth prize, Wilson Morris \$2.50.

BEAT FIVE: First prize, Leland Thompson, \$7.50. Second prize, John Lee

Hunt \$5.00. Third prize, Rainey Tollison \$2.50. Fourth prize, Napoleon

Oswalt.

N. B. each 4th prize is one subscription to Southern Farm Gazette.

Marshall Spiva, Superintendent of Education Choctaw County.

October 28, 1910--To the white fathers, mothers, boys and girls of Choctaw County, all of you who are interested in the agricultural develop-

ment of our county, I want you to meet me at the court house in Ackerman November 12th, Mr. Cobb, of A. & M. College, will be with us on that day

and will address you upon selection of seed and preparation of soil.

All of you come, we will organize our Boy's Corn Club and Girl's Home Culture Club and Pig Club on that day. Your friend, Marshall Spiva.

January 13, 1911--To the white school girls and of any age and boys under ten years of age, in Choctaw County: I have been enabled by the Choctaw Fair Association to offer you the following prizes: For the best hog not over twelve months old by the first day of October 1911, at the Choctaw Fair I will give a prize of \$12.50. For the second best hog \$7.50.

For the third best hog \$5.00. Send me a certified statement of the hog's age and tell me you want to join the "Pig Club". Marshall Spiva.

February 24, 1911--To the white boys of Choctaw County: I have received notice from H. G. Hastings and Company of Atlanta, stating they are so much interested in the Boys Corn Club work in the south they have decided to give \$1,000, in prizes to ten of the southern states and they offer the following prizes: 1st. \$50.00, 2nd. \$30.00 and 3rd. \$20.00.

## Choctaw County

You are not required to buy any thing from them. They want you to join the Choctaw County Corn Club, and give your County Superintendent your names and addresses and he will forward names and addresses to them, and they will send you instructions. I have a fine lot of boys in this Year's contest. I wish every boy in the county would join. It is your duty to join these clubs even if you knew you would not get a prize.

April 14, 1911--Board of Supervisors ordered that Marshall Spiva, County Superintendent be allowed \$50.00 of the school fund for the benefit of the Boys Corn Club.

April 21, 1911--Excerpt from report of administration of County Superintendent. "I have organized and encouraged in every way I could the Boys Corn Club." This Corn Club has made a practicable demonstration that Choctaw County's soil will produce over 125 bushels of corn per acre. The boys of this Club have received near \$400 in prizes.

The Girls Home Culture Club is in its experimented stage but it already has shown evidences of the success it is sure to be. Many prizes have been given out for the beautiful artistic work done. Its membership is large this year and we will have excellent exhibits at the Fair next fall.

The Pig Club has just been organized and has twenty-five members. "These boys and girls will be at the Fair with exhibits next fall." Marshall Spiva.

October 20, 1911--Winners in Corn Club Contest:

COUNTY PRIZES: 1st. Everett Henderson \$15.00 in gold; 2nd. Lee Long \$10.00 planter; 3rd. Leland Phillips, \$7.50 cash; 4th. Wilson Morris \$5.00 cash.

BEAT ONE: 1st. Carroll Commander, \$7.00 cash; 2nd. Tommie Commander \$5.00 cash; 3rd. Robert Henderson \$4.00 cash.

BEAT TWO: 1st. Liddell Rickles, \$7.00; 2nd. Dewey Long \$5.00 cash; 3rd. Jimmie Long \$4.00 in cash; 4th. Allen Reed, one bridle.

## Choctaw County

BEAT THREE: Alvin Roberson, \$7.00 cash; 2nd. Jas. Sheedy \$5.00 cash

BEAT FOUR: 1st. J. Alex Hutchinson \$7.00 cash; 2nd. Harvey Morris \$5.00 cash; 3rd. Sanford Morris \$4.00 cash; 4th. Bernard Morris, one bridle.

BEAT FIVE: 1st prize Harvey Hemphill \$7.00 cash; 2nd. Leland Thompson, \$5.00 3rd. Willie Thompson \$4.00 cash.

JUDGES: G.W. Wise, B.G. Dotson, John Black.

Winners in Pig Contest: Miss Irma Wells pig age 330 days, weight 418 lbs Miss Jessie Snow, pig age 309 days, weight 389 pounds.

Miss Vera Moss, pig age 354 days weight 399 pounds.

February 23, 1912--Supervisor's meeting for February term, ordered that Sam C. Ray be allowed to expend out of the school fund, \$50.00 to each of the following; Boy's Corn Club, Girls Tomato Club, Boys and Girls Pig Club, for the year 1912.

March 22, 1912--Notice to Corn Club Boys: I met the Honorable board of supervisors of the county and they very generously donated \$50.00 for the Corn Club work of the county. Some members of the board requested that each contestant plant a plot of land, that was not included in contest work last year. This will put each boy on an equal footing with all other contestants. I hope to mail the entire set of regulations to each boy at an early date. Sam C. Ray, Superintendent of Education.

March 29, 1912--Notice to Girl's Tomato Club--The firm of J.J. Miller and Son, Weir, Mississippi, will handle a sufficient amount of two pound cans to supply all the members of the club. The cans will cost about 2½ cents. The company will order canning machines for members at cost. Sam C. Ray.

Advertisement in The Choctaw Plaindealer, November 8, 1912:

Notice: To the Farmers and Citizens of Choctaw County. Are you satisfied with the yields you are getting from your lands? Are you interested in better agriculture? Are you interested in better live stock? Are you interested in the development of the county?

## Choctaw County

If you are then you should attend the three big Farmer Rallies to be held in Choctaw County as follows: French Camp, Thursday November 21; Weir, Friday November 22; Ackerman, Saturday November 23.

The speakers for the occasions mentioned are R.H.Pate and J.F. McKay from the A.&M. College, and R.S.Wilson and J.W.Willis of the Farm Demonstration Work Bureau of Plant Industry.

The lectures will be along the lines of how to produce more profitable crops, how to grow more and better live stock, how co-operation pays in marketing farm products. Every body is invited and expected to be present. Come, and by all means bring the boys. Remember the places and dates. All meetings will begin at 10 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock. Come prepared to spend the day. Yours for better Agriculture, J.E.Ruff, County Demonstration Agent.

The Farmer's Institute.—Prof. R. H. Pate, Director of Farmer's Institute Work in Mississippi and J.E.Ruff, United States Farm Demonstrator for Choctaw County held an all day Farmer's Institute here last Monday. This was one of the largest Farmer's gatherings ever held in Ackerman.

The boll weevil is causing considerable anxiety and farmers are looking for substitute crops to aid them in passing over the crisis. Professor Pate's discussion of soil Fertility was enjoyed by the large audience.

The keynote of the meeting was reduction of cotton acreage, more systematic diversification and more live stock and better live stock on farms.

J.E.Ruff spoke of the demonstration work and what might be accomplished by intensive and intelligent farming.

These gentlemen have been in Choctaw all week holding Institutes and will close the campaign at Weir Saturday.

## Choctaw County

November 21, 1913.—To Corn Club Boys.—The Corn Club Boys are hereby called to meet at Ackerman on November 29 at 10:30 o'clock. Prof. C.A. Cobb, State Corn Club Agent, has promised to meet us at Ackerman on that date and give a lecture on Preparation of Soil. On that day we will divide the prize gained at State Fair among those who sent their corn to State Fair. All boys who expect to join Corn Club for next year are requested to be present. Yours respectfully, S.C.Ray.

Plainealer 1914.—As some girls do not seem to understand the Tomato Club rules, I will publish them again.

Rules:—1. Girls joining the club must be between 10 and 18 years of age. The age for any year will be fixed by the age of the girl on January first of that year. Special classes may be organized for older girls.

2.—No girl shall be eligible to receive a prize unless she becomes a member of the club and plants a garden occupying one tenth of an acre.

3.—The members of the clubs must agree to study the instructions of the United States Department of Agriculture and such other instructions as may be sent them from cooperation sources.

4.—Each girl must plan her own crop and do her own work. It will be premissible to hire heavy work done, but the time must be charged.

5.—In estimating profits the following uniform prices must be used: One dollar for rent of land; 10¢ for each hour worked; \$2.00 a ton for stable manure and actual cost for commercial fertilizer and other things purchased or furnished.

6.—The garden and products must be carefully measured and two disinterested witnesses must attest the report submitted ~~xxx~~ at the close of the season.

Any white girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years can become a member by sending me her name, age and full address.

Members are not required to purchase outfits. The outfits are furnished to those who desire them at reduced prices.

Choctaw County

Please send me your name and address at once. Yours truly,

Blanche Boone, Weir, Mississippi.

April 13, 1914. Notice to Canning Club. The members of the girl's Tomato Club are hereby called to meet in the Court House at Ackerman on April 4th, at 10 o'clock. Miss Susie V. Powell, State Agent for the Tomato Clubs, will be with us. I want every club member in Choctaw to hear her. Everyone interested in the canning work is cordially invited to be present. Annie B. Boone.

May 1, 1914. Notice to Corn Club Boys. You are requested to meet at Chester, Saturday May 16th. Prof. C.A. Cobb of the A.&M. College will be present to tell you how to keep your records and just what you will be expected to do. The meeting will begin at 11 o'clock. Every member of the Corn Club will be expected to be present. Respectfully yours, Sam C. Ray, Superintendent, J.E. Ruff, Demonstration Agent.

May 22, 1914. A Better System of Markets for Choctaw County.

Every one interested in a better system of markets for farm products in Choctaw County is requested to meet at the court house at Ackerman on Saturday May 30th.

We are convinced that we can no longer depend solely on the uncertain cotton crop. In order to break away from the old credit system and have cash to meet our necessary expenses we must diversify our crops and plan to have something to sell each week in the year. What to plant? When and where to market? These are the questions that Mr. John McKay will try to help us solve on the above named date. Mr. McKay has been very successful with this line of work in the boll weevil infested section of South Mississippi.

Choctaw county's possibilities are very great. Our soil and climate approach the ideal.

Our County exhibited more prize winning farm products at the State

Choctaw County

Fair than any county in the state. Then is it not our fault if we do not have something to sell the year round?

If we do not organize a market it will be because you will not assist us.

Remember the place and date. Be sure to come. You owe this much to your self and family. Yours for progress, J.E. Ruff, County Demonstration Agent.

July 3, 1914. The members of the Choctaw Tomato Club are hereby called to meet at Chester, on Wednesday July 8th, 1914, for the purpose of holding a canning demonstration. It is very important that each club member attend. The fathers and mothers and everyone interested in the work are cordially invited to be present and assist us in this work.

Everybody please bring dinner.

Miss Susie V. Powell expected to help us in our demonstration. As a telegram called her to Washington City, I am not sure that she can be with us, but hope that she will return in time to come. If not able to come at this time, she will help us later.

We wish to demonstrate with tomatoes, beans, and berries. We shall use 2lb. and 3lb. tin cans, and pint and quart glass cans. Each Club member is requested to bring two cans and material to fill them.

We shall demonstrate in packing in glasses for exhibit. There are \$300.00 to be given in six prizes to the six counties making the best exhibit at the State Fair at Jackson this year. Each County will be allowed to enter only ten exhibits for these prizes. Only thirty three counties are organized this year. Only ten of our best exhibits may enter this contest, so we want to be very careful with our packing.

Girls, in making the Tomato Booklets and cook Books, your work will be much more artistic if you will leave a margin of one-half an inch or more all around the edge of the page. Any illustrations used should

# Choctaw County

be placed inside this margin. Place illustrations in upper left hand corner, in middle at right hand side, and in lower left hand corner. Fasten booklet at the top with a cord or with metal clips. Do not use ribbon.

I want each club member to study carefully, circular No. 631, Instruction in canning, which has been mailed you. Also please write the questions you want answered. Cordially yours, Annie B. Boone.

July 31, 1914--Farmers Institutes.--Keynote of Day in Choctaw, Live Stock and Diversification.

Today was a great day in this county along agricultural lines, there being held nine farmers' institutes at various places in the county. These meetings were held under the direction of J.E. Ruff, county farm demonstrator, assisted by men from A.&M. College and others. Among the speakers present were R.H. Pate, director of farmers' institutes, who spoke on "Diversification and Soil Fertility." R.S. Wilson, state agent demonstration work who spoke on "Conserving our Soil;" J.W. Willis, demonstration agent of North Mississippi, who spoke on "Growing of Legumes;" J.B. Mitchell, state president of the Farmers' Union whose subject was "Union and Organization;" B.J. Moore, demonstration agent for the Delta who the subject of "Demonstration Methods;" Lindsey Reese of Urbana, Illinois, a soil and clover expert, addressed himself on the subject of "Soil Fertility." T.M. Paterson of the A.&M. College discussed "Live Stock and Diversification;" D.A. Acock "Live Stock and Diversification;" J.E. McKay, Hon. W.L. Evans and State Senator H.W. Bradshaw, of Rankin County discussed "Cooperation, Organization and Markets;" I.W. Carpenter devoted his attention to tick eradication, and C.R. Hadden spoke on "Live Stock and Silos."

Reports say that there were fully two thousand people in attendance at these institutes. The largest attendance was possibly at Ruff, where there were five hundred people present and a basket dinner was served.

# Choctaw County

The people showed intense interest in the question under consideration. The key note of the day's work was Diversification and Live Stock, there being a demonstration of cattle dipping in J.E. Ruff's vat.

September 11, 1914--Choctaw County Fair. The fifth ~~xxxxi~~ annual Choctaw Fair closed yesterday afternoon....Miss Susie V. Powell delivered an address on Tuesday which was very interesting and inspiring. The Boy's Corn Club and Girl's Tomato Club were well represented and a splendid showing was made along this line. Miss Boone who had charge of the Tomato Club work deserves special mention for her untiring efforts along this line.

October 2, 1914--List of Prize Winners--Choctaw County Fair.

Tomato Club: Fairview Club, best exhibit--Pennant.

Jessica Snow, best exhibit by Club Girl----\$10.00

Norman Wise, 2nd. award " " " 6.00

Lorena Hunt 3rd, " " " 4.00

Gertrude Draper, 12 jars vegetables, fruits, berries. 4.00

Verona Gammill, 2nd award on same 3.00

Willie McCulloch, 3rd, " " " 2.00

Neva McCafferty, 12 jars tomato products 4.00

Pearl Holloway, 2nd award " " 3.00

Erlean Smith 3rd, " " " 2.00

Manie Burks, tin can tomatoes 1.00

Mary Kennedy, 2nd, award same .50

Gertrude Weatherall 3rd, " .25

Mary Kennedy, Tomato booklet 2.50

Virgie Eddleman, 2nd, " 1.50

Eddie Kilpatrick 3rd 1.00

Mary Kennedy, memorandum book 2.50

Willie McCulloch, 2nd " 1.50

Virgie Eddleman, 3rd, " 1.00

## Choctaw County

Gertrude Draper, Tomato Cook Book	\$1.50
Ghita Gilliam, 2nd, " "	1.00
Pearl Hollway, 3rd " "	.50
Mary Kennedy, Fresh tomatoes	1.50
Virgie Eddleman, 2nd " "	1.00
Mavis King, judging canned tomatoes	1.50
Manie Purks 2nd award " "	1.00
Harriet Murphy 3rd " "	.50

(Submitted by Miss Annie B. Boone, Collaborator, Girls Tomato Club, Choctaw County)

October 31, 1914--Teachers Meeting:.....Miss Blanch Boone made a fine report of the Girls' Tomato Club work. The teachers voted un-  
animously to have the club work continued and each teacher requested  
his name to be signed on a petition asking for an appropriation for  
the Club Work for Choctaw for another year.

December 25, 1914--The Department of Agriculture thinks that it is  
best for me to spend one day of each week at the county seat, where  
farmers can find me to discuss any Agrigultural problem confronting  
them. So I will be in Ackerman on Saturday of each week and can be  
found at the Mayor's office. Come in and talk over our plans for  
next year's crop. J.E. Ruff, County Commissioner of Agriculture.  
plainealer January 8, 1915--The Corn Club Boys Average.

## Prize list of Corn Club Members for 1914.

Names	bushels per acre	Beat	Rank	Amt.
Everett Crawford	108	-	-	\$12.00
Errington Crawford	102	-	-	10.00
Howard Eddleman	87	-	-	8.00
Jim A. Smith	77	1	1	4.00
Elmer McIntire	70	1	2	3.00

## Choctaw County

Names	Bushels per acre	Beat	Rank	Amt.
Cecil Cummings	46	2	-	\$5.00
John Tabor	75	3	1	4.00
Morris Harris	24	3	2	3.00
Margaret Smith	57	4	1	4.00
Alex Hutchinson	53	4	2	3.00
Noah Collier	74	5	1	4.00
Leland Thompson	54	5	2	3.00
Earl Oswalt	32	Gen. Co.		2.25
Willie Thompson	44	"		2.25
Russie McCulluch	23	"		2.25
Willie Mills	56	"		2.25
Willie Ray	66	"		2.25
Lafayette Ray	15	"		2.25
Hubie Ray	18	"		2.25
O.A. Henderson	55	"		2.25
Hulin Ray	33	"		2.25
Austin Tackett	45	"		2.25
Troy McCarty	50	"		2.25
Edwin Tennison	52	"		2.25
John Weatherall	78	"		2.25
Melvin Ray	42	"		2.25
Fred Kilpatrick	25	"		2.25
Austin Miller	37	"		2.25
Berlis Miller	55	"		2.25
Arnold Black	45	"		1.17
Graydon Williams	31	"		1.17

(Last two above reported late)

# Choctaw County

Average yield per acre, 54.29 bushels. Total number of boys reporting, thirty-one.

Rules for 1915:--Each boy must be between 8 and 18 years of age.

2. No boyx can gain a prize who does not plant one acre of corn.
3. All members required to plant Mosby Corn.
4. Each boy is requested to break his one acre of land during December or January.

Plainealer June 18, 1915--Miss Susie V. Powell will address the United Farm Women of Progress School on Friday, June 18, at 2:30 o'clock.

There will be an ice cream supper given by the club for the benefit of the school Friday night. A free program has been arranged with music furnished by string band. You are cordially invited to come and be with us at both meetings.

November 12, 1915--List of Choctaw County Corn Club Winners:

Name	Yield per acre	Beat	Rank	Prize
Austin Miller	83	-	-	\$10.00
Worthy Long	73	-	-	8.00
Ethel Turnipseed	72	-	-	7.00
Berlie Miller	60	1	1	4.00
Melton Sigmon	59	1	2	3.00
Ocie Cummings	69	2	1	4.00
O. Harris	36	3	1	4.00
Morris Harris	35	3	2	3.00
Lagrone Brown	61	4	1	4.00
Sanford Morris	40	4	2	3.00
Noah Collier	59	5	1	4.00
Arnold Blake	56	5	2	3.00

General County Prizes:

# Choctaw County

Names	Yield per acre	Prize
Austin Tackett	56	\$2.00
Willie Ray	53	2.00
Thomas McKnight	46	2.00
Albert Wells	45	2.00
Dewey Stedman	44	2.00
G.A. Henderson	41	2.00
Smith Burt	41	2.00
Hilary Prewitt	38	2.00
Troy McCarty	38	2.00
Garland Stephenson	37	2.00
Willie Wells	33	2.00
Morgan Murphy	32	2.00
Willie Thompson	32	2.00
Huldn Ray	30	2.00
Leslie Woods	30	2.00
Arlis McArthur	29	2.00
Leland Thompson	29	2.00
Arnold Perry	27	2.00
Felix Runnels	26	2.00
Wesley Lucas	25	2.00
Boyd Runnels	25	2.00
Riley Ray	21	2.00
Floyd Ray	37	2.00
Dewit Ray	37	2.00

Total amount grown by 36 boys was 1551 bushels. The average yield was 43 bushels per acre. S.C. Ray. Superintendent Education.

Choctaw County

April 4, 1911\_\_Ordered by the B.M.Spiva, Superintendent Education be allowed \$50.00 payable out of the school fund, for the benefit of the Boy's Corn Club of Choctaw County.

Ref\_Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Second District Choctaw County  
Page 479\_Vol.2

February 5, 1912\_\_Ordered by the board that Sam O.Ray be and he is hereby authorized and allowed to refund and expend \$150 of the school fund of Choctaw County to the Boys Corn Club, Girls Tomato Club, and Boys and Girls Pig Club. Appropriating \$50.00 to each Club.

Ref\_Supervisors' Minutes, Second District Choctaw County\_P\_548\_Vol 2.

February 4th, 1913\_\_Ordered by the Board that S.O.Ray be allowed \$50.00 for Boy's Corn Club and \$50.00 for Girl's Tomato Club, out of school fund.

Ref\_Supervisor's Minutes, 2nd. District\_Page 11Vol.3

June 1, 1914\_\_Ordered by the board that the following accounts be allowed Boys Corn Club and Girls Tomato Club out of school fund and warrant issue. Boy's Corn Club, \$50.00, Girls Tomato Club, \$50.00

Ref\_Supervisor's Minutes 2nd. District\_Page 140\_Vol\_3

December 7, 1914\_\_Ordered by the board that the petition of J.S.Vandiver asking the board to appropriate \$150 to the Tomato Club work in Choctaw County, be not granted. Ref\_Supervisors Minutes P 189\_Vol\_3

December 8, 1914\_\_This day it appearing to the board that a Department of Agriculture should be established for the purpose of dispensing knowledge among the farmers and to develop the Agricultural resources of Choctaw County.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that a department of agriculture for Choctaw County be and the same is hereby established for a period of one year beginning December 1st.1914. It is further ordered that J.E. Ruff who it appears is well versed in scientific and practical farming be and he is hereby appointed county commissioner of agriculture and

Choctaw County

that said department shall be under his direction and his salary is hereby fixed at \$12.50 per month for one year beginning December 1, 1914 to be paid out of the general county fund, whose duties shall be to keep in close touch with the U.S.Department of Agriculture of Mississippi A.&M.College/ State Experiment Station and state department of agriculture, assist in organizing agricultural societies, and advance in every possible way the farming interests of Choctaw County.

Ref\_Supervisor's Minutes, p\_192\_vol\_3. J.C.Jenkins, B.F.Bollis, J.P. Patterson, W.W.Hunt, T.F.McGee, Members Board Supervisors.  
J.B.Kerr, Clerk, W.R.Christmond sheriff.

February 2, 1915\_\_Ordered by the Board that the account of J.E.Ruff for \$12.50 for salary as county demonstrator for the month of January 1915 be allowed and warrant issued therefor on General County Fund.

April 5, 1915\_\_J.E.Ruff salary for March \$12.50

October 4, 1915\_\_J.E.Ruff salary for September, \$12.50.

November 1915\_\_Report of Superintendent of Education:

S.O.Ray\_\_"I have paid to Corn Club fund from school fund \$50.00."

December 6th, 1915\_\_Ordered by the Board that the account of J.E.Ruff for \$6.25 for salary as county demonstrator for half of October ~~xxxxxx~~ be allowed.

*Jennie N. Hoffman*  
Jennie N. Hoffman, Historian  
Historical Research Project WPA.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #20 - Industry

3/9/37

Celia Jackson)

) Canvassers

Geneva Power )

## A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

## B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

## 1. Factories of all kinds

None

## 2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.

## (1) Southern Illinois Timber Company, Ackerman, Miss.

In 1912 T. B. Quinn established a lumber mill in the town of Ackerman. Very little is known about this mill except that he sold all kinds of building materials.

On January 25, 1923 Mr. Quinn sold the mill to Leach Brothers of Illinois. It operates under the name of "The Southern Illinois Timber Company" with headquarters at Marion, Illinois.

The mill, which includes a saw mill, planer mill and dry kiln is located on the south side of the Illinois Central Railroad and about a quarter of a mile south of the Illinois Central depot.

The chief products of this mill are building materials manufactured from yellow pine timber. These products are sold both at retail and wholesale, wholesale being sold chiefly in car-load lots. This company also buys rough lumber from smaller mills over the county.

The number of employees averages about eighteen with an annual pay roll of about \$6,000.00.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #20 - Industry

3/9/37

## B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

## 2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.

## (1) cont'd.

The Southern Illinois Timber Company is a great benefit to the people who operate smaller mills over the county. They can sell their lumber rough at a greater profit than they could if they had to hire it planed and then find a market themselves. This mill benefits the town of Ackerman and surrounding community by enabling the people to purchase their building supplies at home and by giving local men employment.

Reference: Mr. W. L. Landrum, Ackerman, Miss.

## (2) Mabus Brothers Lumber Company, Ackerman, Miss.

In 1876 Mr. J. K. Mabus established a gin four miles north of Ackerman and continued to operate until 1895 when his son, W. H. Mabus, became owner. He operated a saw mill in connection with the gin. In 1908 Mr. W. H. Mabus moved the gin and saw mill to Ackerman - about a quarter of a mile south of C.M. & N. depot on the west side of the Railroad track.

With his mill Mr. Mabus produced all kinds of building materials which he retailed. He ginned approximately five hundred bales of cotton annually, but did not buy any.

About four men were employed at the mill and the annual pay roll was approximately one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500).

## B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.  
(2) cont'd.

L. L. and R. E. Mabus, nephews of W. H. Mabus, took charge of the mill and gin in 1935 due to the fact that their uncle's health had failed so that he was no longer able to see after his business. They produce finished lumber, building materials and supplies and gin cotton. They only buy the seed of the cotton. Mabus Brothers do a retail business.

The annual pay roll is about \$2,500 which employs a force of seven.

Mabus Brothers Lumber Company benefits the town of Ackerman and surrounding community by enabling the people to buy the best of building supplies at home. The gin enables people to get their cotton ginned without such a great cost for transportation.

Reference: Mr. L. L. Mabus, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) W. H. Lavender Gin, Weir, Mississippi

Four years ago (1932) Mr. W. H. Lavender purchased a gin from Delta Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Miss. at a cost of \$13,000. He got the gin new and erected a new building.

The first year he operated the gin he ginned approximately 692 bales, second year 820 bales, third year 1156 bales and fourth year 1372 bales.

Mr. Lavender is a cotton buyer and sells to several different concerns, namely; Anderson Clayton Cotton Company, New Orleans, La., Wiel Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, M. Hohenberg, Meridian, Miss. He also buys the seed and sells to Delta Cotton Oil Company, Jackson.

## B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.  
(3) cont'd.

The gin is operated four months of the year and employs five men. The pay roll is about seventy five dollars (\$75.00) per week.

Mr. Lavender gins about ninety percent of the cotton in that territory. It benefits the farmers of the community because of the saving in transportation.

Reference: Mr. W. H. Lavender, Weir, Mississippi

(4) J. R. Gladney Gin, Weir, Miss.

Mr. Moss Gladney has owned and operated a three-stand cotton gin in the town of Weir since 1932. The gin was run by electricity for a short time but was found to be very expensive and steam was installed. At present the power is obtained by gasoline engine.

Mr. Gladney buys only the seed of the cotton he gins and sells them to Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Miss.

The gin is operated four months of the year and employs five men. The pay roll is about sixty dollars (\$60.00) per week.

The gin is a great benefit to the farmers of the community surrounding Weir because it saves time and expense involved in transportation.

Reference: Mrs. J. R. Gladney, Weir, Mississippi

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.

(5) Ray and Patridge Gin, Ackerman, Miss.

In 1936 a cotton gin was built and put into operation by Mr. Sam C. Ray and Mr. Patridge. It is located in Ackerman and runs about five months out of the year. They employ four people with an annual pay roll of about \$1,200.00. They buy and sell cotton seed. Reference: Mr. Milton Gladney, Ackerman, Miss.

(6) Power Grist Mill, Ackerman, Miss.

In 1912 J. L. Power and son, J. M. Power, began to operate a grist mill in the town of Ackerman. Later it became McGee and Power. In 1916 a wheat mill was combined with the corn mill and McGee sold his interest to J. T. Power, son of J. L. They continued operation under this name until 1936 when J. L. Power's health failed and he sold to his son, J. T., he being the third generation to operate this mill.

Reference: Mr. J. T. Power, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) Gladney Grist Mill, Ackerman, Miss.

W. F. Power and Marshall Spiva erected a grist and feed mill in Ackerman in 1917. The mill was operated under this name until 1930 when it was sold to Manuel Turner. In 1932 it was sold to the Adams Brothers. They continued operation until 1936 when Gladney and son bought it.

Reference: Talbert Turner, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.

(8) Pine Dimension Company, Weir, Mississippi

The lumber mill at Weir was originally started by the John Schrolder Lumber Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who operated it until 1928 when this firm sold to Walter Johnson and W. W. Magruder, Jr. of Starkville. The Pine Dimension Company at Columbus bought the mill in 1929 and is the owner at the present time. Mr. A. C. Boothe is now manager of the mill.

Were unable to secure information about the number of employees and amount of pay roll.

Reference: Pine Dimension Company, Columbus, Miss.

W. W. Magruder, Jr., Starkville, Miss.

k 3. Wholesalers

(1) The Gulf Refining Company, Ackerman, Miss.

The Gulf Refining Company was started in Ackerman in 1923. Mr. J. F. Weaver was appointed local manager of the Company in Choctaw and is still serving in that capacity.

The Company sells gas and petroleum products to all Choctaw and surrounding territory.

Mr. Weaver employs only one worker and pays him nine hundred dollars (\$900.00) annually.

The Gulf Refining Company is a great benefit to Choctaw County.

Reference: Mr. J. F. Weaver, Ackerman, Mississippi

Ackerman - Choctaw County Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

3. Wholesalers

(2) The Standard Oil Company, Ackerman, Miss.

The Standard Oil Company was first located in Choctaw County in 1909. Mr. Richard Moss of Ackerman was appointed manager of the company. In 1919 Mr. Moss was released, but was again made manager in 1930. In 1931 Mr. J. H. Johnson of Ackerman became manager.

The chief products are gas, tractor fuel, greases and oils. They sell to all of county and few outside of county.

Reference: Mr. Richard Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) The Texas Oil Company, Ackerman, Miss.

The Texas Oil Company was placed in Ackerman in 1926 with Mr. J. H. Johnson of Ackerman as manager. The company is owned by The Texas Corporation. In 1930 the company placed Mr. Eddie Hester here as manager.

Their chief products are gas, petroleum products and asphalt roofing. Their trucks sell and deliver to all surrounding towns and communities.

Mr. J. H. Johnson of Ackerman sold shell oil in Choctaw County from 1930 to 1932.

Reference: Mr. J. H. Johnson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Eddie Hester, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw County Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

3. Wholesalers

(4) Whitehead Bakery, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. C. O. Whitehead moved to Ackerman in 1930 and started operating a bakery. His chief products were bread, cakes and cookies. Mr. Whitehead used a truck to deliver his products and sold to most of northeast and northwest Mississippi.

Mr. Whitehead employed two helpers and his annual pay roll was \$1,200.

In 1933 because of the decline in business, Mr. Whitehead left Ackerman and moved his bakery to Macon.

In 1934 he returned to Ackerman and opened another bakery. At present he specializes in cakes and cookies.

Mr. Whitehead's products can be purchased in most all cafes and grocery stores in Choctaw.

Reference: Mr. C. O. Whitehead, Ackerman, Mississippi.

4. Any other unique or useful industries.

(1) C. J. Dean Studio, Ackerman, Miss.s

Mr. C. J. Dean came to Ackerman in 1898 and opened a studio in a canvas tent. After several years he constructed a small frame building in which he worked until 1931. At that time he constructed a two room building which he occupies at present.

Mr. Dean has been able to do all his work except during the World War.

Reference: Mr. C. J. Dean, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw County Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

4. Any other unique or useful industries.

(2) Mr. George Addleman, Tie-buyer, Weir, Miss.

Mr. George Addleman has bought ties from local citizens for the past forty-five years. He sells to Ayer and Lord Tie Company, Chicago, Illinois. Prior to 1892 Mr. Addleman made ties and sold on a local market, so he has been in the tie business all his life.

Reference: Mr. George Addleman, xxxxx Weir, Mississippi

(3) Soon after the railroads were put through Choctaw County the merchants in Ackerman began trading groceries and clothing to people for cross-ties. They in turn shipped the ties to some company. It was not long, however, until they began paying cash for the ties. Former local buyers have been: Seward and Company, Blumingsfield and Fried, Mr. Had and Lon Norrell, and Mr. Rupert Reed. The three outstanding companies that Choctaw buyers have sold to are: Owen Tie Co., Pontotoc, Miss.; Moss Tie Co., Laurel, Miss.; and Ayer and Lord Tie Co., Chicago, Illinois.

At present Mr. Edgar Reed is Tie-buyer at Ackerman and sells to Ayer and Lord Tie Co., Chicago, Illinois. He buys and sells approximately 10,000 ties per month.

Mr. Reed employs four or five men and his pay roll averages about \$40.00 or \$50.00 per xxxxx week.

Reference: Mr. Edgar Reed, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. *Assignment* Supplement #20 - Industry 3/9/37

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

4. Any other unique or useful industries

(4) Ackerman Ice Plant, Ackerman, Miss.

An ice plant was built and put in operation in Ackerman in 1925.

Mr. Arnold of Sardis, Miss. was the main stockholder. The plant usually employed about five and runs both day and night in hot weather. In 1935 the plant was sold to Mr. Johnson of Nopora, Miss.

We were unable to find whether or not there are stockholders, also about annual pay-roll.

Because of the Ice Plant being located here the people are able to get ice cheaper, benefiting not only the town but also surrounding communities.

Reference: Mr. Carl Moses, Ackerman, Miss.

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

1. Water, light and power plants.

In 1910 a municipal water and light plant was begun in Ackerman. They employed three men and paid them approximately \$3,000.00 annually.

The Mississippi Power Company came into Choctaw County in 1925 and bought the Light Plant from the Town of Ackerman. The plant is known as the Mississippi Power and Light Co. They employ four people and have an annual pay-roll of \$2,000.00. They furnish lights to all of the towns in County and Communities. They have all kinds of electrical appliances for sale in their office. This Company coming into the County enables the people to get their lights at a lower rate.

Reference: Mr. Gene Wright, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

## C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

## 2. Telephone and telegraph plants.

## (1) Reform Telephone Office, Reform, Miss.

In the year 1906 or 1907 under the Bell system B. F. Long, S. B. Kelley, Dr. Kellum, David Cochran and Jim Wood organized and put in the first telephone system at Reform. At first it was just a community line running from Reform to Ackerman with the exchange in the home of Jim Wood. It remained like that for three or four years and was then moved to S. B. Kelley's home where it remained about two years. From Mr. Kelley's it was moved to Will Kellum's home but only remained there about a year. They sold to Mr. Henry Reines. Mr. Reines built a little office in Reform for the exchange alone. He kept the exchange there until about 1916 when he sold to Mr. S. J. McMinn. Mr. McMinn moved it to a small office of his own and kept it for a number of years. After he put in a stock of goods in a larger building, he moved it to his store building and kept it there until he sold it to his son-in-law, J. F. Vaughan, about 1923. Mr. Vaughan kept the exchange until last year, he decided he was not making enough to keep it going so let it drop and as yet no one has taken it over. Therefore, at the present time the exchange is of no service to the community.

Reference: Mrs. C. P. Long, Ackerman, Miss. Rt. #3

Mr. J. F. Vaughan, Reform, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/9/37

## C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

## 2. Telephone and telegraph plants.

## (2) Weir Telephone Office, Weir, Miss.

Dr. Willie Lynch was the owner and operator of the first telephone exchange at Weir. He kept the office only one year and sold out to J. R. Gladney in 1906. Mr. Gladney kept the exchange twenty-four years and sold to a company in Quitman. The following persons were operators during ownership of J. R. Gladney: Eugenia Gladney, Miss Kate Pickle, Miss Fannie Earn, Mrs. Stella Best, Miss Mattie Commander, Miss Annie Panthelon who served seven years, Mrs. C. L. Moss and Miss Louise Steele, who served four years.

Miss Louise Steele is the present operator. She secured the exchange from the South State Utility Company.

Reference: Mrs. J. R. Gladney, Weir, Mississippi.

## (3) Ackerman Telephone Office, Ackerman, Miss.

The first telephone Company that we have any record of in Choctaw County was the Central Mississippi Telephone Company owned by Mr. Milton Woodward of Louisville, Miss. This was in 1900. It was located in the residence of T. F. McGee until 1904 when it was moved to the Tenhett building on Chester Street.

In 1916 Mr. Bob Johnson of Ackerman organized the Home Telephone Company. They found the town was too small to support both exchanges so in 1918 Mr. Woodward sold the Central Mississippi Telephone Company to Mr. Johnson. He combined the two exchanges and continued operation until 1927 when there was formed a Maryland Corporation of approximately 115 small exchanges in the state of Mississippi and was known as the South Central Telephone Company.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/10/37

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

2. Telephone and telegraph plants.

(3) cont'd.

Among these was the telephone exchange at Ackerman. In 1929 it changed from a telephone Company into South State Utilities Company. This Company changed hands again in 1931 and the property became known as Mississippi State Utilities Company. The one located at Ackerman is the only one of that kind in Choctaw County and is now in the hands of the receiver, Mr. Lon J. Darley, Dallas, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Collier were manager and chief operator from 1930 to 1934. Mrs. J. A. Cummings, who is present operator, began work here at the exchange in Ackerman in 1934 receiving a salary of approximately fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month.

Reference: Miss Nedie Wilson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. J. A. Cummings, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) The first telegraph office was located in Choctaw County in 1883 when the Illinois Central Railroad Company first extended into this county. Up until 1930 there were three operators that worked with a payroll of approximately \$5,000.00 annually. Because of the depression in 1930 all of the operators were taken off and the work was carried on by the agent.

Reference: Mr. Spencer Harrington, Ackerman, Miss.

In 1905 the Postal Telegraph Company was established in the business section of town with a force of two people working. In 1915 the Company moved to the Illinois Central Railroad depot.

Reference: Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. W. F. Burney, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/10/37

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

2. Telephone and telegraph plants.

(5) The Western Union Telegraph Company was first operated in Choctaw County in 1905 by the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad Company. It is located at the G.M.&N. Depot. Up until a few years ago a number of operators were employed but because of the depression the workers were taken off and the depot agent is required to do the work.

Reference: Mr. W. S. Graves, Ackerman, Mississippi.

3. Railroads and shops; bus lines.

(1) The Illinois Central Railroad Company was extended into Choctaw County in 1883. It is owned by a group of stockholders. There are ten workers in Choctaw County with an annual pay-roll of \$4,000.00. The Railroad runs East and West for twenty miles through the county.

Reference: Mr. Spencer Harrington, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) The Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad was first built in Choctaw County in 1905. It is owned by stockholders. The road runs North and South and is twenty-five miles through the county. The company employs ten workers in this county and the annual pay-roll is \$4,000.00.

Reference: Mr. W. S. Graves, Ackerman, Mississippi

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/10/37

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

3. Railroads and shops; bus lines.

(3) The Tri State Bus Line was extended into Choctaw County in 1934 by the Tri State Transit Company. Two buses run east and two run west across the County each day. This enables the people to get places sooner than if they waited on train service.

Reference: Mr. C. W. Thrasher, Ackerman, Mississippi

(4) The Gulf Transport Company owned by the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad Company was extended into Choctaw County in 1936. Several buses run daily north and south through the County. One of the buses stops in Ackerman for the night.

Reference: Mr. Billy Moore, Ackerman, Mississippi

D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

None

Stape Lance

Stape Lance, Choctaw County Supv.

Historical Research Project.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #20 - Industry 3/10/37  
Bibliography

A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

None

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1. Factories of all kinds

None

2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.

(1) Mr. W. L. Landrum, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mr. L. E. Mabus, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) Mr. W. H. Lavender, Weir, Miss.

(4) Mr. J. R. Gladney, Weir, Miss.

(5) Mr. Milton Gladney, Ackerman, Miss.

(6) Mr. J. T. Power, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) Mr. Talbert Turner, Ackerman, Miss.

(8) Pine Dimension Company, Columbus, Miss.

W. W. Magruder, Jr., Starkville, Miss.

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3. Wholesalers

(1) Mr. J. F. Weaver, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mr. Richard Moss, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) Mr. J. H. Johnson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Eddie Rester, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) Mr. C. O. Whitehead, Ackerman, Miss.

4. Any other unique or useful industries.

(1) Mr. C. J. Dean, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mr. George Eddleman, Weir, Miss.

(3) Mr. Edgar Reed, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Bibliography

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

4. Any other unique or useful industries.

(4) Mr. Carl Moses, Ackerman, Miss.

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

1. Water, light and power plants

Mr. Gene Wright, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Telephone and telegraph plants

(1) Mrs. C. P. Long, Ackerman, Miss. Rt. #3

( Mr. J. F. Vaughan, Reform, Miss.

(2) Mrs. J. R. Gladney, Weir, Miss.

(3) Miss Recie Wilson, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. J. A. Cummings, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. W. F. Burney, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) Mr. W. S. Graves, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Railroads and shops; bus lines.

(1) Mr. Spencer Harrington, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mr. W. S. Graves, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) Mr. C. W. Thrasher, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) Mr. Billy Moore, Ackerman, Miss.

D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

None

Stape Lance

Stape Lance, Choctaw County Supv.

Historical Research Project

Aokerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #23

5/12/37

Celia Jackson)

Transportation

Geneva Power ) Canvassers

## I. Old Roads

## 1. Natchez Trace

The Natchez Trace enters Choctaw County on the Northeast near Nathiston and runs a distance of between twenty-five and thirty miles in a northwestern direction to French Camp. It crosses Highway #9 at Wise's Store.

At present the Trace is in very poor condition. None of the road is kept up by the county, therefore it is little more than a trail. Parts of it would not be passable for cars, however other parts are passable.

Ref: Messrs. R. E. and L. E. Mabus, Aokerman, Miss.

## "Old Natchez Trace"

"A great deal of interest has recently been revived in what is known in several counties of Mississippi as the "Natchez Trace" because of the determination of the daughters of the American Revolution, to place a few granite boulders along that great highway to make and preserve matters of historical interest and importance.

Most Mississippians have heard of the Natchez Trace but not one in a hundred know anything about it, where it began, meandered or ended, or how it came to be. In 1802 long before the days of railroads, the Congress of the United States, appreciating the necessity and the value of good roads, delegated Gen. Wilkerson, Hugh Davis and John Collins as commissioners to blaze out and construct a highway from Natchez in a North easterly direction so

Aokerman - Choctaw Co.

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Celia Jackson)

Transportation

Geneva Power ) Canvassers

## 1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

as to reach the Cumberland river country in Tennessee, and treaty was entered into which the Indians who inhabited the section of the country to be crossed, which gave to the red men the right to establish "stands" or trading posts along this great right-of-way.

Beginning at Natchez, or Fort Adams, the commissioners built the road through Adams, Jefferson, Claiborne, Hinds, Madison, Leake, Attala, Choctaw, Webster, Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Lee, Prentiss, and Tishomingo, counties entering Colbert county Alabama, a few miles from Iuka, Miss., and on to the Cumberland river. It passed through the town of Port Gibson, near Raymond, near Madison station, near Kosciusko, through French Camp. At the latter place, Louis Leflore, a brother of Greenwood Leflore (two notable half-breeds) established a stand which became famous as a stopping place for immigrants, and it is said to have made the Leflores wealthy.

Another notable character in those pioneer days was a man named Doak, who had a "stand" where the Natchez Trace crossed Pearl river in Madison county, and from which point of the compass the early surveyors started to get their bearings and their lines. It is at Doak's stand, at the starting place at Natchez, Port Gibson, French Camp and other historic points, as well as where the trace crosses the Alabama line, the Daughters of the Revolution propose to erect these granite markers, thus preserving forever the course of the first public highway ever laid out in Mississippi. - Clarion Ledger"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 30, 1908

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Geneva Power ) Canvassers

1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

"Natchez Trace Marker Unveiled

Mathiston, Miss., March 10

Mississippi Division, Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a beautiful granite marker today at the spot where the famous old Natchez Trace passes through the western part of town. Mrs. A. L. Bondurant, state agent, in behalf of the D.A.R.'s accepted the monument and title to a plot of land ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ deeded to the Daughters for monumental purposes.

Mrs. J. S. Mayfield, Amory, chairman Historic spots and Natchez Trace, was master of ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by Hon. T. L. Bailey, speaker of the Mississippi Legislature. Speaker Bailey is a native of Webster county in which Mathiston is located. Rev. J. S. Maxey, Rev. W. C. Newman, pastor of Eupora Methodist church, and L. Easter, Mathiston Banker, made addresses. Dr. Jasper Weber, President Bennett Academy, introduced the speakers.

The old Natchez Trace is probably the oldest highway in the world. Envoys of the Major civilization traveled the Trace long before Caesar began the Appian way, 65 B.C. Ambassadors of the Ina and Montezuma traveled the trace before Columbus discovered America. Moscoso, lieutenant of DeSoto, went down the trace from Pontotoc to fight the Choctaws near Mathiston in Jan. 1541. Tecumseh traveled the trace on his way to confer with Red Eagle of Fort Mims and Horseshoe Bend fams.

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Celia Jackson) Transportation  
Geneva Power ) Canvassers

1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

Andrew Jackson rode North over the trace with his bride, Mrs. Rachel Robard, whom he married in Natchez. Later this same Jackson moved his victorious army over the trace on his way home from the battle of New Orleans. The army rested at Mathiston for several days. A beech has the name, company, regiment, and date of one of Jackson's men carved on it near where the monument was unveiled.

John A. Murrell, Frank and Jesse James and Rube Burroughs are some of the noted highwaymen who used to frequent the Trace; and Lorenzo Dow, noted Methodist evangelist who planted the Methodist church in Mississippi wilderness, traveled the Trace with Peggy, his wife, riding behind him on a pillion.

Mrs. Ned Lee, associate editor of the Webster Progress, and Jim Walton, paragrapher and columnist, several years ago began a campaign to have the Webster County section of the Trace marked." Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Mar. 24, 1933

"Natchez Trace

The Natchez Trace project is something more than a mere local enterprise. It will belong to the state and to the nation. Nor will it be just another road. If present plans are followed, it will be a broad parkway, a monument, so to speak, stretching from Nashville almost through the length of Mississippi perpetuating a famous route. The plans call for an expenditure of Millions.

It should command the ~~xxxxx~~ co-operation of all citizens, particularly of those who just at this time can help the most.

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1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

Officers of the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi

Mrs. Ferriday Byrnes, Natchez, Miss., President

Ashton Toomer, Houston, Miss., Vice President

R. L. Landrum, Kosciusko, Miss., Sec.-Treas.

Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, Jackson, Miss., Historian

Ben Callon, Adams Co., Assistant Sec. & Treas. "

Ref: Commercial Appeal - Apr. 30, 1937

Gov. White's talk to the Natchez Trace Parkway association in Jackson, Miss.

"Natchez Trace

Probably many Mississippians are not yet fully aware what the completion of the Natchez Trace Highway through that state will mean to them. It will not only give the people of Mississippi another excellent concrete highway diagonally across the state, but it will give the state several parks of historic interest.

It is the plan of the promoters of the highway to obtain suitable park sites at the places of historic importance along the route of the road and make of them parks to perpetuate the lofty local history of the region.

And that route is filled to overflowing with places of historic appeal. Natchez is one riot of history. Along the route stands the old ante bellum home where Andrew Jackson was married. Port Gibson, Clinton, French Camp and many other places have been mentioned as probable park sites."

Ref: George Moreland, Commercial Appeal Paper

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1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

"Natchez Trace to live Again

The Natchez Trace National Parkway, long a dream of those who have labored to revive the traditions of the Old South, is fast approaching the stage of reality. Preliminaries are now out of the way and actual construction work on this unique project -- which will be a elongated national park 550 miles in length and 800 feet wide, running from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez -- is due to start within the next few weeks.

Upward of \$10,000,000 already has been allotted for its construction by the Federal government. Of this sum \$3,000,000 will become available in Mississippi on July 1 and \$3,000,000 more in July 1938. The remaining \$4,000,000 of the initial appropriation will be spent in Alabama and Tennessee. More appropriations are to follow as the work progresses.

Completed, the project is expected to represent an outlay of \$20,000,000 as it will include numerous parks, gardens and lakes.

With a \$500,000 fund voted by the last Legislature, the state of Mississippi is providing the right-of-way for that portion of the route that lies within its borders.

When the project is completed autos will glide smoothly along a modern concrete highway that will follow the route of this historic old trail which linked Nashville with Natchez more than a century ago and which is rich in the legends and the romance of the Old South. Over it Andrew Jackson marched his victorious troops homeward from the Battle of New Orleans, Henry Clay traveled it on horseback when he was seeking votes in his campaign for the presidency.

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## 1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

The United States acquired the Trace from the Indians in 1801. The Natchez Trace then was only a dim trail that the moccasined feet of Indians and the hoofs of buffalo had beaten through the forest. In 1801 the government, by treaty with the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, acquired the right-of-way for a wagon road along its route and in 1806 Gideon Granger, postmaster general under President Thomas Jefferson, advertizes for bids for the construction of this road so that the mails might be carried thereon. Its cost was limited to \$6,000.

The specifications for the original road are now in the possession of the Natchez Trace Association. Two paragraphs, typical of the rest follows:

"Note 1. The road is to be cleared of all trees, logs and brush, 12 feet in width and made passable for a wagon. All streams not over 40 feet wide are to be bridged and the banks of other streams are to be shelved or sloped down, so that they may be passable for a wagon.

"Note 2. The bridges are to be 12 feet broad, supported by proper abutments, the bridge part to be composed of four pieces of timber not less than 10 inches in diameter at the smallest end, and covered with halved logs whose original diameter shall not be less than eight inches; the piers, or supports, of the bridges are to be placed not more than 20 feet apart."

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## 1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

It is interesting to note that exactly 131 years after the contract for the building of a wagon road along the Natchez Trace was awarded under the administration of President Jefferson the work of building a modern concrete highway is being undertaken under the administration of another great Democratic president, Franklin Roosevelt. The difference between the specifications for the road then and now gives a striking picture of the nation's tremendous growth and complete change in manner of living and travel.

"The new Natchez Trace will not be just a highway, but a magnificent parkway - an elongated national park that will extend from Nashville to Natchez and average 800 feet in width - with beautiful lakes and parks and historic sites fringing its paved highway." There will be nothing to equal it anywhere in the United States.

More than two years ago the Natchez Trace Parkway was adopted as a project by the National Park Service and approved by the WPA and President Roosevelt. The historical survey, made to determine the exact location of the old road, was completed in 1935 at a cost of \$50,000. In the same year the government appropriated \$150,000 more for the engineering survey and also allotted \$1,350,000 for construction of the road. Within the past year, largely through the efforts of Senator Pat Harrison and Congressman Whittington of Mississippi, the Natchez Trace Parkway was listed with Yellowstone Park and others and through regular channels granted \$10,000,000.

5/12/37

## 1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

As all federal allotments are predicated on right of ways to be supplied free to the federal government, the Mississippi Legislature at its last session made \$500,000 available for the purchase of the necessary land.

The new parkway is under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and the U. S. Bureau of Roads. These agencies, which have maintained offices at Jackson, Miss. for almost a year and a half, will have charge of the construction. "

Ref: - Robert Talley, Commercial Appeal Paper.

## "The Natchez Trace

By Jim Walton

The old Natchez Trace - one of the World's Notable highways - presents some unusual meanderings if an old map of the Trace made in 1801 correctly places the famous inter-tribal route where it is or was supposed to be.

At Jackson, the Trace divides and one fork goes to Port Gibson and the other to Natchez. The old Trace passed through Columbia and Franklin, Tennessee, and on to Nashville.

Local interest, as the old map reveals the location of the Trace, is centered on old Cumberland once a thriving inland town in northeast Webster, then a part of the great Choctaw Indian Reservation out of which many counties were created, among which was Choctaw and then Webster. According to the old map - correctly laying down the Trace in 1801 - the Trace crossed the Chickasaw reservation line between Chickasaws and Choctaws at the Walle's old place. The Walle's Old Place was at old Cumberland where the

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## 1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

East and West reservation line turns at an angle of some 30 degrees northwest. The name Walle's Old Place is on the old map. Vaiden is spelled Naiden and Rosedale is spelled Rosedale. Doak's Stand is described as being at a black oak marked A. J. Doak's Stand is where the first treaty was concluded between the Choctaw Indians and the United States. The Natchez Trace passes in the neighborhood of Doak's Stand, keeping always on the highest ridges and avoids all major streams except the Tennessee.

The Trace was later opened as a wagon road between Natchez and Nashville. It was along this wagon road that Jackson carried his volunteer army home after the War Department had ordered Jackson to disband his army at Natchez. Jackson had collected this army at Nashville and was on his way to New Orleans by way of the Cumberland, the Ohio and the Mississippi. Later Jackson collected a new levy and cut his way through Alabama to Horseshoe Bend and defeated Red Eagle on the Tallapoosa. From Horseshoe Bend, Jackson went into Florida and captured Pensacola where he hung two Englishmen who he charged with inciting the Indians to commit murder. Pensacola was Spanish territory and the Washington government censured him for invading Florida. At Pensacola, Jackson learned of Packenham's intentions to capture New Orleans. He took his staff of officers and a small escort of cavalry and hurried to New Orleans by way of Mobile and the Mississippi Gulf Coast where he organized the Baratorians and such militia as were available and defeated Packenham.

1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

Now, many people tell me Jackson marched his army down the Natchez Trace to New Orleans and others say he came down the old Military Road by Columbus. The Military Road was surveyed by Jackson but that was after the War of 1812. The only road in Mississippi over which Jackson moved an army was the Natchez Trace from Natchez to Nashville and not as many believe to New Orleans. These are the facts according to the records at Nashville and in Washington and any one may check them and ascertain the correctness thereof as I have set them down here."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Feb. 26, 1932

"Making Natchez Trace a National Highway

The Natchez Trace highway is already paved from Washington, D.C. to Nashville, Tenn. and from the Mississippi river opposite Natchez to the Mexican border. The government owns a 100-foot right of way from the Tennessee line through Tishomingo, Prentiss, Chickasaw, Webster, Choctaw, Attala, Leake, Madison, Hinds, Claiborne, Jefferson and Adams counties in this state.

"The history of the Natchez Trace is fascinating. The records of Hernando DeSoto's expedition show that DeSoto sent a brigade south from Achia - not Pontotoc - along the Trace to engage in battle with a tribe of Indians hated by the chief of the Choctaws.

"Henri de Tonti, LaSalle's righthand man, left a diary written in Italian, very little of which has been translated, but it clearly describes a road that ran southwest from the head village of the Natchez tribe of Indians to the Spanish possessions in Mexico.

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1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

The diary also refers to a road used by the Natchez Indians northeast to the French territory in Canada. Believe it or not, but the Indians of those days did go places and see things, despite the lack of railway trains, automobiles, and airplanes.

"When the sturdy Scotch-Irish and English pioneers from Virginia and the Carolinas who settled the southwest started on their pilgrimage, they found a trail from the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals to Natchez which they opened and used and which is the Natchez Trace of today. It was the highway over which these settlers came into the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian territory of Mississippi.

"In 1818 the United States government, by act of Congress, opened the Natchez Trace as a military highway from Nashville to Natchez and it remained a government military road until the Civil War.

"The revival of the project now, as a great transcontinental highway, connecting the Capital cities of the United States and Mexico, is timely. It fits in with the government's plans to provide employment for idle men, and is important, both from a military and commercial standpoint. "

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 19, 1934

"The distance between Nashville and Natchez is 430 miles. This is a historic, moccasined beaten route blazed by Indians nearly two centuries ago."

Ref: Commercial Appeal Paper, May 5, 1937

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1. Natchez Trace cont'd.

"The oldest and best known road in the county is the Natchez Trace, so called from the fact that it was cut out by General Jackson and his army on their march to Natchez in this state. It runs entirely through the county in a southwesterly direction and is said to be the straightest road for its length known."

Ref: Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, Page 239

None of the other "Old Roads" passed through Choctaw county.

5/12/37

II. The Present Highways of the County

1. Name members of Highway Commission

No members of the Highway Commission live in this county.

Choctaw County is in District three and F. L. Linker is the Commissioner for that district.

Brown Williams is Commissioner for District one.

Hiram Patterson is Commissioner for District two.

Ref: Mr. Joe Bryant, Ackerman, Miss.

2. Federal Appropriations for roads in County

\$348,861.79 has been expended in Choctaw on highways.

This included projects that are now actually under construction.

Ref: Mr. C. A. McKie, Statistician, Miss. State Highway Dept. Jackson, Miss.

3. State Appropriations for roads in County

\$276,333.99 has been expended in Choctaw on highways.

This included projects that are now actually under construction.

Forty percent of gas tax that comes from state tax (6¢ per gal.) goes for the maintenance of roads in Choctaw County.

Ref: Mr. C. A. McKie, Jackson, Miss.

Board of Supervisors, Choctaw Co., Ackerman, Miss.

4. County Appropriations for roads in county.

A tax of three mills on the dollar for the maintenance of the roads and two mills on the dollar for bridges is obtained from the tax payers of Choctaw County. Funds obtained from auto privileges in the county, with the exception of \$1.00 to the state, is kept in county to be used for the maintenance of roads.

Ref: Miss Willie Lee, Secretary to Sheriff, Ackerman, Miss.

5. Name and describe national highways through county.

None

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## II. The Present Highways of the County

## 6. Name and describe State highways through county

Three State Highways pass through Choctaw County, No. twelve and No. fifteen intersecting at Ackerman. Highway No. nine runs into No. fifteen just North of Ackerman after continuing a distance of fifteen and one half miles through the county. Highway No. twelve runs eighteen miles through the county and No. fifteen runs twenty-eight miles. All of these are first class graveled highways with about two miles of black top on the streets of Ackerman.

Three Motor Patrols are used to keep these highways repaired, requiring six men - two to each machine - to keep them in first class condition.

Ref: Mr. Joe Bryant, Ackerman, Miss.

## 7. Conditions of Secondary roads

The secondary roads of Choctaw County which cover a distance of five hundred miles or more are common dirt roads with the exception of two miles in beat one, ten miles in beat two, five miles in beat three, five and one-half miles in beat four, and twelve miles in beat five that is graveled. These roads are in a fair state of repair with the exception of a few places that become almost impassable after heavy rains.

Ref: Board of Supervisors, Choctaw Co., Ackerman, Miss.

5/12/37

## II. The Present Highways of the County

## 8. Name and describe bus lines

## The Tri-State

The Tri-state bus line was extended into Choctaw County in 1934 by the Tri State Transit Company. Two buses run east and two west over Highway No. 12 across the county each day.

Ref: Mr. C. W. Thrasher, Ackerman, Miss.

## The Gulf Transport

The Gulf Transport Company owned by the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad Company was extended into Choctaw County in 1936. Ordinarily four buses run daily - two on ~~high~~ highway No. nine and two on Highway No. fifteen - but due to the fact that highway No. fifteen is under construction and impassable at places, the bus is not running that route at present.

Ref: Mr. Billy Moore, Ackerman, Miss.

5/12/37

### III. Railroad Pioneering in County

#### 1. Early attempts at railroad building (name of railroad)

Sometime about the year 1840 or 1850 a line was surveyed from South Mississippi beginning at Pascagoula or Gulf Port, Miss. crossing somewhere near the town of Weir. In the early part of 1870 a line was surveyed from Pensacola, Fla. through Choctaw County. The first railroad built in Choctaw County was the Illinois Central Aberdeen Branch. This was surveyed before the Civil War. In 1883 the Illinois Central was built from Kosciusko, Miss. to Ackerman. Ref: Mr. Horace Weir, Durant, Miss.

#### 2. Effects of 1837 panic on railroad construction in county.

No railroads had been built in Choctaw County at that time.

#### 3. Name of first incorporated roads operating in county

The Illinois Central was the first railroad constructed across Choctaw County.

#### 4. Development of early railroad system operating in county

A group of business men known as the Canton, Aberdeen, and Nashville surveyed and built a road bed in 1883. It was almost two years before this bed at Blanton's Gap in Choctaw County was completed. An enormous amount of rock was found there which would slide from beneath the foundation of the bed. Rails were put down but before trains were run this bed and all equipment was leased to the Illinois Central Railroad Co. which is now in operation in Choctaw County. There are ten workers in the county with an annual payroll of \$4,000. This railroad runs East and West for twenty miles through County;

Ref: Mr. Spencer Harrington, Ackerman, Miss.

5/12/37

### III. Railroad Pioneering in County

#### 5. Development of present railroad system operating in county

The Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad which runs North and South a distance of twenty-five miles through Choctaw County was first built in 1905. At present ten workers are employed in this county with an annual payroll of \$4,000.

Ref: Mr. W. S. Graves, Ackerman, Miss.

The Illinois Central employs ten workers with an annual payroll of \$4,000.

### IV. Mississippi River Travel By:

#### 1. Early boats

No information

#### 2. Early steamboats:

No information

#### 3. Present Steamboat Transportation

No information

#### 4. Airways

No airports or airmail service.

Stape Lance  
Stape Lance, Choctaw Co. Historian

Historical Research Project

## Bibliography

## I. Old Roads

## 1. Natchez Trace

1. Messrs. R. B. and L. E. Mabus, Ackerman, Miss.
2. The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 30, 1908
3. The Choctaw Plaindealer - Mar. 24, 1933
4. Commercial Appeal - Apr. 30, 1937
5. George Moreland, Commercial Appeal Paper
6. Robert Talley, Commercial Appeal Paper
7. The Choctaw Plaindealer - Feb. 26, 1932
8. The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 19, 1934
9. Commercial Appeal Paper, May 5, 1937
10. Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, Page 239

## II. The Present Highways of the County

## 1. Name members of Highway Commission

Ref: Mr. Joe Bryant, Ackerman, Miss.

## 2. Federal Appropriations for roads in County

*Mr. J. A. McKie, Jackson, Miss.*  
 Mr. J. B. Collier, Ackerman, Miss.

## 3. State Appropriations for roads in County

*Mr. J. A. McKie, Jackson, Miss.*  
 Board of Supervisors, Choctaw Co., Ackerman, Miss.

## 4. County Appropriations for roads in County

Miss Willie Lee, Secretary to Sheriff, Ackerman, Miss.

## 5. None

Name and describe State highways through county

6. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Mr. Joe Bryant, Ackerman, Miss.

## 7. Conditions of Secondary roads

Board of Supervisors, Choctaw Co., Ackerman, Miss.

## Bibliography

## II. The Present Highways of the County

## 8. Name and describe bus lines

1. Mr. C. W. Thrasher, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Mr. Billy Moore, Ackerman, Miss.

## III. Railroad Pioneering in County

## 1. Early attempts at railroad building (name of railroad)

Mr. Horace Weir, Durant, Miss.

## 2. None

## 3. None

## 4. Development of early railroad system operating in County.

Mr. Spencer Harrington, Ackerman, Miss.

## 5. Development of present railroad system operating in county

M. W. S. Graves, Ackerman, Miss.

## IV. Mississippi River Travel By:

## 1. Early boats

None

## 2. Early steamboats

None

## 3. Present Steamboat Transportation

None

## 4. Airways

None

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Historical Research Project

Nov. 17, 1936

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

Mrs. Alice Prewitt

Assignment #16

Fine Arts: Practical Arts and Crafts

I. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

Archie Carr, Booneville, Miss.

Mr. Carr writes mystery, fantastic and adventure yarns. He has co-authored and collaborated a great number of novelettes with Carl Buchanan.

Archie, son of James and Oletha Sides Carr, was born in Ackerman, Miss. in 1903. He received his high school education in the Ackerman high school; afterwards he went away to study pharmacy at Atlanta, Ga. After completing his course, he accepted a position in a drug store in Vicksburg and worked there for a number of years. Then he returned to Ackerman, but soon, accepted a position as pharmacist in a drug store at Eupora, Miss., going from there to Booneville, Miss. to become manager of a drug store. During the years that he has been engaged in his profession he pegged away at his writing, Beacon Publishing Company and Street & Smith being his publishers. The following are some of his productions: Warriors of Eternity, Discus Men of Ebla, Wanderer of the Void, Gray Shadows, Empty Years and Cardiac Vera.

Reference: Archie Carr, Booneville, Mississippi

2. Historians

None of note have been found in the county.

3. Poets

(1) W. Lamar Graves, Ackerman, Miss.

Mr. Graves writes poetical application of facts, ideals and tending toward criticism of same, modern ideas and some lyrics.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #16

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3. Poets - (1) W. Lamar Graves cont'd.

Mr. Graves was born in 1905 at Houston, Miss. Attended school at University of Oklahoma and Delta State Teachers' College. He spent four years in Marines. At the age of nineteen years he wrote a book of poems, but these poems were not published until 1931. He is a stenographer by profession.

Poem - "MISSISSIPPI"

By: W. Lamar Graves

An introductory note, or excuse, for writing this poem.

This poem was written while I was in New York City, jobless, and if not hungry, at least preparing to postpone a meal or two, or more, which would have made me even more thoughtful of my old State, and especially the comforting presence of my father's table! This was in 1930, when the business depression was taking on its full uniform, and thousands of men were in the same dilemma as I, and Columbus Circle was well inhabited with Soap Box Orators, who did all they could to incite the unemployed to some obnoxious action. And great audiences did they have, whooping and yelling in tones of glorification. Once I listened to a short, black haired man, with a foreign accent, make a long and troubled speech which amused me very much. And then I went to look for some employment again. I will show them! I said. And when the end of the day came I was as jobless as at the beginning, when I was disgusted by the oration on Columbus Circle. So I felt rather blue, and the outlook was shadowed with certain impending ideas of starvation. To alleviate my mental pains I went to my squalid little room on 75th Street, and wrote this poem.

Nov. 17, 1936

## 3. Poets - "MISSISSIPPI"

By: W. Lamar Graves

I can't forget you state of mine,  
 I've lived in every state and clime  
 I've roamed the North, the East, the West  
 It's hard to say which is best.

But ever memories linger on  
 From the dusk to early morn;  
 Through each day, Spring and Fall,  
 Winters, years, all, yes all.

Forty nine months I've been away  
 From your lowlands and your clay  
 From your rocks and crystal springs,  
 From your realm of happy things.

Bubbling, Rippling, flowing creeks  
 Seem to wash my manly cheeks;  
 I can hear the speckled trout  
 As they used to jump about.

Every little thing I see  
 On my shelves of memory;  
 Even tadpoles, bugs and frogs,  
 Cows, pigs, puppies, dogs.

Nov. 17, 1936

## 3. Poets - "MISSISSIPPI" cont'd.

Corn fields, meadows, stacks of hay,  
 Cotton, clover, wagons of staves;  
 Little negro girls, little negro boys  
 Chopping down sage grass, and playing with toys.

Old negro women, old negro men,  
 Singing to the good Lord 'bout their sins,  
 Singing up one row, down another,  
 Humming the darkies, Good Ole Brother.

The corn bread I used to eat,  
 All seasoned well with cracklin' meat!  
 Um! Country sausage, ribs and tripe,  
 Shoulders, knuckles and the like!

Methodist chicken, Baptist pie,  
 I never let a piece go by!  
 Drumsticks, breasts, no wings for me!  
 I was a parson's son you see.

Revival meetings, dinner on the ground,  
 And all them corn fed gals around!  
 All the barbecue I could hold  
 All the 'ligion I heard told.

I remember well I know  
 To one camp meeting I did go,  
 Where being revived won't all I did  
 'Cause I went along with a pretty kid!

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## 3. Poets - "MISSISSIPPI" cont'd.

She remembers me I guess,

You know, Ah! You lovely Bess!

Don't you recall in that morning mist

When we stopped our horse to kiss?

When we thought we were in love,

Just two kids! Just puppy-love!

When we thought there weren't "No rest",

You remember, don't you Bess?

And, too, those Holie-Rollin' Meetings

Those negro songs, negro preachings,

Those good old rolling gatherings,

Where we heard, "Amen Brethern!"

Then we'd come back in wrinkled pants

And on Jim Brian's porch we'd dance;

A lot of good that preaching did

'Cause fallin' from grace! O, how we slid!

And then on later in the night

We'd gene'ally have a friendly fight,

And play clap-in and clap-out

We boys and girls a raging riot!

Some good old farmer's melon patch

We'd raid and always get a batch

Of Cleckley's Sweets or Georgia Rind

And run like hell for Jimmy Brian's.

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## 3. Poets - "MISSISSIPPI" cont'd.

It was all a childish glee

For you, for her, for him, for me.

We didn't know what worry meant

The days just passed, that's all, just spent.

O! The games we used to play!

Pitchin' dollars in holes of clay,

Shootin' marbles, venture dubs!

And "Knuckles," O! How they'd thud!

And bud!

And off into that wooded spot

We often went to run the fox

Ole Jim, Jerry, all them dogs,

I remember seeing in those fogs.

When all us boys the whole night

Had put up a lasting fight

Over the hills, down the dales.

Listenin' to ole Jerry's hungry wails!

And all those wonderful 'possum hunts,

With all the sleepy nods and grunts!

Little fisty Rover! How he would bay!

'Possum, 'coons! Moons the same way.

No! I didn't know just then!

Why I could never get thin!

Stuck my feet under Dad's table

And ate fat-pigs from his stables.

## 3. Poets - "MISSISSIPPI" cont'd.

O! You Mississippi! You state of mine!  
 I've lived in every State and Clime!  
 I've roamed the North, the East, the West,  
 'Tis hard to say which is best.

But this I just will say.

I wish I was in Mississippi today! "

Reference: W. Lamar Graves, Ackerman, Miss.

## 3. Poets

## (2) Mrs. Zona Pinson Turrittin

Mrs. Turrittin has written some poems about her friends, social functions and childhood memories. Her most prized poem is written in memory of her childhood, and each member of the family is described in verse.

Mrs. Turrittin, daughter of Major and Belle Pinson, was born at Grady in Choctaw county in 1883. She was reared at Chester, Miss., where she received her education. After growing into young womanhood, she chose millinery as her profession and secured a position in Kentucky. While there she met her husband and was married. They then moved to Canada and made that their home for a number of years. It was while living in Canada that she began writing poems.

## Poem - "IN MEMORY"

In an old home in the Southland,  
 Where the Springtime always thrills  
 Lived my mother and my father  
 With eight children who roamed the hills.

## 3. Poets - "IN MEMORY" cont'd.

"It was such a sweet, safe haven  
 For eight little tots to be  
 Always laughing, joking, scrapping,  
 Oh, what fun it was to me.

In my memory of those loved days,  
 With the fire-lights burning true,  
 Mother's face is kind and loving,  
 And the days are never blue.

Father's face is just like Sunlight,  
 He had eyes of deepest blue,  
 He had love for everyone,  
 Love for me, and love for you.

The eldest child was a brother,  
 Frank was his dear darling name,  
 Fine, and clear, and manly,  
 We knew he'd make for fame.

The next to stand in line is Ess,  
 The dear old happy boy,  
 With traits so fine and beautiful,  
 You think of them with joy.

Now we come to the girls,  
 The first, her name is Kate,  
 She's gentle, kind and loving,  
 And we've always thought her great.

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## 3. Poets - "IM MEMORY" cont'd.

Next came "I", Zona,

The tom-boy of the crew,

Sometimes angry, and ugly,

But always faithful and true.

Blanche - the name - it suits her,

She's like a rose-bud on its tree,

Filled with fragrance, and sweetness

And love beyond degree.

Sue, our dear old Sue

With graceful form, and eyes so true,

You're like a Sun-beam

Gliding when days are dark and blue.

Mose - my dear baby brother,

What can I say to you;

The dearest little bud,

A girl ever knew.

Zube - the sweetest flower of our home

In dreams you are a baby, and I am not alone,

When twilight shadows gather and sometimes I sing to you,

The old songs I used to sing, when you were only two.

The first to go was our dear father,

Oh, the anguish and the pain,

To know that we should never see,

His dear old face again.

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## 3. Poets - "IN MEMORY" cont'd.

The next to go was little Helen,

One of papa's little joys,

Surely God was very merciful

When he called the little love.

Then God called our eldest darling

Frank was his beloved name

I know that papa must be happy

To have his son again.

Helen, I can see you darling,

Softly kissing papa's cheek,

Patiently waiting for the others

Like a little lamb so meek.

Papa, Frank, and little Helen,

In your beautiful home of love

Just remember we are waiting

For God's phone call from above."

Reference: Mrs. Belle Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

## 3. Poets

(3) Dr. R. K. Prewitt (deceased)

While soldiering in the Confederate war, Dr. R. K. Prewitt wrote a book of poems and kept a diary of his war services. This book, which was never published, is now owned by his wife.

Dr. Prewitt was born in Choctaw county on Feb. 13, 1844. He joined the army in Sept. of 1861. He was first lieutenant when the war closed and was cited for bravery on a number of occasions.

Poem - "ASPIRINGS"

"Higher, higher will we climb,

Up to mount of Glory

That our names may live through

time

In our country's story.

Happy when her welfare calls

He who conquers he who falls.

Deeper, deeper, let us toil

In the mines of knowledge

Nature's wealth and learning

spoil

Win from school and college

Delay we there for richer gems

Than the stars of diadems.

## 3. Poets

- "ASPIRINGS" cont'd.

Onward, onward, will we press

Through the paths of duty,

Virtue is true happiness,

Excellence, true beauty

Minds are of imperial birth

Let us make a heaven of earth.

R.K. Prewitt

Aug. 20, 1863

Reference: Mrs. R. K. Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

## 4. Drama

Cramer Mabus (deceased)

In 1921 with the San Francisco Guild "Kay McKay", Cramer Mabus, began his dramatic career in "Miss Lulu Bett" and "Enter Madame". After his "debut" in San Francisco, he went east, opening with Bela Lugosi in "The Red Poppy". Then followed "Anything Might Happen" in which he played with Roland Young and Estelle Wynward. For the next two years he was "on the road" acting as an assistant director. He returned then for sixteen weeks with Doris Keane in "Revival of Romance" and "The Czarina" and a new play "Starlight". Again he was playing the juveniles and acting as assistant director. He was proud of his part in the production of "Hamlet" in the Greek Theatre in Berkley, California. He played the part of Rosencrantz and Nance O'neal was Hamlet. In the fall of 1924 he returned east to take juvenile leads in the Hudson Stock Co. of Schenectady. Then he helped make radio history. He was a member of the company which produced the first play over the radio - Avery Hopwood's "The Alarm Clock". Back to

## 4. Drama cont'd.

New York he returned then to play the Juvenile lead in "Starlight" for which he was also assistant director. Through the winter season he was a member of a stock company in Massachusetts, returning to New York in the spring for "One Man's Woman" which ran for a year. For two years he traveled with an organization producing plays with non-professional actors. He spent the next two years traveling in Europe, studying the dramatic art as it was practiced in France, Germany and England. Kay McKay joined the New York staff of the Federal Theatre project and directed its first production, Jefferson Davis. He died in August 1936, just before the presentation of "Heaven Bound" in the Little Theatre in Raleigh, N.C.

Cramer Mabus was born on a plantation seven miles North of Ackerman in 1902. His parents moved to Ackerman when he was two years old. He graduated from Ackerman High School in 1919. Since Cramer was the class poet, he composed the class song and also wrote the class poetry. After finishing high school, he went to New York, N.Y. and worked during the day and went to school at night. As a child enthusiastic about the stage, he gathered the children of the community about him and produced his first small plays. These early stirrings of a dramatic gift later brought Cramer Mabus, Kay McKay, to come to Raleigh, North Carolina. He worked with the Federal Theatre project of New York. In Raleigh, he planned a building for the Little Theatre, a membership of 2000, a continuous series of plays and a contest to select a new name for the theatre organization there.

Reference: Mrs. Z. J. Files, sister, Ackerman, Mississippi.

## 5. Miscellaneous

## (1) William Turner Catledge

William Turner Catledge, son of Lee J. and Willie Turner Catledge, was born near New Prospect church in the home of his grand-father Catledge. His parents moved to Philadelphia when he was four years of age and carried him with them. He received his high school education in the city school. He then went to Mississippi State College and worked his way through college. In his senior year he was editor of the "College Reflector". After finishing college, he worked for Clayton Fand on the "Neshoba Democrat" and went from there to Tunica county to work on the county paper. After he had worked there a year, he went to Tupelo where he worked on a daily paper for about four months. For a short while his next work was on the Press Scimitar, Memphis; he went to the Commercial Appeal at the time C.P.J. Mooney was editor and publisher, often writing Mr. Mooney's editorials. During the disastrous flood of 1927 Mr. Catledge was sent by the Commercial Appeal in an aeroplane over the devastated area to report conditions and make pictures. Here he met ex-president Herbert Hoover, who was Secretary of Commerce at that time. Mr. Hoover was greatly impressed by young Catledge and recommended him to the "Baltimore Sun." Mr. Catledge resigned from Commercial Appeal Staff, but his resignation has never been accepted. He is now with the "New York Times", is the White House correspondent, also writes the Senate and House of Representative news, but is seen more often in the Senate Chamber.

Reference: Gene Catledge, brother, Ackerman, Miss.

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## 5. Miscellaneous

## (2) Ellen McGee, Weir, Miss.

Ellen McGee, Weir, Miss., has written some school articles which were printed in the "Grade Teacher". These articles were published about three years ago while she was teaching at Panhandle School in Beat four. At present she types for authors. - corrects and revises their manuscripts before typing them. Some of these authors are: C. N. Smith, Haynesville, La., Miss Patty Greer, Paris, Tenn. and Edgar Hood, Petal, Miss.

Reference: Ellen McGee, Weir, Miss.

## 5. Miscellaneous

## (3) William Leander Downing, French Camp, Miss.

William Leander Downing has his B.A., M.A. and DD. He attended Neophogen College (Freshman and Sophomore) and South Western Presbyterian University (Junior and Senior) - now Alumnus. He also attended Daniel Baker College (B.A. and DD) and University of Texas (M.A.). Major (Education) Minor (Philosophy). Mr. Downing was in the teaching and administrative service for eighteen years in private, public and State Institutions. He served in the Ministerial service as Pastor and Evangelist in Presbyterian churches in the United States for forty-two years. Dr. Downing traveled in the United States, Mexico, Canada and several European states - Syria, Palestine and Egypt. He has lived in South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi, and has now retired from active life in French Camp, Mississippi. Dr. Downing has written quite a few books and most of them are Educational, Religious and Romantic Booklets. His Religious Booklets were published in Texas. Some of his books have not been published due to the fact

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## 5. Miscellaneous

that he felt he never had the money with which to "start the wheel to turning". However, his books are used by the Student body at French Camp Academy. A list of his books is as follows:

1. The Romance of South Western - a historical novel.
2. Radiance or Love Goes To College - a religious novel.
3. Constructive Education with Motivation and Design.
4. Proper Balancing In Education (which was his Thesis at Daniel Baker College).
5. Irvin Knox of Texas - History and Romance with Pioneering Experiences in Texas.
6. The Bible In Education Considered Historically and Constructively.
7. Life and Service of Rev. Samuel Hamilton McBride.

Note: (Mr. McBride (deceased) was president of French Camp Academy and did much towards promoting the growth of the school until his death when the present president took charge.)

Reference: W. L. Downing, French Camp, Miss.

## 5. Miscellaneous

## (4) Paul Rogers

Paul Rogers, a Mississippian, who lived in Choctaw county for five or six years, received his elementary and high school education in Ackerman school. He went to the University of Mississippi and to a college in Denver, Col., where he received his bachelor's degree. He has his Ph.D. but unable to find out from anyone where conferred. He later taught in a college in Iowa, then in a college in Nova Scotia.

While there he wrote a text book on Spanish which was adopted in many colleges. He is now teaching in an Iowa college.

Reference: Mrs. Mary Hearon, Ackerman, Mississippi

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B. MUSIC

## 1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

## a. Piano

## (1) Mrs. Mary Hearon

Mrs. Hearon was born in West Point, Miss. where she finished high school, studying music during the time with Miss Weenouah Poindexter, now head of music at M.S.C.W., as her teacher. She attended Blue Mountain College one year, later coming to Ackerman in 1894 as music teacher for the school; taught here continuously until 1934. Mrs. Hearon studied in the American Conservatory of Music, took Progressive course in Memphis, Tenn. as given by Kroeger of St. Louis, also studied two summers at Belhaven, Jackson, Miss.

## (2) Mrs. Gertrude Martin Doud

Mrs. Doud, now living in Memphis, Tenn., received training under Mrs. Hearon at Ackerman, Miss.; at Virginia Junior College; at the Progressive Course as given by Kroeger; and at Chicago Conservatory. She taught music in Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi for ten or fifteen years.

## (3) Mrs. Eva Frazier Clark

Mrs. Clark was born near Lexington, Miss. where she received her early training. Later she moved to Arkansas where she continued her studies; then her parents moved to West Point, Miss. and from there to Ackerman, Miss. where she continued her studies under Mrs. Hearon. After finishing high school in Ackerman, she went to Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Miss. where she received her diploma in music. She received training at Belhaven College, Jackson, Miss., also Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio. She has been teaching music in Baptist Orphanage, Jackson, Miss. for several years.

References: (1) Mrs. Mary Hearon, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Gertrude Doud, Memphis, Tenn.

(3) Mr. W. L. Frazier, Ackerman, Miss.

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## B. a. Piano

## (4) Mrs. Jewell Crow Keen

Mrs. Jewell Crow Keen, Elain, Ark., was born in Ackerman, Miss. She received her early training in music under Mrs. Mary Hearon. She also received training at Blue Mountain College, M.S.C.W., and Chicago. She has taught a number of years in Elain, Arkansas.

## (5) Mrs. Rosa May Quinn Kennedy (deceased)

Mrs. Kennedy was born in Ackerman, Miss. Sept. 12, 1901. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss. She received her early training from Mrs. Hearon at Ackerman, then attended college at M.S.C.W., Columbus; receiving her bachelor's degree and diploma in music in three years. She was the first student to finish both courses in three years at that school. Mrs. Kennedy taught a number of years in New Albany high school and was married while teaching there. She did post-graduate work at Blue Mountain college and Chicago, after which she taught music in the college at Blue Mountain. Mrs. Kennedy was unquestionably the most outstanding musician in the county. She died Oct. 13, 1935.

## (6) Oris E. Worrell

Oris E. Worrell was born in Choctaw county and received his early training under Mrs. Hearon. He is a graduate of Mississippi State College with B.S. Degree. He studied music while doing undergraduate work with Mrs. Hortense Levick, a graduate student of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. He was accompanist for the Mississippi State Glee Club for three years, pianist for different orchestras including the "Y" Orchestra, pianist for Y.M.C.A. and chapel for three years. He was the first young man in the county to pursue the study of music in higher institutions. He is a successful teacher of public school music and applied music in the Lobutcha Consolidated School, Winston County Miss.

Reference: (4) Mrs. Mary Hearon, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

(6) Mrs. Rad Worrell, Ackerman, Miss.

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## B. a. Piano

## (7) Gaitha Heflin

Gaitha Heflin was born in Ackerman, Miss. and received her early training in piano under Mrs. Hearon. Then she attended Conservatory of Music in Birmingham, Ala., receiving her diploma in voice and piano. She was the first girl in the county to hold contract to broadcast over W.B.C and W.A.O.I., Birmingham, Ala.

## (8) Stella Barron

Stella Barron was born in Ackerman, Miss. Received her training from Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. She studied pipe organ and piano under Dr. Emie Winkler and Fritz Schmitz. Both had degree of doctor of music from Leipzig, Germany. Taught one year in Weir, Miss. and seven years at Ackerman, Miss. She was the first piano teacher in the county to teach theory of music to students of Ackerman; also first to have public recital where students played from memory.

References: (7) Miss Gaitha Heflin, Ackerman, Miss.

(8) Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

## b. Violin

## William E. Ray

Mr. Ray was born in Choctaw county, finished high school at Weir, Miss. He studied violin under W. R. Tackett, later studying in Hartford, Ark. with the Hartford Music Co. He worked some for the Victor Recording Company and is now teaching W.P.A. music class, also orchestra of about twenty five people.

Reference: Mr. William E. Ray, Chester, Miss.

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## B. c. Organ

## Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

Miss Barron taught a class of children organ choruses for awhile at the Baptist church. She studied pipe organ under Dr. Emie Winkler from Leipzig, Germany.

Note: See biographical sketch under piano (a).

## d. Other instruments

## Raymond Shaver

Mr. Shaver was born in Arkansas January 10, 1914. He later moved to Tenn. and from thence to Mississippi. When quite young his parents realized he was a great lover of music as he learned to play an harmonica at the age of ten. A few months later Raymond discovered he could play a violin and guitar. He never studied music with the exception of voice a few months in high school at Ackerman, Miss. He broadcasts now on two programs from Jackson, Miss. and previously broadcasted over W.R.B.C. in Memphis, Tenn. and also from W.H.B.F. Station at Kosciusko, Miss. Raymond is now employed with Armour & Co. in Jackson, Miss. His parents played the violin, guitar and his sister, Loraine, ~~miss~~ plays same instruments equally as well.

Reference: c. Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

d. Mrs. Lena Shaver, Ackerman, Miss.

## B. 5. Voice

(1) Gaitha Heflin studied voice under Madame Olivra De Lanmey, ex-opera star, a graduate of Paris Conservatory of Music, Paris, France. She has taught piano and voice for several years.

Note: See biographical sketch under (a) Piano.

## (2) Mrs. Eva Frazier Clark

Mrs. Clark studied voice at Bellhaven College, also Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Note: See biographical sketch under (a) Piano.

## (3) Vernon Martin

Mr. Martin was born in Ackerman, Miss. and received his high school education at Ackerman high school. He then went to the Baptist Bible Institute, New Orleans, La. where he studied voice for three years, later continuing his studies in voice at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas. He received his diploma there. Now has charge of a choir in Hattiesburg, Miss., directs chapel singing at Woman's college, Hattiesburg, Miss. and also has charge of a quartette at the college.

(4) Robert Rogers, Chicago, Ill., also a bird of passage, but spent a number of years in Ackerman, Miss. as a child and received his high school education in the school here. After going to Chicago from Ackerman, he studied voice; has had a minor role in grand opera in Chicago. He now has charge of what is known as the Bob Rogers choir of Chicago.

References: (1) Miss Gaitha Heflin, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mr. W. L. Frazier, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) Mrs. Gertrude Doud, Memphis, Tenn.

(4) Mrs. Mary Hearon, Ackerman, Miss.

## B. e. Voice cont'd.

## (5) Mrs. Jewell Crow Keen

Mrs. Keen received her voice education at Blue Mountain College, M.S.C.W., and Conservatory of Music, Chicago. She has achieved success and is one of Choctaw's outstanding daughters in voice. She sang with Madame Schuman-Haink.

## f. Composers; character of work.

None

## g. Indian music.

None

## h. Negro Folk Songs and Spirituals

(1) T. O. Lane, a seventy year old negro school teacher, sang, "This Old World is Not My Home". He was taught this song by his mother, Lucy Lane, who was a slave of Dr. Brown's who lived in the New Prospect neighborhood.

(2) Elaine Wood contributed the following: "Aint That Good News". She learned the song from her grandfather, John Wood.

(3) "Witness for My Lord" was given by Lillie May Turnipseed. "My Lawd! What a Morning" was taught to the children of Rev. W. H. Gatewood, a very old man himself.

(4) "Every Day We're Passin' Away" was sung by J. W. Winbush, a Methodist preacher, and a slave, to his children and grand-children. "If Jesus Holds My Hand I'll Go", origin not known, but was sung by one of the very young negroes of today.

References: e. (5) Mrs. Mary Hearon, Ackerman, Miss.

h. (1), (2), (3) & (4)

Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

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B. 2. Bands, orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.  
 (1) The Weir Brass Band

The Weir Brass Band was organized in 1907. During the first year, an instructor, Van Olmstead, from New York, N.Y. was paid \$150.00 each month by the members of the band. Chandler Worley from Oxford, Miss. directed the band for about a year and a half after Mr. Olmstead. This band played at various times at Jackson, Neshobe and Winston county fairs. They also played for the Old Soldier's Reunion, which is held each year at South Union in Choctaw county. This band has played in many contests and concerts, but after 1910 was no longer an organized band.

The band consisted of the following people:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Present Address</u>	<u>Instrument played</u>
Euford Irving	Tchula, Miss.	Cornet
Clyde Irving	deceased	Cornet
Kenneth Irving	Tchula, Miss.	Alto horn
Willis Maddox	Weir, Miss.	Bass horn
J. R. Gladney	Weir, Miss.	Tuba
Sam Cobb	Weir, Miss.	Alto horn
J. H. McKinnon	Weir, Miss.	Cornet
Davis Lynch	deceased	Clarinet
Bill Lynch	Birmingham, Ala.	Slide Trombone
Amos Lynch	Birmingham, Ala.	Baritone horn
M. H. Power	Ackerman, Miss.	Bass Drum
A. M. Weir	Aberdeen, Miss.	Clarinet
Dee Weir	Weir, Miss.	Clarinet
S. G. Maddox	Eupora, Miss.	Cornet

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Chandler Worley	Ruleville, Miss.	Cornet, Band director
Moncie Strawbridge	deceased	Cornet
Hester Strawbridge	Aberdeen, Miss.	Alto horn
E. E. Whitmire	Weir, Miss.	Valve trombone
Aldis Townsend	deceased	Cornet
Carl Townsend	Weir, Miss.	Snare drum
W. R. Hodges	Virona, Miss.	Cornet

(2) A band was started by the Adams family in 1926 as a result of J. C. Adams making a fiddle out of cigar boxes. He chisled a finger board out of one cigar box, glued it to another cigar box and made the fiddle. He gave the instrument to Thomas B. Adams, his nephew, who learned to play it and decided to buy a violin. After Thomas B. got the violin and learned to play it, Lester, his brother, bought a guitar and learned to play it; then he got a mandolin and bass violin. Marvin and John James, two older brothers, learned to play the guitar and mandolin. The four brothers played quite a bit just for amusement and for local entertainment.

In Sept. of 1928 Marvin and John James Adams went away to college and the band was broken for awhile, but their sister, Annie Laura, started playing with Lester and Thomas B. Then later, Hartley and Stacy Adams, cousins to the others, and Alvin Worrell and Charlie Lollar joined the band. In 1928 and '29 the band broadcasted over Radio Station W.H.E.F. at Kosciusko, Miss. at intervals over a ten month period. The band, at present, is disorganized due to the absence of some of the members, but those members who still remain in the county play occasionally for local entertainment.

References: (1) Willis Maddox, Weir, Miss.

(2) W. M. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.

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(3) Mr. Wansley of Mississippi State College assisted by Mr. Shipworth organized and directed a band and orchestra in Ackerman, Miss. in 1929-32. The band was organized with about twenty five members. The orchestra was directed by Mr. L. P. Hines and the orchestration consisted of ten members.

(4) During the years 1925 and '26 a band was organized at French Camp Academy, French Camp, Miss. This band was instructed by Rev. M. Mullendore of Louisville, Miss. The band did not remain organized long and played for entertainments at the Academy only.

(5) N. G. Maddox, who lives three and one half miles North of Weir, Miss., is the father of six boys and one girl, who composed a string band. The boys played the bass violin, cello, first violin, second violin, two mandolins, two guitars and one brother later learned to play the cornet and the daughter accompanied on the piano. This musical group became known as the "Maddox Band", and were called on to entertain far and wide throughout Choctaw county and adjoining counties.

### B. 3. Public School Music

The public schools of Weir, Ackerman, French Camp and Chester have regularly employed music teachers. Public school music has received very little attention in any of the schools.

Miss Gaitha Heflin was the first piano teacher to teach public school music in the county. She taught at Chester high school in the Northern part of Choctaw county.

References: (3) J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) C. V. Taylor, French Camp, Miss.

(5) Willis Maddox, Ackerman, Miss.

B. 3. Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

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## C. PAINTING

### 1. List Artists

(1) Mrs. Pearl Foyd Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs. Daniel taught art in Ackerman high school for two years before her marriage and for a number of years later. She painted landscape scenes, animals and etc. She did what she could toward the advancement of literature and art while a member of the Twentieth Century Club. She also taught art while employed on W.P.A. program in Choctaw county in 1936.

Mrs. Daniel was born two miles North of French Camp and attended school at French Camp Academy, then known as Central Mississippi Institute. While in school there, she studied art having Mrs. J. A. Sanderson, the president's wife, as her teacher. She taught art in Ackerman high school for two years, then married lawyer J. W. Daniels and gave up teaching. She became a member of the Twentieth Century Club and continued with her study of art and literature. In 1935 and '36 she taught art in W.P.A. Program.

Reference: Mrs. Pearl Foyd Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Irma Prewitt, Weir, Miss.

Miss Prewitt specializes in landscape scenes painted in oil on canvas. She also does novelty painting. Indian statues, dogs, wall plaques, dolls, frogs, etc. are a few of the novelties she excels in. She designs paintings on pillows, scarfs and vanity sets. She can paint signs, make posters, and place cards, but does not like this kind of work. Miss Prewitt works directly on the canvas without sketches or preliminary drawings. She can make an exact enlargement or reduction of any painting.

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## C. PAINTING

## 1. List Artists

## (2) Irma Prewitt cont'd.

Miss Prewitt lives about two and one half miles from Weir, Miss. She was graduated from the high school in Weir in 1926 and went to Blue Mountain College one year and to Clark Memorial College one year. Although Miss Prewitt has had no special training in art she has won several prizes on land-escape painting at Tri-Parish Fairs in Louisiana. She started painting while still in high school and painted some posters, place cards, and advertising paintings while in college. None of these, however, were painted in oil. About a year after she completed her college education she started painting extensively. Her first paintings were sold by Moore Drug Company, Ackerman, Mississippi. She has sold a good many fire screens. The majority of her paintings have been sold in Columbus, Mississippi. Dr. Hayes of Columbus has bought eight of her paintings. Two large panel paintings have been purchased by Mr. A. J. Barker, proprietor of the College Shoe Shop, Columbus, Mississippi. Miss Prewitt has painted a canvas background in oils for a photographer in Columbus. Miss Prewitt's desire is to paint scenery for stages.

## (3) Virginia Prewitt Eddleman, Demopolis, Ala.

Mrs. Eddleman paints dainty designs on cloth - underwear, scarfs, vainty sets, pillow cases, etc. and is a designer.

Reference: (2) Miss Irma Prewitt, Weir, Miss.

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## C. 1. (3) cont'd.

Mrs. Virginia Brewitt Eddleman did not finish high school. She married while in the eleventh grade. After her marriage she took a correspondence course in art. This course was dropped before she completed it. Mrs. Eddleman now lives in Demopolis, Alabama and works for the Roger Beauty Salon. She has been in Demopolis for three months. She resided in Montgomery, Alabama for three years where she worked for the same company. She formerly worked in Dothan, Alabama as a designer and seamstress. The Cahpman Studio of Dathan employed her as part-time tinter of photographs. Her work has consisted chiefly of paintings on dainty underwear. Mrs. Eddleman taught art for several months.

## (4) Irving P. Prewitt, San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Prewitt painted signs for the I. C. Railroad Co. while going to school at A. & M. College, Starkville, Miss. but enlisted to go to Germany at the beginning of the World War. About fifteen years ago he started painting signs for the advertising department of a Coca Cola Bottling Co. in San Antonio, Texas and during his spare time he does interior decorating for Banks, etc. with air brush. He has also made beautiful valentines with air brush. He has painted signs for the Bank at Weir, Miss., but since the bank has changed, of course the sign was also changed.

Irving R. Prewitt was born about two and a half miles Northwest of Weir, Miss. He finished high school at Weir, Miss. and attended A. & M. College at Starkville, Miss. When quite young his handwriting was excellent and since he liked to write, he practised much and soon started painting signs.

References: (3) & (4) Miss Irma Prewitt, Weir, Miss.

Nov. 17, 1936

## C. PAINTING

## 2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings.

## a. In homes of county

(1) Mrs. Della Pinnix, Ackerman, Miss. is the proud possessor of four pictures painted by the famous Wyck Edwards, reared at Sturgis, Miss., now of Chicago. Mr. Edwards has studied extensively in Italy. Of these pictures, a vase of lilacs in "Daub" or "relief" work is the most prized; it being first prize picture in an exhibit in Chicago. Another is a painting of Mr. Edward's "beloved" alley cat, "Turpentine". Word from the family have it that "Turpentine" can play over his palettes, muss up his brushes, even track over his pictures with no word of protest from her master. He picks up his brush and erases any evidence of his pet. But she of all living things or people can enjoy the privilege of perfect freedom in his studio. Wife, friends and people are constantly reminded that they must not touch. The other two pictures are a mixed vase of flowers on a table which has a very simple but beautiful scarf and a vase of irises.

(2) Mrs. Evie McMinn owns a large painting, "The Calm Before a Storm", painted by Mr. Wyck Edwards. The rolling and gathering clouds, the stillness of the forest and the unruffled surface of the water is felt when looking at this picture.

Reference: (1) Mrs. Della Pinnix, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Evie McMinn, Ackerman, Miss.

Nov. 17, 1936

## C. PAINTING

## 2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

## b. In Public Buildings

A crayon picture of Mr. J. A. Sanderson, (deceased) ex-president of Central Mississippi Institute, now known as French Camp Academy, hangs in the F.C.A. Auditorium. This is the work of his wife, Mrs. J. A. Sanderson, who taught art in the Institute. She taught art to the boarding students and to the rural school pupils. Boarding students came to this Institute from New York City to the Phillipian Islands. Students who studied art under Mrs. Sanderson now make their living by painting pictures. (Mrs. Mary Hammond of Vaiden, Miss. is an example of the above statement.)

## 3. Art in Public Schools and Colleges

None taught in county now.

## D. SCULPTURE

## 1. Outstanding Sculptors

None in county

## 2. Name statuary and sculpture in county

None in county

Reference: C: 2, b. Mrs. J. A. Sanderson, French Camp, Miss.

Nov. 17, 1936

## II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

## A. HANDICRAFT

## 1. Wood carving

None of note in Choctaw county.

## 2. Handicraft in schools

## a. Where taught

Mr. J. F. Rhodes, a prominent jeweler in Ackerman, once taught a course in Manual Training in the Ackerman High School. His students' handicraft was displayed in several county fairs and won several first awards.

## b. Character of work

Mr. Rhodes taught by use of blue-prints. Each student took a part of a blue print and made the part of a cabinet drawn on it. Then all the parts were assembled and the finished product was put to use in one of the school rooms. Pieces of this work are still in use in the school. The class of fifteen boys has found the training received under Mr. Rhodes helpful. One of his pupils wrote him recently and requested credit on his manual training work. This was to help him get a college degree. Another of his pupils, Sam Bailey, has taken his knowledge of this course and now earns his livelihood by constructing forms for concrete work.

A & b. Ackerman, Weir and Spay negro schools teach basketry.

## 3. Basketry

## a. Made by Whites

A few white men in Choctaw make crude baskets out of white oak splits. These are made for their own use only.

## b. Made by Indians

When the Indians occupied this county, they made baskets, tables, chairs and etc. from split canes and sold them to the white people. However, no one remembers the names of any of the Indians who sold baskets to them.

References: 2: a & b. J. F. Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

2: a & b. & 3: a & b. Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

Nov. 17, 1936

## II. A. 3. c. Made by Negroes

(1) Mrs. James Keller, a colored woman near Ackerman, makes a few baskets from split canes, however, she does not excel in that work.

(2) Edley Brown (a blind negro) makes baskets for farmers to use. A few years past, E. M. Barron, a merchant in Ackerman, Miss., sold \$18.00 worth for him. These baskets were made of white oak splits.

## 4. Weaving

## a. Done by Whites

Mr. Tom Griffith, <sup>Ackerman, Miss.</sup> has a loom on which to weave rugs. He does not follow this work now. He learned to weave the rugs while in the army during the World War.

## b. Done by Indians

None in Choctaw county

## c. Done by Negroes

Rosa B. Davis, a colored woman in Choctaw county, makes rugs out of old clothes.

Helen Williams taught rug making and weaving at Tuskegee Institute.

## 5. Miscellaneous

Some handicraft is taught through Adult Education classes and Recreation programs by W.P.A. Workers in county.

References: 3, 4 & 5: Miss Stella Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

Nov. 17, 1936

## II. A. 5. Miscellaneous

Mrs. Lula V. Snow was born five miles east of Ackerman. She received her education from Mt. Airy School. Her parents moved to Colorado when she was fourteen years old and stayed three years. They moved again to Choctaw county. She was married to Marion Snow in 1889. While a mere child Mrs. Snow created a great desire for wood carving, basket making, and etc. Through years of practice she can now make beautiful baskets of different types, table mats, trays from honey-suckle vines. She also makes paper flowers of various types and colors and can crochet well. She has displayed her talent for this at the community and county fairs of Choctaw county.

## II. B. ARCHITECTURE

## 1. Ornamental Buildings

None in Choctaw county

## 2. Outstanding Architects

None in Choctaw county

## C. LANDSCAPING

## 1. Parks - None in county

## 2. Grounds of Public Buildings - None of note in county.

## 3. Home Gardens - None outstanding in county.

References: A. 5. Mrs. Lula V. Snow, Ackerman, Miss.

*Sarah Jane Holloway*

Sarah Jane Holloway, Choctaw Co. Supv.

Historical Research

MK

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

4/8/37

## Introductory to Assignment #21

by Mr. H. C. Seawright, present Editor

In August 1887 the equipment used in the publication of "The French Camp Reveille" at French Camp was moved to Ackerman and the name of the publication was changed to "The Choctaw Plaindealer" with Frank Townsend as Editor and Proprietor. The first issue of the paper was issued August 26, 1887.

Since the first paper was started in the county it has remained in the same family connection. Several months after the plant, consisting of an Army Press and a few cases of type, was moved to the present town, J. Lem Seawright moved to Ackerman and started to work as a printer in the office and some years later bought out the publication and was editor and owner for 19 years. In those days crude methods were the only way of publishing the paper and all type was set by hand. In later years other members of the Seawright family assisted in the office they being Minnie and Clarence. In 1906 the present editor finished high school at Ackerman and went to work in the office which was then under the editorship of his brother, J. Lem Seawright. He later had a large and lucrative law practice and was interested in politics so he was elected to the State Senate and the paper was leased to Col. Frank Townsend, who established the same and the present editor. The partnership lasted for several years when H. C. Seawright assumed entire charge of the paper and has been editor and proprietor since that time.

The paper is now a little older than fifty and one half years and is equipped with modern machinery, and is the only paper in Choctaw County.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

4/8/37

## Introductory to Assignment #21

by Mr. H. C. Seawright, present Editor

During the early days it had a hard struggle but by persistent efforts it finally made the grade. It has always championed the cause of Democracy and when the Third Party or Populism was in its hey-day The Choctaw Plaindealer under the fearless leadership of J. Lem Seawright assisted in stamping out this radical form of government.

The Plaindealer has had much opposition during the hectic days through which it has passed. Every four years for quite a long time "political sheets" would start up but as soon as the campaign was over would suspend publication.

Some of the papers that were published included The French Camp News, The Ackerman Record, The Ackerman Tribune, The Ackerman Sun, The Ackerman Courier and "The Phagocyte" published by the late Dr. R. K. Prewitt, a strong "People's Party" or Populite candidate and aspirant for Governor on that ticket.

Not all, but many of the files are in the office in bound form and much history and many outstanding events are recorded within their printed pages that have been long forgotten by the older citizens of the county and make interesting reading for the present generation.

The Choctaw Plaindealer has only missed one issue in its fifty years and thirty nine weeks of issuance. This was caused by a break-down in equipment but all of the news matter went into the next week's issue.

When the first issue of The Plaindealer appeared Ackerman was just a small hamlet, the Aberdeen and Durant Branch of the I.C.

Page #3

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

4/8/37

Introductory to Assignment #21

by Mr. A. C. Seawright, present Editor

Railroad had not been long constructed and all the county business was transacted at Old Greensboro and in later years at Chester, six miles north west of this place. The Plaindealer has recorded within its pages many interesting accounts of law trials, political gatherings and often files are requested to check back many years and clear titles to land lines and early owners of property.

The Plaindealer for all these years has stood for those things that meant for a better citizenship such as schools, good roads, improved farming methods and through its influence the county has taken its place along side other progressive communities of the state.

The paper has a large circulation and covers every nook and corner of Choctaw besides a large list of readers throughout the United States and foreign countries.

Page #1

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Historical Research Project

Celia Jackson )

Assignment #21 - The Local Press -

) Canvassers

Geneva Power )

Other Publications.

4/8/37

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

a. By whom edited and published.

The Choctaw Leader

"The first newspaper published within the present limits of Choctaw County was the Choctaw "Leader" by Messrs. Dukes and Quinn, who began its publication about 1877 at Chester and soon after by Boyd and Mecklin and from 1880 - 1882 by S. R. Hughston; then by Foster and Buck. It soon became the Ackerman Enterprise but was of short duration."

Ref: Memoirs of Mississippi - Vol. I - Page 239

b. Extent of files kept; - giving dates

Unable to find any records

c. Local Conditions of publication

The press of Choctaw county, in a most remarkable manner, has kept in advance of the actual wants and necessities of the people and the enterprise, progress and stability of the county. The editors from the very year of the introduction of the printing press into Choctaw County to the present day, with all its rapid, complicated and ponderous printing machinery, have been men of a very high order, intellect, genius and perseverance, men of remarkable sprightliness, patriotism, determination and courage, men who have adorned in all the walks of life the communities in which they have lived, men who have contributed most wonderfully to the onward march of the County and its rapid advancement in all that constitutes true greatness and nobility.

Ref: Mr. B. C. Dotson, Ackerman, Mississippi

4/8/37

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

## d. Policy of editor, politics, history, etc.

No information

## e. Successors of the original publication.

## (1) Ackerman Enterprise

E. V. Hughston and D. H. Quinn established the Ackerman Enterprise. In 1886 Mr. Quinn sold his interest to Mr. Hughston. After several years he sold out to Almon, who ran it for several years and sold to Brantly. Mr. Brantly sold to Miss Alice A. Amason, who renamed it "The Mississippi Review."

This was a Democratic paper during its entire life.

No records were kept.

Ref: Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

## (2) The Mississippi Review

The Mississippi Review was published by Miss Alice A. Amason about 1890. Miss Amason was a sister of Mrs. S. R. Hughston of Ackerman. This was a weekly paper being put out on Thursday of each week. It contained many poems as Miss Amason was a poetess. She was elected "life time poet" for the 15th Mississippi Regiment with the title of "Veterans Ward" which was a just compliment.

This was a Democratic Paper.

No records were kept.

Reference: Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

4/8/37

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

## f. Name editors and publishers in order

- |                        |                                     |           |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. The Choctaw Leader  | (1) Dukes and Quinn                 | 1877 -    |
|                        | (2) Boyd and Mecklin                | -         |
|                        | (3) S. R. Hughston                  | 1880 - 82 |
|                        | (4) Foster and Buck                 | -         |
| 2. Ackerman Enterprise | (1) E.V. Hughston and D.H. Quinn    | -         |
|                        | (2) E. V. Hughston alone after 1886 | -         |
|                        | (3) Mr. Almon                       | -         |
|                        | (4) Mr. Brantly                     | -         |
| 3. Mississippi Review  | (1) Miss Alice A. Amason            | -1890     |

Unable to secure any more dates.

II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

## (1) The French Camp Reveille

This was one of the first papers in the county and it was edited by Frank Townsend of French Camp. The paper was named by R.L. Boyd. It was later moved to Ackerman and called the Ackerman Record. It was absorbed by the Choctaw Plaindealer in 1905.

The paper was a Democratic one.

There is a copy of the French Camp Reveille on file at the Choctaw Plaindealer office at present, but no other files were found.

Reference: Mrs. Pearl Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

## (2) The Inland Recorder

The Inland Recorder was published at Chester in the early eighties by Emmette E. Buck. He did job printing as shown by an article in a copy of the paper dated March 3, 1882.

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II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

## (2) The Inland Recorder cont'd.

No files were kept but a copy of the paper was found in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Baine, of Ackerman.

This was a Democratic paper.

Reference: Mrs. Jennie Baine, Ackerman, Miss.

## (3) The Phagocyte

The Phagocyte was owned and edited by Dr. R. A. Prewitt of Ackerman in the late nineties.

The word Phagocyte is a medical term. The paper was published weekly by Dr. Prewitt and was a political paper. It was published during the reign of the Populist or People's party and was in the interest of that party. It was published for four or five years.

No records were kept.

Reference: Mrs. R. A. Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

## (4) The Ackerman Sun

The Ackerman Sun was established by Carslile, who sold out to Lawrence Mecklin of Ackerman in 1900. It was a Democratic paper.

Mr. Mecklin did job printing.

The paper was absorbed by the Choctaw Plaindealer in 1907.

No records were kept.

Reference: Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

4/8/37

II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

## (5) The Lamp

The Lamp was published at French Camp by Dr. J. A. Mecklin about 1897.

Reference: Choctaw Plaindealer - by Mrs. J. James - Nov. 11, 1927.

## (6) The Choctaw Plaindealer

The Choctaw Plaindealer was established by Frank Townsend in 1887 at Ackerman. It was afterward sold to J. Lem Seawright who published it from 1892 until about 1906 when he sold to his brother, H. C. Seawright. Mr. H. C. Seawright is the present editor.

The Choctaw Plaindealer in 1905 absorbed the Ackerman Record published by Frank Townsend and in 1907 The Ackerman Sun published by J. L. Mecklin.

The paper is a Democratic one.

The only records kept are copies of each paper.

Mr. Seawright does job printing

Reference: Mr. H. C. Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

The following article was written by Mrs. J. James and published in the Choctaw Plaindealer.

"One of the early newspapers of the county was that of the "Inland Recorder" published at Chester. Among the editors at different times were Dr. J. A. Mecklin, S. R. Boyd, E. A. Buck, S. R. Hughston, Frank Townsend and others. Edgar S. Wilson, now a brilliant Journalist of Jackson, at one time "set type" on the old recorder. The Lamp was published at French Camp by Dr. J. A. Mecklin some 30 years ago. Ackerman has proven a ventable newspaper graveyard in the past years, there having been published at one time five different newspapers.

II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

Article from Choctaw Plaindealer by Mrs. J. James cont'd.

Miss Alice Amason at one time published the Mississippi Review. She was a sister of Mrs. S. R. Lughston. Dr. R. K. Prewitt published the Phagocyte here at one time; J. H. Power the Populist; M. W. Conner, The Courer. Frank Townsend established the Ackerman Record and it was afterwards absorbed by the Plaindealer which was also established by Frank Townsend, it formerly having been the Reveille at French Camp and was moved to Ackerman in 1887 and its name changed to the Plaindealer. It was afterwards sold to W. L. Seawright who published it from 1892 until 12 or 15 years ago when it passed into the hands of the present owner and publisher, H. C. Seawright. The Ackerman Sun published for a while by J. L. Becklin, now a Presbyterian minister at Learned, was absorbed by the Plaindealer in 1907. The Ackerman Guardian by J. R. Almon and the Ackerman Enterprise by C. R. A. Brantly and others were among the publications of the early days of Ackerman."

Reference: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 11, 1927

Article was written by Mrs. J. James.

II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

b. Quotation from files of papers.

## 1. "Call for Mass Meeting"

"A mass meeting of the Democratic Conservative party of Choctaw County is hereby called to meet at Chester on Friday the 8th day of July 1881 for the purpose of adopting a method for making nomination of the party for county officers, a Senator from this (16th) Senatorial District and a Floater for the counties of Choctaw and Montgomery and also to select delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, to be held in Jackson August 3rd next. A new executive committee will be elected and other business transacted.

Hon. L.C.Q. Lamar is expected to be present and will deliver an address on the occasion.

J. H. Davis, Sec'y

J. B. Dunn, Chairman."

Ref: The Inland Recorder - by S. R. Lughston, June 17, 1881.

## 2. "The Choctaw Plaindealer"

"As we announced in the Reveille last week we have abandoned the publication of the said Reveille and have moved the outfit on which it was gotten out to this place and established The Choctaw Plaindealer. We did not intend to get out an issue till next week on account of the time and delay incident to our removal but in order to give some legal notices publication the length of time required before Chancery Court in this county, we are under necessity forced to appear in a half sheet. But apologies make a poor meal.

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II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

## b. Quotation from files of papers.

## 2. The Choctaw Plaindealer cont'd.

The Plaindealer, we trust, will be better as time passes and continue to improve if it received the support it shall ever earnestly and honestly labor to deserve. It shall be a fixture in Choctaw County working for the advancement of the interest of the people, the interest of all the people and in all things shall be a Plaindealer.

The people of Ackerman we have found to be kind and intelligent and if her business men will let the people of Choctaw and the county adjacent know the quantity of the goods kept and the prices at which sold, the price paid for cotton and of produce generally, they will soon find a lively trade is upon them and the town of Ackerman on a first class boom. From this time forth the Plaindealer will go to every post office in the county of Choctaw and we shall labor to increase the number of readers at each place this affording business men an opportunity and a medium of letting the people know what they keep for sale and how they propose to sell it.

We shall strive to make a paper worthy of the support of the people of Choctaw and we hope to have a generous patronage from them. We shall conduct this journal in the way that seems just to ourself and everybody else. The Plaindealer shall deal plainly with all. We will write as we feel. We are not feeling very well today and will close."

Reference: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 9, 1887

4/8/37

II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

## b. Quotation from files of papers.

## 3. "Republican Mass Meeting"

RA mass meeting of the Republicans of Choctaw County is hereby called to meet in the Court House in the town of Ackerman on Wednesday the 15th day of April, 1908 at 12 o'clock noon to elect two delegates and two alternate delegates to the 4th Congressional District Convention which meets in the town of Ackerman Tuesday the 28th day of April 1908, and two delegates and two alternate delegates to the State Convention which meets in the city of Jackson Wednesday the 29th of April 1908; to elect a new Executive Committee for the County, and to attend to such other business as shall come before the convention.

All who believe in the principles and policies of the Republican party regardless of past party affiliations are invited to come and participate in the meeting.

H. L. Rhodes,

Chairman Rep. Ex. Com. Choct Co.

G. P. Childress, Secretary"

Reference: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 20, 1908

## 4. "Volume 22"

"The Plaindealer has passed into its 22nd year, according to newspaper computation. The Plaindealer got out its first issue in August, 1887, and consequently will have been a citizen of Ackerman and Choctaw 21 years in the coming August. In passing the 21st milestone the Plaindealer desires, not to deliver a diatribe, but to express its thanks, felicitations and best good wishes to its patrons, past and present.

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II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

b. Quotation from files of papers.

4. "Volume 22" cont'd.

Whatever future may betide us we are deeply grateful to our friends for their past loyalty and love. And this loyalty and love is reciprocal, for deep in our hearts, thank God, we have a love for our friends, and as we feel that we are not deceived in the affection we express for our friends, every normal man being endued with the same feelings, we feel that we have the love and esteem of our readers.

The Plaindealer is very proud of its history. It has never insulted the common sense of its readers by telling them whom to support for office. It has always gone on the presumption that one man had about as much sense as another, if not a little more, and consequently has never advised, much less told, men how to vote. The Plaindealer has always believed that if a Republican form of government stands that the people must be virtuous and intelligent. If the people are intelligent they will know how to vote, if not intelligent they wouldn't believe what you tell them. We believe with Ben Hill that he who "Saves his country saves all things, and all things saved will bless him." But individually the Plaindealer believes that the way to save your country is by making the people virtuous and intelligent and all things needful will follow virtue and intelligence.

The Plaindealer has always contended for good morals, for good school houses, good churches, for higher, a Diviner civilization.

During the last 21 years the pathway of the Plaindealer has not always been overhung with roses and bestrewn with gems and golden sands. Sometimes the days were gloomy, sometimes the clouds were dark and lowering, sometimes it looked to us as if hope would go down in a moonless and starless night. But those days and nights have

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II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

b. Quotation from files of papers.

4. "Volume 22" cont'd.

passed and the Plaindealer is out where the sky is clear, the atmosphere is pure and bracing, and our hearts are borne up and on with buoyant spirits.

Friends, true, tried and much appreciated, here is a double health to you, and each of you. May your lives be given to the furtherance of the good and the advancement of God's kingdom on earth. May each hour of your lives be rich with love, may each moment be jeweled with a joy, is the wish of the Plaindealer this good day. Let us all be thankful to God for the blessings which flow into our lives from His bountiful hand like a stream, and let us all resolve, as we stand today at this 21st mileboard, to live for our country, our kind, for God and the good we must do."

Reference: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 3, 1908

4/8/37

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## omit a. Unusual news items

(1) "Col. Bud Riley is now wearing the blue ribbon as the chapion blackberry picker in this section, and it is understood that he will send a challegge to Col. Newsome, of the Louisville Signal, and also the champion berry snatcher of Winston County for a match to be arranged at an early date."

Ref: The Weekly Guardian - By J. K. Abmon, Ackerman, Miss. June 22, 1887.

## (2) "Free Rural Delivery"

"Choctaw went into the swing Tuesday morning September 1st, 1903, with six free rural delivery routes, four from Ackerman and two from Weir. The carriers are as follows -- Route one, from Ackerman, Jim Rhodes; 2, Jesse Weeks; 3, Walter Kollum; 4, Estelle Dobbs, From Weir, route No. 1, Cicero Commander; 2, Dean Hinson."

Ref: The Ackerman Record, Ackerman, Miss. September 4th, 1903

## (3) "Dean's New Gallery"

"Mr. C. J. Dean the Photographer, has recently erected on the lot adjoining the Sun Office, a new Gallery and Art Studio, which possesses all the modern conveniences and equipments. Mr. Dean is an enterprising citizen and a first class artist and is ritting up his new gallery with new scenery and all modern fixtures. This will enable him to do better work and more of it. Call and have your shadow caught or if you wont do that call and have some pictures taken anyway, call, examine his new building. Mr. Dean is a pleasant gentleman and loves company, especially of the ladies."

Ref: The Ackerman Sun - By L.P. Coburn, August 7th, 1907

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (4) "A Hundred Miles An Hour"

(New Mississippian)

"The editor noticed in Washington recently, the model of an invention that has been recently patented by which it is claimed that a train of cars can be easily run a hundred and ten miles an hour or as fast as atmospheric pressure will permit. Each car is to be on double trucks placed side by side on four tracks, the cars being about eight feet wide to prevent their being derailed.

The engine is to be double the ordinary power and geared up with pulleys or larger and smaller wheels meshed together, so that while the piston of the engine is driven at the usual rate of speed, the driving wheels may impel the engine at any speed desired, up to about a hundred and ten miles an hour. It is thought that the train could not be run faster than that with safety, on account of the atmospheric pressure and running at that rate of speed no door or window could be opened, and no one could be exposed to the outside atmosphere without great damage."

Reference: The French Camp Reveille - April 8, 1887

## (5) "Died"

"Mrs. Nancy Huffman at the residence of her daughter near Kenago, Choctaw Co. on the 26th day of March 1887.

Mrs. Huffman was born in South Carolina June 7th 1807; was married to Dave Huffman in 1826; in the spring of 1834 they moved to Mississippi and settled in Oktibbeha County. In January 1839 they removed to Choctaw County. In her 19th year embraced Jesus as her Saviour and

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items

(5) cont'd.

joined the Presbyterian church.

She was a bright and shining light, a devoted reader of the New Testament, a true wife and fond mother. She leaves two sons and three daughters and many friends to mourn her departure, but may they feel that their loss is her eternal gain.

Asleep in Jesus! Blessed sleep. From which none ever wakes to weep."

H. R. Kite."

Reference: French Camp Reveille - April 8, 1887.

(6) "Gov. Lowery at Chester Monday"

"The following letter from Gov. Lowery to Capt. R. F. Holloway, in answer to an invitation to address the people of Choctaw at Chester next Monday, explains itself.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 24, 1887

Hon. R. F. Holloway, care of Davis & Carter, French Camp, Miss.

Dear Frank: I am this morning in receipt of your letter and thank the good people of Choctaw for the invitation extended. The time mentioned by yourself will be acceptable to me, to wit - The first Monday in September, that is, the 5th day of the month. I speak at Starkville on the third and will go from that point to Chester. So you can give notice that I will be at Chester at the time mentioned.

With kind regards to your wife and daughter, I am very truly,

Your friend,

Robert Lowry"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 2, 1887

### III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

#### a. Unusual news items

##### (7) "Jail escape"

"On Monday last, about 2 P.M., three prisoners confined in the jail at West Point made their escape by prying off three of the clinch nails holding the bars of a window; using a stove leg for the purpose. Sheriff Spalding was not informed of the break until ample time had been given the fugitives to get out of the town and County, and although strenuous efforts were made by the Sheriff and several deputies to capture the gang, they were not successful, and the scoundrels made good their escape.

One of the escaped birds was an unknown negro man charged with stealing a mule in Aberdeen. Another was Price Wooten, negro charged with grand larceny, and the other, Monroe Boyd, negro, supposed to be fiend who not long ago murdered a white man at French Camp, in Choctaw County, and then burned the body. - West Point Forum"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 13, 1888

##### (8) "Locals"

"Dr. A. T. Townsend of Weir, who has the sole proprietorship to the State of Mississippi to sell the celebrated Texas Natural Oil, is meeting with wonderful success and the demand for it is increasing every day."

"Dr. R. K. Prewitt is introducing a new pill of his make, called Prewitt's Vegetable Liver Pills. They are sugar coated and the box contains quite as many pills as any patent pill. The editor of this paper has been a victim to bad health for a considerable period of time and among the various medicines he has tried he finds

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items

(8) cont'd.

this pill to be among the best. We have no doubt but that Dr. Prewitt's Pills will meet with a ready sale for wherever he is known he is regarded as a Physician who understands his business altogether."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 13, 1888

(9) "A Call for A. M. Carr"

"Mr. Editor:- Allow me space in the columns of your paper to suggest the name of A. M. Carr as a suitable man for the office of Marshall of Ackerman, and ask him to submit his claims to the people for this office at the coming municipal election in February.

Respectfully,

Citizens"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan 13, 1888.

(10) "Communicated"

"Editor Plaindealer:- Please allow me through your valuable paper to return thanks to the people of Weir and vicinity for the many courtesies shown me during my stay with them for the past three months. It has been my pleasure to not only visit my old home and look once more at the resting place of my Father but have met with many of my old soldier friends, such as Henry Coleman, Col. John Weir, W. A. Power, Alf. Harris, and many others, that stood side by side with me and endured the hardships of battle together for four long years, and am glad to say I now find them in the decline of life all again at home enjoying all the comforts of life. I now return to my home introducing, as I and all who have used it concede, one

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items.

(10) cont'd.

of the best medicines ever introduced, The Texas Natural Oil, which I now leave in the hands of Dr. A. T. Townsend, who I hope will place it in reach of every sufferer within the State.

I will add that during all my travels never have I found a more pleasant and agreeable boarding house than that of J. H. Conn's and will suggest to all traveling men passing through the quiet little town of Weir, to call on him, and be happy once more. With best wishes for you and your valuable paper,

I am very Respectfully,

A. L. Myatt"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 27, 1888

(11) "A Visit to French Camp"

"I left Ackerman January 26th 1888 on the evening train for French Camp by the way of McCool to attend a meeting of the executive Board of the Louisville Association. I spent Thursday night at McCool, and next morning learned that the Executive Board of the Kosciusko association was to hold its meeting there, and several distinguished clergymen arrived on Friday morning's train, among the number Rev. J. F. Christian, corresponding Sec. of the Convention Board. I boarded the mail hack to French Camp at 8 A.M. and arrived at 10 A.M.

I had not been to this place for several years, and though reared in its vicinity I hardly knew it, from the fact that it had quadrupled its growth since I left the neighborhood. It is natural

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(11) cont'd.

for all of us to think that owing to the proximity of the place to the R.R. we would find it a dead town, but this is a mistake. It is populated by a thrifty, intelligent, moral and religious people and surrounded by good lands and a well-to-do class of farmers, who give the business men of the town a large and safe trade. Several of them told me their trade was as good as before the R.R. was built. In addition to this it has the finest educational advantages of any town of its size in the State. The male school is under charge of Rev. James A. Mecklin as Principal, whose name alone where he is known is a sufficient guarantee as to the management and efficiency of the school. He is a ripe scholar, a Christian gentleman, in the prime of manhood and is using all his zeal and energy to make the school a success. The writer had the pleasure of attending on Friday night a public speaking by the boys of this school. The speeches were an evidence that the boys were well trained in elocution, and they are a credit to themselves and teachers.

The female school is progressing finely with thirty boarders, besides many students from the adjacent country. Suffice to say that these schools are and ought to be a source of pride to the people of the town and neighborhood, and they cannot be too highly recommended to those who have sons and daughters to educate. They should be liberally patronized, and in a short time they could be converted from a High School into one of the cheapest and best equipped Colleges in the South.

The Prohibition laws of the State are practically enforced

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(11) cont'd.

there, from all I could learn, and alcohol is not sold for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes at all, or under any other pretext; hence parents need have no fear on this account. The people are thoroughly united in preventing any violations of law or practices of any kind that would have a tendency to injure the schools, or encourage immorality among the students.

I spent the time at the hospitable homes of Rev. W.H.H. Fancher and J.J. Carter. The Executive Board met at 10 o'clock A.M. Saturday and transacted all the business that came before it. At 2 o'clock I took the hack for McCool in company with Col. Chipp, one of the substantial citizens of French Camp. When we got within a short distance of McCool we began to see direful effects of selling medicines, mechanics and science in the shape of intoxicants as we met several who had indulged too freely. Especially one poor fellow to whom I spoke as the vehicle passed saying "Good evening, sir." His reply was, "That's what I say - don't shoot." All laughed and I felt as the boys say, "sold". The only thing wrong was that two fools met - he a fool from having taken too much medicine, mechanics and science that had shattered his whole frame, and carried him beyond the rules of courtesy, and I was one for not taking in the situation and passing him unnoticed.

There was only one sad thought about my visit. I saw and heard from as many of my old mates and boyhood associates, who claimed a short time since to be as young as I, who have grown sons and daughters and some of them married children and even grand-children that made

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(11) cont'd.

me feel old, but since returning home and seriously reflecting about the matter with dates and so forth, I find that many of them married from ten to fifteen years before I did, and this explains the whole matter.

Age has nothing to do with it. I am as young as ever.

Respectfully,

Ackerman Jan. 31st 1888

A Subscriber "

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Feb. 3, 1888

## (12) "Alliance Meeting"

"The Alliance of Choctaw County met at Chester last Wednesday and had a harmonious meeting. From all we can learn the Alliance men of Choctaw are doing more towards achieving the results for which it was organized than in any other county in the State.

Let all bear in mind that the County Alliance meets at this place early in April."

Reference: Feb. 3, 1888 - The Choctaw Plaindealer.

## (13) "Notice To Contractors"

"The contract to build a jail in Chester for Choctaw County will be let out to the lowest and best bidder in front of the Court House door in the town of Chester, County of Choctaw and State of Mississippi, on Monday the 2nd day of April, 1888. Sealed propositions will be received until 12 o'clock m. Plans and specifications for said jail are now on file in the Chancery Clerks office and can be seen by parties desiring the same. The Board of Supervisors reserve the right to change the plans and specifications at any time previous

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(13) cont'd.

to the day of letting out the same, also to reject any and all bids. By order of the board this 8th day of March 1888."

C. W. White, Chancery Clerk

Reference: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Mar. 23, 1888.

## (14) "Shooting of T. J. McArthur"

"Last Saturday night some time about eleven o'clock Thomas J. McArthur was shot twice with a double-barrel shot gun, one load striking him in the stomach and the other in the hip. The shooting occurred in front of W. M. Riley's house. At first it was thought that the injury was slight, but afterwards the wound became serious and for a time the physicians thought his recovery doubtful, but at this time Mr. McArthur is doing well and will recover. After McArthur was fired upon he fired upon his assailants three shots. W. L. Heflin has been arrested, charged with the shooting and the case set for hearing next Monday. Maj. J. M. Finson and S. R. Hughston have been employed for the State and J. M. Barron and W. J. Daniel for the defense."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 30, 1888

(15) "~~xxxxxxx~~ The New Jail"

"Last Monday the Board of Supervisors of Choctaw County gave the contract for the building of a new jail at Chester to the Pauly Jail and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis. The amount to be paid is \$4,150, one half the first day of January 1889, and the other half first day of January 1890, with eight per cent interest."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 6, 1888.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(16) "Use The Choctaw Remedies"

"Dr. Prewitt's Vegetable Liver Pills

" " Choctaw Tonic

" " Indian Blood Syrup

" " Iron Elixir

" " Diarrhea Cordial

" " Good for the Blood

" " Good for the Digestion

Good in fact for the various diseases arising from impure blood or from overaction or inaction of the nervous or circulatory system. Improve the blood, improve the digestion, arrest morbid-action and restore function.

For sale by Dr. R. K. Prewitt & Sons, Ackerman, Miss., and at all other points in Choctaw and Winston Counties, and west Oktibbeha, also Texas Mineral Oil;"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 20, 1888

(17) "Teachers Institute"

"A County institute or teachers method school will be held at Chester during the month of August. The time will be stated as on. The institute will continue one week and we hope every teacher in the County will be on hand that we may all become so much enthused on the subject of education that next years work may be more pleasant and profitable to both teachers and pupils. Begin to talk about the institute and be ready to attend."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 29, 1892

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(18) "A terrible tragedy"

"Our little town was thrown into quite a flurry of excitement on last Monday morning when it was reported on the streets that W. L. Heflin had shot and killed Dr. W. B. Shumaker. The Plaindealer has no disposition to do any one a wilful injustice, and has done all in its power to get all the facts in the case. The facts as best we could gather them are as follows:

On last Saturday evening Dr. Shumaker swore out an affidavit against Heflin charging him with keeping liquor in his house, which is a violation of a town ordinance. This action brought on hard feelings, on Monday morning as Heflin came up town an altercation took place between them in Heflin's house. It is not known whether Shumaker went in on Heflin on his own accord, or whether Heflin called him in, but Shumaker had not been in the house but a few minutes until the shooting began. Dr. Shumaker was shot five times in various parts of the body, three shots taking effect in the head, one in the stomach and one in the shoulder. There are various rumors and reports concerning the shooting. Some say Shumaker fired first, others say Heflin shot first, while others say they did not see Shumaker with a pistol.

Immediately after the shooting Heflin made for the woods and is still at large. It is said that he was wounded in the face.

Parties followed in hot pursuit and several shots were fired at the fleeing man but all flew wild of the mark.

The affair is deeply deplored and has created considerable excitement.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(18) cont'd.

Heflin has a wife and four children, was engaged in the grocery business here and supposed to be doing well.

Dr. Shumaker was one of Ackerman's most prominent citizens, being a Dentist of no mean ability. He leaves two small children, his wife having died last February."

Reference: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 20, 1893

(19) "We regret very much to learn of the tragedy which occurred near Kenago on Christmas day, resulting in the killing of Henry Bridges by Mr. John Mills. The facts as we learn them are as follows: On Christmas day John Mills and wife and Mr. Adams, father of Mrs. Mills, were all in a wagon going visiting. When within a short distance of Kenago they met up with a crowd of negroes, who refused to give the road, Adams got out of the wagon and started towards the negroes, when Henry Bridges made for Adams and collared him. Mills took his Winchester rifle from the wagon and fired at the negro. Bridges lived till the following day and died. The general opinion is that Mills was perfectly justifiable in doing what he did."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 5, 1894

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(20) "George Nail Killed"

"An ineffectual break for liberty was made on the State farm one evening last week by six of the most desperate criminals in the penitentiary. The gang was known as the Spur gang, all of them having a long iron spur riveted on their ankles. The notorious Brooks Story, the leader, was to seize the guard, secure his gun and march him to a nearby swamp. The plot was discovered, but not soon enough to prevent a break. The guard's gun failed to fire the first trial, resulting in the escape of all except George Nail, who was instantly killed. As soon as Story saw his pal fall he surrendered. The rest were captured and are more closely guarded than ever. George Nail was well known to many readers of the Plaindealer, having been born and raised within a few miles of French Camp."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 22, 1894

(21) "A Silver Mine in Choctaw"

"We have been informed by reliable parties that Mr. B. L. Lindsey, of Santa Pantu, California, has discovered a rich vein of silver on the Strawbridge farm in Beat Four in this county. Mr. Lindsey was here about eight years ago and succeeded in finding enough silver to make a large wedge. He seems to have faith in the mine, and is there at work and says he has \$10,000 to spend on it. Mr. Lindsey has sent the editor of this paper a sample of the ore taken from the mine, and although our experience with silver mines, and even silver coin, has been somewhat of a limited nature, we are confident it contains a glittering mineral of some description, and when developed no doubt will prove to be silver or something else."

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(21) cont'd.

If this discovery of Mr. Lindsey's proves to be a rich find it will in all probability put the 16 to 1 cry in Choctaw on a big boom. The question of free silver will at once assume wider proportions than it at present possesses and it will doubtless become the topic of conversation in every home, the theme of every orator on the stump and will finally and ultimately sweep the country from one end to the other.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Lindsey will be successful in his efforts and that his fondest hopes may be realized.

The very thoughts of the thing makes us take new base on life. With a silver mine and a mint right here in our own county, who cares what Col. Wall Street says or does? Who cares if the President does spend his time angling for the nimble trout on Buzzard's Bay."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 14, 1895

## (22) "Bloody Tragedy"

"On last Monday morning about daylight Henry Woodward, Col., was stabbed and killed by his wife, Mary. The facts as developed in the investigation before the Mayor a few hours after the killing showed that Henry had become incensed at his wife on the night previous because her boy, and Henry's step-son, had done some work for some one on Saturday evening. Mary's voluntary statement in court went to show that Henry had abused her by choking and otherwise maltreating her on the morning of the killing. The testimony of the witnesses showed that Henry spoke to Maud, daughter of Mary, in an angry manner and told her to leave and not come back any more, and afterwards took up a chair with one hand while he choked the

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(22) cont'd.

girl with the other. It was while Henry was choking the girl that Mary went to her relief and failing to make Henry relax the hold he had on the girl's throat she cut him with a knife and in a short time he was cold in death. Mary gave herself up to M. W. Conner, Marshall, and she was brought before the Mayor on a charge of murder and was discharged."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 20, 1895

## (23) "The Court House"

"On last Monday morning the Board of Supervisors of this County came over in a body to inspect the new Court house recently erected at this place. After a thorough inspection of the house the members expressed themselves as being well pleased, and on the following day at Chester they accepted the deed to the house tendered to the County by the town of Ackerman, and now Choctaw County has two courthouses and Ackerman is a County seat. After accepting the house the Board ordered it furnished for holding Court as the law directs. The furniture, books, blanks, stationery, etc. etc. will be here in the course of a few weeks when the various county officers will assume their duties at this place."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 10, 1897

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items.

(24) "Fire At Weir"

"Our neighbor town of Weir had a severe visitation of fire last Thursday night. The fire originated in Dr. W. C. Linch's Drug Store, and was under such headway before discovered that it was uncontrollable. The fire spread from the drug store each way, burning in addition to the drug store, J. J. Miller & Son's Hardware Store, Smith McKinnon & Son's General Store, the house in which the Post Office was located, the same being the property of Mrs. A. A. Weir.

Dr. Linch's loss was about \$3000.00, insurance \$2050.00; Smith McKinnon & Son's loss was \$3000.00, insurance \$2200.00. Mrs. Weir lost two buildings, the house occupied by Smith, McKinnon & Son and the post-office building. Mrs. Weir's two houses were a total loss as she had no insurance, the insurance policy on the two houses having expired Dec., 12th, 1907. The contents of the post-office were saved."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 8, 1908

"Jan. 8, 1908. Mr. Ed Franklin, who is a native Choctaw boy, and who was reared in the Northern part of the county, has been elected Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate. Ed has been attending the Millsaps Law School, and is a brilliant young man. We are glad that he has been so honored."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 8, 1908

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

## (25) "Visits Old Battlefield"

"I have always had a desire to go back to the Shiloh battle ground where the great battle of the Western army was fought on the 6th and 7th days of April 1862. I left home on Dec. 2nd last, went to Corinth, Miss., the nearest railroad point to the battle ground, which is 22 miles from Corinth at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river, a beautiful stream about 700 yards wide. We had beautiful clear weather and quite cold. We arrived in the neighborhood of the battleground about three o'clock in the evening. Now it had been forty-five years and eight months since we fought the battle and I had never seen the place before nor since. I will state here that our regiment, the 15th Miss., belonging to Stantehams brigade, Stanteham being Col. of the 15th, but had been in command of the brigade almost ever since Zollicoffer was killed at Fishing creek, and continued to command it until he died at Vicksburg in Aug. 1862. He received his commission as Brigadier General while on his death bed at Vicksburg so I have been told, our brigade belonged to Breckenridge's Reserve Corps and did not get into the engagement until I suppose about 9 or 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Though the battle opened at daylight, we fought continually almost from that time until in the night, we continued to drive the Yankees after stubborn fighting all day, and by night had driven them to the bluff on the river and according to admitted facts by both sides, if the great Albert Sidney Johnson had not been killed about 2:30 P.M. we would have captured Grant's army.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(25) cont'd.

Major Reed an old Federal officer who was in the battle and is also the Superintendent of the Shiloh Park, said, referring to Gen. Beauregard who took command of our army after Johnson was killed, that from a Southern standpoint he ought to have been hung for not pressing the victory Johnson had won. He said Johnson had then completely whipped and drove to the river and hundreds of them plunged into the river and perished. He stated that if Beauregard had sent in a flag of truce and demanded surrender they would have complied at once as they were just waiting and expecting to surrender. Major Reed seemed to be a fair and impartial man. Well, I will go back to where we approached the battle ground or park. I did not know how near we were to where the battle opened, but I told the boys that the ground in the woods, just to the left of the road looked very much like where our Brigade slept on their arms Saturday night Apr., 5th before the fight opened Sunday morning at daylight. We drove about 60 yards and there found an iron tablet that stated this was where Statham's Brigade slept Saturday night just as I had stated. We now began to enter the great Government Park of 6000 acres, which is the most beautiful body of land I ever saw. When the battle was fought most of it was heavily timbered, but the shot and shell killed all the timber. But it has grown up with a young growth of beautiful oak saplings ranging from 4 to 10 inches in diameter and are nicely pruned and kept. There are nice macadamized pikes running in almost every direction through the park, and iron tablets at every place where there was fighting, telling

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(25) cont'd.

who fought there and how long they fought, etc. There is also thousands of iron markers and pointers and marble monuments and statues of life size. The government erected a large monument at the spot where General Johnson was shot just like they did where their Generals were shot. There is a large white oak tree standing in a few feet of where Gen. Johnson was shot. They have put a wire fence around it. There is a large National cemetery near the river where there is said to be 17000 Federal soldiers buried which shows what we did for them in the two days fighting. There is also one at Corinth where there is about 8000 buried. Well, it seems that I cannot stick to the point. I will now go back to our trip. We drove along the pikes looking at tablets, monuments, etc., until night overtook us and stopped for the night with Mr. Tom White, who lives on the park. After breakfast next morning about sunrise I started to get Mr. Perry Cantrel, an old Confederate Veteran, who lives on the park to show me around. Well, he gladly went and his knowledge of the ground facilitated matters quite a good deal. I located several places where we fought on Sunday, including where we captured a Yankee Battery, and where we captured Gen. Prentiss and his brigade and a number of other places. I did not locate the place where I was wounded in the second days fight, but I could have if I had had a little more time. I saw the spot where Kit Williams, father of John Sharp Williams, was killed. I want to go back and stay 3 or 4 days on the park this summer if I can. How many of the old boys will go with me. You will not regret going.

Your old comrade, W.H. Power

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (26) "French Camp"

"It had been quite a long time since this scribe had visited French Camp and he was glad to embrace an opportunity last Thursday to pay a visit to the historic town. It has been 93 years since "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson, spent a time in that immediate vicinity. After the battle of New Orleans, January the 8th, 1815, Jackson who was a Surveyor, made almost a bee line for Nashville, Tenn., where his army was disbanded. There were different nationalities in Jackson's army, and the camp at what is now called French Camp is contradistinction to the camps of other soldiery under Jackson encamped in that vicinity, Jackson having stopped there to rest up his army.

French Camp and vicinity has long been noted for the progress and refinement of their citizenship. French Camp has ever stressed the educational phase of life, and now has two of the best schools in the state, the French Camp Male Academy and the Central Miss. Institute for girls, the former under the principalship of Rev. F. L. McCue and the latter under that of Prof. J. S. Sanderson. Both schools has now, perhaps, the largest attendance within their history.

Ye scribe attended the trial speaking at the Chapel at night, and heard the following named Seniors speak, to wit: Kenneth Curtis, Jas. Somerville, John Kennedy, Harvey Caldwell, Eli Watson, Richard Eddleman, Joe Burks, Lawrence Mecklin and Andrew Alkin. The boys all spoke well. The first six on the foregoing list will speak at Commencement, which embraces the 4th Sabbath in May.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(26) cont'd.

The writer went out to the graveyard where his father and mother, two brothers and two daughters are sleeping, awaiting the call that will bring their bodies forth from the grave on the morning of the resurrection. There is one recollection that this writer never wants effaced - the recollection of the dear ones who have gone before. Let all things else perish out of life, let every other thing fade from mind, but never let the recollection of the dear ones perish out of our life or fade from memory.

While at French Camp the writer was a guest in the hospitable, refined, Christian home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stubblefield. Their friends, who are all who know them, will read with delight that the reigns of life have fallen to them and theirs in pleasant places.

This article could be extended to great length in writing of the many courtesies received at the hands of various people at French Camp, but the article must close now."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 10, 1908

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(27) "Ackerman is Still Growing"

"A representative of the Plaindealer recently took a drive around the town and he was surprised to see the great amount of building going on. Evidences of thrift, push and energy could be seen on all sides. In the way of building he noted that the Baptist brick church had been finished, at a cost of about \$8000.00. The Gibson Grocery Company has erected a large warehouse, which is nearly as large as its main building. L. L. Buck is just completing

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## a. Unusual news items.

(27) cont'd.

two large and handsome brick store houses on front street. P. P. Buck has just completed and has in operation his Bottling Works plant. And T. F. McGee is building a Livery Stable for McClure & Kyle. In the way of residences he noted that the following named gentlemen had recently erected handsome residences in various parts of town, viz: Chas. Baine, Dr. J. D. Weeks, T. F. McGee. He also found that the following named persons had let contracts for houses and most of them already have the material on the ground: O. T. Gaines, Dr. J. B. Long, Tom Weeks, Buford Quinn, T. B. Stanley, Victor Moss, O. C. McClure, J. B. Sides, two houses and Dr. J. D. Weeks, who has just built one house as stated above, and is now remodeling his old residence and will build two other new ones. In addition to this the town authorities have put the streets and sidewalks in tip-top shape and everything is looking spick and span, with no litter on the streets and no grass on the walks. Ackerman has not only doubled in population within the last four years, but the taxable property has also doubled. If you don't believe Ackerman is growing and that mighty fast, just count the people we have, if you can, and price our dirt, if you can find any for sale."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 12, 1908.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(28) "Mr. Willie A. Hanna, who has a lucrative position in the war department at Washington, came in last Saturday evening and will be here about a month taking his vacation. We are very glad to see Willie back looking so well. A few years ago he took the civil service examination, and in a short time after his examination he received notice of his appointment to a clerkship at the National capital. Most young men who go to Washington to hold down a job contract habits of spending their spare change and spare time without thought of the future, and to all such a Washington position is a positive injury, but in the case of Willie Hanna, he has made good use of both his time and his cash, and we want to publicly commend him for so doing. There is nothing like having Character - and that is what Willie has - and the Plaindealer is glad that he has so conducted himself in Washington and that all Choctaw people are proud to have such a representative at Washington."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 12, 1908

(29) "The first National bank of Ackerman was organized here Monday, and the following officers elected: President, J. B. F. Sides; Vice President, J. W. Normont of Starkville; Directors, D. M. Quinn, J. B. F. Sides, Dr. T. M. Holloway, W. J. Normont and L. J. Alford. The bank will be ready for business Sept. 1st having purchased the W. T. Hunt store for a place of business."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 12, 1908

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(30) "A Negro's View"

"Of Slavery, Politics and Immigration"

G. W. Williams, the colored principal of the Starkville High Normal, the negro institution, publishes the following, and says it is the principles and teachings which he is trying to instill into the minds of his race. It is the outlines of an address that he recently delivered before his school:

Notwithstanding the negro was under bondage about 250 years, they have been well paid from the fact that it was providential, as they were ignorant, superstitious and treacherous.

Had the negro been left to remain in Africa, today he would not have had access to the intelligence of the civilized world, and the intelligence of our fatherland would have been helpless. You say that slavery was a curse. Notwithstanding I have never experienced slavery I know it has proven more a blessing than a curse because through slavery the negro got his knowledge of agriculture the leading occupation of the world upon which all others depend. Slavery did not only make the negro an agriculturist, the occupation for which he was born but it gives us access to the intelligence of the world. It was advantageous to our fathers because it taught them how to do things for themselves and unborn generations. Let the young negro thank God for the past days of slavery without which he would have been left in heathenism and would be going backwards instead of forward and Africa would have never been redeemed.

IMMIGRATION AND POLITICS.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(30) cont'd.

But if there ever was a curse to my race it is immigration and politics and political office seekers among us. You immigrate without a purpose. ("A rolling stone gathers no moss.")

Develop all sides of life, but I emphasize that you see to it that you develop that side of life as an agriculturist, with the muscle and sinew. The negroes that immigrate are the ones that are degenerating morally, financially and mentally.

I plead with you to let politics alone. You are hundreds of years too fast and as a mass will not do for leadership, because you have not been sifted and filtered long enough. At the rate you are going it will take hundreds of years to wipe out superstition and ignorance. If this world is to advance in civilization, science and morality and all that nature has intended it to be, it must be trusted to the hands of a race that are hundreds of years in advance of ours.

Let this sentiment be voiced in every home, school and pulpit of this land. It should not be the ambition of any sound reasoning negro to hope to equal the white man, but should copy his good example which has been in evidence for the past two and a half centuries, and be satisfied. The white man puts forth the best he has as leaders, but we are, too frequently, satisfied to follow our most ignorant leaders.

You say you felled trees, tunnelled the mountains, bridged the rivers threw up the highways. If you did it was done under the direction of the white man's intelligence. - Last Miss. Times."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 31, 1908

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(31) "Hon. T. U. Sisson was born on a farm in Beat two of Attala Co. His father moved over into Choctaw, where young Sisson still remained on the farm. He tells this little story of himself as the cause of his quitting the farm: "I was plowing one day in a stumpy gum bottom new ground with the plow handles gouging me in the short ribs, the wind playin Yankee Doodle in my old hat, with my feelings all wrought up at Beck, when I took up the old jug and drank from its bounty, sat down and thought the matter over, and resolved to hunt the courtesy of some friends who gave me a school at Kenego."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Aug. 21, 1908

## (32) "A Coal Mine Near Ackerman"

"The Plaindealer is in receipt of a letter from a man in Arkansas in which he states that twenty-seven years ago he was engaged as a Blacksmith for the Contractors who graded the C.A. & N. R.R., and that while here he found a Coal Mine within ten miles of Ackerman. He further states that he has been keeping this matter a secret from the world, and has been endeavoring for all these years to accumulate enough money to develop this mine, but so far has failed. He further says he now finds that he will never be financially able to develop this mine, and not caring to die with the whereabouts of the same unknown, he expresses a willingness to come over and locate the mine, provided the business men of the place will make him up a liberal contribution. He is willing for this fund to be held until he shows the mine, and if he fails to do so, he will get nothing. This is certainly a fair proposition and

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(32) cont'd.

a safe one. He does not even demand a certain amount. It has been thought for years that coal was imbeded in the hills adjacent to Ackerman, and that too in paying quantities. We think the matter is worthy of being looked into, and suggest that some of our people get into communication with this man at once, and that steps to have the matter investigated. Anyone desiring to see the letter to us can do so by calling at this office."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 20, 1908

(33) "Mr. J. E. Holden, a prominent merchant of Chester was in town Tuesday and he gave a report of a fishing experience down on Bywy last week which is the most interesting we have heard this season. He together with several friends, took a camp fish, and in addition to catching 28 pounds of blue cat in two nights, they also caught the largest turtle that was possible ever caught in the country. They caught ~~it~~ with a common perch hook, a turtle which weighed 51 pounds. They had to wade in after the gentle man, rope him with a plow line and drag him out. His shell was preserved by one of the party, who will make of it a wagon bed for one of his little boys. This is the biggest fish tale we have heard this season, and while it sounds a little "fishy" yet Mr. Holden is reliable in every respect and a man whose veracity can not be questioned, and there is no doubt but that it occurred just as he says it did. If any body can beat this, let him send in his reports, together with a "mess" of fish, and we will gladly print the report and eagerly eat the fish, or words to that effect."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 21, 1909

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (34) "Killed by Lightning"

"On Monday evening of this week, at his home near Pinto, in Beat two of this county, Mr. Millrie Breland was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. Breland had just walked out into his pasture near his house to get up his mules before the rain, and he had been gone only a few minutes when his wife heard a heavy clap of thunder in the direction in which her husband had gone. She ran out and called to him, and getting no response she went still further and saw smoke rising from an object. Drawing closer she found her husband dead and his clothing on fire. This occurred about four o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Breland was one of the best men in his community and was doing well on his farm. He leaves a wife and three children. He was about 30 years of age and was the son of Supervisor L. R. Breland, of Beat two. The funeral took place at Blythe's Creek Church on Tuesday evening, there being present the largest crowd ever seen there on a similar occasion. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. N. Q. Adams, after which the body was laid to rest with Masonic honors. The stricken relatives have the tenderest sympathy of a large circle of friends, in which the Plaindealer joins."

Ref: ~~The Choctaw Plaindealer~~ - May 28, 1909

(35) "Work on the Electric Light and waterworks plant has commenced in earnest now and will be pushed through to completion as quickly as possible. All the material is on hand and work has commenced on the pipe laying. With these up-to-date improvements Ackerman will outstrip any town in this part of the state."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Mar. 4, 1910

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(36) "Senator Seawright succeeded in getting a bill through the Legislature and signed by the Gov. authorizing the town of Ackerman to donate \$100.00 a year for the purpose of keeping the Enon Graveyard in better shape. This money will be well spent for it could not go to a better cause as we should pay more attention to the place where our loved ones sleep."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 11, 1910.

(37) "Several of Ackerman Sportsmen have organized what will be known as the "Yockanookany Club" and will be practically a fishing club. A tract of land has been donated by J. J. Edwards about a mile North of town and work is now going on in building the dam. A beautiful spot was selected for the pond and we are sure the promoters of the club will have things fixed up in fine shape. The pond will be stocked with Government fish."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Aug. 26, 1910

(38) "Hon. Thomas Upton Sisson Announces for Re-election to Congress"

"We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. T. U. Sisson as a candidate for the re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the action of the democratic party at the ensuing August primary. It is needless for us to speak of the worthiness and qualifications of Mr. Sisson for they are now both demonstrated facts. To make a long matter short Mr. Sisson has made good in Congress, more than good, if you please, for he has done more than his most sanguine friends had expected of him, being his first term in Congress and the word has gone forth that no new man could hardly

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(38) cont'd.

expect within one session or term to get acquainted with the ways of things in Washington. But Mr. Sisson has by his work and worth in one session shown that it is not necessary to remain in Congress always in order to do something. As soon as he took his seat in the National Legislature he got busy took an active part in legislative work and has been part and parcel in all the work done in Congress. He has introduced several important measures and has advocated them in speeches that have attracted the attention of the entire country. Yes, Sisson has made good. He has delivered the goods. He has redeemed every promise and pledge. He is a good lawyer, widely read, an eloquent and able speaker, honest and earnest, a true, noble, patriotic man, a typical Congressman. Choctaw is proud to claim him as her first citizen. He will likely be returned without opposition."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 6, 1910

(39) "Last Saturday evening Dock White, a dusky African of near Sturgis, hit the dust of Ackerman with his pockets full of cocaine and immediately began operations to dish it out to the users of this Devilish stuff in Ackerman. It was not long, however, until the Vigilant eye of Marshall Moss was upon him and with the assistance of S. F. Heflin he was soon placed under arrest and when he was searched a good deal of the "dope" was found in his pockets. He was tried Monday and given a fine which amounted to something over \$80.00. For sometime this traffic has been going on here and it is getting more alarming everyday. The citizens of Ackerman should keep a sharp lookout for the sellers of this hellish stuff. It is time

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(39) cont'd

to get busy and stamp this traffic out before some awful tragedy is enacted from the effects of this stuff. The people of Ackerman should back Marshal Moss up in this matter and assist him in putting the peddlers of this dangerous drug out of business and when one of these law breakers is arrested he should be given the limit of the law."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 1, 1910

(40) "The electric light plant has just about been completed and the lights were turned on for the first time last Friday night and now Ackerman is lighted up each night. There is great rejoicing among our people over this delightful change."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 1, 1910

(41) "A Sad Accident"

"Young man falls from top of tank structure and is killed.

One of the most pathetic accidents that has ever occurred in Ackerman happened here last Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock when Mr. Chas. Lucas, of Chattanooga, Tenn. lost his life. Mr. Lucas was at work on the Tank for the water works system when the unfortunate accident occurred. He fell a distance of 75 feet from a scaffold and landed on his back. He was given medical attention but the fall was too much for him and he gradually grew worse and passed away about twelve o'clock. His body was shipped to his home for burial. The citizens of Ackerman did everything in their power for his comfort and the whole town was deeply shocked on account of the distressing accident."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Apr. 8, 1910

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(42) "Bilbo is Coming"

"Theo. C. Bilbo passed through Ackerman yesterday morning and stated that he would address the citizens of Choctaw and adjoining counties here on Oct. 11, 1910. It goes without saying that he will have a large audience to hear him when he comes."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Aug. 26th, 1910

(43) "Notice of the Proposal to Issue Bonds to Build a County Jail at Ackerman"

In pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of Choctaw County passed at its regular Sept. 1910 meeting. Notice is hereby given that the said Board of Supervisors will at its regular meeting in Oct. 1910, order the issuance of twenty year bond of the said County of Choctaw to the amount of not more than \$10,000.00 which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be used for the purpose of building and constructing a suitable County Jail for said County of Choctaw at the town of Ackerman, said county, said state of Mississippi. This notice is given as required by law, Section 333 of Mississippi code 1906.

This September the 8th 1910.

J. B. Kerr, Clerk"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 16, 1910.

(44) "New Railroad Seems Almost Certain"

"Promoters of Memphis & Pensacola Railroad Declare Finances Have Been Arranged and Road Will be Built.

Meeting at Ackerman Last Saturday.

From Meridian Dispatch, Oct. 5.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(44) cont'd.

The long-talked of Memphis and Pensacola Railroad is assuming such proportions as a going proposition that its early construction seems reasonable certain.

Yesterday morning there met with members of the Board of Trade and other business men of the city the following gentlemen who are actively interested in the project: W. F. Dickinson, of Chicago; Judge B. C. Plumb, of London; T. M. Jones, of St. Louis; George Yeuille, of Chicago, and C. H. Pond, of Moorhead, Miss.

These are all gentlemen of affairs and large experience in railroad construction. Mr. Dickinson is a first cousin to former Secretary of War Dickinson, who was previous to his service with the government, general council of the Illinois Central at Chicago. Mr. W. F. Dickinson has heretofore successfully promoted, or rather financed railroads, and he brings the cheerful information that the finances of the Meridian and Pensacola are already arranged and that the early construction of the road is assured.

When seen in the office of Capt. T. C. Garter, who has long been interested in this road. Mr. Dickinson talked freely, and said that it was easy to make maps showing roads contemplated, but the main fact was to show that the road was needed that it would pass through a territory that will justify its construction. This was the important feature to men who would put their money in it. He said that the right-of-way from Meridian to Helena had practically all been secured, and that the right-of-way for the division from Ackerman to Memphis would be completed soon.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items .

(44) cont'd.

One hundred miles of the right-of-way for the division from Ackerman to Memphis would be completed soon.

One hundred miles of the right of way from Meridian to Pensacola has been obtained and the balance would be secured within a short time. "Mr. Dickinson said that the building of the Panama canal had made the Memphis and Pensacola the most attractive railroad proposition in the United States and this had made the matter at financing the road less difficult. The road will cover a distance of 206 miles to Memphis from Meridian and 172 miles to Pensacola and 106 miles to Helena, Ark. He thought the entire system would be completed within two years.

As heretofore published, work is already under way out from the Southern, a short distance west of Tomhollen, in the direction of Grenada. The statement was made that arrangement had been made with C. D. Smith & Co., of Memphis, well known railroad contractors to take charge of the work and push it as rapidly as possible.

Citizens who discussed the Memphis and Pensacola proposition yesterday after having talked with Messrs. Dickinson and others, expressed the belief that Meridian would meet the requirements and that the prospects of building the road were exceedingly good.

Besides Mr. Dickinson, the other gentlemen who are associated with him are experienced railroad men. All Mississippians know Chester H. Pond, and kind of his success in building railroads and they further know him as a thoroughly reliable gentleman. Judge Plumb is a

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(44) cont'd

capitalist, and Mr. Jones was formally traveling land agent for the Southern with headquarters at St. Louis. He will have charge of the right of way. George Yeuille, is a civil engineer of Chicago, and all the men associated in the enterprise are well known or well recommended.

## Mr. Jones Visits Ackerman

From the above it will be seen that the promoters of this long talked of Road means business. Mr. T. P. Jones, of St. Louis, was in Ackerman last Saturday and met with the citizens of the town and the county and made the proposition that all they wanted for the road to come to Ackerman was a right of way through Choctaw. Mr. Jones further said they already had the funds to put the road through and if the right of way was donated that they would have the road built and in running order in three years time. Should this road be built, and it looks very much that way now, it would open up one of the finest sections of country to be found anywhere. At the close of his address Saturday, Mr. Jones took a vote on the proposition to see how the citizens felt about the matter and all those present were very much in favor of it. Ackerman and Choctaw has the chance of her life and we must above all things get the Memphis and Pensacola Road."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 13, 1911

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items

(45) "Ackerman Cets Electric Lights and Waterworks"

"Just as we go to press (Thursday night) the election held to see whether or not Ackerman shall have Waterworks and Electric Lights is over and the measure carried by an overwhelming majority. The result is as follows:

For the issuance of the bonds for the erection of Electric Lights and Water Works 19."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 1, 1909

(46) "Making Good in Congress"

"That our brilliant young Congressman, T. U. Sisson, has and is making good in that great deliberative body was again proven a few days ago when he was placed on the Appropriation Committee. In this he received the choicest plum as this is the most important committee in the house. Mr. Sisson has been busy while in Congress having already introduced quite a number of bills and is now interested in getting the following passed:

A bill to provide for repaying to the rightful owners their heirs or legal representatives, the proceeds of the tax illegally collected by the United States on cotton during the years 1862-1868, and for the disposition of such proceeds as may remain unclaimed or unawarded, and:

To authorize a survey of Yallobusha river.

To provide a punishment for the procuring of a special retail liquor license under an assumed or fictitious name.

To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Winona, Miss.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items.

(46) cont'd.

To increase the compensation of rural letter carriers.

To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Water Valley, Miss.

To tax the manufacture and sale of deadly weapons and to tax the manufacture and sale of all cartridges."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Apr. 21, 1911

(47) "W. J. Daniel Has Passed Away"

"Well-Known Ackerman Attorney Dies At Yazoo City Last Wednesday Evening"

"The community was shocked Wednesday evening when a message from Yazoo City conveyed the sad news that W. J. Daniel was dead. Mr. Daniel had gone to Yazoo some five weeks ago to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and owing to his condition at that time the operation ~~xxx~~ had to be deferred until he was in shape to stand it. Accordingly, he was operated on last Sunday, and news received here as late as Wednesday at 12 o'clock was to the effect that he had crossed the danger point and was doing well; but in less than three hours the news came that he was dead, his death being caused from heart failure and other complications. At the time of his death his wife and eldest son, Lee, were with him.

His remains arrived here yesterday morning over the Illinois Central and was met by a large concourse of friends, including all the members of the bar and the Sunday School class of which deceased was teacher, and tenderly conveyed to the family residence. The funeral services took place at the Methodist Church at 3:30 o'clock

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(47) cont'd.

yesterday evening, the house being crowded, during the hour all the business houses in town being closed. After appropriate services conducted by Rev. J. D. Simpson, the body was conveyed to Annon cemetery, where it was laid to rest, in the lot by the little six months old infant, there to await the resurrection morn.

Mr. Daniel was born and raised in this county, and was above fifty years of age. He attended school at the University, and afterwards graduated in law at Lebanon, Tennessee. He located in his native county and built up a fine practice, which extended over the adjoining counties. He was a successful lawyer and had hosts of friends who will regret to know that he is no more. He was a man of indomitable will and industry, and possessed a great many of the elements of leadership. His influence was felt in this community and he will be sadly missed. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county, President of the Board of Trustees of the Ackerman High School, and a Steward in the Methodist Church. He was a teacher in the Sunday School, and his lectures each Sunday morning were not only of great interest, but attracted considerable attention.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Knight of Pythias, Woodmen, member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and possibly other orders. He was married twice, first to Miss Lollie Whisenant, and the last time to Miss Pearl Boyd, of French Camp. By his first wife he had two children, Lee and Fred, both of whom are now grown. He leaves a wife and several small children, and hosts of loving,

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(47) cont'd.

loyal friends to mourn his sad taking away, to all of whom The Plaindealer extends deepest sympathy in this the saddest of all earthly hours. At some future time we hope to give a more detailed sketch of his life and character."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 5, 1911

(48) "Law and Order League Organized"

"The People of Ackerman Are Tired of Blind Tigers and Other Law Breakers.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the town of Ackerman was called to meet in the Court House on Oct. 31, 1911 when and where the following business was transacted, viz:

On motion and second, S. R. Hughston was elected chairman, and B. C. McShorter Secretary.

Moved and seconded that we organize a Law and Order League carried unanimously.

On motion and second the chair appointed Messrs. Ben Stanley, Col. F. W. Weatherby, Richard Moss and Frank Pinson, a committee on resolutions who made the following report which was received and adopted, and signed by all present.

On motion and second Dr. H. K. Prewitt was elected President of the Law and Order League.

On motion and second the meeting resolved to request the Board of Aldermen to employ a good deputy to assist Mr. M. T. Carter during the fall months.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(47) cont'd.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(47) cont'd.

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On motion and second the chair appointed messrs. Ben Stanley, Col. F. W. Weatherby, Richard Moss and Frank Pinson, a committee on resolutions who made the following report which was received and adopted, and signed by all present.

On motion and second Dr. A. K. Premitt was elected President of the Law and Order League.

On motion and second the meeting resolved to request the Board of Aldermen to employ a good deputy to assist Mr. M. T. Carter during the fall months.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(48) cont'd.

Resolved by the citizens of Ackerman in Mass meeting assembled that we hereby pledge our support, co-operation and aid to the officers of our town in suppressing lawlessness of all kinds in our town and we hereby stand ready to assist them whenever necessary or called upon to do so.

Resolved that we as a Law and Order League hereby pledge ourselves to aid the officers of the law in ferreting out and raiding blind tigers in this town in every way we can to break up the unlawful sale of whiskey.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of Dr.

Prewitt. S. R. Hughston, Chairman.

B. C. McWhorter, Secretary."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 3, 1911

(49) "Two Go Down to a Watery Grave"

"One of the most tragic accidents that has ever occurred in the history of Choctaw County took place last Sunday evening about one-half mile this side of W. J. Blaine's Store, West of Chester. The facts as we gather them are about as follows:

Sunday about 12 o'clock Will Quarles, in company with four of Mr. F. L. Weeks' children left Ackerman to visit some relatives about seven miles West of Chester. On account of the continued bad weather for the past several weeks the roads are in bad condition but they had no trouble until they arrived at the place where one prong of Little Bywy crosses the road. The water at the time was high and swift and while the crossing is not so deep, yet, as they

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(49) cont'd.

drove into the water the mules they were driving struck quick sand and halted, unable to go further, with their heads just above the top of the water. In a few seconds the swift current floated the wagon bed from the wagon and then began the battle <sup>for</sup> life. Mr. Quarles succeeded in saving two of the young ladies while the other, Miss Lena, about sixteen years of age, and the little boy, Link, about nine, were swept away before he could do anything. One of the most pathetic incidents in the awful accident occurred at this time. In her course down stream Miss Lena caught hold to a limb of a tree and was safe for the time being, but her little brother came floating by and as he was out of reach of her she turned loose the limb that would have saved her life and made a final struggle to save her little brother but the water was too swift and cold, and already tired out from her fight for life she was unable to rescue him and they both went down to a watery grave. Immediately after the terrible accident the alarm was given and a search was made for the bodies. The body of the little boy was found about ten o'clock that night but the body of Miss Lena was not discovered until about four o'clock the next morning about a half mile down the creek and under the wagon bed which had floated away and lodged. After Mr. Quarles had done all he could for the young ladies he braved the swift waters and cut the mules loose from the wagon, thereby saving them. The report of this awful accident was received by our people as an awful shock and it was the sole topic of conversation for many hours. The burial took place at New Zion Monday morning. The Plaindealer joins

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(49) cont'd.

all our people in extending deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Weeks in this sad bereavement."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 1, 1912

(50) "W.R. Chrismond Shot"

"The town of Ackerman was thrown into a fever of excitement late Thursday evening when the news flashed around that B. F. Prewitt had shot and fatally wounded Sheriff W. R. Chrismond. The facts as we gather them are about as follows: Prewitt who conducts a drug store on Chester Street had been imbibing pretty freely all day in whiskey and late in the afternoon got his pistol out and fired several shots in his store and afterwards came out on the front gallery and fired several more. This noise attracted the attention of Mr. Chrismond and he went forthwith to see what the trouble was and when he was nearing Prewitt's place of business he was commanded by Prewitt not to come further. Mr. Chrismond halted and with his hands above his head trying to talk to Mr. Prewitt and begging him not to shoot, Prewitt suddenly pulled the trigger and Mr. Chrismond fell to the ground, the bullet striking him a little above the heart and ploughed its way through his body coming out the left shoulder. Immediately after the shooting Prewitt went to his home where he was a few minutes later arrested and placed in jail. Mr. Chrismond was carried to the office of Dr. J. D. Weeks where his wounds were dressed and then carried to his home. A number of citizens were eye witnesses to the shooting and Mr. G. L. Sutton had hold of Mr. Prewitt when the fatal shot was fired. Immediately after the shoot-

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## §I Unusual news items

(50) cont'd.

ing excitement was at a high pitch but everything quieted down after Prewitt was placed in jail. As we go to press Friday Morning we learn that Mr. Chrismond is not resting so well. This unfortunate state of affairs is deeply deplored by all our people."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 1, 1912.

(51) "Planter Assassinated"

"J. J. Hanna Shot twice with Double-Barrelled Shotgun

J. J. Hannah, a prominent mill man and planter at Reform, eight miles North of here, was assassinated Monday morning at 4 o'clock. He was shot twice with a double-barrelled shot gun while on his way from his home to the mill.

Bloodhounds were ordered from Houston, but later reports say they failed to follow the trail to any great length. The dead man was well connected. He had served as Mayor of Reform and was a son of the Hon. T. L. Hanna, former member of the Legislature and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1890.

Later an affidavit was made against Walter Kellum, charging him with the crime, and as we go to press the preliminary trial is in progress at Reform before Justice J. M. Kornegay. Messrs. Hughston and Seawright have been employed to represent the state and Messrs. Adams and Dobbs and Pinson and Pinson the defense."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 13, 1913

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (52) "Weir Gets Agricultural High School"

"The County School Board met at Chester last Wednesday and just as we go to press we are informed that they designated Weir as the place where the Agricultural High School should be located."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Aug. 28, 1913.

## (53) "Choctaw Makes Good"

"The Exhibit at Jackson Wins a \$200.00 Prize Besides taking other awards."

"The Choctaw County exhibit at the State Fair at Jackson which was placed there through the untiring efforts of E. A. Ruff Government Demonstration Agent of this County was not only met with comment from all the papers of that city but from all those who have seen the exhibit as well and as evidence that Choctaw County Soil can produce as fine agricultural products as can be found in the state is shown by the number of premiums that the exhibit has captured. It has always been said and believed by many that a hill county had no show against the other sections of Miss., but it is very evident that Choctaw County can boast of as fine soil as can be found anywhere and while the soil has a great deal to do with the agricultural products produced yet there is "more in the man than in the land. Ed Ruff is one of Choctaw's most progressive citizens and he is entitled to a vote of thanks by the entire citizenship of Choctaw County for the manner in which he has worked to place this exhibit at the State Fair and while he has been often discouraged by man, yet, he went right ahead and made a showing at Jackson that any county in the State might well be proud. The Daily Clarion Ledger in

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (53) cont'd.

speaking of the exhibit from this County says:

"Choctaw County has one of the best displayed exhibits in the agriculture building. It is decorated with all kinds of farm products, fruit and grain.

"This exhibit won a number of prizes, taking first prize in the county awards. Mr. J. Ed Ruff is in charge of the booth, and takes delight in informing the visitors of the merits of the articles shown there. Everything in the booth was grown in Choctaw County.

"The Commercial Club of Ackerman, Miss., has gotten the exhibit together, and they have covered themselves with honor in sending such an attractive outlay of farm products to the fair.

"In this exhibit may be found wheat, peas, pop corn, corn, sugar cane, and all kinds of forage crops. A number of other articles that are raised by the Mississippi farmer are in this booth.

"Mr. Ruff has spared no pains in decorating his stall, and as a result of his labors he has made for himself one of the most attractive booths in the building.

"In mentioning this exhibit one could not well leave out the number of articles on which it took prizes. Besides being awarded the first premium for the county exhibit, it captured prizes on the following articles: Shelled wheat, sheaves of wheat, best collection of peas, alfalfa hay, Johnson grass hay, Lespedeza hay, pop corn, Kafir corn, best ten stalks of ribbon cane, best stalk of ribbon cane, best display of syrup in tins, best display of cane and products, and the best half gallon of syrup in glass."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 7, 1913

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

## (54) "Death of Rev. R. W. Mecklin"

"There is wide spread sorrow on account of the death of Rev. R. W. Mecklin, which occurred at his home in Ackerman, on Wednesday Morning about 11:30 o'clock after an illness of some three weeks, acute indigestion and heart trouble causing his death. Mr. Mecklin was one of the best known ministers in this section of the state, and at the time of his death was Pastor of the Ackerman, Louisville and Lebanon Presbyterian, U.S. Churches. The funeral services took place at the Presbyterian church in Ackerman Thursday afternoon being conducted by Dr. C. T. Thompson, of Kosciusko, assisted by Rev. M. J. Derrick, Pastor of the Baptist church. The burial took place at old Lebanon Cemetery. Because of his long life of usefulness and his great work in the cause of christianity we hope to have for publication, or in the near future, an extended sketch of Mr. Mecklin's life. To the bereft family we extend our deepest condolence in this sad hour."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 9, 1914

(55) "Choctaw has turned out more young men and ladies too who have made their mark in life than any other county round-about or anywhere else. Arent this announcement of plain facts it was the pleasure of the Plaindealer to meet in town this week Rev. J. C. Stewart, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, U. S. at Learned, Miss. this week. Young Mr. Stewart is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Stewart, who live South of Ackerman and is a native Choctaw boy. He took his degree at the French Camp academy and at Clarksville, Tenn. He has a host of friends in Choctaw who will learn with delight that the lines are falling to him in pleasant places.

Ref: Jan. 16, 1914.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (56) "A Destructive Fire"

"The citizens of Ackerman and throughout this section will regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred at the South Union Camp Ground on last Wednesday evening about 8:30 when about thirty or forty tents and the large Arbor were entirely wiped out. The fire originated at the south-east corner and by hard work a few Tents and the Church were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Steps were taken Thursday morning to rebuild and the services which were to begin there tonight, Friday, have been postponed for a few weeks. Due notice will be given in this paper when the meeting will begin."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 24, 1914

## (57) "A Horrible Accident"

"A horrible accident occurred at the Crossing east of the I.C. Depot on last Wednesday about 12 o'clock when little Miss Ruth Griffin the ten year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Griffin, was run down by a North bound freight engine and had her left limb crushed so badly below the knee that amputation was necessary. Dr. J. D. Weeks, surgeon at this place for the I. C. Railroad performed the operation and was assisted by Dr. J. James. The operation was a success in every particular and the young lady at this writing (Thursday evening) is getting a long nicely. When the accident occurred the young lady was on her way to dinner from school and there were two trains at the crossing. One on the switch and the other on the main line. It seems that little Ruth in trying to cross the track was watching the train on the main line when the engine and tender of the train on the switch bare down upon her, knocking her down and dragging her a

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(57) cont'd.

a number of yards, finally passing over her left limb. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and family have the sympathy of the entire community in the sad and trying ordeal through which they are now passing, and the wish and hope of all is that Ruth may soon recover."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 18, 1914.

(58) "Hon. T. U. Sisson Here" *omit*

"Hon. T. U. Sisson, Congressman from this the 4th District, was a distinguished visitor to Ackerman last Wednesday and delivered an address at the High School Auditorium that night to a large and appreciative audience. He held the undivided attention of his hearers for about two hours and discussed the doings of the late session of Congress, which had been in continuous session for the past eighteen months, in a very able manner. He was looking the picture of health and it looked as if his stay in the Capital city had agreed with him. Mr. Sisson has many friends in old Choctaw who are always glad to see him, and shake his hand. He has been faithful and alert in his Congressional duties and will shortly return to Washington to resume his work there."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 20, 1914.

(59) "Weir Bank fails" *omit*

"News was received in Ackerman Wednesday night that the Weir Bank had closed its doors and on Thursday morning the news was given out the Mathiston Bank had closed down. The French Camp Bank only about two weeks ago was forced to close up. We have not been advised as to whether the failures were caused from an "over-plusn" or a

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(59) cont'd

stringency of the money market."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 23, 1915

(60) "At Weir Monday night the stores of Smith, McKinnon and Son and Clyde Irving were burned, the fire originating in the store of the former, and was discovered about 4 o'clock A.M. Origin not known. Mr. Irving has just recently purchased the stock of drugs of the Lynch Drug Co. The loss was considerable and we understand that all parties had some insurance."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Feb. 5, 1915

(61) "George T. McIntire has been appointed Supervisor for tick eradication in Choctaw County. We congratulate Mr. McIntire and also the County for he is very deserving, upright, intelligent man and will discharge his duties fairly and fearlessly and the people will have a fair tote at his hands. There has been more or less talk about tick eradication in Choctaw for some time past, now the edict and proclamation is the tick must go."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 16, 1916

(62) "A Romantic Wedding"

"Quite a romantic wedding occurred in Ackerman on last Sunday night about 1 o'clock when Mr. Spurgeon Adams and Miss Bessie Scarbrough were made man and wife. On account of objections by the young lady's father it was necessary that the marriage be a Cretna Green affair. The plans were well laid, however, and not until everyone was sleeping peacefully did the young couple make any move to steal away. Chancery Clerk, J. B. Kerr, was aroused from his

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items.

(62) cont'd.

slumbers and furnished the necessary papers, then Rev. Chas. D. McGehee was awakened and when informed what was wanted with him he and several others made their way near ~~near~~ to the home of Mr. V.C. Moss where an auto, that contained the happy couple, was gently purring and in a very short time they were joined in holy wedlock. Immediately after the ceremony, with Raymond Moss at the wheel, the auto glided out into the darkness headed for points east, and thus culminated one of the most romantic weddings that has ever occurred in our little city. The bride is the beautiful and attractive young daughter of Mr. W. T. Scarbrough. She is a graduate of Granada College and is a young woman of culture and refinement. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Adams and is a young man of high moral character and is proprietor of the Adams Grocery Co. of this place. The Plaindealer joins their many friends in wishing for them every joy and happiness this life contains, not one misfortune."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 28, 1916

(63) "Down at Weir"

"By a recent act of the Legislature Agricultural High Schools that have thirty-five dormitory boarders are established as such without further ado about it. Weir Agricultural High School opened Monday with thirty-nine boarders at the dormitory, and hence is an Agricultural High School. The Agricultural high school system started off in 1910, and now, according to President Smith there are more than forty in the state.

We congratulate the boys and girls of Choctaw County upon this

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## a. Unusual news items.

(63) cont'd.

auspicious day for them. May they see and make use of their opportunities. Resolutions never have and never will go backward. Forward, ho! Forward, march!

After some inspiring songs, and prayer by Rev. Chas. D. McGehee, W. H. Smith, President of the A. & M. College, made the opening address to the profit of all who heard him. He spoke along the lines of industrial education. He made a plea for hand education as well as head education. He believes that a person should have the opportunity afforded him of developing himself for the work or calling that best suits him, that best fits his natural bent.

Prof. Smith taught school for a long time in Choctaw. He was at Chester some years, then taught at Ackerman. He has many friends in Choctaw. Character, like ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ corn, is dug from the soil. Prof. Smith is a product of the country. Starting at the bottom rung in the school work he has toughed every round of the ladder and yet, thank God, he is not dizzy as he stands on the heights. Little men are inflated with a big job. Big men are sobered with great responsibilities. During the rise in the world he has kept his feet on the ground. We heard Emmette Thomas say that God Almighty made John M. Stone. Well, God Almighty made W. H. Smith. There will be no political checker-board around the A. & M. College while W. H. Smith is the captain of the ship.

Marshall Spiva made a fine talk. Marshall is an old school man and served for eight years as County Superintendent of Education, and the people know him and like him.

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## a. Unusual news items

(63) cont'd

The following is the faculty: H. A. Pollard, Supt.; Supt. S. C. Ray, Agriculture; Morris Wells, 1st assistant, Miss Onie Bright 2nd assistant; Mrs. Sarah Barton, Intermediate; Mrs. S. M. King, Primary; Miss Ethel Maddox, Music; Miss Mattie Mae Hart, Expression; Miss Nora Williams, Domestic Science; Miss Hulda Gladney, Drawing; Mrs. H. A. Pollard, Matron of the Dormitory.

The school for the ensuing term - in its larger sphere as the Choctaw County Agricultural High School - started off like a thing of life. It has men and women at the helm in every department who take their cue from Mirabeau who called the work "impossible" that "Block-head word." Hail and good luck, good speed and success to the Choctaw Agricultural High School!

In 1875 in opening the campaign that meant the political rehabilitation of Mississippi, L.Q.C. Lamar said: "The sons of Mississippi are in the field, they mean work, they mean liberty. By the graves of their ancestors, by the blood of their heroes, they have sworn as one man with one voice, Mississippi, proud state in which we dwell, must and shall be free."

The battalions that are to fight for the industrial, agricultural and material successes just ahead are forming in the common, consolidated, High and Agricultural High Schools of Mississippi, and we felicitate Choctaw county in getting thoroughly inoculated with the fever of discontent of the present situation and rejoice in seeing her march step to step, shoulder to shoulder and heart-throb to heart-throb in the grand work of industrial, moral and intellectual uplift now under way in the state. Mississippi is converging her march now

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(63) cont'd

into the highways of industrial, intellectual and spiritual greatness, and Choctaw gracefully catches the step.

"First the towering Alps we try, Mount o'er vales and seeto skim the sky; the increasing prospect starts our wandering eyes, Hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 8, 1916

(64) "Miss Willingham's Address"

"Miss Ellie Willingham, of Lufora, who is working under the auspices of the Mississippi Illiteracy Commission, made an address in the Court House here Wednesday afternoon to a small but most appreciative audience. Space precludes anything like an extended notice of her address. The commission was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Willingham as their field Agent, as she is a lady of culture and refinement, and has her whole heart in the work of removing illiteracy from our state. It may not be inappropriate to say that the work of arousing interest in the elimination of illiteracy in Mississippi started in the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs nearly two years ago. Miss Willingham came here at the instance of the Twentieth Century Club of Ackerman. Here is hail and good speed to all who are engaged in the laudable work of eradicating illiteracy, especially the good women. And thus it is and thus it has been thru all the ages that women are first in every work for the amelioration of humanity. She was last at the cross and first at the grave at the transpiring of the greatest tragedy of all the ages. If illiteracy is banished from Mississippi let the honor go to a Mississippi woman - Mississippi women."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 22, 1916

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(65) "Dr. Y. D. Butler Coming!"

"See Dr. Y. D. Butler, optical specialist, at Cochran Hotel, Ackerman, Friday, January 12th. He is an optometrist of reputation and ability, comes here regularly and gives universal satisfaction. Remember, one day only."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 5, 1917

(66) "The N.O.M. & C. Railroad has again been reorganized and the name changed. It is now known as the Gulf, Mobile & Northern."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 5, 1917

(67) "Double Killing"

"Kit and Ed Wells, Brothers, Killed by John Ed Sides"

"As a result of an altercation which took place just west of the court house last Monday night about 9 o'clock, Kit and Ed Wells are dead and John Ed Sides who did the killing is a fugitive from justice. Only two shots were fired, the first taking effect in Ed Wells, after which he ran perhaps fifty yards and fell mortally wounded and died in a few minutes. The second shot struck Kit Wells and he was killed instantly, never speaking after the pistol fired. Immediately after the shooting Sides went to his home, secured his horse and headed south, going to the home of his father but later leaving there and has not been heard from since. Sheriff Lobbs and his deputies made a search for him that night but without any success. The relatives of the Messrs. Wells were notified shortly after the killing and they came to town and the bodies were prepared for burial and carried to their homes, the funerals taking place Tuesday.

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## a. Unusual news items

(67) cont'd.

As the Grand Jury is in session this week and the matter will undergo judicial investigation we refrain from commenting upon the horrible affair. The entire community was shocked and deeply deplores the awful tragedy."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Mar. 3, 1917

(68) "The Storm"

"A disastrous wind, rain and hail storm struck Ackerman about 4 o'clock last Sunday afternoon and left death and destruction in its wake. The gale for a few minutes blew at the rate of about sixty miles an hour and came from the southwest. The handsome Methodist church was damaged severely, a large hole was torn out of the roof on the west side, reaching down through the ceiling and destroying the preacher's stand, altar and many of the pews and other church furniture. Trees were up-rooted, store houses unroofed, awnings blown away, fronts were blown off of houses and residence, fences demolished and numerous houses were flooded with water. The Light Plant and Telephone Exchanges were put out of business for several days. The residence of J. M. Power in the eastern part of town was wrecked and the household effects badly damaged, but none of the family were hurt.

In the negro section of the town the damage was the greatest. At the time of the storm the colored people were congregated in the Methodist Church and Rev. Nat Woods, of West Point, was delivering a funeral sermon in memory of one of Rev. Mr. Chappell's boys who died several weeks ago when the building was blown down killing the

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## a. Unusual news items

(68) cont'd.

preacher and a brother and sister of the boy whose funeral was being preached. Twenty-five or thirty were badly injured, among them being the wife of Prof. G. P. Childress, Principal of the Ackerman Colored School. The colored Baptist and Presbyterian Churches were also blown down. The cabin of Elias Coleman, colored, was literally torn to pieces and he and his wife and nine children were in the building at the time but not a single one of them received a scratch. The rain fell in torrents and the hail was the largest ever seen here and it is indeed a miracle that more people were not killed or injured."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 6, 1917.

(69) "A Sketch of Ackerman, Miss."

"Ackerman took its name from one of the Illinois Central Railroad officials. He need not be ashamed of his namesake. The railroad was completed to Ackerman in 1883, and the first train from Durant to Aberdeen went through on a regular schedule in August, 1884. The town was incorporated by the legislature in 1884. As soon as the town was located, business men saw at a glance that Ackerman was destined, on account of its location to become one of the best business points in central Mississippi, and men of capital and intelligence settled here and engaged in mercantile pursuits. People can reach here in wagons from every county that borders upon Choctaw without crossing any large streams, and yet our section is well watered by the small streams that wind their way down every valley and meander almost through every farm. The people who patronize the town are composed principally of small, but thrifty, independent farmers."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 29, 1917

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## a. Unusual news items

(70) "Knitters Are Busy"

"The Ackerman Red Cross Chapter makes, another shipment of knitted garments, consisting of sweaters, helmets, socks and wristlets.

Several new knitters and some of our worthy industrious girls have joined in with the old members and are very busy plying their needles.

On account of an epidemic of measles many of the unfinished garments are on hand which will be finished soon.

We have instructions from headquarters that our Army and Navy must be supplied with these much needed garments before they can furnish the organizations in France.

We have a supply of yarn and needles on hand.

Rally to the call knitters!

Mrs. Cochran

Mrs. McKinnon, Committee on Knitting"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 26, 1918

(71) "Choctaw's First Aeroplane Here"

"The citizens of Ackerman and vicinity experienced their first real aeroplane thrill last Friday. A machine from West Point passed over the town Thursday afternoon, headed south, going to Philadelphia, and returned to Ackerman that night about 8:30 o'clock, but on account of engine trouble was compelled to make a landing about three quarters of a mile south of Ackerman on the farm of Dr. J. D. Weeks.

The machine was in charge of Mr. Paul S. Oakes, Pilot, and Mr. E. J. Brewa, Mechanician.

The aviators had trouble for about 20 miles before landing,

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## a. Unusual news items

(71) cont'd.

dragging the tree tops for about that distance before finding a place to descend. They were ready to take their departure Friday Morning about 10 o'clock, and were in the act of rising when a small ditch was struck which swerved the machine, with the result that the right wing caught in a willow tree and the machine was smashed. The mechanic was badly bruised about the head and it was thought for awhile that he was seriously injured, but he was rushed to Ackerman where he was given medical attention and was sent back to West Point. The pilot with the exception of a few scratches, was unhurt.

A big crowd had gathered at the spot where the machine was to ascend, and quite a number of ladies and children were near the tree which was struck by the machine. Joe Stanley, the young son of T.B. Stanley, received a blow on his forehead, caused by one of the wings striking him.

Ackerman turned out en masse to witness the first airplane ever seen in this county, a number of merchants closing their stores and some of the mills shutting down to let the hands see the machine. A wrecker arrived from West Point Friday afternoon with six aviators in charge and carried the damaged machine back to Payne Field."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 21, 1918

(72) "Death of Marshall Bagwell"

"Mrs. Beulah Bagwell has received the following letter regarding the death of her husband which occurred in England:

Oct. 19th, 1918

Dear Mrs. Bagwell:

By the time this letter reaches you you will have learned the

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## a. Unusual news items

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sad news of the death of your husband, Marshall Bagwell, who died of Pneumonia at 12:01 p.m. on October 12th, 1918, at the United States Military Hospital at Morn Hill, about two miles east of this old city.

It is a matter of regret that I can give no words from him during his last illness, because he was, for the last few days before his death, too ill to talk, but I can assure you that everything was done for him that could be done by a competent staff of American physicians and nurses in an excellent American hospital.

The interment at the Cemetery at Morn Hill was with full military Honors on October 15th, 1918. The services were conducted by the United States Army Chaplain McGuigan, and the writer, representing the American Red Cross, was present at the burial. Three volleys were fired over the grave by a squad of selected non-commissioned officers and the impressive services were ended by the last call of "taps."

The resting place of your husband is on the crest of this hill overlooking many miles of beautiful English country, and many of his comrades who died in the same great cause lie near him.

I trust that it will be a consolation to you in your bereavement to know that your husband lies in this hallowed ground and that his memory will be forever cherished as one of the noble Americans who gave their lives, not only for their own country, but for England, France and the civilized world.

With assurances of my personal sympathy, believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely,

W. J. O'Connor

Ref: Nov. 29, 1918

1st. Lieut. A.R.C."

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## a. Unusual news items

## (73) "Death of Dr. R. K. Prewitt"

"The Plaindealer regrets to chronicle the death of one of Ackerman's oldest and most prominent citizens in the person of Dr. R. K. Prewitt which occurred at his home yesterday afternoon. He had been sick for several days with Pleurisy but the people did not think he was so critically ill. A few minutes before he passed away he sat up before the fire and measured out some medicine for a patient and suddenly grew worse and his soul went back to the God that gave. He was almost 77 years of age and a remarkable man in many respects. He had practiced medicine here for 35 years or more and was a fine physician. He had served as County Health Officer, represented Choctaw in the Legislature and a number of years ago was Candidate for Governor on the People's ticket. He was a man of the strictest integrity, was widely and well connected and his friends were legion. He was a mason, also a member of several other Fraternal orders and a member of the Christian church. The funeral services occurred at the Baptist church today at 1 P.M. and interment at Old Lebanon. To the sorrowing relatives we extend our deepest sympathy in the passing away of this good citizen and true friend."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 23, 1920

## omit (74) "Rep. Homer C. Lee"

"He is Choctaw's able representative in the Mississippi Legislature. Mr. Lee is now hard at work in that body and trying to carry out his campaign pledges to the people of this county. He has received a number of committee appointments which are vital to the people of Miss. among which we note the following: He is a member

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## a. Unusual news items

## (74) contd.

of the Judiciary Appropriations, Public Health & Quarantine, Almsynany, Institutions and chairman of committee on Executive Contingent Fund and has also been appointed on a sub-committee on the appropriation committee to plan for the expenditure which was adopted last Nov. to give more money for the free schools and to pay the teachers better salaries. Mr. Lee is the youngest man Choctaw ever sent to the Legislature and he is bending his every effort to do his whole duty by the people."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Mar. 12, 1920

## (75) "Food and Style Show, Ackerman, Miss."

This will be a notable exposition of the world's Best in Foods and Styles of every description. The foremost manufacturers of good things to eat and wear, recognizing the leadership and popularity of Ackerman's merchants, have joined with us in presenting this exposition of high grade products. The most elaborate and comprehensive show ever staged in Ackerman. Interesting and instructive exhibits, samples, delicious tid-bits of every kind to tickle your palate; an entire section of each store will be given to this wonderful exposition and you are invited to attend all day."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Dec. 3, 1921

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (76) "A Destructive Fire"

One of the most destructive fires that has visited Ackerman in many years occurred here early last Saturday morning when the Millinery store of Mrs. W. R. Irving, the grocery store and meat market of G. L. Martin and the post office were destroyed with practically the contents of all of them, only a few things being saved from the post office. The fire originated in the millinery store and from appearances had been smoldering for some time. After the doors of this building were opened the fire was fanned into a flame and before any water could be secured it was a seething furnace and quickly spread to the other buildings. Only by heroic efforts, were the stores of W. E. Adams and W. C. Gillis and J. Lem Seawright's law office saved. Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Martin had some insurance on their goods but the buildings owned by M. L. and Mrs. H. L. Rhodes and Mrs. Davis Marshall were a total loss, there being no insurance on them, the damage amounting up into the thousands. The postmaster, Mr. Spiva, has secured quarters in the Colbert Building a few doors south of the former post office and G. L. Martin has bought out V. C. Moss on main street and is back in business."

Ref; The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 6, 1922

## (77) "Choctaw's Soil Survey"

"A soil survey of Choctaw County, Miss. has recently been completed and a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in which the agriculture of the county and its relation to the various types of soil are discussed.

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## (77) cont'd.

Choctaw county is situated about 50 miles northeast of the geographical center of the state. It consists of rolling uplands and flat stream bottoms. Farming and lumbering are the principal industries. The principal crops are corn, cotton, lespedeza, sugar cane for making syrup, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, oats, peanuts, Irish potatoes, watermelons, peaches, and a large number of vegetable and garden crops for home use. There has been a marked change in the system of farming since the boll weevil invaded the country. Less cotton and more livestock are produced.

One horse machinery is used almost exclusively. The mules and horses are small. Most of the cattle are of the milk type.- fairly good Jersey grades.

Commercial fertilizers are used very generally on the upland soils. Most of the farm labor is done by the farmer and the members of his family. According to the census of 1920 the average size of the farms is 1042 acres of which 34.5 acres are cleared. Land values range from \$6 to \$20 for uncleared land. Cleared uplands sells for \$6 to \$15 or more an acre and cleared alluvial land for \$10 to \$30 or more an acre."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 22, 1923

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (78) "Profitable Farm Train Visits Choctaw"

"The profitable farming train operated by the I. C. Railroad Company arrived in Ackerman and at Weir on schedule time last Thursday afternoon and was met by large crowds of Choctaw citizens who took a lively interest in the stock exhibits, poultry, dairying, vegetable and fruit growing departments and in fact everything connected with the demonstration and moving pictures. This train was composed of four exhibit cars and everyone was full of interesting and useful information. Each exhibit was in charge of a specialist who remained on the job at every stopping place and tried to answer the many questions and explain the exhibit, its purpose, how it could be used and especially its adaptability to this southern section. There were exhibits that suited every section of Mississippi. The first car contained dairy cattle, sheep and hogs. A comparison was shown between the scrub and the pure bred and the cross between the pure bred sire and the grade cow, and they had them along to show the results. A similar exhibit was made of the sheep and the hogs. They had on exhibit a 94 percent "pine rooster" hog three years of age contrasted with some fine blooded Durocs weighing around 300 pounds, which demonstrated the necessity of breeding good hogs and the economy of same.

Another interesting car of exhibits was the one made up of poultry. It contained live birds, actual houses/ brooders, incubators, feed and hoppers, charts, feeds, lessons in culling, feeding breeding and in fact all things that was necessary to help a person in poultry raising. One of the most interesting exhibits was the one showing the value of Cow's milk, many uses were shown and attracted

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## a. Unusual news items

## (78) cont'd.

considerable attention. The third car attracted the attention of the truck grower and fruit grower. How to treat and grow these products was shown. This car also contained an exhibit of pasture grasses and hay crop suited for this part of the country. The fourth car was given over to moving pictures.

The people of this community appreciate very much the interest the I. C. Railroad has taken heretofore and is continuing in the development of this section along agricultural lines.

Mr. H. J. Schwieter, general development agent of Chicago had charge of the display and in addition to assistants and lecturers of the various departments, W. H. Petty, trainmaster was also with the party."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 12, 1926

## (79) "The Ice Plant Opens for Business"

"The Ackerman Ice Company's plant which has been under construction for the past two months was started in motion this week and the manager, Mr. Leroy Arnold, hopes to start the delivery of ice this week. This plant is of the most modern type and the company will be in position to serve this section with all the ice they need and at a fair price. The citizens of Ackerman are very proud of this new enterprise which meant the outlay of more than \$10,000 and promise their hearty cooperation in operation of same. Mr. Arnold who comes to our town from Sardis, is a high toned citizen and Ackerman is very fortunate in having such a man as is he to come and

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## a. Unusual news items

(79) cont'd.

live among us and invest his material wealth in our thriving little city. The delivery of ice to the consumers will begin Saturday morning."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 18, 1926

(80) "A Destructive Fire Visits Ackerman"

"A very destructive fire visited Ackerman about 2 o'clock on last Sunday morning when one of the lead marks of the town, the Ackerman Hotel, was entirely destroyed with practically the contents of the building, only a few things being saved. Going, with it was the old law offices of Hughston & Seawright, south of the hotel, but were not occupied at the time. The Sample Room of the hotel was also burned. The hotel building was constructed some 40 years ago and Prof. & Mrs. H. A. Hearon conducted a hotel there for many years and was at that time one of the best known hostelrys of its kind in this section of the state. This property was purchased by R. S. Terry, of Moorehead about a year ago and at the time of its destruction was being used as a hotel and rooming house. The building was situated in the heart of the business section and near some of the handsomest residences of the town and it was with great effort some of these were saved from the blaze. All of the buildings that were destroyed were built in the early eighties. The hotel building was the only one that carried any insurance. The blaze lighted up the entire town as bright as day and brought a big crowd to the fire. As a result of the fire Telephone service has been

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(80) cont'd.

crippled since that time as the exchange was right across the street and the cable was badly damaged. It was thought that Light Service would be out of commission for awhile but B. N. Russell, Supt. of the Plant had the lights back in operation in practically every part in town in about an hour's time after the catastrophe. ~~xxxxix~~ This is one of the most valuable pieces of property in our town, well located, and some new buildings will no doubt be under construction on it before many months."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Dec. 10, 1926

*print* (81) "East Road Blue Prints Are Here"

"The State Highway Commission of Jackson has forwarded to the Board of Supervisors here the blue prints for the Federal highway east from Ackerman to the Oktibbeha line and known as Project No. 188. The board will undertake at an early date the getting of the right of way and as soon as this is done the contract for the construction of this road will be awarded. Work is now in progress on the road south to the Winston county line and west to the Attala county line. Blue prints for the road north to Webster county line have not yet been received but it is more than probable they will be completed and sent here at an early date. When the early spring days arrive the work on all these roads will be rushed as fast as possible."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 21, 1927

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a/ Unusual news items

## (82) "Choctaw Citizens Aid Flood Sufferers"

"The citizens of the town met at the court house on Friday afternoon for the purpose of taking steps to assist the flood sufferers. D. M. Quinn was elected chairman and J. Lem Seawright, Secretary. They raised over \$350 in a few minutes and have kept up the drive since that time and have sent in about \$900 in cash besides a considerable amount of clothing which the ladies have collected. All that can be secured are badly needed."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 21, 1927

## (83) "Choctaw Chamber of Commerce"

"The Choctaw Chamber of Commerce is getting under good headway and the organization promises to be of some real service to the people of the entire county if they will get behind it. The members and executive committee are making out a sure enough program and if the business interests of the county and the farmers want to march on to progress and prosperity they should put their shoulder to the wheel and help the cause along. The opportunity is right here in our own county if our people would only realize it and we believe that the forces now organizing will bring about a wonderful change in conditions in the near future. Don't stand in the way."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 30, 1927

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

## (83) "History of Choctaw County Miss. - By Mrs. J. James"

"The town of Chester became the seat of Justice after the court house was burned at LaGrange. Chester was given its name from a town and county by that name in South Carolina, the commissioners to locate the county seat having suggested it, one of the commissioners S. L. Boyd, father of Mrs. Pearl Daniel, having been from that county and state.

Later settlements in the county were Fentress named for a former attorney and official of the I.C. Railroad Co. Weir was named in honor of Col. John Weir who owned land where Weir is located. Ackerman was named for a former president of the I.C. R.R. Co. It is said that Mr. Weeks, father of Dr. J. D. Weeks, was the first white child born in Choctaw Co. after it was organized.

I gathered this information from one of the oldest citizens of the county. In 1836, Capt. Kennedy, Potts and W. Ragdale Coleman built a 13 room house, also the first Saw and Grist mill in Choctaw Co. near Fentress this side of Malone's pond near where Jim Moman now lives. One of the land marks is a pit there where this lumber was sawed for the house.

The following gives an insight into the social life of the time at a certain marriage there were 200 guest and a number of negro waiters. Ice cream was served at the wedding feast although it was in the summer. This was made possible by ice having been cut from nearby ponds and stored in caves. It is said that it took from 30 to 40 cows to furnish milk and butter for the tables of the well to do including their servants.

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## a. Unusual news items

(83) cont'd.

As to the qualifications of teachers 70 years ago, only graduates were employed in wealthy neighborhoods. A Religious and Social center of the county for more than 50 years is known as South Union Camp Ground, 3 miles West of Ackerman where a meeting has been held each year since the organization, notwithstanding it was blown away by a storm and burned out at another time. It is said that R. W. Townsend, father of the late Frank Townsend and grandfather of late J. L. Seawright and H. C. Seawright of Ackerman, prayed the first prayer at the first service ever held at South Union. Camp Grounds were formerly maintained at Salem, south of Weir Beat four and at Anon on North edge of Ackerman.

Lebanon, another camp ground near South Union was founded in 1840 by a colony from South Carolina and has the distinction of being the oldest camp ground in the state. The same cyclone that blew away South Union also blew away Lebanon, but Camps were soon rebuilt. Miss Boone was among the earliest instructors at Lebanon and taught in a church that was built of logs. A large tent to entertain strangers and a crib to feed horses of these strangers was maintained by a church fund for this purpose. Dr. Garuthers and Pryson were among the earliest preachers here and preached four sermons a day. Mr. John Collins, one of the best men that ever lived in the county, settled just north of where Lebanon church now stands and it is said that Mr. Collins dug the first grave ever made at Lebanon graveyard, it being prepared by Mr. Collins for his own child and that he buried his own child, there being so few

### III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

#### a. Unusual news items

(83) cont'd.

inhabitants in the country at that time. Such was the type of the pioneer citizen of Choctaw County.

French Camp Academy in the Western part of the county, was founded by the Mecklins. This Academy has been an educational center for more than 50 years. H. A. Hearon was at one time head of a school there and later Mr. James Lemphill and Prof. Calmery. Many have been educated in this institution and have gone out into the world and made names for themselves in the business and professional world. Preachers, lawyers, teachers have located in Miss. and other states and have made character and reputation of which their friends are proud. One congressman, the late T. U. Sisson and the late J.E. Seawright and our present Circuit Judge, Hon. J. F. Allen, of our district are notable examples"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 11, 1927

(84) "Illinois Central Taxes Benefit Ackerman and Choctaw"

"Taxes of the Illinois Central System in Choctaw County for 1927 are paid in checks aggregating \$22,151.71 just received by county and Municipal authorities. Included in the tax payments to county authorities, which amounted to \$20,597.78, are the Illinois Central's contribution of \$4,980.69 toward the support of public schools in the county and its contribution for the upkeep and improvement of highways amounting to \$1,682.34. The remainder is for distribution among the general funds for carrying on various state, county and township government activities. In Ackerman the Municipal taxes of the railroad were \$1,158.83, of which a substantial part goes to the local public schools."

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#### a. Unusual news items

#### (85) "Choctawite Buys Aeroplane"

"A. L. Townsend, popular citizen of Weir, is now the "highest flyer" in Choctaw County. He recently went to Ohio and purchased him a bran spanking new aeroplane and is now engaged in "handling the stick". From the way he has been "looking down" on us up here we are convinced that he is making rapid progress with the intricacies of this modern machine of travel. We trust that in his new adventure he will continue to sail on and on and on - with never a mishap. Probably later he will establish a commercial air route in this section."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 20, 1928

(86) "Ackerman will soon have the high tension current here. A force of workmen representing the Mississippi Power Company are now east of town putting up poles and stringing the wires. We understand that when this new service is "cut in" the Company will keep the present equipment for emergency purposes."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 20, 1928

#### (87) "The Gulf Refining Co. Installing Huge Tanks Here"

"The Gulf Refining Company who recently purchased the old compress lot now have a force of hands at work there and will install a huge oil station here. It is their intention, we understand, to erect four large tanks, two warehouses and a garage with a concrete floor and make other improvements. The estimate, we understand, calls for the expenditure of some \$20,000. in putting in equipment to handle their large business here under the supervision of the local agent, Mr. J. F. Weaver. It will take several months to

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a. Unusual news items

(87) cont'd.

complete the job but work will be rushed as rapidly as possible"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 27, 1928

(88) "Better Kitchens in Choctaw County"

"Plans for a county wide kitchen contest among the women belonging to the Home Demonstration Clubs of the County, were outlined this month by Miss Millie May Van, County Demonstration Agent.

The contest will be held in connection with the State-wide kitchen contest. The county winner is to receive a kitchen cabinet, in addition to this county prize, she will represent Choctaw county in the State Contest."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 1, 1929

(89) "Oldest Landmark Passes"

"Choctaw County's oldest landmark, the Chester Courthouse was destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning, February 1st. The building had been used for the past several years as a school building and at the present time Prof. Arnold Melton is principal of a flourishing consolidated school at that place. The fire originated on the second floor and it is presumed that it burned all night and was ready to fall-in when citizens of the community discovered the blaze at early dawn of that day. The building and equipment was all destroyed nothing being saved. Insurance to the amount of \$3,000 was carried on the structure.

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## a. Unusual news items

(89) cont'd.

The early history of Choctaw county was made in and around this old building. Choctaw County was first established in December 1833 and at that time was more than twice its present size, containing more than 900 square miles. It was carved from the territory deeded by the Choctaw Indians under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit.

The County site was moved to Chester in 1874 where a frame structure was constructed. This building was burned and in 1878 the brick building which burned Wednesday morning was built. The contractors were Pat and Mike Donohue, of Columbus, Miss. and the brick were burned Northeast of where the old S. B. Dobbs building now stands, where formerly lived Capt. Dunn. The building was constructed by Howard Bros. of Starkville and was a substantial one. Land for this purpose was donated by Mr. Henry Wood.

In 1897 the county was divided and Ackerman made one of the county sites, the town paying for the erection of the court house at this place. A number of years later the county sites were consolidated and since that time all of the business has been transacted here and the Chester Court House used as a school house. Many great legal and political battles took place in the old structure that was destroyed this week and very few citizens remain to tell of the history made during those stirring days which has brought our civilization up to where it is today."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Feb. 3, 1928

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(90) "Two Kosciusko Business Men Here"

"Messrs. Leonard and Hines, two prominent citizens and business men of Kosciusko, were here this week looking over the situation relative to establishing a big mercantile business in Ackerman. Mr. Leonard is the head of the W. C. Leonard Company of that city, and the people in this section can rest assured that if they can secure a location here that is satisfactory, that we will have a mercantile business that will compare favorably with the largest towns in Mississippi. These gentlemen are connected with one of the biggest buying enterprises in the United States, and their establishing a business in Ackerman certainly means much to this town and county. It is the intention of Messrs. Leonard and Hines to open up for business just as soon as arrangements can be made for a building."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 1, 1928

(91) "Choctaw to Have Big Dairy Farm"

"Mr. Solon L. Barksdale has sold his farm a few miles east of Ackerman to Mr. L. C. Cadenhead who with his family has moved on to the place and is now a citizen of this community. Mr. Cadenhead has had a varied experience in farming, both as a cotton farmer and also as a dairy farmer. He expects to put into practice by hard work and his wife experience great improvements on this place and in a few years it will be the show place of this county if he is able to carry out the plans he now has in mind. It is his purpose to make this a Demonstration Dairy Farm and is now putting up

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## a. Unusual news items

(91) cont'd.

buildings and purchasing some fine Jersey cows preparatory to going into the dairy business along the right lines. He has also purchased some fine brood sows and his surplus milk will be fed to these.

Mr. Cadenhead speaks in a very favorable manner regarding Choctaw county and says that this is the ideal and coming dairy section of the south. He thinks that the people of this section do not really know what fine advantages and opportunities they have here and says all we need to develop this county is a little more energy and some registered cattle. On behalf of all our people The Plaindealer welcomes Mr. and Mrs. Cadenhead to our community and we feel sure he will receive the encouragement and co-operation of the entire citizenship in making his project a success."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Dec. 14, 1928

(92) "Dies at Age 100 Years"

"The Plaindealer regrets to report the death of Mrs. Adeline Lever, which occurred at her home in Weir on last Friday, after a short illness. At the advanced age of 100 years and four days of age, she was the oldest person in Choctaw at the time of her death, that we have any record of. She was born in Tennessee, on April 15, 1829, and before her marriage, she was Miss Adeline Wilson, moving to Mississippi when a child.

On December 7th, 1854 she was married to John Jacob Lever, and to this union four children were born. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Lever offered his services to his country and in the fall of '63 gave up his life on the battlefield.

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## a. Unusual news items

(92) cont'd.

Mrs. Lever gave her life to Christ in early childhood and for all these years walked the way of this earth with her hand in that of her Master. She was a kind and loving wife, a true mother and loved by all of those of her acquaintance.

She is survived by three children, Mrs. Mary Henderson, J. S. Lever and Mrs. Johanna Mills, 17 grand-children, 58 great-grand-children and nine great-great-grand children and a wide circle of friends.

The funeral took place in the Weir cemetery last Saturday, services being conducted by Rev. D. L. Hill of Ackerman.

This paper extends to the sorrowing ones its deepest sympathy in the passing of this splendid Christian Character."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 26, 1929

(93) "Coca Cola Co. to enlarge their plant"

"A contract has been let and work started this week to make some extensive improvements on the Coca Cola plant and building at this place. The general manager of the Ackerman Coca Cola plant, Mr. Sam Hodges, tells a representative of this paper that when the work is completed this will be one of the best housed and one of the most up-to-date plants of its kind to be found anywhere. A handsome new front is to be put in, more room and better lighting facilities are to be added. New machinery that is of the latest manufacture will be installed. In fact it will be practically a new plant throughout when completed. Mr. C. C. Clark, of West Point, is the owner of the plant here and our people congratulate him upon making these wonderful improvements.

Ref: May 3, 1929

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(94) "Ackerman Boy Scouts bring home the bacon"

"Out of the fourteen medals awarded at the Boy Scout Jamboree held at Starkville on May 18th, the Ackerman boys brought home eleven, leaving three for the other twenty-three troops to divide among themselves.

The first aid team composed of Wesley James and Thomas Glasgow took the two medals offered in first aid.

The knot tying team composed of William Turriffin, Wesley James, Fuller Burney, Jr., J. T. Files, Ivan Moss, Chas. Gisson, Robert Weeks, Eugene Doughty, brought home eight medals in that contest.

Bernard Leach won a medal offered to the Patrol leader whose Patrol scored the most points at the Jamboree. Thomas Glasgow of Troop 28, ran him a close second.

Troop 28 won third place in the contest for the loving cup.

The Boy Scouts of Ackerman are indeed fortunate to have Mr. Barnett Steadman for their splendid and efficient Scout Master."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 31, 1929

(95) "Gibson Grocery Company Robbed"

"During the early morning hours of Tuesday morning thieves entered the Gibson Grocery Company at this place and carried away about \$750. worth of cigarettes and cigars. Entrance was made through a skylight on the top of the building, using a heavy grass rope to let themselves down into the building. Evidence was found where the thieves had divided the goods east of town, leaving some of the empty cartons near the railroad crossing but later these were removed by someone, whether by thieves or someone else. Mr.

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(95) cont'd.

C. F. McGee, the manager, says nothing else has been missed from the stock. Officers are working on some leads that may cause arrests later."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 4, 1929

(96) "A Destructive Fire Occured Here Last Sunday. Fire equipment from Starkville and Louisville respond to the call for help."

"A very destructive fire occurred here about 2:00 o'clock last Sunday afternoon when the drug store of W. D. Moore Co. and the building in which it was located, on front street, were both totally destroyed by the flames. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that it was impossible to enter the building after the alarm was given, however, Dewitt Biggers did go in to get some important papers, but was overcome by the smoke and just did get out before he collapsed.

The stock of goods was only partially covered by insurance and none whatever was carried on the brick building.

Dr. W. D. Arnold had his office in the rear of the drug store and lost all of his office equipment, including books, operating table, instruments, cases, etc. and carried no insurance, which is a severe blow to him, indeed.

The stock of hardware of Sam Pollard in the adjoining building was badly damaged by fire and water and his warehouse in the rear of the store building was totally destroyed by the fire, which contained possibly \$2,000 worth on goods, he having no insurance on it.

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## a. Unusual news items

(96) cont'd.

The King Cash Grocery also suffered from smoke and water and damage to walls.

The fire was in the heart of the business district and it looked for awhile that the entire front street would go up in flames, but after some delay the local fire fighters got into action and by heroic work with the assistance of a fire engine from Starkville, fully equipped with apparatus and men, the fire was brought under control and finally extinguished.

The Starkville fire engine made a record run here, making the 27 miles in twenty eight minutes, and shortly after their arrival went into action.

A fire engine and equipment from Louisville also responded to the call for help, but on account of engine trouble was delayed somewhat and on their arrival found the fire under control.

A very unfortunate feature about the fire was the fact that Jack Dempsey, popular young man of Louisville, while en route here to the fire had the misfortune to wreck his motorcycle and receive a broken arm as the result. He was given medical attention at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weaver and returned to his home.

The conflagration brought out the entire citizenship of the town and probably 500 citizens from adjoining towns came here to be of assistance in the call for help.

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(96) cont'd.

It is presumed that the fire was caused from a defective flue as a fire had been built in the stove that morning but Mr. Moore left the building at 11:00 o'clock and he saw no sign of fire at that time.

Our people deeply appreciate the ready response of the Engine Company from Starkville and Louisville and the assistance of all the visitors here and this paper assures them should they ever need help of this or any other nature, our people stand ready to respond at a moment's notice."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 1, 1929

(97) "Destructive Fire Visits Ackerman"

"Gaston's Bargain Store Wiped Out by Flames - other damage."

"Ackerman's business district was visited by a big conflagration early last Friday morning about 1:30 o'clock and the Gaston Bargain Store on Chester St. was completely wiped out, the building badly damaged and the stock of goods valued at around \$15,000 destroyed by the flames and water.

Chief Miller discovered the flames and gave the alarm at once but the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to extinguish the flames in the Gaston store and the local fire fighters devoted their time to saving the other property. The Graves & Mabus building and stock of groceries were badly damaged by smoke and water and Burney Bros. big stock and G. L. Martin's grocery and meat market and W. L. Adams hardware store was damaged to some extent by smoke.

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(97) cont'd.

At one time during the fire it looked like the entire block of stores would be burned but by the heroic work the flames were confined to the Gaston building.

The fire is thought to have originated from a defective flue in the Gaston building.

Insurance was carried by all parties and inspectors were here Saturday inspecting the damages.

The Gaston Bargain Store will arrange immediately to open up for business again."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Dec. 25, 1931

(98) "Choctaw Centennial a Great Success"

(Several thousand people attend Big Jubilee at South Union Camp Ground)

"Choctaw County's 100th Birthday celebration at Old South Union Camp Ground last Friday, Oct. 13th, 1933, was a great success in every particular. Several thousand people journeyed there in wagons, buggies, automobiles and on foot to celebrate this great occasion and it is hardly possible that any of those there on that day will be present for the next hundred years birthday.

The day was complete with interesting things regarding the early and present day history of Choctaw's growth.

Prof. Hugh Reid, Supt. of the Pentress school and well known over the county acted as master of ceremonies and we must say he did himself proud and carried out the program as arranged in a very interesting and satisfactory manner.

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## a. Unusual news items

(98) cont'd.

The program began with essays and addresses by representatives of the various schools of the county and they were well written and told many interesting facts about Choctaw that many of those present had never heard before.

At the 11 o'clock hour Hon. B. B. Stedman, the capable and efficient Supt. of Education of the county, introduced State Supt. of Education, W. F. Bond, and Prof. Frank C. Jenkins, who made splendid addresses along educational lines. They told many interesting things about the schools of the state - from early days up to the present day and outlined a program which if put into effect will make the school system of Mississippi one of the most outstanding in the U.S. Their talks were interesting and entertaining and our people heard them gladly.

At the noon hour a delightful lunch was served in picnic style and the record for good things to eat on this occasion was still maintained and if all who were present were not "well filled" with good things that appease the appetite of the inner man, well, that individual was to blame as there was plenty for everyone and much to spare after that hour came to a close.

In the afternoon Rev. James I. McCafferty, former citizen of the county and prominent minister of the North Miss. Conference, and by the way one of the ablest in that great body of citizens, was introduced and took for his subject "Progress of Choctaw County." He dipped back into past years when Choctaw was first organized and brought a most interesting and instructive history of events "almost

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(98) from the dawn of time" up until the present day. As members of his family had helped make part of this history and it was most interesting.

During the day the Red Cross Society staged a Style Show, the garments being made from Red Cross goods and after grace and style had paraded across the path of the judges the first place of honor went to Miss Ila Stephenson, beautiful and charming daughter of Mrs. Alex Stephenson. The Beauty contest attracted much attention and after the judges decided the question the first honor went to Miss Dora Hoyle Quinn, who was named "Miss Choctaw County." She is the daughter of Mayor and Mrs. D. H. Quinn of Ackerman. The first honors for the best "school history" also went to Miss Catherine Quinn of Ackerman, also a beautiful and talented daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Quinn.

Taking the day all-in-all it was a great occasion. The attention was the best we have ever seen at any large crowd that we have ever attended. If "Education is attention", then we must say that the school boys and girls and citizens of Choctaw are mighty smart as it could not have been better in the observance of Choctaw's one hundredth birthday occasion.

Nothing of any nature - no drinking, no boisterous conduct, no blowing of auto horns - very little walking and low talking - occurred to detract from the occasion.

The Plaindealer congratulates the people upon the success of the occasion and the progress our county has made. We know as we march toward another hundred years it will be even greater.

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(98) cont'd.

The program and exercises of the day were in charge of members of the American Legion and the Department of Education of the county and those who took the lead in presenting the events of the day are indeed, entitled to a vote of thanks by our citizens for their untiring efforts in making the occasion such a great success."

Ref. The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 20, 1933

(99) "Balloon from Hot Springs falls in Choctaw"

"J. S. Esters, one of our most appreciative colored readers, who lives near Wise's Store, eight miles north of Ackerman on Highway 9, was in to see us Wednesday and brought along with him a tag that had been attached to a toy balloon and turned loose by a member of the Hot Springs Lion's Club on Feb. 22nd. Esters picked up the balloon on his farm the 23rd, about 10 a.m. The finder of the tag was entitled to a 5-pound sack of flour dispensed by the Fred Young Grocery Co. of Hot Springs. Esters may also get another prize as a capital prize was to go to the party that sent in a tag from the balloon that had traveled the longest distance from Hot Springs."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 2, 1934

(100) "Seven escape from burning I. C. train"

"A three mile ride aboard a burning passenger train on the I. C. Railroad was the harrowing experience of seven people here Thursday evening of last week, all of whom escaped unhurt except a Minister who received slight burns.

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## a. Unusual news items

(100) cont'd.

The passengers tumbled out when the train stopped at the station here to tell a story of an oil lamp explosion and subsequent fire that turned the coach into a flaming inferno.

The lamp exploded and fire occurred near Pentress, three miles west of here. There were about seven passengers in the coach and they rushed toward the east end of the car, some being almost overcome by smoke before reaching the door.

Several Civilian Conservation Corps boys were among the passengers and they dropped to the floor without experiencing any serious results.

The Rev. C. A. Loveless, of Lake Providence, La. and widely known in Mississippi, got to the exit door just as it slammed and locked. It is believed he owes his life to the quick thinking of young Homer V. Cooper, Jr. son of Superintendent of Vicksburg public schools, who succeeded in prizing the door open to free the trapped Minister. Mr. Loveless received burns on his left hand and on the face, but they were not of a serious nature.

Miss Isabelle Daniel, Brookhaven School teacher, but whose home is in Ackerman, and Mrs. Frank Edwards, of Sturgis, wife of a railroad employee were among the passengers on the train.

When the train pulled into Ackerman the coach was a flaming inferno. The city fire department was called out and with the aid of fire extinguishers the blaze was brought under control.

The passenger train was en route from Lumbert to Aberdeen at the time of the fire. It reached here at 6 o'clock Thursday night."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 13, 1934.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

(101) "Two Transients Killed And Bodies Burned"

"The most diabolical crime that has ever been committed in this section occurred one mile north of Ackerman Sunday night when two transients, one a Sign Painter and the other a Novelty Flower and Basket Maker, were shot and beaten to death and an effort made to cremate their bodies. The scene of the awful crime was between the overhead bridge and the water tank on the G.M. & N. Railroad. The first news of the tragedy was brought to town Monday morning by a negro woman, Muggie Cork, who lived in that community. She was on her way here walking along the railroad track when she made the discovery. Officers and a large number of Citizens went immediately to the scene and a sickening spectacle met their gaze. Investigation showed that probably one of the two men had been killed instantly but the other had been shot and ran a short distance and then killed and his body dragged back down a hill-side and placed beside the other party.

A crude attempt had been made to cremate the bodies. They were placed close together and parts of cross ties and coal taken from near the water tank were placed upon them and set afire. The bodies were horribly burned and the act seemed more like that of a maniac.

The spot where the double killing took place was a hood camp and there were no clues that has led Sheriff L. M. Bradberry and his deputies and City Marshal S. M. Lobbs to arrest any suspect.

Immediately after the finding of the bodies Judge C. P. Reed impaneled a jury and held an inquest and made a thorough investigation but no one has been able to give any enlightenment on the case. The

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items

(101) cont'd.

jury was composed of Messrs. Roy Irving, W. C. Thompson, Melton Draper, Oel Lanthrip, Pink Dunn and Frank Alford. No marks of identification were found and the jury returned a verdict that the two men came to their death by unknown parties.

The bodies were brought to the Court House at Ackerman and prepared for burial and interment took place in the local cemetery here Tuesday afternoon. As far as could be ascertained they appeared to be about 40 years of age."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 26, 1937

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

Unusual social items

(1) "Married - At the residence of Mr. E. L. Buck in Ackerman, Sunday April 29th, Mr. D. H. Quinn and Miss May Tins, Rev. W. I. Barnett officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a few friends of the bride and groom and everything passed off nicely as possible. The happy pair who are well known to nearly all our readers have the congratulations of their many friends, the best wishes of the Plaindealer.

No card or cake."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 4, 1888

(2) "Married - In the Baptist church on Wednesday Dec. 27th, '93 Mr. James Robinson, of Montgomery county, was married to Miss Ella McGraw, of Ackerman. Rev. T. C. Sellers performing the ceremony. The church was beautifully and artistically decorated, and the happy event was witnessed by a house full of friends. The groom is one of Montgomery's most straightforward and energetic farmers; while the bride is well known for her many graces. The Plaindealer joins their many friends in the hope that every happiness will attend them through life."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 5, 1894

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

## (3) "Married"

"Prewitt - Hunt - In the Methodist church in Ackerman, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, 1897, at 7:30 p.m. by Rev. E. M. Evans, Mr. Andy J. Prewitt was married to Miss Maud Hunt.

## Attendants

## Messrs.

## Misses.

P. E. Cramer

and

Carrie Prewitt

R. H. Prewitt

and

Cora Hunt

Ushers - T. J. Williams, M. P. Burney, Money Adams, and Lem Seawright.

The church never wore on any occasion a more fantastic appearance, for all that taste could suggest or willing hands accomplish was brought to bear in massing and variously arranging flowers to make beautiful the bridal of this happy young couple.

At 7:30 o'clock the pealing tones of the wedding march, played by Miss Velma Sulcher, heralded the approach of the wedding party, the ushers being ready to receive them. The bridal party marched down the aisles two and two, the bride and groom following, and taking their stand at the altar were met by Rev. E. M. Evans, who performed the beautiful ceremony in a solemn and impressive manner.

After the ceremony had been performed and the bridal party together with the relatives and few invited friends, repaired to the home of the brides' father, M. T. Hunt, where a bountiful and sumptuous wedding supper was spread and partaken of, and if the table failed to groan under its burden of good cheer ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ if it was because groaning was inappropriate on such felicitous occasion.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

## (3) cont'd.

Mr. Prewitt is connected with the mercantile establishment of Blumenfeld & Fried in the capacity of salesman and is one of our most popular and deserving young men while the bride is the accomplished daughter of our townsman M. T. Hunt and who by her winsome ways and sweet disposition makes friends of all with whom she comes in contact.

The Plaindealer joins their many friends in wishing them a long and prosperous life and trusts, that only God's choicest flowers will blossom in their garden ~~of~~ love."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Dec. 3, 1897

## (4) "K of P Lodge"

"A number of Starkville's most prominent citizens came down on the train Thursday evening of last week for the purpose of instituting a K. & P. Lodge at this place. At 6 o'clock they, in company with a number of Ackermanites, repaired to Leamon's eating house and partook of a bountiful repast that had been prepared. After demolishing everything in sight, they proceeded to the lodge where they spent many hours attending the duties of the order. So urgent was their business that they remained until the cock crew thrice, yea, until 4 a.m. when they retired to their couches well pleased with their nights work and a longing desire to be safe in the arms of Morpheus.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(4) cont'd.

Officers elected.

A. Goodman, Representative; A. Cramer, P. C.; J. H. Campbell C.C.; G. D. Sanders, V.C.; W. L. Townsend, M. at A.; J. L. McKinnon, Prelate; R. Woodward, A of R.S. & M.F.; D. H. Quinn, M.M.; Frank Townsend, J. G; W. H. Hardege, J.C."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 8, 1892

(5) "K. &amp; L. of H. Picnic"

"The various Lodges of the Knights and Ladies of Honor along the line of the Illinois Central railroad from Aberdeen to Durant, held their fourth Annual Re-union at Weir last Wednesday, the 15th. A large delegation attended from this place. The re-union was held in the beautiful grove near the town. The program opened immediately after the arrival of the South bond train with an address of welcome delivered by Mrs. Jennings Moore of the Weir lodge which was responded to by Mr. Wilson of French Camp. The orators of the day were Hon. J. Lem Seawright of Ackerman and Hon. Wiley N. Nash of this city. Both delivered excellent speeches. After the speaking dinner was announced and an old fashioned picnic was enjoyed under the shade of the magnificent oaks. Splendid music was furnished throughout the day by a brass band composed of home talent.

The afternoon was given over to the aspirants for congress. Col. O. F. Bledsoe, of Grenada, was the only candidate on the grounds. Mr. Hill having an appointment elsewhere and Mr. Sisson being detained by a wreck on the M.J. & K.C. road. Col. Bledsoe delivered a speech of one hour. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Sisson arrived and was

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(5) cont'd.

speaking when the Starkville, Ackerman and other delegations were compelled to leave as their train was due.

There was no provisions made by the railroad to handle the immense crowd that desired to attend the re-unions. The regular passenger train was crowded until it would absolutely hold no more and no doubt a large number who would have otherwise attended, were prevented from doing so on account of lack of railroad facilities. If the Illinois Central would put on extra coaches and give reduced rates hundreds of people would attend these annual re-unions, who are otherwise prevented from doing so.

The editor of the Times is under especial obligations to Col. Frank Townsend, editor of the Ackerman Plaindealer and the McCool item for many courtesies. - East Miss. Times."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 24, 1908

(6) "A Grand Time"

"The Knights and Ladies of Honor had a big time in their hall on Tuesday night, the occasion being the visit of Supreme Secretary Geo. D. Tait, of Indianapolis, Ind., Grand Protector W. G. Sykes, of Aberdeen, and Grand Vice Protector J. J. Carter, of French Camp and others. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated in keeping with the occasion and an interesting program consisting of music and addresses was arranged. Mrs. W. A. Wilson delivered a beautiful address of welcome, which was feelingly responded to by Supreme Secretary Tait. A degree team conferred the degrees of the order on a class of some eighteen or twenty. After the lodge exercises had been concluded refreshments were served in the hall

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(6) cont'd.

in the shape of raw and fried oysters and coffee, the same having been prepared by that experienced caterer, Jack Kelso. Speeches were made during the evening by Mr. Tait, Dr. Sykes and Congressman Sisson, M. L. Rhodes, Protector of the Lodge, acted as Master of Ceremonies. There was a good crowd present, there being many visitors from nearby towns. Supreme Secretary Tait showed by statistics that the order is in fine shape from a numerical and financial standpoint. Mr. Tait came here from Meridian, and left Wednesday morning for Jackson, making only three visits in Mississippi. He congratulated the Lodge here upon its fine showing. There is only one other Lodge besides Ackerman in this state that has a degree team to confer the work. District Deputy W. A. Wilson and his wife were the leading spirits in this big celebration, and to them and some of the Ackerman ladies can be attributed the success of the meeting."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Feb. 12, 1909

(7) "The Unveiling at Chester"

"At an early hour Sunday morning the people began to arrive; some in carriages, hacks, surries, buggies, wagons, horse-back and on foot, and before ten o'clock an immense crowd had gathered to witness the exercises of the day. They came from every direction, relatives, brethren and friends of the deceased.

Permit me before proceeding further to say a few words about my late friend, J. Rufus Kyle, who was a dear friend to me, and who I have known from his boyhood. He was one of those characters who we sometimes read about, but seldom see. He would go out of his

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(7) cont'd.

way and on foot to do a kindness or favor for a neighbor or friend, or warn him of approaching danger. He was a good man and a true and tried friend. It was estimated that there was somewhere between 700 and 1000 people present. In looking over that vast assembly, it appeared like Chester had revived from her long sleep. We have seen as many on great occasions in the early days of the town, but none such of recent years. On our arrival at the cemetery, we found the monument erected by the W.O.W. closely veiled, soon the procession from the Lodge was seen approaching with flying banners. As soon as they were near enough we discovered that there were at least 75 persons in the same, among them such men as J. L. Ray, W.H. Adams, J. B. Kerr, M. A. Pollard, Dean Benson, J. T. Melton, C. W. Sisson, F. L. Jenkins, and Senator J. Lem Seawright and others too numerous to mention. Prominent officers of the Camp were J. J. Weaver, J. L. Ray, S. C. Ray, C. W. Sisson, Lawrence McWhorter, Will Edwards, J. W. Kilpatrick, F. L. Jenkins and others. J. J. Weaver, Consul Commander, of this Camp made a speech full of grand thoughts, flights of oratory interspersed with beautiful poetry. The singing by the choir was excellent. I noticed in it Joe Hains, John Ward, Dean Benson, C. M. Commander, assisted by the daughters of Hains, John Kilpatrick's daughters and others. At the proper time S. C. Ray unveiled the monument, when several officers approached and went through their respective parts. At this time the orator of the day appeared, Senator J. Lem Seawright, and entertained us for over thirty minutes in his usual happy style. He spoke of the origin of the order -

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## b. Unusual social items

(7) cont'd.

its objects and achievements - beginning with one Camp and a few members and how it has reached at least a million in numbers, a great army fighting for the elevation of mankind. He said it stood for everything that would tend to make mankind better: good order, good morals, observance of the law and good citizenship but above all, for love of each other, relief of each other, remembrance of the dead and their loved ones. As he proceeded I wondered why every one who was eligible did not join and take part in this noble work for the betterment of mankind. This was decidedly the best speech of our young friend's life. I thought then and think now, I had rather be the author of that speech than to be a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. At the conclusion of the Ritual work, Dean, the photographer, took a picture of the crowd around the grave. Another song was sung. The noon hour having arrived our people in and around Chester began inviting people to their homes to partake of refreshments prepared and to talk of the day's proceedings. It was a pleasant day to me to meet and talk with so many friends, many of whom I had not met for years. Happiness beamed on every countenance present. All had spent a happy day, although sorrow filled our hearts because so many of our loved ones had gone from the walks of men but we entertain the hope, or happy thought that we shall meet them again in the great beyond, where separations are unknown and happiness will reign supreme. But I must close this article by giving the advice to all, given by one who has gone before; do not worry; eat three square meals a day; listen to good

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(7) cont'd.

speeches; say your prayers; be kind and courteous to all you meet; keep your digestion good; exercise freely; go slow and easy, take a good laugh when you feel like it; join some farternal society and you will always be happy.

Spectator"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 12, 1909

(8) "A Pleasant Day"

"Editor Plaindealer: - Please allow me space in your valuable paper for the following. On last Sunday I was invited to attend Children's Day at Antioch, which place is less than one half mile from where I spent the first night in old Choctaw County, just a little less than a third of a century ago and where I lived for sixteen years. If there is a people in the world I love and love to be with, visit and have them visit me it is the good people at and near old Antioch Church. So early on Sunday morning I took my family and went to Antioch. Shortly after we arrived Esq. J. M. Kornegay opened up the singing. Now this same J. M. Kornegay is the man that Antioch today owes its success for its sweet singing. Thirty years ago I sent my children to a Singing School taught by Mr. Kornegay, and they have improved from that day until this. Now there are a goodly number of good singers there other than Mr. Kornegay but he is the man that started the ball to rolling. At about 10 o'clock the singing took a recess for a short while to give way to the Sunday School. Mr. J. A. Shumaker, is Superintendent of the Sunday School and is the right man in the right place. The young people, children and those of the Sunday School met near the School House, about a

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(8) cont'd

hundred yards from the church, formed in line and with Sunday School Banners waiving in the air marched back into the church singing. O my! me as sinful as I am it made me feel good to be with those good people of old Antioch, (just out in the cemetery lay six of my family.) Well then the children being seated according as their efficient Superintendent had arranged they began saying their pieces and this made me feel good and I was glad I was present. Not a single child, young man or young lady made a mistake in my hearing. I do not think that there is a father or mother but what is proud of their S.S. and more so of their superintendent, for he is doing a good and noble work - a work that will be remembered long after he has gone to his eternal rest. This lasted for about two hours after which dinner was spread. Well, Well, I cannot describe it all you would get so worried that this would find its way to the waste basket. So after such fellows as J. A. Pinnix and myself had nearly killed ourselves eating, singing opened up again and it was simply fine. This lasted until about 4 o'clock when they sang the goodbye song and we broke up. A part of my family and myself went to Mr. Mack Weaver's and took supper where they had plenty of it and it was good. I wound up on a pound of good money, more or less, and felt several years younger than I did when I went up there that morning.

Now may God continue his blessings upon those good people and not forget me in their prayers is my wish.

Your Unworthy Friend,

Jesse Hughes."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 28, 1909

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## b. Unusual social items

(9) "The Picnic A Success"

More Than 2500 People Here - Ackerman Does Herself Proud - People from Three Other Counties Here.

"Congressman T. U. Sisson, accompanied by several agricultural experts from Washington City, met the people of this county here on Wednesday, and they were greeted by an audience, of 2500 or more. People were here from all over the county, and from Attala, Winston and Oktibbeha counties as well. The exercises of the day were held in the beautiful grove belonging to Mr. John Adams, between the business part of town and the M. J. & K.C. depot. The curtain was raised at about 10 o'clock by Hon. T. U. Sisson, who, in a speech of about forty minutes, outlined the program of the day and touched upon the great opportunity the southern farmer now has to grow independent, happy and rich. Mr. Sisson made a strong and feeling speech, and was followed by Prof. Boykin of South Carolina, who spoke on Good Roads, and explained how they can be brought about. H. D. Tate, of Winona, then followed by an interesting talk on Soil Improvements and Cultivation of Crops. Dinner was then announced, and it was not only plentiful but good. In addition to the large number of baskets brought in, the people of Ackerman had secured and had barbecued 31 sheep, 7 beeves and had ordered 700 loaves of bread. Tubs of ice water were placed all over the grounds, and the dinner being spread in a natural shade the 2500 people were made happy and contented. Not a man, so far as we have heard went away hungry and if he did he has no one to blame but himself, for there was ample for all. In the afternoon W. W. Campbell, of Texas, spoke of the

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## b. Unusual social items

(9) cont'd.

Boll Weevil and Diversification of Crops. He is a natural orator, and makes a fine and catchy speech. Prof. P. P. Garner, of the A. & M. College, was here in the place of Prof. Powers to speak on the agricultural high school. Prof. Marshall Spiva acted as master of ceremonies and the Weir Brass Band furnished delightful music for the occasion. Thus closed one of the most delightful and profitable days for the farmers ever held in Ackerman or Choctaw county. This day also closed a fifteen day's campaign throughout the Fourth District and the day and the occasion here, was a fitting wind up of a great and a glorious campaign. We feel that it marks the dawn of a new day in Ackerman and Choctaw county. Everything passed off with entire harmony and in good order. There was no disturbance of any kind to mar the pleasure of the day, no drinking, no carousing and all were in the best of humor. The people of Ackerman were glad to have the people of the County here, and trust that they will come and see us again."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 10, 1909

gm\* (10) "A Glorious Day At Weir"

"The Knights and Ladies of Honor Had a Big Day There Last Tuesday. Hon. Earl Brewer, of Clarksdale, Orator of the Day. Irving Park Donated for Picnic Purposes, Col. J. G. Irving Master of Ceremonies."

"The Knights and Ladies of Honor Picnic was held at Weir on Tuesday and a glorious day was spent there in beautiful Irving Park. The members of this great order have been having an annual outing there for the past several years, but this one is conceded to be the

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(10) cont'd.

most enjoyable of all. The day was delightful. The grounds were in fine condition, the day just a little cloudy, and a pleasant breeze blowing during most of the day. The grounds are located in a beautiful grove near town, close by a fine spring, making it an ideal place for such an outing. These grounds have recently been donated by Col. J. G. Irving to the order for picnic purposes. The crowd while not too large, was made up of people from surrounding neighborhoods, and from the various towns up and down the I.C. and M.J. & K.C. Railroads. The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jacobs, of Weir, after which an eloquent and well prepared Address of Welcome was delivered by Mrs. Jennings Moore. This Address of Welcome was fittingly responded to by Senator Seawright of Ackerman, after which the orator of the day, Hon. Earl Brewer, was introduced who made an able address in keeping with the day and the occasion. His subject was "Fraternalism" and he handled his subject with a master hand, telling what the great orders of the day in connection with the churches, had done for the making of the world brighter and better, giving due credit for the great work done along this line by God's best gift to man, woman. After he had concluded his magnificent address dinner was spread about on the green grass, under the spreading trees, and a bountiful repast partaken of, there being ample dinner for all. In the afternoon reports from the various Lodges present were made by the representatives, inspiring speeches being made by J. J. Carter, Grand Vice Protector, W. A. Wilson, District Deputy, Col. Thos. J. Wood, of Starkville, Col.

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## b. Unusual social items

(10) cont'd.

Frank Townsend, of McCool and Hon. S. B. Dobbs, of Ackerman. Col. J. G. Irving was Master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers and made the announcements for the day in his happy and impressive style. The music for the day was furnished by the Weir Brass Band, one of the best in the state, and the only one in the county. Delightful refreshments were served during the day. The proceedings going to the Band. A Ball game in the afternoon between the Weir and French Camp teams attracted a large crowd. Thus was spent one of the most delightful days in the history of those in attendance, and with and among the best people that God ever put into the world to brighten and bless the pathway of their fellows."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 9, 1909

(11) "Field Day Exercises for Choctaw"

"Whereas, the Choctaw County Teacher's Association, in Convention assembled at Beulah, decided to have a Field Day for said county; and whereas, this is a move in the right direction and for the upbuilding of the schools of the county, we, the committee appointed to arrange a program, have decided upon the following:

## Time and Place

First Friday in March, 1910 at the Court House at Ackerman.

Industrial Display, oratorical contests, Recitation contests, Athletics.

Medals or Prizes will be awarded to the first and second best in each contest.

Each school will be allowed one Representative in each contest,

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## b. Unusual social items

(11) cont'd

and must be a bona fide pupil of at least one month's attendance and of good standing. Each school must pay \$1.50 for expenses before entering as contestant and must remit same to Secretary of Committee on or before February 10, 1910, together with name of contestant in each contest.

Marshall Spiva, Supt.

J. S. Vandiver, Chair.

J. J. Weaver, Secty.

S. M. Reed

Miss M. Black

W. W. Kellum, Committee

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 28, 1910

(12) "Central Mississippi Presbytery Meets."

"Dr. J. B. Hutton Preaches the Opening Sermon. Big List of Delegates Present.

The Central Mississippi Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church convened in Presbyterian Church here Tuesday night, and at the time of going to press was still in session. This Presbytery extends from the Mississippi River to the M. & O. R.R. and from the Southern R.R. to the A. & V. Road, embracing about seventy churches, and contains some of the finest talent to be found anywhere. The retiring Moderator, Dr. C. T. Thompson, of Kosciusko, was to have preached the opening sermon, but on account of absence Dr. J. B. Hutton, of Jackson, was substituted. Dr. Hutton is a student and a deep thinker and it is a good treat to hear him. His discourse Tuesday night was one of the finest efforts ever heard here, and one of the ablest

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ever delivered anywhere. Rev. J. F. Naylor called the Presbytery to order, and the roll was called by Rev. F. L. McCue. Rev. W. L. Gray, of Greenville, was elected Moderator, and Wm. McBride, of Carrollton, Secretary. Wednesday morning the Presbytery got down to hard work, holding two business sessions daily, and having preaching in the morning and evening. The reports of the committees on Home and Foreign Missions were of especial interest. On last night Rev. J. S. Hillhouse, of Vicksburg, delivered the Presbyterial Sermon, his subject being the "Sabbath," and his discourse was well received. The address delivered by Rev. Mr. Pointer, one of the Missionaries in China, was much appreciated. The Presbytery is composed of a fine body of men and our people are glad of an opportunity to entertain it. The visitors were provided with homes among our people, and we trust that their stay amongst us has been as pleasant and profitable to them as it has been to us. Next week, if we have the opportunity we hope to give our readers a synopsis of what was done."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - April 14, 1911

## (13) "The Colored Fair"

"The management of the Choctaw Fair Association turned the exhibits over to the colored people on last Saturday, and the day was quite a success in every detail. There were twelve or fifteen hundred negroes present, and all seemed to take great interest in the success of the day. Speeches were made by Prof. Childress and Singleton, of Durant and Kosciusko, and music was furnished by the colored Brass Band from High Point. The agricultural exhibits were

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

b. Unusual social items

(13) cont'd.

all good and quite a number of premiums were awarded. The colored people also had some fine colts on exhibition, and their exhibits in every department were above the average and extra ordinary good, considering the fact they they had such short time to make preparation.

R. L. Davis, one of the leaders of his race took great interest in the success of the day and the large crowd in attendance was due to him, possibly more than any other individual, but others, including Tan Jones, Lewis Gordon, Bob Kennedy and others, did their part in making the day and the occasion a great success. The colored people will doubtless take courage from this day's venture and make preparations to make a still better showing one year from now."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 20, 1911

(14) "Educational Program for Choctaw County Fair"

"Assemble at Court House at 9:30

Tickets on sale for all school children.

Order of Procession

Brass Band

Tomato Club members with Pennant

Corn Club members with Pennant

School children.

Order of Exercises

Declamation by Carter Harmon

Recitation by Maud Gunter

Declamation by Curtis Bobo

Recitation by Francis Weeks

Corn Club Yell by Corn members.

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(14) cont'd.

Tomato Club Yell by members

Tomato Club Song by members

10:30 An Educational Address by Supt. W. H. Smith.

2. P.M. An Address on Club Work By Miss Susie V. Powell

4. P.M. Awarding Prizes for the Boys Corn Club and Girls Tomato Club."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept 4, 1914

(15) "Will Unveil Boulder Nov. 10th"

The Plaindealer is in receipt of an invitation to attend the unveiling of a Boulder which marks the Natchez Trace at French Camp on next Wednesday, Nov. 10th. The services will be under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi. Everyone is cordially invited to be present."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 5, 1915

(16) "The Memorial At South Union"

"It was our very great pleasure to attend the memorial services at South Union last Sabbath. South Union is widely known on account of the vast number who have attended camp-meeting services there for more than four decades. We have not the information at hand as to just when the original church was established there, but we are told that foremost among those who established South Union Church were Messrs. Parham Pollard, Humphrey Buck and Archer Moss. These three men with their co-laborers blazed out the way up which our splendid civilization has come. They have been gathered to their fathers and we now place their names on the Grand roll of honor. These grand old

### III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

#### b. Unusual social items

(16) cont'd.

men not only built churches, but they "honored God in their homes, built His altars above their hearth stones, and crowned them with the Bible - that Book of books, in which all the ways of life are made straight and the mystery of death is made plain." And, reader, we can do no better than to "honor and emulate the faith and virtues of God and His gospel - who, great, were never exalted above an humble trust in God and His mercy." We know of no better way in which to walk than in the ~~base~~ and simple faith of our fathers. We favor culture, we do not have a prejudice against wealth, but if they are going to so dazzle the people that their thoughts are turned away from the God of our fathers, we believe it would be vastly better for us to give up the mightiness of wealth and the splendor of culture and return to the faith of our fathers.

2. The first camp meeting held at South Union began on Friday night before the third Sunday in August, 1872. Parties who were present have told us that our father prayed the opening prayer at the Christening of the camp ground. The best heritage a man can leave his children is pious precepts, simple faith and rigid morality.

3. The services Sunday morning consisted of opening songs, decoration of the graves, prayer by Rev. M. M. Cockrum and an address by the writer. There was present a large and appreciative audience.

4/8/37

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(16) cont'd.

4. Quite a number of Confederate veterans are buried in the cemetery there. Among the number are the following: William Adams, Garner Love, Wesley Moss, Tom Bruce, J. W. Buck, J. B. King, J. M. Commander, N. H. Weeks, Dr. S. S. Smithwick, Frank Love and Anderson Weems. Just here it is not amiss to mention that Anderson Weems died at Henry Woods' during the latter part of the war, having come home on account of sickness, he never recovering. When he left his company, Company I, 15th Miss. Regiment, near Columbus, he was Commissary of his company and he turned his scales and knife over to Mr. Ed Ray and told him to keep them until he called for them. But that dread foe, tuberculosis, had set its seal and he never returned for them. ~~Mr~~ D. B. McKinnon was first elected Commissary of Company I, but having been captured, Mr. Weems was elected to his place.

5. There were in the audience Sunday several old soldiers, some just waiting on this side of the river. We noticed Messrs. William Moss, D. B. McKinnon, Dan Franks, Elihu Love, C. C. Crawford, George Hodges and Ed Ray. Soon it can be said of all the old soldiers:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat

The soldier's last tattoo.

No more on life's parade shall meet.

The brave and daring few."

All the old soldiers we mention are enrolled under the banner of Him who is King of kings, the King over all kings, and in every kingdom the King.

4/8/37

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(16) cont'd.

6. South Union has passed through storm and fire. On the 22nd day of April, 1883, a cyclone demolished the church, arbor, tents and broke down many of the tombstones. In July 1914, fire burned up the arbor and nearly all the tents.

But the people of that church and community were not to be cast down, so they built a new arbor and new tents.

7. We received many courtesies from the people. Supervisor Adams was in charge of the ceremonies, and it goes without saying that everything passed off just right.

8. The graveyard had been nicely cleaned off on the previous Friday, and on last Sunday loving hands laid on the graves of their dear dead flowers of hope for meeting them far beyond the starlit sky where they will be reunited through the ages long."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - June 2, 1916

(17) "To Have Big Day At Weir"

"The people of Weir plan to have a monster celebration on June 5th in honor of the young men of Choctaw County who register their services to their country. At four o'clock there will be a parade of the registrars, followed by a flag raising in the center of town. Miss Bessie Pollard, assisted by a corps of maids of honor, will handle the flag. Hon. J. Lem Seawright will be the orator of the occasion. Following this, will be a band concert by the Ackerman Band. The evening will close with great moving pictures from 7:30 to 10 P.M. Accommodations for 2000 people. Come and show your loyalty to Uncle Sam, also enjoy yourself.

4/8/37

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(17) cont'd.

Last Sunday was the occasion of a great day at Salem on the Ackerman Charge. In the neighborhood of 600 people attended the Children's Day exercises. The program under the supervision of Miss Nola Gladney, Miss Flint and others, was the best in the history of the old church. All of the children deserve commendation for the splendid manner in which they took part.

Chas. D. McGehee"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 25, 1917

(18) "The 4th District Club Meet"

"The Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Fourth District, convened here last Monday and Tuesday and the program as published in last week's issue of The Plaindealer was carried out. A large number of delegates were here and all of the visitors seemed to enjoy the occasion very much. On Monday night a reception was held at the handsome home of Mrs. L. M. Adams where a large number of people of Ackerman met the club ladies and gave them a hearty welcome to our little city. A splendid program was carried out and it was indeed a pleasant evening spent. The business meeting was held Tuesday at the Baptist Church and a splendid luncheon was served at the School Building, under the supervision of Miss Stella Barron, who has charge of the Domestic Science Department. All the members of the Club at this place took great delight in showing the visitors every courtesy, and Mrs. J. D. Weeks, the President, is to be congratulated for her untiring efforts in making the meeting a

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(18) cont'd

pleasant and successful one. Before the ladies adjourned Mrs. Albert Y. Woodward was elected President and Louisville, her home town, was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Miss P. V. Orr, the State suffragist president, and Mrs. Quinn of West Point, the president of the fourth district, attended the convention here and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Buck.

Mrs. Edward Magee was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Torbert. Mrs. Magee is president of the M.W.B.C."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 23, 1917

(19) "The War Relic Train"

"A crowd estimated at 2,500 people visited the War Relic Train which arrived here last Thursday afternoon and spent the night here. Immediately after the train arrived addresses were made by a number of the party which was made up of French, British, Canadians and returned American Soldiers fresh from the battle front. The speakers gave first hand information as to what was doing on the western front and while they realized that the allies would win, yet they said if the people did not buy Liberty Bonds and stand by the boys in the trenches it meant that victory would be delayed just that long. The large crowd took great interest in inspecting the various relics and implements of destruction."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Oct. 11, 1918

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

## (20) "Miss Belle Kearney to Lecture Here"

"Miss Belle Kearney will lecture on "Egypt," the country of mystery and wonder, with beautiful illustrations, at the Gen Theatre on April 2nd, at 7:45 P.M.

The 20th Century Club realizing the lack and need of a Lyceum Course in this community secured this noted personage, our own Mississippian, to lecture on this date.

For ten years Miss Kearney lectured at chautauquas every day for several months each season; addressing audiences of three to five thousand. Miss Kearney's success as a speaker has been remarkable. She is regarded by many as the foremost woman orator of America. She has lectured in every state and territory of the United States and in many foreign countries. In her world travels, she has written for a syndicate of newspapers and is author of two books. Miss Kearney is the expression of an exalted principal. She is strong in body, brain and character. She reaches the highest standard among the world's great.

Adv."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 23, 1923

## (21) "Marrigges Shankle - Long"

"The outstanding social event of the season and one that was of interest to a wide circle of friends, was the marriage on last Saturday evening at 8:00 o'clock of Miss Della Elizabeth Long, of Ackerman, and Mr. Drew Franklin Shankle, of Columbus, the beautiful ceremony being held in the First Baptist Church, Rev. D. L. Hill, Pastor, officiating.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

## (21) cont'd.

While the guests were assembling Mrs. H. A. Hearon, of Ackerman, gave piano selections.

The church was artistically decorated with ferns and baskets of yellow jonquils tied with white tulle bows. Canary birds placed effectively amid the decorations added their thrills to the pre-nuptial music.

Preceding the entrance of the bridal party, Mrs. Spurgeon Adams, of Ackerman, sang "All For You," and Mr. Vernon Martin sang "Sweetest Story Ever Told."

To the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, Rev. Hill entered from the West aisle, followed by the groom with his best man, Mr. Riley Patterson, of A. & M. College. From the same entrance the groomsmen entered, joining the bridesmaids at the stage. Miss Elizabeth Frewitt, of Ackerman, with Mr. Keith Guyton, of Columbus, wore a tight bodice yellow taffeta dress with uneven hemlines. Miss Elizabeth Dalton, of Corinth, with Mr. Ellis Stanley, of Columbus, wore a pretty pink taffeta dress. Miss Janis Hull, of Kosciusko, with Mr. Aubrey Herron, of Oakland, was charmingly attired in turquoise blue. The bridesmaids bore bouquets of beautiful Sweetheart Roses.

Miss Marguerite Long, of Starkville, Maid of Honor, entered from the front aisles. Her dress was of pale pink, tight bodice and uneven hemline. She took her place opposite the best man.

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(21) cont'd.

Master Will Pinnix Barton, of Ackerman, bearing the two rings on a pretty little heart-shaped satin pillow. He was followed by little Misses Willie Rushie Long and Martha Frances Weaver, of Ackerman, flower girls, in little white fluff dresses.

The bride entered with Mr. W. L. Pinnix. She was lovely in her white Duchess satin wedding dress with real lace and veil also of lace. Miss Long carried roses and lillies of the valley as a bridal bouquet.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Pinnix, her uncle. The double ring ceremony was impressively said, and the young couple led the recessional down the main aisle to the church entrance.

Four Ackerman young men served as ushers. They were Messrs. Horace Rowell, Wesley James, Abe Ford and Richard Moss.

Following the services a reception was tendered in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Shankle by the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pinnix, at their home, where scores of friends gathered to bestow their best wishes and congratulations.

Miss Long was a student at Mississippi State College for women. She was a honor graduate at Ackerman High School, where she won many honors for her scholastic and athletic ability and by her versatility and personal charm. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Long.

Mr. Shankle is a newspaperman, associated with the Daily Commercial Dispatch at Columbus, where the couple will make their home. He attended the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Fla. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shankle, of Charleston.

4/8/37

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## b. Unusual social items

(21) cont'd.

Among the out of town guests were, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Patterson and two children, Baisona and Miles, A. & M. College; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hunter, Columbus; Mrs. J. C. Robb, Jackson; Mrs. Maggie Joiner, Starkville; Mr. Leroy Bradberry, New Albany; Mr. and Mrs. John Long and daughter, Miss Mildred, of Starkville; Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Long, Tupelo; Mrs. Lester Mauldin, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hull, Kosciusko, and Mrs. Kyle Chandler, West Point."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 1, 1929

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #21

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

c. Odd advertisements

(1) "Special Notice"

"I have placed a daily hack on the mail route from McCool to French Camp. Will leave McCool 8-30 A.M. and arrive at French Camp 8-30 A.M. Leave French Camp at 10-30 A.M.

If requested will wait at French Camp till 3 o'clock P.M. Passengers can make three trains - train leaving McCool south 11-38 North 2-40 and South 5-53. Round trip \$1.50 ots. each way.

T. J. Boswell"

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 2, 1887

(2) "Chester

T. C. Buck's Hotel

My Rooms are well furnished and table supplied with the best the market affords.

Sample Room for Commercial Drummers.

Price of Board as follows:

Board and lodging per month	\$12.50
Board without lodging "	10.00
Single meals,	25 cents.

I also keep a splendid stable. One feed 25ots. T.C.Busk"

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(3) "Blacksmith and Wagon-Shop,

E. K. Millyer respectfully informs the people of Choctaw County that he still holds himself in readiness to do all kinds of **BLACKSMITHING** at short notice and in a workmanlike manner. New wagons made to order and old ones repaired. **HORSE-SHOEING** done in the very best style."

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

c. Odd advertisements

(4) "Wagon Brakes

Patented by John Real of New Prospect Choctaw County, Miss. December 28th 1880, a new and useful improvement in wagon brakes number 236,082. This brake can be put on any wagon, hack or buggy at a small cost. Any one wishing to buy county or State rights can do so on reasonable terms by applying to me at New Prospect. We cordially recommend Mr. Real and his invention to the public, and believe them worthy of its liberal patronage.

Eds. Recorder"

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(5) "JOB WORK - of All Kinds - Neatly and promptly executed at this office at Low Prices for THE CASH :- Give Us a Trial"

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(6) "HERE WE ARE AGAIN! T. C. BUCK & CO. CASH PREMIUM  
-:(STORE):- The Business of this Store will Hereafter Be Conducted On A Strictly And Exclusively CASH BASIS! NO CREDIT will be given - none need apply for it. The rule applies to ALL. We have decided to give, in future A PREMIUM OF FIVE CENTS worth of goods on every Dollar's worth purchased. Prices Low to Suit the Times. WE SOLICIT YOUR TRADE. Call and Price Our Goods."

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(7) "R.R. SEWARD & SON. North side Court Square ::::: Chester, Miss. Have on hand and keep constantly in store THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS IN CHESTER! consisting of Prints, Domestic, Linens, Lawns, Boots, Hats, Clothing, Saddlery, Queensware, Tinware, Hardware and Notions - in fact all kinds of Goods usually kept in a retail store, also Bacon, Lard, Canned Hams, etc., which we will sell for cash as

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #21 4/8/37

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

c. Odd advertisements

(7) cont'd

low as the lowest or on good terms on time to prompt customers. We are agents for the best Washing Machine in use for \$5, best wringer heavy metallic, \$6. We will sell them separately."

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(8) "J. D. Adams & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents Garments, Boots and Shoes, Men's, Boy's and Youths' Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Groceries: such as flour, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Bagging and Ties and Fancy Groceries Generally."

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(9) "Extraordinary Inducements Offered at J.R.W.Fosters.

I ask the attention of the public the following line of goods which I constantly keep in stock at low prices, viz: Dry Goods; consisting of Domestics, Calicoes, Cottonades, etc., and a full line of Notions. Groceries; Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Drugs.

I also keep Fosters Regulator, Merrill's Nephotine and Welder's Remedies. Call and see me. J.R.W. Foster."

Ref: The Inland Recorder - March 3, 1882

(10) "I'm Blowing of My Horn! (man's picture) Iv'e Got It!

225,000 Feet of Pine Lumber - Dried, Dressed or Rough. Ready for De Market. At mill at Old Bankston. G. W. Watson, Weir, Miss. R.F.D. No.2."

Ref: The Choctaw Plaindealer - 1908

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #21 4/8/37

IV. WHERE NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMMERCIAL JOB SHOP, MENTION SAME

The Choctaw Plaindealer does job printing.

Ref: Mr. H. C. Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

MAGAZINES

1. High School Magazine

(a) Name - "Prints of Ackerman High" 1934 - 1935 term.

Staff: -

Editor - Majorie Savage

Assistant Editor - Charlene Carnell

Business Manager - Willie Knodes

Feature Editor - Sara Margaret Adams

Assistant Business Manager - Horace Adams

Sports Editor - Henry Murphy

Reporter - Lallie Ray Doughty

Publisher - Thelma Draper

Assistant Publisher - Finley Moss

(b) Name - "Peer - Ktte" 1935 - 1936 term.

Staff: -

Editor - Charlene Carnell

Assistant Editor - Lallie Ray Doughty

Business Manager - Cecil Commander

Assistant Business Manager - Horace Adams

Feature Editor - Lavada Files

Sports Editor - Josephine Ray

Society Editor - Nona Adams Gillis

Cartoonist - James Johnson

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #21 4/8/37

MAGAZINES cont'd.

(b) Staff: cont'd.

Reporters: Earl Watson

Yvonne Stephens

Edna E. Rodgers

Lovie Martin

Henry Murphy

Publisher - Jack Lance

(c) Name - "The Optic" 1936 - 1937 term

Staff:

Editor - Erville Ray

Assistant Editor - Duck Baine

Business Manager - Jessie Belle Dobbs

Assistant Managers - Terrill Griffith

Earl Watson

News Editors - Lillian Catlin

Rose Moore

James Johnson

Feature Editors - Stella Barron

Mary A. Reed

Society Editor - Louise King

Sports Editor - James Savage

Publisher - Jack Lance

This school paper was ~~xxx~~ started ~~xxxx~~ at Ackerman High School in 1934. It is published by mimeograph and deals only with school affairs.

Ref: Supt. J. B. Edwards, Ackerman, Miss.

Stape Lance, Choctaw Co. Supv. Historical Research  
Stape Lance

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #21 4/8/37

Bibliography

# I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

a. Memoirs of Mississippi - Vol. I - Page 239

b. None

c. Mr. B. G. Dotson, Ackerman, Miss.

d. None

e. (1) Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

f. None

# II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

(1) Mrs. Pearl Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Jennie Baine, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) Mrs. R. K. Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) The Choctaw Plaindealer - by Mrs. J. James - Nov. 11, 1927

(6) Mr. H. C. Seawright, Ackerman

The Choctaw Plaindealer - Nov. 11, 1927

b. Quotation from files of papers

1. The Inland Recorder - by S. R. Hughston, June 17, 1881

2. The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 9, 1887

3. The Choctaw Plaindealer - March 20, 1908

4. The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 3, 1908

# III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items

(1) The Weekly Guardian - By J. K. Almon, Ackerman, Miss.

June 22, 1887.

(2) The Ackerman Record, Ackerman, Miss. September 4th, 1903

(3) The Ackerman Sun - By L.P. Coburn, August 7th, 1907

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## III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

- (4) The French Camp Reveille - April 8, 1887
- (5) The ~~Choctaw Plaindealer~~ French Camp Reveille - Apr. 8, 1887
- (6) The Choctaw Plaindealer - Sept. 2, 1887
- (7) " Jan. 13, 1888
- (8) " Jan. 13, 1888
- (9) " Jan. 13, 1888
- (10) " Jan. 27, 1888
- (11) " Feb. 3, 1888
- (12) " Feb. 3, 1888
- (13) " Mar. 23, 1888
- (14) " Mar. 30, 1888
- (15) " Apr. 6, 1888
- (16) " Apr. 20, 1888
- (17) " July 29, 1892
- (18) " Oct. 20, 1893
- (19) " Jan. 5, 1894
- (20) " June 22, 1894
- (21) " June 14, 1895
- (22) " Sept. 20, 1895
- (23) " Sept. 10, 1897
- (24) " Jan. 8, 1908
- (25) " Jan. 22, 1909
- (26) " Apr. 10, 1908
- (27) " June 12, 1908
- (28) " July 12, 1908
- (29) " July 12, 1908

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## III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

- (30) The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 31, 1908
- (31) " Aug. 21, 1908
- (32) " Nov. 20, 1908
- (33) " May 21, 1909
- (34) " May 28, 1909
- (35) " Mar. 4, 1910
- (36) " Mar. 11, 1910
- (37) " Aug. 26, 1910
- (38) " May 6, 1910
- (39) " Apr. 1, 1910
- (40) " July 1, 1910
- (41) " Apr. 8, 1910
- (42) " Aug. 26, 1910
- (43) " Sept. 16, 1910
- (44) " Oct. 13, 1911
- (45) " Oct. 1, 1909
- (46) " Apr. 21, 1911
- (47) " May 5, 1911
- (48) " Nov. 3, 1911
- (49) " Mar. 1, 1912
- (50) " Nov. 1, 1912
- (51) " June 13, 1913
- (52) " Aug. 28, 1913
- (53) " Nov. 7, 1913
- (54) " Jan. 9, 1914
- (55) " Jan. 16, 1914

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## a. Unusual news items

- (56) The Choctaw Plaindealer - July 24, 1914  
 (57) " Sept. 18, 1914  
 (58) " Nov. 20, 1914  
 (59) " Jan. 23, 1915  
 (60) " Feb. 5, 1915  
 (61) " June 16, 1916  
 (62) " July 28, 1916  
 (63) " Sept. 8, 1916  
 (64) " Sept. 22, 1916  
 (65) " Jan. 5, 1917  
 (66) " Jan. 5, 1917  
 (67) " <sup>1</sup> Mar. 3, 1917  
 (68) " Apr. 6, 1917  
 (69) " June 29, 1917  
 (70) " Jan. 26, 1918  
 (71) " June 21, 1918  
 (72) " Nov. 29, 1918  
 (73) " Jan. 23, 1920  
 (74) " Mar. 12, 1920  
 (75) " Dec. 3, 1921  
 (76) " Jan. 6, 1922  
 (77) " June 22, 1923  
 (78) " Mar. 12, 1926  
 (79) " June 18, 1926  
 (80) " Dec. 10, 1926  
 (81) " Jan. 21, 1927

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## III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

## a. Unusual news items

- (82) The Choctaw Plaindealer - Jan. 21, 1927  
 (83) " Sept. 30, 1927  
 (84) " Nov. 11, 1927  
 (85) " Jan. 6, 1928  
 (86) " Jan. 20, 1928  
 (87) " Jan. 20, 1928  
 (88) " Jan. 27, 1928  
 (89) " Mar. 1, 1929  
 (90) " Feb. 3, 1928  
 (91) " Mar. 1, 1928  
 (92) " Dec. 14, 1928  
 (93) " Apr. 26, 1929  
 (94) " May 3, 1929  
 (95) " May 31, 1929  
 (96) " Oct. 4, 1929  
 (97) " Nov. 1, 1929  
 (98) " Dec. 25, 1931  
 (99) " Oct. 20, 1933  
 (100) " Mar. 2, 1934  
 (101) " Apr. 13, 1934  
 Mar. 26, 1937

## b. Unusual social items

- (1) The Choctaw Plaindealer - May 4, 1888  
 (2) " Jan. 5, 1894  
 (3) " Dec. 3, 1897  
 (4) " July 8, 1892

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III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

b. Unusual social items

- (5) The Choctaw Plaindealer @ July 24, 1908
- (6) " Feb. 12, 1909
- (7) " Mar. 12, 1909
- (8) " May 28, 1909
- (9) " Sept. 10, 1909
- (10) " July 9, 1908
- (11) " Jan. 28, 1910
- (12) " Apr. 14, 1911
- (13) " Oct. 20, 1911
- (14) " Sept. 4, 1914
- (15) " Nov. 5, 1915
- (16) " June 2, 1916
- (17) " May 25, 1917
- (18) " Mar. 23, 1917
- (19) " Oct. 11, 1918
- (20) " Mar. 23, 1923
- (21) " Mar. 1, 1929

c. Odd Advertisements

- (1) The Choctaw Plaindealer -Sept. 2, 1887
- (2) The Inland Recorder Mar. 3, 1882
- (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) The Inland Recorder -  
March 3, 1882
- (10) The Choctaw Plaindealer - 1908

4/8/37

Bibliography

IV. WHERE NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMMERCIAL JOB SHOP, MENTION SAME

Ref: Mr. H. C. Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

MAGAZINES:

Ref: Supt. J. B. Edwards, Ackerman, Miss.

Page #1

Ackerman, - Choctaw Co.

Assignment # 27

8/20/37

Alice Prewitt- Historian

THE Bar

Geneva Power - Senior Typist

I

(1) J. S. Savage, son of Rev. O.L.Savage, was born Dec. 31, 1890. He graduated in New Albany High School, received his B. S. degree from Millsap College, Jackson, Miss., in 1910, later attended University of Chicago, receiving his LLB there in 1913. He was admitted to the Bar Mar. 26th, 1914. He first practised in Greenville, Miss. He moved to Ackerman, Miss. Aug. 23rd, 1927.

Ref; J. S. Savage - Ackerman, Miss.

(2) W. J. Daniels was born July 24th, 1860 near old LaGrange. He attended school at University of Miss., later going to Swannee Law School, Lebanon, Tenn., where he received his degree in law. He began the practise of law at Chester, Miss. in partnership with Sweatman and Trotter. He married Miss Mollie Whishnant. After her death he married Miss Pearl Boyd of French Camp, Miss. After practising for a few years at Chester he moved to Ackerman, Miss. where he died in May 3rd, 1911.

Ref: Mrs W. J. Daniels, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) Frank Townsend was born in Attalla Co., son of R.T. and Elizabeth Townsend. He received his early education in the common schools of the county and at French Camp Academy. After his admission to the Bar he located in Ackerman, Miss. for the practise of his profession. He held no political office more than that of Mayor of Ackerman, for several terms. He was editor and publisher of The Plaindealer, for a number of years. He died may 14th, 1921.

Ref: H. G. Sawright Ackerman Miss

The Bar

(4)

Russ Seward practised Law for a short time at Chester, Miss. Around 1884 he moved to Arkansas. After moving here he discontinued to practise Law.

Ref. Mrs. Ada Hughston- Ackerman, Miss.

(5)

J.W.Miller was born August 10th, 1902 in Hancock, Co. Miss. He was educated at Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss. and Cumberland University of Law, Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the Bar January 25th, 1931. He moved to Ackerman, Miss. in 1934. He has served as Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Chootaw Co. and as Receiver for several Banks in this Area. He has served as Attorney for the Chootaw Drainage Commission.

Ref. J W Miller- Ackerman, Miss.

(6)

W. F. Brantley was born and raised in Chootaw Co. Miss. He practised Law at Greensboro, Miss. for a number of years. He was shot from ambush and killed in 1870.

Ref. Mrs. Ada Hughston- Ackerman, Miss.

(7)

Joe E. Dunn was born in Missouri. His parents later moved to Mississippi. He practised Law at Greensboro, Miss. before the Civil War. He later practised at Chester, Miss. He was elected Chancery Clerk of Chootaw Co. and served for eight years.

Ref.- Mrs Ada Hughston- Ackerman, Miss.

(8) Money Adams was born Jan. 18th, 1879 in Chocotaw Co. out near Bywy. He received his education at Ackerman High School, Ackerman, Miss. and attended Swasee Law School, Lebanon, Tenn. He graduated at Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss. and later received his law degree at the University of Miss., Oxford, Miss. He was a law partner of John Daniel of Ackerman, Miss. He was sent as a delegate to a Democratic Convention in Denver, Colorado once. He died in Ackerman, Miss. in 1915.

Ref: Mrs W. C. Gillis, Ackerman, Miss.

(9) J. Frank Pinson was born Dec. 21st, 1874 at LaGrange, Miss. He received his education at Chester, Miss., French Camp Academy, French Camp, Miss., Normal College, Iuka, Miss. and finished his law course at Lebanon, Tenn. in 1900. He was admitted to the Bar in 1901. He first practised law at Chester, Miss. He moved to Ackerman, Miss. in 1902. He was a Page at the age of twelve and sixteen years from Chocotaw, Co. in the Legislature. He served as Attorney for Board of Supervisors of Chocotaw Co. and as Attorney for Town of Ackerman for a number of years. He was a Census Enumerator for three counties later. He died Aug. 31st, 1918 in Ackerman, Miss.

Ref: Mrs Nora Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

(10) Jim Drane was born and raised near French Camp, Miss. He received his education at French Camp and at the University of Miss., Oxford, Miss. He was admitted to the Bar in 1883. He practised law at Chester, Miss. for a few years. He gave up his law practise and went into the merchantile business. His old law office is still standing at Chester, Miss. He died at French Camp, Miss. in 1888.

Ref: Mrs Ada Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(11) David Barrett (Bud) Archey was born June 23rd, 1848 at Greensboro, Miss. He attended school in Starkville, Miss. and Gathwright School Macon, Miss. He also read law under General Walthallof Grenada, Miss. He taught school for a number of years. He opened a law office at Chester, Miss. He killed Ewing McCafferty in 1879. He moved to Springfield, Mo. and engaged in farming. He changed his name here. He later moved to Mt. Vernon, Ill. and again engaged in law. He died at that place in 1936.

Ref: T. B. Ford, Eupora, Miss.

Mrs Henry Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

(12) Will DeLay was born near Batesville, Miss. He came to Chocotaw Co. when a young man of about twenty-five years of age. He studied law under Hughston, Townsend and Daniel. He was a Justice of the Peace at on time. He killed a man by the name of Frank Coleman about 1889. He was wounded in the neck. He moved from Ackerman, Miss. to Cleveland, Miss. then to Pine Bluff, Ark. and continued to practise law. He died April 1931.

Ref: Mrs Ada Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

Buddy Montgomery, Ackerman, Miss.

(13) Silas Dobbs was a native of Chocotaw Co. After admission to the Bar he came to Ackerman, Miss. to practise his profession. He died in Ackerman, Miss.

Ref: E. B. Dobbs, Ackerman, Miss.

## II.

(1) Tobe Dunn was born at Greensboro, Miss. His parents moved to Graysport, Miss. when he was about ten years of age. He received his education at the University of Miss., Oxford, Miss. and the University at Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the Bar in 1887.

He first practised law at Chester, Miss. He later moved to Eupora, Miss. He was appointed Judge by Governor Vardaman for one year to fill out an unexpired term. He was later elected to this office and served for a number of years. He died in 1932.

Ref: Luther Latham, Eupora, Miss.

(2) Lee Daniel born May 5th, 1890 in Ackerman, Miss. He was the son of W J and Mollie Daniel. He first finished high school in Ackerman, Miss. then went to Swannee Tenn. to school for one term. He later received his law degree at Washington and Lee University. He moved to Tulsa, Okla. and went into the law office of Judge Breckenridge of Tulsa, Okla. He later became Judge of City Courts. He died about ten years ago in Tulsa, Okla.

Ref: Mrs W J Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) John Percy Boyd, son of Leroy and Isabella Pilcher Boyd. He received his early education at French Camp, Miss. He later attended University of Miss., Oxford, Miss. where he received his law degree. After being admitted to the Bar he immediately left for South McAlistar, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Then moved to Tulsa, Okla. He married Miss Vinnie Troupe of Kansas. He was elected County Judge serving in this capacity for twelve years. He was re-elected for the fourth term but died before being installed into office. He died in April 1935.

Ref: Mrs W J Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) J Lem Seawright, son of R M and Mary E. Townsend Seawright, was born Oct. 31, 1872 at Liberty Hill, Attala Co. He received his education at French Camp, Miss. Academy. He read law under S R Hughston of Ackerman, Miss. with whom he became a partner after his

admission to the Bar in 1902. He was editor and publisher of The Plaindealer nineteen years before entering the practise of law. He served as Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Choctaw Co. He was State Senator for the term 1900-1908. He was Secretary of County Executive Committee for four years. He was Secretary of Congressional Committee. He was chosen Presidential Elector from his District and carried returns to Washington, D C. He died in Ackerman, Miss. July 31st, 1927.

Ref: H C Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) Homer Lee was born in Louisville, Miss. He received his high school education in Louisville High School and attended Millsap College where he studied law. After his admission to the Bar he came to Ackerman, Miss. to practise. He lived here about five years. He then moved back to Louisville, Miss. where he died. He represented Choctaw County one term in the State Legislature from 1916-1920.

Ref: H. C. Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.

### III

(1) Frank Holloway was born at Poplar Creek, Choctaw Co. in 1848. He studied law under Bill Brantley. He first practised at old Greensboro, Miss. for about twenty-five years. He later moved to Winona, Miss. He represented Choctaw Co. in the Legislature. He died in 1897.

Ref: Miss Kate Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) A H Brantley came to Choctaw Co. from Texas. He probably received his education there. He lived at French Camp, Miss. in 1876. For six years he practised law at Chester, Miss. In 1880 he was

elected District Attorney. He moved to Kosciusko, Miss. and served in this office for twelve years. He died in 1895 in Kosciusko, Miss.

Ref: Mrs Ada Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(3) S R Hughston first studied law at French Camp, Miss. under Colonel A M Brantley in 1876. He then studied at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss. in 1878. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878. He first opened a law office at Chester, Miss. but later moved to Ackerman, Miss. in 1890. He was appointed as a special Judge at one time. He was a Representative to the Legislature from Choctaw Co. in 1884. He was a member of the Educational Committee of M S C W. Columbus, Miss. when it was established. He died in Ackerman, Miss. March 10th, 1914.

Ref: Mrs Ada Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(4) T U Sisson was born and raised near French Camp, Miss. He received his early education at French Camp, Miss. He received his law degree from the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss. He was admitted to the Bar and established a law office at Winona, Miss. He served one term as District <sup>Attorney</sup> in District 5, Choctaw County being in that District. Later he served fourteen years in Congress. He died in 1922.

Ref. Mrs W J Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.

Mrs Ada Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(5) James Marshall Perry was born March 12th, 1912, four miles north of Ackerman, Miss. He received his high school education at Ackerman High School in 1931. He attended the University of Mississippi where he received his degree in 1936. He was elected Represen-

tative from Choctaw Co. in 1935 for the term 1936-1940. He was admitted to the Bar March 31st, 1937. He formed a partnership with R E Nason of Ackerman, Miss. June 1937.

Ref: Marshall Perry, Ackerman, Miss.

(6) Buster Barron was born and raised near Sturgis, Miss. in Choctaw Co. in 1860. He went to school at Sturgis, Miss. He studied law at Lebanon, Tenn. and later graduated at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss. He practised law at Chester, Miss. about 1882 for a number of years. He later moved to Ackerman, Miss. and lived for several years. He was Senator from Choctaw Co. at one time. He moved to Aberdeen, Miss. He was elected District Attorney for that District. He died in Aberdeen, Miss in 1904.

Ref: Mrs Henry Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) J Plamon Coleman was born January 9th, 1914 near Fentress, Miss. He is the son of Thomas and Jennie Coleman. He received his high school education from Ackerman High School finishing in 1931. He attended the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss. 1932-1935. George Washington University, Washington, D C. 1935-1937. He has served two years as Secretary to Congressman A L Ford, who is serving his second term in Congress. At the closing of Congress in Dec. 1934, Mr Coleman was elected Speaker of Little Congress, which was a signal honor. He was licensed to practise law in Mississippi April 8th, 1937.

Ref: J Plamon Coleman, Washington, D.C.

(8) A L Ford was born near Potts Camp, Miss. Dec. 21st, 1903. He received his early education in the schools of that County. He went to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. where he received

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his degree in law. He began the practise of law in Aberdeen, Miss. in 1927, after three months he moved to Ackerman, Miss. He has served as Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Choctaw County. He was elected District Attorney in the 5th District serving from 1931-1934, when he resigned to enter the race for Congress in the 4th District. He was elected and was again re-elected in 1936, term expiring in 1939.

Ref: J Plemon Coleman, Washington, D. C.

(9) R E Nason was born Aug. 4th, 1890 in Choctaw County. He received his education at Ackerman High School, Ackerman, Miss. and Millsap College, Jackson, Miss. He was admitted to the Bar in March 1913. He began his law practise at Ackerman, Miss. He has served as Local Correspondent for the Federal Land Bank and for Farm Credited Administration. He is Attorney for R O LC. He is Attorney for F H A. He represents Inter-City National Building Association within a radius of fifty miles. He served as Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Choctaw County for period 1927-1931. He is now working for the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Ref: R. E. Nason, Ackerman, Miss.

(10) J W Pinson was born Jan. 26th, 1847 in Green Co. Ala. His parents moved to Old Greensboro, Miss. when he was a child. he went to school at Greensboro Academy, Greensboro, Miss. He studied law under General Bill Brantley. He first practised law at LaGrange, Miss. He served as District Attorney at on time. He also practised law at Chester, Miss. He moved to Ackerman, Miss. in 1903 and lived there until he died March 4th, 1914. Mr Pinson first practised law

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with Wiley Nash and Frank Holloway. He was later a partner with his son Frank Pinson. He was a noted Criminal Lawyer. He served as Attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Choctaw County for a number of years. He practised law for about forty-two years.

Ref: Miss Kate Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

*Alice C. Prewitt*  
 Alice Prewitt, Choctaw Co. Historian  
 Historical Research Project

Bibliography

I.

1. J. S. Savage, Ackerman, Miss.
2. Mrs. W. J. Daniel, Ackerman, Miss.
3. H. C. Seawright, Ackerman, Miss.
4. Mrs. Ada Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.
5. J. W. Miller, Ackerman, Miss.
6. Mrs. W. C. Gillis, Ackerman, Miss.
7. Mrs. Nora Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.
8. T. B. Ford, Eupora, Miss.
9. Mrs. Henry Rhodes, Ackerman, Miss.
10. Buddy Montgomery, Ackerman, Miss.
11. E. B. Dobbs, Ackerman, Miss.

II.

1. Luther Latham, Eupora, Miss.
2. Miss Kate Pinson, Ackerman, Miss.

III.

1. J. Plemon Coleman, Washington, D. C.
2. R. E. Nason, Ackerman, Miss.
3. Marshall Perry, Ackerman, Miss.

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #24 - HEALTH

5/28/37

Celia Jackson)  
Geneva Power ) Canvassers

I. 1. Mississippi's First Board of Health (1877)

Choctaw County was not represented in the first Board of Health.

The First Board (1877) consisted of the following members:

Dr. Robert Kells, Jackson, President

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Jackson, Secretary

Dr. P. J. McCormick, Yazoo City

Dr. A. G. Smythe, Baldwin

Dr. J. M. Taylor, Corinth

Dr. S. V. D. Hill, Macon

Dr. A. H. Cage, Canton

Dr. F. W. Dancy, Holly Springs

Dr. T. D. Isom, Oxford

Dr. W. M. Compton, Jackson

Dr. C. A. Rice, Brandon

Dr. P. F. Whitehead, Vicksburg

Dr. D. L. Phares, Woodville

Dr. John Wright, Sardis

Dr. E. W. Hughes, Grenada

Dr. R. G. Wharton, Port Gibson

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #6

Ackerman - Choctaw Co. Assignment #24

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I. 2. Secretaries of the State Board of Health since the year 1877.

No Doctor from Choctaw County has ever served as Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The Secretaries from beginning until present and length of service of each are as follows:

Name	Length of Service
1. Dr. Wirt Johnston	Apr. 7, 1877 - - - Mar. 24, 1896
2. Dr. J. F. Hunter	Mar. 24, 1896 - - - Feb. 12, 1908
3. Dr. S. H. McLean	Feb. 12, 1908 - - - Feb. 2, 1912
4. Dr. W. W. Smithson	Feb. 2, 1912 - - - Jan. 14, 1913
5. Dr. E. H. Galloway	Jan. 14, 1913 - - - Jan. 26, 1916
6. Dr. J. D. Gilleylen	Jan. 26, 1916 - - - Dec. 28, 1916
7. Dr. W. S. Leathers	Jan. 2, 1917 - - - July 1, 1924
8. Dr. Felix J. Underwood	July 1, 1924 - - - (to present time)

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #7

3. Present State Board of Health:

Choctaw County is not represented in the present State Board of Health. The Board as of 1934 - 1935 is as follows:

J. W. Lipscomb, M.D., Columbus, President

Felix J. Underwood, M.D., Jackson, Secretary and Executive Officer.

S. E. Mason, M.D., New Albany

W. R. Wright, D.D.S., Jackson

L. B. Austin, M.D., Rosedale

W. H. Frizell, M.D., Brookhaven

B. J. Shaw, M.D., Slate Springs

John Darrington, M.D., Yazoo City

W. H. Banks, M.D., Philadelphia

W. A. Dearman, M.D., Gulfport

Ref: Health Syllabus, Page #5

5/28/37

- II. 1. Three Epidemics of Disease have visited Mississippi
- a. Yellow Fever, 1878

No record of any deaths and older citizens say that there was no Yellow Fever in Choctaw County at that time.

- b. Small Pox, 1900-1901

There were very few cases of Small Pox in Choctaw County at that time. Yellow flags were raised at all homes where this disease raged.

There is no record of any deaths caused by Small Pox in Choctaw County at that time.

Ref: Mrs. Minnie Power, Ackerman, Miss.

State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

- c. Influenza, 1918-1919

In 1918 there were twenty-two deaths in Choctaw caused by Influenza - 13 white and 9 colored.

In 1919 there were eighteen deaths in Choctaw caused by Influenza - 9 white and 9 colored.

Ref: Miss. State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

2. Elimination of Yellow Fever Mosquito (Stegomyia)
- a. Give history of work of doctors, and cooperation of

countians with health officials in the extermination of Yellow Fever.

No special campaigns have been conducted in Choctaw to destroy mosquitoes, but the majority of the people have followed suggestions offered by doctors to destroy breeding places. Many of the people have screened their homes to prevent the mosquito from biting them. Only those not financially able do not have screens.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

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- II. 3. Give all the information you can find on elimination of Small Pox.

Hundreds Are vaccinated each year for Small Pox, but is not done as thoroughly as should be.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

Vaccination is the safest and simplest protection against Small Pox. It prevents this terrible disease. Vaccination for Small Pox lasts about seven years. A vaccination which is kept clean causes little trouble.

Small Pox is one of the most easily caught diseases. If any-one in the home develops symptoms, it is best to keep them away from the other members of the family and call a doctor. Small Pox is spread mostly by those that do not take to their beds. Cleanliness and a healthy body help to ward it off.

Ref: State Health Dept., Jackson, Miss.

"Smallpox was once the most wide-spread, and dreaded disease in the world. Before the days of vaccination scarcely five persons out of every hundred escaped the disease, and about one-fourth of those who took it died. Many of those who got well were badly scarred and maimed for life.

The credit of giving smallpox vaccination to the world is due a man by the name of Jenner. He made this great discovery in England in the year 1796. Smallpox vaccine was the only vaccination known for nearly 100 years. Since Jenner's time smallpox has been preventable disease, yet thousands have died from this loathsome malady because of failure to use the one simple and safe remedy to prevent it.

Mississippi had a smallpox epidemic as late as the year 1900, and in five months 600 deaths were reported.

II. 3. Give all the information you can find on elimination of Small Pox. cont'd.

During 1933 only 39 deaths from smallpox were reported in the whole United States. No deaths from this disease were reported in Mississippi during the year.

VACCINATION PROTECTS AGAINST SMALLPOX."

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #73

4. Give definite information in regard to the Influenza Epidemic of 1918 in your county.

The Influenza Epidemic of 1918 was a very serious matter. Most every one that had it was so seriously affected that it took a long time to get over it and some have never fully recovered. There were many deaths. Many relapsed with it which often proved more fatal than the first attack.

Much time has been spent in trying to discover the particular germ. The best method for protection for both the sick and the well is for the patient to remain in bed until he has recovered. Very little medicine was given for the "Flu". Vicks Salve was used and hot lemonades were given. The patients were kept quiet in bed and no solid food was given.

The work of the local doctors was the only help in eliminating the disease.

An attack of influenza does not mean that one is immune to a second attack.

Ref: Mrs. Scott Gladney, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

III. How does your county cooperate with the Mississippi State Board of Health in Malaria control and other diseases:

a. Full time health departments or part time - give personnel  
Choctaw County affords only one health official which is a part-time health officer. There has been two county Health Nurses in the past few years but none at present.

Vaccination is urged by the County Health Officer to help keep down such diseases as Smallpox, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

The cooperation of the county with the Mississippi State Board of Health is very good considering financial conditions of county. This is true so far as the diseases, ~~Smallpox~~ and Diphtheria are concerned.

Most every home is screened against the mosquito. The female anopheles mosquito carries the malaria germ. All stagnate water should be drained. WPA workers have done much toward this. The Town Marshall has the weeds out and trash hauled away every year to help eradicate the mosquito. Weeds and trash harbor mosquitoes but do not breed them.

The house fly is another carrier of germs. Everything should be done to destroy the breeding places of the fly.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

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IV. Sanitation:

1. Narrative on each:

a. Food control

Bakeries, grocery stores, hotels, meat markets, restaurants and soda fountains are required to keep their places clean, screened and their food on ice. All glasses at a soda fountain are required to be sterilized. The county health officer visits these places often to see that they are kept in sanitary condition.

There are no dairies, candy factories, storage plants, fruit stands and slaughter stands in Choctaw.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Water Supply

The town of Ackerman is the only place in the county that has any kind of water system. The supply comes from springs. Every year a disinfectant is put into the water to help purify it. The citizens of the other towns and communities in the county get their water supply from wells and springs.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Mississippi

c. Excreta disposals

Choctaw county does not have a sewage system. A number of people have septic tanks. Most of the indoor toilets drain through an open ditch. Quite a few sanitary toilets have been built by the help of the WPA. There are more ordinary outdoor toilets than any other type in Choctaw County.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

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IV. Sanitation:

d. General Sanitation - Swimming pools, tourist and scout camps, garbage disposal, fly control, mosquito control, public service places.

There are several swimming pools in Choctaw county, but no rules or regulations are required by the County Health Officer. There are no regular tourist and scout camps, but quite a few people camp at various places. These people are not required to follow any rules and regulations.

Garbage is hauled in trucks from each town and dumped.

Public places are screened against flies and mosquitoes.

The jail at Ackerman is not kept sanitary at all times, but the court house is very well kept.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

V. Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing:

1. Information on each -

a. Maternal Hygiene, (Instruction by literature, public health nurse, midwives and physicians). Death rate of mothers - Has it reduced in recent years?

Very little instruction has been given by literature, nurses, midwives or physicians to the mothers in Choctaw County in regard to maternal hygiene, but practically all the information that has been given them was given by physicians and mid-wives. Some free literature has been distributed by ERA Home Visitors and recently by the WPA workers on House Keeping Aid Project.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

## V. Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing:

## a. Maternal Hygiene cont'd.

The death rate of mothers has reduced in recent years.

Maternal Death Rate in 1933:

Total - - - - - 9.7

White - - - - - 0.0

Colored - - - - - 28.6

Maternal Death Rate in 1934:

Total - - - - - 2.8

White - - - - - 4.5

Colored - - - - - 0.0

Maternal Death Rate in 1935:

Total - - - - - 6.08

White - - - - - 5.7

Colored - - - - - 8.6

Ref: Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

## 2. Infant and Child Hygiene:

## a. Infant mortality

Very few babies die in infancy in Choctaw County.

Infant mortality Rate in 1934:

Total - - - - - 80.5

White - - - - - 63.6

Colored - - - - - 109.4

Infant mortality Rate in 1935:

Total - - - - - 78.00

White - - - - - 58.1

Colored - - - - - 109.1

## V. Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing:

## 2. Infant and Child Hygiene:

## a. Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births.

Ref: Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

b. Physical defects (what is being done to improve conditions for a child to be well born?)

Nothing other than the work of the local doctors is being done to improve conditions for a child to be well born.

Ref: Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

## 3. Mouth Hygiene

a. What is being done along this line in your county.

Teachers give instructions about the care of the teeth at school. Children are given instructions to wash teeth daily and are taught what foods build teeth.

Ref: Miss Laura Power, Ackerman, Miss.

## VI. Tuberculosis control:

## a. Number sent to Sanatorium

"The immediate cause of tuberculosis is a tiny rod-shaped germ called the tubercule bacillus. It is present in enormous numbers in diseased tissue. These bacilli are so small that it is necessary to use the highest power of the microscope to see them. They are coughed up from diseased lungs and spread to other individuals by breathing them into healthy lungs or by placing in the mouth utensils used by tuberculosis patients. The disease may also be contracted by drinking milk from tuberculosis cattle.

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## VI. Tuberculosis control: cont'd.

Tuberculosis is usually a wasting and long drawn out disease. One of the regretful features of this malady is that its victims are usually the young manhood and young womanhood of the country just beginning to take their places in the affairs of life.

There is no quick cure for tuberculosis. In fact, no medicine has been found to be of any benefit, more than for treatment of certain symptoms.

Early diagnosis is necessary if a cure is to be expected. If the disease is allowed to run its course a stage will soon be reached where it will become incurable.

Rest, fresh air, sunshine, and proper diet, all under intelligent medical supervision, constitute the foundation in the treatment of tuberculosis. Likewise, fresh air, sunshine, and proper diet in addition to avoiding exposure to active cases, will go a long way toward prevention of the disease."

Ref: Health Syllabus - page #43 & 44

"On March 25, 1916, a law was approved providing for the erection of a sanatorium, near Magee, Mississippi, for the control of tuberculosis and treatment of curable cases of the disease. Dr. W. H. Rowan was selected as the first superintendent, but owing to ill health he was not able to serve many months in this capacity. Dr. Rowan was succeeded in 1917 by Dr. Henry Boswell, who has held this position ever since. Dr. Boswell has gained national reputation for his work in this institution. The Mississippi State Tuberculosis Sanatorium is rated as one of the best in the United States.

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## VI. Tuberculosis control cont'd.

## Purpose of Sanatorium

The Sanatorium was not established with a view to curing or caring for all cases of tuberculosis, but rather to treat as many curable cases as possible with the funds available and to send these back to their homes to be teachers to others in the prevention and care of this disease. One of the principal duties of the Sanatorium is to do educational work on tuberculosis, not only with the patients on hand, but with the people generally throughout the State."

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #40

## "Preventorium

In 1928 an appropriation was made for a Preventorium for children. The first children were admitted in February, 1930. Young children are taken when there is reason to believe they would break down with active tuberculosis in the near future, and they are rebuilt at a reasonably small cost, thus preventing active tuberculosis and loss of lives within a few years. The capacity of the Preventorium is 50 children, and the quota is always filled. It is situated on the grounds of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium."

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #42

Twenty people from Choctaw County have been sent to the Sanatorium since its establishment in 1917.

Ref: Dr. Henry S. Boswell, Magee, Mississippi

VII. Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection:

A. Write narrative if this is done in your county.

None in county.

VIII. All communicable diseases - control.

Typhoid, Smallpox and Diphtheria are controlled by vaccination in Choctaw. Cleanliness is urged in the control of all diseases. The school teacher plays an important part in helping control disease. She usually notices the first symptoms in a school child.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Mississippi.

"Typhoid Fever

How can typhoid fever be prevented?

1. By everybody using sanitary pit toilets in the rural areas, and by the use of proper sewage systems in the towns.
2. By properly destroying the body discharges of every person sick with the disease, and proper cleanliness and care in the sick room.
3. By destroying houseflies and thorough screening of the home.
4. By careful and cleanly handling of milk and other food supplies.
5. By proper protection of all drinking water supplies from contamination with typhoid fever germs.
6. By being vaccinated against typhoid fever every two or three years."

Ref: Health Syllabus - page #75

"Whooping Cough

No successful vaccine has yet been found to prevent whooping cough. Parents should keep their children away from other suffering with this disease, and all cases should be isolated."

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #76

VIII. All communicable diseases - control cont'd.

"Scarlet Fever

Scarlet fever is not as contagious (catching) as measles and whooping cough, but it is a dangerous disease, and should be avoided as much as possible. One of its dangers is the fact that it may injure the ears, the heart, or the kidneys.

A child suffering with scarlet fever should be kept away from other children until the health officer gives permission to let him, or her, get out of confinement.

About 2500 deaths are due to scarlet fever every year in the United States. There are 15 deaths from this disease in Mississippi in 1934.

Vaccination against scarlet fever has been very well developed. It is of proven worth. There is a test, called the Dick test, which will show whether or not a person is likely to take the disease after exposure to a case."

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #73

"Measles

Measles is catching from the very beginning, even before the skin breaks out, and is generally contracted from the cough that goes with the disease. Every case should be isolated (put to itself) as soon as possible, and other children kept out of the room."

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #71

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IX. Accident and Accidental Deaths

a. Give number and causes - Alcoholism, etc.

There are approximately five or six deaths yearly by accident in Choctaw county due to car accidents, train accidents, and poison or alcoholism.

Ref: Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. M. P. Journey, Ackerman, Miss.

Accidental Deaths in Choctaw in 1935

Total - - - - - 4  
Burns - - - - - 1 black  
Fire arms - - - - - 1 black  
Automobile - - - - - 2 whites  
No alcoholisms

Ref: Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

X. Give number of:

a. Doctors in county, and names of each.

At present there are seven doctors in Choctaw, as follows:

Name	Address
Dr. J. James	Ackerman, Miss.
Dr. W. D. Arnold	Ackerman, Miss.
Dr. M. P. Journey	Ackerman, Miss.
Dr. A. L. Reed	Weir, Miss.
Dr. H. H. Tabor	Weir, Miss.
Dr. Clyde Ruff	Chester, Miss.
Dr. D. H. Thomas	French Camp, Miss.

Ref: Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

5/28/37

X. Give number of:

b. Number of Nurses and names of each

Mrs. Terrell McClure is the only active nurse at present in Choctaw County.

Others who work at times are:

Miss Geneva Moss (at present working at Dr. F.B.Long's hospital at Starkville, Miss.)

Mrs. Frances Pittman, Fentress, Miss.

Miss Carrie Rhodes, High Point, Miss.

Ref: Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Number of Hospitals, Infirmaries and Sanitariums, and status of equipment.

None in Choctaw County.

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

(1) Dr. William J. Barron,

Dr. William J. Barron, physician, owes his nativity to Choctaw County Miss. He is one of twelve children born in 1834. His educational advantages were very limited. After his parent's death, he went through on horseback to Lebanon, Tenn. where he remained fifteen months at school before returning home. From there, he went to New Orleans, studied medicine in the University of La., graduating in 1859. Returning to Mississippi, he at once began practicing near Sturgis where he continued until his death. He was a man of strong and vigorous mind, a deep thinker, and a very entertaining conversationalist. He owned several large tracts of land in Okitbbeha, Holmes

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

(1) Dr. William J. Barron cont'd.

and Choctaw counties. His estimable wife, who was formerly Elizabeth Edwards, was a native of Choctaw. They were married in 1858 and to them were born six children. James W., the oldest son, was the youngest state senator in Mississippi in 1886 and 1888. He was also a lawyer by profession and local attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad. William Yanoy was a farmer in Choctaw county, Oscar L., was a doctor and practiced with his father at Sturgis, Miss. Thomas L. was a farmer near Roby, Texas, Nannie married Dr. D. H. Thomas, Sturgis, Miss., Dr. Thomas is deceased, but his wife still lives at Sturgis and owns part of the family estate in Choctaw. Mary P. married Heal Brothers and lived at Sturgis. Dr. W. J. Barron espoused the cause of the confederacy in the Civil War. He enlisted in Company I, 15th Mississippi Infantry and was a member of the masonic fraternity lodge No. 109 of Choctaw County. At his death he lived within two miles of where he was born.

Ref: Memoirs of Miss. - Vol. I, Page #238

Mr. E. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Dr. R. K. Prewitt

Rufus K. Prewitt, M.D., physician, surgeon and druggist at Ackerman, Choctaw county was a citizen of prominence and influence. He was born in the town of French Camp, Choctaw County, Feb. 13, 1844 being a son of John and Elizabeth (Chohran) Prewitt, the former native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia, while both passed the colasing years of their lives in Mississippi, of which state they were sterling pioneers, the father having here followed agricultural

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

(2) Dr. R. K. Prewitt cont'd.

pursuits for many years. The parents came to Choctaw county in 1834, being among the first settlers, and the father was one of the commissioners who assisted in laying off the county into townships. Dr. Prewitt attended the schools of French Camp and Vaiden, Miss., in his youth, and made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him, while he completed his medical studies in the Louisville Kentucky School of medicine in the Metropolis of Kentucky in which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of medicine in 1882, having previously been in practice thirteen years after taking one course of lectures. His intrinsic loyalty to the south and its constitutional rights was manifested in no uncertain way when the civil war was inaugurated. He enlisted in defense of the confederacy, becoming a member of Company A, Fourth Mississippi infantry in which he was promoted to the office of second lieutenant, while he continued in the ranks of the boys in gray until the close of the war. Among the principal engagements in which he was a participant where the battles of Fort Donalson, Chickasaw Bayou, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns and the battle at Blakely, Ala. In 1861 at the battle of Fort Donalson, he was taken prisoner but was soon afterwards exchanged and with his command he surrendered after the memorable siege and capitulation of Vicksburg in 1863. Dr. Prewitt began the practice of his profession in Whitefield, Oktibbeha County, Miss. in 1869. Four years later he removed to Webster, Winston county, where he successfully engaged in the work of his profession for a period of eleven years, at the expiration of which he came to Ackerman in 1884, building up a large and representative business and commanding

## XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

## (2) Dr. R. K. Prewitt cont'd.

the high regard of the people of that section. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities, but during the years when the Populist party stood representative of principles and policies which met his approval he gave to the same his unqualified support and endorsement, being one of the leaders of the party in Mississippi. For eight years he was publisher and editor of the Phagocite, a weekly paper issued in the interest of the populist party and in 1895 he was elected to the legislature on the party ticket, serving until 1899. In 1896 he was the party nominee for congress from his district, and upon the completion of his term in the legislature he was given still further evidence of the confidence and appreciation of the party leaders, in that he became the nominee for governor of the state. He made spirited and effective canvasses on each of these occasions, but met the defeat which attended the party ticket in general throughout the state. Dr. Prewitt was president of the Choctaw County medical association and was also identified with the state association, while he was an ex-member of the board of health of Choctaw county. He was local surgeon for the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad. In connection with his practice he owned and conducted a finely equipped drug store. He owned the largest orchard in the state, having over 6,000 trees planted on forty acres of land, the fruit consisting of apples and peaches, mostly the latter. In a fraternal way he was identified with the masonic order, the Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Nov. 17, 1869 Dr. Prewitt married Mrs. Elizabeth Easley, daughter of

## XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

## (2) Dr. R. K. Prewitt cont'd.

John and Margaret (Robinson) Crow of Choctaw County and they were the parents of seven children all of whom died in childhood except Thomas, Rufus and John the latter of whom was killed on a railroad in Birmingham, Ala., in 1893, at the age of twenty-two, leaving one son, Perkins Prewitt. Rufus was a bookkeeper at Ackerman and died in 1900, age 23 years. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ He was married to Alice Cain, McCalls Creek, Franklin county, Oct. 8, 1908. He died Jan. 22, 1920. Ref: Mrs. Alice Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

Supplement of Mississippi History published in 1907.

## (3) Dr. W. P. Finley

Dr. W. P. Finley was born in Madison county, Miss. on Dec. 25, 1836 and died at Pannin, Rankin County, Miss. May 15, 1881 of pneumonia-with asthma, being 44 years of age. He graduated in the medical department of the University of La. in 1859. Soon after this he began practice in Kosciusko and thence moved to Greensboro, Choctaw County Mississippi. The Civil War coming on he was made regimental surgeon in the army of Northern Virginia in which capacity he served his county with success and credit. He was married during the war to Miss. K. C. Carton, of North Carolina. Ref: Memoirs of Mississippi, Page 270.

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

(4) Dr. William Armistead

Dr. William Armistead, son of John and Julia E. (Gaines) Armistead was born in Randolph county North Carolina on the 5th of August 1820. At the age of 15 his father removed to Alabama. Very little about his early education is known. He graduated at the University of Louisville Kentucky in the spring of 1848; commenced the practice of medicine in the county of Choctaw Mississippi where he continued until May 1854 when he removed to Shongalo, Carroll County, Miss. and married Miss Mary E. Wilson. After a time he removed to Vaiden. While Dr. Armistead was all his life engaged in practice he was from time to time a representative from the counties of Choctaw and Carroll in the State Legislature. He was a member of his county medical society.- also a member of the State American Medical Association and served as a delegate to the latter in Louisville in 1875.

Ref: Memoirs of Mississippi, Page #270

(5) Dr. J. D. Weeks

Dr. J. D. Weeks was born four miles East of Ackerman in 1859. He got a common school education at Mt. Airy under H. P. Dotson, Dan Burnett, J. D. Adams, G. W. Whorton and other teachers who taught there at different times. He attended Vanderbilt Medical College about 1880 to 1883, practiced medicine at home until 1883 and established an office in Ackerman in 1884 and continued to practice his profession until his death on Thanksgiving day 1932. He was about 73 years old at his death. Dr. Weeks had quite a large practice during his professional life.

Ref: Mr. E. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

(6) Dr. James McGovern

It is thought that Dr. McGovern moved from Ireland with his father at an early age. At the age of eighteen he went about over the county doing whatever odd jobs he could find to do. While moving from place to place to work, he was hired by a Captain Miller to dig ditches. This Captain Miller took a great liking for him and provided funds for McGovern to go to school and prepare himself for a physician. At his death Capt. Miller left a large sum of money to McGovern.

Dr. McGovern was practicing at Chester and Kenago, Miss. as early as 1882. He also had a store and grist mill at Kenago, Miss. He moved to Ackerman in later years, but practiced very little here. He also had a store here. He, later, moved to Texas because of ill health, but moved back to Ackerman just before he died because he wished to die and be buried on Mississippi soil.

Ref: Mrs. S. A. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) Dr. W. D. Arnold

Dr. W. D. Arnold was born in the Northwestern part of Choctaw county and was graduated from the medical Department of the University of Tenn. at Nashville in 1889. He began his practice during the same year at Chester. In 1890 he moved to McCool and remained for ten years. In 1900 he resumed his practice in Ackerman. During the first twenty years of his medical service, he traveled on horse back or in buggy. In 1890 he married Sallie White who died Jan. 21, 1937. Dr. Arnold has been in Ackerman for 37 years and is still serving his people loyally.

Ref: Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Stape Lance  
Stape Lance, Choctaw County Historian  
Historical Research Project

Bibliography

I. 1. Mississippi's First Board of Health (1877)

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #6

2. Secretaries of the State Board of Health since the year 1877.

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #7

3. Present State Board of Health

Ref: Health Syllabus - Page #5

II. 1. a. Yellow Fever, 1878

None

b. Small Pox 1900-1901

Mrs. Minnie Power, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Influenza, 1918-1919

Miss. State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

2. Elimination of Yellow Fever Mosquito (Stegomyia)

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Give all the information you can find on elimination of

Small Pox.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

State Health Dept., Jackson, Miss.

Health Syllabus - Page #73

4. Give definite information in regard to the Influenza Epidemic  
in 1918 in your county.

Mrs. Scott Gladney, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

III. How does your county cooperate with the Mississippi State Board  
of Health in Malaria control and other diseases:

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

IV. Sanitation

a. Food control

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Water Supply

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Excreta disposals

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

d. General Sanitation

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

VI Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing:

a. Maternal Hygiene

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

2. Infant and Child Hygiene

a. Infant mortality

Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

b. Physical defects

Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

3. Mouth Hygiene

a. What is being done along this line in your county

Miss Laura Power, Ackerman, Miss.

VI. Tuberculosis control:

a. Number sent to Sanitorium

Health Syllabus - Page #43, #44, #40, #42

Dr. Henry S. Boswell, Magee, Miss.

VII. Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection:

a. None

VIII. All Communicable diseases - control.

Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

Health Syllabus - Page #75, #76, #73, #71

IX. Accident and Accidental Deaths

a. Give number and causes - Alcoholism, etc.

Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. M. P. Turney, Ackerman, Miss.

Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

X. Give number of:

a. Doctors in county and names of each

Mr. D. H. Quinn, Ackerman, Miss.

b. Dr. J. James, Ackerman, Miss.

Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

c. Number of Hospitals, Infirmarys and Sanitariums, and status of equipment.

None

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, Page #238

Mr. L. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Alice Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.

Supplement of Mississippi History published in 1907

(3) Memoirs of Mississippi, Page #270

(4) Memoirs of Mississippi, Page #270

(5) Mr. L. M. Barron, Ackerman, Miss.

Page #4

Ackerman - Choctaw Co.

Assignment #24 - Health

5/28/37

Bibliography

XI. (6) Mrs. S. R. Hughston, Ackerman, Miss.

(7) Dr. W. D. Arnold, Ackerman, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

March 24, 1936

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. One

1. SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

(a) Chancery Clerk's Office

Superintendent of Education's Office

Circuit Clerk's Office

(b) Files of Choctaw County Plaindealer

(c) Mayor's Office

(d) Twentieth Century Club

(e) Ackerman Consolidated School Library

(f) Church Records

(g) Pioneers and Citizens who can give information:

D. H. Quinn

Mrs. Carrie Mitchell

J. Bud Mitchell

Boyce Bruce

S. R. Burks

Mrs. J. W. Pinson

Mrs. W. J. Daniels

Mrs. M. D. McKinnon

Mrs. S. R. Hughston

B. G. Dotson

Mrs. J. James

W. G. Elkin

W. L. Daniel

Walter Adams

Simmie Oswalt

Fred Bagwell

John Hunt

H. C. Seawright

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Mar. 24, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. One

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

1. SOURCES OF MATERIAL CON'T.

(g) con't.

L. J. Weaver

C. V. Taylor

C. H. Hemphill

Mrs. Sam Pollard

Miss Addie Buck

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Isabelle Thompson

## Assignment No. One

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

## 2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

## (a) Unusual geological formation

## (1) Landforms

The north east corner consists of what is known as the flat woods which form a long narrow belt of low relief that marks the out crop of the Porter's Creek clay, a formation found in Choctaw County. The surface ranges in altitude above sea level 200 ft. or less in Noxubee County to 500 ft. in the Northern part of Tippa County. Springs in this flat wood area are rare and small and streams that head in this area contain no running water except after rains.

## (2) The North Central Hill Region

This district is the catchment area of all the more valuable water bearing sands in the Eocene series and as many of the valleys lie lower than the out crop of the sands among the hills. The hydrostatic conditions are favorable for obtaining flowing wells.

The Wilcox division of the Eocene occupies nearly all of the sub surface of Choctaw. A very small area of the sub surface in the south western part of the county is occupied by the Buhrstone. These bed rock formations consist of clay, sand and lignite.

## (3) Drainage

Choctaw County lies mainly in the plateau like area which separates the Tombigbee river system on the east from Big Black river and the Pearl river systems on the west. From Sherwood

## CHOCTAW COUNTY

Isabelle Thompson

## Assignment No. One

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

## 2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

## (a) Unusual geological formation

## (3) Drainage con't.

the surface descends making the recorded elevation 547 ft. at Blanton Gap and the lowest is 400 ft.

The drainage in the Northern part of the County is accomplished by the Big Black river and its tributaries. The most important are McCurtin's Creek, Big Bywian and Pigeon Roost which has a flood plain over a mile in width near Mathiston.

The east and south east are drained by Noxubee river. The most important of these branches is Sand creek. Grape creek which is a tributary of Big Black drains the principal part of western portion of Choctaw County. South portion is drained by the Yokanookany.

## (4) Rocks

The various formations are Porter's creek, Ackerman, Holly Spring sand and Tallahatta. Ackerman clay gets its name from Ackerman where Blanton's Gap on Aberdeen Branch of Illinois Central Railroad exposes a fine section of gray lignitic clay and lignite which occurs frequently in these beds. This clay is of a bluish green color.

Porter's creek clay appears in a long stretch between four to twelve miles wide which enters Mississippi from Alabama in Kemper County and extends northwestward to northward to the Tennessee line. This clay is light gray in color, crumbles

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

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Canvassers

## 2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

## (a) Unusual geological formation

## (4) Rocks

easily and does not resist erosion as effectively as the more sandy strata of the Riply and Clayton formation on the east and Ackerman formation on the west. This later area is three to fifteen miles wide and west of Porter's creek clay. A more or less lignitic mixture and sandy layers are found in the Ackerman formation. Holly Spring sand is a structure from three to twenty miles wide and lies west of the Ackerman formation.

## (5) Economic geology

Choctaw County lies within the area of the Wilcox Eocene with a small out crop of Claiborne in the South west corner. The mantle rock belongs to the Lafayette and the Columbia.

Surface clays have been used at Ackerman in the manufacture of brick which were made by the soft mud process and burned in scove kilns. This clay is of a bluish cast and is found in layers 15 ft. thick.

An exposure of the Wilcox is found in the cut of the Illinois Central Railroad one half mile east of Ackerman. At the bottom of this exposure is ten feet of pink colored sand and on top of this is ten feet of orange colored sand and particles of clay. Ironstone is found near the top of the surface. The best clays for brick making are found in the second bottom deposits. Iron ore can be found in large masses which are light gray in color.

(5)

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

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Canvassers

## 2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

## (a) Unusual geological formation

## (5) Economic geology don't

Coal has also been mined at one time in Choctaw County. This mine was located one half mile south of Reform. T. H. Smith, President of the Mining Co., was not a very good financial manager and this business soon failed because of exhausting the money in high wages. The coal found in this mine was not a very good grade but a few cars were shipped. Some of it was burned by inhabitants of Choctaw and it was also burned in an engine which was used at the mine. A pool of water that is used for a swimming pool is there now where the first digging was done.

## (b) Indian Mounds, caves

Indian mounds are found in all parts of the County. One of the largest mounds is on Mrs. J. D. Weeks' place at I.C. and C.M. & N Railroad crossing. There are several small mounds around Weir and French Camp. There is also one on Mr. W. V. Fondren's place at Reform. This mound has been dug into. Several years ago an Indian came there and stayed about three weeks. While he was there the mound was dug into and left open. A print in the earth showed that a jar or vessel of some kind had been taken out. No one ever knew for sure, but the people around there thought the Indian did it because he disappeared about the time it was discovered that the mound had been dug ~~into~~ open. At that time the place belonged to the Wood family.

(6)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

March 24, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY  
Assignment No. One

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Celia Jackson

Canvassers

2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

(b) Indian Mounds, Caves Con't

Near Simpson school an Indian Village once existed. Some of the old pottery can be found now. Other signs still exist to prove that Indians lived there.

(c) Recreational facilities, parks

(1) The American Legion Hut which is located about four and one half miles north of Ackerman on Highway No. 15 is the recreational center for Choctaw County. The Town of Ackerman bought twenty five acres from Mabus Brothers and deeded this tract to the Legionnaires.

A pool fed by springs and the log hut which consists of a kitchen, banquet hall, dance hall and reception room makes this an interesting place for recreation.

(2) Six miles south of Ackerman about two miles off Highway No. 15 is Choctaw's best swimming pool. It's location also makes it a desirable place for picnicing and camping.

(3) The five mile spring located five miles south of Ackerman on Highway No. 15 is a place of natural beauty and a favorable place for picnics.

(4) South Union Spring is a place of scenic beauty, also a nice place for picnics and various kinds of Recreation.

(5) Ackerman affords a very pretty natural background for a park if properly equipped.

(d) Snelling's Lake which was formed in the bend of Yokanookany by an overflow, Malone's Pond, and Big Black river, a boundary of Choctaw County, afford favorable fishing grounds.

Big Black swamp is the most favorable hunting ground in the County.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

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Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

(e) Just beyond old LaGrange church is a natural  
Landscape scene of unusual beauty.

Also such scenes are found near Ruff.

Other scenes of unusual interest are:

Williams Hill

Big Rock

Blanton's Gap

Mountains at Reform, French Camp and near

Bywy.

The dividing line between Tombigbee and

Pearl river.

(g) The Masonic lodge of French Camp was built before  
the civil war and was used by Greenwood LaFlore as  
a tavern. There is a bulletin board in this building  
on which is displayed an article dated 1857.

An old home is located at LaGrange which is built  
partly from an upstairs of an old tavern moved from  
Greensboro, the first County Site.

Other old homes which are historically interesting  
now belong to Betty Cobb, Boyce Bruce, J. F. Rhodes,  
John Woodward and Charlie Stewart.

(H) Citizens of Unusual note

W. J. Daniel, Lawyer

S. B. Dobbs, Lawyer

Col. M. Drane

L. J. Stubblefield

John Fair

W. B. Mosely

T. J. Ruff

T. U. Sisson, Congressman

Dr. R. K. Prewitt, member Legislature 1896

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Assignment No. One

Mar. 24, 1936

Isabelle Thompson

Celia Jackson

Canvassers

2. OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

(h) Citizens of Unusual Note contt

J. F. Alley

J. B. Young

F. Critz

J. R. Mullin

B. F. Holloway

D. R. Archer

J. U. Pinson

G. W. Gunter

Judge Thornton Killough

Col. Jude Brantley

L. M. Adams, Lawyer

D. O. Shattuch, Judge

Joseph William Barron

J. D. Boyd

(I) Setting for Novel Fiction

French Camp

Legion Hut

Ressie Nicholson

Supervisor of Historical Research Project

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Additional information for Assignment No. one Celia Jackson

March 28, 1936

Isabelle Thompson

Canvassers

CITIZENS OF UNUSUAL NOTE:

W. J. Daniel, Lawyer

S. B. Dobbs, county superintendent, lawyer

Col. M. Drane, Colonel in Confederate War

L. J. Stubblefield, prominent business man

John Fair, one of oldest citizens of French Camp

W. B. Mosely, one of largest farmers in county

T. J. Ruff, leading farmer

T. U. Sisson, congressman

Dr. R. K. Prewitt, member Legislature 1896

J. F. Alley, pioneer farmer

J. B. Young, pioneer farmer

F. Critz, pioneer farmer

J. R. Mullin, pioneer farmer

B. F. Holloway, lawyer

B. E. Archer, lawyer

J. U. Pinson, lawyer

G. W. Gunter, prominent farmer

Judge Thornton Killough, lawyer

Col. Jude Brantley, lawyer, district attorney

L. M. Adams, lawyer

D. O. Shattuch, judge

Dr. Joseph William Barron, pioneer and possibly first  
emigrant to Choctaw county.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

March 28, 1936

CHOCTAW COUNTY

Isabelle Thompson

Additional information for Assignment No. 1 Celia Jackson

Canvassers

CITIZENS OF UNUSUAL NOTE: (continued)

J. D. Boyd, doctor

Bessie Nicholson  
Supervisor of Historical Research Project

Choctaw County

Wigfall Rifles- Co. D.

15th. Inf.

Abbott, James M.	P.	Davis, Aaron J.	P.
Aldridge, James <del>X</del>	P.	Davis, Allen V.	P.
Arnold, Fernanders K. (K-D-F & S.)	P.	Davis, Amos	P.
Atkins, Jos. B.	P.	Davis, Jos. G.	Pvt.-1st Sergt.
Atkins, Thomas H.	P.	Davis, William A.	Corp-Pvt.
Averit, D. H.	P.	Dean, Jesse E.	P.
Biggers, James S.	P.	Dean, Silas P.	P.
Bowie, Hezakiah J.	P.	Deshazo, Erastus W.	Pvt-Sergt.
Brantley, William F.	Capt-Major	Deshazo, Robert S.	P.
Brewer, William M.	P.	Dickerson, W.	P.
Brooks, Sanford	P.	Doddridge, James P.	Sergt-Pvt.
Brown, William E.	P.	Dottery, Nimrod H.	P.
Campbell, James N. (see 31 Miss.)	P.	Dottery, William L. (see W. L. Dottery 1st Miss. and Ia.)	
Cannon, Franklin N.	P.	Dove, Hiram	P.
Card, George	P.	Dunn, Jos. B.	1st Lt- Capt.
Clark, John H.	P.	Eakin, David W. (C.-D.)	P.
Chehran, Elijah B.	3rd- 1st Lt.	Easterling, Clayton	P.
Cochran, J. J.	P.	Ellis, George D.	P.
Cochran, John B.	3rd Corp.	Ellis, James M. C.	P.
Caffey, Dallas P.	P.	Fant, Ephraim A.	Pvt-Sergt.
Coleman, Augustus L.	Corp-Pvt.	Fielding, William L.	P.
Coleman, J. P.	P.	Garrett, Housley D.	P.
Cook, John G.	P.	Garvin, Perry M.	P.
Crick, Newton C.	P.	Gaylor, Enoch A.	P.
Crick, Milton L.	P.	Gelliam, A. M.	P.
Crowder, W. C.	P.	Gore, Elias G.	Pvt-Corp.

## Choctaw County

-2-

Wigfall Rifles

Co. D.

15th Inf.

Gore, John E.	P.	Johnson, R.	P.
Gore, Thomas M.	Pvt-Corp	Johnson, Robert M.	Sergt-Pvt
Green, John P.	P.	Johnson, Rufus B.	P.
Griffin, John	P.	Johnson, Thomas H.	P.
Griffin, Pinckney	P.	Kilpatrick, Flood	P.
Grim, J. R.	P.	King, E. K.	P.
Harden, Robert B.	P.	Kirksey, David K.	P.
Harris, William J.	Pvt-Corp	Lewis, J. E.	P.
Harrison, James M.	P.	Lewis, Thomas	P.
Harrison, Lucius M.	P.	Lewis, Washington	P.
Harrison, William H.	P.	Lusk, John D.	P.
Harvey, Eugene B.	Pvt-Sergt.	Mathew, Thomas J.	P.
Harvey, James L.	P.	McCaughey, John	Sergt-2nd Lt.
Harvey, Joel T.	P.	Mc Clure, W. A.	P.
Harvey, Oscar L.	P.	McCrory, Thomas Leander	P.
Haskins, Samuel	P.	McKey, Thomas J.	Corp.
Haskins, William H.	Pvt-Corp	McLaughlin, William	P.
Henson, James	P.	McLean, Nicholas B.	P. (C-D)
Hightower, H. H.	P.	McTeng,	P.
Hodges, J. M.	P.	Medley, Robert G.	Pvt-Capt.
Holloway, James W.	P.	Middleton, Andrew W.	2nd Lt-Capt.
Holloway, Robert F.	Sergt.	Miles, Lorenzo D.	P.
Hoskins, Jesse H.	P.	Milk, Allen C.	P.
Hutto, Aaron,	P.	Minnus, David S.	P.
Johnson, D. T.	P.	Mitchell, Adams H.	P.
Johnson, John H.	Sergt-Pvt.	Mitchell, John M.	P.
Johnson, Jos.	P.		

## Choctaw County

-3-

Wigfall Rifles

Co. D.

15th Inf.

Mitchell, Wyatt	P.	Pryon, Jos. H.	Pvt-Sergt (K-D)
Moore, J. W.	Corp.	Redding, Richard R.	P.
Moorhead, William R.	P.	Reid, Caleb J.	P.
Morgan, W. A.	P.	Roberts, James A.	Pvt-1st Sergt. (C-D)
Morris, Daniel	P.	Rochelle, Franklin R.	P.
Mullins, Solomon L.	P.	Rosamond, John C.	P.
Nelson, Monroe D.	P.	Rosamond, V. B.	P.
Neville, Squire	P.	Rosemond, James S.	P.
Newman, Francis M.	P.	Ruff, W. F.	P.
Norris, Franklin	P.	Russell, Thomas A.	P. (K-D)
Norwood, Jasper J.	P.	Scott, A. J.	P.
Norwood, John P.	P. (K-D)	Scott, H. P.	P.
Norwood, William W.	P.	Scott, John W.	P.
Orr, Francis M.	P.	Sewell, Marion W.	P.
Ouztes, Caleb	P.	Sheppard, John H.	P.
Peeples, James O.	P.	Simpson, Fred. J.	P.
Peeples, John G.	P.	Sitler, Albert E.	P. (E-D)
Peeples, William	P.	Smith, George W.	P.
(see 3rd Md. Cav. USA)		Smith, J. A.	P.
Philly, John S.	P.	Smith, John M.	P.
Pierce, William S.	Pvt-Corp (C-D)	Smith, Tress T.	P.
Pittman, Elisha E.	P.	Smith, W. J.	P.
Pittman, John W.	P. (E-K-D)	Stingley, Solomon W.	P. (C-D)
Plattner, Dick K.	P.	Sullivan, Isaac W.	P.
Plattner, Henry G.	P.	Sullivan, George C.	P.
Plattner, William F.	P.	Symnott, Lawrence	P.
Polk, William F.	P.		

## Choctaw County

-4-

Wigfall Rifles

Co. D.

15th Inf.

Synnott, P.	P.
Summers, T. M. (see Thos. M. Summers, 10th Miss. Inf.)	
Sweatman, David L.	Pvt-1st Lt.
Tinnery, M.	P.
Tinnery, William	P.
Tribble, Lemuel W.	Ensign-2nd Lt.
Turner, Ransom H.	P.
Tyson, Blooming G.	P.
Tyson, Jackson A.	P.
Walpole, Richard E.	P. (E-D)
Ward, J. T.	P.
Watson, James O.	P. (E-D)
Whatley, George W.	P.
White, Henry H.	P.
Wilkinson, Samuel E.	P.
Williams, Alfred A.	P.
Williams, Daniel T.	P.
Williams, Elihu J.	P.
Williams, James M.	P.
Wood, G. W.	P.
Woods, P. M.	P.
Woods, W. G.	P.
Yerby, John J.	P.
Young, James	P.

## Choctaw County

3rd. Bat. Co. D. Inf.

Askerson, Griffon	P.
Allen, W. A.	P.
Arnold, J. W.	P.
Arnold, J. L.	Corp-Sergt.
Arnold, W. H.	P.
Banks, John R.	(see 33 Miss. 1) D- G- P.
Barrons, James R.	P.
Bell, Henry	P-Corp.
Bennell, Harden L.	P-Corp.
Bennett, John S.	1 Corp.- 1 Sergt.
Bennett, J. W.	P.
Bennett, W. O.	P.
Bingham, Alfred G.	Prvt-Sergt.
Blake, R. S.	32 Miss. Inf. D- E- P.
Burnes, Albert N.	1 Corp.- 1 Sergt.
Buse, John	P.
Caldwell, Samuel S.	Pvt- Pvt. 1 Lt.
Childers, Will C.	(see Wm. Childreth) P.
Childreth, William	P.
Childs, W. H. H.	P.
Cox, Benjamin	P.
Cummings, James B.	P.
Cummings, John M.	P.
***	
Cummings, T. H.	P.
Cummings, Thomas	P.
Davis, Ben. E.	P.
Dickson, David N.	P.
Dickson, Gilbert N.	P-Corp.

## Choctaw County

-2-

3rd. Bat. Co. D.

Inf.

Dickson, T. A. J.	P.
Dill, Dennis M.	P.
Dill, Wm. H.	P.
Doolittle, Samuel M.	P.
Doolittle, Wm. E.	Sergt- 2 Lt.
Dunn, Ben. A.	P.
Dunn, Marlin E.	P.
Easterwood, James C. R.	P.
Easterwood, Wm.	P.
Fewers, T. H.	P.
Flowers, T. H.	P.
Fox, Wm.	2Lt.- 1Lt.
Franks, H. P.	P.
Franks, P.	P.
Gary, John A.	P.
Golston, James M.	Sergt-Pvt.
Green, Francis M.	P.
Green, Frederick	P.
Hammach, A. W.	P.
Hammach, Charles	P.
Hammach, J. F.	P.
Hammach, J. T.	P.
Hammach, J. W.	P.
Hammoc, Felix W.	P. 2 Lt.
Hammoc, Miles S.	P.
Hammoc, J. Y.	P.
Harris, John	P.
Harrod, John A.	P.

## Choctaw County

-3-

3rd. Bat. Co. D.

Inf.

Hawkins, R. P.	P.
Hazzard, Edmond	P.
Heath, C. C.	P.
Heeth, C. C.	P.
Helms, Elijah J.	P.
Herrod, Stephen J.	P.
Holland, Henry M.N.	1st. Sergt.
Hubbard, George S.	P.
Hughs, Joel	1st. Sergt.
Ingraham, Robert C.	Pvt-Corp.
Ingraham, Robert C.	Pvt-Corp.
Johnson, James	Pvt-2nd Lt.
Jones, Sebun	P.
Kellard, Wm.	P.
Langston, Drury J.	1st.Lt- Capt.
Lawrimore, Andrew L.	P.
Logan, M. R.	P.
Lorrimore, Nicholas	P.
Marshall, Wm. J.	P.
May, Wm.	Pvt-Corp.
Mitchell, Ballows M.	Pvt-Corp.
Mitchell, Wm. M.	P.
Moore, Albert W.	P.
Moore, Wm. A.	P.
Norman, Hillsman	P.
Norman, John	P.
Mullins, Robert	P.
Nalley, F. D.	P.

Choctaw County

	3rd. Bat. Co. D.	Inf.
Norman, George M.	P.	
Norris, Enoch W.	P.	
Norwood, David D.	Corp.	
Norwood, Holly H.	P.	
Norwood, J. N.	P.	
Oliver, Wm. T.	Sergt.	
Perry, John	P.	
Petty, James M.	Sergt.	
Pierce, Josheph A.	P.	
Pittman, Wm. N.	Capt.	
Poe, Martin A.	P.	
Poe, Martin V.	P.	
Poe, M. B.	P.	
Pyron, Andrew J.	Sergt.	
Pyron, Elias P.	P.	
Pyron, James A.	Corp- Pvt- 2nd. Lt.	
Pyron, John A.	P.	
Pyron, Richard B.	P.	
Quin, John O.	D-B P.	
Randle, John D.	P.	
Saffell, Albert V.	P.	
Salley, James W.	P.	
Sanders, J. J.	P.	
Simpson, James C.	P.	
Smith, Wm. R.	P.	
Stephens, Andrew V. B.	P.	
Stoker, John H.	P.	
Strickland, Willis K.	P.	

Choctaw County

	3rd. Bat. Co. D.	Inf.
Suffold, Albert V.	P.	
Swann, Newton	P.	
Taylor, John	P.	
Templeton, Edward H.	P.	
Thomas, John	P.	
Thornton, Green	P.	
Thornton, Robert	Pvt-1 Corp.	
Thornton, S. R.	P.	
Tindall, Thomas W.	P.	
Towers, John (see 44 Miss.)	P.	
Warson, A. (see Absolom Wasson)	P.	
West, John T.	P.	
White, E. Polphry D.	P.	
Whitten, Alvin E.	P.	
Wilson, James H.	P.	
Wortham, Z. G.	Corp.	
Wright, Wiley	P.	
Yelvington, J. R.	P.	
Young, Henry	P.	
Young, James	P.	
Young, Wm. B.	P.	

(State Library at Capitol)

Choctaw Planters	Co. C.	30th. Inf.	
Allen, James P.	P.	Hightower, James C.	Sergt.
Allen, J. R.	Sergt.	Hightower, Wm. T.	P.
Ammons, Wm. A.	P.	Hill, David	P.
Atkinson, Giles M.	P.	Holliman, W. M.	P.
Bailey, John R.	P.	Holloman, J. A.	P.
Barefield, Jehu	P.	Holloman, W. H.	P.
Barnes, D. Burrill	P.	Hood, W. F.	P.
Billingsly, Thomas W.	Capt.	House, W. J.	P.
Blount, D. B.	P.	Hudson, T. Y.	P.
Boyd, Abram R.	P.	Erwin, A. W.	Sergt.
Brown, J. M.	P.	Jones, W. E.	Sergt.
Butler, Monroe	Corp.	Kent, B. F.	2nd. Lt.
Cauley, Henry C.	P.	Kent, J. D.	P.
Cauley, R. M.	P.	Lee, James S.	P.
Cauley, W. C.	P.	Lizenbee, Alexander	P.
Creek, M. L.	P.	Loggins, Renben B.	Sergt.
Dowdle, A. Miller	P.	McCoy, Phitetus M.	P.
Dowdle, J. M.	P.	McDonald, Francis M.	P.
Dunn, Thomas M.	P.	McGinley, Patrick F.	P.
Dunn, W. F.	P.	McGreen, Wm. C.	(E-C) P.
Fisackerly, J. H.	P.	McNutt, W. B.	P.
Florence, J. J.	P.	Mitchell, S. R.	P.
Frazier, D.	P.	Mitchell, George W.	P.
Frazier, J. A.	P.	Mitchell, Peter	Corp.
Frazier, John M.	P.	Mitchell, Wm. C.	P.
Freeman, J. R.	P.	Morris, Z. W.	P.
Gordon, James I.	P.	Neal, M. S.	(C-E) P.
Gossett, Wm. H.	P.	Nothern, A. A.	P.
Gray, G. D.	P.	Nothern, W. M.	Sergt.
		Parker, John Y.	P.

Choctaw Panter	Co. C.	30th. Inf.	
Patterson, W. J.	P.	Stokes, J. H.	P.
Payne, G. D.	P.	Stoker, Richard J.	2nd. Lt.
Payne, W. C.	P.	Sykes, A. C.	P.
Pearce, Jos. L.	P.	Sykes, Francis M.	P.
Peeples, C. H.	Sergt.	Taylor, Larkin M.	P.
Peppers, William	P.	Taylor, W. W.	P.
Phelps, E. D.	P.	Thomas, J. B.	P.
Phelps, Newton J.	P.	Townsend, James A.	2nd. Lt.
Pittman, D. A.	P.	Trotter, Rufus W.	P.
Pittman, John	P.	Vernon, Wm E.	Corp.
Pitman, Newit Jr.	Corp.	Williams, Robert A.	P.
Pitman, Newit Sr.	Corp.	Wilson, Green B.	P.
Powell, E. J.	P.	Wilson, James	P.
Powell, G. M.	P.	Witty, William H.	Capt.
Pyron, Eli	P.	Wray, J. A.	P.
Pyron, Thomas H.	P.	Wray, Samuel L.	P.
Rud, Leroy	P.	Yelvoughton, H. T.	P.
Reynolds, Job	P.	Yerby, Wm. E.	P.
Reynolds, Wm. P.	P.		
Rose, Zachariah	Corp.		
Rowland, L. A.	P.		
Shaw, J. H.	P.		
Shaw, Wm. W.	P.		
Shelton, Lucius	Corp.		
Shelton, G. L.	P.		
Smith, James S.	P.		
Smith, Wm. H.	P.		
Stanly, Asa	(I-C) P.		
Stephens, John A.	P.		

Christlaw

35th. Inf.	Co. K.	"Invincible Warriors"	
Arnold, W. W.	P.	Cunningham, Sam.	P.
Arrows, A. D.	P.	Davis, George	P.
Askew, E.	P.	Deans, A.	P.
Avant, E.	P.	Dockery, G.	P.
Bardwell, E. J.	P.	Dockery, R.	P.
Beard, J. R.	P.	DuBose, S. L.	2nd. Lt.
Beverley, Wm. C.	Corp.	Duke, P. J.	P.
Blackwell, E.	P.	Duke, R. M.	P.
Bostick, G. W.	P.	Early, W. A.	Corp.
Bostick, J. W.	P.	Erwin, J. M.	Corp.
Brewer, G. W.	P.	Ezell, Thomas Y.	P.
Brownlee, J. M.	2nd. Lt.	Fondren, J. H.	P.
Buntin, J. A.	P.	Fondren, R. W.	P.
Butler, J. W.	P.	Ford, H. L.	P.
Calvert, R.	Sergt.	Ford, Jos.	P.
Carroll, G. W.	P.	Furgerson,	P.
Carroll, Isaac	(K-G) P.	Gammell, R. M.	P.
Carroll, Jehu	P.	Gammell, W.	P.
Carroll, J. G.	P.	Gibson, Samuel	P.
Carroll, J. J.	P.	Green, J. F.	P.
Carter, John	P.	Green, J. N.	P.
Chafin, J. C.	P.	Green, P. D.	P.
Chesser, A.	P.	Greer, B. F.	Sergt.
Clark, J. C.	P.	Greer, J. H.	P.
Clifton, William	P.	Grizzle, George	P.
Cooper, W. F.	P.	Hampton, Robert	Sergt.
Cox, F. N.	P.	Harpole, H.	P.
Critz, George	P.	Harpole, Martin	P.
Cummings, P.	P.		(C-K)

35th Inf.	Co. K.	"Invincible Warriors"	
Harrington, J. D.	P.	Lyon, J. T.	P.
Harrington, Paul	P.	Martin, Isaac	P.
Harrington, R. B.	Corp.	Martin, J. C.	P.
Harrington, Y. J.	Sergt.	Martin, J. F.	P.
Harold, M. D.	P.	Martin, W. S.	P.
Heath, W. A.	(K-B) P.	McCaferty, J. N.	Sergt.
Henry, J. R.	1st. Lt.	McCarter, J. S.	P.
Henry, R. A.	P.	McCreight, H. A.	Capt.
Hogan, J. D.	P.	McDonald, J.	P.
Hollinshead, W. K.	P.	McKinney, George	P.
Hutchinson, G. M.	P.	McLain, W. W.	P.
Hutchinson, W.	P.	McMinn,	P.
Jeffrey, R. T.	P.	McMinn, J. P.	P.
Joiner, B. C.	P.	Medders, S. H.	P.
Joy, T. R.	Corp.	Medders, W. M.	Sergt.
Joy, William	P.	Merideth, W. M.	P.
Kimbrell, R.	P.	Morgan, L. D.	P.
Kimbrell, H.	P.	Morgan, W. J.	P.
Kimbrell, John	P.	Newman, M. T.	P.
King, D. H.	P.	Newman, R. E.	P.
Kolb, A. E.	Sergt.	Newman, R. W.	P.
Kolb, J. J.	P.	O'Dwyer, Patrick	P.
Karnegay, J. L.	P.	Outlaw, D. W.	Corp.
Karnegay, William	P.	Page, A. M.	P.
Leach, A. P.	Sergt.	Page, J. H.	P.
Lee, J. B.	P.	Parrish, P. J.	Corp.
Lewis, W.	(K-H) P.	Perkins, Jerome	P.
Livingston, W. O. Jr.	2nd. Lt.	Piland, Samuel	P.
Logan, S. H.	P.	Quinn, H. F.	P.
Lyon, G. W.	P.	Quinn, J. C.	P.

35th. Inf.	Co. K.	"Invincible Warriors"	
Quinn, M.	P.	Williams, B. H.	P.
Reagin, Young	P.	Williams, W. C.	P.
Riner, J. B.	P.	Williamson, M.	P.
Robertson, H. H.	P.	Williamson, R.	P.
Sanders, E. D.	P.	Worrell, J.	P.
Sanders, J. W.	P.	Worthy, H T	P.
Sands, N.	P.	Yancy, A. J.	P.
Sansing, J. D.	P.	Yancy, L.	P.
Sharpe, J. F.	P.		
Shaw, W. W.	P.		
Shotwell, R. H.	Lt-Col. (K-T-S)		
Slaughter, J. H.	P.		
Spruill, J. M.	P.		
Starke, J. R.	Sergt-Maj. (K-F-S)		
Stephens, C.	P.		
Stevens, I.	P.		
Stidman, H.	P.		
Stone, T. F.	P.		
Sweeden, John	P.		
Tate, A. M.	P.		
Tisdale, J. Singleton	P. (A-K)		
Vaughn, T.	P.		
Wabington, George	P.		
Warren, T. W.	P.		
Watson, Jesse M.	P.		
Webb, Robert	P.		
Webb, Silas	P.		
Whitehead, T. L.	P.		

Atkins, William F, I Sergeant	Hill, J.M. P
Ayres James T. P	Hitt James M. P
Bittle William H. p	Hitt John Corp
Bowen Joseph T, P	Hitt, Reuben Captain
Box, Henry B, P	Holloway, Henry M. Corp
Box, J.W. P	Holloway John S. P
Caldwell, William A.F. Ist Lt	Holmes Wm M. P
Cameron, John S.G. P	Ingram James Corp
Carter, Daniel M.A. P	Ingram Wiley P
Carter James P	Jacks, James R. Corp.
Chandler, Alexander K. P	Jacks, Nicholas D. P
Cross, Absolom, D, P	Jacks, Ripley C. P
Curtis, John F. P	Jacks Wm M. P
Dennon, Joshua W. P	Jennings, James M, P
Duncan, Henry, P	Jennings, Thomas P
Dyre, W.H. P	Jennings Wm J C P
Ferguson Jno. W. N P	Job, Francis M. P
Furr, John W, Ist Sergt.	Jones Danl H. K-C P
Garrett, Elijah, P	Jones James P
Garrett, John B. P	Jones James M P
Garrett Thomas H. P	Jones James S. P
Gibson, A.R. P	Jones John A. Corp
Grab A.I.M. P	Jones Rob H. P
Green Wm.R. P	Jones T.M.P
Harris, John, P	Killough, Malden I Sergeant.
Harris Wm M. P	Kilpatrick Peter T. Sergeant
Herriage, James P	Kilpatrick Uriah B P
Herring, Wm D. P	Kilpatrick Wm H. 2Lt
Herron, Christopher C. P	Knight Elizah P.
Hewitt, Landy P	Lawrence, Richard S. I Lt

Lindsey John, P.  
 Malone, David L. Sergt.  
 Marshall Calvin Y. Sergt.  
 Matthews Wm. J. P  
 Matthews Wm J P  
 McGarr, Andrew J, P  
 McGaugh John M. P  
 McGaugh Weslet C P  
 McGaw, W. W. P  
 McGuire, James H Lt  
 Miles W. D. P  
 Milliner Lewis P  
 Mitchell, L P  
 Mitchell Stephen K Corp.  
 Nash Jno W. P  
 Neal Green P P  
 Neal Pinckney P  
 Neal Pinckney G. P  
 Oliver Owen P  
 Oliver Thomas J P  
 Pearson Andrew J, P  
 Peeples George W, P  
 Perry, Adkin M. Sergt.  
 Perry William Sergt.  
 Phillips, J. B. P  
 Putnam John P  
 Redding, L. J. B. P  
 Richardson, Wm P  
 Rushing, Thomas J. P  
 Shaw, John R. P  
 Shaw, Matthew H. P  
 Shaw Wm E P  
 Shaw Wm M. P  
 Shine Jno L. P  
 Sigler, Jeremiah P. P  
 Staples Wm C. K-F & S Major  
 Steen Cullin, P.  
 Stokes Young R P  
 Stovall Drury P  
 Swindell, Thomas J P  
 Swindell Wm M. Sergt.  
 Synott Wm D. P  
 Taylor, Jasper N. Corp.  
 Thompson, J. F. P  
 Thompson Elisha P  
 Thompson Thomas H. P  
 Tindry, John P  
 Todd, Wm A P  
 Tompkins, Geo, N. P  
 Towles Thomas R. Corp.  
 Webb, Wm M P  
 Walls J. I. P  
 Wills, Thomas J P  
 Wilson Geo W. P  
 Youngblood, Lewis P  
 Youngblood Newton A. P

Poster

2nd copy

Adams, C. F.-----Sergt.

Adams, John B.

Adams, L. W. (see S. W. Adams)

Adams, Sidney W. (see S. W. Adams)

Aiken, J. N.

Bagwell, H. B. (A-B)

Barnett, W. L.

Bogan, George (see 31st. Miss)

Boston, James C.---Sergt.

Boston, John

Botin, John

Bowles, John B.---2nd. Lt.-  
 3rd. Lt.

Brandon, Joseph (see Jos. Brannon)

Brandon, James (see Jos. Brannon)

Brandon, C. C. (H-A)

Burton, A. J.

Burton, Bird W. (see B. W. Burton)

Butler, R. B.

Butler, Thomas B.

Butler, William J.

Campbell, F. B.

Campbell, R. J.

Carlton, Thomas

Cook, James N.

Crapley, W. W.

Crocker, F. B.

Crocker, J. B.

Davis, Robert H.---Corp-Sergt.

Dawson, William T.

Dean, Joshua W.

Deane, E. C.

Deane, John S.

Deane, Peyton

Dew, W. G. (see Dew, G. W )

Devone, Luke

Dutton, William P.

Easley, D. W.-----O.S.

Ethridge, T. A.

Flannigan, M. G. (see Withers  
 Lt. Artly)  
 Franks, Daniel

Franks, D. P. (see Daniel  
 Franks)

Franks, James M. (see 31st  
 Miss. Inf.)

Franks, John W.

Franks, Nathaniel G.

Garrett, Seaborn

Garvin, P. M.-----Sergt.

Hall, Joel C. (see 4th  
 Miss. Cav.)  
 Hall, Reuben

Hale, W. B.-----Captain

Hallom, H. M.

Hallom, L. C. (see S. C.  
 Hallom)

Hathcoat, J. C.

Higgins, J. H.

Higgins, John (see 15th Miss)

Hodges, B. F.

Holmes, J. M.

Howard, Henry (see 31st. Miss)

Howard, P. L.

## Choctaw County

Co. A. 4th Inf.

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Huey, Nimrod	Miller, H. T.
James, G. T.	Miller, Lewis A.----Musician
James, John	Mills, W. J.
James, William H.	Milum, H. R.(see H. R. Milam)
Johnson, J. W., Jr.	Minchew, James(see James Mincher)
Johnson, J. W., Sr.	Minchum, James(see James Mincher)
Johnson, Thomas P.	Minchew, J.(see James Mincher)
Johnson, W. H. H.(I-A) (see 31st. Miss.)	Minter, John N.
Jones, W. H.	Montgomery, A. S.
Kelley, Alias	Montgomery, James---2nd. M.S-Capt
Kelley, John	Montgomery, John(see Jonathan Montgomery)
Kelley, Samuel G.	Moore, C. D.
Knight, David	Moore, Hardy S. (see H. S. Moore)
Lee, David(see Turner's Battery)	Mothershed, John A.
Lloyd, Samuel H.(see 3rd. Miss)	Nations, G. B.
Lollar, F. M.	Nations, S. W.-----2nd.Lt.
Mabsy, Thomas F.	Nations, W. W.
McCafferty, C. W.	Nelms, W. F.
McCafferty, Isaac	Nelson, J. N.(see W. J. Nelson)
McCafferty, J.(see Isaac)	Nelson, J. W.(see W. J. Nelson)
McCafferty, J. M.	Nickolls, George D.
McCafferty, Robert	Pearson, George
McCafferty, William(see 2nd. Miss. Cav.)	Pearson, Robert---Corp.
McCafferty, Fwing(see Yewing McCafferty) 2nd. Miss. Cav.)	Pearson, W. J.(see Co. I, 15th Miss)
McMellon, H.	Perry, John
Meadows, Samuel	Prowitt, R. K.---Sergt-2nd.Lt.
Milton, William J.--- 3rd.Lt.	Purtle, Samuel H.

## Choctaw County

Co. A. 4th Inf.

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Rector, Alex P.	Smith, Benj.
Read, Calvin J.	Smith, James B.-----Corp-Sergt.
Reed, P. A.	Smith, J. J.
Reynolds, E. W.---Sergt.	Smith, John R.(see J. R. Smith)
Reynolds, (see Stanford's Battery)	Smith, John W.
Richards, L. B.	Smith, Obadiah (A-E)
Richards, L. P.(see L. B. Richards)	Smith, Reuben
Richards, R. M. (see 31st. Miss)	Smith, R. L.(see Reuben Smith)
Ridley, Robert C.---Sergt. (A-T)	Snellings, R. B.
Ritchey, Benj.	Snallson, John W.(see J. W. W. Snellson)
Ritney, James W.	Sprouse, E. S.(see E. S. Spronse)
Ritchey, William W.	Spronse, E. S.(see 28th Miss Cav)
Ritchey, W. W.(see W. W. Ritchie)	Strong, J. M.
Robertson, L. W.	Sturdevant, J. H.
Robinson, Samuel---Corp.	Sullins, A. C.---Sergt.
Russell, James W.---Corp. (H-A)	Sullins, Robert C.
Russell, J. N.---Corp. (H-A)	Sullivan, Isaac C.---1st.Sergt-2nd.Lt. (see Wither's Artly)
Russell, J. W.---Corp. (H-A)	Thompson, B. F.---1st. Sergt. (see Turner's Batty)
Sephas, William	Thompson, Daniel R.(see D. R. Thomason)
Shannon, James T.---1st.Lt.	Thompson, Edward
Sharp, J. T.(see 35th Miss)	Thompson, E. W.
Shuttles, D.	Thompson, Jephtha
Simpson, Charles T.	Toad, William A.
Simpson, William A.	Trussell, J. T.
Smith, A. J.	Turner, Murphy A.
Smith, A, J. L.	Turner, S. A.
Smith, Benj.	

Choctaw County

Co. A. 4th Inf.

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Turner, Simeon W.(see S. W. T)  
 Turner, Simon W.(see S. W. T)  
 Wableton, A. J.(see A. J. Wabbleton)  
 Wableton, A. J.  
 Wableton, F. B.  
 Wableton, G. W.  
 Waddington, B.(see B.Wadlington)  
 Ward, James D.----3rd. Sergt.  
 Ward, William T.  
 Ward, W. P.(see William T.)  
 Warner, James L. (J. M. Warner)  
 Warner, James M.(see J. M. W)  
 Watson, Benjamin  
 Watson, T. F.(see J. T. W.)  
 Watson, John T.(see J. T. W)  
 Watson, J. T.  
 Weims, A. S.  
 Williams, James M. (see  
 Wither's Artly)  
 Williams, W. O.  
 Wilson, Benj. R.  
 Wilson, D. P.  
 Woof, J. F.  
 Yancy, Lewis  
 Youngblood, S. T. C.  
 Youngblood, W. M.

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Choctaw County

Co. G. 5th Inf.

Adcock, William	Hancock, J. E. F.
Agee, H. J.	Handly, John
Barnes, Felix	Hardy, C. R.
Barns, Willis	Hawkins, John
Bostick, S. C.----1st. Sergt.	Holbrooks, William
Boyd, J. J.----1st. Lt.	Hollinsworth, Jehu (see L. K. Hollinsworth)
Boyed, F. W.(see F. W. Boyd)	Hollinsworth, L. K.(see Jehu)
Brunson, M. O.---Sergt.	Houston, J. F.
Butler, ,Samuel	Houston, William S.
Caughman, Josiah---Sergt.	Hutson, John
Cooper, James	Ishee, E. K.
Craft, Jesse	Ishee, J. B.(A-G)
Crotwell, John	Jones, B. C.
Daniels, A. L.	Laird, Thomas
Davis, Abijah	Lamb, Alexander
Dove, Godfrey	Lucky, G. W.
Dulin, Thomas	Martin, J. A.
Dunagan, John	Mason, Zebulon
Dupey, James	Mathew, Roderick
Ellis, S. J.	Mathew, Loderick
Flowers, H. L.	McKendry, Thomas---Corp.
Flowers, J. W.(see H. L. F.Subs)	McNair, John
Ford, J. V.	McRee, Thomas
Franklin, T. W.(see P.F.Subs)	Meadows, Samuel---Corp.
Freshower, Robert	Means, J. C.---Corp.
Glisson, Levin	Miley, Oliver
Griswold, J. H.	Moore, Henry
Hallman, Richard	Moore, John

## Choctaw County

Co. G. 5th Inf.  
Page 2

Moulder, D. W.	Tanner, W. N.
Moulder, J. M.	Terry, E. A.
Nelson, James	Thompson, Dudley
Nelson, John	Thornton, H. J.
Nichols, A. J. (see J. C. N. Subs)	Thornton, James E.
Norris, Charles	Tullis, Claiborn (see Jackson Tullis)
O'Neal (see J. M. Ward)	Tullis, Jackson
Owens, Stephen Jr. ---- 2nd-3rd Lt.	Wade, J. W.
Platt, D. W.	Wade, S. P. (see Sam. Ruffin)
Purvis, T. J. ---- 1st. Corp.	Wade, T. M.
<del>Abbat</del>	Walker, Martin ---- Corp.
Purvis, W. J.	Ward, D. J. ---- Capt.
Roberts, M. S.	Ward, J. M. (see J. H. O'Neal Subs)
Robinson, Jolly ---- Corp.	Warren, Reuben
Simpson, Josiah	Whittle, W. J. ---- Sergt.
Sims, John	Wigginton, G. C.
Smith, H. C. ---- Sergt.	Wilson, Newton ---- Corp.
Smith, S. H.	Windham, Madison
Smith, G. (F-S) ---- Surgeon	Wingate, R. H.
Smith, Spencer	Woolly, J. A.
Speed, F. W. ---- 2nd. Lt.	Wommack, J. A.
Stringer, J. S. H. (see Wm. Blakely)	Youngblood, J. A.
Stringer, William (see Wesley Gray, Subs)	
Sullivan, Joseph (see Stephen Sullivan, Jr. Subs)	
Sullivan., Stephen Jr.	
Sullivan, Stephen, Sr.	

## Choctaw County

Choctaw Guards (Rangers)

Co. I

15th Inf.

Adams, John Henry	P.	Butler, Abel A.	P.
Alexander, James H.	P.	Butler, W. J.	P.
Alexander, John	P.	Campbell, Amos	P.
Alexander, Lewis	P.	Campbell, Francis B.	P.
Alexander, Thomas H.	P.	Campbell, John H.	P.
Armstrong, Jesse W.	P.	Campbell, William	P.
Armstrong, J. L.	P.	Cannon, Jesse D.	P.
Aston, Sammie W.	P.	Carlton, Edward	P.
Austin, John H.	P.	Carlton, Thomas	P.
Avant, James	P.	Carter, John J.	P.
Bagwell, John	P.	Carter, John T.	P.
Bagwell, LeContes W.	P.	Carter, Joseph O.	P.
Bagwell, Martin V.	P.	Carter, Robert H.	P.
Bagwell, P. C.	P.	Carter, Sinclair B.	P.
Bagwell, Terry H.	P.	Childress, H. F.	Pvt- Sergt.
Bagwell, William A.	P.	Coleman, F.	P.
Barron, William J.	P.	Coleman, William A.	P.
Baskins, John C.	Pvt-Sergt.		
Blake, Alexander	P.	Collier, George H.	P.
Blanton, Joseph A.	P.	Collier, James C.	P.
Blanton, Philip	P.	Collier, Joseph	P.
Blanton, William N.	P.	Cone, J. W.	P.
Bowers, James Lt.	P.	Cook, John B.	P.
Brash, Frederick	P.	Cox, Ben. F.	P.
Brown, Robert W.	P.	Cox, Daniel	P.
Buck, John W. W.	P.	Crawford, David M. B.	Pvt-4th Corp.
Burk, Albert L.	P.	Crawford, James H.	P.

## Choctaw County

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Choctaw Guards (Rangers) Co. I.  
15th Inf.

Darby, John B.	P.	Green, William H.	P.
Davis, Oliver P.	P.	Gregory, Ben. C.	P.
Dawson, Franklin A.	P.	Hallam, Josheph C.	P.
Dean, John	P.	Hallam, Philip L.	Pvt-2nd Lt.
Dean, Napoleon P.	P.	Hallam, Samuel C.	P.
Dorris, James B.	P.	Harmon, James M.	P.
Dorris, John H.	P.	Harrison, Henry J.	P.
Dotson, David M. P.	P.	Harrison, R. J.	P.
Drane, George W. C.	Corp-Pvt.	Harvey, John H.	P.
Drane, John H.	P.	Harvey, William H.	P.
Drane, Virgil L.	P.	Hemphill, Chas. R.	P.
Easley, D. W.	P.	Hemphill, J. W.	Capt-Lt.Col. I. F. & S.
Edwards, Andrew J.	P.	Henderson, Derrell D.	P.
Edwards, James W.	P.	Henderson, J. H.	P.
Edwards, Lemack	P.	Henderson, Josiah	P.
Evans, Thomas J.	P.	Henderson, Robert N.	P.
Fair, John P.	P.	Henderson, William F.	P.
Fair, Thomas A.	P.	Henry, William	P.
Fowler, John R.	P.	Higgins, John	P.
Fowler, Thomas J.	P.	Hillier, Sam. A.	P.
Gardner, James	P.	Hillyer, Elisha K.	Corp-Serg-Lt.
Fuller, O. L.	P.	Hillyer, John L.	P.
Garrett, Osborn	P.	Hines, Miles N.	P.
Garrett, Thomas Y.	Pvt-Corp.	Holloway, Sam. L.	P.
Garrett, William H.	P.	Horton, Thomas S.	P.
Gordon, L. C.	Corp.	Howard, Richard	P.
Gordon, W. A.	P.	Huffman, Dan. A.	Pvt-3rd Corp.

## Choctaw County

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Choctaw Guards (Rangers) Co. I.  
15th Inf.

Humphries, Leonard T.	P.	Lowery, James M.	P.
Hutchins, James H.	P.	Lowery, Josheph T.	P.
Irving, John M.	Pvt-Sergt.	Lowery, William B.	P.
Jenkins, John E.I.	P.	Macklin, A. H.	P.
Johnson, J. T.	P.	Micklin, John A.	P.
Jones, James	Pvt-Sergt.	Macklin, George W.	Pvt-Musician
Kelly, John	Corp-Pvt. H-E& I.	Macklin, William S.	P.
Killen, Thomas	P.	Martin, Andrew B.	P.
Kilpatrick, J. C.	P.	Martin, William L.	P.
King, Charles	P.	May, George W.	P.
King, Tolliver	P.	Mayberry, R.	P.
King, John B.	P.	McAlister, Joshua	P.
King, William M.	P.	McGovern, James	Pvt-Sergt.
Kirkham, Thomas L. (see Bat. A.- Pa.Vols)	P.	McHan, Daniel	P.
Knight, Lewis	P.	McHan, Hez-	P.
Land, James C.	P.	McIntire, James	P.
Land, John	P.	McKinnon, Daniel B.	Pvt-Sergt.
Landthrip, John B.	P.	McKinnon, William K.	P.
Laisey, Augustus E. (see 6th Miss.)		McKnight, A. J.	P.
Littleton, Sanford R.	P.	McKnight, Francis M.	P.
Love, Elihu	2nd Sergt-1st Lt.	Mills, Samuel A.	P.
Love, John D.	P.	Moak, A.	P.
Love, Josheph E.	P.	Montgomery, Hugh	Corp-1st Lt.
Love, Richard G.	P.	Montgomery, William B.	P.
Love, Robert C.	Pvt-Corp.	Mooney, Alonzo C.	P.
Love, William R.	Pvt-Corp.	Mooney, Thomas G.	P.
		Moore, Henry B. (see 31st Miss. Inf.)	P.

## Choctaw County

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## Choctaw Guards (Rangers)

Co. I.

## 15th Inf.

Moore, James W.	P.	Ramsey, Thomas J.	P.
Moore, John M.	P.	Rash, George L.	P.
Moore, Josheph A.	P.	Ray, Dempsey	P.
Morris, Francis M.	P.	Ray, Elisha	P.
Morris, John A.	Pvt-1st. Lt.	Ricks, John W.	P.
Moss, Henry B.	P.	Robinson, J.	P.
Moss, John W.	P.	Robinson, Jos. S.	P.
Moss, William A.	P.	Robinson, LaFayette	P.
Nations, William W.	Pvt-Corp. I.- C.	Robinson, R. W.	P.
Parker, Elijah	1st.Sergt. I.- A.	Robinson, Thomas G.	P.
Pearson, George W.	Sergt.	Segars, R. J.	P.
Pearson, William J.	P.	Shaw, T. J.	P.
Peters, J. L.	P.	Simpson, George W.	Pvt-Musician
Pollard, LaFayette	P. (E. -I.)	Simpson, T. P.	P.
Porter, Washington, C.	P.	Skarberry, John	P.
Porter, William F.	P.	Stackett, George	P.
Powell, Allen M.	P.	Stewart, Ben. F.	P.
Power, James L.	P.	Stewart, Girard	P.
Power, John	P.	Stewart, William J.	P.
Powers, W. H.	P.	Sullens, A. C.	Pvt-Sergt.
Powers, William T.	P.	Summerville, Solomon	P.
Prewitt, Andrew J.	Pvt-Sergt.	Tackett, G. W.	P.
Prewitt, Dudley	P.	(see Batty. A.-P-V, 6 Miss.Inf.)	
Prewitt, Russell G.	1st.Lt.-Major I-F & S.	Tanner, Chas. W.	P.
Raburn, Josheph J.	P.	Tanner, James T.	P.
		Taylor, James C.	3rd.Lt.
		Thompson, William	Sergt.

## Choctaw County

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## Choctaw Guards (Rangers)

Co. I.

## 15th Inf.

Thompson, William P.	P.
Thompson, Wright S.	P.
Tier, William S.	P.
Todd, Isaac H.	P.
Todd, James J.	P.
Todd, William A.	P.
Townsend, James R.	P.
Tullis, George W.	P.
Turce, R. P.	P.
Turner, James M.	P.
VanZant, Isaac	2nd.Lt.
Wade, Jos.	P.
Wiems, Anderson S.	P.
Wells, Andrew M.	P. (K.- I.)
Wells, F. O.	P.
Wells, James W.	P.
Wilkerson, William C.	P.
Wilson, William H.	Pvt.-Corp. (I.- E.)
Woodson, Green	P.
Woodward, W. M.	P.
Young, Augustus E.	P.
Young, Green	Pvt-2nd. Lt.

## Carroll County

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## Choctaw Grays

Co. K.

## 15th Miss. Inf.

Easterwood, John M.	P.	Golding, Jos.	P.
Easterwood, Wm. J.	P.	Golding, Robert F.	P.
Easterwood, Wm. L.	P.	Goldson, Wm. H.	P.
Edwards, Chas. A.	Pvt-2nd Lt.	Gore, John E.	1st Lt.
Edwards Edward D.	P.	Gore, John E. Jr.	Corp.
Edwards, Lutha	P.	Gore, Richmond P.	P.
Edwards, Thomas H.	P.	Gore, Solomon W.	Sergt.
Ennis, George C.	P.	Grogary, Martin H.	P.
Ezell, Wm. A.	Sergt.	Grogary, William B.	P.
Feely, Thomas	P.	Grizel, Jos.	P.
Fielding, W. M.	Sergt-Pvt.	Gunter, P. D.	Corp.
Foard, Thomas B.	Capt.	Hand, E.	Corp.
Fondren, G. H.	P.	Haney, Quizzarah V.	P.
Fondren, G. H.	P.	Hankins, Zerah	P.
Fondren, H. H.	P.		(G-K)
Fondren, R. W.	P.	Hanner, Maynard H.	P.
Fox, Henry H.	P.	Hanner, Sam. H.	P.
	(see 45 Miss.)	Hardy, J. L.	P.
Franks, Felix G.	P.	Harpole, H.	P.
Franks, Henry P.	Pvt-Ensign	Harpole, W. C.	P.
French, E. D.	Musician-Pvt.	Harrison, David S.	P.
Friday, J. W.	P.	Hartsfield, John J.	P.
Fulgham, Mikey	P.	Hemphill, William	P.
Fulgham, P. W.	P.	Henderson, T. F.	P.
Fundenburg, J. B.	P.	Henry, J. R.	3rd Sergt.
Gannon, John A.	P.	Hester, J. F.	P.
Gary, Moses S.	P.	Hester, R. M.	P.
Golding, Benj. F.	P.	Hicks, Thomas R.	P.
Golding, John R.	P.	Hill, John F.	P.

~~Choctaw County~~  
Carroll County

Choctaw Grays Co. K.  
15th Miss. Inf.

Anderson, S. L.	P.	Bullock, R. R.	P.
Archibald, T. C.	P.	Burchfield, Curtis	P.
Arnold, Fernanders N.	P.	Butler, James W.	P.
(K- D- F-S)		Canfield, Richard W.	P.
Arnold, F. M.	Corp.	Carradine, James N.	P.
Arnold, J. L.	P.	Chandler, Wm. C.	Pvt-1st C
Arnold, W. M.	P.	Childs, John H.	P.
Arnold, W. M. Jr.	P.	Clanton, James W.	P.
Atkinson, Griffin	P.	Cooper, John	P.
Atkinson, Mikeal	P.	Cooper, Thomas J.	P.
Avent, William J.	P.	Cotton, Andy	P.
(see 31st Miss. Inf.)		Crocker, Wiley S.	P.
Ayers, William D.	P.	Crow, T. F.	P.
Bagwell, J. W.	P.	Curtis, James W.	Pvt-2nd Lt.
Barberree, A. J.	P.	Curtis, William H.	P.
Barnes, Jesse	P.	Davis, R. C.	P.
Barron, Pat.	P.	Davis, Robert	P.
Berryhill, John W.	P.	Davis, W. T.	P.
Bingham, Robert J.	Pvt-Sergt.	Dill, Dennis M.	P.
Blackwood, J. M.	P.	Doly, William	P.
Bone, Richard	P.	Doss, F. M.	P.
Bone, Young	P.	Dotson, B. B.	1st-Sergt-
Bridges, Nichols B.	P.	Dotson, A. H.	O. S.
Brooks, J. M.	P.	Dowdle, Robert P.	P.
Brown, A. P.	P.	Dowdle, Allen O.	P.
Brown, John C.	P.	Dumas, John P.	Ensign-Pvt.
Brown, R. J.	P.	Early, W. A.	Sergt.
Brown, Simeon E.	P.	East, J. P.	P.
Bruce, Thompson	P.		

Carroll County

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Choctaw Grays Co. K.  
15th Miss. Inf.

Easterwood, John M.	P.	Golding, Jos.	P.
Easterwood, Wm. J.	P.	Golding, Robert F.	P.
Easterwood, Wm. L.	P.	Goldson, Wm. H.	P.
Edwards, Chas. A.	Pvt-2nd Lt.	Gore, John E.	1st Lt.
Edwards Edward D.	P.	Gore, John E. Jr.	Corp.
Edwards, Lutha	P.	Gore, Richmond P.	P.
Edwards, Thomas H.	P.	Gore, Solomon W.	Sergt.
Ennis, George C.	P.	Gregary, Martin H.	P.
Ezell, Wm. A.	Sergt.	Gregary, William B.	P.
Feely, Thomas	P.	Grizel, Jos.	P.
Fielding, W. M.	Sergt-Pvt.	Gunter, P. D.	Corp.
Foard, Thomas B.	Capt.	Hand, E.	Corp.
Fondren, G. H.	P.	Haney, Quizzarah V.	P.
Fondren, G. H.	P.	Hankins, Zerah	P.
Fondren, H. H.	P.	(G-K)	
Fondren, R. W.	P.	Hanner, Maynard H.	P.
Fox, Henry H.	P.	Hanner, Sam. H.	P.
(see 45 Miss.)		Hardy, J. L.	P.
Franks, Felix G.	P.	Harpole, H.	P.
Franks, Henry P.	Pvt-Ensign	Harpole, W. C.	P.
French, E. D.	Musician-Pvt.	Harrison, David S.	P.
Friday, J. W.	P.	Hartsfield, John J.	P.
Fulgham, Mikey	P.	Hemphill, William	P.
Fulgham, P. W.	P.	Henderson, T. F.	P.
Fundenburg, J. B.	P.	Henry, J. R.	3rd Sergt.
Gannon, John A.	P.	Hester, J. F.	P.
Gary, Moses S.	P.	Hester, R. M.	P.
Golding, Benj. F.	P.	Hicks, Thomas R.	P.
Golding, John R.	P.	Hill, John F.	P.

Choctaw Grays  
15th Miss. Inf. Co. K.

Hill, Thomas F.	P.	Leverett, Francis M.	P.
Holeman, Jas, L.	P.	Little, J. F.	P.
Hooker, Thomas P.	P.	Logan, J. L.	P.
Hubbard, Elizah A.	P.	Long, J. W.	P.
Huffman, Wm. G.	P.	Lowery, James	P.
Hughes, A.	P.	Maginnis, James N.	P.
Hughes, C. A.	P.	Mallory, Roswell A.	Pvt-2nd Lt.
Hunt, G. M. Musician-Pvt.		Malone, Jones	P.
Jennings, John L.	P.	Marquiss, J. M.	P.
Johnson, Jos.	P.	Marter, Ben. F.	P.
Johnson, Wm. R.	P.	Marter, Francis M.	P.
Johnson, William Sr.	P.	Marter, Julian H.	P.
Jorden, G. M.	P.	Martin, J. C.	P.
Katon, J. D.	P.	McCrory, Wyatt F.	P.
Kecton, G. J.	P.	McDonald, Absalom	P.
Keeton, Tolliver B. (see Thomas B. Keeton, 31 Miss. Inf.)	P.	McGaugh, James L	P.
Kinard, F. J.	P.	(see 11th Miss. Cav. -- Perrins)	L-K-C
King, J. P.	P.	McGough, Andrew M.	P.
Kingman, J. N.	P.		M-K-C
Kirksey, David X.	P. (K-D)	McGough, Thomas C.	P.
Lam, Andrew J.	P.	McGraw, T. W.	P.
Lam, George W.	P.	McGuire, Elisha N.	P.
Lamb, Ed. C.	P.	McGuire, Tennessee D.	P.
<del>XXXX/XX/XX</del>	P.	McKee, Levi T.	P.
Lanch, Wm. C.	P.	McKinney, J. R.	P.
Lane, Marion	P.	McQuary, Henry J.	P.
Lee, Thomas W.	P.	McQuary, Thomas H.	P.
		McVey, Starton T.	P.

Choctaw Grays  
15th Miss. Inf. Co. K.

Middleton, Zachariah L.	P.	Pittman, Elisha E.	P. (K-D)
Miers, A. J.	P.	Pittman, John W.	P. (E-D-K)
Milk, C. G.	P.	Pittman, Jos. M.	P.
Mills, C. G.	P.	Pittman, Thomas E.	Sergt.
Montgomery, J. M.	P.	Prather, K.	P.
Montgomery, W. D.	P.	Pryor, Jos. H.	Pvt-Sergt (K-D)
Moore, John T.	Pvt-Corp.	Fryon, Robert S.	P.
Moore, John W.	P.	Quinn, Chas. J.	P.
Moore, Thomas D.	P.	Quinn, John O.	3rd Sergt.
Moore, T. R. F.	P.	Quinn, W. J.	1 Ensign-1 Sergt.
Moore, Wm. F.	P.	Raspberry, F. M.	P.
Morse, W. J.	P.	Raspberry, Madison R.	P.
Neal, Albert L.	P.	Reed, Acy	P.
Neimore, C. M.	P.	Reid, S. H.	P.
Niamo	P.	Reel, Edward	P.
Nite, Asa M.	P.	Reel, Jackson	P.
Noaks, Wm. M.	P.	Reynolds, G. W.	P.
Norman, G. M.	P.	Richey, J. W.	P.
Norwood, John	P. (K-D-P)	Ringer, K. E.	P. (see 33 Miss. Wm. H. Ringer)
O'Neal, Richard H.	P.	Risenhoover, James E.	Corp.
Oswalt, Meedy W.	P.	Risenhoover, Young F.	Pvt-Jr. 2nd Lt.
Oswalt, Silas W.	P.	Robertson, B. H.	P.
Owen, C. B.	Corp.	Robertson, W. T.	P.
Palmertree, Martin H.	P.	Rochelle, James E.	P.
Patterson, James N.	P.	Rogers, John M.	P.
Patterson, Robert H.	P.	Rogers, Thomas J.	P.
Pepper, James M.	P.		

## Choctaw Grays

Co. K.

## 15th Miss. Inf.

Roggers, Jesse P.	P.	Stacy, L. C.	P.
Rofe, W. W.	P.	Stanton, J. B.	2nd Lt.
Rose, Martin H.	4th Corp.- Pvt.	Starnes, Philip	2nd Lt.
Rose, Miles W.	1st Sergt-Capt.	Starnes, Thomas J.	P.
Rose, Miller F.	P.	Statham, Wm. H.	Pvt-1st Lt.
Rummels, A.	P.	Steel, J. M.	P.
Russell, Thomas A.	P. (K-D)	Stewart, <del>Edw</del> G. W.	P.
Saffold, Albert V.	P.	Stewart, Wm. W.	P.
Salley, James W.	P.	Strowd, J. B.	P.
Sanders, James A	P.	Sturdivant, Wyatt L.	P.
Sanders J. W.	Musician-P.	Sullivan, Asa A	P.
Savage, Edward W.	Pvt--Sergt.	Swansey, William	P.
Scarborough, Franklin	P.	Templeton, E. H.	P.
Shines, Hillery	P. (C-K)	Thackson, A. E.	P.
Shusdon, Wm. A.	P.	Thompson, Jos. L.	P.
Sikes, C. S.	P.	Tuidle, Robert W.	P. (K-E)
Summons, S. T.	P.	Trigg, W. C.	P.
Skniard, F. J.	P.	Waits, Anderson F.	P.
Smith, A. L.	P.	Waits, Sam. S.	P.
Smith, Alexander C.	1st Lt.	Ware, Ben. H.	Pvt- Chief Bugler (K-F-S) (see 20 Miss. Inf.- Ben H. Wear)
Smith, A. R.	P.	Watson, J. M.	Capt.
Smith, John D.	P.	Watson, Josiah C.	P.
Smith, J. R.	P.	Watson, K. A.	P.
Smith, T. M.	3 #rd Sergt	Webb, Elihu	P.
Smith, Woody B.	P.	Wells, Andrew M.	P. (K-I)
Spencer, John E.	P.	West, Andrew G.	P.
		West, Thomas J.	P.

## Choctaw Grays

Co. K.

## 15th Miss. Inf.

Weston, T. J.	2nd Lt.
Whatley, Greenberry	P.
White, Bushrod H.	P. (K-E)
White, Thomas M.	P.
Williams, George W.	P. (E-K)
Williams, H. P.	P.
Williams, Nell M.	P.
Williams, Thompson	P.
Williams, W. H.	P.
Wilson, J. G.	4th Corp.
Wilson, John M.	P. (G-K)
Wilson, Thomas H.	Pvt-2 Sergt.
Wilson, W. J.	P.
Wilson, W. T.	P.
Warmack, Marcus S. Jr.	P.
Yelverton, Wesley J.	P.
Youngblood, J. D.	P.

1st. Miss. Light Artillery		Co. C	
Adams, E. H.	Corp.	Curtis, Isaac H.	P.
Adams, John T.	Sergt.	Curtis, Myles H.	P.
Avant, Wm. W.	P.	Dacus, Thomas C.	P.
Avants, Thomas	Artificer	Damron, William	P.
Bailey, Duren	Sergt.	Daniels, John W.	Corp.
Ballard, Hiram T.	P.	Daniels, Wyatt B.	(L-C) P.
Ballon, S.	P.	Davis, James P.	P.
Baninster, Wm. M.	P.	Davis, Wm. W.	P.
Baxter, S. M.	P.	Denman, Daniel W.	P.
Bennett, John L.	P.	Dennis, Henry	P.
Baggan, Cornelius W.	P.	Dickerson, Frank L.	P.
Bond, Robert A.	P.	Dickerson, Frank N.	P.
Bowen, N. Pinckney,	P.	Dickerson, Lewis	Artificer
Brandon, J. F.	P.	Dickerson, Michael S.	P.
Brooks, Cyrus T.	P.	Dickerson, Samuel H.	P.
Brooks, Jesse L.	P.	Dickerson, Wm. W.	P.
Brown, Lewis N.	P.	Dorris, Jos. M.	Corp.
Brown, Wm R.	P.	Dorris, Jos. W.	Sergt.
Bruner, <del>Wm A</del> <sup>Wm A</sup>	P.	Dottery, Thomas G.	P.
Burden, Jones J.	P.	Dottery, W. L.	Sergt.
Cannon, Jesse H.	Sergt.	Douglas, John A.	P.
Coleman, James P.	P.	Drane, James G.	Sergt.
Collier, Lauderdale A.	Capt.	Drane, John H. Jr.	2nd. Lt.
Cook, Daniel M.	Corp.	Duke, Peyton K.	P.
Greath, James W.	Sergt.	Dunlap, Thomas J.	P.
Crowder, James P.	P.	Dunlap, Wm. E.	P.
Cummings, John M.	P.	Eiland, Jeptha S.	P.
Curtis, Alex. O.	P.	Eiland, Levy	P.
Curtis, Howell A.	P.	Eubanks, James T. Jr.	2nd. Lt.

1st. Miss. Light Artillery		Co. C.	
<del>Adams</del>		Harten, J. Alex.	P.
Eubanks, Solomon W.	P.	Hearn, Asa	P.
Flanigan, Marion C.	P.	Hearon, Milton	P.
Flowers, David	Corp.	Henderson, Daniel D.	P.
Flowers, John E. Sr.	2nd. Lt.	Henderson, James M.	P.
Flowers, Wm. R.	P.	Henderson, Thomas J.	P.
Gains, Wm. H.	2nd. Lt.	Henry, John R.	P.
Garner, Wm. W.	P.	Herring, Absalom W.	P.
Garrett, Henry H.	P.	Herring, George W.	P.
Garrett, Thomas	P.	Herring, John Isam	P.
Garrett, W. V.	P.	Herring, John W.	P.
<del>Gray, T. O.</del>	P.	Hinson, Riley H.	P.
Gray, James	P.	Hodges, George	P.
Gore, T. O.	P.	Hodges, Robert L.	Artificer
Green, David L.	P.	Hodges, Wm. J.	P.
Green, Henry	P.	Hodges, Wm. M.	P.
Green, James L.	P.	Holmes, James F.	P.
Green, Jos. B.	P.	Honeycutt, S. Adam	P.
Green, Wm. Henry	P.	Howard, Abner	P.
Greenlee, A. T.	P.	Hughes, Martin V.B.	P.
Greenlee, David B.	Corp.	Ingram, Ambus D.	P.
Greenlee, John B.	P.	Ingram, Coleman	P.
Greenlee, Jos. A.	P.	Ingram, John	P.
Gregory,	P.	Ishie, Elisha F.	P.
Griggs, Isaac	Artificer	Jackson, William	P.
Halloway, G. D.	P.	Jenkins, Jos. F.	P.
Hankins, Wm. T.	Sergt.	Johnson, Thomas J.	P.
Hardin, W. B.	Corp.	Jones, Henry P.	P.
Harris, H. H.	P.	Jones, Wm. C.	Corp.

Carroll County

1st. Miss. Light Artillery		Co. C.	
Keen, Jacob B.	P.	McNickel,	Corp.
Kindred, John D.	P.	Mitchell, Alex. J.	P.
King, Nathan J.	P.	Mitchell, Wm. W. J.	P.
King, Wm. C.	Corp.	Montgomery, James A.	P.
Kirk, Robert	P.	Montgomery, John A.	P.
Knight, Jos. B.	P.	Moore, Joel A.	P.
Lamb, Henry	P.	Morgan, J. P.	P.
Lankford, John T.	1st. Lt.	Morgan, Wm. A.	P.
Lee, David	P.	Morris, T. M.	P.
Lewis, Andrew J.	P.	Mothershed, Jackson	P.
Lewis, B urwell H.	(C-L) P.	Muirhead, George S.	P.
Lindsay, Wm. T.	P.	Muirhead, John T.	P.
Liston, R. C.	P.	Noles, Peter R.	P.
Lott, Stephen S.	Sergt.	Oldham, Oliver M.	Sergt.
Love, Wm. R.	P.	Oliver, Wm.	P.
Mansker, David M.	(C-L-E) P.	Patterson, Oliver T.	Corp.
Martin, Robert H.	P.	Ray, A. W.	P.
Mason, John H.	P.	Ray, James W.	P.
Matthews, Andrew J.	Musician	Ray, Wm. H.	P.
May, Robert D.	P.	Ray, W. S.	P.
McClure, J. A.	P.	Rogers, John M.	P. (E.C.)
McClure, J. R.	P.	Rogers, James W.	P.
McClure, R. C.	P.	Rosemond, Thomas J.	P.
McCollister, Jos. M.	P.	Rucker, Calvin L.	P. (L. C.)
McCollister, Joshua	P.	Rushing, Henry T.	P.
McCombs, William	P.	Rutherford, Jos. D.	P.
McMillan, Jos.	P.	Shirley, James T.	Corp.

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Carroll County

1st. Miss. Light Artillery

Co. C.

Shirley, John F.	P.	Trantham, David C.	Corp.
Singleton, George W.	Sergt.	Tullos, A. G.	P.
Singleton, R. G.	P.	Tullos, J. A.	P.
Singleton, W. C.	P.	Tullos, J. M.	P.
Smith, Casper W.	P.	Turman, Early P.	P.
Smith, W. R.	P.	Turner, Henry C.	P.
Steen, J. A.	P.	Turner, Henry P.	Capt.
Steen, James H.	P.	Turner, Ranson H.	P.
Steen, John W.	P.	Van Hughes, Martin	P.
Steen, Wm. R.	P.	Walker, John B.	P.
Stewart, Girard	Corp.	Ward, Jonathan B.	P.
Stewart, J. C.	P.	Wells, James M.	1st. Lt.
Stewart, Wm. J.	Corp.	Wells, Wm. M.	1st. Lt.
Stinson, Jos. C.	P.	White, James I.	P.
Stowers, Richard	Sergt.	Williams, Edward	Corp.
Stowers, Rufus T.	P.	Williams, James M.	P.
Tanner, Benj. F.	P.	Williams, James N.	P.
Tanner, Franklin H.	P.	Wilson, Bryant C.	P.
Tanner, Theodric T.	P.	Wilson, John W. Jr.	1st. Lt.
Taylor, James W.	P.	Wilson, Wiley	
Taylor, Wm. C.	P.	Wilson, <del>John</del> W.	P.
Tharp, Calvin	P.	Wilson, Wm. W.	P.
Thomasson, Wm. C.	P.	Wiltshire, W. G.	P.
Thompson, Benj. Franklin	P.	Wingate, Benj. F.	Corp.
Thompson, Ed.	P.	Witcher, J. F.	P.
Thompson, Josiah	P.	Witty,	P.
Thompson, Wm. P.	P.	Young, J. M.	P.
Tisdale, Jackson D.	P.	Young, John	Musician
Tompkins, Leander L.	P.	Young, Jos.	P.

B

## Choctaw County

Choctaw Rangers	Co. A.	2nd. Miss. Cav.
/Adams, David	P.	Childress, Ransom
Adams, William	P.	Childress, R. Eli
Allison, W. S.	P.	Clanton, T. W.
Arnett, George	P.	Coleman, H. F.
Advant, Henry	P.	Coleman, Johnathan
Avant, James	P.	Coleman, J. P.
Avant, Jos.	P.	Coleman, T. J.
Bagwell, P. C.	P.	Calwell, A.
Ball, J. N.	P.	Catledge, W. M.
Biggers, John	P.	Cox, A. J.
Black, S. L.	P.	Cummings, Jesse
Blanton, W. H.	P.	Cummins, A. J.
Boey, John	P.	Davidson, W. R.
Boggar, Chas. E.	2nd Lt.	Dawson, J. P.
Bowen, Seth	Corp.	Davenport, D. W.
Bowie, John	P.	Dodson, W. W.
Brazell, H. H. ✓	P.	Dubbs, H. C.
Brodenax, R. M.	Corp.	Edwards, J. G.
Bruce, James	P.	Edwards, J. W.
Bruce, Thomas	Corp.	Etheridge, Thomas A.
Bruce, William	P.	Flum, W. J.
Buchan, J.	P.	Furr, James S.
Butler, E. F.	P. (G-A)	Furr, John S.
Calahan, W. R.	P.	Gladney, Richard
Campbell, B. F.	P.	Gordon, G. W.
Chaney, John F.	P.	Green, Hiram
Childress, Joshua	P.	Hall, D. L.
		Harris, J. W.

## Choctaw County

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Choctaw Rangers	Co. A.	2nd Miss. Cav.
Henderson, John M.	Sergt.	Malone, W. L.
Henley, Thomas	P.	May, Joel A.
Henry, Wilson	P.	McCafferty, Chas.
Hogan, Daniel	P.	McCafferty, William
Holladay, George W.	P.	McCafferty, Yewing
Hudson, A. J.	P. (A-D)	McCoy, Henry
Huffman, Daniel	P.	McCarty, J. H.
Huffman, James	P.	McKinley, M.
Hunt, G. McD.	P.	McMullen, R. A.
Hunt, M.	P.	McReynolds, D. W.
Hunt, Pilate	P.	McReynolds, F. V. P.
Jacks, N. W.	P.	McReynolds, Stephen
Jeffries, T. H.	P.	Merriner, John
Jennings, J. M.	P.	Miller, J. W.
Johnson, James T.	Sergt.	Miller, W. M.
Johnson, Jos.	P.	Miller, W. S.
Johnson, W. T.	P.	Morris, John
Killough, A.	P.	Moss, Clark
King, H. B.	P.	Moss, James
King, J. D.	P.	Moss, Wm. A.
Kirkham, Robert	P.	Murphy, J. W.
Kitchener, J. H.	P.	Murphy, Wm. P.
Landrum, Marion	P.	Niblet, James
Love, Robert	Corp.	Ormond, C. J.
Love, T. J.	P.	Passons, M. A.
Mabey, James S.	P.	Paxton, John Walker
Malone, B. J.	P.	Penax, Jas. A.
		Phillips, H. S.

## Choctaw County

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Choctaw Rangers	Co. A.	2nd. Miss. Cav.
Porter, N.	P.	Smellings, R. B.
Prewitt, J. F. C.	P.	Stacy, L. C.
Pursley, John	P.	Steadman, B.
Ray, D. E.	P.	Steadman, George
Ray, P. L.	P.	Steadman, Edwin
Ray, S. C.	P.	Steadman, R.
Reed, James	P.	Steadman, Thomas
Reed, T. H.	P.	Stedmon, H.
Reedy, Saul	P. (A-H)	Stephenson, David
Roberts, William	Corp.	Sutherland, G. P.
<del>Roberts, William</del>		Sutherland, Levi
Robinson, John	P.	Tellis, E. D.
Robinton, T. W.	Sergt. (G-A)	Terrell, G. L.
Rosenthal, B. L.	P.	Thackerson, G. W.
Russell, M. C.	P.	Thomas, James V.
Shannon, Edward M.	Sergt.	Thompson, G. H.
Shannon, John A. R.	Corp.	Thompson, M. Y.
Shannon, J. T.	P.	Tullis, Lehu
Sharp, George	P.	Turvor, T. W.
Shaw, W. J.	P.	Walker, J. J.
Short, A. M.	P.	Walker, J. M.
Simmons, James	P.	Weaver, James
Smiley, John	P.	Weaver, Jesse
Smith, C. C.	P.	Weaver, John
Smith, D. J.	P. (G-A)	Weaver, S. B.
Smith, M. R.	P.	Weaver, S. L. C.
Smith, W. D.	P.	Weaver, Stephen
Smithfield, I. W.	P.	Weaver, William
		Webster, A A.

## Choctaw County

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Choctaw Rangers	Co. A.	2nd. Miss. Cav.
Weekes, William	P.	
Weir, James	1st. Lt.	
Whisenant, S. C.	Sergt.	
Williams, John	P.	
Williams, J. W.	P.	
Wood, A.	P.	
Wood, J. P.	P.	
Young, M. V.	P.	

Choctaw County

Perrin's Battery- Co. B. -- 5th Miss.

Ainsworth, Wm.	P.	Grooms, Ben.	Sergt.
Ainsworth, Wilson R.	P.	Hambleton, John	P.
Allen, James K.P.	P.	Harris, John D.	Sergt.
Allen, John R.	Capt.	Hays, Vinson, A.	Sergt.
Ayers, Ben. A.	P.	Head, John	P.
Blount, David B.	Corp.	Hicks, George W.	1st. Sergt.
Broughton, John G.	P.	Hightower, Henry H.	1st. Lt.
Brown, Jackson	P.	Holeman, Allen J.	P.
Brown, La Fayette	P.	House, George W.	P.
Brown, Wm. L.	P.	Hubbard, Andrew	P.
Burns, Morris	P.	Inge, James	P.
Butts, Richard A.	P.	Inge, Thomas	P.
Caps, Robert B.	P.	Kayton, James D.	P.
Carroll, Wm.	P.	Lamb, Isaac	P.
Cassles, Wm.	Corp.	Lamb, Nicholas W.	P.
Crenshaw, Nath. M.	Pvt-2nd Lt.	Latham, Wm.	P.
Cross, Henry B.	P.	Lee, John J.	P.
Davis, John	P.	Leverett, Francis M.	P.
Deramus, J. A.	P.	Lusk, Francis M.	P.
Dodd, James	P.	McCain, Jesse E.	P.
Dunlap, Thomas P.	P.	McCain, Robert W.	P.
Eady, Alex.	P.	McDowell, Albert G.	P.
Edwards, Thomas H.	P.	Moorehead, Spencer P.	P.
Elkins, Franklin	P.	Morris, Thomas	P.
Garrett, Lemiel G.	P.	O'Neal, Haywood	P.
Grantham, Jos. P.	P.	O'Neil, Raymond	P.
Grantham, Richard D.	P.	Page, Robert	P.
Grantham, Thomas	P.	Parker, James H.	2nd. Lt.

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Choctaw County

Perrin's Battery Co. B. 5th Miss.

Pearson, Edward	P.	Waits, Henry	P.
Pearson, Samuel	P.	Wilson, John W.	P.
Peobles, Allen N.	P.	Wright, Wiley R.	P.
Peerson, J. E.	P.		
Phillips, La Grange	P.		
Pliler, Edward D.	P.		
Poe, Martin	P.		
Polland, George W.	P.		
Pryor, James S.	P.		
Ray, Andrew P.	P.		
Reed, LeRoy	P.		
Reynolds, Job	P.		
Roberson, Wm. A.	P.		
Robertson, Franklin C.	P.		
Roddin, Wm. D.	P.		
Seals, Abraham C.	P.		
Shaw, John W.	P.		
Segler, Martin W.	P.		
Skelton, John M.	P.		
Smith, John L.	P.		
Smith, John T.	P.		
Spencer, Albert A.	Sergt.		
Starns, James R.	Sergt.		
Swann, Newton	P.		
Thomas, John B.	1st. Sergt.		
Thompson, Lewis	P.		
Thornton, Saul	P.		
Townsend, Richard W.	Corp.		

# Choctaw County

Choctaw Rangers-- Co. B.  
Also known as Perrin's Battery, Co. G., 5 Miss. Cav.

Allen, Wm. V.	Corp.	Lyle, John W.	P.
Barnes, Napoleon	P.	McAffee, Hilyard H.	P.
Bird, Isaac W.	P.	McAffee, Hilyard M.	P.
Boggess, Thomas S.	Pvt-1st. Lt.	Moore, Needham,	P.
Bryant, John	P.	Morris, Wm. J.	Corp.
Card, Lorenzo	P.	Morton, Wm. J.	P.
Chamberlain, S. D. Jr.	2nd Lt.	Pace, Edwin A.	P.
Chambers, Thomas M.	Corp.	Sheperd, Anderson	P.
Cole, Acee T.	P.	Sheperd, John	P.
Davis, Ben. jamin	P.	Sparks, Mc.	P.
Davis, John	Corp.	Spear, And- J.	P.
Davis, Thomas	P.	Spear, Thomas C.	P.
Doss, James A.	Sergt.	Stewart, Elisha	P.
Eiland, E. Wm.	P.	Stuart, John	P.
Evans, J. R.	2nd. Lt.	Thomas, Chas. M.	Capt.
Field, Richard S.	P.	Watkins, George W.	P.
Flora, Ben. H.	P.	Wells, Jas. W.	P.
Foster, Jacob J.	P.	Williams, Benj.	P.
Franklin, F. M.	P.		
Fulton, Daniel	P.		
Fulton, Saul	P.		
Goodwin, John	P.		
Harlan, Wm. H.	1st. Sergt.		
Hill, Richard A.	P.		
Holmiss, Samuel	P.		
Jarvis, E. Richard	Sergt.		
Jones, Robert	P.		

## Choctaw Co.

War between the States

Choctaw Rough & Ready	Co. D.	3 Batt. Inf.	✓
Higfull Rifles	Co. D.	15 Inf.	✓
Choctaw Guards (Rangers)	Co. I	15 Inf.	✓
Choctaw Grays	Co. K.	15 Inf.	✓
Choctaw Rebels	Co. K.	24 Inf.	✓
Choctaw Planters	Co. C.	30 Inf.	✓
Invincible Warriors	Co. K.	35 Inf.	✓
Choctaw Rangers	Co. A.	2 Cav.	✓
Choctaw Rangers	Co. B.	# Co. (Perrin Batt)	✓ Vol 8
1 Miss. Light Artillery	Co. C.	✓	

Mexican War. Co. D. 7th Miss Reg. ✓