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Richard A. McLemore

RICHARD A. McLEMORE, Director
Mississippi Department of Archives
and History
Jackson, Mississippi

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
P. O. BOX 571
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205

R. A. McLEMORE, PH.D., LIT.D.
DIRECTOR

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Clarke County

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CHAPTER I

FORMATION

The territory now in Clarke County was once part of the vast Choctaw Indian country. What people, if any, occupied it before the Indians is not known, though the Indians themselves have a tradition that it was inhabited at their coming (see chap. 6, Indians).

After the coming of the white man to this continent, the section, part of which included Clarke County, was claimed by several countries. Spain, France, England, and the United States have all at some time flown their flags over it. The State of Georgia also once laid claim to it on the grounds of her charter from the King of England. (1)

In 1785, Georgia created the County of Bourbon, which comprised all the lands relinquished by the Indians to the west, lying between the parallel of thirty-one degrees and the Yazoo River. The United States had gained this territory under the treaty with Britain at the close of the Revolutionary War. In 1878, The Mississippi Territory was created, but Georgia still claimed a part of it; Clarke lay within this claim. On May 10, 1800, Congress passed an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to compromise and settle Georgia's claim to the Mississippi Territory. This was accomplished two years later between commissioners appointed by the United States and Georgia. Georgia was to be paid $1,250,000 from land sales in the

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(1) Mable B. and John C. Fant, History of Mississippi, pp. 86-87.

old Georgia Claim. (1)

Still another claim existed, that of the Choctaw Indians. In a message to the General Assembly in January 1829, Governor Brandon referred to the urgency of moving the Indians westward, as he said, the Indians were retarding the growth of the state by possessing such a large portion of the fertile soil. The governor further said "savage tribes of Indians, who, as they progress in civilization, become attached to the soil and cannot be induced to remove by the policy heretofore used of treating them as a sovereign people, and will, eventually, set up for themselves a government, professing to be an independent sovereignty within our limits, in defiance of the authority of the State. These things cannot be tolerated, consistent with our best interests, honor and safety." (2)

The assembly then proceeded to establish the law of Mississippi over the red men. The officers of adjoining counties were given jurisdiction over the Indians. This act probably created fear in the Indian minds, and while never enforced, possibly hastened the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek . (3)

Finally, "The treaty of September 27, 1830, was made at the council ground between the two prongs of Dancing Rabbit Creek in what is now Noxubee County. The American commissioners, Maj. John H. Eaton and Gen. John Coffee, of Tennessee, were close friends of Andrew Jackson, who had instructed them to make a

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. 1, p. 370.

(2) Ibid. p. 554.

(3) Ibid. pp. 554-555.

treaty. After nearly ten days of negotiations the treaty was signed. It recited that the grant to be conveyed to the Choctaw nation began 'near Fort Smith where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas River, running thence to the source of the Canadian fork, thence due south to the Red River, down Red River to the west boundary of the Territory of Arkansas, thence north along the line to the beginning.--- The Choctaw Nation of Indians consent and hereby cede to the United States the entire country they own and possess east of the Mississippi River; and they agree to move beyond the Mississippi River as early as practicable, and will so arrange their removal that as many as possible of their people, not exceeding one-half of the whole number, shall depart during the fall of 1831 and 1832; the residue to follow during the succeeding fall of 1833.' Self-government and the rights of United States citizenship were guaranteed the Choctaws, as well as certain improvements on the reservation. To carry out the various provisions of the treaty the congress of 1831 appropriated over $80,000." (1)

Thus, the final claim to the land was settled and white settlers began to come in from the older counties and states.

On December 23, 1833, Clarke County was created by an act of the legislature. In this act its boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning on the State line of Alabama, at the point at which the line between townships four and five strikes

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. 1, p. 556.

said State line, and running thence west with said line between townships four and five, to the line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence south, with said line between ranges thirteen and fourteen east to the southern boundary line of the Choctaw nation, thence east with said boundary line to the northwest corner of the Higgowanne reserve; thence to the northeast corner of the same; thence east along said boundary line to the point at which the southern boundary of township number one strikes the same; thence directly east to the State of Alabama, and thence north with said State line to the place of beginning." (1)

The new county was named for Judge Joshua G. Clarke. Judge Clarke was a native of Pennsylvania and was educated there. He hed moved to the Mississippi Territory several years before he was elected a delegate from Claiborne County to the Constitutional Convention in 1817. In 1818, he was elected one of the judges of the State Supreme Court, and on November 27, 1821, the legislature unanimously chose him as first chancellor of the state. (2) J. F. H. Claiborne says of him " now a brilliant, but a solid painstaking, well read lawyer." His career was cut short by his death at Port Gibson July 23, 1828. (3)

Clarke began to grow rapidly after it became a county. As a county, ~~the inhabitants were under the jurisdiction of Wayne County~~. (4)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. 2, p. 705.

(2) Ibid. p. 466.

(3) J. F. H. Claiborne, Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State, p. not given in original manuscript

(4) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p.225.

In the year 1838, 328 bales of cotton were produced. With the coming of new people and the building of homes, the wants of the people became so numerous and varied that the demand called for increased facilities for exchange of products, so flatboats and keelboats began to ply on the Chickasawhay, going as far as the mouth of the Pascagoula River. These boats received goods from New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mobile, Alabama. (1)

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

Clarke County contains 675 Square miles, and is a rough square, with Lauderdale County on the north, Alabama on the east, Jasper County on the west, and Wayne County onthe south. The line dividing Clarke and Wayne counties was the old Choctaw boundary line. (2)

County Seats

The county seat was first located in the geographical center of the county, but, for some unknown reason, was moved to the present location at Quitman.(3)

QUITMAN was named for General John A. Quitman, second Chancellor of the State, later governor, and also a prominent officer in the Mexican War. (4) The town is almost in the center of the county, ~~is~~ located onthe Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and ~~is~~ near the Chickasawhay River. The site of the town was first owned by General John A. Watts, who laid it off in lots and

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 226.

(2) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. 2, p. 705.

(3) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

(4) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. 2, p. 706

them
sold to settlers, ~~except~~ the land for the courthouse, which he donated to the town. (1)

Quitman grew as most towns settled in the agricultural counties, and was the center of trade for the plantations before the War between the States. The first newspaper of the county was published at Quitman in 1851 (see chap. 20, The Press). (2)

During the War between the States, Sherman destroyed the courthouse and most of the records. (3) After this war, the town grew slowly until the Long-Bell Lumber Company located a mill there. This was one of the largest saw-mills in the South, and brought many families, workmen, and a huge pay roll to the town. The mill employed six hundred men, and had a capacity of 250,000 thousand feet a day (see chap. 16, Industry).

In 1837, Quitman had two general stores, two groceries, and forty inhabitants, while the population of the county was estimated at 1330 and slaves at 503. (4)

In 1926, Quitman had the following business houses: Fifteen stores, two drug stores, four garages, two restaurants, two hotels, one bank, one theatre, and one telephone exchange. (5) A volunteer fire department, augmented by the fire-fighting apparatus of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, provided good protection from fire; this company also furnished electric power and water from artesian wells. (5)

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Vol. 2, p. 706

(2) Ibid. p. 484.

(3) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

(4) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 225.

(5) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

"George I. Wainwright, a well-known planter and the present treasurer of Clarke county, Mississippi, was born June 28, 1843, at Quitman, where he now resides. He is the third in a family of eight children of V. and Martha (Risher) Wainwright. His father, a native of Mobile, was a son of Hastings Wainwright; his mother was a Singleton. The former passed his early life in the place of his nativity and came to this county about 1843, locating at Quitman, where he married. His mother was a daughter of James Risher, one of the earliest settlers in Clarke County, who became a prominent planter during the early period of the county's history, dying in 1858, his wife having preceded him in 1832. His father was a life-long planter, dying in 1879, his widow surviving him and living at Quitman. The father was a member of the Baptist church; his mother was connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. They had five children: Mary J. (who died young), Louise E., George I., James J. , Sarah A., Green M. George I. Wainwright passed his early life as a farmer's boy of all work--acquiring such an education as was afforded by the public schools of the county. Before the war began he enlisted in the state's service. When war was formally declared in 1861, he re-enlisted in company B, of the fourteenth Mississippi regiment as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of a sergeant. He participated in the battles at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, and Franklin, Tenn., where he was wounded in the right arm by a shell. He was

confined in the hospital only sixteen days, and when the army left Nashville he walked from Franklin, Tenn., to Columbus, Mississippi. Returning to Clarke county he found employment at farming work. It was not long before he began planting for himself, and he is now the owner of quite a tract of land, located near Quitman. He is prominent as a planter; is a useful member of the Farmer's Alliance; has long been identified with the democratic party; is a Knight of Honor and a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is also a member. He was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1882, and has been re-elected at each election since. In March, 1866, Mr. Wainwright took unto himself a wife in the person of Mrs. Mary E. Walker, a daughter of Robert and Margins (Ezell) Walker, who is a native of Mississippi, born in the month of October, 1844, and who has had the following children: Elyett P., Leona, John A., William H., Arthur, Charles E., Edwin and Katie (who were twins)." (1)

William Willis Hayes West married Celia Avera in 1836, in Greene County, moved to Quitman in 1844, and built a large hotel..It stood where the present (1937) high school building stands. He also owned a plantation comprised of one thousand acres and which was worked by slaves.(2)

The hotel was much used by people coming to Quitman for court sessions. In these early days, people came to court and spent two or three weeks. (3)

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, pp. 964, 965.

(2) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

After the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was built to Quitman, about 1863, Mr. West moved his hotel nearer the railroad. (1)

He served the county as sheriff at one time. He and Mrs. West reared eleven children, all of them are dead except two daughters, one now [illegible] lives in California, the other, Mrs. C. I. Stainback, has lived in Quitman most of her eighty-two years. (2)

"John S. Thompson, a merchant and planter of Quitman, Clarke county, Miss., was born February 4, 1838, in Sumter county, Ala. He was the second child in a family of five children born to William H. and Alice (Rosser) Thompson. His father was born in Washington county, Alabama, in 1808. He spent his early life in that state, and was married there. In 1845 he removed to Clarke county, Miss., and settled on a farm, where he lived through life. He was a successful planter, and an extensive landowner, a public-spirited citizen, who died in 1871, in Newton county, Miss., having been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother of our subject was born in 1817, in Sumter county, Ala., and died in Newton county, Miss., in 1879. She was a daughter Eleazer Rosser, and her father and mother both died in Alabama. Mr. Thompson's father removed to Newton county in 1867. His children are named as follows: Eliza J., John S., William D., Sadie E., and Martin J.. The early life of John S. Thompson was pass-

(1) Sarah McCarty, Quitamn, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

ed in Clarke county, Miss., where he came with his parents at the age of seven years. He was educated at Quitman, and began life for himself as a soldier in 1861, enlisting in company D, of the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment, in which he was a sergeant. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Jackson, Miss., and in the engagements of the Georgia campaign and in those of the Tennessee campaign. At Fort Donelson he was captured and taken to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, where he was held a prisoner for seven months, until he was exchanged. After the war he settled at Quitman, and engaged in farming for the next two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business, at which he prospered very well. He is the owner of a large tract of land in Clarke county. Mr. Thompson was first married in 1866, to Miss Mary McDonald, a daughter of William McDonald, of this county. Our subject has one child by this marriage, William A., who is living in Quitman, and is a clerk in his father's store. Mrs. Thompson died in 1869. Mr. Thompson married again in 1870, to Miss Millie Bowen, the daughter of Rev. P. Bowen, of the Baptist church, who is now dead. By this marriage there were seven children born; their names are Nora E., Charles B., Henry C., Stella, John S., Sallie, and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Thompson is recording steward. In politics he is a democrat, and, although he has never sought office and is in

(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 902.

no sense an active politician, he was at one time elected Mayor of the town of Quitman. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, deeply interested and always ready to aid any cause, which in his opinion has a tendency to advance the interests of his fellow-citizens, and he is especially interested in schools, churches and charitable institutions. He can properly be termed one of the pioneers of Clarke county, and here he has lived during the greater part of his life, and built up a reputation for honesty and integrity which causes him to be highly regarded by all who know him." (1)

Early Settlements and Settlers

The following story of ENTERPRISE, one of the earliest settlements, was written by William M. Estes, grandson of one of the earliest residents: "The Dancing Rabbit Treaty was held in 1830 right near where Macon, Mississippi now stands, at which time and place all the land of the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi passed into the hands of the United States Government, the Indians receiving land west of the Mississippi River for these lands, in the Indian Territory and Arkansas, in exchange for their lands in Mississippi, including a large body of land in what was afterwards divided into several counties of Middle Eastern Mississippi, Clarke County being a part of this body of land, among the several other counties.

"Soon after the lands were acquired by the Government, they

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, pp. 902, 903.

were thrown open for entry, purchase and settlement by white people. One of the first white families to locate at what is now Enterprise, in this Clarke County, was Mr. Charles Francis Mayerhoff and family, born in Germany but came to the United States with his father after his mother's death when he was five years of age. He married in Georgia and later moved to Pickens County, Alabama, where he was living in 1830 and was at the Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty, where he met Greenwood LeFlore, Chief of the Indian Mississippi Choctaws; Pushmattahaw, Chief of the Alabama Choctaws; and many other notables of that day of both whites and Indians. He was then a young man of 25 years of age or more, engaged in the mercantile business in Pickens County, Alabama.

"When he came to Enterprise, except for a large Indian encampment here, this part of the country was a virgin forest abounding in all kinds of game, common to this part of the country, the streams abounding in fish, and no land up to then having been cleared. The streams were clear and the eye could penetrate to a great depth. This was true also of the Chickasawhay River, which is formed just North of Enterprise by the confluence of the Chunky and Okatibbee Rivers.

"Many of the Indians refused to leave the land of their forefathers of untold generations. When the transfer of the Indians was made from this part of the country to across the Mississippi River to claim their land there, while the greater

part of them did go, Commissioners were appointed not only to accompany them to their new home, but to remain and get the tribes and families on their newly acquired lands.

"Of the Commissioners appointed for this very important mission, the said Chas. Francis Mayerhoff was one of the three delegated, a Mr. Woolverton, is believed to be the second, and the third is unknown. Mr. Mayerhoff went and remained for three or four years and until his mission of getting the Indians settled on their lands was completed; returning to Enterprise, he again engaged in the mercantile business and so continued until the beginning of the Civil War as one of the largest and most successful merchants here.

"In 1837 Enterprise was surveyed and laid out in streets, alleys and blocks. The original map, as then made, is still in existence in the custody of former Judge J. L. Buckley of this place. This map shows this survey and plan was completed May 1, 1837 by Isham Daniel, Surveyor, and in addition to his signature, those of John H. Owen, Allan Arrant, and William Arrant also appear on this original map, and the language 'Plan of the Town of Enterprise situated on the west bank of the Chickasawhay River in Clarke County'--also appears there.

"Future events proved beyond all question the wisdom of the early settlers of Enterprise in selecting both their town

site and places of residence, and also that they had an eye for the beautiful when they selected the high rock banks of the west side of the river rather than the low, flat banks of the east side of the Chickasawhay River valley. On the west side the people were in no danger from the river when it was in flood, and from there they had such a good view of country and scenery stretching away as it did, towards all four of the cardinal points.

"The principal street of this new town was named 'Commerce Street', and on both sides of this street and about it were erected stores; and other places of business, hotels, livery stables and residences of the white people. This street is the principal street of the town. Two church sites and the new school building located on this street, besides many residences, among them being one of the oldest residences here, the home of Mr. William Estes and family. This street, as stated, runs parallel with the river but protected from overflow by the high rock banks.

"In a very short while Enterprise was settled up by good high class families coming mostly from the Carolina's, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia, one or two from New York, and became one of the largest trading and commercial centers in the State; people coming long distances to trade, 75 or 80 miles away. The merchants carrying large stocks of well assorted goods that were brought here by wagon-train from Mobile, Alabama, 120 miles away; wagons drawn by oxen were from 3 to 4

weeks making the round trip, the arrival of these wagon trains always being a gala day for the people here. Goods were also brought from the Tombigbee River landing 40 to 50 miles to the east of here in what is now Choctaw County, Alabama. The goods being shipped by water from New York to Mobile often times--or in Mobile, thence up the Tombigbee and here, or by the western route from Mobile direct to Enterprise.

"Enterprise reached a high point, not only in her commercial life, but also in civic and religious life and pride as well. Having been settled by people of education, culture and refinement who felt a great pride in their splendid family backgrounds. Some of them became large slave owners and land proprietors, and many beautiful homes were erected, very few of which are still standing.

"Honorable John J. McRae was living when elected Governor of Mississippi, in Enterprise, Mississippi. His home being on the site of the present school building and lived here for some years.

"Captain Woolverton came here from New York, and was the owner of a boat that carried cotton and other merchandise to and from here to Mobile. The boat came to where the bridge is now over the Chickasawhay River. The last trip made by this boat, while returning to Mobile, the 'Piney Woods', the name of the boat, sank about three miles below Enterprise, and the hull can be seen there now in low water. Mr. John B. Hand was another early settler, who died here in 1843. He was the grand-

father of Mrs. Mary Woolverton Kramer of Stonewall, Miss.

"Mr. Francis Mayerhoff, father of the said Charles Francis Mayerhoff came over from Germany while George Washington was president, and he was at Washington's second Inauguration. He was living in New York City at the time of the whiskey insurrection, enlisted with the U. S. Government to put said insurrection down, and in recognition of his services therein, he was given his naturalization papers--thereby becoming an American citizen. In New York he was a large exporter of cotton, tobacco and coffee and other merchandise to Europe; and while thus engaged, a ship, 'The Indian Queen', on which he had a cargo of cotton, tobacco and coffee, was captured by Napoleon's men and confiscated. The family of Mr. William Estes are still in possession of the bill of lading of the cotton and tobacco. This paper is more than 130 years of age. Mr. Mayerhoff came to Enterprise with his son and died here before the Civil war at the age of 96 years.

"In 1854, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completed to Enterprise. After the road begun operating through here, the business houses were moved to the east side of the river in the valley. Later on, residences were also erected on the east side, near and among the foot hills, most of them out of the high water mark east of the railroad, where the town continued to do a large business. Being also a great cotton buying center, the trade following to the east side and this continued to be a great trading and cotton center until the New Orleans and North Eastern R. R. was built through West Enterprise during the early '80's'. Then the towns along the railroad, especially south of here, absorbed the trade except near here. This fact, together with good roads and automobiles have all conspired to injure the town com-

mercially, being only 17 miles from Meridian with 12 miles of cement road and 5 miles of gravel. People are enabled to quickly and comfortably reach Meridian where the variety and quantity of goods are so much more pronounced.

"Enterprise was in line of Sherman's raid during the Civil War, and both the town and bridges across the river that divides the town were burned besides several residendes and other property, but with the characteristic spirit of her people,were soon afterwards restored.

"For a while during this trying period, Enterprise was the Capital of the State. The records having all been brought here from Jackson until it was safe to return them to Jackson. The best information of where they were kept, is that they were kept in the home of John J. McRae xxxxxxx, that has long since been demolished. And for years the courthouse was located here in Enterprise, the building was burned several years ago.

"And while Enterprise has lost her pristine Commercial Glory of her early history, she still retains the other characteristics brought her by her founders and by them lived.

"We now have 12 to 14 business houses, stores, garages, cafes, filling stations etc., two railroads, Highway #11 passes through West Enterprise, Highway #45 intersects #11 and on through Stonewall and Quitman to Mobile, Highway 45 is soon to be graveled.

"Enterprise has a $50,000 consolidated school building. It is a one story brick building located in West Enterprise on

the site of the home of former Governor McRae. Four religious denominations are represented here: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal. All these denominations have houses of worship except as stated, the Methodist church burned early this year.

"Enterprise perhaps has the best drainage of anywhere. Several creeks on either side of the river flowing into the river which flows through the center of the town. In the valley proper of the river, artesian wells can be obtained almost anywhere at a depth of from 160 feet up to 85 or 90 feet. Elsewhere, deep wells from 100 to 300 feet can be had and are used by many of the townspeople. Mild, temperate climate with few extremes either in summer or winter.

" Under the auspices of the Woman's Club, together with the cooperation of other citizens of the town, a large and commodious Community House has been erected in East Enterprise, and recently dedicated. There many pleasures are had and gatherings enjoyed by her citizens and those of adjoining towns and communities.

"Everyone here knows of and takes pride in the up-keep of "The Old Soldiers Graveyard', as it is known by, where about three hundred soldiers were buried during the Civil War. These soldiers were either killed in battle or died of sickness here or elsewhere. While no record of names is available, each grave is marked with a concrete slab in regular order. The

grounds are kept clear of rubbish under the efficient direction of the Woman's Club, who have taken over the supervision of the Cemetery here as a whole since surrendered to them by the I.O.O.F. Lodge, that for years in the past had charge of it.

"There is an old Choctaw Indian tradition, believed by the early settlers, that some years before any white people came to where Enterprise is now, the Chickasawhay River became so swollen that the water came out over the high west banks, backed up in what is now/called the Graveyard Creek, just west of the river, and the waters met on the site of the Methodist Church lot on Commerce Street. At no time since then has the river risen that high. In 1871, was the first disastrous flood white people experienced. The business then being all on the east side, in the valley of the river. The water at that time rose to several feet deep in the stores, causing thousands of dollars of loss and damage to the merchants here and their enormous stocks. On several occasions the water has overflowed its bank into the sand bed. In 1936 it again reached the stores to a depth of about three feet. These frequent floods reaching the post office and even when not so high caused the post office to be unable to deliver mail, resulted in the establishment of the West Enterprise Post Office on Highway #11--thus giving us an Enterprise Post Office and a West Enterprise Post Office. There are now several stores on the west side and nearly, though not quite as much business on the west side as on the east and a great many residences, as more people live on the west side than on

the east. South of Enterprise, about a mile, the high west banks of the river recede into the low, flat country prevailing on both sides of the river there, and the water spreads over a considerable area there. While not nearly so deep as here in town, it causes the inhabitants living in that part of the country to move to higher ground in periods of extremely high water.

"The last census gave us about 800 inhabitants. Our school employes twelve teachers with about 300 pupils. There are now two active practicing lawyers: former Judge J. L. Buckley and Mr. William M. Estes, who is the only representative living here now of the earliest settlers of Enterprise, being a grandson of Mr. Charles Francis Mayerhoff, who donated the lot for the first church here and also the lot for the first school house here, both still in the possession of the family as the deeds had a reversion clause reverting to the donor or his heirs when they ceased to be used for the purpose for which they were donated respectively." (1)

Enterprise was once the home of Governor John J. McRae; this home, however, has been destroyed.

"Gen. J. W. O'Ferrall, a prominent citizen of Enterprise, Clarke county, Miss., was born in Martinsburg, Berkley county, Va., September 23, 1823. He was a son of John and Humric (House) O'Ferrall, the former a native of Virginia, who served in the War of 1812 and was for fifteen years a member of the legis-

(1) William M. Estes, Enterprise, Miss.

lature of that state. He was a prominent, public-spirited man, widely and favorably known. He was married in Maryland in 1821 and lived at Berkley Springs, Morgan county, Va. He had a family of six children, namely: John, Ignatius, Peter, Lawrence, Richard and Eliza, all of whom grew to maturity. The mother died in 1830. The father remarried, and by his second wife had five children: Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall, who is prominent in Virginia politics; Virginia, Johnetta, Richard P., Laura. Mr. O'Ferrall died in 1856 in Virginia. (In religion he was a Catholic). The early life of our subject was spent at Berkley Springs. He received his education in his native state. He was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Tolson, a native of Newbern, Ala., a daughter of Fredric Tolson, a native of North Carolina, who has borne him four children, Marion, John, Thomas and Bessie, and who died in 1867, having lost her life on the coast while taking a voyage on board a vessel. Mr. O'Ferrall was married the second time to Miss Helen Gains Walton, daughter of Col. J. B. Walton, commander of the Washington artillery during the war. By this marriage he had two children, Edmond G. and Charles A. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. O'Ferrall came to Enterprise in 1856 and established himself in the mercantile business in 1857, which he continued until the time of the war. During the war he was a brigadier-general. He has always been a prominent member of the democratic party and has served as a member of the city council. He is a

member of the Masonic order. In connection with his other business she represents twelve insurance companies, some of which are among the most prominent in the country. He is an active, energetic business man, and takes a helpful interest in everything pertaining to the public benefit." (1)

STONEWALL, named for General "Stonewall" Jackson, is located on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the northwestern part of the county, three miles south of Enterprise, and has an interesting industrial history(see chap. 16, Industry). The cotton mill located in Stonewall in 1867, and has been the center around which the town has developed. The town is beautiful because of its magnificent trees and immaculate cleanliness. It has a good school, four churches, a hospital, and dental clinic. Physicians, nurses, and welfare workers are employed to give medical and social service work to the people who need such services. The population increases or decreases according to the activity of the mill, around which the life of the town centers. (2)

SHUBUTA is located in the extreme southern part of the county, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and near the Chickasawhay River. Shubuta, an Indian name, means "spoiled meal". The story goes that an Indian had brought a sack of corn to the white settlement to be made into meal in the white man's mortar and pestle. This was a log set up in the ground just the

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, p. 531.

(2) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

right height to work over conveniently, having the top hollowed out to form a bowl. In this bowl the corn was placed and pounded to meal with the pestle, which was a piece of round wood, three or four feet long, made smaller in the middle to give a good hand hold. The Indian had his corn pounded and started home, but while walking a log across a creek, his feet slipped, upon which he exclaimed, "Shubuta"!, knowing that his meal was spoiled. (1)

Shubuta was the site of a large encampment of Choctaw Indians at the time of its settlement by the white men. In the early part of 1850, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad built shops and a round-house there, bringing a period of prosperity and increased population to the town. It became a trading post visited by the traders even from the Pearl and Tombigbee settlements. Ox-wagon caravans came from Covington and Lamar counties. (2)

The railroad work shops and round-house was moved, but saw-mills came to furnish another period of prosperity. Finally, the timber was cut and the mills moved away, so that now Shubuta has become a small town, with only a small mill. There are many lovely, well-kept homes in the town and the people are cultured and public spirited. It has a fine school, and several stores, garages, and filling stations. The Bank of Shubuta is one of the soundest in the state and was established in 1902, with a capital stock of $25,000(see chap. 16, Industry). (3)

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(1) Rev. J. M. Phillips, Shubuta, Miss.

(2) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

The first newspaper of Shubuta was the "Mississippi Messenger", established in 1879, and published by C. A. Stovall.(1)

"William Hinkle Patton is a prominent merchant of Shubuta, Clarke county, Miss. He was born September 7, 1847, near Jacinto, in old Tishomingo county, the eldest son of a family of five children born to James J. and Sarah A. (Hinkle) Patton, three of whom are yet living. His father was born in Tennessee August 23, 1822, and gave his life for the Confederate cause in 1862, dying at his home in Clarke county of typhoid pneumonia contracted in camp at Columbus, Miss. He was a member of company E, of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi regiment, ranking as orderly sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were married in Chickasaw county. Their children were: William H.; Mary J. G., now Mrs. Martin, and living at Rome, Ga.; James L., of Micanopy, Fla.; Margaret D., who died at Mobile, Ala., when sixteen years of age; Luellah R., who died at the age of six in Shubuta, Clarke county. The mother of our subject was born in the northern part of the state in 1826. She was a daughter of Jacob Hinkle, and died at Shubuta in 1870. The family settled in Clarke county in 1859, and Mr. Patton engaged in planting. He was an enterprising man who exhibited much public spirit. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, but there being no Presbyterian church near them after their settlement here, they connected themselves with the Methodist church. Previous to the war he had been an old line whig, was opposed to secession,

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(1) Mrs/ E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

but after the die was cast he joined his fortunes with his fellow-citizens for better or for worse. At the death of our subjects father the burden of the family's support, and the education of his brother and sisters fell principally on his shoulders, which interfered materially with his obtaining an education. Such schooling as he had, however, he received in the country schools of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, except one session at Mansfield, La., near where his family were living at the time. From 1850 to 1856 they lived in Texas, moving thence to De Soto parish, La., where they lived until 1859, when they returned to this state. Mr. Patton's early life was spent on a farm, and when he was but fourteen years old he was orphaned by t he loss of his father. Not being very strong he came to Shubuta and found employment suited to his strength, as a clerk in the postoffice and drug store for Dr. D. M. Dunlap. There he remained for two years. Mrs. Dunlap was exceedingly kind to him, and her advice and counsel were heeded by him. Mr. M. P. Collins, who was station agent at Shubuta at that time, was very ready to render him any assistance in his power ot to advise him on perplexing questions. In 1863 he learned telegraphy, and for a year before the close of the war he had charge of the office at Shubuta, where he could be with the family. He remained there while the line was in the hands of the Federal government and some three months afterward, when he resigned. His name appears in the history

of the military telegraph during the Civil War in the United States, by William R. Plum, LL. B. At the close of the war the Adams Express Company established its line in the South, and, through the influence of his friends, he was made agent at Shubuta while only seventeen years of age without bond which position he held six years, when, owing to the ill health of his wife, he resigned. At the close of the war he took what was left after supporting his mother's family from his salary as telegraph operator and express agent and engaged in a small mercantile business, but in about a year his store was destroyed by fire with no insurance, entailing upon him an almost total loss. Later, in connection with his office as express agent, he kept books and clerked in a store. In 1870 he married Miss Drucilla, daughter of Rev. T. B. and A. C. Heslep, of Shubuta, and formed a copartnership with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Heslep & Patton. Two years later Mr. Heslep died and Mr. Patton continued the business in his own name, in which he has engaged successfully till the present time. Mrs. Patton was an artist of exquisite finish, a favorite pupil of the celebrated Miss Julia A. Spear, of Judson Institute, Marion, Ala., where she graduated. She was also a devoted Christian, and died in March, 1872, leaving one child, Thomas H., who is now living at Shubuta. In 1873, at Micanopy, Fla., where she had gone in the hope of regaining her health,----------, leaving three children: Early N., Annie L. and Willie J. She

was a fine musician, having taken a special course in music at the Judson institute, after her literary graduation. She was an earnest devotee to all church work and zealous in dispensing deserved charity. (1)

"Mr. Patton was married the third time, December 26, 1883, to Mrs. Regina C. Joiner, formerly Miss Spann. She was educated at Columbus, Miss.; was the mother of three sons by her first marriage: Charles S., a merchant of Pheba, Miss.; Samuel W., of Shubuta; and Robert E., who died in 1889, at Shubuta. She is a very active worker in all church work, and a leader in all the missionary and aid societies connected with the church. Since the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Mississippi, she has been president of the local union, and state superintendent of temperance literature. Mr. Patton has been successful as a business man, and now does a trade of about $60,000 annually, carrying a very large stock, and he is very popular with the planters around about. He owns an orange grove in Marion county, Fla., and several hundred acres of land in this county, besides a fine water-power sawmill, cotton gin and grist mill. He is interested in all things that pertain to the advancement of the community, and has been a member of the city council of Shubuta since 1876, except one term of two years, and then he was not a candidate. He has also served as treasurer of the corporation. About 1875 he joined a temperance organization known as the Murphy's, and since that time

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historiwal Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, pp. 561, 562.

he has been an active worker in the temperance cause. Whenever a petition was before the city council for license, he took an active part in circulating remonstrances, and if the license was granted, he saw to it that the law was complied with. In 1864 he was a leader in circulating a petition to the legislature that secured statutory prohibition for Clarke county, and since the passing of the local option law for the entire state he has canvassed the county twice in the interest of prohibition, and the county has gone for prohibition with overwhelming majorities at both local options elections. He has also assisted intthis work in adjoining counties; has attended all the state prohibition conventions, both nonpartisan and third party; has been a member of the state prohibition executive committee ever since the organization, and secretary of the party prohibitionists; and he is one of the vice presidents of the National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York City. In 1883 three saloon keepers waylaid and attempted to assasinate him for no other reason than that he had circulated a counter petition against one of them, and contested his petition before the city council when he failed to secure his license. He has long taken an interest in education, and has served for years as a trustee of the Shubuta Male and Female academy, and of the free school, and is now serving the county as school commissioner. He and his family are members of the Baptist church. Soon after he joined the

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historiwal Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, pp. 561, 562.

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church, in 1872, he was chosen assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and he was later made superintendent, which position he still holds. Some ten years ago he was ordained deacon, and is now clerk and treasurer of the church. He is nearly always chosen delegate to the Mississippi Baptist State convention, in their annual meetings, having served as one of the vice presidents of the convention. He has served several terms of three years each as trustee of Mississippi College at Clinton, Miss., and as trustee in several other institutions of learning. He is also a zealous Sunday-school worker, and is one of the vice presidents of the state Sunday-school convention and district organizer, and has been selected as delegate to the National Sunday-school convention. Mr. Patton has never offered himself for any office except alderman, although he has been solicited to represent the county in the legislature. He sometimes attends the county mass meetings and state democratic conventions. In state issues he votes the democratic ticket; but he always scratches every nominee he knows to be openly immoral, or who drinks intoxication liquors, or treats others to obtain their votes, or any one who is not in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. For the last eight years he has voted the national pronibition ticket, and was one of ten who met in Jackson, Miss., to put out an electoral ticket for Fisk and Brooks for president and vice president of the United States on the prohibition party ticket.

He has also been a leader in introducing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union into the state of Mississippi, and has been one of their 'standbys' since its organization in the state, having attended all of its conventions except one. He was secretary of Wayne Lodge No. 102, A. F. & A. M., when it surrendered its charter, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason. He is dictator of the Knights of Honor at Shubuta, and has held the office of state treasurer of the I. O. G. T., and has been a delegate to the grand lodge of that order. Mr. Patton is a gradua te of school of embalming, and is a funeral director and embalmer in Shubuta, and is serving his second term as president of the Mississippi Funeral Director's Association. Mr. Patton has one of the nicest homes in east Mississippi, and is very happy in the society of his family. His store building is one of the neatest and best arranged on the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and it was built after his own design. He has owned two turpentine distilleries, but at the writing of this sketch is not engaged in this enterprise." (1)

Joshua Maurice Phillips was born four miles north of Shubuta, November 16, 1853. He was a boy during the War between the States, and the only schooling he received outside of his own home totaled about one year. However, he decided at an early age to enter the ministry, and with the aid of a book of rhetoric, the Bible, and a few religious books, began to prepare himself for it. He began to preach before he was twenty-one, and preached for many

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, pp. 562, 563.

years, serving at different times many of the churches in Clarke and Wayne counties. He was married in 1878, to Miss Georgie Dees, who died in 1937. Reverend Phillips died in 1938. (1)

CARMICHAEL, located eighteen miles southwest of Quitman, was named for Monroe Carmichael, a prominent citizen. It was first named Maxville, and the voting precinct is still called by that name. The first post office was established in Carmichael in 1887, with Monroe Carmichael as postmaster. The mail was brought out fron Shubuta by Sylvester Buffington. One of the best schools in the county is located there. (2)

BEAVER DAM is a small community in the southwestern part of the county, and gets its name from a creek nearby, where there used to be a number of beavers. (3)

SUMRALL, named for a family who lived there, is a flag station, four miles north of Shubuta, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. (4)

PIERCE SPRINGS was named for a man by that name, who once had a boarding school at this place (see chap. 14, Education). (5) It is, perhaps, the oldest settlement in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Pierce, who was a colporter, was at a public gathering in Tennessee, and a young lady made a most appealing address on a christian theme; he replied to it. They later developed a correspondence, which resulted in their marriage. Soon after their marriage, they came to Clarke County, and located at the place which was later named for them. (5)

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(1) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Cora Brewer, Carmichael, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

CRANDALL is a small saw-mill town, eighteen miles southeast of Quitman, and was named for one of its citizens, Walter Crandall. The Mississippi Eastern Railroad ran through Crandall for a number of years and furnished passenger and mail service. The post office was established in 1920; the population that year was six hundred. (1)

A saw and planer mill operates in the town now (1938); Ed Cramer is the manager and Harry Aubrey superintendent. (2)

From 1923 to 1925, a weekly newspaper, "The Weekly News", was published by J. H. Fleming. Roy Smith has operated a general store for a number of years. There are two physicians: Dr. B. J. McRae, company physician; and Dr. J. A. Smith, general practitioner; also one dentist, Dr. W. F. Owens. For four years a theatre was operated by Harry Aubrey and E. M. Lambert. The town has a good church and Sunday School. Mrs. B. J. McRae has served as Sunday School superintendent for twenty years. In 1937, the school consolidated with Carmichael School. The population in 1938 was two hundred. (3)

THEADVILLE is a community nineteen miles southeast of Quitman, and was named for Hamilton S. Thead, who was the first settler. For a number of years he and his sons, and Jimmie Thead were the only families in the community. L. A. Fleming was the next settler in the section. (4)

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(1) Mrs. Cora Brewer, Carmichael, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Mrs. J. M. Shepherd, Theadville, Miss.

In 1909, the Mississippi Eastern Railroad was laid through Theadville. It was a log road running from Quitman to Pine Ridge, but it also ran passenger trains. The timber was cut out by 1925, and in that year the railroad was taken up. Theadville is now just a good farming community of about twenty families. (1)

LANGSDALE, located in the southeastern part of the county, received its name from John H. Lang. Lang, now eighty-three years old (1936), has given his memories of Langsdale in the following letter to W. S. Patton:

"The Lang families came from the Carolina's early in the 19th century, and settled at Winchester, where my father was born in 1821. He had an older sister who married a Miss Shaw; they lived at Winchester many years. Many of the Shaws were living there, to my knowledge, in the 70's.

"The other branch of the Lang Family, cousins of my father, were William W., Willis, Clement D., and one sister, Jerusha, who married a Faulkner, who succeeded to the C. D. Lang Estate at what is now Langsdale, and afterwards moved to Texas.

"Willis and Clement Lang were both bachelors, and Willis was killed during the Civil War.

"In the late 50's Clement built the mansion at what is now called Langsdale, where he lived in splendor until after the Civil War. It was called Prairie Palace, and was built on

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(1) Mrs. J. M. Shephard, Theadville, Miss.

a par with any city residence, being highly finished in every respect.

"Clement died in poverty near where this palace is still standing. My father's family emigrated from the Coast in 1862, and resided at the Lang home for about two years and then returned to the Coast. The writer being at that time about 8 and 9 years old, and again lived there in 1877, during the occupancy of the home by Wm. M. Faulkner and family. Mrs. Emma Faulkner was the daughter of Theodore Shaw, who was the son of my father's sister.

"While residing there in 1877, I gave the place the name of Langsdale, and some time after this a Post Office was established there under that name.

"Bolivar Faulkner, a son of W. L. Faulkner, has written a biography and history of the Lang family, which I think is yet to be published;

"C. D. Lang had the finest plantation in that part of the country, owning a large number of slaves, who were quartered in brick houses, but was ruined by the war and died in poverty, at something around 70 years of age.

"I know that the house was built several years before '61, as everything, including the painting, was fresh and in first class condition at the time I lived there.

"The John H. Horne home was several miles south of Langsdale, and the Everett home was north." (1)

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(1) John H. Lang, Pass Christian, Miss.

ENERGY, in the northeastern part of the county, is a voting precinct, and at one time a post office. It is among the oldest places or land marks of Clarke County. (1)

INDIAN MOUND, a small stop on the Mississippi Eastern Railroad, was named for mounds surrounding it, supposed to have been built by the Choctaw Indians. (2)

PACHUTA, located in the western part of the county, on the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad, is ten miles southwest of Enterprise. The name is a Choctaw Indian word, meaning "possum creek". The town was given the name of the creek which flows nearby. The town has several good stores, churches, and a fine school. The Bank of Pachuta was established in 1905, with a capital of $10,000. (3)

DESOTO is a small town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, located in the south-central part of the county. The town was named for Hernando De Soto, the great Spanish explorer, who passed through Mississippi in 1540, on his famous journey to the Mississippi River. The town also has good churches, a large consolidated school, and several stores. (4)

SNELL and CRANE are small hamlets; the former was named for Lemuel Snelgrove. Crane was also named for a family living in the community. (5)

HORNE, a small community, was named for Colonel Horne. LINTON, a small post office community, was named for John Linton Slay.(6

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(1) Mrs. Cora Brewer, Carmichael, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ibid.

PINE RIDGE community was named because it is situated on a ridge, which is covered with magnificient pine trees. (1)

BASIC CITY is a small town on the New Orleans and North Eastern and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. It has the only excelsior mill in the county. (2)

Other villages and hamlets of Clarke County are; Brewer, Junction City, Vossburg, Knights Valley, Barnett, Hale, Harmony, Elwood, Fairhope, Middleton, Hurricane Creek, and De Voe. (3)

Pioneers

A pioneer farmer and citizen of the western part of Clarke County, was SAMPSON P. GORDON. His parents moved to Clarke from near Winchester, Wayne County, when Sampson P. was seventeen years old. The family located in the Souenlàvie-Holloway neighborhood.(4)

In 1847, S. P. Gordon acquired some land and built a log cabin on it, now (1938) used as a blacksmith shop. He married Miss Mary (Polly) Evans, in 1850. Mary Evans was said to be the first girl born in this section after it was purchased from the Indians and made a part of Mississippi. This transaction was known locally as "The Purchase". (5)

After serving in the war for four years, Sampson P. Gordon picked up the threads of his life and soon built a handsome brick house, and added to his acres until his place became one of the show places of the county. Sometime later, the home was

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(1) Mrs. Cora Brewer, Carmichael, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid.

destroyed by fire and replaced with a frame house, which is still in use. (1)

He reared a large family, they were as follows: Mrs, Jeanie McGowan, of Elwood community; Mrs. Sarah O. Rogers, of Pachuta; Eugene Gordon, of Enterprise; Dr. Y. E. Gordon, Bucatunna (deceased1937); and Mrs. Columbia Gordon Garner. Mrs. Garner is an outstanding artist, and many of her pictures are to be seen in the old Gordon home. A relic of interest to all visitors to the place, is an old hand made wagon. Every part is of wood cut from the Gordon place, even the hubs are made of wood and lubricated with pine tar. The wagon was made in 1858, but is still used at times. (2)

Mr. Gordon died at the age of ninety-three, and the place is now (1938) owned by Luther Adams. (3)

"JACOB SUMRALL, a prominent farmer and miller of Clarke county, was born in that county November 28, 1835, the eldest of six children of Elisha Woods and Margaret (Watts) Sumrall. His father was born while his parents were en route from North Carolina to Tennessee, in 1809, a son of Levi and Agnes (Gibson) Sumrall. He was reared to farm life, and in 1832 settled with his parents in Clarke county, the father dying in that county in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Sumrall were married in 1830, the mother having been a daughter of James and Nancy Watts. Her father

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(1) Mrs. Cora Brewer, Carmichael, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

was a nnative of South Carolina who moved to Georgia; her mother, born in South Carolina, came with her parents to Mississippi at an early day, locating in Wayne county. There Mrs. Margaret Sumrall was born in 1815, and there married at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Watts was a planter all his life, and lived in Clarke county from 1836 to 1862, when he died, his wife having died the previous year. The father of our subject died in 1849. He was a life-long member, and from 1841 to the time of his death was a minister of the Baptist church. His mother is still living at the age of seventy-six, making her home with Jacob Sumrall. The six children born to this union were: Jacob, Nancy, Elisha, Elijah, John and James. Of these John, Jacob and James are living. Their maternal grandfather, James Watts, served in the Indian war. Mr. Sumrall was reared and educated in Clarke county. He entered the employ of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company at the age of eighteen, remaining with that corporation twenty-one years, becoming one of their most trusted and popular conductors. In 1875 he resigned this position and was then engaged in farming and in the manufacture of turpentine until 1888. In 1890 he established a saw, gin and gristmill, he began to buy land in 1856 and gradually added to his possessions, until he is now the owner of about one thousand acres in Clarke county, about one-tenth of which is under cultivation. He is also largely interested in stock raising. In 1856 he married Mary, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Raspberry) Sumrall, who were old residents

in Clarke county, their grandparents having been pioneers in this state. Mrs. Sumrall was born in this county in 1837. She has presented her husband with seven children: Melissa E., now Mrs. Rogers, of this county; Gehu, a resident of Texas; Rufus W., of Clarke county; Grace E., now Mrs. Meeks, also a resident of Clarke county; Milton B., Jerusha and Laura, who are living at home. Mrs. Sumrall is a member and her family are attendants upon the services of the Baptist church. Mr. Sumrall is a successful, selfmade man, who, while acquiring a competence for himself, has been liberal in his aid to all general interests. His public spirit is proverbial. Politically he is democrat, a member of the Masonic order, also of the county fair committee, upon which he is active and influential." (1)

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(1) Goodspeed's, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 2, pp. 867, 868.

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CHAPTER IV

FLORA

Clarke County lies in the longleaf pine section of the South and these great forests, combined with other conifers and hardwoods, once formed a great natural resource. Much of the virgin timber has been cut over, but in the more broken sections can still be found some of these original timbers.

The trees of the county not only have a commercial value, but with the shrubs and wild flowers clothe the country-side in beauty the entire year.

Forest Trees and Types

The conifer family is the leading commercial tree of the county, though the hardwoods are also a valuable resource.

The LONGLEAF is the best known of all the pines. The individual tree is beautiful and a forest is almost beyond description in its grandeur. The longleaf pine grows to a height of ~~ten~~ 105 feet or more, with long straight bodies covered by branches bearing needles or leaves ten to fifteen inches long, and in season, cones fifteen inches in length. The tree averages about two feet in diameter. (1)

The longleaf pine grows well in sandy, poor, or wet land. The long stout tap-root also causes it to stand up well in storms, and it resists fire well. It produces turpentine and timber. The lumber is strong, tough, and durable. This pine

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.

has been almost destroyed in some sections as it has been logged extensively, bled for turpentine, repeatedly burned, and ranged by razorback hogs.(1)

The SLASH PINE is now the most profitable of the conifers because of its rapid growth and the quality of the wood, its heartwood being very straight and ~~is~~ the heaviest of all the pines in the United States. It produces turpentine. The fact that it reseeds well also adds to its value.(2)

The tallest of these trees reaches a height of 125 feet, with a diameter of three feet. (3)

LOBLOLLY, or old field, is a shortleaf pine, and is profitable for timber, pulpwood, piling, and fuel. It does not produce enough turpentine to be profitable for naval stores.(4)

The leaves are needles about five to eight inches long, the cones, or burs, are small and form in great quantities. (5)

This pine is sometimes called rosemary, especially the large specimen. The tree grows to a height of 175 feet, with a diameter of about six feet. (6)

SHORTLEAF and UPLAND YELLOW PINE also grow in the county, and resemble the loblolly. (7)

The RED CEDAR is a very valuable tree found in all classes

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.
(4) Ibid. p.
(5) Ibid. p.
(6) Ibid. p.
(7) Ibid. p.

and conditions of soils--from swamp to dry rocky ridges--seeming to thrive on barren soils where few other trees are found. The heartwood is distinctly red and the sap wood white. The wood is used for making furniture, etc. Some beautiful wardrobes, chests, bureaus, etc., have been made from ~~the~~ cedars that grew in Clarke County.(1)

Hardwood grows in all parts of the county and is a valuable source of income.

WHITE OAK is one of the most important timber trees as it is used for flooring, shipbuilding, or where ever heavy, tough, close grained, and durable hardwood is needed. When space permits, the white oak grows one hundred feet high, and from two to three feet in diameter. The branches are far-reaching, covered with thin, smooth leaves. The bark is silvery grey, and the acorns mature the first year. They are relished by hogs and wild game. (2)

The POST OAK, CHESTNUT OAK, and COW or SWAMP OAK all belong to the white oak group. Of these the post oak is the most common, and is used for the same purpose as the true white oak. (3)

The scraggy BLACK JACK OAK thrives in poor soil, but has no commercial value except for fuel. (4)

The RED OAK, sometimes called the Spanish oak, grows

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.
(4) Ibid. p.

freely in the county and is being used more now for lumber. It has a straight grain, pink or red in color. (1)

The LIVE OAK is very ornamental for town or roadside planting because it is evergreen and very wide spreading in its top growth. It belongs to the red oak group. (2)

The WATER OAK is found native along the borders of swamps and streams. This tree, when grown, reaches a height of about eighty feet. The trunk is shapely and the bark is smooth. These trees are very beautiful, the most beautiful belonging to the oak family. They are often used along highways, in parks and groves. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is used for piling, crossties, and fuel. (3)

The SWEET-GUM is, perhaps, next to the oak in value. This tree makes two types of lumber; the heartwood is called red gum, and the sap is white. Often the heartwood is varigated and this is called figured gum. The lumber is used for furniture and finishing wood, and has a beautiful satiny finish. Sweet-gum makes a rather slow growth, but readily reseeds itself by means of the many seed burs or pods, which it bears every year. The tree is beautiful, as well as valuable for its wood. It is graceful in form, with picturesque light green leaves. The leaves turn pale yellow, orange, and bronze in the fall, and

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.

it is then one of the most ornamental trees in the South. (1)

The BLACK-GUM sometimes called sour-gum, is similar to the sweet-gum, and is found in all parts of the county, but does not have the commercial value of the sweet-gum. In pioneer days it was called bee-gum, because its hollow trunk was used for bee hives. (2)

TUPELO-GUM is another of the gum family. The wood is light, soft, and brittle. It is used for broom handles, fruit boxes, etc. The root wood is extremely light and is sometimes used for floats on fish nets. It is marketed as tupelo-gum or bay poplar. (3)

ASH is found in Clarke County and is a valuable tree, where a light, tough wood is necessary. Ash makes a slow growth and for this reason is easily exterminated, especially if used for fuel, as it often is, due to the fact that it will burn green. (4)

POPLAR is also a hardwood having a commercial value, where a light wood is desirable. The tree is beautiful the entire spring and summer with its large light green leaves and tulip-like flowers. In winter, the trunk and branches stand out because of their symmetry and grace. (5)

The HICKORY grows on the bottom lands, and is useful for farm implement handles, etc., where a tough, pliable wood is

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.
(4) Ibid. p.
(5) Ibid. p.

needed. The hickory tree bears an edible nut of fine flavor.(1)

IRONWOOD, so called because the wood is strong and durable, is used for posts, handles, etc. The ironwood is an attractive tree because of its graceful form, (2)

The BEECH is one of the prettiest trees in the forest, and is found all over the county. The low branches are thickly covered with delicately notched,light green leaves, and the trunk shows a smooth, silver grey surface beneath the crown of pale green leaves. Beech wood is hard and strong, but will not stand exposure to weather very well. (3)

The SYCAMORE is also considered a hardwood, and is hard and strong, but is subject to decay when exposed to weather. This tree is very handsome. (4)

DOGWOOD is a valuable hardwood, and is used for handles, barrel staves, etc. The dogwood is unusually beautiful in spring with its wealth of snowy white flowers. In winter it is covered with crimson berries. The dogwood makes a rapid second growth. (5)

BLACK WILLOW is common along the streams, and performs a valuable service by checking soil erosion. The wood is soft and light. (6)

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.
(4) Ibid. p.
(5) Ibid. p.
(6) Ibid. p.

RED MAPLE or swamp maple, a short lived tree, grows in Clarke County. The wood is heavy, but rather weak. It is used for making furniture, and also as fuel. (1)

WALNUT, LOCUST, ELM, HACKBERRY, PERSIMMON, and MULBERRY are also hardwood trees of the county, but they are of less importance commercially than the above named trees.(2)

Economic Value

The forests of Clarke County, both pine and hardwood, have provided a great natural resource, but, unfortunately, they were not properly conserved when being cut over the first time, and what might have been a continued source of income has become bare, cut-over land. For the last few years an effort is being made to reforest and protect the timber lands.

The Civilian Conservation Corp, ~~with~~ and the Forestry Commission, are the organizations operating to this end in the county.

The Civilian Conservation Corp camp is located near Quitman, and in addition to reforesting, this organization is ~~are~~ engaged in building State Park No. 3 (see chap. 2, Topography).

The Mississippi Forestry Service Commission employed W. E. Moore, with three assistants, to protect the forests. The work was at first handicapped by lack of equipment, but a movement is now (1936) under way to construct towers in each of the beats. The central tower for Beat 1 is to be one hundred

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.

feet high, with a complete system connecting the other towers. Location maps in each tower insure the quickest possible responce to fire calls.(1)

In addition to a forest ranger and wardens, the force will consist of four men at each tower, provided with water canteens, rubber flaps, rakes, and axes to use in protecting timber and forest fruits from fire. (2)

Interesting Trees

A few individual trees in Clarke County deserve special mention, because of their beauty, peculiar growth, and history.

" In the old Cedar Creek Church neighborhood, there is perhaps the most historic tree in Clarke County. It is a PEACH TREE and is located on the old 'Uncle Jim Fleming' place, adjoining the old B. S. Gavin farm. It is of the white, clear-seed variety, the fruit being rather small, but the tree is a sure bearer every year.

"A. B. Fleming now lives on his father's old place and he is authority for the statement that within the memory of those who have eaten from this tree, it has been bearing fruit for seventy years and perhaps a hundred years. Mr Fleming says his grandfather and the grandfather of the writer of this note, Bartlett S. Gavin, father of D. C. Gavin, ate peaches from this historic tree.

"It is free from scale, so Witt Box declared a few years

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(1) W. E. Moore, Forest Ranger, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

ago, but has never been sprayed; and measures more than two feet in daimeter.

"None but God can make a tree like that. Of course it's a seedling,--for grafting and budding were unknown when it began putting on its fruit." (1)

Another historical tree of Clarke County was in the southeastern corner, on the old Indian boundary line. It once was a STATELY OAK. Under this tree rested some of the Confederate soldiers on their marches from Tennessee to Mobile. The Indians and white men camped under this tree while trying to form a treaty, which was later formed at Dancing Rabbit Creek. This tree is gone, but the old stump still marks the place. (2)

Another fine old OAK is still standing at Enterprise, on the Estes estate, near the old ante-bellum home. Sherman's men, it is said, rested in the shade of this tree when he made his raid in the South. The northern soldiers spared the home because of the neutrality of one of its sons.(3)

Aroung this home stand many very old PECAN TREES which yield nuts each year. They were planted prior to the War between the States. (4)

In the eastern part of the county, at the old ante-bellum home known as the Jones Place, stands a grove of ARBAEVITAE, CEDARS, and OAKS, which were planted many years before the

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(1) Clarke County Tribune, Quitman, Miss. 3, , 1931.

(2) W. E. Estes, Quitman, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

War between the States. These trees are well kept, as is the home, which is now owned by Dr. W. F. Owen. (1)

Around the Lang Place, one of the county's old ante-bellum homes, there are many trees that the old people say were planted more than a hundred years ago. OAKS that are over a hundred feet high and sixteen feet in circumference four feet above the ground. CEDARS that have withstood the heat and cold of many summers and winters; PECAN TREES that have been bearing for many years, small fruited, but of finest flavor. There is also a hedge of CRAPE MYRTLE that was begun by Mr. Lang, the owner of the home, and it is a lovely bower of flowers while in bloom in mid-summer. (2)

In the northeastern part of Clarke County there are a number of WALNUT TREES. Many years ago a Mr. Morgan, then only a lad, planted a walnut in each corner of an old rail fence. This caused the trees to form a semi-circle. The trees are between seventy-five and one hundred years old, and are still fruit bearing. (3)

~~In this old home, which was built of split logs, is a door with 1867 on it, made with nails.~~(4)

There is also a cluster of CRAPE MYRTLE trees near the home, which were planted by the grandmother of M. T. Shirley. Mr.

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(1) Mrs. W. F. Owen, Quitman, Miss.

(2) M. T. Shirley, Quitman, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

~~(4) Ibid.~~

Shirley is now seventy-eight years old, and says these trees have been there since he can remember. (1)

On the old Hardee homestead, two and one-half miles west of Pachuta, is an extra large PECAN TREE, which was planted by Wm. N. Hardee, about 1877. This tree, though from a seedling, produces nuts not quite so large as the usual paper shells, but having a very fine flavor. It has been known to produce ten bushels of pecans in one season. The body of the tree is very large, about four and one-half feet in diameter, and the top branches are quite lengthy, having a spread of sixty feet, making a beautiful, dense shade. (2)

This tree is now sixty years of age, and is about ninety feet high. About twelve years ago it was struck by lightning and still shows the marks of the disaster. (3)

A giant flowering MAGNOLIA TREE is located two and one-half miles east of Pachuta, in what is known as Souenlovie swamp. This tree measures twelve and one-fourth feet in circumference, four and one-half feet above the ground. The body is rough and scaly, indicating age; and is very tall, although sometime in its history it seems to have been topped by wind or a cyclone. (4)

A short distance from this magnolia is a WATER OAK, fifteen feet in circumference and very tall. A BLACK WALNUT TREE

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(1) M. T. Shirley, Quitman, Miss.

(2) J. Hardee, Pachuta, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

which is eleven feet in circumference is located on the old Weems plantation, estimated by Mr. Weems to be sixty or seventy-five years old, and still bears fruit. (1)

On Highway 11, two miles south of Pachuta, vast acres of abandoned prairie farm land are dotted with CRAB-APPLE TREES. In the spring, this scene is unsurpassed in beauty, for at that time the trees are covered with delicate rose-pink flowers, which fill the air with their fragrance.(2)

An unusual CEDAR TREE, planted by Mrs. Minnie Steen Horr at Enterprise about thirty-five years ago, is twenty-five feet high, with low spreading branches reaching about twenty-five feet and touching the ground. (3)

On the same place is a grove of WATER OAKS, eight in number. They were planted by Mrs. Horr's father just after the War between the States. Some of these water oaks are sixty feet tall. (4)

In the eastern part of the county, near the Alabama line, is a very peculiar freak, or growth; a WHITE OAK, four feet in diameter with a pine limb about six inches in diameter penetrating the center of the tree. The upper side of the pine limb is about four feet from the ground and extends about twelve inches from the body of the tree; the lower side is about two

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(1) J. Hardee, Pachuta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Mrs. Minnie S. Horr, Enterprise, Miss.

(4) Ibid.

and one-half feet from the ground and extends about six inches from the oak. This tree was found by a Mr. Todd, engineer for the Jackson Lumber Company, who says that he had never seen anything so unusual, and estimates the tree to be approximately four or five hundred years old. (1)

Another freak found near this is a LIMB of one tree extending across a space of two feet and uniting itself so perfectly with another tree that it is impossible to distinguish the parent tree. This forms a comfortable seat, as it is near the ground.(2)

On the farm of Ed Fontaine is an OAK and a SOUR WOOD, seemingly coming from one body or parent tree. (3)

A freak growth of WILD HONEYSUCKLE TREES was found on the farm of Charley Culpepper, near Quitman. These trees are joined by a limb of the parent tree uniting with another tree or shrub. (4)

Near DeSoto, is found a freak HICKORY TREE, measuring about twelve inches in diameter. It grows to a height of about eight feet, makes a U curve downward diagonally for about two feet, then another U curve horizontal for about two and one-half feet, then upward; neither bend touches the other. From one angle it looks like a figure four. The tree bears nuts. The

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(1) J. M. Murff, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Mrs. Ed Fontaine, Quitman, Miss.

(4) Mrs. C. Culpepper, Quitman, Miss.

cause of this freakish growth is a mystery, as the tree is not crowded. (1)

An old APPLE TREE, planted from a seed before the War between the States, is still bearing fruit. This tree is on one of the oldest plantations in the county, owned by William Edwards. (2)

At the home of A. E. Fleming, near Theadville, stands a very large old PEACH TREE, said to be over one hundred years old. The tree still bears fruit, finely flavored and needing very little sugar when prepared for table use. This tree grows on a terrace in a field, and is cultivated only when the crops growing around it are worked. It has never blighted nor has it ever been sprayed. (3)

About four miles north of Quitman, on J. A. Moore's place, is a WATER OAK, which is fifty years old. It measures twelve feet in circumferance, and was planted by Mr. Moore's father, I. H. Moore. (4)

A LIVE OAK TREE growing on R. R. McRee's place about two miles southeast of DeSoto, is known to be 120 years old. The acorn from which it grew was brought from South Carolina by Mr. McRee's grandfather, N. J. McRee. The tree is about thirteen feet in circumference, and has a spread of sixty or seventy feet. It is one of the trees of Clarke County with enough age

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(1) Grace Herrington, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Ray E. Fleming, Theadville, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) J. A. Moore, Quitman, Miss.

record to entitle it to belong to the Society of Live Oaks. (1)

In the yard of John W. Baley, stand two large HOLLY TREES. They are said to be about seventy-five or hundred years old, and were planted by Mr. Baley's parents. (2)

At the McGowan home, known as Forestdale, CEDARS, OAKS, MIMOSAS, EVERGREENS, CRAPE MYRTLE, and ARBAEVITAE were planted in 1857, many of which have withstood the storms of eighty-seven winters and the heat of as many summers, despite neglect, and still stand, a mute reminder of days past. (3)

Flowering Trees

The MAGNOLIA comes first in this group of trees. Many fine specimens are found in all parts of the county, but especially along the lowlands of the streams. No other tree of the forest exceeds it in beauty of flowers and foliage. The flowers sometime measure ten inches across, and are pure white with a velvet-like texture. The fragrance from the flowers in very marked and one tree well perfumes the air for quite a distance when in full bloom. The height of the flowering season comes in June. The large, stiff, dark green leaves are evergreen and form a beautiful background for the snowy blossoms. The bright red seed are borne on large cones, and make the tree very ornamental in the fall. (4)

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(1) R. R. McRee, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.

SWEET BAY, sometimes called swamp bay, grows in damp places and in the prairie sections. It resembles the magnolia, but has much smaller leaves and flowers. The odor from the bay flowers is, perhaps, even sweeter than that of the magnolia. At the flowering season in the spring, the whole forest is often filled with their perfume. (1)

CRAB APPLE grows extensively in Clarke County. The flowers shade from pale pink to deep rose, and have the most exquisite fragrance, perhaps, of all the forest flowering trees. The tree never grows very tall, in fact, could almost be called a shrub. The fruit is a small, yellow, exceedingly acid apple, sometimes used to make jellies and preserves. (2)

WILD PLUM TREES grow anywhere, but especially in old fields and fence rows. In the spring they are covered with a delicate white blossom, much visited by bees, and which give off a strong oversweet fragrance. The fruit is a small, yellow and red plum, very good to eat raw, and also delicious when made into jelly and plum butter. (3)

DOGWOOD makes a great show each spring, when each tree bears numberless flowers. These trees can be seen in all parts of the county. (4)

REDBUD comes into bloom with the dogwood, adding a touch of color to the woods. The redbud is sometimes called Judas

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.
(4) Ibid. p.

tree because of its likeness to its oriental relative of that name. (1)

RED MAPLE is a striking tree when covered with its dark red wing-shaped flowers early in the spring. (2)

HOLLY TREES grow well in Clarke County but a great many have been destroyed by being cut out for Christmas holiday decorations. The tree is evergreen with protective, thorny, light green leaves. Its beauty lies in its leaves and bright red berries. (3)

The PAWPAW is a small tree which bears dark purple flowers, much liked by bees for their abundance of nectar. Because of its handsome foliage, attractive flowers, and peculiar fruit, it is much used in ornamental planting. When thoroughly ripe, the fruit is edible. (4)

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines

PEACHES, PEARS, FIGS, APRICOTS, and a few APPLES are grown in orchards in Clarke County. They are mostly grown for home use, however, a few are marketed.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, and all varieties of berries are cultivated fruit that can be produced in the county.

GRAPES, SCUPPERNONGS, WATERMELONS, and CANTALOUPES are easily grown in the soils of Clarke County.

Wild fruit trees are found in the county and also fruit

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(1) J. R. Ricks, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32, p.
(2) Ibid. p.
(3) Ibid. p.
(4) Ibid. p.

bearing vines and shrubs. These wild fruits are delicious.

The PERSIMMON TREE is well known to children and the fruit is very sweet when thoroughly ripe, but until it has well ripened, it will "draw up your mouth", as the children say. Persimmon trees are favorites with opossums and coons. Hunters are almost sure of "treeing a possum"when the persimmons have had a frost on them.

WILD PLUM is plentiful in the county. The plums are edible and valuable for jellies and conserves.

RED and BLACK HAWS bear edible fruit. PAWPAW TREES have fruit also.

CRABAPPLE trees bear small, sour apples, fine for jelly, though too acid for raw eating.

MULBERRY trees have small berries ~~that~~ which are sometimes eaten by man, but are a favorite food with birds and chickens.

HAWTHORN bears fruit which ripens in the early fall, and one or two varieties are used for making jelly.

WILD CHERRIES have small black berries which have a delicious flavor and are ~~also~~ favorites with birds.

WILD GRAPES and MUSCADINES grow in the woods and the fruits are delicious, and make excellent jelly and juices. They ripen in the early fall.

BLACKBERRIES grow freely and perhaps are the best known and liked of all wild fruits. They are used raw, stewed, made into pies, cobblers, jellies, jams, juices, and wine.

Wild Flowers, Flowering Vines, and Shrubs

It would be impossible to name and describe all the wild flowers of the county, which appear in a lovely procession almost the entire year. However, some of the most common should be given a place int he history, because they add to the beauty of the country side.

The blue for-get-me-not like plant, called LITTLE BLUE DAISY locally, blooms sometimes even in January, if the weather is not frosty. The plant grows about two inches high, with a flower stem about one inch high, on which is borne a tiny sky-blue flower with a rose center. The flower has a delicate perfume. It grows in the grass in old fields, on lawns, and in such great numbers as to from a blue blanket.

The blue, purple, and white VIOLETS follow close on the daisy, but they are found in the woods, as they prefer a rich leaf mold and a shady place to grow. Violet leaves are a smooth, dark green, with slight irregular notches on the outer edge. The flowers are darker colored on the outer edge, shading to a yellow tinge in the center. The wild violet has a delicate woodsy fragrance.

WILD HONEYSUCKLE, or WILD AZALEA, is found in profusion in early spring. The plant grows from two or three feet to as high as six feet. The flowers come before the leaves, and are a dainty pink, shading to deep rose at the base. The

stamens and pistils protrude from the flower tube and are almost crimson on color. The honeysuckle was one of the first plants taken to Europe from America. (1)

MOUNTAIN LAUREL, ~~xx~~ next ~~to~~ dogwood, is perhaps the showiest plant in the procession. It is found all over the county. The pink, cup-like flowers grow in clusters with the dark green evergreen leaves as an effective back ground. The plant is sometimes called poison ivy.

SWEET WILLIAM is a member of the phlox family and grows freely, even in the thickest woods. The flowers are a pinkish lavender, growing on long stems, which make them suitable for cut flowers.

BLOOD ROOT, or PUCCOON ROOT, is an early spring flower, growing in the woods and well known to children. The waxy white petals open wide in the morning and close by evening. If picked, they also close immediately, and the stems begin to "bleed". They have no fragrance. The roots are medicinal, and have a red, blood-like juice. The greatest height of the plant is ten inches. (2)

MAY APPLE, or MANDRAKE, makes a peculiar show with its green umbrella-shaped plants, which grow about two feet high and bear a single white blossom. The plant has a rather strong odor. The fruit is a small yellow apple. (3)

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(1) Julius King, Wild Flowers at a Glance, p 36.

(2) Ibid. p 18.

(3) Ibid. p 17.

BLUE FLAG, or IRIS, resembles the cultivated iris and blooms in the early spring. The flower is a beautiful violet blue, without fragrance. The leaves are sword-shaped and light green.

SHEEP SORREL, or OX OXALIS, is an early spring plant having light green leaves and yellow and lavender flowers. The lavender flowered plants have acid flavored leaves, sometimes chewed by children bedause of their taste. The yellow is said to be poisonous.

DANDELION is a lawn pest but has a rather attractive yellow flower. The leaves are edible and sometimes used as "greens". (1)

Summer brings the deeper colors in the flower procession. The yellow deepens to orange, and the pinks to red.

BUTTERFLY weed blooms from June until September. The flowers are an orange-red, borne on a medium stem. The plant is coarse and the foliage is not ornamental. Locally, it is sometimes called the "red bug plant", because it is often infested with that southern pest, chiggers.

PRICKLY PEAR is a member of the cactus family. It grows in old fields, and bears numbers of prickly leaves and deep yellow flowers.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, a variety of corn flower, begins to bloom in early June and continues through September. The center of

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(1) Julius King, Wild Flowers at a Glance p.61.

the flower is black, surrounded by deep orange petals. Fields and fence corners are its favorite location. The flower stems are long which makes them nice for cutting. Black-Eyed Susan is grown as a garden flower in Europe. (1)

GREAT MULLEIN, or MULLEN DOCK, grows in pastures and old fields. This plant was naturalized from Europe. The wooly grey-green leaves form a rosette close to the ground from which rises a flower stalk. This sometimes reaches a height of four feet. The yellow flowers grow close to the stem, forming a cylinder. (2)

The plant has several nick names; "Adams Flannel", because of the flannel-like leaves, and "Lamp of St. Bartholomew", because the flower-like stem resembles a candle. It was used by pioneers for medicinal teas.

INDIAN PIPE is an interesting parasitic plant of midsummer. It grows on roots and decayed vegetation. The waxy white stems end in a dropping dead-pinkish white flower. When touched, it turns black. (3)

WILD ROSE blooms in early summer and is one of the dantiest of summer flowers, both in beauty and fragrance. The vine is delicate, with pale green leaves. The flowers are single, with fine pink petals centered with yellow. (4)

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, or INDIAN TURNIP, is a peculiar per-

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(1) Julius King, Wild Flowers at a Glance p. 58.

(2) Ibid. p.44.

(3) Ibid. p.34.

(4) Ibid. p.21.

ennial plant of early summer. In the center of the dark green leaves is the club-shaped growth (spadix), from which the plant takes its name. The flowers are grouped at the base of this growth, and are pale in sunlight but purple in the shade. The fruit is a bright red berry. "Jack is the country cousin of the stately Calla Lily". The root is turnip and is edible when boiled. (1)

RED CLOVER is found all through summer and early fall. The stems and leaves are hairy and the blossoms are dark reddish clusters filled with fragrant honey. (2)

BITTER WEED, though considered quite a pest, parades its bright golden crown of small flowers from early summer until late fall. It literally grows everywhere and is the outlaw of the pasture. When it grows where cows graze, it causes the milk to be so bitter that it is not fit for use. Due to its multitude of seeds, it is very difficult to eradicate, once it gains a foothold.

With the coming of fall, the colors become royal; purple, gold, and blue predominate.

The GOLDEN ROD makes a great show with its golden plume, growing in fields , fence corners, and on roadsides. The golden rod is a member of a numerous family, there being over a hundred varieties. The plants sometime grow eight feet high.

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(1) Julius King, Wild Flowers at a Glance p. 5.

(2) Ibid. p.23.

The golden fall note is also found in the YELLOW FALL DAISIES, which grow along with the golden rod in great masses of color.

All the shades of purple are found in the ASTERS, PARTRIDGE PEAS, CHICORY, and JOE PIPE WEED, and blue in the fringed GENTIANS. Thus, the parade closes in a burst of royal color when the frost comes.

Among the early flowering vines, in fact, one of the earliest spring flowers, is the YELLOW JASMINE. This is an evergreen vine, with dark green leaves. The flowers are golden yellow in color, and are very fragrant. It grows in the woods, along raodsides, and close to fences.

The CHEROKEE ROSE has a fragrant white single flower, with a yellow center. It is a free climber and makes a beautiful plant for ornamental planting.

WHITE and RED CYPRESS is a delicate little vine, with small light green leaves. The small star-like white and red blossoms make it attractive as a garden vine. In its wild state it grows in fields and blooms in late summer and all fall.

BLUE MORNING GLORIES add blue to the late summer and fall flowers. The vine grows in field and gardens and in considered a pest because it winds over the cotton, corn, etc., making it difficult to pass through the fields.

WILD FERN deserves mention because of its beautiful foliage. It grows in damp places and has long graceful fronds, sometimes three feet long. While wild fern makes ~~mak~~es an ornamental

growing plant, it cannot be used for cutting, as it wilts immediately when cut and will not revive. (1)

TRUMPET VINE is well known for its long funnel-shaped flowers. It makes a great show, with its festoon of bright scarlet flowers touched with yellow. The local people sometimes call it "humming-bird vine" and "shoe string". (2)

The wild flowers of Clarke County, in common with the South, form one of its greatest charms. The ~~few~~ same mentioned above only name a few of the most common. The following quotation should represent the attitude of our citizens toward the flower:

"It is always pleasant to know our friends by name, and to be on familiar terms with them. ----------

"And a special word to all--take the book to the flowers, not the flowers to the book. We want to preserve our gorgeous wild flowers and not ruthlessly destroy them for a few moments pleasure." (3)

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(1) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Julius King, Wild Flowers at a Glance, Foreword.

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CHAPTER VII

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

"The days before the war" is another way of speaking of ante-bellum days in the South. This was the time of large plantations and of slave labor.

Ante-bellum Homes

Only stately trees , standing in orderly rows, remain today to mark the site of what was once some of Clarke County's most prominent ante-bellum homes. These plantation homes fulfilled the dreams of the romantic South. Well ordered grounds surrounded these beautiful homes.

The owners of these old homes were aristocratic, and were true to southern hospitality. These estates reached their peak just before the early sixties, and like the manner of living which they represented, gradually waned after the War between the States.

Some of these homes were destroyed, others gradually fell into ruins, and today only the trees, unkempt from year to year, remain. Spring flowers near the old well, and the names, now growing indistinct on the tombstones in the family cemetery nearby, remain to mark the sites of some of them.

The TROTTER HOME, located in Quitman, has an especially interesting history. The land on which this home stands was part

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of a grant made to John Watts. He later deeded part of the land to General William A. Trotter, who built a home in the early part of 1850. The wife of General Trotter was a great-great niece of George Washington, as is shown by the following quotation from Betty Washington's records:

"Col. Fielding Lewis married Catharine Washington, first cousin to George Washington. She died leaving a little son, John Lewis. Col. Lewis then married Betty Washington, a sister to George Washington and first cousin to his first wife. She raised John as her own son. John married and had a daughter, Frances Lewis, who married a Mr. Terrell. Mrs. Frances Lewis Terrell had a daughter who married Col. Trotter." They

The house is a two-story, frame building with porches supported by large white columns, and is painted white with green trimmings. The interior has wide halls on the first and second floors, and the rooms open into the halls. All the walls are snowy white plaster. Each room is heated by an open fire-place, in true southern style.(2)

The kitchen was once a separate building at the back of the house; a covered walk connected it to the house. Many of the old trees now growing on the lawn were there when the kinswoman of George Washington walked among her flowers and sat in the shade on sunny days. (3)

Mrs. Terrell and her daughter, Mary, are buried in the

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(1) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

Quitman cemetery. Mrs. Terrell's grave is marked with a bronze marker, placed there by the Pushmataha Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (1)

PRAIRIE PALACE, located in the Langsdale community, was built by Clement Davenport Lang, a wealthy bachelor, son of General William A. and Mrs. Temperance Lang. It was completed in 1858, and was occupied by him until 1873, when it was turned over by him to his nephew and ward, Willis Lang Falconer, who lived there with his family until they moved to Marlin, Texas, in 1885. (2)

The house is very impressive, three stories high, with great columns across the front in the true colonial style. It presents a beautiful appearance with its emerald lawns and lovely flowers and shrubs about it. (3)

Upon its completion, the house was completely and beautifully furnished by a decorator from Mobile, Alabama. There were marble mantles in the parlor and sitting-room. The floors were carpeted throughout, and the house was furnished in mahogany, walnut, and oak furniture of good design. The draperies consisted of beautiful lace curtains with heavy damask lambrequins for the parlors, and white embroidered muslin curtains in the bed-rooms. The pictures included numerous excellent steel engravings by H. Gernier, Samuel Bellin, W. H. Simmons, H. T. Tyall, and R. Whitechurch. (4)

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(1) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

(2) John, Lang, Pass Christian, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

Among the interesting furnishings was a unique clock, valued at three hundred dollars, representing a woodland scene, with a monkey seated at the foot of a large tree. He was dressed in a black satin suit with knee breeches, silk stockings, and colonial slippers with silver buckles. When the clock was running, little chirping birds would flit from branch to branch of the tree, the monkey would pick on a guitar, and a stream of water, represented by a cylinder of revolving crystal, would gush from a nearby rock. The ground beneath the tree was covered with grass and flowers. The clock was enclosed in a large, oval glass globe. (1)

The slave houses were about one-fourth of a mile from the house. They were built of brick in a row on each side of a tree-bordered road. Each house accomodated two families. There were ten or twelve of the houses. The bell used to summon the slaves was made of six hundred silver dollars. It's chimes, it is said, were beautiful. (2)

The barn, outhouses, and overseer's house were nearer the owner's house. (3)

The home is now (1938) owned by Robert and John Cross.

EMMAUS, "The old Evans Place", was built by John Evans, who came to Clarke County about 1832, and bought an Indian mission, which was located one mile east of Bucatunna Creek, on the Melvin, Alabama and DeSoto road, and settled there. He began the

(1) John Lang, Pass Christian, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

construction of Emmaus in 1842, and completed it is 1846. It is a two-story, frame house, with the characteristic large hall in both stories, into which the rooms open. A circular stairway leads from the first to the second floor. Near the house is the old family cemetery. The home, with its surrounding farm, once worked by slaves, is now owned by Mrs. Cora B. Brewer.(1)

The MCCARTY HOME is one of the pioneer homes of the county. In the year 1820, a group of young couples in South Carolina decided to leave the worn acres of the home lands and seek new homes in the West. They became part of the Wagon train traveling West. One of these couples was Edward and Jane Smith McCarty. (2)

The wagon train encountered the usual hardships of the pioneers. Most of them settled in the western part of Alabama, but a few passed on to Wayne County in 1821. While living in Wayne County, the young McCarty's became acquainted with the Choctaw Indians. Among them was a missionary, sent out by the Triennial Conventinn in 1829. This missionary gave Mrs. McCarty a bible published in 1821, which is now owned by her grand-daughter, Glenda Welch. (3)

In 1833, Clarke County was formed, and Edward McCarty and his family moved to the new county to make their home. They settled on Shubuta Creek, about five miles above the present town of Shubuta. Their first home was an Indian hut. The first land they owned was a land grant of eighty acres. This grant was signed by Martin Van Buren. McCarty added to the original grant until,

(1) James B. Evans, Quitman, Miss.

(2) D. H. McCarty, Shubuta, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

in time he owned more than one thousand acres. (1)

Two sons and seven daughters were born to Edward and Jane McCarty, and with this large family to provide for, they began to plan a new home to be patterned on Jane's old home in Charleston, South Carolina. (2)

The work on the house began in 1854. Several years were spent in erecting it, for every piece of lumber was hand-picked and tongue and grooved. The house was two stories high, with large white columns across the front supporting the upper and lower porches. It was paneled with green shutters at the windows. The interior was divided, upper and lower floors, by wide halls, the rooms opening into them. The kitchen was built separate from the house and connected by a walk-way.(3)

The furniture in the house was heavy walnut, in keeping with the large, high ceiled rooms. A peculiar feature of the house were the lock and keys. The keys were huge, in fact, too heavy to carry comfortably about the person. (4)

The house was built on a small hill overlooking Shubuta Creek. The well-kept lawn sloped down to the creek. Large oak trees were planted at intervals over the lawn and gave the place a cool and restful atmosphere. Around the house pink and lavender crape myrtles were planted; in front were the old-fashioned, red and white variety. Roses were also

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(1) D. H. McCarty, Shubuta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

grown in profusion on the lawn. The lovely mimosa trees, with their lacy leaves and dainty pink flowers were planted down the slope to the creek bank. (1)

The view from the upstairs porch was one long to be remembered, especially in the spring, when the lawn was green and the roses and mimosa were in bloom, or even in mid-summer, when the crape myrtles opened their white, red, pink, and lavender plumes in the sunshine, and the oaks made cool shadows on the lawn, even down to the edge of the creek at the foot of the lawn. (2)

When the War between the States began, the two sons, Edward and Berry, enlisted, but the father remained at home to grow cotton for the government. As did to so many girls of that day, a war tragedy came to one of the daughters. Mosena was engaged to a young soldier and they had planned to be married as soon as he could get a furlough. She was working on her trousseau, sewing on her white satin wedding gown one day, when a rider drew up at the gate bearing the tragic news that her sweetheart had been killed in battle. The needle is today just where she left it, sticking in the folds of the unfinished gown. Her father, believing that she would never marry, willed her the home he had built for his family. (3)

Under the roof of this old house were held many weddings,

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(1) D. H. McCarty, Shubuta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

parties, and many other gala, happy, and sad times, all a aprt of the life going on in the family. Edward and Jane McCarty prospered in the new land, and it is said they once owned a trunk of gold, from which Edward used to pay help, and that as his eyes grew dim he would sometimes mistake a ten for a one dollar piece and overpay his men. (1)

The old house still stands and the story is told in memory of those pioneering spirits, whose history is also the history county's history.

The LYERLY HOME is located several miles southeast of Pachuta, on the old stage coach route from DeSoto to Mobile, Alabama. This home, built by Judge Manning, of Virginia, is on a level, overlooking a rich rolling prairie. Around it grow stately elms. The house is constructed of hewn logs, mostly virgin longleaf pine. After the logswalls were squared they were covered, inside and outside, with hand-planed planks. The windows were of glass and are eight feet high. Blinds protect and shade them. (2)

The rooms have high ceilings, and are large enough to accomodate the heavy furniture of that period; much of the original furniture is still in use in this old home. The walls are plastered inside. (3)

The home passed from Judge Manning's ownership to the Turner family, and then to the Hydes. The Hydes sold to Wash Griffin, who in turn sold to W. A. Lyerly, Sr., whose wife was Ida Griffin. The home is now owned by the sons and daughters of W. A. and Ida Lyerly. (4)

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(1) D. H. McCarty, Shubuta, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Anna B. Hardee, Quitman, Miss.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

The DEAS HOME, located in Enterprise, was bought by Captain F. H. Deas soon after his return from the War between the States. Soon after purchasing the home, he married a Miss Clovis, and they together lived in the house fifty-six years. After her death, a daughter came to live with her father, as he did not want to leave the old place. (1)

The modest house, situated in a grove of large trees and with the flower and vegetable gardens about it, presents an air of pleasant comfort. In the attic are to be seen many relics and keepsakes; a bustle, organ lamps, towel racks, Yankee and Confederate canteens, and many other things. To the captain, each article represents a memory of some incident in the years he has lived in the home he bought for his bride so long ago. (2)

Thw WARD HOME is three miles north of Enterprise, on a high bluff overlooking Chunky Creek. In 1846, W. A. and Laura L. Ward came to Clarke County from South Carolina. They were of English and German descent. Mrs. Ward was a descendant of Jacob Van Luciens. Her father ran away from Germany and came to America. He married a Miss Gordon of South Carolina and they reared a large family, members of which settled in all parts of the country. (3)

The Ward's purchased a tract of eight hundred acres of rich, agricultural land, lying along Chunky

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(1) Captain F. H. Deas, Enterprise, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Judge H. R. Ward, Enterprise, Miss.

and Oktibbeh creeks. The land was bought from Sam Dunlop, and was paid for with gold and silver, which had come to Laura Ward from her father's estate in South Carolina. (1)

The first house was of logs, and served until 1853. At this time a new home was built of lumber in the old southern style; this house is still in use, well preserved, and attractive.(2)

Enterprise was reached, from the Ward plantation, by a road which led over "double bridges", so called because the two bridges were over Chunky and Oktibbeh creeks, just above their confluence ~~forming~~ which forms Chickasawhay River. The swamps along these streams were full of various kinds of game; deer, turkey, bears, coons, foxes, and even wolves. The river afforded all the fish needed for food. They grew ~~xxxx~~ corn, rice, and oats, in fact, the plantation and forest provided most of the food used by this pioneer people. The cotton and other produce was carried to Mobile, Alabama, by way of the river; other supplies were brought back the same way. (3)

William A. Ward became a very successful planter, owning many acres of land. He, at one time, sold twenty-four hundred acres to F. A. Jordan and Wesley Marshall. He accepted Confederate money in payment for the land, with the exception of five hundred dollars, which was paid with three fine mares and colts. The mares were bought to replace the ones stolen by Sherman's raiders. During this same raid, the northern soldiers

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(1) Judge H. R. Ward, Enterprise, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

threatened to hang Mr. Ward if he did not reveal the hiding place of his gold. This gold had been received for the sale of cotton in Mobile, Alabama. An unfaithful slave had given the soldiers the information which led them to think that the gold was hidden on the plantation. Mrs. Ward finally revealed the hidden gold to save her husband's life, and to get him released. The soldiers had burned the bridges on the creeks, so when the traitorous slave attempted to follow the soldiers, he could not cross the streams and was caught. (1)

This old plantation has many other interesting phases. An Indian mound on it has been excavated, which revealed human bones and other Indian relics. After the flood of 1900, quantities of large bullets were found, seeming to indicate that a battle had been fought on that place. (2)

Judge H. R. Ward, one of six sons of W. A. and Laura Ward, owns and lives on this plantation, in fact, has lived there all his life--eighty-three years. The other children moved away after the division of the property. Judge Ward has preserved and kept the old home almost exactly as his father left it. (3)

The ADAMS HOME has a bit of romance in its beginning. John Adams, its builder, was born in 1805, near the Georgia and Florida line, on the Atlantic Seaboard. In 1835, John and a brother journeyed west to Paulding. He was a school teacher by profession and followed that occupation in both Jasper and

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(1) Judge H. R. Ward, Enterprise, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

Clarke counties. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church. The church at Paulding was served by a circuit rider, who also visited the Clarke County church on his rounds. On one of these trips John Adams accompained him, and on the return journey the young man remarked that if he could win Epsie Young and buy a certain tract of land he had seen, he would be a happy man. The first journey was followed by others and he won the lady of his choice and purchased the coveted land. (1)

On this land , in 1845, he built a home of hewn logs and brick. The house is two stories high, with large rooms heated by fire-places, which are five and six feet wide. It is said he burned the brick and hewed that of the logs himself. The kitchen, at that time, stood thirty feet away from the house, and had a tamped clay and sand floor, almost as hard as cement. The kitchen fire-place contained pot hooks and a place to barbecue meats. (2)

In this old home, John and Epsie Adams lived until their death and reared a large family of sons and daughters. Part of the interesting old home is still in use, also several of the original out-buildings. (3)

The driveway from the road to the house was about one-fourth of a mile long and was bordered with native trees, many of them remain. (4)

A daughter, Eliza Adams, married Reuben Taylor in 1870.

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(1) Gertrude McRae, Quitman, Miss,

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

After the death of her parents, she and her husband bought the homestead and lived there until their deaths. After this, it passed to their son, J. E. Taylor, who with his neice, Gertrude Taylor, still occupies it. (1)

FORESTDALE, named by Mrs. Hamilton McGowan, is about five miles west of Quitman, and has an interesting history. In 1854, Hamilton McGowan, of Pickensville, Alabama, bought land in Clarke County. An overseer and slaves were sent on ahead to the new plantation to cultivate crops for food for the family and slaves, and for feed for the livestock. (2)

In 1855, the family came and found the house too small, so a new house was begun. Owing to scarcity of manufaxtured building materials, a large portion of the lumber, all the lime, and the windows were brought from Mobile, Alabama, over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which in 1855, had just reached DeSoto from the south. Carpenters, brick-layers, plasterers, and painters came from the cities and towns. The work was difficult and slow; lumber had to be planed by hand, paints were mixed as needed, and brick used in the pillars and chimneys were burned in a kiln on the plantation. (3)

The foundation timbers of the house were of heavy, yellow pine, rich in the oil that preserves such timber and lumber. The roof was of the best hand-riven, pine shingles. The house, one and one-half stories in height, was painted white, contained seven rooms, had a wide hall throughout its length, and

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(1) Gertrude McRae, Quitman, Miss.

(2) Mrs. L. P. May, Jackson, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

a portico in front. Inside, the house was plastered white, the doors, windows, and door frames were painted white, and the base-boards black. The floors were of almost indestructible, yellow heart pine. There were six large fire-places and six mantles, all painted black; these mantles were hand-made by expert wood workers. Built carefully, of the best materials, the house was completed late in 1857. It was furnished in walnut. (1)

Many cedars, oaks, mimosas, arbor vitaes, and evergreens were planted in the door-yard and on the lawn, which sloped toward a small brook south of the house; also roses, altheas, crape myrtles, and other flowering plants were used to make a beautiful setting for the new home. Today the old oaks and cedars still stand. (2)

"The old home, full of sacred memories and associations, has withstood the storms of seventy-eight winters, the heat of as many summers; and despite neglect, it still stands--still occupied, and is a mute reminder of days that were." (3)

The CAPTAIN THOMAS WOOLVERTON HOME, located one and one-half miles north of Stonewall, was erected about 1856. The house is neat and plain, built of the best heart pine lumber. The plastered walls are one and one-fourth inches thick and fourteen and one-half feet high. This single-story house is still in good condition. (4)

Captain Woolverton owned thousands of acres of timbered

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(1) Mrs. L. P. May, Jackson, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Charles Kramer, Stonewall, Miss.

land and a saw-mill, which cut the timber for his house. It is one of the few old homes still owned and occupied by the family of the builder. Charles Kramer and his wife, who was formerly Miss May Woolverton, are the present owners. There are now four hundred acres of land belonging to the estate. Most of the antique furniture has been moved away by members of the family, who are now residing elsewhere. (1)

Relics and Antiques

The relics and antiques found in Clarke County bear witness to the kind of settlers, and their manner of life, who carved the county from a wilderness.

The following relics are found on the GEORGE B. PARKER ESTATE, and are in charge of Mrs. Willie P. Gibson: a SCHOOL DESK with upper cabinet of pigeon holes and shelves, built by the Mission Indians, of hand-riven, native cedar planks. Another similar DESK, which has been handed down through four generations, contains letters, bills, invoices, cotton gin reports, maps, etc. from days before the War between the States. A hand-made WARDROBE of black walnut; BOOKS and a MAHOGANY BOOK-CASE, purchased from a Mrs. Yates in 1894, which was a family piece and quite old at that time; an oval mahogany PICTURE FRAME of ante-bellum date, containing the picture of Elijah Parker, Shubuta pioneer, and his wife, Mary Jane Johnston; a PAIR OF VASES, belonging to Mrs. E. Parker; several picture FRAMES made of innumerable small pieces, whittled with a pocket knife, and fitted

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(1) Charles Kramer, Stonewall, Miss.

together, having a key-piece that, when removed, wrecks the frame; A TRUNK, like the "Jeff Davis" trunk, which went through the War between the States, and containing letters and papers of even older date; A SOUP TOUREEN and PICKLE DISH which, family tradition says, came into Georgia with James Oglethorpe, and the FAMILY BIBLE, containing records from Peter Parker and his wife, Nancy Blackshire, who came to Beaver Dam community. (1)

In this collection may also be found much of the furniture of "Silver Lake" in Wayne County, the former plantation home of Mrs . Parker, who, before her marriage, was Miss Willie Falconer. There is a FAMILY RECORD beginning with the marriage of Thomas Sterling Falconer, of Clarke County, Mississippi, to Miss Rebecca Clara Anne Creagh, of Clarke County, Alabama. Relatives of both, the Falconer and Creagh, families gave the couple bedroom and parlor suites and a bookcase. This furniture was shipped from old Bladon Springs landing, in Alabama, down the Tombigbee River to Mobile, Alabama, thence freighted by oxcarts to "Silver Lake" Plantation". Mrs. Gibson now has the ~~Now in Clarke County are a~~ complete bedroom suite of carved mahogany, consisting of bedstead, trundle-bed, wardrobe, bureau, washstand, and table, the latter three having marble tops. A black walnut, marble topped table, another wardrobe, and a rosewood church organ, she also has ~~and~~ a rocking chair, which was salvaged from the wreck of a boat in the river bend near Hiwannee.(2)

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(1) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

There are also a number of vases, pieces of imported china, belonging to a dinner set, and jewelry, which were among the wedding gifts. Mrs. Falconer's wedding fan, with spreaders of mother-of-pearl inlaid with gold, some articles of her trousseau, the painting of Captain and Mrs. Falconer and her brother, Thomas Bivin Falconer, and the canvas covered leather trunk, which made the wedding Trip ~~Journey~~ including Saratoga, Niagra Falls, Canadian cities, and points South to Mexico City, Mexico. (1)

Falconer's commission in the Confederate army, letters, his epaulets, sword gaurd, and scarf, worn at the time of his death, ~~There are~~ also four pistols, used in the War between the States; and an algebra, on the fly leaves of which A.BB. Martin made notes of his return to the Parker plantation after the surrender. (2)

Mrs. Gibson has as personal possessions : a Spanish mantilla, sent from Madrid, Spain, to Miss E. Willie Creagh by her fiance on his post-graduate, continental tour in the late forties; a string of beads belonging to Miss Creagh, and which have descended to her, she being the third "Willie Creagh"; a silk patchwork quilt, started by Mrs. Falconer's mather and completed by Mrs. Falconer after her marriage; and a silver spoon, which has fed the babies of four generations. The spoon was stolen by a negro servant, and later , when the porch was being repaired, was found where it had fallen through a crack in the floor. (3)

In Alabama, Arkansas, Mrs. Gibson bought at an auction of

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(1) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

household goods, a chair, which the lady claimed had been in her family continuously since her ancestors came to the Plymouth Colony; this chair is still in good condition. She has a lovely alabaster cream jug, given to her in infancy by an old Scottish lady, who said it was a family heir loom of hers. In this collection is also a mortar and pestle, used for pulverizing drugs by Major Steve Cleveland, of Alabama, more than one hundred years ago. (1)

The Historical Research workers of Clarke County conducted a treasure hunt in 1936, and the many interesting relics and antiques located on the hunt were shown to the public in a well arranged exhibit. Among them were the following:

An old VIOLIN in the possession of T. H. Coker, of DeSoto. has the date 1725 written on the inside. Mr. Coker purchased the violin from the Harry family, of Garlandville, in Jasper County.

A family BIBLE, containing the history and family record, is in the possession of Mrs. I. J. Stewart, great-granddaughter of the former owner, Asa Waller. The bible contains dates as far back as 1799, also a bill of sale for a negro boy, sold by David Carr to Asa Waller for the sum of $150, on July 26, 1828.

An old family bible, owned by Jimmie Culpepper, has been in the family for three generations.

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(1) Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Shubuta, Miss.

A very small HUNTING AXE, used by Judge Harrell over 120 years ago, is owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. W. W. Still.

A SCABBORD, which was carried through the War between the States, by J. J. Waldrup, is in the possession of his grandson, John Waldrup.

An old POWDER HORN and an old fashioned GUN was found in the possession of Alex McLendon, of Quitman. Both the horn and the gun are over 120 years old. Mr. McLendon also has a fox horn, about seventy-five years old, which once belonged to his father, D. R. McLendon, who carved the figure of a deer and a dog on the horn with his pocket knife.

Another HORN exhibited, is thought ot be over 185 years old. This horn belongs to Noah Lowery.

A CHAIR made by hand about 1820 is owned by Mrs. Will Lyerly, of Pachuta. She also has a wall bracket made by a fifteen year old boy from a cigar box, which is approximately seventy-five years old.

A CLOCK, which has been running since 1878, and which is in good condition, is the property of Wiley Z. West, of Pachuta.

Mrs. Coleman Campbell, of Pachuta, owns a POCKET BOOK made from a boot leg which was found on the battlefield of Gettysburg; An ORNAMENTAL HORN; a RAZOR used during the War between the States; and PICTURES made before the War between the States; a BEDSPREAD; HAND-WOVEN SOCKS, knitted before the War between the States; a ROLLING PIN made in 1780 in New York, which has been in constant use for four generations; SILVER FORKS in use since

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1850; PICTURES made in Richmond, Virginia in 1861; an ORNAMENTAL HORN made in Virginia during the War between the States; and a MEXICAN DIRK used in the Mexican War.

A beautiful BEDSPREAD made before the War between the States is owned by Mrs. Sarah Rogers, of Pachuta.

An old-fashioned RAMROD used many years ago by some of his ancestors, and a stone jar, the age unknown but supposed to be about one hundred years old are owned by Mrs. D. H. McCarty.

A FAN over four hundred years of age, brought over from England, is a prized possession of Mrs. E. F. Bartlett, of Pachuta.

Mrs. H. L. Patterson, of Shubuta, has in her possession a CUP and SAUCER belonging to a set brought over from England. This cup amd saucer has been handed down from generation to generation and is over 150 years old. Mrs. Patterson also has a DECANTER, which was brought from England and is over one hundred years old.

Mrs. H. B. Gillespie, of Shubuta, has a DECANTER over one hundred years old.

Yankee and Confederate CANTEENS are owned by Captain F. H. Deas, of Enterprise. These were carried through the War between the States. He also has a SWORD, which was carried by a captain of the Goose Creek Guards and is over 120 years old. Captain Deas also has a ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR CONFEDERATE BOND, dated March 2, 1863; a ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL, dated February

17, 1864; two TWENTY DOLLAR BILLS, dated February 17, 1864; three TEN DOLLAR BILLS, dated February 17, 1864; two FIVE DOLLAR BILLS, dated February 17, 1864; a LAST WILL AND TESTAMNET of Thomas H. Deas, dated April 28, 1854; a WILL drawn by Thomas H. Deas on August 10, 1812, dividing the slaves between his brothers, David and Charlie; and a beautiful old SILVER COFFEE POT over one hundred years old.

Honorable William Edwards has an EIGHT DAY CALNEDAR CLOCK, which has been in his family for fifty-five years. It still keeps good time.

An old DRAFT BOOK, giving directions for weaving is owned by H. N. Mosley, and is said to be about 150 years old.

A TATTING SHUTTLE made from a hickory root by Godfrey Horn about the year 1836, and a little DAY BOOK, or memorandum book, over 182 years old, which contains recipes written with a goose quill, is owned by Mrs. H. S.Gordon, of Enterprise.

A COVERLET over one hundred years old, is owned by Mrs. Sudie Smith, of Quitman. All the material was spun and woven by hand in Clarke County. The woof is of wool and the warf is of cotton. Mrs. Smith's father, Willie Stennett, carried this coverlet in his bag through the War between the States.

An old ARITHMETIC TEXT BOOK, copyrighted 1867, and a SET of KNITTING NEEDLES over 125 years old are owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smith, of Quitman.

A copy of the CONFEDERATE STATES ALMANAC, H. C. Clarke, publisher, Mobile, Alabama 1865. It contains the government

of the Confederate States, forms of gomernment, names of members, seats of government, diary of the War between the States, names and dates of battles, skirmishes and engagements, number killed, wounded, and prisoners--1861-62-63. This is the property of Mrs. W. P. Gibson, of DeSoto.

A MAHOGANY WALKING STICK made from a crosstie of the first railroad in Panama, and a SILVER CUP and some SILVER SPOONS, which were carried through the war of Napoleon, by Colonel Jerome Olvis and which were brought to the United States by him when he was exiled to America after Napoleon's downfall, are owned by Captain F. H. Deas, of Enterprise.

Mrs. R. H. Horr, of Enterprise, exhibited a beautiful little SOLID BRASS TEAPOT made by her father, Otto Steen, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Steen was a mechanic and this article was made by hand, hammered out with a small hammer from one piece of brass. It was made for his master-piece in order that he might receive his certificate from the school he was attending. This teapot is over 125 years old. In this same exhibit was a beautiful and valuable family relic, a HAND PAINTED CHINA CUP, which was among the first made in Denmark and which was presented to Mrs. Horr's great-great grandfather by the order of King Christian IV. Mrs. Horr's ancestor was a boss workman on the custom house in Copenhagen, when this cup was presented to him. The picture of the tools used in those days are painted on the cup; also some flowers, beautifully done.

An exact COPY OF A BRITISH WAR SHIP made between 1780 and 1790, by the great-grandfather of E. J. Henriques, is now owned by Mrs. Sam McNeil.

Some very beautiful INLAID FURNITURE, several old PICTURES, interesting family records in BIBLES and SCRAPBOOKS, and a LIBRARY containing much valuable history are the property of Will Patton, of Shubuta.

A COMMISSION for the justice of the peace to Joseph Martin, which was granted by the governor of Georgia, J. M. Erwin on April 22, 1796, is owned by Reverend J. M. Phillips, of Shubuta, who is eight-three years of age, and a great-grandson of Joseph Martin's. This document was given during the administration of George Washington.

Miss Caroline Hand, of Shubuta, exhibited many beautiful family relics. Among them; the 120 year old wedding dress of her great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Emilina Davidson, which is made of a beautiful quality of cream colored satin; a SAMPLER which was made at a Moravian School in 1807, in North Carolina; some EMBROIDERED COLLARS and a MANTILLA, 120 years old; a PICTURE embroidered and hand-painted on satin, which was brought from North Carolina by some of her ancestors and which is 120 years old.

Mrs. W. A. McCarty, of Quitman, exhibited an old DOCTOR BOOK, "Modern Surgery", copyrighted 1853, which contains all

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the old methods of surgery. The book was once the property of Mrs. McCarty's father, Dr. Alfred Evans.

References

Deas, Capt. F. H.	Enterprise, Miss.
Evans, James B.	Quitman, Miss.
Hardee, Mrs. Anna B.	Quitman, Miss.
Kramer, Charles	Stonewall, Miss.
Lang, John	Pass Christian, Miss.
May, Mrs. L. P.	Jackson, Miss.
McCarty, Sarah	Quitman, Miss.
McCarty, D. H.	Shubuta, Miss.
McRae, Gertrude	Quitman, Miss.
Ward, Judge H. R.	Enterprise, Miss.
Wetherbee, Mrs. E. L.	Shubuta, Miss.

References

Culpepper, Mrs. C. — Quitman, Miss.

Estes, W. E. — Quitman, Miss.

Fleming, Roy — Theodville, Miss.

Fontaine, Mrs. Ed — Quitman, Miss.

Hardee, J. — Pachuta, Miss.

Herrington, Grace — Quitman, Miss.

Horr, Mrs. Mimmie S. — Enterprise, Miss.

McCarty, Sarah — Quitman, Miss.

McRee, R. R. — Quitman, Miss.

Moore, J. A. — Quitman, Miss.

Moore, W. E., forest ranger, — Quitman, Miss.

Murff, J. M. — Quitman, Miss.

Owen, Mrs. W. F. — Quitman, Miss.

Shirley, M. T. — Quitman, Miss.

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COUNTY Clarke

SUPERVISOR Sarah McCarty

DATE October 21, 1936

CANVASSERS Mrs. Eva Haney
Mrs. Anna B. Hardee

Assignment # 15

OLD HOMES

When Eve made her first great mist ke was not in eating the apple in the Garden of Eden, but in not before this time looking into the possibilities of building a home in the never equaled loveliness of the Garden of Eden; for then she would surely have been satisfied. She would have been too busy doing things she should have done to find time to do the things she should not have done--eat the apple.

For a long time after the Garden of Eden episode, folks went about building in sort of a "build where you please" manner. Our ancestors from very far off knew nothing and cared less for the natural God given beauties that we are now striving so hard to preserve. They wandered around, the poor Nomads, cutting where they would and useing what they would in a sort of a casual indifference that seems rather shocking in the light of what is happening today. We are trying to imitate the natural and utilize every twig that we have left.

But a day arrived when things began to look forward. Some inspired genius thought that people should not only live in comfort but in beauty as well. He then took upon himself the task of planning before building. The art of economy was born to live, thus the artistry of living began.

Oh well, we can not prove it. Do not ask us to. Take the foregoing for what it is worth, but try to see in it that in homes, as in lesser

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things, from such rude beginnings spring the foundations of supremacy. That supremacy we claim today, here and now, in the realm of good planning, goodbuilding, and good living.

Clarke County has many fine old homes, splendid examples of good architecture, structures that have withstood the tests of seasons, and roofs that have housed several generations. Let us preserve the beauty of these near ancient homes and houses in our county. As we build in the future, may we seek always to build so beautifully, even in small homes, that others will wish to preserve them through coming generations.

In the language of John Ruskin, "I would have our ordinary dwelling places built to last, and built to be lovely; as rich and full of pleasantness as maybe within and without, with such differences as might do to express each man's character and occupation and partly his history. When we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for the present use alone but let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for;and let us think, as we lay stone upon stone, that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them and that men will say as they look upon the results of our labor, 'see,this our fathers did for us'."

In order to fully appreciate the Old Homes of Clarke County, one must see them, must visit them, and view them under supervision--therefore, this tour.

Circumstances over which we have no power will cause us to be unable to visit all the homes that should be included in this bit of

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history. Some of the once lovely homes are not habitable. Some, though maybe not quite so old as others in years, have through neglect been allowed to go to ruin.

As we pass these old mansions, some of which have borne sun and rain for near a century and in their declining years look the worse for their age, we stop and gaze while we imagine the memories that were made back in the days when life was young within these walls. Very likely in some cases, we do not know, a happy family of children grew to manhood and womanhood in each home with the spacious rooms echoing with the romping and hilarity of youth. Joys and sorrows necessarily mingled in these as all other homes. The children are all grown and scattered. A feeling of sadness comes over us as the thought of what time and its irresistable march does to us and our surroundings.

But we must not spend too much time in the past, but must hasten on to see some of the more fortunate man-made structures called houses--those that are still serving as homes where pleasures and sorrows are yet mingling.

The first that we will visit is known to us as the Trotter Home. This home is located just on the eastern outskirts of Quitman. It was once the property of descendants of George Washington. It should be of interest to all Americans for this reason alone, but there is the added interest of its fine architectual qualities of proportion and detail.

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The date of the plot of which the house now stands goes back to January 5, 1741, when the original grant of land was made from the United States Government to John Watts who in turn deeded parts of it to various persons including Gen.William A. Trotter, who built the house of which we write in the early " '50's". Mr. Gene Smith now occupies the house.

The following is taken from Betty Washington's records:
"Col. Fielding Lewis married Catharine Washinton, first cousin to George Washington. She died leaving a little son, John Lewis. Col. Lewis then married Betty Washington, a sister to George Washington and first cousin to his first wife. She raised John as her own son. John married and had a daughter, Frances Lewis, who married a Mr. Terrell. Mrs. Frances Lewis Terrell had a daughter who married Col. Trotter. They built the house now occupied by Gene Smith."

Mrs. Terrell and her daughter, Mary, are buried in the Quitman Cemetery. Mrs. Terrell's grave is marked with a bronze marker that was placed there by the Pushmataha Chapter, D. A. R. Her daughter's grave is not marked.

This bit of history is added to show more clearly that the "Old Trotter Home" really means a great deal to Clarke County and to Americans.

We are delighted to see Mr. EugeneSmith, the present owner, at home. He is always eager to point out the more pointed features of the home and its surroundings to visitors.

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Let us leave our car near the highway so that we may walk on the original brick walk that joins the newer cement walk nearer the house. On our right are several huge oaks and cedars that are survivors of a noble row that once lined a stately entrance. Note: On our left most of the old trees are gone, even the stumps have been dug up; and here, we see a bit of modernism--a two car garage.

As we walk around to the west side of the house, across a closely clipped lawn, Mr. Smith directs our attention to the magnificient oak that stands just at the end of the side entrance walk. It must be four feet in diameter. Then as we turn and approach the main entrance, Mr. Smith points out some interesting features of the building; at the same time telling us of the few changes that he has made since he has owned the property. The small porches that extends the height of the two stories causing the whole house to look as if it were on stilts, have been replaced by larger porches that decreases its apparent height. The same tall columns are used for support.

The exterior of the house is painted white while the sashes, door facings, and shutters are painted green.

The doorway opens into a hallway with the living room on the right, a bed room on the left. The dining room is opposite the front door. It is separated from the front hallway by lovely double doors. From the hallway the staircase leads to the second story. Directly beyond the dining room is a small room which serves as a breakfast room,

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it being joined by the kitchen. The owner states that these are not the original, but the kitchen that was joined to the house by a covered plank walkway was removed at the time when the front porches were remodeled.

Leaving the dining room to the left we enter another hall, which leads to the side entrance. The bathroom is conveniently located just inside this hallway, since it is between the front bedroom and another bedroom on the opposite side.

One of the most striking things about the home is that it is all white, all the plastered walls and ceilings are snowy white, Each of the bedrooms, and the dining room has an open fire-place.

The entire house is very compact, and economical with no wasted space or left over corners.

Having investigated the first floor we return to the foot of the main stairway, which circles up to the well lighted second floor front-hall. From it direct entrance may be gained to two of the three huge bedrooms, the other one being directly reached by way of the side hall stairway. They, also, like the first floor rooms, are large, white, plastered and enjoy a full exposure with a view over the well kept lawn. The charm of these rooms is increased by thir low set mantels over deep open fireplaces. The plan of this floor gives easy access to all the rooms, with privacy for each, which is remarkable in so compact an arrangement.

We would like very much to sit on this nice upstair porch for a nice long rest, and hear more of the history, and interesting incidents

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relating to this home and its past and present occupants, but we must hasten on if we are to see even a few of our great number of old homes.

We continue our tour in the eastern portion of the county. Going a bit to the south, we find ourselves in the Inagsdale Community, and near Prairie Palace, known as the Lang Place. The present owners of the plantations are ~~Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cross~~ Mr. John A. + Robt L. Cross, They are joint owners.

Prairie Palace is in splendid condition. It has been well preserved and at present is a beautiful place. The description given to us of the home when it was new, by Mr. John Lang of Pass Christian, Miss. still applies to the old home. The house was built by Mr. Clement D. Lang, a wealthy bachelor, son of General William A. and Mrs. Temperance Lang. It was completed in 1858. The house, upon its completion, was completely and beautifully furnished by a decorator from Mobile, Alabama. There were marble mantles in the parlow and sitting room. The house was carpeted throughout and furnished in mahogany, walnut, and oak furniture of good design. The draperies consisted of beautiful lace curtains with damask lambrequins. The pictures included numerous steel engravings by H. Garnier, Samuel Bellin, W. H. Simmons, H. T. Ryall and R. Whitechurch. Among the interesting furnishings was a unique clock (valued at $300.00), representing a woodland scene, with a monkey seated at the foot of a large tree. He was dressed in a black satin suit with knee breeches, silk stockings and colonial slippers with silver buckles. When the clock was

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running, little chirping birds would flit from branch to branch of the tree, the monkey would pick on a guitar, and a stream of water (represented by a cylinder of revolving crystal) would gush from a nearby rock. The ground beneath the tree was covered with grass and flowers. The clock was enclosed in a large, oval glass globe.

Prairie Palace may well be called a palace, for it was the most commodious house of the county in every sense of the word. It has three stories as it did in the early days. The third story was used for a dance floor alone when Mr. Lang owned it--and for years afterwards. Around Christmas time, parties would last for two weeks at a time. Mr. Lang was a bachelor, but he entertained elaborately.

The mansion was surrounded by numerous outhouses, the overseer's house, and a barn. The kitchen was connected with the dining room by a long latticed porch or "gallery". The slave quarters, situated about a quarter of a mile from the house, consisted of two rows of brick buildings on opposite sides of a wide tree-bordered road. Each house accomodated two families, and there were ten or twelve houses in all.
The bell that was used in calling the slaves in was made of six hundred silver dollars. It is said that the chimes were beautiful.

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The home shows a great deal of Colonial influence in its details as it yet stand serene on its carpet of emerald green and framed in its luxuriant shrubbery and multihued flowers.

In each home we visit, we find new interest because each one has beauties peculiar to itself.

Some houses need explaining, some hide their charm under a pry-proof bushel, others are admirable in their own way, but don't offer much to be transplanted. But not so with Emmaus--"The Old Evans" home. It tells its own story. Its charm is for all the world to see. Suppose we take another look at our notes that we have already jotted down from a conversation with Mr. James B. Evans, grandson of Mr. John Evans who came to Clarke County in 1832, and bought out an Indian Mission, located about one mile east of Bucatunna Creek on the Melvin, Alabama, and DeSoto, Mississippi, road and settled there. He began the construction of this home in 1842, and it was completed and painted in 1846.

This home is a standing proff that Clarke County is reaching a meture age. It gives every evidence of having been lived in for a long time. It does not flaunt the evidence of a pretended old age. Even in the rather plain face that it presents to visitors, there is something that is calm and repose, a kind of beauty to which successive generations have contributed. It is in the finest sense of the word a home. It reflects

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the affections and care that for very near a century its occupants have lavished upon it. Even as strangers, we seem aware of things intangible contributed through years of quiet, dignified living. In the most abused of terms, it may be said to be a human document of unique value. And what is so outstanding, it has not been modernized. And even now, its present occupants, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewer, have made only slight changes that comfort demands. It still stands a great two story building with wide halls upstairs and down with huge rooms on either side and with its beautiful circular stair-cases.

The surrounding farm, once worked by slaves, is still in cultivation, and the family burying ground is still preserved.

When we stop to look out over our farmlands and see the beautiful crops which are yielded year after year, we wonder why the land does not grow tired and worn out. In days before fertilizer was used, the land did wear out and that is what had happened in South Carolina by 1820. That year a group of young couples decided to forn a wagon train going west in search of new farm lands. In this group was a young man, Edward McCarty and his wife, the former Jane Smith of Charleston.

We know the story of the hardships encountered in traveling west by wagon in those early days, and when west Alabama was reached, most of the train halted and settled there. A small part of this group pushed on into Mississippi and settled in what is now Wayne County.

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This was in 1821. While living there Edward and Jane came in contact with the Choctaw Indians. A Missionary, sent out by the Triennial Convention in 1829 to teach and preach to the Indians, gave to Mrs. Jane Smith McCarty a Bible which was published in 1821. This Bible is in possession of a granddaughter, Miss Glenda Welch, today.

In 1833, a new County, Clarke, was formed and Edward with his family came to Clarke County to make their home. They were among the very first settlers of this new county. Edward and his wife settled on Shubuta Creek about five miles from the town of Shubuta. Their home was an Indian hut until they were able to build a home for themselves.

Edward was anxious to buy more land than was available when he moved into Clarke. He procured a land grant from President Van Buren of United States for 80 acres. In time he owned more than one thousand acres in the county.

In 1825, Edward and Jane became the proud parents of a son, Berry. He was followed by four daughters, Masena, Unicy, Martha, and Jane. Then there was another son, Edward, and three girls, Emaline, Malissa, and Sarah.

This family of sons and daughters spurred the father and mother into plans for a new home, a home sutiable for them. They wanted to pattern the home after those in Charleston, where Jane grew up. By 1854, plans were completed and work was begun. This house was to be made of the very best of materials, every piece of lumber was hand picked, tongue and grooved. Several years were spent in erecting it.

The house sits off the main road so knoll overlooking Shubuta

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Creek. This location was selected because of the lovely view. The well kept lawn sloped down to the very creek bank itself, which was some distance from the house. Here and there were large oak trees whose shade gave a cool and clean atmosphere to the whole place. Around the house were planted pink and lavender crepe myrtles, in front were white and red. In the yard were roses, and what is more beautiful or lovely than an old fashioned rose bush full of white roses or a vine covered with clusters of red roses. There were mimosa trees too, and in the spring the yard was a veritable bouquet. From the upstairs porch, looking out over the whole, seeing the flowers, the trees, and the smooth green lawn as it sloped to the creek, the view was one long to be remembered and talked about.

To the right of the house was the fruit orchard; to the left, across the lawn, were the barns and stables. Back of the house stood the slave quarters.

The house itself formed the canter of the picture. There it stood two stories tall with white columns on both downstairs and upstairs porches. From the porch, one enters a wide open hall, with rooms opening to right and left. On the left was the parlor furnished with heavy walnut furniture, which is in use today owned by a granddaughter, Mrs. John McLemore. To the right, was a master bedroom with furniture in keeping with that of the parlor. The whole house was likewise completed. Upstairs were two master bedrooms with two smaller ones. A duplicate of the lower floor. The kitchen, as in those days, was built off from the house and connected by a board walk. When the house was finished, it was

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painted white with green blinds. An interesting item was the locks on the doors having such large keys. Too large, in fact, to be carried on one's person comfortably.

And then, the war came. Off to the front went Berry and Edward P., the sons, while the father stayed home and grew cotton for the government. But the war did not keep the girls from making plans about their future. Masena had a nice young man friend who was very anxious to marry her just as soon as a furlough would permit. She was making her trousseau and was sewing on her white satin wedding gown when a rider drew up to the gate bearing the tragic news that her sweetheart was dead, killed in the war. The needle is today just where she left it, sticking in the folds of the unfinished gown. Her father knew she would never marry and that is why he willed to her this home he had built for his children.

When the yankees marched through that part of Mississippi, the slaves hid the cotton in the woods and buried the things of value.

All of these years this couple, who left South Carolina to seek their fortune, had prospered. It is said they owned a small trunk of gold from which the hands were paid. As the father grew old, his eyes grew dim and many times he is reputed to have mistaken a ten dollar gold piece for a one and overpaid his help.

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There were many parties, weddings, and other gala times that this old house could tell about if it could speak,

(Information from Mrs .D. H. McCarty)

As we travel on northwestward we leave the highway four miles southeast of Pachuta, Mississippi and travel a few miles over a not so good country road, we are able to imagine that we are riding over the old stage coach line that at one time was traveled in going from Mobile, Alabama through Desoto, Mississippi, Clarke County. And here we are on this former stage-coach line, when we suddenly discover just what we are looking for, the Old Lyerly Home. Tucked away in an exceptionally fine location this lovely home that is uniquely adjusted to the ideal site, having been designed and built in complete accord with the setting nature provided. There among the old elm trees, on a level plot of land overlooking a rich rolling prairie, it is indded a perfect home in a perfect environment.

Mrs. Anna B. Hardee a member of our party is able to give us a bit of history concerning this home, as we are going over the grounds.

The building was erected in 1842 by Judge Manning of Virginia, who came to Mississippi in 1840. It passed from Judge manning to the Turner family,then to the Hyde family, some of whom still live in Meridian, Mississippi, and from the Hydes into the ownership of a Mr. Wash

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Griffin, who lived here for a number of years and then sold the place to Mr. W. A. Lyerly, Sr., who married Miss Ida Griffin. The home at present is owned by the sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lyerly, Sr.

This home is constructed of native timber--principally of long leaf pine logs, dove tailed at the corners to make the building more secure. The inside, as well as the outside walls, are smooth. They were made regular and straight by being hand hewn which was quite a feat to perform but a custon or trade of the time of its erection. Some of this was done by skilled axmen by the use of broad-axes. After the walls were made straight, they were covered inside and out by hand-sawed and dressed lumber made from the native forest logs.

We are even curious or interested enough to inspect the sills and sleepers of this home and see them to be huge logs that have also been straightened by hand with the use of a broad-ax and club-ax.

The house shows a great deal of Colonial influence in its details. The windows, true to colonial style, are huge. They extend from about eight feet to the floor and could easily be used for entrances. They are glass and are protected as well as made even more beautiful by shutters or blinds which extend the entire length of the windows. They are so arranged as to permit or exclude the light by the slight movement of a small wooden rod.

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According to custom, we see all rooms large enough so that the necessary furniture, part of which is the original furniture of the home, is conveniently arranged without being crowded. The overhead ceiling is plastered. We can even imagine that the lime used for the plastering came from the native lime rocks.

As we travel on following Highway No. 11, we reach the oldest town of Clarke County, Enterprise, Mississippi. This is indeed a little city in which everyone lives intimately with beauty. Enterprise has attached to its name much interesting history, but we must not stop just now to hear more about the steam ships or the Mississippi Capitol's one time temporary location for we have set aside this tour for old homes.

The machine age is rapidly swallowing up what remains of the physical aspect of our ancestor's civilization. New dwellings seem to replace the structures of the bygone days. This is not true with Enterprise. Its streets are winding roads with old trees playing beautifully into the composition, particularly as one approaches the town. Just after we drive across the beautiful new bridge that joins New, or West Enterprise, with East Enterprise, we continue due east. Just to the outskirts of the business section of the little town upon a rise of land swept back from the highway, there is a tidy home.

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To one side of the house, there is a garden neatly patterned with plots of growing vegetables and an arbor for the grapes which ripen late in August; surrounding the house, inside and outside the yard fence, there are trees of various types, planted and pruned by nature, which shelters the grounds with their clean and massive shade in summer. As we enter, the whole place has an air of tidiness and modest comfort.

The owner's, Capt. F. H. Deas, greetings are typical of a real "Southern Gentleman". He is indeed a southern gentleman in the keenest sense o the word, with all of his erectness and correctness.

Why, sure we have time to sit in the spacious hallway and listen as he tells us how he came home to Enterprise at the close of the Civil War and purchased this home--as he expressed it, "knowing that he would soon have a hen to put in the coop". He tells of his marrying a Miss Clovis and living with her for fifty-six years in this home. After her death, his daughter came to live with him because he did not want to leave the homse.

Captain Deas points with pride to Southern and Yankee canteens that are hanging on the wall, as well as other interesting relics.

Indeed, we do want to go up the staircase and into the attic room to see the bustle, organ lamps, towel racks, etc., and hear some witty

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tale relating to each one. We wish that it were meal time when we come down the stairs from the two rooms upstairs and enter the big dining room, for here still in constant use is the huge table presented to Captain Deas by his mother some seventy years ago.

Even though our time is limited, we must not leave Enterprise without having visited Judge Ward.

We have only about a three mile drive north of Enterprise to reach the lovely old home that has been the house since the year 1853.

On being asked if he could relate for us a bit of the history of the home, Judge H. R. Ward's reply was, "Well, I don't know, the house was completed three weeks before my birth, but I have been here since the time of my birth 83 years ago."

In 1846, W. A. Ward and Laura L. Ward came to Clarke County, Mississippi, from South Carolina, and settled on an 800 acre tract of land three miles north of Enterprise on the beautiful high bluff overlooking the waters of the Chunky River.

They were of English and German descent. Mrs. Ward was a descendant of Von Jacob Luciens. Her father ran away from Germany and came to America and married a Miss Gordon of South Carolina. They reared a large family that settledin various parts of this country

Enterprise was made accessible to the Ward plantation by a wooden bridge over the Chunky and Oktibbeh Rivers, just above the uniting of

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the two rivers into the Chickasawhay River. Hence the name "Double Bridges".

The first house built by W. A. Ward, over-looking the picturesque Chunky River, was of logs. This homesite was indeed a beautiful place. The soft, mellow, fertile land sloping back west from the river gave a drainage that was very desirable for successful farming, and at the same time, a home location that was within a short distance of river transportation. Cotton and other products were then delivered to Mobile, Alabama, by the Chickasawhay river boats.

The swamps of these rivers afforded various kinds of game: deer, turkey, bear, coon, fox and even wolves; and the river, excellent fishing. Wheat, Indian maize, rice and other cereals were grown in abundance on the Ward plantation.

In 1853, the house that now stands on the estate was erected. This is a well preserved frame building that was constructed on the old southern style, of the very best heart pine lumber. This building was occupied just three weeks before the birth of the present occupant, H. R. Ward, who has lived in this home continuously since his birth, 83 years.

William A. Ward was a very successful planter and acquired many acres of land. He at one time made a sale of 2400 acres to F. A. Jordan and Wesley Marshall. He accepted pay in Confederate money with the exception of $500.00 which was paid with three fine mares and colts to replace those stolen by Sherman's raiders while on their siege of Enterprise. This land was originally purchased from Sam Dunlop and

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was paid for in gold and silver acquired from Laura L. Ward's part of her father's estate in South Carolina.

Laura L. and William Ward reared six of their own children, three boys, and two girls. They reared five orphans besides.

Sherman's army, after the siege of Vicksburg, pillaged and plundered Enterprise and all the vicinity, burning the bridge, spanning the Chickasawhay River and even intruded the sacredness of individual homes and threatened to hang W. A. Ward to a hickory tree near by if he did not tell the hiding place of $1800.00 in gold received from the sale of cotton shipped down the Chickasawhay River to Mobile, Alabama, some time before. Mrs. Ward gave the hiding place of this gold to secure the release of her husband, whose capture had been caused by the unfaithfulness of a negro slave. The slave tried to follow Sherman's Army but failed on account of the bridges having been destroyed.

H. R. Ward is one of five sons reared on this river plantation, and has also reared six of his own children and twelve orphans. He is now affectionately called "Judge" having held public office continuously for 49 years.

Most all of the Ward brothers migrated to Texas and other parts of the country soon after the Civil War, and a division of the W. A. Ward estate was amicably promulgated; and quite a large acreage of the original holdings has passed into other hands. Judge H. R. Ward retained the old homestead and surrounding lands. On some of these lands is to be found an Indian Mound that contained skulls and other human bones and relics. A medical student discovered all these relics in 1853

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when boarding in the Ward home.

After the flood of 1900, there were to be found in various parts of the cultivated fields quantities of lead bullets as large as a muscadine grape. This is supposed to represent a battle ground of about 1820.

Today on this supposedly battle scarred and Civil War plundered land and home, grows many varied crops--cotton and corn especially; but the Chickasawhay River carries no more freight on boats to Mobile. The clearing of the land on the tributary streams caused the sifting of the soil to fill in the channel of the Chickasawhay. There remains now on a sand bar four miles below Enterprise, the hull of a boat to silently testify to the happy past.

Judge Ward occupies the old home which is well preserved and is almost identical as constructed by his father. He is Justice of the Peace in Beat 3, Enterprise district, and enjoys the confidence of a host of friends and acquaintances.

He is active and alert in his office and impartial in his rulings. Some of his sons are now residing in Washington D. C., others are living in this county.

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The gold rush settled the west, mineral resources the east, agriculture the south, and industry the north, but none of these were the cheif cause for Mr. John Adams coming to Clarke County, according to the tradition as told us by Miss Gertrude McRae, in the history of the old Adam's home.

John Adams was born near the line of Georgia and Florida near the Atlantic Seaboard in 1805, of Welch parentage and lived in that vicinity until about 1835 when he together with his brother migrated to this section, on horseback to near Paulding, Jasper County, Mississippi.

John Adams was a school teacher by profession and taught school in Clarke and Jasper Counties, Mississippi, after he came west. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South which he joined early in life at his native birth place. At that time there were but few Methodist Churches located in this vicinity and a circuit rider, who served at that time at Paulding preached at some of the old residents in Clarke County. Mr. Adams was a staunch member of this faith and came along with this circuit rider on horseback, from his place in Paulding where he had settled. A tradition handed down through his children is to the effect that on one of the visits to Clarke County, they attended services at the home, which proved later to be his wife's mother. On the way back to Paulding riding with the circuit rider, he remarked to him that if he could get the daughter of this Mrs. Young and could purchase a certain piece of land, which he pointed out to the circuit rider, he would be a happy man. His first visit was followed up by others, with the result that he married Miss Epsie Young and purchased the peice of land referred to and built a home thereon. He burned the brick and hewed most of the timber out of which the dwelling in which he reared his family and resided until his death,

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in 1874. The land on which this old homestead was built was purchased in the year 1845. He reared a large family to manhood and womanhood.

A daughter, Eliza Adams was married to Reuben Taylor in the year 1870. She and her husband, after her father's death, purchased the old homestead. A part of the old original building, which consisted of a two story log house with adjoining rooms is yet being used. The original fire place and chimney built of brick still remains. The fire-place is between five and six feet wide. The original building used for the kitchen stood some thirty feet from the dwelling house, with tamped clay and sand floor, practically as hard as cement. It contained pot racks and means for barbacueing meats. The original smoke house is still in use. There is also a cotton house and a crib that was originally constructed.

There is a beautiful driveway leading from the dwelling north about 1/4 of a mile. The virgin trees remain on the border which constitutes a beauty spot.

J. E. Taylor, a grandson of John Adams and a son of Reuben and Eliza Adams Taylor, now owns the old homestead and has resided there for many years with his parents. After his parents death, with his neice Miss Gertrude McRae, who keeps the home bright and cheerful, they receive together their kinsman and friends in true old southern style.

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In the year 1854, Hamilton McGowan, Pickensville, Alabama bought land in Clarke County, Mississippi--about five miles west of the county seat, Quitman. An overseer and slaves were sent to the new plantation, (later named Forestdale by Mrs. Hamilton McGowan) to cultivate crops for food, and feed for family, slaves, and livestock.

In 1855 the McGowans arrived.

The house was too small for the family, and not suitable. Everything was more or less crude in the new state. A new house was begun. Owing to scarcity of manufactured building materials in the midst of " the fores primeval", a large portion of the lumber, all the lime, the windows were brought from Mobile, Alabama, over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad which had in 1855 just reached Desoto, Mississippi, from the south. Carpenters, brick-layers, plasterers, painters came from the cities, and towns; their work was difficult, slow; lumber had to be planed by hand; paints were mixed as needed. The brick used in the pillars and chimneys of the new house were burned in a kiln on the plantation.

The foundation timbers of the house were of heavy yellow pine rich in the oil that preserves such timber and lumber. The roof was covered with the best of pine shingles that were hand riven. The house, one and one half stories in height, contained seven rooms. A wide hall throughout its length and a portico in front. Inside, the whole house was plastered white; the doors and frames of windows and doors were painted white; baseboards, black; floors were made of yellow heart pine almost indestructible There were six fireplaces, of suitable size; six mantels, all painted black. They were hand made by expert wood workers. The whole exterior of the house

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was painted white.

Built carefully, of the best materials "de big house". on Forestdale plantation was finished late in 1857 was furnished in walnut, and occupied.

The old home, full of sacred memories and association, has withstood the storms of seventy eight winters, the heat of as many summers; and despite neglect, it still stands--still occupied, and is a mute reminder of days that were.

Many cedars, oaks, mimosas, arbor vitaes and evergreen shrubs were planted in the door-yard and lawn, which sloped toward a small brook south of the house; also roses, altheas, crepe-myrtles and flowering plants were used to make a beautiful setting for the new home. Today the old oaks and cedars still stand amidst the ruins of time.

At some time between 1854, and the close of 1856, Mr. Elbert McGowan, (twin brother to the owner of Forestdale Plantation), and his family arrived in the community, built a handsome home,(long since destroyed by fire) negro quarters, and became a planter and useful citizen of Clarke County as his brother had become. A younger brother of the twins, Mr. Robert McGowan and his family, settled a few miles northwest of Forestdale Plantation not far from the little town of Pachuta, Mississippi; and the third McGowan family were good citizens, land-owners, and taxpayers.

According to the standards of their day the three brothers were wealthy slave holding planters. The lure of a rich soil brought thom into the state of Mississippi as pioneer settlers. Homes like theirs were indeed far apart; partly because plantations were large; forest areas were virtually untouched; houses of worship were few and rudely built.

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There was no Methodist Episcopal Church South within many miles of the three brothers, and some other pioneers of their faith. But, just as early as possible a small group of Methodist secured a site for a church in a dense forest three miles south of Forestdale, near "the old Mobile Road" over which the planters had journeyed from east Mississippi settlements to Mobile, Alabama, the only market for the cotton--until the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was built. And the old road ran through part of Forestdale Plantation just west a few yards of the home. Today a slight depression may still be seen where the road ran so long ago.

Pine trees of suitable sizes were cut and hewn smoothly, on four sides, as they were shaped; the door a double one, and window -shutters, floor, ceiling, pulpit, and benches and steps were all made of hand planed pine lumber; the roof was covered with the best of hand riven shingles. Along the four walls were hung rude, hand made candle holders; and these were used during many years. The deed to the church organization still is held and bears date of November, 1857.

The name McGowan's Chapel was given the rude church building in honor of the three brothers and their families. For miles around, although roads were too rough for their carriages, people of all denominations eagerly attended services in the new church which became one of the best known religious organizations in east Mississippi, and through the years, has been a blessing to many hundreds of Souls.

Early in 1889, a new frame building, painted white, was placed just in front of the original structure and was dedicated in April, 1889. It was lighted with oil lamps, of different shapes and sizes; and a small Sunday School library was added in 1891. An excellent church organ and

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a large number of humnals were given the church by a son-in-law of Mrs. Hamilton McGowan, who was then a widow.

In 1910, the church was enlarged slightly, and the membership bought a piano a little later. At this time the church has electric lights; and isstill loved and revered. May it be a power for good for years to come; a bulwark for the protection of Souls from "the world, the flesh, and the devil."

"The little church in the wildwood" has had an interesting history through the changing years".

Information contributed by Mrs. L. P. May
Jackson, Mississippi. A descendant of the
McGowan family.

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Carbon

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CHAPTER IX

RECONSTRUCTION

The period of reconstruction lasted ten years, and these years, while not filled with death, were years of greater anxiety and premonition for the future of the country than even the four years of war.

Problems Before County

The returning soldiers faced a condition in their own homes, which was enough to daunt the bravest heart. They, themselves, were physically broken and weary with four years war. When they reached home they found desolation awaiting them, not only from Sherman's raid of fire, destruction, and theft, but the desolation of neglect and poor management. Fences were down, land grown up with weeds and briers, and tools worn out and broken. The homes were needing repair. Work animals were almost nonexistent. The horses had been used in their own army or confiscated by the Federals. The plantations were paralyzed by the loss of slave labor.

Nearly all the people were without money, having received Confederate money for four years, which was now useless. The farms were without proper seed for planting crops, and seed were not available even if money could have been found to buy with. Roads were almost impassable, and railroads were almost destroyed . The newly freed slaves presented an economic, moral, and social problem. The social life of the whole county had to be rebuilt. The old easy life of plantation days was gone and

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even when the negroes remained on the place they could not be managed to any advantage. The more fortunate of the white people shared with those who had lost everything.

The schools were almost non-existent for a number of years. Many boys and girls of this era received no education, a fact felt by the county for many years, because it meant loss of efficiency and progress.

But even these seemingly hopeless conditions were faced with courage and a determination to rebuild a new order. The southern men had fought to the last for their beliefs, and having lost, were ready to accept defeat and abide by the terms of surrender.

Political Adjustment

The state government had to be reorganized and a new constitution adopted to come under the new amendments to the United States Constitution. These adjustments brought about the greatest of the reconstruction problems. The state found itself with the problem of most of the intelligent and educated men disfranchised and barred from holding office, while the ignorant ex-slaves had both rights freely bestowed. This deplorable condition was augmented by the influx of a class of unscrupulous northern men known as carpet-baggers and scalawags. They sought to prey on the ignorant negroes and helpless white people.

The United States Congress refused to seat the state members, and placed the state under military rule until a constitution

acceptable to them could be formed. Under this impossible set-up, delegates were chosen for the historic Black and Tan Constitutional Convention of 1868. Soon after this shameful assemblage, the white people of the state aroused themselves and ejected the alien element from its borders and restored order among the untrained and bewildered ex-slaves. This was done by various means, lawful where possible, peaceful if possible, but by subterfuge and force when necessary. Elections were guarded and white men elected. The Ku Klux Klan put down social and political evils with secret organizations. With the democratic party once more in power (1878), and the franchise laws barring the unfitted negro from voting, the state began the real reconstruction era by constructive laws and intelligent planning.

Clarke County people had the same problem of disfranchisement for the white men who had taken any part in the war, and this meant practically all the men. The ex-slaves and northern adventurers were in control.

The carpet-baggers influenced the negroes by making promises of wealth and power. The Freedman's Bureau, at first organized to aid destitute negroes and to find work for them, later undertook to place them in office. The organization of the Loyal League was responsible for the election of negroes to county offices. The white people, deprived of the right to vote, were forced to use whatever means they could to get rid of officers, who often could neither read nor write.

Some of these emergency measures are told in the following article: "When the exhausting strenuous war was over, as many old people will tell they faced a more critical period than that of the war itself. This was the Reconstruction Period. And 'Reconstruction' it might well be called, and more than reconstruction, for not only was there a country to rebuild, but this had to be done in spite of a dangerous, ignorant foe, urged on by unscrupulous and characterless intelligence. This foe was the negro, under the bad influence of the Carpet-Bagger. The Carpet-Bagger came exulting in his unrighteous influence over the ignorant black. During that dark and trying period, when the minds of the statesmen and national leaders at Washington were poisoned against Southern integrity, what would have become of our country, had not these men, patient in tribulation, brave and rational in time of danger, so masterfully managed the situation?

"There were no spasmodic outbursts, no rash deeds; every man fully aware of the great danger, worked with cool, desperate determination to save home and country from ruin.

"Nowhere in the South was this work done more thoroughly an d by braver men then in our own county of Clarke. Many of these men have passed out of life and only their memories are with us. Among these can be mentioned Captain C. C. Ferrell, Major Donald, Judge M. E. Morris and many others/I that cannot recall just now.

Many, however, are still with us, contributing to our number of best citizens, following worthy occupations. Among these I recall the names of Judge Stovall, J. M. Smiley, L. B. Brown, T. J. Evans, J. B. Martin and many others. These old soldiers, after having done all they could in the long and terrible war, returned to their devastated homes to begin another and probably more desperate fight for their homes. In each contest they bore themselves with matchless courage and fidelity. The result was the saving of our Southland for the possibilities now before it.

"Many amusing incidents are told by the survivors of those days; amusing upon being related now, but serious indeed at the time they happened. On one occasion an election was held at the old Turner place. This place was chosen in order to have a sufficient number of white people to control the election. The election was held in the corner of the yard in a small negro cabin. On this occasion there came to the election to vote, an old negro named Make Coleman. Old Make was a leader among the negroes, and that morning came at the head of about a hundred prospective voters. He gathered his crowd around him and distributed the tickets.The Republican tickets were long slips of yellow paper with the names of the Carpet-Baggers on them. They then marched up to vote. T. J. Evans was the one who received the votes, and and every one knew what became of them. Old Make prepared his ticket and walked up to the window to give it to the manager. At that moment H. A. McCarty, better known as 'Scruge' approached

the window with a hickory stick and struck him on the head, knocking his hat off. Suddenly the air became full of brick-bats, clubs and everything imaginable . A general stampede followed; the negroes running at full speed, lost their hats, saddles, and saddle stirrups; many in their haste fell into the creek. J. E. Johnston, who was standing near the creek seeing the negroes fleeing, drew his revolver and fired several shots, which added to the confusion and not a little to the speed.

"On another occasion, at Old Pleasant Hill church, a large negro named 'White-eyed Henry' came in during services and took a seat beside some young men, T. J. Evans seized him in the collar and dragged him to the door. John Parker and Mart Dyess came to his assistance, and, having tied the negro, they gave him a whipping he never forgot for many days.

"On relating these things I take great pleasure in making clear one point that has caused much misrepresentation in some sections of the United States. That is the fact that these men did not hate the negro. This is proven by their treatment of him when the only force that protected him was removed, the military rule. Every blow the White man struck the negro, later rebounded as a blessing to him.

"From men of this type came those who made our last constitution; and if ever compelled 'by emergency' as J. Z. George has said, to

make another, we believe that such men as they and he will be found to do the work.

"Signed by 'M'." (1)

Captain F. H. Deas also tells of the methods used to adjust the political situation:

"In the dark days of Reconstruction, Captain William G. Edwards was one of the conspicious figures in bringing order out of chaos and re-establishing white rule. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen, and served his country on the battlefield and wore the tell-tale badge of an empty sleeve. Captain C. C. Ferrill contributed largely in redeeming the county from the misrule that hung over it like a nightmare during the reign of the Carpet-Bagger.

"At one election of Enterprise, during the early days of reconstruction, the negroes were lined up to vote by the carpet-bagger. The good citizens of Enterprise, being of pure southern blood, got behind houses and when the negro started in to vote, they brick-batted and clubbed the black. This procedure drove them from the polls.

"Later, it was a request of the southerners that Colonel W. W. Weir run on a republican ticket so that he could be elected and put the democratic party in the lead. After this affair of Clarke County, things began to become adjusted." (2)

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(1) The Mississippi Messenger, Shubuta, Miss. 1915.

(2) Capt. F. H. Deas, Enterprise, Miss.

Another man who weilded a great influence for good during the reconstruction in Clarke County, was Captain C. C. Ferrill. After serving in the war he returned to his home and began the fight of rehabilitation. He was elected sheriff, and through this office was able to aid in throwing off the carpet-bagger rule. (1)

Social Adjustment

The county hadm before the war, the easy and pleasant life of all southern plantations. The returning plantation owner was without money and his servants were freed. The old customs of days visiting, house parties, and great balls were no longer possible. Clothes for such festive occasions could not be obtained. The carriages were delapidated, and the proud carriage horses had served as war horses, and if they came back, must now become plow horses.

The relationship of master and ex-slave was also a difficult one to adjust. There were many negroes who remained on the farms, but they could not now be commanded. When this strange stiuation is surveyed, it seems remarkable that even more and worse evil did not develop. The southern white people solved the problem in a way that stands as a monument to them.

The social life became simpler, though parties, dances, etc. still provided recreation. The churches were faithfully attended. The white people aided the negroes in establishing churches of their own.

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(1) Sarah McCarty, Quitman, Miss.

The class lines between plantation owners and small farmers, merchants, etc. were gradually broken down and a more democratic society appeared.

Educational Adjustment

The first schools of this period were pay schools, taught by any person who decided to get up a school. These were usually young women or disabled Confederate soldiers. They would go from house to house soliciting pupils. The people would "subscribe" as many scholars as they felt able to pay tuition for. The children who could be best spared from home tasks usually went to the school.

Schools for negroes were established by some northern people, later by their own race.

Economic Adjustment

The condition of the county economically was desperate, no money, no seed, and ruinous taxes were imposed by the reconstruction regime. The plantation owner was the most helpless of the white people. In many instances, unable to cope with the situation, he lost most, and sometimes all of his land, while in the attic worthless Confederate money gathered dust. The small farmer was accustomed to working his own land and did not have the labor problem of the large plantation owner.

The ex-slaves had to live somehow. They were thus a problem economically.

The situation gradually worked into the credit system. Merchants would "run" the farmer while he made a crop; this meant that the farmer went to his merchant in the spring and arranged for credit until harvest time. Usually he asked for a one or two horse run. The merchant knwe how much he could risk on a crop which could be worked by one, two, or more horses. He then allowed the farmer to trade at his store until the specified amount had been taken up. The crop stood for the debt.

From the labor problem emerged the tenant farm system. The negroes became day hands, cash renters, and share croppers.

A few of the immediate problems of reconstruction are described in the following quotations:

"In the summer and fall of 1865, there was great confusion growing out of the movement of the cotton that had been stored during the war. Some of it had been sold to the Confederate Government and paid for in Confederate bonds. Some had been sold to commission merchants at Shubuta. Some was still held by the farmers who produced it. Except what had been shipped during the early years of the war, it was stored away under gin houses and sheds on the plantations. After the surrender, agents of the Federal Government scoured the country in search of Confederate cotton, which they claimed was the property of the United States by right of conquets. The merchants were eager to get possession of what they had bought. The parties

who still heald their cotton were anxious to prevent it from being captured and carried off in the general scramble. Cotton was $500 a bale, and was the only thing in the country that would bring money.

"Federal agents were not particular what cotton they seized. They seemde to think it all belonged to the United States. The farmers claimed that the Confederate Government had never made its bonds good and they had therefore never been paid for their cotton. Federal agents could protect their claims with soldiers. The merchant and farmer had to protect their cotton with private guards as best they could. Wagons were moving on all roads, and sometimes through the woods by day and night, hauling cotton to the river. There was a general rampage and an occasional killing." (1)

"There were several northern people who had come to the Confederate States before, during, and after the war, to speculate on cotton and other property in order to make money rapidly; others came with good intentions, and were true, conscientious men. When others found how readily outsiders could obtain offices of trust, a still lower class of northerners came. All these men were classed as 'Carpet-Baggers', meaning that they were transients, who had only their carpet-bags, or grips with them.

"The Carpet-Baggers were in Clarke County early after the

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(1) Gene Smith, Shubuta, Miss.

war. At a meeting in Quitman, they told the eighteen negroes present, that certain lands were theirs and to rise up and take what belonged to them. Two of our citizens, Messrs Monk Lang and Jim Parker, overheard this conversation. They immediately spread the news among the men of twon. Soon the Ku Klux Klan surrounded the house. They captured all of them and gave them punishment that was never forgotten." (1)

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(1) J. P. Watts, Quitman, Miss.

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Assignment # 18

SPANISH*AMERICAN WAR

"The principal event of Gov. McLaurin's term was the war batween the United States and Spain, which affected Mississippi in common with the States of the Union. This conflict was caused by the misrule in Cuba and the hostility shown by that nation towards the United States. In response to the calls of President McKinley, Mississippi raised two regiments of volunteers, but the war ended before the troops from the States could reach the scene of hostilities. The First Regiment was placed under the command of Col.George M. Govan of McComb City. The second Regiment under command of Col. William A. Montgomery of Edwards. A battalion of a third regiment (six companies) was placed under command of Lieut. Col. Robert W. Banks of Jackson."

Riley's School History of Mississippi

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SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR

Due to the Spanish misgovernment in Cuba in 1898, difficulties between the United States and Spain developed into what is known as the Spanish-American War. This was was of short duration and was fought on the sea.

From an interview with the Hon. Wm. Edwards, we find that he recruited men out for this war. Among them were Ed Kelly, Lon Williams, and Wirt Babcock.

In Company H, 1st Alabama Regiment, were some of Clarke County boys. They first went to Friscati, then to Spring Hill at Mobile, Alabama; then to Jacksonville, Florida; and from there to Birmingham, Alabama.

At Miami, Florida, there was stationed the 1st. Alabama Regiment; 1st. Louisiana Regiment; and the 1st Texas Regiment. There arose some trouble with the negroes. The 1st Alabama Regiment was armed and took a stand against further disturbance, and because of this, the citizens of Miami asked that this regiment be left to stand as Rear Guard.

Since no company went from Clarke County, a number of her boys enlisted from this county in different companies.

Interview of Mr. Wm. Edwards, a member of the fourth generation of war veterans of his family.

Sarah McCarty
Sarah H. McCarty, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke

DATE Feb. 11, 1937

SUPERVISOR Sarah H. McCarty

CANVASSERS Mrs. Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Anna B. Hardee

Assignment #18

List of Spanish-American War Veterans taken from Records of Discharges of Soldiers and Sailors

James P. Patton, First Mississippi Regiment Volunteers, Col K.; Capt. Robert M. Deas.

Robert W. Patton, 1st. Mississippi Regiment Vol.; Col K.; Capt. Robt. M. Deas

John N. Patton, Co. K., 1st Miss. Vol.

William H. Foster, 2nd Lieut.; Company M.; 1st Miss. Reg. of Volunteers

William Edwards, Serg. Col H.; 1st Reg. Alabama Inf. Volunteers--enrolled Bessemer, Ala.

Joseph H. Rims, Private, 7th Co., Coast Artillery; Enlisted March 22, 1899

Everett L. Smith, Private of Cas. Dept.; 27th Reg. of Inf. Attacked by Moros at Camp Vicars. Wounded in leg and arm in night attack by Moros.

W. P. Kendall, Major and Surgeon; United States Army

Sidney Scott, Private, Co. K, 44th Reg. of Inf. U. S. Volunteers

Exploits: Battle of Sudlnn Moutains, Celeu P. I,; Expeditions at Balamba, Celeu, P. I.; Skirmish near Sudlon Mts., Celeu P. I. Served nine months and 12 days.

Sarah McCarty
Sarah McCarty, Supv.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke

DATE June 16, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

CANVASSER Mrs. Eva Haney

Assignment # 5

WARS

SPANISH AMERICAN

Clarke County Boys represented in Company K.

R. M. House	T. S. Everett
John H. Adams	C. E. Jordan
J. H. Adams	J. W. Patton
H. W. Williams	R. W. Patton
J. P. Patton	A. P. Trotter
E. M. Robinson	A. C. Trotter

Published 1898 - "Rolls of Spanish-American Volunteers"

in possession of J. P. Patton, Shuqualak

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee
Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE June 8, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee CANVASSERS Mrs. Eva Haney
Jewell Moore

COUNTY HISTORY
Assignment #5

WARS

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

"At the close of the Civil War, Cuba was about the only civilized country in the world in which slavery still existed. The rule of Spain was both harsh and careless. We had many relations with Cuba because we used her sugar and tobacco.

"The ignorance and carelessness of Spanish officials made Havana a fever center from which yellow fever was brought to our ports.

"In 1868, the Cubans revolted and a civil war bagan which lasted ten years.

"Many Americans tried to give aid to the Cubans, but our government remained neutral.

"On February 15, 1898, the United States Battleship, MAINE, which was visiting Havana, was blown up. No one knew who did it, but the United States Covernment remain neutral. Later the American people accused the Spaniards of sinking the ship. They wore buttons saying "Remember the Maine" and insisted on war. Congress took the same attitude and on April 17, 1898, war was declared."

(History of America--Fish)

"Spain sued for peace July 18, and after long negotiations conducted at Paris, peace was arranged on December 10, 1898."

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE June 8, 1936

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Jewell Moore

Assignment # 5

WARS

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The following is a list of our boys enlisted. Since there were no drafted soldiers, these are volunteers:

I. E. Hunter
T. P. Horn
Arthur D. Curling
J. N. Patton
W. H. Foster, Lieutenant
G. L. Donald, Major
Frank Donald

COMPANY M-- First Regiment

William Edwards
Lon Williams
Wirt A. Babcock
W. E. Kelly

These were in the first Alabama Volunteers. They first went to Miami, Florida, and then to Jacksonville, Florida. These men were in fourth Army Corps under General Coppenger. They were recruited by William Edwards.

(Interview of Hon. Williams Edwards, Shubuta)

The following sketch was given me by Mr. T. P. Horn, Meridian, Miss.

"I was musician in Company K of the first Mississippi Regiment. I enlisted at Shubuta, April 1898, mustered into service at Jackson in

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WARS
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

May, went to Chicamagua Park in June, was strickened with typhoid fever in July. I stayed in the hospital for 30 days then furlowed home. I later joined my Company again in Columbia, Tennessee, and mustered out to service December 23, 1898."

(From T. P. Horn)

William Edwards

Mr. Edwards served in the Spanish American War. He recruited men out for this war--among whom were Zan Williams, I. E. Hunter, Ed Kelly, Lon Williams, Wirt Babcock, T. P. Horn. Mr. Edwards was trained and ready to go to Spain and got as far as Miami.

During the time of the World War, Mr. Edwards enlisted. He was refused. He then tried before Quartermaster department, then through the red cross and Y. M. C. A. All refused him because of his hearing.

He made the fourth generation of his family to be in war. His great-grandfather was in the Indian War, his grandfather in the Mexican war, his father in the confederate War, and he in the Spanish-American and World War.

During the World war, he was county appeal agent and chairman of the Four Minute men.

When Mr. Edwards was quite a small lad, one of the old negroes, Tod Lumsey, cared for him, also his two half brothers, Lee and Andrew Moody. This old negro is now 86 years old and Mr. Edwards cares for

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him through the winter months.

(Interview of Mr. Edwards)

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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Mrs. Anna B. Hardee

Assignment # 5

WARS

SPANISH AM RICAN WAR

Mississippi Volunteers
First Regiment of Infantry
Mustered at Jackson
May 26, 1898

(Compiled by Geo. B. Power)

" Total in regiment 983. Since preparation of roll, additions have been made to all the companies. A revised roll of the regiment has been published.

George M. Govan, Colonel

Herbert O. Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel

George L. Donald, Major

D. Price Porter, Jr., Major

Dr. R. L. Turner, Surgeon

Dr. Benjamin H. Kittrell, Assistant Surgeon

Dr. Henry S. Bauer, Assistant Surgeon

William Henry, Quartermaster

Rev. Frank M. Keen, Chaplain

George S. Yerger, Adjutant.

R. W. Banks, Jr., Sergeant-Major

Robert Harvey Campbell, Quartermaster Sergeant

Carl Leake, Chief Musician.

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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Interview of Mrs. Knox Kirkland, Quitman.

Clarke Co — assignment #5

William S. Kennedy

"Called in June. He then went in training camp at Camp Pike and stayed there until August 27, when he was sent to New York on a ship. He landed in France September 5, 1918. He got separated from his friend and pal, J. E. Shirley, a Clarke Countian, because Shirley was exposed to Spinal Minigitis.

"Kennedy was killed in action on October 14, 1918 on the front lines at Argonne Forrest. The family received a telegram that he was missing. On account of hasty burial, it was a long time before they wired his family of his death. Nothing definite was known until they reburied his body and found his serial number on a tag. His body was not returned to Clarke County until August 24, 1920

Robert Journkin

"Enlisted in early part of 1917, and went to camp stationed at Jackson where hi died of measles. He was brought home by Lieutenant George Donald and buried in Clarke County.

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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Assignment # 5

WARS.

James M. Murff

Machine Gun Infantry

"Was born in Clarke County near Increase, Mississip i. He enlisted when he was 33 years of age, at Jackson barracks.

"He is cited for destinguished conduct in action. He was a non commissioned officer throughout the Mour Argonne Defensive from October 11, 1918. By his coolness and his regard for personal safety at all times, he gave confidence to the men under his command; and by his untiring efforts, enabled his company train to render the utmost service. By his coolness and bravery, much confusion then existing was avoided in his company,"

(Data taken from Record books in Chancery Clerks office)

Captain Ernest F. Barlett

"Captain Bartlett, now residing in Pachuta, Mi sissippi, was called into Federal service with the National Guards in June 1916, and was in command of Company M, first Mississippi Infantry--later called 155 U. S. In May, 1918, he was assigned as Regimental Adjutant. In the fall of 1918, he was assigned to Company F, 101 Infantry 26-- then to 111 Infantry Company B.--and Supply Company Ub, 28th division.

Discharged from service October 30th, 1919.

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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Assignment # 5

WARS

William H, Gillespie

"W. H. Gillespie, of this city, son of H. B. Gillespie, has received an appointment to the Engineer Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Sometime ago Maj. Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., telegraphed President Smith of the A. & M. College for the names and records of the three best men graduated at that institution during the past ten years. The college was entitled to one man. Young Gillespie's name was one of the three sent up. After a review of the records he received orders by telegraph to report to Camp Lee between May 1st and 5th.

"Mr. Gillespie has made a brilliant record at the A. & M. both as a student and as an officer. He was Major in the cadet corps and his battallion won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes at the annual inspection; was chief dormitory electrician; was made fellowship instructor of mathematics. He graduated with highest honors in a class of 75 and was a member of the U. S. Reserve Officers Training Corps. His friends here are proud of his record and look for his rapid promotion."

(Taken from Mississippi Messenger, Shubuta, Miss.)

After Mr. Gillespie received his training at Camp Lee, he was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant and was sent to Camp Leach, Washington City. Here he taught mathematics in engineering school, and was also supply officer for 129th engineers. Just before Mr. Gillespie was to be sent over seas, he came to his home for a few days to bid his family farewell.

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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While he was at the home of his parents the Armistice was signed. He then went back to Washington and was checked out with an honorable discharge, which is now on file in Chancery Clark's Office. He then went back to A. & M. College where he had a chair in mathematics for two years. He resigned here to go into the lumber business.

Information given by father H B. Gillespie

John Sims Rogers

John Sims Rogers, U. S. Marine Corps, served with honors in the World War and died in the service of his country on Sept. 20th, 1918.

John S. Hailes

Enlisted February 24, 1917, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans Stationed. He left for France about the first of June and landed in Breast, France, June 17, 1917. He sailed for U. S. A. June, 1919, after being discharged from Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., March 30th, 1920, returned home.

A letter that John Hailes wrote to his mother while in service.

"In Active Service
American Forces.

Dear Mother,

Well, I hav been over the top and shall never forget the experience. We are having fine weather now. Not having much rain. You needn't worry about me. I am getting on very nice. We are being treated as well as can

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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be expected. The Y. M. C. A. certainly is doing its best to make us comfortable. Alex and Floyd have been over the top and both came through safely. The good Lord must have been with all of us. I do not think Boche can hold out much longer. The war sure must come to a close soon.

"Goodby, dear mother, and may God Bless you.

Your Son,
Johnnie Hailes"

Albert Sidney Mason

Enlisted December 15, 1917 at Leon Springs, Texas

Fought in battles of St. Mehiel

Meuse Argonne

Vellers in Hoye Sector.

Harold F. Mason

Enlisted Sept. 21, 1917, in Meridian, Mississippi, and fought in battles of Muse Argonne.

John Mason

Enlisted from Atlanta Ga. as private in May, 1917, was soon promoted to second lieutenant, then made captain and was sent to France. He served with honors in the war and was wounded in action.

Interview with their mother, Mrs. A. S. Mason, Quitman,

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The following are parts of letters to Mrs. A. S. Mason, from her sons, John, Sidney, and Albert:

"Active Service
American Forces
September 21, 1918

Have been pretty busy previous to past few days. Went over the top the 12th, and helped chase the Boeche over the hill. Then chased out for a much needed rest. The Germans had some of their trenches equipped as if they expected to spend a life time in them. Concrete, dugouts, electrially lighted, etc.

Reichstag, Germany
January 13, 1919

I arrived on the 10th. I have been over the top and also over much of France and Germany since I left the Company. This town is on the Moral River. We are in private homes, and everyone has a feather bed to sleep on. The people treat us as if we were their own. I suppose they think their only slavation lies in the American people. They all say they were forced to fight, and didn't know the American forces were in France in such big numbers until our drive started. There are ex-Germans here too.

(Taken from letters in possession of Mrs. A. S. Mason)

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE June 17, 1936

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WARS

Oscar Davis Fisher

" Oscar Davis Fisher entered the U. S. Army, May 7, 1917, at Boston, Mass., as cook at Harvard Base Hospital, No. 5.

"To Mr. Fisher belongs the honor of being the first Clarke County boy to enlist to save his country and among the first that went from the United States. He went in the Base Hospital, No. 5.

" His citation is:

Oscar Davis Fisher (Buddie)

"Buddie" Fisher , from Mississippi, Who will ever forget that smiling countenance or that presiding presence in the nurses' mess: A cook par excellance who saw his friends right on more than one occasion. He spent two most enjoyable leaves in Paris, and was then ready to come home with his people, but was lost at Brest."

Mr. Fisher was discharged from service May 21, 1919 at Camp Shelby, as cook, Harvard Base Hospital, No 5. He served overseas from May, 1917, to April 1919.

Mr. Fisher has a copy of source Records of The Great War, It is registered in the name of Anita Fisher, to whom it was presented by her husband, Oscar Davis Fisher.

(Interview of Oscar Davis Fisher, Quitman)

Mrs E. L. Wetherbee

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE June 17, 1936

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Assignment # 5

WARS

Jessie J. Copley

Mr. Copley joined or entered service July 5, 1917 with the 16th Infantry, first division. He was stationed at Hattiesburg, 38th District. He was at Campt Shelby for three months and went from there to Camp Zackery Taylor in Louisville, Ky. He remained here 60 days. He went from there to ~~Camp Taylor~~ New York, Long Island, where he stayed for about two weeks. He left here in November for France-- Breast, Argonne Woods, St. Mehiel. He was overseas 22 months. Was gased at St. Mehiel and Argonne Forest. He was in Base Hospital No. 25, Algeres, France, when armistice was signed. He returned to New York, from there to California on Boat U. S. S. Henderson, Naval transport. Then he went to Fort Bayard to U. S. General Hospital and was discharged September 10, 1919.

(Interview of Mr. Jessie J. Copley)

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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2nd copy

Supplement on Assignment # 5, WARS Clarke County

JUDGE H. R. WARD'S REMINISCENSE OF SHERMAN'S RAID

Judge H. R. Ward of Enterprise, who lacks five months of a half century in holding public office in Clarke County, was so impressed by General Sherman's raid in this section seventy-three years ago, that he amazingly recalls its vivid details.

Now eighty-three years and seven months old, Judge Ward was ten years and two months of age, when the Northern troops invaded East Mississippi and effected such extensive destruction.

Judge Ward's account is as follows:

General Sherman was determined to destroy all public property and the railroads leading into Meridian. Therefore, in January 1864, at Memphis, General W. B. Smith received instructions to assemble his 7,000 cavalry and proceed to march straight to Pontotoc, Okolona, Columbus, Attesia, and Meridian and to arrive there February 10, 1864 a distance of one-hundred and fifty miles disregarding all minor objects. He was to destroy railroads, bridges, corn that was not wanted and strike well at every enemy that should offer opposition. When on this expedition, General Smith destroyed 2,000 bales of cotton, one million bushels of corn, gathered 1,500 negro men, 3,000 mules, but failed to reach Meridian as ordered by General Sherman. Sherman never became reconciled and considered General Smith's delay and failure to arrive at Meridian February 10, was very unsatisfactory, when his orders contemplated his being at Meridian on that date.

General Smith knew that General Sherman was marching on Meridian from Vicksburg and the mode and manner of his return was

Mrs Eva R. Haney

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not what Sherman expected. The reason General Smith failed to contact General Sherman at Meridian was that he came in contact with General Forrest at Okolona. It was the opinion of the public at that time that General Sherman knew that General Smith's cavalry was considered the best in the United States service. He needed this cavalry to contact with General Polk who occupied Meridian at the time of his military order, also to assist in the capture of General Stephen Lee, who was in front of Sherman with 4,000 cavalryment

General Sherman, with an army of 30,000 men left Vicksburg February 3, 1864, arriving at Meridian, February 14, after destroying the towns of Morton, Lake, and Chunky, including all public property, railroads, and bridges. It has been calculated that S Sherman's raid burned and destroyed one-hundred miles of railroads and eighteen stations.

When on his expedition to East Mississippi at Chunky, the station and two bridges east of town, one large warehouse and gin were completely burned. At this place Sherman's forces endeavored to capture General Lee's cavalry, also General Ferguson's cavalry that had just arrived from Pachuta Creek near Garlandsville. There were two divisions of this raid; that of General McPherson and General Hulburt, also Colonel Winslow's cavalry.

On their arrival at Meridian, Colonel Winslow's cavalry occupied the McLemore place out near the city, and General Sherman had his headquarters in apartments of private citizens. General Hulburt occupied the north and east sections of Meridian and General McPherson the south and west portions. The destruction

Mrs Eva R. Haney
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they wrought at Meridian was appalling. All railroads leading into Meridian must be destroyed to prevent the enemy from being successful. Yet, they were not satisfied with the destruction of Meridian.

Sherman gave orders to General Hulburt to send his fourth division to Enterprise and destroy all public buildings. On February 16, 1864, General M. M. Crocker and Colonel Cyrus Hall made a complete job of destroying the large bridge that spanned the Chickasawhay river that divided the two sides of town, then burned the station and six miles of railroad track, and the large warehouse, together with thousands of bushels of corn. Not being satisfied they sent General Walter Gresham to Quitman to destroy the courthouse; the large cotton gin, the fine iron bridge on the M. and O. railroad, and the Confederate hospital. General Gresham was President Cleveland's postmaster general.

The next tragedy was their visit to my father's home. They came at dawn on the morning of February 16, 1864 and demanded breakfast, which my mother had prepared. She invited them into the dining room. When seated at the table they ordered father and mother to partake of something of each dish, which they did. This act on their part was from fear of poison.

After satisfying their hunger, they went to work hunting valuables, money and provisions. They told my father that they had been told that he had a large sum of gold and gave him timely notice that they must have the money or he would suffer. My father refused this demand. Mother suspected that they contemplated

Mrs Eva R. Haney
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Supplement on Assignment # 5, WARS Clarke County

harm to father and sent a boy to tell them to return to the dwelling house and she would deliver what money she had. They returned and she surrendered $1,800 in gold to them. When she delivered the money to be counted. I grabbed $70.00 of the money and the fellow that watched the count said to me, "you d... little rebel you may have the $70.00". They took the money and seven saddle horses, five mules, two wagons loaded with hams and mother's silverware and five negro men. They made an attempt to capture my elder brother, who was at home on an ill furlough, but failed after a chase to the river. The next morning when they left Enterprise, they burned the town.

Mrs Eva R. Haney

Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supt.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke

DATE Feb. 10, 1937

SUPERVISOR Sarah H. McCarty

CANVASSERS Mrs. Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Anna B. Hardee

SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL ON WARS

Assignment # 18

WORLD WAR

The only unit from Clarke County during the World War was the 2nd Mississippi Regiment National Guard, Company F. This unit was organized in the summer of 1917, with Brownlee Harvey, Captain; G. L. Donald, 1st Lieutenant; and J. D. Fatherree, 2nd Lieutenant.

The unit went from Clarke County to Camp Taylor, Jackson, Mississippi, and from there to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, where it was disbanded. The men were placed in various other organizations--most of them in Military Police

The First Mississippi Regiment finally became 155th Regiment.

Interview of J. D. Fatherree.

Sarah H. McCarty
Sarah H. McCarty, Supv.

Historical Research

COUNTY Clarke

DATE February 1, 1937

SUPERVISOR Sarah H. McCarty

CANVASSERS Mrs. Anna B. Hardee
Mrs. Eva Haney

SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL ON WARS

Assignment #18

II. Names of enlisted men---

List taken from Records of Discharges of Soldiers and Sailors

Clarke County.

This list of soldiers and sailors is incomplete

A list by Infantries:

John A. Arrington, Private, National Guard--First Infantry

John F. Smith--Co. F.--Second Infantry

Leamon Goree, Private, Co. A.,--Victory button issued, Fifth Infantry

William D. A. Smith, Wagoner Supply, Fifth Infantry

Walter Legget, Corp., Co. M., 11th Infantry

Will Nash, Private, Co. A., Served in France. Entitled to wear victory medal, 25th Infantry

Floyd Ward, Private, Hy. Co., Battles South of Soession--Served A. E. F. France and Germany--23rd Infantry

Isaac C. Martin, Private, Spec. 5th class, Regtl. Hdqrs. Co. Served in France--29th Infantry

Ollis M. Dansby, Military Guard, Private, Served in France and Germany 39th Mississippi Infantry

Middleton J. Watts, Co. L., Exploits, Tool & Roardy, Victory button issued 50th Infantry

James D. Murff, Stable Sgt. 50th Infantry
General Orders, No. 11

The following World War Soldier is cited in orders for distinguished conduct in action:

Stable Agt. James M. Murff, Machine Gun Col, 50th Inf.

The above name d non-commissioned officer through the Meuse-Argonne offensive displayed the utmost zeal and highest devotion to duty as Stable Sergeant. By his coolness and disregard of personal safety at all

Sarah H. McCarty Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE February 1, 1937

SUPERVISOR Sarah H. McCarty CANVASSERS Mrs. Anna B. Hardee
Mrs. Eva Haney

Supplement Material on Wars

time, he gave confidence to the men under his command; and by his untiring efforts, enabled the company train to render the utmost efficient service thereby contributing in a large measure to the success of the engagement. During the extremely heavy bombardment of the regimental train near Louppy, France, this non-commissioned officer remained with the animals under his charge, and by his officers succeeded in removing all the animals in the company train to a place of safety. By his coolness and bravery, much confusion then existing in other units which were being shelled was avoided."

Harrel Mason, Co. H., Sergeant, Appointed Corp. 52nd Miss. Infantry.
Exploits: Grenador Sect., Meuse-Argonne,---Victory button issued.

Natie J. Griffin, Private, Co. M., 57th Miss. Inf.

Pascal Clegg, Private, Co. H., 103rd, Mississippi Inf., Served in France

Ira Martin, Private, Co. G., 105th Inf., Served in France and England

Rom A. Hamburg, Co. I., 108th Inf.

Eddie W. Perrit, Private, Co. G., 113th Inf.

Thomas E. Moseley, 114th Inf., Co. C., Served in France

Henry C. Brewer, Private, 1st class, 129th Inf.--Exploits, Tyron Sect., France, England, and Belgium--Co. D.

James A. Brashier, Private, 1st class, Co. E., 141st Inf.

Thomas Barber Covington, Co. F., 142nd, Inf., Served in France. Entitled to one Gold War Service Chevron

Rom A. Hamburg, Co. B., 150th Inf.

Martin Luther Mortgan, Private, Cas. Co. D., 158th Inf.

Drew Wade, Private, 1st, class, Co. H., 161st Inf.

Lannes D. Anderson, Private, Co. F., 162nd. Inf.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE February 1, 1937

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John F. Smith, Co. H., 163rd. Inf.

Robert Hiram Middleton, Private, Co. C., 167th Inf. Battles: Lorraine Sector, Champagne-Marne, Aisne Marne, St. Mihiel; Served in France, England, Germany, Belgium, and Luxemburg. Victory medal with Champagne Marne, Aisne Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne

Henry Allbritton, Private., Co. L., 168th Infantry

John B. Baker, Private, Co. G., 313th Inf.

Allen Frank Carmichael, Private, Col M., 327th Infantry

Oliver Summer Hammond, Private, 83rd., Div. A. E. F.; 328th Inf.

George Hogan, Mechanic, Co. F., 365th Inf.; Battles: Served with A. E. F. Bois Trehart, St. Die Sector, Muese-Argonne, Off.

Frank Brown, Private, 1st class, Co. E., 366th Inf.; Exploits, St. Dec. Sector, Muese-Argonne Off.

Joseph V. Massengale, Corp. Headquarters; 354th Inf.; Served in France. Bronze victory button issued.

Jack Dantzler, Private, Co. C.; 816th Inf.; Pioneer, A. E. F.

The following list by Battalions

Franklin Landrus Moffet, Private, Co. D.; 3rd. Army M. P. Battalion, Service in France, Belgium and Germany

Lawrence Herrington, Private, Co. D.; 1st class, M. P. C.; 3fd, army M. P Battalion. Service in France and Germany

James Bostick, Private. Co. B.; Development Battalion, 461 Depot Brigade

William C. Petty, colored, Private, Co. A.; 348th Battalion, Served in France

Douglas McMillan, Private, Co. C.; 1st class, 114th F. S. Battalion--
Battles: Argonne-Meuse, Off.

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Assignment #18

Nimeck Mack Cameron, Private, Co. F.; Development Battalion

David Lott, Private, 425th Labor Battalion, Company D

Ollie Goodwin, Private, Co. D. 420 Reserve Labor Battalion

Arthur Herrington, Private, Co. D. 3rd., M. P. Battalion

James E. Cook, Co. D., 329 Labor Battalion

Clifton Bartee, Private, Co. B., 39th Battalion, U. S. Guards

William, Private, Battalion #2, Co. B. 162 Depot Brigade

Eli Smith, Priva e, Co. B. 15th Battalion

Elbert Herrington, Private, M. P. C., Co. A., 3rd, Army, M. P. Battalion

John J. Smith, Private, 1st class, Co. A. 2nd.HQMP.. Battalion,; Served in France

Tommie Lee Boykin,525 Ser. Battalion, Entered private; later corporal--Served in France

Loyd McNeal, Co. B.--Development Battalion, #1

155th Infantry

John F. Smith, Private, Cas. Co. 3, 16th Inf. Co. E.

Battles: England of Forrest De Argonne--Wounded in left hand.

Served with Co. F., 2nd, Mississippi Inf; with Co. B., 114th M. P.; with Co. G., 155th Inf.; with class camp; with Co. H. 163rd. Inf.; with Co. E. 16th Inf.; with center Rec. Officer; with class camp; with Cas. Co. 1451, with Hobaker Cas. Co. 379 with Cas. Co. 3

Don Becton, Co. I. Exploits: Served overseas--France

Thomas J. Stallings, Depot Serv. Co. #36, served in France, Served with Co. M. Depot Serv. Co. #36 A. S. C., Cas. Det. #3, Demob. G. P. Issued bronze lapel button

Prince A. Buckalew, Corp. Co. M., Served in France

Thomas J. Stallings, Col M. ; Issued bronze lapel button

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155th Regiment

Henry Williamson, Private of Supply Co.

Zebulum Harris, Private, Co. E.

Quarter Master Corps.

Martimus Bartee, Private, 411th Res. Labor Battalion

William Johnson, Private, 4 20 Reserve Labor Battalion

Sam. T. Howell, Pvt., Detch.

George Thompson, Pvt., 348 Su. Br.

Oscar K. Trigg, Private, 7th Student

Sigmen H. Camron, Sgt. Conv.Det.

William I. Robinson, Private, Laun. Sec. Salv. Div.

Lawrence G. Williams, Pvt., 306 A. M. train--served in France,

Battles: Meuse-Argonne, Moraneville, Verden Sec.

Frank Hogan, Private, Auxiliary Remount Depot, No 312th

Dennie L. Stallings, Private Detach.

Walter Evans, Corp, P. E. S., served in France

Jimmie Lewis Pvt, Wagoner Co. Served in Rct. Dept.

Field Artillery

Perry W. Adams, Serg., Supply Co. 7th, F. A.--Exploits: Luneville, Sect. Tool Sect.; Cantegny, Soizerois Sect; Aisne-Marne; St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Army of occupation. Victory medal with five battle clasps, bronze lapel button issued. Served in France, Germany, Belgium, and Luxumburg.

Earl Hagwood, 18th, F. A., Private, Battery F., Served in France

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Field Artillery Cont'd

Stephen J. Miller, Private, 1st. Class, Battery F., 12th F. A.

Exploits: A. E. F. Tulon Sector, Aisne Def., Chateau Thierry, Aisne-Marne, Marbrake Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne

Grover Elijah Davis, Pvt., 137th F. A., Battery C.

Samuel O. Buckley, Pvt., Battery 311th F. A.; Served in France and England

Sherman Lewis, Private, 149th F. A., Battery D. Battles--Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Luneville, Baccaret, Vesle.

Clyde C. Johnston, Private, 16th F. A., Battles, Meuse-Argonne. Battery F.

John O. McQuaig, Private, Battery F.,; Exploits, Luveville, Sec.; Toul Sect Contingy, Saizerais Sec; Montidier-Noyon, Rinse-Marne, Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Decoration: Badges, Medals, citations, entitled to victory medal with 5 ~~mee~~ battle clasps. Bronze lapel button issued Served in France, Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg.

Robert H. Donald, Corporal, F. A. Replacement troops, later 2nd. Lieutenant, F. A.

Military Guard Company

Albert S. Mason, 359th Inf.; appt. sergeant from corp. Rating--expert machine gunner; Exploits, St. Mihil Off., Muese-Argonne, off; Puvenelle Sector, Preny Off. Victory button issued on discharge

Charlie W. Miller, Private, 325 Inf. Served in France and England

Earl Williford, Private, Inf. 28th--Exploits, Cantigny, Sisson, Meuse-Argonne. Entitled to wear victory medal with four battle clasps. Issued silver lapel button. Croix de Guerre Fourragere cited by French Government.

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Casualty

Garden McLemore, Private, 79, P. W. E., Cas. Det. Demob., group. Member of A. E. F.

Newton L. Long, Pvt., 1st class--Co. 10, 49th Inf.; Served in France

Barnie E. Cole, Wagoner Co. 10, 153rd. D. B. Rec. Detach.

John W. Alexander, Pvt., Co. 10,; Served in France and England

Victory button issued

Davis Combest Co. 1; later Co. B. 552 Engineers.

Elwyn O. Christopher, Corp., Co. 4, Battery 335 F. A.; Served in France

Alvin Johnson, pvt., 1st. class, Co. 4 Engineers---Punenelle Sect., West of Mosell Def., Punenelle

John F. Smith, Pvt., Co. 3, 16th Inf. Battles England of Forrest De Argonne

Alexander Atterberry, colored, Private, Co. 27; 2nd. Det. V. Station, 152 D. B.

Jimmie Jones, colored, Cas. Co. 27th, Supply Co. Dev. Unit.

Earnest Johnson, Cook, Co. #4; 114Td. Sg. Bn.

Major M. Shirley, Wagoner, Cas. Co.; 5th Engr. Train. Battles: Purenelle sect., West of the Moselle

Edward B. Walker--Private, Co. 17, Recruit Dept.

Sam R. Riley, Corpl. Co. 4, 154th Co., 114 Sanitary Train, A. E. F. France

Thomas J. Felts, Private, Cas Co. Recruit.

Seamen

John V. Thomas, Sea, U. S. N. Ship, Rhode Island Pueblo

Ezra A. Collins, Seaman

John Vernon Thomas--Seaman, Armed Guard,--Ship S. S. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, 1-a

Charley Edgar Bedwylder, Pvt., U. S. Marine Corps.

Stanley Sheffield, Chief Machinest mate (acting)

Rating held during enlistment, M. M. Q. C.; Engineer, 1st. class, M. M. Performed honorable active servide in U. S. Navy on board the following ships and station: R. S. at Norfolk; U. S. S. Michigan, U. S. S.

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Illinois; U. S. President Grant; U. S. S. Navy Hospital at Norfolk;
U. S. Oregonean.

Marion G. Thompson, Second Class seaman

Walton Waignwright Buckley, F. L. C., 8th Naval District

George Massingale Donald, 1st. Lieut. Inf.--Commissioned Capt. Hdqrs. in M. P.--Provost Marshall, Served in France.

William Jodie Dunnam, U. S. S. Eighty District and U. S. Naval Reserve
Victory button issued

Engineers

Authur Davis, Private, Co. B., colored, 565 engineers, service Battalion

Samuel E. Brewer, Corp., 114th Engineers, Co. C.: Exploits, Meuse-Argonne

Julius N. McRee, Private, Co. G., 19th Engineers, Served in France

Henry McMillan--Pvt., 114th Engr., C . B., exploits--Meuse-Argonne

Edgar E. Walter, Pvt., 114th Reg. of Engineers

Arthur John McKee, Corp. 114th Engrs.,: Exploits, Meuse-Argonne Off.
1st Army Corps, and 1st Army troops, Co. B.

John Rowland Thomas, Lieut. Cor. Com, 4, 102 Engrs., Co. A.
Served in France and England

Herbert S. Irby, Private Congrs. Co. C.--Assigned 46th Engineers
Bronze button issued

W. H. Gillespie, 2nd Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A.

Clyde Webb, Wagoner, 113th Engineers, --Expedition, A. E. F.--Served in France

Ben Bland, Private, C. D., 549 Engineers, Cas. Det. 11, Rec. B. W. 162 D. B.
Served in England and France

Samuel E. Brewer, Corp. 114th Engrs., Exploits--Meuse-Argonne

John Wesley Presly, colored, Private, Co. B. 565 Engrs., Serna Battalion
Inducted.

John D. Carson, Private, Co. B. 14th Regiment of Engineers,:--Exploits--
Meuse-Argonne Off.; 1st Army corps. and 1st Army Troop. Service
Medals and citations awarded.

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Captain John Milton Floyd

"While John Milton Floyd was on duty at the Remount Depot, at camp Logan, Texas, during the month of July, 1918, Capt. John Milton Floyd directed a special course of instruction for junior officers, pack-masters, and packers on the 4th Field Artillery (of which I was then in common and which was being reorganized as mountain artillery). The necessity of the work was urgent, as the regiment had very few men of expert training of this character who would act as instructors.

"Capt. Floyd's interest and enthusiasm in the performance of this duty produced results that reflected credit upon himself and upon the branch of the Quartermaster Dept. to which he was attached".

Taken from Clarke County Tribune Files

In reference given by John V. Spring, Jr., Lieut., Col. 14th Cav., commanding this statement is found:

"I wish to state that from reports of other officers and from personal observation concerning the manner in which Capt. John M. Floyd, Q.M.C., A. R. D. #324, has performed his duties as supply officer of that unit was done in the most efficient manner. The service would do well if it would retain Capt. Floyd in the service in the grade of Captain of Quartermaster Corps."

Capt. Floyd's war service authorized three silver chevrons.

George Massengale Donald--Provost Marshall:

1st. Lieut.; Commissioned Capt. 114th Headquarters in M. P. Provost Marshall General Dept. Served in France. Victory medal with clasp for service in France. War service authorized. Gold Medal issued.

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Those in Medical Department

Variten Dunn, colored, Pvt., 65th Pioneer Inf.

John Wesley Davis--Pvt., Medical Corps, served in France

Marvin P. Pannel, Pvt., 1st class, Hospital # 19

William S. Harris, Jr., Serg., 1st class,; Base Hospital #24
Served in France

Hugh Chaney, Pvt., 1st class, Medical Dept.

Cougal M. Carmichael, Pvt., ; Hosp. #29. Served in France and Germany

Walter Painter, Pvt., M. D., died in line of duty at Post Hospital Fort.
Had no foreigh service.

Soldiers with no particular distinction found:

Joseph Bryant, Private, 1st class.

Sam S. Horn, Wagoner, Co. 4, and motor trains,; Det. #3, C. A. C.
Battles: Champagne-Marne, Def; Aisne-Marne Off; St. Mihiel, Off.;
Meuse-Argonne, Off.; Victory button issued--victory medal issued.

William H. Hamburg, Private 13th Co., Det. Battalion

Calvery Hale Norris--Veternary (Remount Depot, No. 22, Vet. det., non-
commissioned officer; Supply Serg.; Served in France. Entitled
to wear gold service chevron.

Benjamin F. Carron, Private, 14th Co.; 4th Rec. Bru.; 162 D. B.

John Earl Evy, Private, 14th Col, 4th Sec. Battalion, 162nd Depot Brigade

Freeman Dike, Private, 60 L. 1st Pioneer Inf. Gattles: Aisne-Marne, off.
Oise-Aisne Off., Meuse-Argonne, Off.

Preston L. Dearman, Cook, W. E. Co. #33, served A. E. F.

John F. Battle, Cook, P. M. G. D., Served in France, entitled to wear
one service chevron

Hanrick E. Clarke, Private, 64; Co. 16; Rec. Bn.; 162nd Depot Brigade

John E. Boykin, Private, Trans. Corps, 64th C. Trans. Corps. Served in
France. Victory button issued.

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Milton Merrill, Private, 54th Ballon Co. Air service

Houston Hunter, a recruit of Gen. Asst. of 87 Div. N. A. for period
of emergency

Richard T. Gordon, Private, Det. #2, Demob. Group Cas. Det. Demob. Group

Cleveland Nathaniel Davidson, Private, Co. 10, Recruit Depot

Denton Fleming, Grade Serg.

Barnie E. Cole, Wagoner Supply Co.; 163rd Inf. Oversea service in France

Elam Norris, Pvt.; Unsgd. Hdqrs.; P. W. E. Co. 79, A. P. O. 712
Served in France. Issued on bronze lapel button. Entitled to
victory medal with clasp.

Sam C. Brewer, cook, 3rd. Corps Artillery Park--Exploits--Meuse-Argonne, Dff
Served in England and France

John W. Jenkins, Private, P. W. E., Co. 266; Served in France--entitled
to wear gold service chevron.

Jodie I. Ford, Private

Wallace L. Tuttle, Private, Motor Car. Col, Motor Transport Corps.

James W. McNeil, Fireman, Rating: F. 3c; F. 2c; F. 1c; Engineers 2c.
Button issued

William M. Elam, Private, Inf. Unassigned; Supply Co. 23rd Inf.
Battles: Troyon Sect., Aisne Def, Marboche Sect.; Chateau-
Theety, Sec.; Meuse-Argonne, Off. Entitled yo wear one victory
bar and four bronze stars.

Walter Edward Pope, Private, 100 Areo squadron cus. det. Demob. group/
Exploits: served in England and France. Entitled to wear one gold war
service chevron

Joseph Eldridge Rashe, S. E. Cal.

John H. L. Hardee, Private

William F. Prince--Discharge because of physical deficiency

William P. Howell, Pvt. S. P. U., 696 Motor Tranport Corps. Exploits;
First Army Def. area. Meuse-Argonne. Medals, Decorations, badges
and citation. Victory medal with medal clasp issued

Lewis Robinson Pvt. Co. B., 114 Military Police.

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William Chester Weems, Agt. 140th F. C.; Served in France

Kilrain Phillips, Co. A., Private

Andrew Buckley, Private, 4th Bn. Repels, Tr. Center; U. S. Army Co. C.

Frank B. Couch, Crop. M. P. C.

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The following quotations were taken from old files of the Mississippi Messenger, a paper of Clarke County during the war.

"Edna Hailes and Mike Mitchell both served overseas. They have been discharged and are home."

"Roy Nettles who was in aero service U. S. Navy as observer, obtained his discharge and returned home." Date of paper, March 28, 1919.

"Leroy Mixon, no record". Paper dated Feb. 7, 1919

"R. C. Owen, 139 Field Artillery of Cyclone Division in France." Paper dated Jan. 24, 1919

" A. H. Weems went overseas in aviation corps. Was stationed in England." Paper dated Jan. 3, 1919

"Frank Trotter, oversea.------ Paper dated June 20, 1919

"W. C. Weems 140 F. A., had one close call. While serving a gun, it burst. The other three members of the gun crew were killed by the explosion while he escaped without a scratch." Paper dated June 27, 1919

"Coyet Brewer, oversea". Paper June 5, 1919

" Johnny Hailes served in France with the Famous First Division known as Pershings Own. He was in all the fierde fighting with that division was never wounded." Paper dated, October 24th, 1919

"Frank and Roscoe Carty, Shubuta,: Frank stationed at Camp Pike. Roscoe went overseas as an observer in the air service and was in the hottest fighting. He came home without a scratch." 5/23/19

"R. J. Rainwater, Headquarters, Troop 13th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Tex.

"J. J. Rainwater, Fort Houston, Tex." 5/23/19

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"Ed McCall--Served in England and Ireland"--4/18/19

"Lieut. Henry Floyd, Instructor in Tactics and Military Science at Auburn, Alabama". 4/18/19

"Lieut. J. Edwin Rainwater, Shubuta; Received discharge in March, 1919. died at home in New York, May, 1919. --Issue May 23, 1919

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III. Letters:

In battle somewhere in France, Alex Hailes, who was with Company B, 28th Infantry, A. E. F., write the following letter to his mother:

"Dear Mother:

"I will write you a few lines to let you know I am in the hospital now, but getting along pretty good. I have been to the front lines and over the top. We have had a hard fight but got the best of it. It is coming our way, you know. I have been in two battles and got through pretty well, got hurt only once, but I hope to pull through all right, and I hope God will be with me to the end.

"I send my love and best regards to all.

Your loving son,

Alex Hailes"

The following letter was written to his mother by John Hailes while in active service.----

"In Active Service
American Forces.

"Dear Mother:

"Well, I have been over the top and shall never forget the experience. We are having fine weather now. Not having much rain. You needn't worry about me,. I am getting on very nice. We are being treated as well as can be expected. The Y. M. C. A. certainly is doing its best to make us comfortable. Alex and Floyd have been over the top and both came through safely. The good Lord must have been with all of us. I do ~~not think~~

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Boche can hole out much longer. The war sure must come to a close soon.

"Goodby, dear mother, and may God Bless you.

Your son,

Johnnie Hailes"

The following are parts of letters to Mrs. A. S. Mason from her sons, John, Sidney, and Albert.

"Active Service
American Forces
Sept. 21, 1918

"Have been pretty busy previous to past few days. Went over the top the 12th, and helped chase the Boche over the hill. Then chased out for a much needed rest. The Germans had some of their trenches equipped as if they expected to spend a life time in them. Concrete, dugouts, electrially lighted,etc. "

"Reichstag, Germany
January 13, 1919

"I arrived on the 10th. I have been over the top and also over much of France and Germany since I left the Company. This town is on the Moral River. We are in private homes, and everyone has a feather bed to sleep on. The people treat us as if we were their own. I suppose they think their only salvation lies in the American People. They all say they were forced to fight, and didn't know the American forces were in France in such big numbers until our drive started. There are ex-Germans here too." (Paragraphs taken from letters in possession of Mrs. A. S. Mason)

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Interviews with World War Veterans

The following interview is of Mr. M. M. Shirley, Clarke County Superintendent of Education.

"Volunteered, enlisting in the Regular Army Combat Engineers, June 8, 1917. Was sent to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. After a few days, was sent to Leon Springs, Texas, near San Antonia. In December, 1917, made overland trip to Corpus Christi, Texas, and assigned to 5th Engineers where we were stationed until July, 1918. Sailed for France from Hoboken, N. J., latter part of July. There were in the Convoy nine ships loaded with troops, one battle ship, The New Mexico, and two light cruisers until the Convoy reached Submarine Zone. Then, about 25 Submarines Chasers and destroyers formed a circle around the Convoy.

"The trip over required 12 days, two of which were exciting, due to attacks from submarines. About three days out from France, early one morning, sounded the submarine alarm. All knew where to go to prepare to abandon ship if necessary. One of the big moments of my life came just as I reached deck and saw the enemy, A Submarine Periscope, only a short distance from my ship--then the fireworks. The enemy fired a torpedo which missed the "Hell Rolling Mallary", my ship, only a few inches. One of the gunners on deck made a direct hit of the Periscope , then the destroyers with their depth bombs destroyed the submarine. This was the first 'baptism of fire' for a large member of recruits. Being in the Regular Army, we had the good fortune of soldiering with

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men who had seen service in Spanish-American War on Mexico's Border, in the Boxer uprisings in China , and had soldiered almost over the world. I shall never forget the statement of one of these seasoned veterans as soon as the excitement of this first Submarine attack was over. He said, ' you boys are no longer recruits, you are veterans now; you've been under fire'.

"We had the Second Submarine attack on Sunday before landing Monday. It was what was known as 'The Graveyard', so called becaused of so many ships having been sent to the bottom. A nest of Submarines were attached on different sides of the Convoy and for about two hours , the times were squally. One submarine was destroyed.

"We landed at Brest France, and the first three days were spent in the vicinity of The Pontanazen Barracks (Napoleon's Old Barracks). Then a trip across France in 'side door Pullman's' (40 homes, 8 chaveau). Then a few weeks in training camps, then to the front.

"So many things happened during the five weeks while on the front that it would be useless to try to relate them. My experience was perhaps the experience of most men in the ranks who saw active service.

"The experiences gone through from time of the Submarine attacks until the front was reached tempered one for anything that might come. The distant roar of artillery, the flashes at night, the sight of combats in air, enemy airplanes raid on troops and roads leading up to the War Zone, finally the passing of our heavy artillery, the Mournful sound of enemy shells, high explosives, flying shrapnel--then the lighter artillery and the rattling of machine guns had hardened us all. The sight of comrades torn, bleeding and dying, destruction on every hand, hours

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spent underground,often without sufficient food. ---These are experiences shared alike by all who saw active service.

"We were kept on front for a time after Armistice was signed to salvage equipment. During this period, many of us enjoyed a furlough in the Freneh town, Air Le Baines. The beautiful scenery was quite a contrast to shell-torned Northern France.

"The trip home in February, 1919, was quite different from the trip over. We had the good fortune to return on the George Washington with President Wilson as he returned from his first visit to France.

"I received my honorable discharge from the United States Army at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, March 28, 1919.

"The most tragic thing about the war was the blasting of hopes and dreams of young men. There was a thick, high wall over and beyond which the mind dared not go until the Armistice was signed. Those who were fortunate enough to get back hom, had to find themselves anew in the business and social life of a changed world.

"May we all unite in an effort to prevent future wars. May we find the challenge that comes to us to render patriotic service to our country abd humanity in time of peace more interesting and more important than the call to arms in time of war".

Interview of Supt. M. M. Shirley.

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An Interview of Mr. James Henry Martin, Carmichael, Clarke County

"I was drafted from Quitman, Clarke County, in the second draft. I was sent to Camp at Little Rock where I stayed for six or seven weeks. I was then sent to Hobokin, N. J. to embark. I then crossed over on the Cedric and landed at Liverpool. I traveled through England, South Hampton, and crossed the English Channel to Cherod, France, where I stayed for 30 days. I was put under quarintine there for Spinal Minigitis for 21 days.

" We were placed out in the hills to a place called Fairview-- so called because of the view of the sea and hills. We were transferred from there several times but finally placed in 33rd Division, 129 Infantry, Comapny D. I saw service in reserve lines in two drives in Alsace Lorraine one drive in front lines, St. Mihiel. The armistice was signed during the latter part of this drive.

"We left France at Breste on the Leviathan, which means 'Fatherland' It was a German ship, but the United States had possession of it.

"I landed at New York and was sent to Camp Shelby for discharge. My good friend, Evan Smith, from Crandall, Clarke County, went over with us, but never came back."

Interview of Mr. James Henry Martin, Carmichael, Clarke County

An interview of Mr. Clovis Powell, Clarke Co.

"My brother, George W. Powell, enlisted at Quitman, Aug. 5, 1917. He was then moved to Jackson in camp and later transferred to Camp Beaure-guard, Alexander, La.; was sent from there to New Jersey, June 1, 1918, and sailed for France, June 6, 1918 and arrived there the same month.

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He begun service in July. I do not know just what battles he was in. He was killed at Argonne. We received a telegram, 'killed in action, October 4, 1918. My mother, Mrs. Mary V. Powell, visited France as a guest of the United States Government as a Gold Star mother with 80 other Gold Star mothers and widows. She left home July 2, 1932, and arrived in New York July 4, 1932. She sailed on U. S. S. Harding July 5, and arrived at Paris, France, July 14, 1932. She stayed 15 days going sight-seeing every day. She went to the Cemetary Argonne, where my brother was buried."

Interview of Mr. Clovis Powell

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Assignment # 18

The Red Cross during the World War

During the war, the Red Cross established dispensaries in the American Army zone in France to care for needy families there and to improve health conditions in that section ready for our troops. It housed and fed thousands of children in the war zone and kept them away from the danger and shell fire. It divided the war zone into six main districts, with Red Cross workers at each point to distribute cooking utensils, agricultural implements, beds, bedding, food and clothing. It housed the homeless. The Red Cross brought relief to suffering humanity, both military and civil, in every war torn allied country.

The Red Cross allotment of Clarke County in 1918 was $2625.00, to keep going this great organization which has been so aptly termed, " A great net of mercy drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain." Shubuta, DeSoto, Quitman, Stonewall, Enterprise, Pachuta, and other communities responded nobly to the call.

During the war, the work covered both Military and Civil relief; and out of the bleeding heart of Europe, there camea cry heard above the mean of the broken body racked with pain. All that life held dear to us was at stake in this war. The Red Cross stood by our boys in training here and overseas. It watched beside the pillows of battle broken men and offered rest and sympathy to war torn fighters on respite from the front.

A great and wonderful work has been done by the American Red Cross in the past, and it must be still greater and more wonderful in the future. It feeds and clothes entire population in times of great calamities. The Red Cross is supported entirely by its membership fees and by voluntary

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contributions. The citizens of Clarke County redoubled their efforts and sacrificed for the Red Cross during the war because a million mother's sons were carrying the Stars and Stripes to the greatest victory God has ever given to men--fighting for Honor and Liberty.

1. "Since America's entry into the war, the purpose of the Red Cross has been primarily to aid our army and navy in the care of our own men under arms; and, secondly, to extend relief to the soldiers, sailors, and civilians of those nations which were fighting our battle along with their own. With the funds which have been so generously contributed by the American people this war work of the Red Cross will continue and be complete with all possible sympathy and energy.

"Wherever our soldiers and sailors may be, the Red Cross will stay with them until they are demobilized. Nothing which we may do will be undone either for the men of the war zone, for those returning, for those in camps and hospitals, or for their families to whom will continue to be devoted to ministration of the Red Cross Home Service.

1. (Mississippi Messenger, December 20-27, 1918)

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"The war program of the American Red Cross will thus steadily merge itself into a peace program. The wake of the war, will, however, reveal the prevalance of disease, and give rise to epidemics and emergencies. Here will be the opportunity for the American Red Cross. But even our Red Cross must not act and can not act most effectively alone. We must labor in cooperation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations, to the end that not alone the heart of America but the heart of all mankind may be mobilized on behalf of suffdring humanity.

"One of the greatest services which the Red Cross is performing in this war is the unification of the many races of which America is composed through the Home Service which, through its 10.000 committees is looking after the welfare of the soldiers' families in every corner of the country.

(1) "The American Red Cross is carrying on a wide program of service for disabled War Veterans receiving treatment in the U. S. Public Health Hospitals.

"In each of the Public Health Service Hospitals Red Cross workers devote their time to the general welfare of the service men from the day they enter the receiving ward until they are discharged. After the discharge, the Red Cross continues its friendly service through the Home Service Section in his own community."

The Red Cross sent boxes that contained sheets, pillow slips, knitted wash cloths, pajamas, suits nitengales, bed socks,

(1.The Clarke County Tribune, 1920)

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knit sponges, sweaters, knitted socks mufflers, splint pillows and every thing that would add to the comfort of our boys from all over the country. At christmas ti es the boxes were especially full of nicetie s. Every one is forcibly impressed with the greatness and importance of this work not only in war but in every disaster. The Y. M. C. A. in war.

(1) "The Y. M. C. A. organization meets a need that none but it or a similar organization can fill.

"Putting it at the mildest war is hard and hardening to the finer sensibilities of those who engage in it. We are told by army officers that before a recruit is fit for the trenches he must have imbibed a desire to kill. This is probably necessary if they are to stand before the foe and give the best account of themselves possible.

"But it is the hard side of the boys nature that needs to be corrected, not by eliminating the hardness but by rearing up along side of it a totally different nature, wherin the better and finer things of life are accounted of worth. This can be and is done whithout taking the boy's usefulness as a soldier. One of the most important teachings of this organization is a consecrated patriotism. While regarding patriotism as a sacred virtue the organization would have the soldier regard the resort to force as a necessity and not a desire, as a deadly weapon to be used as

(1. The Mississippi Messenger, Nov. 30, 1917)

Sarah V. McCarty
Sarah McCarty, Supv.

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effectively as possible as long as the necessity exists, but to be laid aside when no longer required.

" Every parent of an American Soldier should give the utmost encouragement and support to work being done by the Y. M. C. A. in this country and on the battlefield of France. This organization fosters the physical, mental and moral care of the soldier striving to bring out all those virtues whihh go to make the perfect character in man, whether soldier or civilian, should give it a warm place in the hearts of the parents of American Soldiers."

(1)"The Salvation Army is an organization of lives showing forth the Spirit of Him who raises those that fall and holds up those that are bowed down. The women of their organization are to be honored for their courage and efficiency. All the afflicted of mankind have a tower of strength in the Salvation Army. Every soldier who fought in the World War felt the influence of this organization.

Helen Keller, who in childhood was dumb as well as blind and deaf, is almost as familiar with this organization as any dough boy who fought in France, told Brigadier Josephene Albright in charge of Salvation Army work in Pittsburg, how highly she esteems the organization."

(1. Clarke County Tribune).

Sarah H. McCarty
Sarah McCarty, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE Feb. 4, 1937

SUPERVISOR Sarah H. McCarty CANVASSERS Mrs. Eva Haney
Mrs. Anna B. Hardee

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A copy of a letter from Commander in Chief, John J. Pershing to every soldier of the World War.

"G. H. Q.
American Expeditionary Forces

France, February 28, 1919

General Orders)
No, 38-A.)

"My Fellow Soldiers:

"Now that your service with the American Expeditionary Forces is about to terminate, I can not let you go without a personal word. At the call to arms, the patriotic young manhood of America eagerly responded and became the formidable army whose decisive victories testify to its efficiency and its valor. With the support of the nation firmly united to defend the cause of liberty, our army has executed the will of the people with resolute purpose. Our democracy has been tested, and the forces of autocracy have been defeated. To the glory of the citizen-soldier, our troops have faithfully fulfilled their trust, and in a succession of brilliant offensives have overcome the menance to our civilization.

"As an individual, your part in the world war has been an important one in the sum total of our achievements. Whether keeping lonely vigil in the trenches, or gallantly storming the enemy's stronghold; whether enduring montonous drudgery at the rear, or sustaining the fighting line at the front, each has bravely and efficiently played his part.

Sarah H. McCarty
Sarah McCarty, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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By willing sacrifice of personal rights; by cheerful endurance of hardships and privation; by vigor, strength and indomitable will, made effective by thorough organization and cordial co-operation, you inspired the war-worn Allies with new life and turned the tide of threatened defeat into overwhelming victory.

"With a consecrated devotion to duty and a will to conquer, you have loyally served your country. By your exemplary conduct a standard has been established and maintained never before attained by any army. With mind and body as clean and strong as the decisive glows you delivered against the foe, you are soon to return to the pursuits of peace. In leaving the scenes of your victories, may I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served--an honor to the principles for which you have fought and to the fallen comrades you leave behind.

"It is with pride in our success that I extend to you my sincere thanks for your splendid service to the army and to the nation."

"Faithfully,

John J. Pershing,
Commander in Chief."

Official:
Robert C. Davis
Adjutant General"

This copy of the letter was furnished us by Isaac Martin, Quitman.

Sarah H. McCarty
Sarah McCarty, Supv.

Clarke Co
Compiled
6-7-39 by Geoffrey
Katherine S. Geoffrey
2nd copy
6/8/39

EDUCATION

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Early Schools of the County- Present Day School System - County Superintendents of Education - White Schools - High Schools - Grammar Schools - Elementary Schools - Clarke County Agricultural School- Finances - Adult Education - Negro Schools - Rosenwald Schools - High Schools.

CHAPTER XVI

EDUCATION

For many years after Clarke County was organized, in 1833, educational opportunities were very limited. The only schools were privately owned and operated. The wealthy people sometimes hired tutors and governesses for their children but the majority of the people had no school advantages at all.

Governor Poindexter felt the need of the people for education and at an early date in his administration collected data from the various counties on this subject and in a message to the legislature revealed the facts learned by this survey. He said, "There is scarcely a seminary of learning among us worthy of the name; perhaps none. The rudiments of the English language are taught in a few private schools dispersed over a wide extent of country, and even these meet with poor encouragement, and are often conducted by incompetent teachers." (1) Thus we see, that education for their children was another problem, with which the pioneers were confronted.

Congress at an early date made a move to help with this problem. This was done by reserving every sixteenth section in each township of thirty-six sections, for the support of the schools. This amounted to about 835,000 acres of land. Most of this land has been leased for a term of ninety-nine years, except for 174,000 acres which was sold and the proceeds placed in a fund which the state uses and pays the interest to the schools. (2)

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(1) Supt.M. M. Shirley, article published in centennial issue of the Clarke County Tribune, 1933(date of paper not given in muscript) Paper on file in chancery clerk's office in Quitman)

(2) Ibid.

At a later date, the legislature of the state created a fund for the education of poor orphans. This fund was known as the literary fund, and was to be raised by a moderate county tax and by receiving escheats, forfeitures confiscations, etc., and was to accumulate as permanent capital for the maintainance of these schools. A state tax equal to one-sixth of the general levy was imposed on non-residents of the state and appropriated to this fund. The fund was to be administered as follows; the governor, certain other state officials, presiding judge of the supreme court, chancellor, and three appointees, were incorporated as president and directors of the "literary fund". These officials could in turn appoint one agent and five commissioners in each county to look after the county work. A committee was sent each year to inspect the educational instututions and to see that the teachers were qualified to teach the Greek and Latin languages. But above all they were to impress on the children the principles of piety, truth, love of country, industry, frugality, benevolence, sobriety, temperance, moderation, chastity and those virtues which are an ornament to the human race. (1)

But with all these efforts the state school system had not been a success up to the year 1850, as at that time Governor Matthews recommended a general system of taxation on the persons and property of all persons in the state for the support of a school system. There had been numerous local and general acts for support of schools but they were so confusing that it was almost impossible to tell what the shool laws were.(3)

(1) (2) (3) Supt. M. M. Shirley, article published in centennial issue of the Clarke County Tribune, 1933 (date of paper not given in manuscript) Paper on file in the chancery Clerk's office in Quitmen.

The county records for May, 1852, show that the Board of Police, Thomas H. Melton, James, Ballard, John H, Evans, James G. Griffin, and H. W. Cave, levied a special tax of around $3,500.00 for common school purposes. The same amount was to be received from the state for this year. This was the first school tax to be collected from the tax payers of the county. By 1861, some progress had been made in the establishment of schools but this was far short of the expectations. The War between the States, of course, caused a break in educational progress as in all other civil functions of the county.(1)

The years following the war found the number of educable children doubled because of the emancipation of the negro race. The new plans for an educational system were made after the systems already established in older states of the Union. On January 17, 1867 there was a meeting in Jackson of the teachers of the state to recommend a uniform system of education. On July 7, 1870, the state legislature adopted and elaborate statute to carry out the educational plan of the new state constitution. Each county in the state was made into a separate school district and every city of ~~5000~~ five thousand inhabitants and above. The public schools were to be maintained at least four months every year and were to be under the supervision of a board of directors. Even with this more systematic plan the schools did not improve much for the next twenty years due to many and varied problems of reconstuction and the paramount one, being the problem of food and clothes.(2)

(1) (2) Supt. M. M. Shirley, article published in centennial article of the Clarke County Tribune, 1933 (date of paer not given in the manuscript) Paper on file in the chancery clerk's office in Quitman.

Early Schools of the County

The first school of which there is any record was taught at Hand's Ferry, in 1837 . It was taught by Jeremiah Hennessee, an Irishman. (1)

In 1840, W. R. white opened a school near the springs at Moore's plantation. (2)

PIERCE'S SPRINGS ACADEMY was established in 1852, by Mrs. Harvey Pierce. It was located near Pierce's Springs in the eastern part of the county and took its name from the springs. Mrs. Pierce was a woman of superior ability and character and because of this fact her school drew pupils from all parts of east Mississippi. Many people of wealth built homes near the school and springs and the school became an educational center.(3)

GOODMAN'S INSTUTUTE was a boys school located near the Pierce's Springs Academy. After the school for girls had been established the planters of that section felt the need of a similar school for their sons. They met and organized a Board of Trustees to establish such a school. Dr. Duke Goodman, of Mobile, a former resident of this section, was one of the influential members of the board and the school was named in his honor. Many men and women of note received their education in these schools. Among them were Doctor John Massey, author of Reminiscensces, V. M. West, and Rufus Gavin. The course of study included Davis' Elementary Algebra, Brown's English Grammar, Parker's Natural Philosophy, a book on Chemistry, Whatleys's Logic, and original compositions and debates.(4)

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(1) A. G. Harell, Butler, Ala.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

The buildings of the Goodman Instutue were of spilt logs. These old schools were located where the Springs Elementary School now stands.(1)

PACHUTA PAY SCHOOL was formed, in 1846, and was known as Pay School. The first teacher was Malcom Logan, who taught the first school in one end of his "double pen" log house, located near Negro Lake, and still known as Rhoden Field. The patrons paid tuition by the "scholar" and sometimes this was not cash but meal, meat, lard or some other home grown commodity. The school was discontinued during the War between the States but opened again, in 1866, and continued until the public school system began, in 1870.(2)

SHUBUTA INSTUTUTE was an early school of Clarke County. The first teacher or principal was Powhatan Collins and the teachers were Miss Annie Case and Miss Willie Creagh. Mrs. Georgia Phillips, nee Georgia Deas, remembers the laying of the corner stone for the building. After the ceremony a picnic was held across the Chickasawhay River. The river was crossed in flat boats. The lunch had already been carried over when a storm came up and broke up the picnic and sent the crowd home lunchless. Mrs. Phillips was a pupil in the first term of school and continued in the school until she finished and then became a teacher. The building was two stories high but the upper story was used for the Masonic Lodge. The corner stone, which was once broken, robbed, and carried away is now in the possession of the Masons (3)

THE SHUBUTA FEMALE ACADEMY was a private school for a number of years but disbanded when the free school system was inaugrated.(4)

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(1) A. G. Harrell, Butler, Alabama
(2) J. S. Hardee, Pachuta, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Georgia Phillips, Shubuta, Miss.
(4) Ibid.

BUCATUNNA PAY SCHOOL was taught in the Baptist church. The equipment was homemade and very crude and the term was only four months but it served the community until the free school system was organized. ~~(1)~~ This little school was taught near where the Beat Four Consolidated School now stands.(1)

QUITMAN PAY SCHOOL was taught in the early sixties in the Quitman Baptist Church. W. D. Northrup was pastor of the church and principal of the school. The school was next taught by Miss Ada West in the home of W. H. West. Later the county seat was move d to Enterprise and the jailor's home was used for a school house. This building stood on the lot which the Fisher Hotel now occupies. Later the school was taught in a different place nearly every year as each teacher had to arrange for a place to teach.(2)

Enterprise had a small PAY SCHOOL taught by D. M Heardly, in 1843. (3)

PRESENT DAY SCHOOL SYSTEM

While the public school system had been inaugrated by the legislature, in 1870, there was not much progress made toward any really practical setup. In the year 1886, a crisis was reached in school affairs and the state legislature revised the school laws and among other things provided a new system of school districts, institutes for teachers, etc. This new law required the superintendent of education to visit the schools, and to fix the salaries of the teachers according to the size of the schools, and the grade of license held also according to their executive and teaching ability. Small towns were granted the right to become separate districts with the right to levy a tax

(1) M.M. Shirley and Atlanta Ford, Quitman, Miss.
(2) J. S. Hardee, Pachuta, Miss.
(3) A. G. Harrell, Butler, Ala.

with which to pay the salries, etc. The present system is not perfect by any means but every true citizen looks with pride at the progress which has been made through the efforts of officers, citizens, teachers, and superintendents. A brief study of the record reveals the efforts made in building the county shcools of today. The county soon evinced a desire for longer school terms than the four months provided by the laws of 1880 and the right to form separate school districts made it possible, for the shhools located in the sections with greater taxable wealth, to levy higher taxes for this purpose. The result was that the towns soon had better school than the rural districts. This was not corrected until the law allowing small schools to consolidate to form larger and more efficient schools in the country, thus, giving equal school advantages to country and town children. Even with small consolidated schools it was impossible to provide good elementary and high school with the best educational advantages. Since 1927 a period of reorganization has been going on, ~~xxxxxx~~ to centralize and raise the standard of the high schools and at the same time improve the elementary schools. The result of this will be equal educational advantages for all children and a shifting of the burden of support from local to county and state areas.(1)

County Superintendents of Education

The records of the superintendents give the high lights of the history of Clarke County schools.

E. B. COWGILL was the first superintendent and on August 8, 1870 ~~in the office of the County Superintendent at Enterprise.~~

(1) Supt. M. M. Shirley, article published in centennial article in the Clarke County Tribune, 1933(date of paper,etc. not given in manuscript. Paper on file in chancery clerk' office in Quitman.)

he called a meeting of the Board of School Directors. The following members were present: C. B. Cowgill, president of the board; I. A. Garrard, from District One; W. H. Edmondson from District Two G. G. Talson from District Three; I. L. Slay from District Four; Sidney Connor from District Five. Committees were appointed to draft by laws and regulations for the government of the board and to purchase necessary equipment for the board. The members were authorized to subdivide their districts, locate schools, employ teachers, and organize schools in the district.(1)

The school funds regardless of where they came from were portioned among the several sub-districts in proportion to the number of scholars in it. The board authorized the superintendent to purchase school books on the best possible terms. They board adopted the text books to be used in the schools. The assistant teachers were to be paid ~~$100.00~~ one hundred dollars for four months work.(2)

One of the by-laws was "the school day shall be from 9;00 o'clock A. M. to 4;30 P. M.; a school month shall be four weeks and a school week five days." (3)

During Cowgill's term, we find a record of another board meeting at which James Garrard and E. B. Cowgill were appointed as a committe to select school books for the higher grades and also an order by which the county treasurer was required to give an additional bond for ~~$5000.00~~ four thousand dollars for the school money. It was also ordered at this meeting that the old academy building in West Enterprise be repaired and put in good order, experienced teachers and competents assistants be hired and a free school taught in same building.(4)

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(1) Minutes of the Board of Police Chahmany Clerk's office, Quitman, Miss. Page 12, Vo. I.

(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

A letter written by Superintendent Cowgill shows the method used to examine teachers.

"Office County Superintendent of Public Education, County of Clarke, State of Mississippi.

"I, E. B. Cowgill, County Superintendent of Public Education of the County of Clarke, State of Mississippi, do hereby certify, that I have this day exmmined the bearer Melancton Smith as required by law abd find him to be a regular graduate of West Point Military Academy and competent to teach all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, and being satisfied that he possesses a good moral character and the requisite knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, I hereby grant a certificate of the first grade and authorize him to teach in the Public Schools of the County.

"This certificate to be in force for a period of one year unless sooner revoked.

"Given under my hand at Enterprise, this 31st day of January, 1831.

"E. B. Cowgill,
"County Superintendent of Public Education." (1)

Attached to this letter is the contract between Melancthon Smith and the Board of School Directors made on the 31st day of January, 1871, for four months work beginning on the sixth day of January of 1871, with a salary of ~~$100.00~~ one hundred dollars per month. (2)

In 1871, Cowgill reported to the board that he had made the following proposition to the citizens of Shubuta; They were to give the board an unincumbered title to the Academy building, unless the Masons owned the upper floor, in which case the lower foor only. In return the board would open a free school there, in 1871, and

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Minutes Board of Police

fter the close of school the Superintendent of Education would have entire control of the building for school purposes.(1)

T. S. Abernathy was the second Superintendent of Education (1872) and the first levy of taxes for the support of schools in the county was made during his administration. "It is ordered by the board that a levy of taxes be made for public school, teacher' funds, two mills on the dollar on all taxable property."(2)

R. S. Scales was superintendent in 1872, and the salary was raised from $150.00 per term to $185.00 The tax levy was raised from two to four mills. A letter in the files gives a glimpse of the difficulties encountered in the schools in the reconstruction era.

"The unde rsigned teacher of school No.10, sub-dsitrict No. 3 would submit the following report. A citizen of the district voluntarily tendered the use of a building for school purposes, proposed to assist in fittingit up, and with all of the district, save two families, petitioned for my services as teacher. (3)

"I was accordingly employed, fitted up the house, and opened the school on the 24th of Jan. but unhappily whiskey, with doubtless outside malicious influence induced our expulsion fron the house at the end of the first week. Not discouraged but anxious for school priviledges the district promptly erected a comfortable building and we resumed our labors on the 6th of Feb. but were permitted to continue only during the brief period of three weeks as our building was reduced to ashes by the hand of the incendiary.(4)

"We enjoyed the hearty cooperation of 7 of the 10 families,

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(1) Minutes of the Board of Police Chancery Clerk's office, Quitman, Miss. (Page and volume not given in manuscript.)

(2), (3), & (4) Ibid.

composing the district. The other three families opposed us for no other reason than that the teacher is a northern man. Our social relations have been cordial and no thought of opposition was entertained until our summary expulsoon from the house first occupied. Hoping to be of service to the neighborhood, I yet engaged the school on a meagre salary, but it has proven a heavy lap, as I furnished cash, labor, books, school furniture, &c all destroyed with the building.(1)

"The school was small only enrolling as yet 18 scholars but was gradually enlarging and progressing happily. It is a matter of regret that one or two individuals should from a baseless prejudice be permitted to deprive an entire neighborhaad of the precious privilege of education. (2)

" I have done all in my power to advance the school interests and leave the matter to the board with the remark that a months wages will not indemnify me for the expenses to which I have been subjected over and above the time employed in teaching.

"Respectfully submitted

"J. D. Glenn." (3)

" We also find in the same file a petition signed by eleven negroes and a number of others whose names are not given, asking Superintendent Scales and the Board of Directors to grant a free term for negroes in the Wm. Connor Sub-District." (4)

GEORGE W. HOLDEN became the fourth superintendent and was paid three hundred dollars for twenty days work in the years 1873 and 1874. The records of this term show sixty schools established and all supplied with teachers with a total pay roll of $10,177.(5)

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(1) Minutes of the Board of Police, Chancery Clerk's office, Quitman, Miss. (page and Vol not given.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

W. W. WEIR became superintendent in 1875, and received $130.40 for three months work. His report shows a deficit of one thougand dollars for 1874. He recommended that the Board of Supervisors make an assessment to cover same, and defray expenses for the ensuing scholastic year.(1)

L. J. BINGHAM was superintendent, in1877, and received $26.75 pay for one quarter. The record shows that Clarke had only thirty small, white and negro schools in this year and that the maximum salary was twenty-five dollars per month. In August of 1879, Professor Boyles of Shubuta, Professor Stillman of Enterprise, and Doctor John McGee were appointed members of a county board of examiners to examine canidates for the office of superintendent of education.(2)

W. D. NORTHRUP became superintendent and held the office through 1886 and was paid seventy- five dollars for each six moths work. In 1880, the superintendent and board met and located the schools of the county. There were forty-one schools in the county in this year. The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad reached the village of Pachuta, in the year 1882, and this caused the school known as Hickory Grove to be organized there. Beat Line was also organized that year. In 1886, the state school laws were revised and this resulted in a reorganizing of the county schools. Districts were rearranged, teachers examinations, and institutes were regulated by law. The office of the superintendent was located in the grand jury room at the court-house and the equipment consisted of one desk and six chairs.(3) The members of the board were: J. H. Bell, district one; C. L. Donald, district two; S. O. Edmondson, district three; J. J. ONeal, district four; and J. H. Evans, district five.(4)

(1) Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, Quitman, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid Pages and Vol not given in manuscript.

W. D. NORTHRUP was again superintendent, in 1887, but died during this term. The board, in February, 1888, ordered that the superintendent receive three per cent of all school funds paid into the school treasury.(1)

ALEX TROTTER succeeded Northrup and served from 1887 through 1890 at a salary of $450.00 per year. The first teachers' institute was held during his administration, beginning May 30, 1889, and lasting ten days. This was a kind of training school and all teachers were required to attend. The first institute for negro teachers was held the next year. There were thirty-six teachers at the white institute and nine at the one for negroes. (2)

H. D. HAWKINS served as superintendent, 1890-91, and received $450.00 per year. In 1891 he reported the appointment of Miss Mary Spinks and Miss Ora Edmondson to the Industrial Institute and College at Columbus. On August 6, 1891, the Board of Supervisors made an allowance to pay twenty per cent on repairs on school buildings amounting to fifty dollars and not more than three hundred dollars. This was to be paid on receipt of a certificate from the trustees and superintendent that the work had been done and that the property had been deeded to the public schools of Clarke County. (3)

ALEX TROTTER again served as superintendent for the term, 1892-96. In October, 1892, the record showed 5907 educable children in Clarke County. An interesting item in the record for 1894 shows that Alex Trotter voluntarily reduced his salary fifty dollars.(4)

(1) Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, Quitman, Miss.(pp &Vol.Not given)
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

L. L. SHOEMAKER became superintendent in 1897 but resigned that same year.

L. D. JAMES succeeded him and both were paid $400.00 per year. In 1897, L. D. James a nd George B. Parker were appointed members of the Board of Examiners.(2)

GEORGE B. PARKER served as superintendent, 1900-12, with a salary ranging from $450.00 to $800.00 per year. The schools were well organized and established. By this time The high lights of his administration were; more modern school buildings at Quitman and Enterprise; the improvement of the institutes, establishment of the Reading Circle, which was a course of study for teachers; school libraries started, field day instituted; consolidation of schools begun, and the Clarke County Agricultural High School built at Harmony.(3)

JOHN R. BROCK was superintendent, 1913-16, at a salary of $102.00 per month. He continued the work of consolidation and completed the agricultural school.(4)

GEORGE B. PARKER served from 1917 to 1920 at the same salary. The schools made great progress under his administration. Consolidation continued and improved. Compulsory education began in 1920. At the close of his term the teachers of the county gave him a beautiful gold watch as a testimonial of their regard for him.(5)

JOHN R. BROCK was elected and served, 1921-24. Consolidation and progress was made during his term. The salary at that time was $2,100.00 per year.(6)

(1) Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, Quitman, Miss. PP&Vol.Not given
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

W. H. FOSTER served, 1925-28, and received $2500.00 per year. During his administration much attention was given to improving the school buildings, campus, and equipment. Pachuta was made a Smith-Hughes Vocational school. A bond issue was floated to erect a modern brick building at Enterprise. (1)

M. M. SHIRLEY became superintendent, in 1929, and served through 1936. The schools continued to make progress under his guidance. He was paid $2,500 per year until 1932 when his salary was reduced to $2,000. (2)

W. H. FOSTER was elected and served three weeks, in 1936, at which time he died and M. M. SHIRLEY was voted in to the office in a special election. He was the twentieth superintendent.(3)

White Schools

From log cabin to entirely modern brick buildings is the story of a number of schools in the county. Steadily the system has evolved from those early one teacher schools to the large consolidated ones of today. The standard for teachers has been raised so that every child may have the benefit of a well trained instructor. Recreation has not been neglected, athletics, clubs, and societies take care of this side of student life. Well equipped play grounds add to the development of the physical powers of the children. The objective of Clarke County is equal educational opportunities for every child in the county.(4)

In 1877, Clarke County had thirty small schools-in 1884, fifty-one. In 1879, the schools were as follows: District One; Quitman, DeSota, and Mont Rose, white: Goodwater and Henry Darald, Negro. District Two: Shubuta, Obesmett Bluff, Sumrall, and Hepzibah; white : Shubuta, Goodwater, and McCarty; negro. District Three: Enterprise, Stonewall, Souinlouvie-Church, Concord and Near McGee; white: Magnolia, Bethlehem, Mont Rose, Enterprise, and Peter Chisolm. District Four: Center

(1), (2), (3), & (4) Minutes Board Supervisors, Quitman, Miss. PP &Vol not given

Point, I. F. Riley's, and Energy; white: Chappell; negro. District Five: Maxville, Pierce's Springs, Falconer's, Bethea, Elam, and Wm. Bass; white ; Liberty; negro. By 1886, there were fifty-two schools in the county and these one and two teacher schools increased until in 1916, at the beginning of consolidation, there were between fifty and sixty of them, for white children alone, and about as many negro schools. (1)

High Schools

The history of the Quitman school goes back to the old pay school era and continues through the early public school system days on to the present day splendid organization. In 1907, the school was being taught in a two story building in East Quitman but in that year the house was destroyed by fire and the upper floor of the courthouse was used to complete the school term. An effort had been made, in 1902, to make Quitman into a separate school district but this effort failed. In 1906, the district was formed but the fire caused some delay in the plans. The term of 1907 was held in the old Irby residence which was rented for the purpose. In 1908, bonds were floated and the old school lot sold and the present one purchased. The grammar school building was erected and equipped, playground and athletic equipment purchased, an artesian well put down, and a janitor employed. Other improvements were made, in 1916, and 1919. The principal shome was built, in 1921, and an annex added in 1927.(2) Bonds were issued, in 1923, and the Vocational High School and gymnasium erected. Additional land was purchased for playgrounds, and vocational work(2)

(1) Clarke County Tribune, Quitman, Miss. Page, date, etc. not given in manuscript.
(2) Ibid.

Quitman remained a separate school district until 1933, at which time, by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the separate district, it was abolished and the Quitman Consolidated High School District created. ~~The district includes the original district and Shady Grove, Hopewell, Elwood, DeSoto, and Mont Rose transport their high school students to Quitman.(1)~~

SHUBUTA MUNICIPAL SEPARATE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL ~~is~~ has evolved from the early school era being a continuation of the old Shubuta Academy and pay school. The schools which consolidated to form it were Hepzibzh, Menasco, and Oak Grove. The School has nine teachers and one bus route. The building is of red brick, modern and practical. It is one story and faces the west. The grounds have been attractively landscaped. The property is valued at $50,000.00. (2)

PACHUTA SPECIAL CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL history goes back to a little "pay school" in 1846. The only break in its record came during the War between the States but it was reopened as soon as the war closed and has grown from that humble beginning to the present day institution. The first high school subjects were taught, in 1885 by Professor T. E. Waldrup. In 1900, it was made into a separate school district with a two story buidling and six teachers. In (3)

In August, 1921, consolidation was begun and it now includes Orange, Paulding, Porto Rico, Barnett, Beatrice, Beaver-Dam, Fairview, Pachuta, Pine-Hill, Souinlouvie, Silver Hill. Vossburg, and a part of Harmony. The area includes a ten mile radius and reaches into Jasper County. It has ten teachers and a superintendent and enrolles four hundred and fifty students. Eight buses transport the children. In 1926 it became a Smith-Hughes Vocational School. In the winter of 1926 a vocational buidling and a gymnasium were erected,

(1) Clarke County Tribune, Quitman, Miss. (Date, etc. not given)
(2) Miss Caroline Hand, Shubuta, Miss.
(3) J. S. Hardee, Pachuta, Miss.

costing approximately $7,500.00. A home for the agriculturist was built, and four acres of land bought in 1932. In 1936, a well equipped elementary school building and auditorium were added to the plant. The present valuation of the school property is $60,000.00. The curriculum includes elementary grades, junior high and senior high work. Special courses are offered in music, art, home economics, manual training, and commercial work. The extra curricular activities include debates, literary societies, etc. The athletics include football, volley ball, basket ball, croquet, and soft ball. The school has 4-H Clubs for boys and girls, Hi-Y, Girls Reserves. The related activities include Parent Teacher's Association, Faculty Meetings, and Lunch Room. The school plays a leading roll in the community life, striving to form a connecting link between the community and affairs transpiring in the county, state, and nation.(1)

ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATED SMITH HUGHES SCHOOL has evolved from the days of pay schools and one teacher public schools to its present splendid organization. Its history has been one of steady growth despite several accidents which might well have proven discouraging. In the great flood of the Chickasawhay River, in 1900, the school building toppled into the river. It was then a frame building and employed four teachers. A more substantial buidling was erected near the Baptist Church in time for the 1901 session. The school only included the first nine grades but very thorough and well planned work was done under Professors, Olin Hunt, W. H. Foster, and Talbert Odom. The school was made a consolidated school district, in 1920-21. This was largely the results of Professor Nutt of Rosedale school and Mr. J. L Bullard of Basic City. The schools combined were Basic, Kidd,

(1) C. A. Massey, Pachuta, Miss.

and Cross Roads of Lauderdale County. The school building has again been remodeled and is now a Smith-Hughes Consolidated School. The main building is a modern brick structure with elwven class rooms, auditorium and superintendent's office. Other buildings are a vocational department, teacherage, and lunch room. The campus contains fifteen acres with a well equipped playground. Special courses are offered in Home Economics, Manual Training, Music, and Art. The school has 4-H Clubs, Athletics, and related activities, Parents Teacher's Association, Faculty meetings, and a lunch room. The value of the school property is $60,000.00.(1)

CARMICHAEL HIGH SCHOOL is a spendid example of what can be done in the rural schools by cooperation among people, teachers, trustees, and superintendent. At the beginning of the 1924-25 Session, Carmichael was a nine teacher school, with only eleven grades and little equipment other than seats. The school is located thirteen miles southeast of Quitman. Vocational Education had been added in 1923, and was fairly well equipped. The nine teachers included the two in the Crandall Elementary School which is a subsidiary of Carmichael. The enrollment of the two schools was approximately three hundred. In 1924, Professor S. D. McGrew and the Board of Trustees set up a definite plan for making the school an accredited high school. A two mill levy was added to the original maintenance tax for the purpose of buying equipment. An appeal was made to the patrons of the school for magazines and books to start a library. Every department was added to and improved until the required standard was met and it became and accredited high school. Consolidation has continued until the Carmichael district now takes in approximately one-hundred and twenty-five square miles. Pupils are transported by nine trucks. The longest

(1) D. Z Young and J. L. May, Enterprise, Miss.

route being twelve miles with seven trucks. Located within this district are twelve churches.(1)

The faculty now consists of fifteen well trained college graduates. The scholl offers special courses in vocational training, manual trainig typing and bookkeeping, household arts, home economics, music and physical culture. The regular curriculum is that of a Smith-Hughes Special Consolidation, and is accredited. Elementary, junior high,and senior high courses are offered. Athletics and clubs add to the schools value.(2)

The school plant was completely rebuilt, in 1937, and is now a completely modern, one story brick structure, valued at $30,000.00. The school building serves as a nucleus for community life. The Parent-Teacher's Association serves as a connecting link.(3)

The Vocational Instructor, S. D. McGrew, has ~~has~~ rendered valuable service to the community in land terracing, starting orchards ,and changing methods of cultivation. In 1928-29, he conducted a "Master ~~Farmer~~ Cotton Farmer" with the adults and ten farmers were awarded cash prizes at the fall vocational banquet. A splendid orchard at the teacherage is a tribute to his work. (4)

BEAT FOUR CONSOLIDATED SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT is located in the northeastern part of Beat Four. The history of this school also goes back to pay school days and continues through the primitive public school era. Consolidation began, in 1919-20, under the leadership of Joe miller, principal and Misses Eva Ford and Reta Davis, his assistants. The first schools consolidated were Haney, Shirley, Carr, Energy, Reynolds, and Haney. For eleven years after the consolidation the school was under the supervision of G. W. Beeman. The school building was at first a two story one with four class rooms and an auditorium. A teacherage was added later. The school has been improved and the standard raised until it is now(1939) an accredited

(1) Clarke County Tribune, 1930(date etc. not given in manuscript.)
(2)Ibid. (3) &(4) Ibid.

high school. In addition to the regular curriculum, the school offers course in music, physical culture, home economics, and manual training. The related activities are Parent-Teacher's Association, lunch room, etc. Special emphasis is placed on the literary societies among the students. Hi-Y and Girl Reserves offer improving and recreational activities. The school property is valued at $8,000.00. (1)

CLARKSDALE HIGH SCHOOL is also a Smith-Hughes Vocational School. It is located on the line between Lauderdale and Clarke Counties. The school began its career, in 1882, when a small beat line school was opened in a single small room with a rock chimney, two windows and split log benches. In October, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Walker deeded two acres of land to the school and a more modern structure was erected and patent desks installed. The school was graded and made into a standard grammar school. In 1913, Union consolidated with Beat Line and the pupils were transported five miles in covered wagons. The consolidation continued until it embraced Beat Line, Union, Gulledge, Devoe, Carter Line and Dry Creek schools. A new building was erected. It is one of the most beautiful school houses in the state and is in an ideal location. It has ten class rooms, large auditorium, and is completely modern. The water comes from a large spring on the campus. It is filtered according to specifications from the State Board of Health. An electric pump forces it to the buildings. The school is lighted with electricity from the Mississippi Power Company. A native rock community house has been constructed on the campus and adds to the school as a center for community life. The school property

(1) H. B. Simmons, Quitman, Miss.

high school. In addition to the regular curriculum, the school offers special courses in music
offers spec

is valued at $36,000.00. (1)

The school has nine teachers, two hundred and seventy-five pupils and uses five buses for transportation. The library contains ~~650~~ six hundred and fifty volumes. In addition to the regular high school course, the school offers special work in Vocational Agriculture, Home Economics, and Piano and Public School Music. Clubs for boys and girls add to the recreational and cultural values of the school. The lunch room, and Parent-Teacher Association add much to the effectiveness of the school program. (2)

Grammar School

Clarke County has five grammar schools. All the buildings are modern and located conveniently in the district of which they are a part. All of them have playground activities which include volley ball, croquet, basket ball, etc., most of them have 4-H clubs, regular faculty meetings, Parent-Teacher Associations and lunch rooms. The names of these schools are Mont Rose, Elwood, Shady Grove, Hopewell, and DeSoto. Stonewall is also a grammar school but is in a separate school district. (3)

Elementary Schools

Six elementary schools are located as follows: Cedar Creek, included in the Quitman District; Springs and Crandall, part of Carmichael District; Fairview and Beaver Dam included in the Pachuta District. Harmony common school is located in the Harmony neighborhood and has two teachers. The kitchen and dining room are in a separate building and are well equipped. (4)

Clarke County Agricultural School

Clarke County Agricultural High School was located by the county school board on competitive bids from several neighborhoods in the county. Each community offered such inducements as they could in donations of land, money or material. The Harmony Community

(1), (2), (3) & (4) M. M. Shirley, Quitman, Miss.

offerred twenty acres of good farm land, well situated on the highway and ~~$3000.00~~ three thousand dollars. This was considered the best bid and was accepted. It was then proposed to issue $20,000.00 in bonds to construct the necessary buildings. But as a strong opposition arose this was not done until 1916. At that time the bonds were sold, the plant constructed, and the first session began in the fall of 1916. (1)

The school was operated with reasonable success until 1932. By that time the consolidated schools had provided high school work for most of the children of the county. The State Educational Department was opposed to this type of school and at that time withdrew state support. This came at the time when the depression was making it difficult to pay taxes, therefore, the Board of Trustees decided to suspend the school and that is its status at the time of this report(1936) (2)

The student who received their education in this school have made good in college and in the work chosen later in life. Among other good men who worked in the school are J. B. Edwards, E. L. Busby, George Brewer, M. M. Bush, and R. R. Redden Jr., The County superintendents who aided the school were George B. Parker, W. H. Foster, John R. Brock and M. M. Shirley. (3)

Finances

Clarke County schools are financed as follows: By county poll-tax, ten mill county tax levy, district tax levies, sixteenth section funds, and state per capita and equalization fund. Vocational schools receive federal aid and separate districts have district levies. Bond issues may be made to finance building and other specific purposes.(The state equalizing fund especially benefits the rural and poorer sections. In July 1935 Clarke had drawn more than $14,000.00 from it.(4)

(1) J. R. Kennedy, Quitman, Miss.
(2) & (3) Ibid.
(4) M. M. Shirley, Quitman, Miss.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Adult Educational program was instituted ~~xnx~~ with two objectives, first to give employment to unemployed teachers and second to provide opportunity for ambitious adults to continue their education. Clarke had six adult teachers and these men and women have taught various classes in addition to the regular instruction to illiterate adults. Some of these have been Home making, Fine Arts, Basketry, Rug-making, etc. First Aid classes have been organized all over the county and certificates issued to individuals completing the course with a creditable rating.(1)

NEGRO SCHOOLS

The negro schools of the county began to be organized as early as 1872. The following copy of a petition on file in the county court house shows that even in the first years of freedom the negroes began to think of education for their children.

"We ,the following undersigned colored men of this district, humbly ask the Honor able County Superintendent and Board of School Directors of Clarke County, Mississippi to grant us a free term for our school situated in Wm. Connor's Sub-District for the present year, we having had no term this year, we also Humbly request the Honorable County Superintendent to grant us our old Teacher, William Reed to teach our school as we all know him. The numeration of our school is 125 and about 100 in actual attendance. Signed; Moses Martin, Albert McClendon, Henry Trotter, Val Trotter, Lindsay Ransom, Anthony Hays, Tobias Brock, Henrery Winston, Charner Humphries, Mot Pickens, Owen Thompson and a umber of others whose signatures are not signed.

" We wish to commence immediately if we can get our term, as this is a slack time with us,

(1) C. J. Fleming, Quitman, Miss.

"We wish to remain your most Obedient Servants,

"The signers of this paper" (1)

From this humble beginning the negro schools have advanced steadily. They now(1936)have forty-five schools, most of them comfortably housed and fairly well equipped. A few schools are s till taught in the churches. Most of the schools are one and two teacher type but all of them are making progress and in addition to the regular curriculum offer playground and athletic activities. (2)

Rosenwald Schools

In 1910 Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, became interested in the welfare of the negro race and created the Rosenwald Fund. This fund aids negro schools and hospitals. The schools are called Rosenwald Schools in honor of the Chicago merchant but they are a part of the county public school system but receive aid from this fund.(3)

The ROSENWALD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL located at Shubuta has a three room building equipped with patent desks, piano, and a small library. It employes four teachers and gives nine grades of standard school work. Friday afternoon literary programs are held and the Parent-Teachers' Association and faculty hold regular meetings.(4)

Quitman ROSENWALD SCHOOL has good educational facilities and is housed in a neat and comfortable building.(5)

High Schools

QUITMAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL had its beginning in the early pay school days. It was first taught in the Baptist Church,at its original site across the railroad,west of the present school building. The teacher

(1) & (2) Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Quitman, Miss.,Pp & V. not given.
(3) (4) & (5) Sam Adams, Shubuta, Miss.

was paid by assessing each pupil a certain amount. Maude J. Reed, one of the early teachers, enrolled fifty-one pupils and received twelve dollars per month. The school has 117 pupils enrolled now and is housed in a building valued at $3,000.00 Basket-ball and other playground activities add to the school program.(1)

The history of SHILOH has been written by J. E. Owens, the principal a nd gives a typical picture of schools as the negroes see them.

"The school for negroes in the Shiloh community began at a period when the negro had no definite attitude toward education, therefore, you are aware in the outset that the beginning was very poor.

"About the year 1868, when the church in this community was no more than a shabby log hut, the school had its origin. People were more broad-minded than now and it was quite alright to have school in the church-house.

"The first teacher was an Englishman, who lived about here for a period of time, His name was John Grant. Being very calm in his methods, he made a fair success under trying conditions. Because of the brevity of the term, Professor Grant was hardly able to make known entirely what the real meaning of an education was, but he did get over in a very simple way the "3-R'S" and their dominant value. the term lasted four months, and two terms were all Professor could endure.

"The next teacher was a Yankee by the name of Reed. It was during his administration that the school was moved nearer the center of the community. The church moved and the school was erected where the church was located.

"Close to the end of the nineteenth century, the people began to realize some profit from the school and, by struggling, were able to construct a frame buidling for a school and used fire-places for heating. Still conditions were so unfavorable until few teachers made efforts

to remain more than one term. More teachers have come in and gone out of this co mmunity than any other in this county. The longest period a teacher ever stayed was seven years. Although he is dead now a question mark still follows the cause of his de ath.

"As time passed the people were finally able to Build an attractive rural school house and teachers left high impressions on the public. Some very dreadful events occurred during the history of the school that space will not allow me to mention. In 1929, the school burned and it is not definitely known what the origin of the fire was. The people suffered quite a back-set as a result. School discontinued for a year, followed by trouble among parents and teachers.

"The church took no active part in school affairs, therefore, a gulf grew between them, but in the last few years such has been overcome. At present the community has a frame building neatly covered with iron and almost half ceiled and fairly well seated. It is hoped, and plans are being mapped out to have a completely finished school house by September, 1937.(1)

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(1) J. R. Owens, Quitman, Miss.

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Harrell, A. G., Butler, Ala.

Kennedy, J. A. Quitman, Miss.

Massey, C. A. Pachuta, Miss.

May, J. L. Enterprise, Miss.

Owens, J. R., Quitman, Miss.

Phillips, Mrs. Georgia, Shubuta, Miss.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Clarke DATE

SUPERVISOR Mrs. Eva R. Haney CANVASSER Mrs. Eva R. Haney

FOLK-LORE

Assignment # 306

Once a young man took his sweet-heart to church in a buggy at night. While the preaching was going on and the young man and his girl were in the house, some mischievous boys took off the hind-wheel of his buggy and put them in front and the front wheels behind. So after preaching the young fellow and his sweet-heart got into the buggy and started home. After driving awhile the girl said: "I didn't notice that we came down hill all the way from home". She thought that they were going up hill all the way home.

A preacher was having an experience meeting in his church; there was an old sister who had not testified, so the preacher said: "Sister to what do you attribute your long and happy life?" She said: "To vituals";--can you beat it?

A party of citizens of Clarke county went on a fishing trip according to a Doctor that was in this party, they were about to enter a boat there was much splashing of water; the Doctor asked what it was, some one replied,--fish; the Doctor yelled, "give me a minnow", hastily casting his line, he hauled it in a few seconds later landing a fine trout, casting again, another was landed in short order and while removing it from the hook, a fine one leaped out on the banks at his feet, whereupon the Doctor kicked it back

Mrs Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supv.

into the water exclaiming, can't you give time to bait my hook?

In the Cedar Creek community, some boys went 'possum hunting and they say the old slogan 'possum and taters plenty', still stood true; their dog treed four big-fat-'possums up one oak tree (believe it or not)

S. L. Butler is entitled to the blue ribbon on snake tales, he ran into a den of rattle-snake-pilots and killed twenty.

A large moving van belonging to a storage company in Mobile Alabama, crashed through the side of the bridge spanning shubuta-creek. The van was loaded with household goods, the driver and helper were bruised, but miraculously escaped death or serious injury.

Muss Dunn, a negro living near what is now Melvin Alabama, was driving a two mule team (Beck and Liza), to a wagon loaded with three bales of cotton across Bucatunna creek at a bridge known as Evans Bridge, when he drove on the span over the water the bridge went crashing in, dropping the negro, team, cotton and all into the water, by presence of mind the negro cut the mules loose from the wagon and all swam to safety. A dog that was following also fell into the water, the dog would never cross the bridge again, he always swam across.

A citizen of the northeastern part of the county once came to Quitman when it was very dry and dusty, he said: "the frogs

Mrs Eva R. Haney
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were sitting on the creek-banks saying, more rain, more rain. While at court in Quitman, torrents of rain fell and on his return trip the frogs were sitting on logs and chunks saying, --"pshaw! pshaw!

One summer day of the late nineties, there came a hot, dry windy day in Clarke county, it was so hot 'twas impossible to get the least bit comfortable. Travelers would have to stop in the shade of trees to keep the heat from overcoming them and to keep the teams from getting over-heat;--this has always been known as "The Hot Friday".

"Believe it or not 'tis true,--I met a candidate one day, he introduced himself, I told him my name was Chancellor and he said,'Ihave been knowing the Chancellor family all my life, I knew you in Alabama and I knew your grand-father'. I said: ' you have one on me, I never saw my grandfather,' it is strange to me that although you are a younger man than I am you knew him and he died before I was born!'

"You know you candidates are like the old song, 'the old time religion makes me love every body', that's the way you are now. He said: 'Mr. Chancellor, I want to serve the people four years in this important office because I was born in Mississippi, I love the people of Mississippi. I said: 'what church do you belong to'? He said: 'Baptist', I then said: 'the church ought to exclude you for lying,--you know you want the office for the money it pays. Why don't you tell the people the truth about it? You

know that is all any candidate wants is money. It's a better job than raising cotton. All you candidates can sing 'How firm a foundation' now but after the August primary the majority of you will be singing, 'Show pity Lord' or 'Lord forgive', and let all defeated candidates live'.

(D. C. Chancellor 6/5/31)

An exchange says: "why, oh why, is a bald-headed man always the target for so called humorous remarks? The other day I was entertaining several out-of- town friends at the hotel dinner. My guests like myself, were men of middle age, inclined to baldness. We had given our orders which included pork and beans, but when there came the beans were unappetizingly cold. I called the maid and said to her,--'waitress, our beans are cold! With a toss of her saucy head, she said, so that all around her could hear, 'well, put on your hats".

Many years ago there lived at old Pierces Springs an old man called "Uncle Tommy Hicks", the boys of the school at Pierces Springs,--The Goodman Institute, were bad at playing tricks from this old man the youngsters planned to get a bee-hive one night. Mr. Hicks got wise and joined in the bunch in the dark unaware to them ahd helped them carry the load to the thicket, when they struck a light, behold there was Mr. Hicks; the boys left him to carry the bee-gum back.

Once there was an old darky whose only son got killed. Every night he'd go behind the barn and pray to see his son, just one more time. Some boys heard him praying and decided to mask and

pretend to be his son. Finally one night when the old man went to pray a boy hid near his praying spot; when the old man said Oh Lord! let me see my son one more time, the boy appeared and said: "Father I am here", half frightened the old man looked around and said: Huh! is that you son? Yes this is me! The old man said alright son go on back, Papa see you; the boy kept coming,--go on back now son Papa told you he see you; the son wouldn't go back so the old man started running with the boy close behind him. The old man fell down with the boy on top, he got up and angrily told the boy, son that's why you are where you are today, you're so ever-lasting hard-headed; I told you to go on back Papa see you.

"Near Enterprise, in the old McCroy house where we used to live were many ghosts. One night after my brother had gone to bed the ghosts pulled all the cover off of him and all of the slats fell out of the bed. Sometimes there would blow out the lights, slam doors, throw down objects and many other things. They carried on so terrible until finally we moved."

Once upon a time a traveler stopped and asked a man if he might spend the night at a house near by. The man told the traveler that the house was haunted but if he wanted to he could live there forever. The house being ready furnished, the traveler moved right in; he lighted a fire and sat down to rest awhile before going to bed, after he had been there for awhile, a big black

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cat came in and sat down beside him. He thought nothing of it then, finally another cat came in and sat on the other side. One of the cats said to the other, must we start now or wait 'til Tom comes? The other said: "wait awhile", time passed on and he repeated the question again, shall we start now or wait 'til Tom comes? The traveler thought to himself,--you can wait for Tom but I'm going now then he slipped out of the door.

Once a man was traveling, he decided to stop for the night at an old house. He took some planks from the floor and placed them upon the joist of the unfinished house and climbed upon them to rest; finally he fell asleep and hearing the noise of men he awoke. The men were gambling. He turned to see if they were men or ghosts, in turning the boards slipped from under him and down he fell. The men thinking he was a ghost fled leaving him with the money.

Sarah Weems, a negro Mammy comes back as a ghost to protect her children: "After her death her husband Jim Weems left the children one Sunday evening with a woman who was not good to them while he was gone her sperit came back and tore the house up, tearing things down, slinging pans jus' like a live 'oman, jes raising sand in general. I was passing the house and heard it and knew nobody could get in the house as it was locked, I knew it was her sperit for I could hear her talking but didn't know what she said, 'cause you can't understand sperit talk, a 'oman sho will come back to her chilluns."

Mrs Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supv.

Folk-Lore Assignment # 30 Clarke County

Haunted place given by William Brown: "At the old "B. Collins place", you can at any time see hain'ts like cows, sheep, goats and things jus' appear and walk off and disappear; they run money hunters off as money is supposed to be buried there on that place."

Ghost experience of William Brown: "One night in a vision a little white 'oman appeared to me and said: 'come go with me' I went she stopped by the side of an old slavery time pine stump and said: 'dig here three feet and you will find a fortune'. In the vision I dug and found a brown pot full of gold pieces about the size of a silver dollar and a fifty-cent piece; when I would reach down to pick some of it up the gold would turn to dust. I tried to pick up the pot it too turned to dust. The vision carried me on further and showed me a pit some one had dug, it said: 'three men dug here hunting the gold but they didn't find anything'.

"In a few days after the vision I got some friends and went to the stump where the vision showed me, we began to dig, after digging awhile we heard a wailing voice in the forest near by, we halted in our digging, since the voice was gone we resumed our work, soon the voice came to us again this time near by, on looking up we saw a ghost of a man and ran away so frightened that we never went back to search for the pot of gold."

Out in the southeastern part of Clarke county there was a boy who felt that he was called to preach. Every morning very early and late in the afternoon he went to the same place and

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prayed aloud,-- he would get louder and louder the longer he prayed A very mischievous neighbor boy heard him and finally decided to have some fun; he took a long cow-horn and climbed a tree near the spot where prayer was made, when he began to pray louder and louder the boy up the tree said in a muffled, coarse voice through the horn,--Oh Dick? -- the boy who was praying stopped and listened, nothing being heard, he returned to his praying, again the unearthly call, Oh Dick! this continued for sometime, finally Dick said: Lord is it you? Again the voice, Oh Dick! Dick said: "Yea Lord", the voice up the tree said, go preach; so Dick went forth to preach but his tree top calling didn't last long for soon he saw he was not called divinely.

Before the war the slaves would gather at some cabin to sing and pray; this they did in front of an upturned wash-pot to catch and subdue the sound as they thought.

One of the slaves of Judge A. G. Harrell named Chloe, always went to a spring after meal time at night; she always sang as she went back and forth these songs; "As I went down in the valley to pray good Lord I want you to show me the way; I'se a long time heard dat de moon will be bleeding, dat de moon will be bleeding in dat day".

An Irish school teacher was boarding at Judge Harrell's and decided he would be a ghost and interfere with Aunt Chloe's nightly worship. He wrapped himself in a sheet and as she came up the hill with her large bucket of water singing in her spiritual way he appeared and asked her, just when would the moon be bleeding?

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The old woman detected the voice and threw the bucket of water with such force that it knocked the Irishman down and she said: "now Mr. Irish school teacher if you's a ghost let the sperits carry you away." Since he was not a ghost he got quite a wetting in with the tongue lashing from Aunt Chloe.

Out west of Enterprise near a cemetery known as the "Crawford Cemetery", is haunted, many years ago a rich man buried his money and other valuables, the war came on and the owner of this fortune never returned. People that feel and hear spirits pass along by this cemetery and become much disturbed and afraid to pass as the spirit is guarding the hiding place.

There is a place on the North-Eastern Railroad that a light is often seen but when one tries to approach the light it disappears. The cause of this light,--say the superstitions, is that a man was once murdered there and put on the railroad track and that the murdered man is trying to tell how he was killed.

The Reed place is haunted because Mr. Reed is said to have buried some money there and died suddenly,-- never telling any one where it was hid and until this money is found some people will be haunted in passing.

Once there were two boys who had been hickory-nut hunting; they stopped at a grave-yard to count and divide them, since

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they did not know how to count, they were saying:as they dropped the nuts into a tin pail "you take dis un an I take dat un, you take dis un an I take dat un and continued their dividing; about that time a little boy was passing and heard them, it scared him so until he ran home and was telling his invalid father about the incident,--that God and the Devil were down in the grave-yard dividing souls. The father was so excited until he insisted on going to hear for himself what the boy had told, so the little boy rolled his father down in his rolling-chair to hear the counting,--they were still saying: "you take dis un an I take dat un, when he heard this he jumped out of the rolling chair and ran home as fast as he could. When the little boy reached home he found that his father had already gotten there and had rested.

There was an old lady of wealth who died and was buried on an old plantation rather than on a burial ground. Some men of the place planned to dig into the grave and steal from the dead her diamonds and jewels, this they did one night. A drove of wild geese flew over and the light caused two of the geese to get lost, they flew down and lit on the tomb; in the mean time one of the men was holding up the tomb while another was down into the grave. The man who was holding up the tomb thought the geese were ghosts he let go of the tomb and ran for dear life.

Irishman Pat and his wife got along bad so he prepared to leave, while he was packing his wife was making her-self beautiful. When he started off she said,--Pat look here! and when he looked

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he said: "who in the deuce could quit you?" He then went back into the house and they lived happily at home.

Many years prior to the Civil War many people had family burying grounds especially those families of wealth. The country was at that time scarcely settled and there was much forests. In an old ante-bellum cemetery was buried the owners of a fortune. They were buried in steel vaults and these were sealed. Expensive markers were put to their graves and a tall iron fence with heavy iron posts were put around them and the gate locked with a large padlock the family scattered off after a time.

The negroes had a superstition that jewels were buried with this old couple whose graves were so nicely protected. One night in 1924, three negro men and one woman decided they would dig into the graves and see what they could find, they found the caskets, broken them open with axes, some boys that were fox-hunting frightened them away. Around in the enclosure were broken parts of the caskets, some braids of hair, teeth and bits of clothing but no jewels were ever found.

The negroes were found and plead guilty and were put in jail for grave-robbery.

Daisy Adams who married H. Cornelius Pringle and her sister were sent when they were small to hunt for the calves, while hunting they heard weird unearthly voices, it seemed to be two or more persons talking, they became frightened at the mysterious voices

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and ran away. Similar voices were heard by different people until a pot of gold was supposedly dug up then it ceased.

" We went hunting one night and the dogs took after a 'possum as we thought they bayed up a persimmon tree until we got there. The dogs got scared at the moon light and we scared of the strange way the dogs were acting, we thought they saw a ghost and out-ran the dogs home.

I heard my father say, his old master hired an Irishman to do some ditching. He offered him $500.00 for the job; the Irishman wore out at the work and the master saw that he was making no headway and went out to the work and said: 'Pat you can quit if you like',-- well, by faith and be Jasus I like, was the reply.

Below are some songs given by old negroes that were sung prior to and since the Civil way by the old negro mammy:

THEY CRUCIFIED MY LORD:

Was you there when they cricified my Lord, It causes me to tremble when I think how they crucified my Lord.

OH MY LITTLE SOLDIER:

Oh my little soldier so determined, oh! my little soldier so determined about that land, about that land, oh! my little soldier so determined about that land.

ALL MY SINS BEEN TAKEN AWAY:

I been to the river and I been baptised, dat ain't all, dey's mo besides, dat ain't all dey's mo besides, dat ain't all dey's

~~mo~~ Mrs Eva R. Haney
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mo besides. I been to the river an I been baptised, all my sins been taken away, taken away, all my sins been taken away.

SODAM AND GOMARRAH:

Sodom and Gomarrah is all on fire, you better quit your sins and serve the Lord right, Sodom and Gorarrah is all on fire.

ABOUT THAT LAND:

I'm grievin' 'bout dat land my brother, I'm grievin' 'bout dat land my brother, I'm grievin' 'bout dat land in the sky.

MY ELDER:

My Elder don't you leave me, my Elder don't you leave me, don't leave me hear below.

JUST GOT OVER:

Just got over, just got over, just got over to de heavenly land.

WHEEL IN A WHEEL:

Ezekial saw de wheel of time, wheel in de middle of a wheel, sinner de Lord you better find, wheel in de middle of a wheel.

WHAT I SEE:

What's dat yonder dat I see, looks like an angel beckoning to me, I'm gwiner lie down my life for my Lord.

Two white horses side by side, in dat chariot I'm gwiner ride I'm gwiner lay down my life for my Lord.

If I could, I showly would, stand on de rock where Moses stood I'm gwiner lie down my life for my Lord, for my Lord, for my Lord, I'm gwiner lie down my life for my Lord.

Others are, Heark from the Tomb; Bully bully boys; As we go marching by; Old Folks at Home; The old Oaken Bucket; Swanee River, etc.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Clarke DATE

SUPERVISOR Mrs. Eva R. Haney CANVASSER Eva R. Haney

Grace E. Herrington
Typist

CHURCH HISTORY

Assignment # 26

Clarke is a religious county that is, the people in the main are religious. The Missionary Baptist and Southern Methodist denominations predominate but there is a healthy representation of several other evangelical denominations in the county, many of whom have beautiful houses of worship. It would be difficult to stand at any point in the county as a center and describe a circle within a five mile radius and not touch one or more houses of worship.

There are very few Catholics in the county; there is not a Catholic Church in the County of Clarke. The evangelical denominations agree among themselves beautifully. The prayer that our Savior prayed,-- that all his might be one, finds as nearly its answer here as has ever been. By common consent we agree that we do not agree on many points of theology and many phases of church policy, but we stand united in heart, bound together by the ties of what we are in Jesus Christ our Lord.

Not only in towns does one see beautiful but unpretentious houses of worship; whereever one goes in the villages the community centers and often on the lone highways, he sees good meeting houses painted and well kept.

Religious destitution is unknown in the county. Perhaps it

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would not be amiss to affirm that there is not an individual in the entire county who is necessarily denied the opportunities and blessings of public worship. Our only destitution is in the Ministry. There are not enough ministers laboring in the county to meet the actual needs of the people.

Retrospection of John M. Carmichael:-- Mr. Northrup lived on Bucatunna east of Linton. He was a member of the Elam Baptist Church and was ordained to preach there.

It is said that he preached the first sermon on missions in Liberty Association. He was clerk and treasurer of the above association in 1857-58.

In 1870, I went to school to Kenneth McLendon at Cedar Creek three miles northwest of Theadville. There was also a thriving Methodist Church here at that time. Two esteemed and consecrated preachers were there namely, Sabron Gunn and Rufus Gavin. John and Columbus Gunn, the Flemings, John R. Jackson, Ben Avant, the McLendons, Cal Estes, Henry Graham, Jesse Cooper, Levi and Dave Smith.

The first county village I knew before the war was called Pierces Springs; it was noted on account of its great school and largest house of worship in Clarke County at that time the church had two departments with a wall about six feet high and back of the pulpit or stand was where the colored folk worshiped. This church and Liberty Church eight miles east of Shubuta were the only Methodist Episcopal Churches I knew anything about when I was a boy.

In the eastern part of the County near the Alabama line, the

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Methodist Church established a mission in the early settlement of the County called "Emmaus", for the benefit of the Choctaw Indians this was in the early years of our County.

(Lowery & McCardle)

Cedar Creek Methodist is supposed to be the first church, it is in the eastern part ofthe county and was organized in 1834.

Elmo Baptist Church organized in 1844 in south-eastern part of the County.

(Memoirs)

The early records of church work in Clarke County read like a story of adventure. A systematic plan by which the efforts of our denominations may be united; her resource drawn out, the gospel preached, religious information dissiminated and objects of importance of the redeemers kingdom be considered.

We find in our search of records of early churches it was the custom to admit colored people to membership in their respective churches.

A brief record of one of the churches that have been having continuous service since organization is Bucatunna Baptist Church, It has its first record book, it was organized in January 1839, with Brother William Welburn and Brother Joseph Ryan were ministers present. Reverend Joseph Ryan was its first pastor and Benjamine J. Willis first clerk. There were sixteen charter members; there is still descendants of some of these members worshiping there among these are the Flemings and Robersons.

This church has had continuous service since its organization.

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The present Pastor is Reverend H. V. Solly. The pioneer church building was a small log house; its seats were of split logs; it was lighted by candles and its windows were home-made shutters just as the door. This house was destroyed by a cyclone, it was rebuilt in 1870, and in 1904, the present house was built.

The charter members were, male;-- Robert B. Boyes, Mathias Wolf, Jones Lilly, Franklin Lilly, Allen A. Carter, Amos McLemore, Asa Chadricks, John Fleming, A. P. Robinson, David Carr; female;- Mary Jackson, Rachael Lilly, Elizabeth Boyes, Sara Night, Sara A. Lilly, Lavinia Chadricks, Mary Atwood, Sara Carter, Leddy Wolf.

They have Sunday School every Sunday and services every third Sunday and Sunday nite. It is financed by donation; an occasional allday service. Grave-yard working twice a year, and mid-week prayer meetings. The present membership is one-hundred and fifty (150).

( )

The name McGowan's Chapel was given a rude little church building that was built in 1857 by three brothers Robert,Hamelton and Elbert McGowan, this building was from pine trees of suitable sizes cut and hewn smoothly on four sides as they were shaped; the door, window-shutters, floor, ceiling, pulpit and benches were all made of pine lumber. It was lighted by candles held by hand-made candle-holders. The site secured for this Methodist Episcopal Church was in a dense forest three miles from Forestdale, "the Hamelton McGowan estate". The deed to this church bears the date 1857.

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For thirty years these brothers with their families and friends met here for church service and Sunday School. Some of the early pastors were Reverend McBride and Reverend George Gilmore. Some fine baptist people came to worship here because it was too far to their own denominational church. Among these were the Red's, Quinnley's and Hardee's,. All denominations eagerly attended services in this church which became one of the best known religious organizations of Clarke County. Some of the charter members were the three McGowan's and their families, Warrens, and Hydes and their families.

Because of the great distance of homes from this church, many people carried their lunch, for in the early days of this church the only mode of travel was walking through crude paths and roads.

In 1889, a new frame building was placed just in front of the original structure and was dedicated in April, 1889, It's lighting system was changed to oil lamps of different shapes and sizes. In 1891, a small library was added. An organ and a large number of hymnals were given the church by a son-in-law of the McGowan's.

In 1910, the church was enlarged and painted and a piano was purchased. The church again changed its lighting system and is now electrically lighted.

"The little Church in the wildwoods" has an interesting history throughout the years, and it is still loved and revered.

(Interview Mrs. L. P. May & Mrs. McGowan)

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In the year 1858, September 24, a small group of men and women met under an arbor near Nicholson's Store, which is now Melvin Alabama and organized Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church. Constituted by A. Daugherty and William Campbell, Presbytery.

Charter members;-- Christopher Owen, (Deacon), John Hulett, R. B. Kennedy, L. M. Cummings, J. J. Hulett, Isaac Owen, Wilda Owen, Mary A. Hulett, Sarah A. Kennedy, Louisa Cummings, Mary Kennedy, Martha Owen, Mary Ann Owen, and Martia Legrand.

William Campbell served as first Pastor and S. M. Cummings, Clerk. First members received for baptism were John W. Radford, First members received for baptism were;-- John W. Radford, Frances A. Radford, Mary Nicholson, and Nancy Owen. A number of colored people were received as members also, the following were appointed from church to select a site for a church building;-- John Hulett, C. Owen and S. M. Cummings from neighborhood, Alfred Yates, W. L. Mitchell, Charles Nicholson and J. S. Yarborough.

The first house built about a mile northwest of Melvin Alabama was a one room building made of rough material and lighted by candles. In 1892, a larger and much better building was erected a short distance west of the old building just within the Mississippi State and Clarke County line. It first belonged to Liberty Association, in 1892 joined Antioch Association and later was joined to Choctaw.

During the early period of the church the members agreed to buy an organ, but one dear old fashioned brother unwilling to give up the old custom of raising the hymns very emphatically objected to this "instrument of the Devil" in the meeting house; however

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the organ was installed and it is said that this good old man refused to join in the singing thereafter.

Some of the rigid rules of this early church might be of interest to our present day church members for instance,-- members charged with unchristian conduct were excluded from the Church unless satisfactory acknowledgement was made. This conduct included dancing, becoming intoxicated, profanity, keeping or selling intoxicating liquors, contempt of church, by failing to attend services after having been duly notified to do so. If men members were absent from three regular conference meetings without a satisfactory excuse the church took action in regard to his absence. One member being charged with unchristian conduct for making the following remark to E. J. Reaves,--(committeeman on collecting Pastor's salary), "If he had to pay his way to Heaven, well just before he had to die he would employ some-one to carry him". The case was taken up at next conference; the offending member made a satisfactory statement and the case dismissed.

The Pastors serving Mt. Pisgah from 1858 to 1937, William Campbell, James L. Palmer, W. D. Northrup, Charles Bateman, O. D. Bowen, S. O. Y. Ray, L. W. Hall, G. M. Parker, T. E. Tucker, B. E. Lucas, G. W. Fagan, H. M. Mason, A. J. Hearn, F. A. Freeman, J. E. Phillips, H. B. Allen, H. A. Johnson, J. T. Cooper, C. J. Johnston, A. C. Weaver, the present Pastor.

Church Clerks:-- R. B. Kennedy, S. D. Owen, E. J. Reaves, S. C. Carroll, A. G. Harrell, R.Y. Smith, Miss Lena Brock, J. B. Roberts. The Church now has around ninety members enrolled.

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Preaching services every third Sunday morning and evening.

Church orgamizations;-- Sunday School, W. M. U. including the following young peoples organizations, R. A. Chapter, Girls Auxiliary and Sunbeam Band. Curtains are used to form Sunday School rooms.

Activities of church consists of work in cemetery and around church grounds, planting and caring for flower beds, memorial services, all day services, Mother's Day program and Easter programs in morning and singing in afternoon and Missionary programs

May the loyalty and courage of those first staunch and faithful pioneer members of Mt. Pisgah inspire the members of today to carry on.

In the cemetery at this Church are two graves, the markers showing that James and Nancy Bedwell who died within a few days of one another in the year 1846. This shows that the cemetery was here prior to the Church organization.

(Interview Mrs. W. F. Owen)

About 1837, long before the Civil War a Mission Station was established and missionaries were sent to preach to the early settlers in the vacinity of a small village which later was known as the prosperous town of Enterprise.

A Baptist Church was the first church to be organized there followed by the organization of a Methodist Church a few years later. In 1847, Reverend W. P. Carter together with several influential members organized the First Baptist Church. Those taking part in this organization were W. J. Howze, Samuel Howze, W. A. Ward, W. D. Ward, Judge Perry Aman, J. H. Holland, Lawrence

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Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. J. H. Holland, Mrs. Annie Hiller and others as charter members.

The first church house was built on the present lot which was donated by Governor John J. McRae in 1852. Some of the missionaries who were sent to preach before the church was organized were Thomas Bankston, Reverend Rasberry, Reverend Dan Bestor, Reverend Bowen,--the father of O. D. Bowen a widely known Evangelist.

The following Pastors has served the Church:-- W. P. Carter, S. S. Latiner, John Latiner, William Howard, Pawhatton Collins, W. A. Jordon, Edd Nicholson, N. L. Clarke, J. B. Hamberlin, A. J. Hill, W. D. Northrup, R. N. Hull, J. M. Phillips, L. E. Hall, Dr. J. A. Hackett, who served as Pastor twenty-eight years in succession. Then come H. E. Joiner, J. S. Slaughter, E. C. Hendricks and D. L. Stennis present Pastor.

Clarke Memorial Baptist College at Newton Mississippi is named in commemoration of the Reverend N. L. Clarke.

M. W. Buckley was elected Sunday School Superintendent in January 1879, and served continuously for forty-nine years. He was also elected to a deaconship the same year and served as same until his death only a few years past.

H. R. Ward was elected a Deacon in 1899, to succeed the lamented Doctor J. L. George; the ordination sermon being preached by Doctor J. R. Farish thirty-eight years ago. He was elected Church Clerk in 1891 and has served on continuously forty-six years.

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There has been three church houses erected all on the site of the former house. The present house was erected in 1905 is spacious and neat, being well furnished with seats and Sunday School conveniences.

(Interview Judge H. R. Ward)

The Methodist established a mission station about 1846, in East Enterprise. Reverend T. Y. Armstrong served as a Missionary and was influential in the spiritual and material development of the community.

The organization of methodist erected a church house in Enterprise in 1850. During the pastorate ofReverend I. L. Peebles they built another house. A large bell was purchased and donated to the church by Messers. C. F. Mayerhoff and John W. O'Ferrall. The bell served in many capacities; its deep mellow tones could be heard for miles around summoning the rich and poor, the humble and the great to come worship the lowly Nazarine.

It was a large flourishing church and many of our most efficient ministers served as Pastors; some of whom were Reverend W. D. Powell, Joe Bancroft, Thomas Abernathy, J. T. Heard, O. H. Scott, and W. J. Walters. At one time this church was a member of the Alabama Conference and the ministers above named, W. D. Powell, Joe Bancroft and T. Y. Armstrong were the ministers at the time the Mississippi and Alabama Conference separated.

Under the capable leadership of Superintendent W. E. Bass, department Superintendents and teachers a Sunday School thrives.

They are now using the Baptist Church for their house of worship, since their own church house was destroyed by fire in

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the earlier part of the year. They are planning to build a nice new house in the early future.

(Interview H. R. Ward)

The first families of Episcopalians remembered as living in Enterprise were Mr. and Mrs. Theo Deas and family; Mr. Nat Moore and family; Mr. Stephen Lee and family; Dr. Trueheart and family; Mr. Reynolds and Mrs.Byrd and family; Mr. Thomas Deas acted as lay reader, this was about 1860 to 1862.

About this time a brother of Doctor Paul Lee, Reverend Beckman Lee of Carlowville Alabama visited Enterprise and held a service in the school house in East Enterprise known as the Acadamy. This service was attended by a goodly number of people from other denominations. There was also a Sunday School held in the Acadamy.

About 1864, Bishop Leonidas Polk, then General Polk, was in Enterprise with his staff recruiting an army. He held services at his headquarters. He was there only a few months. There is no record of services from that time until about 1870, when Bishop Green visited Enterprise and preached in the Court House. Bishop Quintard of Tennessee also held services in the Court House about 1872, and confirmed Mrs. S. D. Lee. Chancellor W. Drane and family from Canton Mississippi had moved to Enterprise in 1872. The Reverend Harris stationed at Meridian held serveces on Sunday each month using the Court House. Then a Sunday School was organized and Mr. Thomas Deas served as Superintendent Mrs. Carolyn Deas taught the Bible Class.

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About this time several other families of church people moved in; the O'Farrall's, Mr. and Mrs. Will Rumph of Alabama, Captain Alfred Gusman of Mobile Alabama and Governor W. W. Hamilton and family of Mobile Alabama, then Bishop Green came bringing with him Reverend Richard Hanes who was to serve the missions in East Enterprise, he served in this capacity for about seven years. He was a fine scholar, a forceful speaker and a very efficient reader. He brought many into the fold of the church in Enterprise under his auspices a neat chapel " St. Mary's" was built on a lot donated by General John W. O'Farrall, and stands as a memorial to his leadership.

The Corner Stone bears the date March 17, 1874 A. D. The Church was not completed however until several years later. Mr. Charley Lyerly was one of the promoters of the church. The chancel furniture was donated by Mr. and Mrs. John Kamper and the commission rail was given by Mrs. Frank O'Farrall of Chatons Minn.

The charter of incorporation of Parish of St. Mary's located at Enterprise, Clarke County. We whose names are hereunto written being members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and desirous to act as an organized body, under the laws of the State of Mississippi and the requirements of the constitution and laws of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Mississippi do hereby associate ourselves together and for a congregation or Parish for the public worship of the almighty God.

The name of this society Congregation or Parish shall be "ST. Mary's" located in the town of Enterprise in the County of Clarke in the State of Mississippi. S. W. Lee, Senior Warden;

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S. A. Deas, Junior Warden; John Kamper, P. H. Lee, J. W. O'Ferrall, J. S. Vandiver and J. T. O'Ferrall.

Names of Incorporation subscribed hereto with our own hands. J. N. O'Ferrall, Joe Cluis O'Ferrall, F. H. Deas, Thos. A. Deas, E. Deas, S. W. Lee, P. H. Lee, Fannie W. More, S. I. Smith, Helan O!Ferrall, John Breswets and John Kamper.

The first wedding believed to have been held in the church was that of Miss Mamie Kamper to Charles Blanks. F. H. Deas Jr. and Hines Smith were first children christened.

One memorial window is window in Chancel it is a memorial to Doctor Hines. Mr. Earnest Deas acted as Superintendent of Sunday School for many years. Mrs Skinner was instrumental in getting up the communion linen, also the comunion service which was made up of silver and gold donated by members of the congregation. On the chalice and paten is the inscription "Memorial Silver".

Much of the early history of the church was furnished by Mr. J. W. O'Ferrall and Miss Mamie O'Ferrall. Mrs. McGusty gave some of the later history and completed the church register.

(Sketch from paper of Mrs. Sam Buckley)

The Presbyterian Church of Enterprise was constituted in 1894, on the lot now occupied by R. L. Ward in West Enterprise. Reverend R. M. McLain was first Pastor. He became colonel in Confederate War and was killed in the battle at Corinth Mississippi

Some of the charter members were Doctor W. P. Patric, Doctor A. V. Wolverton, Captain Wolverton, Colonel L. B. Brown, S. Evans, the Laughtons and others who contributed largely to

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the building and organization of this church.

The first church house was converted into a confederate hospital during the Civil War, later the church was sold to the Masonic Lodge.

The congregation built a new church in East Enterprise after the close of the Civil War where the present church now stands. This building was destroyed by fire in 1888 and was rebuilt ih 1889.

Early Pastors were R. M. McLain, Reverend Pearson, Reverend A. L. Kline, Reverend Love, Reverend Hector Smith and Reverand A. B. Coit. Reverend Jenkins is now serving his second Pastorate.

At one time this church had a large congregation and wilded a wide influence. They also established a secular school as well as a Sunday School.

(Information by Judge H. R. Ward, Record book & corner stone)

Hepzibah Baptist Church is one of our oldest churches according to an interview of Mrs. Georgis Deas Philips eighty odd years old and Mr. J. P. Watts seventy-one years old. It is over one-hundred years old.

Mrs. Philip's grandfather,--"Mark Deas" was buried there eighty-one years ago. After the Civil War the church was reorganized. Mr. and Mrs. Deas and daughter,--now Mrs. Philips went from Shubuta Church to Hepzibah to help them get reorganized.

Some of the Pastors were the Reverends O. D. Bowen, Lutha Norris and J. M. Philips. Three preachers went out from this church; Reverends J. M. Philips, Jasper E. Philips (deceased) and Rufus W. Sumrall. Judge Hail donated the land on which this church was built.

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The Pachuta Methodist Church was organized about 1887. J. E. Johnson, Mrs. Emma Johnson and John House were instrumental in the organization of this church. At this time there were only a few people to take part in the building of a church as this was a small village and the people who resided in the country and surrounding community did not have good roads to travel and automobils to bring them to church.

Some of the prominent members were Mrs. Dr. Moore, Mrs. Georgia Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bass Sr. and Mrs. Naith Herring.

About 1914, this wooden structure was shifted from its foundation by a cyclonic wind damaging scarcely no other property in Pachuta. The building was not entirely wrecked but as the membership had grown to a much larger number during the passing years they were enabled to replace the old structure with a handsome brick building in 1927. Reverend R. A. Allums being the minister in charge of the church set about with the assistance of some loyal members such as Dr. P. E. Lewis (deceased) and the lamented G. K. Evans, Dr. J. S. Gunn, C. M. and S. H. Lovitt, Earl Green and many others. It was made possible to erect this beautiful house of worship at a cost of between $6,000.00 and $7,000.00.

The Woman's Missionary Society played a very important part in the erection of this building. Their initial effort was a donation of $1,000.00 which was raised by the members them selves. This was accomplished by plays and minstrels, which the members of both churches took part by giving church suppers, selling ice-cream, sandwiches, flavoring extracts, and the like.

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By special collections and last but not least by the Methodist Bazarr which has been an annual event for more than a decade.

Soon after the erection of the church a parsonage was bought next door and this same Missionary Society availed itself of the above methods another time and again to secured funds to pay more than $400.00 on this addition to the church property. A piano was next bought for $310.00 and paid for by these loyal workers; and as if that was not enough they then pledged themselves to pay $100.00 per year on the church debt. This pledge has been very rigidly adhered to with the result that in a very short time the entire debt will have been paid.

Much credit should be given Mrs. Blanche Cooper, Mrs. G. K. Evans, Mrs. J. S. Gunn, Mrs. D. F. Atwood, Mrs. G. W. Herrington, Mrs. C. M. Lovitt, Mrs. S. H. Lovitt, Mrs. D. H. McCarty, Mrs. R. R. Rodgers, Mrs. D. E. Vickers, Mrs. R. E. Allums, Mrs. W. A. Lyerly, Mrs. C. A. Massey's , Mrs. Hays, Mrs. John Herrington and Mrs. L. H. Bilbo.

~~The Woman's Missionary Society played a very important part in the erection of this building. Their initial effort was a donation of $1,000.00 raised by the members themselves.~~

(Interview Mrs. J. Hardee)

The Souenlouvie Baptist Church was organized in 1873, but long before the organization there had been religious services held in the community in homes and in the school house which was erected before the Civil War about 1856.

The Church house which was erected after the organization

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of a church was built of rough lumber. No part of the lumber being dressed other than door and window shutters which were hand made.

The framing of this building was hewn out of poles and logs by a Choctaw Indian (John Tubby), who was quite skilled in the use of a broad-ax; for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) The Church was built "California style", the boarding or wall planks being set up horizontal.

The first revival meeting was held under a brush arbor adjoining the old school building and was conducted by Reverend W. D. Northrup who resided at that time in Quitman, Mississippi.

Some of the organizers of this church were O. Robinson and wife, M. Q. Robinson, Jas. Robinson, Sue and Mary Robinson, Edward Nix and wife, J. R. and J. L. Virginia, and Cornelia Nix, Jas. Smiley and wife and daughter, Willie, John Stephens and wife, L. G. Blackman and wife, Frank Blackman and wife, John Blackman and wife and D. W. Harrelson and wife.

The first Church Clerk was M. Q. Robinson. The first Deacon was O. Robinson. The first Sunday School Superintendent was W. D. Harrellson. The first Pastor in charge of this church was W. D. Northrup of Quitman, Clarke County; and after two years of service was succeeded by Reverend E. S. Robinson who resided in Jasper County.

The seats of the church were made and dressed by hand in the wood shop of O. Robinson and now are in use in the present church and are well preserved though never painted.

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The Reverend P. S. Rogers now residing in southwest Mississippi was ordained and liscensed to preach from this church in about 1882. He has proven to be one of the outstanding members of the South, having done Evangelistic work in the far west and northwest for many years.

The present church building is a nice frame building and replaced the original rough frame building in about 1907. The free will offering and public subscription method was used to raise funds for the erection of the present building.

The present membership is eighty and there are five Deacons. The present Pastor of the Church is E. P. Williams of Stonewall Clarke County, Mississippi. T. H. Logan is Sunday School Superintendent and L. B. Thereill is Church Clerk.

(Interview E. C. Nix)

DeSoto Baptist Church was founded in 1856. A small group of neighbors headed by Peter Parker met and formed a church to be held in the school room At that time there was a large two-story building on the same lot as the present Baptist Church. The first floor was used as a school house and church. The second floor was a lodge hall used by the Masons, Oddfellow, Woodmen of the World, and others.

Reverend Joshua Phillips of Shubuta was educated at DeSoto . He spent several sessions in the home of "Grandpa Peter", as he was called by every one. Grandfather Peter had a large library containing many Concordances, Bible Atlases etc. He took great interest and pleasure in reading with and quizzing the embryo minister.

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In the early nineties a movement was set on foot to build a church adjoining the schoolhouse. The first service held in the new building was the ordination of Reverend Phillips and he was called as Pastor of the Church. The Deacons who ordained him were Peter Parker and Newt Moffett; David Parker was Church Clerk.

In order to facilitate the building of the church Reverend Phillips told them he would preach on fifth Sundays and at night when he had only day services in other churches and all collections made at these services were to be turned in to the building fund.

Early in the twentieth century the ladies of the church set out to remodel and modernize the church. Those taking a leading part in the movement were Mrs. Mary Ferrill; Mrs. Vick Etheridge; Mrs. George B. Parker; Mrs. J. N. Shirley; Mrs. Jessie Newton and others. Both Methodist and Baptist have always cooperated in every movement effecting either church so the Methodist ladies rendered valuable aid in donations for church suppers, helping to serve same and acting in harmony with any thing planned. On the other hand the Baptist ladies have entered just as heartily into similar efforts on the part of the Methodist.

It has often been said that the DeSoto Churches were built with a spoon because the money for building, remodeling, improving, etc., was raised mainly by icecream festivals, oyster suppers, fish fries, lemonade stands at public picnics and similar ocaasions.

Of late years the usual procedure is for each lady to donate one or two hens. Most of the ladies t~~h~~e their Sunday eggs.

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Led by miss Ethel Parker.

The B. Y. P. U. has several times given a play at the school house and charged an admission fee. It was once a very strong organization having an active membership of about seventy-five. In 1920, this society gave a pageant "The Marriage of the B.Y.P.U and the Church". The church was decorated, an altar erected, ushers, brides-maids and flower girls; Mendelson's Wedding March piano and violin accompanyment to appropriate solos, all the minutiae of a fashionable church wedding. This was attended by delegates from Jackson, Laurel, Meridian, Hattiesburg and other points.

There is not a sufficient number of young people in either church to maintain separate organizations, so they cooperate and combine all auxilliary activities of both churches. The same choir sings in both churches. Prayermeeting is held one Wednesday night at the Methodist Church, the alternate Wednesday at the Baptist. Joint Mothers' Day and Children's Day Programs Thanksgiving services etc., and the proceeds of the collection taken and divided equally between the Methodist and Baptist beneficiaries.

One quarter the B. Y. P. U. meets at the Baptist Church and uses By Y. P. U. literature; the alternate quarter, they study Epworty League literature at the Methodist Church, using the same Officers throughout the year.

When the old Methodist Church was condemned both congregations used the Baptist Churchm joining together in the opening and closing exercises, each Superintendent taking charge of his respective flock for the classes. The Methodist Minister occupied the pulpit twice daily on the fourth Sunday in each month, the

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Baptist on the second Sunday.

Again when the new Methodist Church was burned the process was repeated. Occasionally now the two churches hold a joint Sunday School.

When the late J. N. Shirley built his home he set aside one room known as the"Preachers Room". All ministers made this hospitable home headquarters until the home was burned a few years ago.

In giving the history of the church, special mention should be made of Mrs. Maggie Couch, mother of W. C. Couch, Cashier of the Bank of Quitman. Mrs. Couch used to be called the "Mother of the Church". As long as she lived in DeSoto she gave most generously of her time and sustenance to any movement set on foot to better church conditions. Most of the suppers and various like entertainments were given in her home, she and her servants taking charge of preparations. She often made ice-cream and candy for the girls to sell on the streets on busy days. This aged lady now lives in Laurel, but visits DeSoto every summer and still takes an active interest in its affairs. A letter to an enumerator rendered valuable assistance in compiling this data.

For twenty-one years the Cradle Roll Superintendent, "Mrs. George B. Parker", supported a standard Cradle Roll Department at her own expense--not asking the Sunday School or parents for aid. She kept Birthday cards, Absentee cards, Promotion Certificates, etc., and mailed each out promptly as occasion demanded.

She often gave "Birthday Parties" not only for the babies

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but their mothers also. She induced these mothers to buy and read to their children books of Bible Stories and to subscribe to and read magazines that would help them to become more efficient mothers. After her death the Cradle Roll Department was dropped.

One man Rev Leo B Parker was for thirty-one consecutive years Sunday School Superintendent, thirty-three years Church Clerk and Deacon. During his tenure of office all Pastors salaries and similar financial matters were attended to by personal canvass; no collections being taken in the church except on such occasions as protracted meetings, Children's Day, etc.

In the past the church has had Sunbeam Societies, Bible Study Courses, Institutes, Singing Schools, Fifth Sunday Meetings Clarke County Baptist Associations, Weekly Prayermeetings and Choir practice and similar activities.

At the present time Reverend Deb Stennis of Enterprise, is Pastor; Messrs. Kearney Mabry and Millard Pugh Deacons; Mrs. T. N. Waller, Church Clerk and President of the W. M. S.; Mr. Jessie I. Newton, Sunday School Superintendent; Mrs. Nora Brock Secretary and Treasurer of the Woman's Missionary Society; Mrs. C. B. Brasher, Pianist; Miss Stacy Anna Waller, assistant Pianist.

(Interview Mrs. Willie P. Gibson)

The DeSoto Methodist Church has had an eventful history. The first building was condemned early in the nineties and a new one built on the present site. This church was burned at night and contents a total loss about 1920. The present building was

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remodeled and painted just a few years ago.

Reverend Holt is the present Pastor (1937). Sammy Early Superintendent of the Sunday School and Miss Ruth James, Pianist.

(Interview)

Shubuta Baptist Church was organized on the third Sunday in November, 1856, with the following charter members;--Thomas T. Howze, Amelia Howze, J. E. Rowell, Dalia Rowell, Larkin Collins, Eliza Collins, Moses Beard, Caroline Beard, Alexander Beard and Martha Beard. This church was called "Shubuta Friendship Church" Later the word "Friendship" was dropped.

T. T. Howze was a large slaveowner. He put up the money to build the church on the two acres donated by the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company. The church was as simple and primitive as the usual church building of those days. It was enlarged and used as a hospital during the Civil War and many of the benches had soldiers names carved on them.

Shubuta Church was rebuilt and modernized in 1894. Later Sunday School rooms, a basement for a heating plant, pews and stained glass windows were added and a nice Pastor's Home and a Baptistry were built.

The first Pastor and the one who helped in the organization of the Church, was the Reverend William Manning. He was followed by Reverend Kendrick, a son-in-law of Mr. T. T. Howze.

The original church house was built soon after the organization and stood in the northwest corner of the lot on which the present building stands and which was donated by Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company.

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The burden of the building rested largely on T. T. Howze, a man of great wealth and liberality.

During the war regular services were not kept up and we hear of no Pastor; in fact the building was used for Confederate Soldiers stationed in that vicinity.

About 1863-64, Reverend Couch, of Mobile Alabama became Pastor and lived here awhile. Soon after the close of the war Reverend T. B. Heslep became Pastor and moved his family here.

His four lovely daughters had graduated from Judson College Birmingham, Alabama. Reverend Heslep obtained permission to build a shhool house on the churdh lot for one of his daughters.

The influence of these godly women upon their pupils of that long ago time still lives in their own lives and those in turn they have touched.

Reverend Heslep was succeeded by Reverend W. D. Northrup of Quitman, Clarke County, who was Pastor in 1867-68. Then Reverend Thigpen from Jasper County. He used to come horseback a distance of forty miles for his Saturday and Sunday appointments. Reverend O. D. Bowen was called to the care of the church about 1876.

A Sunday School has been kept up for a number of years, presided over by a number of good men, the late W. H. Patton holding the place the longest. Other organizations; Woman's Missionary Society and Baptist Teachers Union were organized long ago and have done good service.

The present Pastor (1937) is Reverend N. A. Edmonds. The present officers are; L. D. Patton and E. L. Martin, Deacons;

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Ike Martin, Sunday School Superintendent; Mrs. Paul Bounds, President Women's Missionary Society. The Church has all active organizations such as Sunbeams, three B. Y. P. U's and weekly prayermeeting, etc.

(Interview Mrs. Georgia Dease Philips)

Concord Church was first located seven miles west of Enterprise The building was constructed of hewn logs. It was first used by the Primative Baptists and in 1850, was bought by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and was used until the building decayed. Then a new frame building was constructed fifty yards south of the old site and this building was used until April 1920, when it was totally destroyed by storm. Then the church was moved to Clarke County to the building now known as Kidds School House, donated to the conference by the Board of Supervisors and was used for the church until June, 1932, when the new church was completed at Malone Cemetery.

The new church was dedicated June 5, 1932. Presiding Elder T. J. O'Neal conducted services. The Lords Supper was administered as part of the dedicatory service.. Presiding Elder T. J. O'Neal conducted the service. The Reverend O. H. Scott, Pastor of the Church lead the singing. A bounteful dinner was served on the Church Grounds at the noon hour.

(Clarke County Tribune)

Hickory Grove Baptist Church was organized September 19, 1857. After preaching by Reverend W. A. Williams according to previous

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appointment to the undersigned, being baptised by immersion upon a profession of our faith and as we trust have given our-selves to God and one another in gospel bonds. We do by the assistance of the Lord our Savior, agree to observe our duty to God, to our-selves, our bretheren and the world according to the direction in the New Testament. We do further agree to be governed by an act in conformity to the rules of decorum that shall be adopted by this church: G. W. Herring, Ellis Sumrall, Jessie Sumrall, Robert H. Rhodes, Moses Sumrall, Sarah Herring, Christen Nelson, Dorcas Sumrall, Mary Sumrall and Nancy C. Rhodes.

With the undersigned as presbatery do hereafter certify that the above was organized into a bunch known by the name of "Hickory Grove", September 19, 1857: Wm. A. Williams, R. H. Sims and R. H. Rhodes.

Later rules of decorum and articles of faith were adopted as shown by the church minutes. The rules were very strict; dancing, cursing and drunkeness were not tolerated. When the rules of the church were violated a committee was appointed to visit the offender and if he or she did not make a satisfactory statement the party was excluded.

The organization was very democratic and every proceeding of the church was considered in conference before becoming ratified by the church.

The record shows, October 3, 1860, where a portion of the eleventh rule of decorum was changed.

A conference minute of June 1866, Elder D. Sumrall presiding

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as moderator and R. H. Rhodes acting as Clerk relates to the adoption of the advisory answer of the Salem Association of A. D. 1865.

A conference met in April 1869, and Sister Elizibeth Rhodes church letter was called for and was granted by the church. Violet, a colored sister was excluded from this church for the charges of quiting her lawful husband and living with another man.

The church met in conference in August A. D. 1869. Motion and seconded that the church elect their delegates to the association which resulted in the choice of Brother Kindred Hardee and Brother T. J. Hardee and Brother A. J. Ward alternate.

Brother B. F. Myers called for a letter of dismission for himself and wife which was granted by the church. Six colored members called for letters of dismission which was granted.

Bro. D. Sumrall, Moderator

Bro. B. F. Myers, Church Clerk

In about 1869, there was erected on the ground where the old brush arbor had served for gathering of the church people in the summertime and a small house in winter; a very spacious crude, hewn log house and ere the building of this house was completed there had been several burials on the near-by hillside. Thus a cemetery as well as a church was established.

One of the oldest markers of the cemetery bears the inscription "Louise M. Miles" born January 8, 1777, died December 25, 1869. This burial ground was used by both white and black,--having separate places. Long after the Civil War there is reputed to be members of slaves buried there.

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The church house as previously referred to was made of very heavy timbers. The house being about 40x60 feet and roughly constructed. The wall logs were pinned together, one upon the other to prevent them from falling out where window and door spaces were cut out. The rafters of the church were large, long round poles felled and flattened on one side and pinned together in the compling with wooden pins. The entire building was indicative of sturdiness and stability characteristic of the days in which it was built.

The Hickory Grove Baptist began agitating the removal of this church to the village of Pachuta. A village that had come into existance with the advent of the New Orleans and North Eastern Rail Road. As a result of this agitation a plot of ground was secured from Mrs. S. B. McGee and W. M. Snell of Columbus, Mississippi and a frame building was erected thereon.

This building stood for many years and represented the individual contribution of almost the entire membership of the church and many others. Those contributing largely of time, talent and money as a building committee were L. S. Hardee, R. C. Rogers, H. H. Rogers, Dr. L. S. Brownlee and Reverend W. J. Howze all of Pachuta.

We find a preamble in the minutes of the church dated February 12, 1887, wherein the New church house was accepted as the place of worship by the Hickory Grove Baptist and the name of the Hickory Grove Baptist Church was changed to Pachuta Baptist Church.

A cyclone of some years ago destroyed the building erected as the Pachuta Baptist Church. A new and more commodious building

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now stands on the original site.

The cemetery still used as a burial ground for the village and surrounding country is now connected with the streets of Pachuta by a gravel road made possible by our present supervisor W. L. Bounds. It is kept in good condition by the untiring efforts of the ladies in the community. Thus the outgrowth of this church organized by eleven church members and a presbatery of three to a membership of about one-hundred in a village of five-hundred inhabitants and a school district of near five-hundred pupils.

(Interview Mrs. J. Hardee)

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church is said to have been organized about seventy years ago (1867). It is located in Clarke County between Vossburg and DeSoto about three miles from Vossburg. In 1926 the old building was torn down and a movement started by a group of leading members to erect a new building. This meeting was held in an arbor where they had been holding services and the members pledged the money with which a more modern church was to be built.

This church is a frame building consisting of four Sunday School rooms and upon completion of this building every pledge had been paid. The entire membership cooperated in the erection of this building. Those who could do carpenter work or assist the contractor would lend a hand. The ladies served lunches to those at work and in so doing reduced expenses.

Some of the influential members who contributed to the building fund were W. Z. West, W. L. West, D. L. Goodwin,

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D. J. Goodwin and others. Brother B. F. Holland was ordained and preached his first sermon in this church. He is the father of Reverend Zell Holland who is now President of Clarke Memorial College at Newton, Mississippi.

After completion of the new building the ladies in the community wanted to put in a new piano. They gave church suppers, sold hens and soon had enough money to pay for the piano.

(Interview Mrs. W. Z. West)

Crandall Methodist Church was organized by Reverend T. D. Harding, Presiding Elder and S. B. Watkins, Preacher in charge in 1920. Preaching services held twice a month, Sunday School every Sunday morning, Epworth League each Sunday night. No fifth Sunday meetings and no societys.

(Interview Rev. T. R. Holt, Pastor)

The Theadville Methodist Church is a one room frame building 80 x 40 feet and is painted white. It was organized by Reverend M. R. Jones in W. W. Hicks old store, 1911 or 1912.

Charter members were William W. Hicks, Tilla Trotter Hicks, Lillie Hicks, Mrs. Elizer Thead and Dora McRae.

The early Pastors were H. S. Westbrook 1912, A. J. Davis 1913, A. S. Oliver 1914, H. E. Raley, from 1915 to 1920, D. P. Yeager from 1921 to 1923 and E. W. Hope 1924.

It is financed by the members who strive to make this meeting place a success. All day services are held occasionally; have Sunday School every Sunday and Epworth League every Sunday evening. The present Pastor is L. R. Shumaker. Fifty-five

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members are enrolled.

(Interview Mrs. C. W. Roberts)

In the summer of 1847, Union Baptist Church was organized. The then sparcely settled area of north Clarke County.

The first building was constructed of hewn logs and covered with boards, all the work being done without the aid of machinery. It was used for a number of years and soon after the war between the states lumber was sawed by John Riley Sr. and a larger and better church house was built; this building was used until 1906, when it was moved and the same lot used for a beautiful church house, recoginzed at that time as among the best rural churches in the state of Mississippi.

Pastors who have served Union Church are Reverend J. E. Brunson, Pastor for twenty-one years. Reverend J. D. Stone, Pastor for twenty years, R. S. Gavin was twice Pastor, J. D. Cook, W. B. Holcomb, R. J. O'Bryant, G. H. Suttle, W. T. Darling, L. B. Cambel, H. C. Joyner, R. J. Bateman and E. C. Hendrix.

The church auditorium has a seating capacity of five-hundred and was built during the Pastorate of W. B. Holcomb. Union Church has been the church home of the Brunson's, Riley's, Fontains, Williams, Carters, Watkins, McLendons and many others since its organization ninety years ago and the descendents of those who organized this church in the long ago are still carrying on, there being at this time one-hundred and eighty (180) members.

(Interview Mrs. Kizzy Brunson Carter)

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Assignment # 26, Church History Clarke County

Antioch Baptist Church located in the eastern part of Clarke County, was organized on Saturday before the first Sunday in August 1857.

The charter members are listed as follows; Little Berry Robinson, Sarah Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson, James G. Griffin, Elizabeth Griffin, A. W. Buckalew, L. B. S. Raley and C. B. Raley, all of whom presented letters; also Semmimet Heart, who came in by recontation.

The above brother and sisters, after being duly examined upon the articles of faith by Brethren, I. F. Russel and I. W. Warrick and found to be orthodox, were by them regularly constituted into a church which on motion and second, was unanimously agreed, should be designated and known by the name of Antioch Baptist Church.

Brother I. F. Russel was appointed moderator and on motion the church proceeded to choose her officers by ballet which resulted in electing for deacon, Brother Littleberry Robinson, and Brother James G. Griffin for Clerk.

The church first belonged to Liberty Baptist Association; this association is now more than a century old. The first delegates to the association were, Brother James.G. Griffin and Thomas Robinson.

Reverend J. E. Scott was elected as first Pastor who served in 1857. The following pastors served namely;-- Reverends W. D. Northrup, S. O. Y. Ray, J. D. Taylor, C. Owen, S. Stephens, H. A. Pickard, F. A. Freeman and G. A. Davis.

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Following is a list of all the clerks that have served this church;-- J. S. Morgan. L. S. Boutwell, J. C. Morgan, E. G. Belcher, J. D. Belcher, B. M. Long, G. W. Collins and J. C. Morgan who is now serving. The present Pastor is C. J. Johnson. The membership is over two-hundred.

There are two very large cemeteries here, and each year on Thursday before the first Sunday in May people gather from all parts of the county to clean around their loved ones graves. Then the following Saturday is Memorial Day and each grave is remembered, on it is placed a flower. Dinner is served on the ground picnic style.

The first Sunday in May is an outstanding date for all the singers in Clarke County and adjoining counties to assemble themselves for the "Old Sacred Harp Singing". Throngs of people attend this all day meeting, again dinner is served in the picnic way.

All day meetings occur all through the year at this faithful little church which is located in the eastern part of the county sixteen miles east of Quitman, almost on the Alabama and Mississippi State line. Out from this church have gone quite a few worthy servants of God.

(Record Book)

Center Ridge Baptist Church was organized August 13, 1852. The Ministers present were Reverend William A. Williams and William Manning. Brother Williams was called as moderator and Judge A. G. Harrell, Secretary or Clerk.

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Charter members were John Russell and wife Nancy Russell; J. M. Lucas and wife Leucia; James Manasco, A. G. Harrell and wife Nancy Harrell and Mrs. M. M. Carmichael, mother of J. M. Carmichael.

The first Pastor was called September 1852, Reverend Wm. Manning was called as second Pastor January 1858; Reverend W. D. Northrup was called 1861 and in 1868; Reverend Christopher Owen was an early Pastor.

Many faithful pioneer religious workers came from this church; Reverend B. E. Lucas was an ordained minister from Center Ridge. He rode a horse for long distances to reach the different churches he served. Robert B. Kennedy and wife Sara, united with this church in 1856; E. J. Reaves and wife, Francis Louise, and Doctor J. D. Harrell, these five, later moved their membership to Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church and were active in its early history.

Other very active members of Center Ridge Church were John M. Carmichael and wife: He was an active officer of the Liberty Baptist Association; Jim Carmichael and wife, N. Mosely and wife and others.

(Mrs. Fannie Bonner & C. T. Carmichael)

The earliest record of Mt. Zion Baptist Church is not found in the record book. In looking over the old records of a sister church at Yantly Alabama, it was found that a committee was called from Mt. Zion December 5, 1846, to come help settle some trouble in their church. The Preacher mentioned was Hardy Yarborough.

A reorganization it seems from the records, occurred on Saturday before the second Sunday in November A. D. 1868. Visiting

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ministers at the reorganization were J. F. Johnson and B. F. Seals. Elder Johnson was elected first Pastor.

Charter members were Harrison Griffin, Daniel Reynolds, L. J. Mooney, W. Gough, James B. Tims, W. Street Smith, James P. Knight, Caswell Felts, Henry Boswell, J. L. Jay, Chirdack McCaskill, William Tims, R. Y. Neal, Lewis Boutwell, J. B. Reynolds, Annie C. Gough, Myrtle M. Smith, Vashti C. Tims, Edith Tims, Sarah Coker, Jane Tims, Isabella Knight, Nancy Neal, Nancy Griffin, Mary Mooney, Frances Reynolds, Mary Ann McCaskill, Caroline Jay, Mary M. Gardner, Frances Gardner, M. E. Livingston and Susan Tims.

L. J. Moore was first Clerk; Bretheren Harrison Griffin and Daniel Reynolds first deacons.

The present membership is one-hundred and fifty-one (151).

Reverend J. T. Harper is the present Pastor and holds monthly meetings every third Sunday and Sunday night.

The church organizations are Sunday School and Baptist Training Union. An occasional all day meeting and graveyard workings are its activities.

The church building is a neat building painted white, nicely furnished with modern seats and a piano etc.

(Record book & oldest members)

There was organized at Shady Grove school house, east of Quitman a few years ago, a church known as the Church of God. It has an active membership of about fifty members. Sunday School is held every Sunday and preaching service once a month, and occasional all day meetings. The present Pastor is Reverend C. E. Griffin.

(Interview member)

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Assignment # 26, CHURCH HISTORY Clarke County

At Energy there has been erected a Holiness tabernacle. The meetings are often: the church activities are Sunday School and prayer meeting. This church has a membership of about one-hundred. The Pastor is Reverend Lee Dretchenberg.

(Interview a member)

Snell Chapel was organized a few years ago, it is a holiness church. It is located in the northeastern part of the county. Preaching service is once a month. The Pastor is C. E. Griffin.

(Interview member)

The Stonewall Methodist church was built in 1884, by Reverend John Chambers its first pastor.

Some of the charter members were Frank Smith, Mrs. Allie Smith, Wess Zachery, Mrs. Mandy Zachery, Julia Allred Page, and Jennie Boykin.

The early church was financed by free will subscription collected by Brother John Chambers. Other early pastors were Reverend Isaac Peebles, Rev. R. F. Witt, who is now an old preacher living in Meridian and supported by the conference and Rev. H. A. Gatlin, who is now Presiding Elder of the Vicksburg district. The Pastors Home is at Enterprise. The present membership is one-hundred and forty (140). The present Pastor is Rev. T. E. Nicholson.

The activities of the church are preaching services morning and evening.

Sunday School, Epworth League, mid-week prayer meeting and Woman's Missionary Society are the organizations.

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About thirty-five years ago a Seven Day Adventist church was organized on Quitman Route two, with about twenty-five members. The church house was a two story building which afforded ample room for Sabbath School and preaching services.

The charter members were H. A. Covington and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Rogers and daughters, Hattie, Zacky, Ada, Jessie and Annie, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sykes, Mr. John R. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Waits, Tommie, Otto, Olga and Sallie Waits and Mr. and Mrs. Berry Rogers.

The first Pastor was Elder Pierce.

Activities of this church were Sabbath School, preaching services, quarterly conference, revivals once a year and occasional camp meetings about over the county, also occasional missionary meetings are held. It ~~is~~ was financed by the tithing system.

About the time this church was organized a colony of adventists instituted a school for the children. It was also a two-story building witha dormitory for the students. This colony consists of about five buildings. The school lasted for about eight years. The teachers were Mrs. Atwood and Mrs. Pierce. The church and school died out and the building sold.

Later years a tent effort was held at Cedar Creek and another Advent church was established. This was a one room building. A piano was donated by Sears RoeBuck and Company, Memphis, Tenn.

The members of this reorganization were the same as of first with some new ones added, namely; Ava, Bertha and Iona Covington,

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Mr. and Mrs. Will Covington, Mrs. Bettie Covington, Mrs. Etta Booker, Mr. and Mrs. Judd Covington and daughter Iris and Mr. and Mrs. Elias Covington. The last camp meeting heldiin Quitman was 1932.The first Pastor of this church was Elder R. D. Burk; the present Pastor is Elder Buhalt.

A queer coincident occurred in 1934; a truck load of members had been attending a camp meeting in Meridian and on their return trip three of them were killed in a motor wreck, namely;-- T. R. Sykes, Dennis Taylor and Judd Covington; two others were seriously injured, Mary Lou Sykes and Edith Covington.

An effort will be held in Stonewall sometime soon.

(Mrs. T. R. Sykes)

A Primitive Baptist Church is located about three miles east of Quitman on Route two. Some of the early Pastors were Reverends Carrol and Easley. The building was established about forty years ago.

Some of the charter members were, Mr. and Mrs. Dink Satcher; Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lambert; Henry Carrol and wife.

This church was remodeled about ten years ago. The first building was a log building until a frame building took its place. There is a cemetery which is kept up.

The present membership is approximately twanty. Preaching is only about once a month. The Pastor is paid by subscription. There are no other church activities.

About twenty years ago, there was a Mormoun church organized about five miles east of Quitman.

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Some of the charter members were John Henry Holloman; Jim Milstead and family; Charlie Quinelly and family; Bob Quinelly and family and John Sanders and family.

The church house is a small one-room building. There is a cemetery. It is an active church altho the membership is very small. Elders come by two's, from Salt Lake City Utah and conduct services about once a month.

(Mrs. T. R. Sykes)

Northrups Chapel Baptist church was organized about twenty-five years ago and named after Rev. W. D. Northrup.

Some of the charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Quinnby, Mrs. Allred, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Taylor, Ira Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Robinson and others.

The first building burned and the present building is a one-room frame building. Services are held once a month. The present Pastor is Reverend Preston Williams.

(Interview Mrs. M. Ivey)

In 1934, Hebron Ridge Baptist church was organized. Rev. H. V. Solley, Johnnie Cranford and John Morgan were the ministers present. A. J. Griffin and Sam Ivey were the first deacons and L. L. McKenney, Clerk.

The present membership is twenty-six. Sunday School is held each Sunday with A. J. Griffin as Superintendent. The present Pastor is Reverend Johnnie Cranford.

(Interview Mrs. T. L. McKenney)

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According to old settlers of Pleasant Grove community which is located about eight miles east of Quitman, Pleasant Grove Baptist church was organized in 1887. The only definite record is from a marker on a grave that was put there early after its organization. The inscription on this marker is "Inez Schrimpshire", was born April 22, 1888 and died June 18,1889. The little grave was the first put in the Pleasant Grove cemetery at that time: it was then a woodland section and poles were nailed up to keep t the cattle off the grave.

The reorganization of Pleasant Grove was June 3, 1905. The charter members were G. W. Harris, T. D. White, C. E. Mosley, W. M. Beckman, C. A. Schrimpshire, Sallie White, Mollie Smith, Mary Hays, Maggie Thornhill, Rixsie Campbell, M. E. Grayson, Zilphie Robinson, Emma Campbell, Annie Anderson, and Lue Mosley.

The minister present was H. B. Scott. Brother W. M. Beckman made report and read first covenant. C. E. Mosely, Church Clerk. Reverend D. A. Covington was one of the early pastors.

The present membership is two-hundred and forty-two (242). Sunday School, B. Y. P. U., prayer meeting are some of the church organizations. The present Pastor is Reverend Johnnie Cranford.

(Record Book)

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Assignment # 26, CHURCH HISTORY Clarke County

There are many colored churches of Clarke County namely; Baptist, Methodist, Episcople, Sanctified, Church of God etc.
The colored people are loyal to their churches, keeping them up to the best of their ability. Most of them are small one-room buildings, usually lighted with oil lamps; those on the power line are electrically lighted.

During the past fifty years marked progress has been made in their religious developments: yet in spite of all that, comparatively few churches have adequate equipment for their Sunday Schools. Associations, conference and other general gatherings are well attended. This mingling together brings them to a larger and broader sphere of action. The vision of life broadens and a higher and better conception of men, their life and purpose is gathered also a better understanding of human character.

(Clippings from minutes of Enterprise B-A.)

Below is listed some of the negro churches of Clarke County

Churches & P. O.	Pastors & P. O.	Clerks & membership	
Little Rose, Quitman	J. S. Ward, Laurel	Dilly Jackson	30
Mt. Rose, Quitman	E. Vaughn,Barnett	R. L.Donald	41
New Oak Grove,Quitman	J.L.Ward, Laurel	Ella McGowan	30
Pearlie Grove,Quitman	D. L. Barnett,Laurel	Kizzie Johnson	110
Shiloah,Quitman	C. W. Dubose,Waynesboro	Lula M.Lewis	300
Sylvarena,Quitman	J. H. Bonney,Meridian	Elizabeth Hearns	30
White Oak Spring,Quitman	D. L. Barnett,Laurel	C. G. Addiberry	34
Altare, Shubuta	S. D. Arrington,Heidelberg	James Coleman	65
Bethlehem,Shubuta	W. A. Hardaway	J. W. Polk	156
New Zion,Shubuta	E. Lands, Waynesboro	W. Jackson	30

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Pleasant Grove,Shubuta	F. D. Bender,Pachuta	Mitchel Heard	55
St. Mary, Shubuta	Fred Bender, Pachuta	Jessie Allen	85
St. Matthew,Shubuta		Carry L. Cole	90
Tribulation,Shubuta	W. A. Hardaway,Enterprise	Eugene Pugh	75
Moses Temple,Shubuta	W. A. Hardaway,Enterprise		___
St. Paul,Shubuta			
Sweet Pilgrim,Shubuta			
Bethel,Enterprise	W. A. Hardaway,Enterprise	Tom House	40
First Baptist,W-Enterprise	S. J. Laws,Laure,	J. R. Evans	135
Mt. Zion,Enterprise	A. L. Longmire, Meehan	A. Kindrick	88
Poplar Springs,W-Enterprise	J. H. Graham,Enterprise	L. C. Jones	175
Bethlehem,W-Enterprise	E. Vaughn,Barnett	James Blanks	88
Mt. Hebron,Enterprise			
Good Hope, Enterprise			
Zion Hill,Enterprise	J. H. Graham, Meridian	E. B. Hardaway	86
Evergreen,Stonewall	A. Manuel,Stonewall	Vivian Buffin	16
Rising Star, Stonewall	J. W. Hande,Hattiesburg	W. E. Scott	95
East Baptist,Barnett	D. L. Barnett, Laurel r.	C. Dyes	30
John the Baptist,Barnett	D. Moffett,W-Enterprise	N. A. Bester	155
Mt.Gillian,Crandall	W. A. Hardaway,Enterprise	R. Gardner	50
Mt. Hebron,Pachuta	A. H. Hardaway,Meridian	Geo. McRee	47
Mt. Pleasant,Pachuta	R. B. Ooten,Lawrence T.	R. Bender	135
Spring Hill, DeSoto	C. W. Dubose,Waynesboro	Lulla Tison	70
James Chapel		Alle Bivans	42
Elizabeth Baptist Church		Roe	40

James Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about eighty-five years ago by Monk Porter.

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The charter members were Louisa Donald, Millie Portis, Isam Portis, Ellis Donald, Alfred Rogers, Hattie Boland, Early P. (Monk) Portis, Alexandra Peoples and Monk Donald.

Sunday School is held each Sunday and monthly preaching services. The present Pastor is Alle Bivans. The membership is forty-two.

(Alice Donald)

In the eastern part of the county is a Baptist church called Mt. Gillian. It was organized about seventy years ago by Jesse Gordon. The early Pastors were Joe Bozeman and Author Moss.

The charter members were; Rena Grice, now ninety-eight years old; J. M. Cameron, Nathan Grice, Wesley Portis and others. The present membership is fifty. The present pastor is W. A. Hardaway. This is a small one-room building, all services and all classes are held in the same room.

(Alice Donald)

Elizabeth Baptist Church was organized many years ago by A. Moss. Some of the charter members were Lucy McRae, Levi Hearn and Safronia Moss.

Sunday School is held each Sunday and all day services are held sometimes, usually in the summer. Monthly preaching service is held by the Reverend Roe. The present membership is forty.

(Interview Alice Donald)

Mt. Zion Baptist church was organized in 1867, by Israel Nero. The early Pastor was Henry Whitfield. Some of the charter members were Mary Ware, Isa Bella Stewart, Jim Anderson, Henry Whitfield,

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Jack Nichols, Andline Bell, Isaac Wilson, Mose Sanders, Berl Dillard and June Stewart. The church organizations are Sunday School, Preaching service morning and evening on Sundays and occasional all day services.

The present Pastor is A. L. Longmire of Meehan. The present membership is eithty-eight.

(Interview June Stewart)

Bethlehem Baptist church was organized the 2, Sunday in September 1868. Names of the presbytery were as follows;-- Elder C. H. Thomas, Elder Seals, and Elder Israel Nero.

Names of the Deacons were Bill Howze, Peter Howze, Hamilton Peary and Tom Freeman: names of members in organization;- Robert Brown, Will Freeman, Jack Gray, Aaron McGowan, Vina Hubert, Casie Munrow, Flora Peters, Vashtie Shields, Maley Freeman, Febie Gray, and Annie Howze.

The early Pastor was Elder C. Thomas.

The organizations of the church are Sunday School and mid-week prayer meeting. Some of the activities of the church are home mission, conference and occasional all day singings; singing and services are held the greater part of the day on Sundays,-- morning, afternoon and evening services.

The present Pastor is Reverend E. Baughn of Barnett, Mississippi The present membership is eighty-eight.

(Letter Albert Peters)

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Assignment # 26, CHURCH HISTORY Clarke County

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF AFRIGAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION:

Enterprise, Clarke County, Mississippi, September 15, 1871. The following brethren met in convention in Enterprise African Baptist Church, representing the following churches From Enterpris-- Joe Howze and Wisdom Adams. From Mt. Zion-- Peter Ferrell, Israel Nero and James Perry. From Mr. Hebron-- H. Gilmore and Allen Jones. From Good Hope-- Robert Pollard and Willie Gibson.

On motion of Bro. C. H. Thomas, Elders W. M. Farriar, J. A. Hill, R. A. Crump, L. J. Banks and Bro. W. Pitford, L. Wolff, D. C. Kinnard and D. Stratton were invited to take seats with us and aid in council. It proceeded to elect a Moderator and Clerk. The vote was taken which resulted in the election of Bro. W. M. Farrar as Moderator and Bro. J. I. Banks as clerk. On taking his seat, the Moderator briefly stated the object of the meeting and declared the Convention organized for business. The statistics of the churches represented in the convention showed a membership of 538 who desired to organized in an Association, whereupon the Moderator appointed a Committee of Elders:-- C. H. Thomas, Israel Nairo, Robert Pollard and J. A. Hill, R. A. Camp, Brothers Joseph Howze, Peter Farrel and W. Pittford to draft a Constitution, Articles of Faith and Rules of Decorium, to be read before the Confention adjourned. Motioned and passed that the Association when organized, shall be known as the African Bethlehem Association.

It is now called the First Enterprise Baptist Association.

,, (From Minutes of Association)

Supplements to follow on white and black churches and Associations. Mrs Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supv.

2nd copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

COUNTY Clarke DATE

SUPERVISOR Mrs. Eva R. Haney CANVASSER Mrs. Eva R. Haney

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL Grace E. Herrington
Typist

on

Assignment # 26,CHURCH HISTORY

Pleasant Hill Bap tist church, located four and one-half miles west of Quitman was organ ized in 1850. It is a one-room frame building. It is financed by donations of the members.

All day services are held once or twice a year. There are four cemetery's in the Elwood community and graveyard workings are held once and sometimes twice a year.

Church organizations are Sunday School each Sunday; Baptist Yo ng People's Union each Sunday night and prayer-meeting every Wednesday night. The Sunday School is not graded. There is no parsonage for this church.

The pastor's that have served from 1850 to the present time are Reverends William A. Williams; William Manning; A. Gop; James Ferrell; J. B. Heslep; E. S. Rolinson; W. West; W. D. Northrup; Charles M. Partin; E. A. Clarke; D. V. Rily; D. A. Covington; J. L. Williams; J. M. Bufington; Jack Hearn; John T. Cooper; W. W. Alred; S. E. McAdory; Charlie T. Carmichael; W. B. Mott; E. C. Hendrick; Hermon Solly; H. B. Williams; G. A. Smith and William E. Green, present pastor who is now attending the Baptist's Bible Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The present membership is one-hendred and seventy-two.

(Mrs. W. A. Watts)

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Supplement on assignment # 26, Church History Clarke County

The Manassa Methodist Episcopal Church South, was organized in 1848. The first building was erected in 1861, by Messrs. Morgan and Crumb assisted by other church members. It was about thirty by fifty feet, with a twelve foot wall which was built with rough lumber bought from a "pick mill" at Pierce's Springs. The machinery of this mill was operated by horses. Instead of an ordinary saw, a one-toothed rig was used. The steadying, the lathing, the joists and rafters were made from peeled pine poles. The rafters were pinned together at the top with wooden pins. It was a boxed house with boards 1x12 inches and no ceiling or loft in the building. The pulpit was a large boxed outfit that sat in the north end of the building and the building had only two doors; one double door at the south end that the ladies went through, there was one door at the east side that the men used; women and men sat on opposite sides of the church respectively. The building was covered with split boards three feet long. About 1885, this roof was torn off and a new one put on; this building stood until about 1896 or 1897 when it was torn down and a new one was erected, it was thirty by sixty feet with dressed siding and ceiled inside, it was later painted white on the outside. Several years afterwards a storm came thrugh and wrecked the house, it was repaired but was never safe. In 1928 a committee took public offering for the purpose of building a new church.

Sunday School is held each Sunday at 10;o'clock. Monthly preaching services are held the fourth Sunday of each month.

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Following is a list of pastors that have served:--Reverends Strickland; Canalar; A. L. McBride; J. H. Holland; W. W. Morse; N. M. Clarke; J. C. Brogan; J. W. Tennin; H. G. Hawkins; J. N. Ware; H. W. Wallace; W. W. Moore; R. L. Phillips; J. C. Ellis; Blackburn; A. Trotter; J. N. Broadway; C. M. Martin; G. B. Fikes; E. J. Coker; M. R. Jones; Hillary Westbrook; A. J. Davis; Algie V. Oliver; H. E. Railey; G. M. Huff; Otto Porter; S. B. Watkins; R. E. Rutledge; M. Call; R.H. Clegg; A. A. Simmons; S. C. Moody; W. L. Blackwell and T. R. Holt, the present Pastor.

The present membership is one-hundred and five.

(J. J. Norsworthy)

Fallen Creek church was organized in 1869, the following named persons being charter members: B. W. Davis and wife; Mattie Davis; William Lee and wife Elizabeth; William Harris and wife Jane; Henry Walker and wife Eliza; L. P. Covington and wife Mary; Harriett Davis and others with Henry Owens as Pastor and William Lee and H. Walker as Deacons.

The church was located near the home of B. W. Davis in a log building and remained at that place until 1890 and then was moved to near the three-mile post on Quitman public road into a new log building and remained there until 1906 and then there was a large nice frame building built one-half mile south on the Quitman and DeSoto road; the church was moved again and has been located there up to this date,(1937).

It was a member church to the old Liberty Baptist Association from the time it was organized until 1923 and since that date has been

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annexed to the Chickasawhay Baptist Association.

There has never been any grave-yard at the church and I am sorry to report that so many of the members have died or moved away that the church is very enactive at present.

(A. W. Covington)

Liberty Baptist Association was organized in 1838. It's first place of meeting was at Mt. Zion, Sumter County, Alabama. Nathan Slay was moderator; Samuel Gallaway, Clerk; and Reverend Joseph Ryan preached the introductory sermon. W. D. Northrup preached the first missionery sermon that was preached in this association.

The churches of Clarke County that belonged to this association in its early years was Bucatunna, Hepzibah, Elam, Center Ridge, Mt. Pisgah, Mt. Zion, Mt. Rose, Antioch and Pleasant Hill.

Nathan Slay served this association as moderator for sixteen years, A. Daugherty for nineteen years, B. E. Lucas, nineteen years. G. L. Donald was clerk for five years and J. M. Carmichael for thirty-seven years.

Some of the early pastors were Joseph Ryan, W. P. Carter, Nathan Slay, J. E. Scott, M. Wolf, A. Daugherty, W. D. Northrup, H. Yarborough, B. F. Seale, T. E. Tucker, J. D. Stone, S. O. Y. Ray, H. A. Pickard, D. A. Covington, G. A. Davis and B. E. Lucas.

The oldest churches now in this association in Clarke County are Bucatunna, Antioch and Center Ridge.

Practically all the Baptist churches of Clarke County belongs to the Clarke County Baptist Association, a late organization.

"The record ledger and the minutes, or most of them which are not

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recorded in the Ledger-book of the Liberty ABaptist Association were filed according to a special act of the association for permanent custody and use, with the Baptist Bible Institute Library of New Orleans, Louisiana. Many felt that we were in danger of loosing them unless they were placed in some fire-proof building. Too, we wished them in Baptist custody, as nearly at hand as was possible for reference by as many as may wish to get any historical data as they might be interested in. They are therefore the property now of the Denomination and the permanent custody of the Baptist Bible Institute. They cannot be removed from there, but reliable parties will be permitted to review them in the Library.

Many of the Associational Minutes are also filed with the Colgate Baptist Library."

(From old minutes & a letter from C. T. Carmichael)

In the early part of the twentieth century there was only one colored church in the city limits of the town of Shubuta, it was called the First Baptist Church. In the later years a few of the members drew out from this church. During this time Reverend Moses had arrived in Shubuta and with these members that had drawn out from the First Baptist Church, held church service in different houses west of Shubuta in the settlement which is called "Red Hill". They later built a brush Arbor and held services. Finally they began building a church under the auspices of Reverend Moses. This church was named "Moses Temple",

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after its founder.

It was financed in the beginning by its merits. What ever amount of money that was raised on pastorial Sundays, and on some fifth Sundays. A rally or campmeeting was held; by this means money was raised for completement of the church.

When new members came into the church the discipline was read to them by the Pastor and occasionally the roll called.

The organizations of the church is Sunday School and Woman's Missionary Society; the only activity is an occasional grave-yard working.

Later Moses Temple was moved to where it now stands and became more modern. There is no home for the Pastor. It now has a noted Sunday School with beginners, primary and intermediate grades.

The present Pastor is Reverend C. B. Cooler of Laurel, Mississippi. Services are held twice a day every third Sunday. In September revival meeting begins and lasts a week.

The present membership is approximately fifty.

(Emma L. Smith)

Three miles west of Shubuta is located a Baptist Church known a s "Tribulation". It is a one room structure. There is no parsonage.

Some of the early pastors were M. J. Barlow, M. J. Jenkins and Rush. It is financed by Public collection.

Organizations of the church are Sunday School and Prayer meeting. Preaching services every fourth Sunday. Friday before the second Sunday in May is a grave-yard working.

The present Pastor is W. A. Hardaway.

(Clyda Merritt)

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Elwood Church of God, colored church five miles west of Quitman, invited the public to its dedication February 25, 1934. A literary program was rendered, quartette music was a special feature. Dinner was served on the grounds.

(Clipping)

Wesley Enterprise church is located in East Enterprise. It is a frame building with a pastor's home near by, which is a small bungalo.

It is financed by voluntary contributions from the members. The church activities are grave-yard workings, singing schools and occasionally the roll call. The organizations are Sunday School and prayer meeting.

A number of teachers of public schools and church schools have gone out from this church.

Pastors who have served on this charge are J. F. Garrett; R. H. Patton; N. Toole; W. L. Miller; W. R. Walker; E. W. Rodgers; J. H. Hendricks; C. H. Dufee and H. Holten. This charge has three churches, namely:--Wesley Enterprise, Enterprise; Zion Chapel, Stonewall; and Little Zion, rural.

The present membership of this church is eighty.

Zion Chapel, a negro Methodist church is located at Stonewall, Clarke County, Mississippi. Its present membership is eighty-two, it is financed by voluntary contributions from the membership.

It is a small frame building. Once a year a singing school is held at this church; preaching service is held once a month; prayer-meeting each Wednesday night.

Mrs Eva R. Haney
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Supplement on Assignment # 26, Church History Clarke County

In the rural district of Enterprise and Stonewall, on the charge under M. Holston, is a negro church called "Little Zion" with one-hundred and twenty members. It's organizations are Sunday School and prayer meeting.

Occasionally a singing-school is taught. Sometimes the church roll is called and all day services are held quite often.

Mrs Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supv.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke Date February 2, 1938

SUPERVISOR Mrs. Eva R. Haney CANVASSER Eva R. Haney

Grace E. Herrington
Typist

SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL
on
CHURCH HISTORY

Assignment # 26

Quitman Baptist church has quite an outstanding age record The early record was destroyed by fire. It is among the pioneer churches of the county. It has an antique copper bell, believed to have been given the church by Governor Quitman.

Many years ago the Methodist worshiped in the same house, having two services a month. Each denomination having its own preacher; they had a union Sunday School each year having a Suhday School picnic.

It was a small one room house, school was taught in this same house, at one time Rev. W. D. Northrup was teacher and Baptist preacher. Later a large one room house was built and two denominations no longer worshiped together, since each had a house. A few years ago this house was destroyed by fire and now a modern forty-eight-room brick building is standing on the same plot used so many years for a house of worship.

There is also a nice pastors home standing just back of the church.

The paintings over the Baptistry was done by Mrs. C. E. Hood.

The Sunday School, W. M. U and B. T. U. has been kept up for many years pfesided over by many good men, the present general Superintendent of Sunday School is Stewart Kirkland, these organizations have done good service through out the years.

Mrs Eva R. Haney
Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supv. (Mr. J. A. Terral & Min. of Association)

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Supplement Material, Church History, Assignment # 26, ClarkeCo.

At one time the Methodist and Baptist worshiped together in the old church building where the Baptist church stands. In 1883 a court house was built near the present court house, the county site was moved from Enterprise back to Quitman. They used the court house auditorium for worship and when the court house prior the present one was built they then bought the old temporary court house, this was their house of worship for a number of years. Mrs. J. K. Kirkland gave the land where a new eleven-room brick building now stands.

Organizations of the church are, Sunday School; Epworth League; Women's Missionary Society and prayer meeting. Church services are held twice each Sunday, Epworth League, each Sunday night and prayer meeting each Wednesday night.

(Interview J. A. Terral)

Mrs Eva R. Haney

Mrs. Eva R. Haney, Supv.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE

SUPERVISOR Mrs. Eva R. Haney CANVASSER Eva R. Haney

PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS

Assignment # 31

Among the early pioneer civic leaders of Clarke county was John J. McRae. He graduated from a University of Ohio in 1835, was engaged in the removal of the Indians to the west; was active in the promotion of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road; was a member of the legislature from Clarke county and was appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jefferson Davis in 1817. In 1828, he was speaker of the House of Representatives for Mississippi. Mr. McRae was living at Enterprise, Clarke county when elected Governor. After the war he visited Belize, British Honduras and died there, his death caused regret to all Mississippians.

An oil painting of him has been placed in the hall of fame.

(Clippings from History)

Perhaps no man in the history of Alabama has lived more usefully or labored more wisely and productively than John Massey, author of "Reminiscences".

Doctor Massey has rendered one distinguished service by writing "Reminiscence". Its value is manifold. One of the charms of the Volume consists in the glimpses given the reader here and there into the heart of the writer revealing all unconciously the motives and ideals which have molded his character, shaped his life and made him what he is. (A. J. Lamar, Nashville Tennessee,

Mrs Eva R. Haney

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Professional & Civic Leaders, Assignment # 31, Clarke County

April 1916, writer of preface of Reminiscences)

Doctor Massey was born in Choctaw County Alabama in the hills with scarcely a level spot except along the hammocks and creek bottoms of Okatuppa, Puscus and three small creeks called Ratcliff creeks. Here he received his early education in 1848, his studies were grammar, reading, spelling, arithmetic and mitchell's geography and atlas, a finely illustrated book in that day. In January 1854, Doctor Massey went to school at Pierces Springs, Clarke county, to Goodman's Institute, though generally designated by the name of Pierces Springs. His studies were "Davies' Elementary Algebra, Browns English Grammar, Parkers' Natural Philosophy and original composition and declamation".

This school building was out of large split pine logs twelve or fifteen inches in diameter.

Doctor Massey attended school here until the term of 1856 and 1857, when he was elected to teach as an assistant, receiving fifty-dollars ($50.00) per month and the privileges of reciting with the advanced classes the next two years he taught as assistant receiving about six-hundred dollars ($600.00) a year, among the boys taught were Mr. V. M. West, San Antonia Texas and Mr. Rufus Gavin of Alabama.

During the vacation of 1857, Doctor Massey on a borrowed mule belonging to Colonel Yates, and two young men started to Vicksburg in order to see the Mississippi river, because of sickness of one of the young men at Brandon, they returned failing to see the "Father of Waters."

The hospitality of the southern people before the war was sufficient to meet all demands. Peoples houses were always cheer-open and generally without charge. He made his first trip to Mobile,

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Alabama in 1857. In 1859, he went to University of Alabama.

(Reminiscence)

Doctor A. V. Wolverton, a practicing and prominent physician of Enterprise, Mississippi was born in Broadaloin, Fulton couhty New York in 1828. His early life was passed in Rochester New York. In 1854 he entered Medical College at New Orleans Louisiana, he graduated in 1857, establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Enterprise, Clarke county, during the same year. He was married in 1858 to Miss Cornelia E. Hand of Clarke county and a daughter of John F. Hand, who was one of the pioneers of Clarke county on one of the original purchases of land. The maiden name of her mother was Sarah Everette, and one of her aunts was the first wifejof Commodore Vanderbilt.

In 1861, Doctor Wolverton became connected with the surgical department of the armies of the Confederate States and served as assistant surgeon in the hospitals during the war. He was in siege of Vicksburg and his duty called him often to the field of battle. He located in Enterprise, Clarke County Mississippi after peace was declared and engaged in the practice of his profession with which he combined however the duty of bookkeeper. He was recognized as a successful medical practitioner who won the confidence of his patients and the respect of the general public. He was generous in his support of public enterprises and took a special interest in schools, churches and all kindred institutions. He and his family belonged to the Presbyterian church. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He had a pleasant home about two miles south of Enter-

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prise, which was one of the most hospitable in the country.

(Mrs. Hardee)

General J. W. O'Ferrall was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, September 23, 1823. He was a son of John and Humric (HOUSE) O'Ferrall, the former, a native of Virginia, who served in the war of 1812, his early life was spent at Berkeley Springs.

He was first married to Miss Margaret Tolson of Newbern Alabama, who died in 1867, having lost her life on the "Sarah", a boat running from New Orleans to Biloxi where her husband was operating a sawmill. They searched for same days for her body which later floated up into the mill.

Mr. O'Ferrall married the second time to Miss Helen Gains Walton. He came to Enterprise in 1856 and engage in the mercantile business which he operated successfully until the outbreak of the Civil War, he was made Brigadier General during the war.

His two sons John T. and Cluis C. O'Ferrall, served in the World War. John T. was made Colonel and Cluis C. a Surgeon also a Major.

Mr. O'Ferrall was a prominent member of the democratic party and served as a member of the City Council. He belonged to the Masonic Order, both he and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. Mr. O'Ferrall was an active, energetic business man and was interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the public.

(Interview Capt. Deas)

Doctor J. D. Harrell, was born and reared in the eastern part of Clarke county. He received his early education as did most boys

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prior to the war. He attended Goodman's Academy, the school for boys at Pierces Springs.

Doctor Harrell enlisted in the Civil War and was in much active service, he lost an arm in a battle at Gettysberg. After the war he studied medicine at Tulane, he graduated there wearing at his graduation, a home-made suit, weaved and spun ny his sisters, Mrs. E. J. Reaves and Mrs. J. N. Mason; they also bleached palmetto platted it and made his hat and his shoes were made by a one-legged negro shoemaker. He was active in church work, was never so tired after riding a horse over a large rural territory to go to Sunday School, was superintendent of the Sunday School at Mt. Pisgah's Baptist church many years.

Doctor Harrell was married to Miss Mary Gains of Pierces Springs, to this union was born six children, one a Dentist and one a medical Doctor.

He was an active prohibitionist and did all that he could to eliminate whiskey from Clarke county and Choctow county Alabama. He died at Melvin Alabama, then known as Nicholson's Store.

(Interview A. G. Harrell, Butler Ala.)

W. H. Patton was born September 7, 1847, near Jacinto, in Tishomingo county. He is the son of James J. and Sarah (Hinkle) Patton. The family settled in Clarke county in 1859.

At the death of our subject's father, the burden of the family's support and the education of his brother and sisters fell principally on his shoulders, which interfered materially with his obtaining an education. Such schooling as he has however he received

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in the country schools of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, except one session at Mansfield, Louisiana. Mr. Patton's early life was spent on the farm.

When fourteen years old, he came to Shubuta and was employed as a clerk in the Post Office and a Drug Store, there he remained two years. In 1863, he learned telegraphy and had charge of the office at Shubuta. His name appears in the history of the Military Telegraph during the Civil War in the United States by William R. Plum, L.L.B. At the close of the war he was made agent at Shubuta, while only seventeen years old without bond, which he held for six years.

He was married in 1870. He and his father-in-law, Reverend T. B. Heslep, of Shubuta, formed a co-partnership under the firm named "Heslep & Patton", after his fatherin-law's death he continued the business in his own name in which he engaged successfully. In 1872 his wife died, leaving one child. In 1875, he married again; this wife died in 1883, leaving three children. He was married again to Mrs. Joiner, formerly Miss Span.

He was interested in all things that pertain to the advancement of the community and has been a member of the City Council of Shubuta, he also served as treasurer of the Corporation. About 1875, he joined a temperance orgamizatton and after that time was an active worker in the temperance cause. Whenever a petition was before the City Council for license, he took active part in circulating remonstrances and if the license was granted he saw to it that the law was complied with. In 1884, he was a leader in circulating a petition to the legislature that secured

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statutory prohibition for Clarke county. He also assisted in this work in adjoining counties. He attended all the state prohibition conventions he was a member of the State Prohibition Executive Committee, and Secretary of the party, "Prohibitionist", and was one of the vice presidents of the National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York City.

In 1883, three saloon keepers waylaid and attempted to assasinate him for no other reason than that he circulated a counter petition against one of them and contested his petition before the City Council--when he failed to secure his license.

He was interested in education and served for years as a trustee of Shubuta Male and Female Academy, free school and County school commissioner. He was assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Sunday School at Baptist church of Shubuta for many years; he was also Deacon , Clerk and Treasurer of the church. He was a zealous Sunday School worker and was one of the vice-presidents of the State Sunday School Convention and District organizer.

Mr. Patton never offered himself for any office except Alderman, although he was solicited to represent the County Legislature He was a leader in introducing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union into the state of Mississippi, and was one of their "stand-by's". The Union says: "there was no hour in which his brotherly hand did not grasp theirs in which he failed to hold sympathy, cash, aid in every line, for W. C. T. U. He stood by when no other man cared to face the music of public critisism. Friends have deserted, enemies have been converted, foes have been routed

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and have overwhelmed, but through all the din of battle persistent as fate, W. H. Patton came out of the cloud of defeat, the tumult of triumph, serene and in steady step with the women who never know where they are defeated".

He was secretary of Wayne Lodge No. 102 A. F. & A. M. when it surrendered its charter; he was also a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Patton died but he lives on in the many noble deeds done in life.

(Sketches from old papers & interview of his son, Will Patton)

Sampson P. Gordon who came to this county when seventeen years old with his parents from Wayne county. The family located in the western part of Clarke county. In 1847, he acquired some land and built thereon a small log house.

Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Mary (Polly) Evans in 1850, who is reputed to be the first girl baby born after the state of Mississippi was purchased from the Indians.

He served four years in the Civil War as a private, and on his return began trying to help his fellow countrymen to rebuild Clarke county. He was the father of six sons and three daughters all of whom were active and useful citizens.

(Mrs. A. B. Hardee)

The subject of this sketch is a son of James Brownlee who was born in South Carolina in about 1810 and emigrated to Lowndes county Mississippi in 1821. This pioneer was a mechanic.

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L. S. Brownlee was born May 29, 1842, in Lowndes county and spent his early life on the farm; received his primary instructions from the public schools of the county. At the age of sixteen he began working for himself and at nineteen he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville Tennessee.

At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the 14th, Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Baldwyn in command. He did his first battle service at Fort Dondson Georgia where he was captured and was held a prisoner of war for nine months when he was exchanged in 1863. He re-entered the Confederate Army and was soon transferred to Forest Calvary and did scout and skirmish duty, almost entirely through the remainder of the war.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza Snell of Lownds county Mississippi. He was in the battle of Harrisburg and surrendered 1865. After surrendering and being paroled, he returned to his native county and began to take up the desectated threads of life again among the remainder of his kith and kin. In 1870, he re-entered the Medical department of the University of Nashville, and graduated there-from in 1871. Returning home he began to practice medicine.

During his residence in Lowndes county there were three children born. In about 1886, after the death of one daughter the family moved to Pachuta, Clarke county, Mississippi, where he practiced medicine. As a matter of convenience to the traveling public Doctor Brownlee and his wife operated a Hotel at Pachuta, it was only a short while until his hotel had gained an enviable reputation for good service.

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Doctor and Mrs. Brownlee were very highly respected in Pachuta and vicinity, each of them being very charitable to almost every stranger who came their way. Rarely if ever any one, great or humble was turned from their door without food. Love for humanity was a rooted principle in Doctor Brownlee's practice, the welfare of others was his constant solicitude. He never "passed by on the other side" when he saw a human being in distress the supreme dynamic of his life was service.

Mrs. Brownlee was a Presbyterian. Doctor Brownlee, a member of the Pachuta Baptist church going out early one morning to make a call he suddenly expired in his buggy in 1911. His wife had passed on about ten years earlier.

(Memoirs of Mississippi & interviews)

Doctor W. J. McNair, who was for forty-years a prominent physician in Quitman, Clarke County Mississippi and who gave to his profession all that was in him succoring the poor and needy and ever ready to lend a helping hand to every cause for the betterment of man kind, was called by death at a local hospital in Meridian in 1919.

Doctor McNair was the oldest physician in years of practice in Clarke County, he having located here forty-years ago coming from Montgomery Alabama, the place of his birth and his continuously practiced his profession during all these years having passed the meridian of life. He would have reached his seventy-fourth year had he lived a few days longer. Altho having enjoyed throughout these years a lucrative practice this "venerable Physician" died

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practicallya a poor man as a private citizen.

Doctor McNair earned an enviable reputation charitable and courageous. He held a high place in the civil life of the community and when the Grim Reaper laid a heavy hand upon his shoulder, Quitman and Clarke county lost a valuable citizen, a worthy friend and a learned Physician.

Doctor McNair was married to Mrs. Mary Lott about thirty-five years ago in Meridian. There were no children born to this union. He was a life long member of the Baptist church, a noble friend, a true and devoted christian. In honor of this good man every business house in Quitman closed its doors.

(Clipping)

Mrs. Elizabeth Weir Kirkland was born at Butler Alabama and died at her home in Quitman, Clarke county. For many years she lived in Clarke county where her life was always a potent factor for good. She married J. K. Kirkland, a pioneer in the development of Quitman and Clarke county. To this union three children were born, two sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Kirkland was an ever faithful member of the Quitman Baptist church in which she rendered efficient, unselfish service at all times. She was also very active in the work of the Woman's Missionery Society in her church and county, and held an important office in that organization up until a short while before her death.

Every person in Clarke county knew and loved Mrs. Kirkland and all felt a distinct loss in her death, the county was deprived of one of the most beautiful characters ever to shed blessings

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and wield an influence over this or any other county. She posessed all those traits of character exemplifying all that is good, pure and uplifting, and exponent of the highest type of true southern womanhood. Her memory will continue to wield its influence for good in the town of Quitman and Clarke county

(Interview)

Mrs. May Fletcher Morgan, one of thepioneer citizens of Clarke county, was born near the present town of Adamsville South Carolina in 1839. She moved to Mississippi soon after the Civil War before the building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. She made the trip f from South-Carolina by covered wagon with the Bethea's of DeSoto. Here in DeSoto she met and married William Stovall. After his death, she married Thomas A. Scanlon in 1873. After the death of her second husband she married William Morgan and was left a widow for the third time. Mrs. Morgan moved to Pachuta with her brother Raford Fletcher, in 1900. Mrs. Morgan lived in Pachuta until her death in 1926. Mr. Morgan fought in both the Mexican and the Civil War. She also had three brothers to fight the duration of the war between the North and South. Mrs. Morgan was a true friend a kind and sympathetic neighbor and a devoted and consecrated christian she was held in high esteem by her friends and relatives.

(Clipping)

An early pioneer of Clarke county was Mr. Alexander Gordon, who came with his parents from Alabama and settled on a tract of land four miles east of Pachuta, near Souenlouvie creek.

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Mr. Gordon was born November 17, 1813; at the age of fourteen years he accompanied his father to Mobile Alabama on his yearly pilgrimage in a covered wagon to purchase supplies and drove a large flock of turkeyy to Mobile market. After his marriage he built a log cabin where he lived and reared a large family. He was an extensive land and timber owner and had lots of slaves and negro cabins on his plantation. He owned large herds of cattle, mules and other live stock, he was a successful planter and business man, a highly respected and influential citizen.

Mr. Gordon had three sons who enlisted in the Civil War. Yankey's came to his home to get mules to be used in the war. He spent the last days of his life in his log cabin home on his plantation where he died. He has two daughters now living in Pachuta Mrs. J. S. Gunn and Mrs. Gilbert Evans.

(Interview Mrs. Gilbert Evans)

George L. Donald was born in Sumpter county, Alabama, 1840 and was the son of John Donald who came from South Carolina. He spent the earlier years of his life in Clarke county attending school at Quitman. He graduated at Oxford in 1859, he was a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity, some distinguished men of his class was J. F. Jones, Lieut. Governor and H. D. Money, Senator.

In 1861, he enlisted in Company G. of the 13, Mississippi Regiment at the outset he was first Lieutenant. In 1862, he was made Captain of the Company in the early part of 1863. He was elected Major of the Regiment which he commanded till the close of the war. Near the end he was in command of Barksdale Brigade, he did much gallant and often times hazardous service, was con-

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sidered among the bravest and was never wounded or taken prisoner

After the war he returned to Clarke county and engaged in planting. In 1867, he was married to Miss Mary E. Hicks of Pierces Springs, Clarke county Mississippi; to this union was born several children.

Mr. Donald was elected to represent his county in the legislature and served in the session of 1870 and 1871. He was also superintendent of State Penitentiary in 1876 and 1877. In 1886 he was elected County Sheriff; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1890. He served as land agent for Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Mr. Donald was interested in schools, churches, and army worthy institutions; was a member of the Knights of Honor at Shubuta and owned a fine farm and residence two miles west of this town, he also owned property in Quitman.

(Memoirs & interviews)

Georgia Dees Phillips was born in the Goodwater neighborhood May 18, 1855, but when she was five years old moved to Shubuta, where she lived until her death December 1, 1937. She received her early education from the various private schools of the day, each school usually lasting only a few months. When she was nearly grown she attended a school taught by Mrs. R. M. Hand, and here she did serious study and was an assistant teacher. She became a member of the Baptist church at an early age, and also became a contributor to certain religious magazines. In 1878 she married a young Baptist minister, the Reverend J. M. Phillips, and three

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children were born to their union. In 1897 she became a teacher in the Shubuta High School, where she taught in the primary department for twenty years, after which she taught a kindergarten in her own home for ten years. She was active in every phase of community life--the church, Sunday School, Missionary Society, Parent Teachers Association and the Womans' Club, pursuing her duties in these organizations even in old age.

(Miss Annie Laura Phillips, daughter)

Joshua Maurice Phillips was born four miles north of Shubuta November 16, 1853. He was a boy during the Civil War, and the only schooling he received outside of his own home totaled about a year. However, he decided at an early age to enter the ministry and with the aid of a book of rhetoric, the Bible, and a few religious books, began to prepare himself for it. He began to preach before he was twenty-one, and preached for many years, serving at different times many of the churches in Clarke and Wayne counties. He was married in 1878 to Miss Georgia Dees, who died in 1937.

(Miss Annie Laura Phillips)

Willis Hayes West, married to Celia Avria 1836, Green county Mississippi, moved to Quitman in 1844. Eleven children in family; all dead except Mrs. C. I. Stainback who lives in Quitman and Miss Rowena Ward who lives in California.

Mr. West at one time was Sheriff of the county; about sixty-five or seventy years ago he was Depot Agent for Mobile and Ohio Rail Road at Quitman. He first moved here and built a large hotel what was known as the "West Hotel", located close to where the

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High-School building is now located. At that time people who came to court stayed for two or three weeks at the time.

After the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was built through Quitman he built his hotel near the rail road about 1863. He owned a large plantation of about one-thousand acres of land and was a slave owner.

Mrs. C. I. Stainback is still living in the same location. She has been a citizen of Quitman most of the eighty-two years of her life. She is the oldest citizen living here who was born here.

(John W. Bailey)

James A. Terral , a prominent Clarke countian and a member of one of Clarke county 's leading families, was born August 29, 1860. He was the son of the late Judge Samuel Heidelberg Terral, and the late Mrs. Terral, who was Miss Mary McLeod.

His early eduaation was in what public schools there was in earlier years in private schools and completed his education at University of Mississippi.

He was a member of the Hamasa Temple of the Shrine at Meridian and Beta Beta Chapter of Beta Thea Pi Fraternity at the University of Mississippi in Oxford. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Templar.

In 1885, he was married to Miss Maude Massengale, to this union was born a son James A. Terral Jr. Mrs. Terral died in 1887. In 1893, he married Miss Ida Watson and to this union was born a son Rufus Terral.

Mr. Terral became connected with the railroad business in its early days. He was the first Station Agent at Heidleberg Mississippi

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when the Northeastern Railroad was built there in 1882, later he was baggage agent and Depot Master of the Queen and Crescent Rail road system at Meridian.

He owned and operated a transfer business in Meridian for ten years, after which he was special Agent in South Mississippi for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He returned to Quitman, the place of his birth and was cashier of the Bank of Quitman for eighteen years. Since 1918, he was engaged in the insurance business. He was a capable business man thoroughly reliable in all his transactionsa and displayed keen sagacity in the management of his affairs.

During the World War, he was County Chairman of the United States Liberty Loan drive, was a prominent official of the Red Cross for a number of years.

For many years Mr. Terral was very active in Civic and religious affairs; was a faithful member of the Quitman Methodist Church; a teacher in the Sunday School of that church; for several years he was Mayor of the town of Quitman and could always be counted upon to aid in any enterprise that meant for the betterment of Quitman and Clarke County.

(Clipping)

Larkin James Herrington, son of Andrew Jackson Herrington an early settler and slave owner, was born in the western part of the county October 10, 1839. He attended the rural schools of Clarke county. He was married to Laura Ann Powell of Clarke county in 1857 at the age of eighteen years. There were two children born

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to them before the outbrake of the Civil War in 1861, when he volunteered and enlisted in the army, along with three brothers, namely; Jay, Amos and Arr, the latter was only seventeen years old but ran away and joined the army also. Mr. Herrington went through the war without even a wound.

He was ordained a Baptist minister when forty-five years old, and served various churches of the county for twenty-five years. He reared fifteen children, six girls and nine boys. ~~Three girls and two boys still survive him. One of the boys, James Madison, also a noteworthy man, was born October 10, 1869, he too has been a life long resident of the county. He was married to Mattie Jane Long of Clarke county on October 4, 1894. Mr. Herrington is the father of nine children, four girls and five boys. He has served the people of the county as public officer twenty-odd years.~~

(Interview ~~J. H. Herrington~~)

Captain Deas of Enterprise was born in Carlowville, Alabama in 1846. He left school and came to Clarke county at the age of fourteen years. At the age of fifteen he offered his services to his country and joined the First Mississippi Light Artillery. He served the duration of the Civil War; was captured between Fort Blakley and the Spanish Fort; imprisoned in Ship Island and paroled to Vicksburg.

Captain Deas was ninety-years old in October (1937), he is now living in the same home he purchased before his marriage where he and his wife lived together for fifty-six years before her death. He has been a useful citizen of Clarke county in civic, asocial and religious affairs.

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Captain C. C. Ferrill, a prominent resident of Clarke county was the eldest son of George W. and Mary Ferrill and was born in Pascagoula, Mississippi, April 4, 1833.

His father was a native of Georgia and came to this state in 1814 with his father Bryant Ferrill who may be regarded as one of the pioneer's of this state.

The early life of C. C. Ferrell, was spent in Alabama and Mississippi. He was educated at Mt. Rose, Jasper county, Mississippi. When young, he engaged in the mercantile business. He lived in Mobile from 1850 to 1855. In 1860 he was married to Miss Anna B. McCaskill of Moss Point, Mississippi

In 1862, Captain Ferrill raised a Company, afterwards Company F. of the 37, Mississippi Regiment, of which he was Captain. He was in action at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg and all battles of Johnston's Island and Hoods Campaign in Tennessee. He was made prisoner in 1864, at Nashville Tennessee and confined at Johnston's Island in Ohio until after the surrender of the confederate forces. After the war Mr. Ferrill came to Clarke county and at once took rank as one of its most useful and influential citizens, contributing largely in redeeming the county from the misrule that hung over it like a nightmare during the reign of the carpet-baggers. He was elected Sheriff in 1872; was the first democrat elected in the county after "reconstruction". Captain Ferrill was a man whose influence for good will long survive him, as an officer he waa always prompt, efficient and accommodating as a man he exemplified in a high degree that strength of character combined with gentleness and courtesy that make the old time southern gentleman a model. He

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served as Chancery Clerk in 1887.

(Minutes of the Board)

Doctor P. E. Lewis of Pachuta who died in 1931, was one of the most highly esteemed men in the county, always at the very fore of the front in all activities looking to the welfare of the community. He was indeed a community builder.

By profession he was a Dentist, was an active member of the Methodist church; superintendent of Sunday School and a steward of the church. He was an active Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Hamassa Temple of Meridian.

Doctor Lewis was married to Miss Leila Wilkins. He was taken away in the prime and vigor of his physical manhood, he leaves behind him the record of an unblemished and very useful life.

(Clipping)

Judge Buckley of Enterprise a member of Clarke county Bar, is also a civic leader of the county. He needs no introduction to the citizens, eulogies too would be superfluous, his ~~is a~~ familiar name throughout the county is his best eulogy.

We call him Judge because as presiding Judge of this Circuit he made for himself a title which shall rightfully follow him to the end of his active career.

When he retired from the bench he gave himself to the practice of his chosen profession--the Law, and in this he has been eminently successful as a man of business affairs, too, he has been markedly successful. It's an old saying with much wisdom ~~b~~ back of it, that a man's best recommendation, is the fact that he knows how to handle well his own affairs. In this Judge Buckley

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stands without a superior.

He has realy put Clarke county on the map. He has figured most prominently in much of the important legislation, while a member of the legislature.

Mississippi was the dumping ground for inferior gas and oil. You will find at page 419, House Bill No. 642 Acts 1930, a law regulating the sale thereof now in Mississippi. Judge Buckley was a co-author of said measure and other bills.

(Clipping)

One of Clarke county's leading citizens and business men was John S. Dabbs, he was born and reared in Clarke county, spent his entire life here, for many years he lived in Quitman, he was an ardent, devoted lover of Quitman and her people and was happy to live among the people of Quitman and Clarke county, he was not known to ever utter one word that could be interpreted as a knock at his community , he was not a knocker but a booster for his own town and county. He loved his friends and found pleasure in extending favors and kindnessesa and was loyal to them and his county.

Mr. Dabbs was a member of the Quitman Baptist church for many years. His loyal sons are now carrying on the business he established. As a business man he commanded and held the confidence and esteem of every body as a rule his business judgement was correct and in business one could trust him absolutely he would do the right thing. To him honesty in business was as sacred a God himself is holy.

(Interview)

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In the northeastern part of this county was born W. P. Still, one of the greatest educators of southeast Mississippi. He obtained his early education in Clarke county; received his Bachelor of Art degree at Peabody. He taught in many rural schools of the county, at Daleville for many years and at Causeyville ~~where he died.~~ He was president of Clarke Memorial at Newton.

Mr. Still was a victim of accident that left him a cripple; in his boyhood he went to and from school on crutches.

He was born July 24, 1869 and died in Meridian in 1935.

(Interview M. W. Still)

W. H. Foster was born in Alabama, May 5, 1870, he was a Spanish War Veteran. Mr. Foster was for a number of years a teacher of Clarke county, serving as superintendent at Enterprise, Shubuta and Stonewall. He was Chancery Clerk for eight years after which he was County Superintendent of Education for four years. He received his Master of Arts degree at Columbia University in New York City. He ran for the office of Superintendent of Education in 1935 and was successful but only served three weeks, dying very suddenly.

Mr. Foster was active in fraternal work; was a Past Master in the Masonic Lodge and Past Patron in the Order of the Eastern Star.

No matter how you think of this good man, whether from the stand-point of morality, or mental fitness, or spiritual manhood, he measured up to a very high standard. He was a fine christian character, always found working for the things that meant for the advancement of his town and county. He died January 23, 1936.

(Interview)

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Mrs. Wm. Bernice Raley, nee Winnifred Rowena Belle Jones, was born February 15, 1895, in Ellisville, Jones County, Mississippi the daughter of John Jasper Jones and Mrs. Virginia Belle Fortson Jones of Leake and Lauderdale counties respectively. She was reared on a small farm within the town of Ellisville, one of twelve children. She attended the city High School, graduating on June 2, 1912; taught in the elementary rural schools of Jones County two sessions, attending State Teachers College summer terms; attended Jones county Agriculture High School 1915-1916 session, graduating then May 19, 1916; did further college work through State Teachers College extension classes.

She was married to Wm. Bernice Raley on June 18, 1916, and came to Quitman; taught in the rural schools of Clarke county part of two sessions, worked at intervals as assistant in the offices of Circuit Clerk, Chancery Clerk and Assessor of Clarke county during the World War. On January 5, 1920, began work as assistant to her husband who took office as Clarke County Clerk,of the Chancery Court on that date.

On Monday after the 19, of August 1920, when the Women of America were given franchise, she was the first woman in Clarke county to register and receive appointment as a Deputy official and took oath of office as a Deputy Clerk of the Chancery Court of Clarke county, serving in that capacity sixteen years until January 6, 1936, except for a period of about three months when she was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and served as Treasurer of Clarke county when G. O. Harger, the retiring Treasurer, assumed the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court and the Legislature had

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had to make final the constitutional amendment abolishing the office of County Treasurer.

She is a member of the Church of God; has been active in the local civic organizations and churches; served as president of Home Demonstration Club; County Council of Home Demonstration Club; Secretary of State Home Demonstration Club; Secretary of County Chapter American Red Cross; Secretary and Past Matron of Elizabeth Mason Chapter No. 248, Order of the Eastern Star; member of Meridian Pilot International Club; Treasurer of second District Mississippi Federation Clubs; member Quitman Woman's Club and Quitman Business Women's Club.

Mrs. Raley is now engaged in a small mercantile business in Quitman, Clarke County, Mississippi.

Wm. Bernice Raley was born Nov. 1, 1878, in the northeastern part of Clarke county, Mississippi, a few miles west of Mississippi and Alabama State line. He was the son of Abram Raley and Sallie Ann Davidson Raley who had been residents of Clarke county since early childhood, their parents having come from North Carolina, and were among the first settlers of this section of Mississippi. He is one of ten children born of this union and all were reared on the farm, like the others he attended the common schools of his native county for a few weeks during several of the short school sessions at that time and acquired sufficient knowledge of spelling, reading and arithmetic to persue home-study from the few school books then available. He remained on the farm until 1905 and procured a license to teach in the public schools

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of the county. He taught until March 1908, at which time he accepted a position as assistant and Deputy Chancery Clerk of Clarke county under Jas. B. Evans, who was then Chancery Clerk. He served in that capacity then that year and then 1909-1910 & 1911; was re-employed as Deputy Clerk of Jas. B. Evans and served as such until March 1914. He then pursued further study at business college in Meridian for about one month and continued home-study in an effort to secure the equivalent of a High School education. Entered the race for the office for Chancery Clerk in 1915, but was defeated by eleven votes, W. H. Foster being re-elected.

At the beginning of the scholastic year 1915, he resumed teaching in rural schools of the county and remained in this work for about three sessions and was bookkeeper at J. K. Kirkland's General Merchandise about two years.

On June 18, 1916, he was married to Miss Winifred Belle Jones of Ellisville, Jones County, Mississippi.

Mr. Raley was elected to office of Clerk of Chancery Court in August 1919 without opposition and assumed the duties of that office on the first Monday of January 1920 and was re-elected as such three other terms in succession, serving in this capacity for sixteen years leaving the office on the first Monday of January 1936. About twenty-one and one-half years of his life was spent in public office.

He and his wife now reside in Quitman, Clarke county, Mississippi in the home into which they moved the day following their marriage.

(Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Raley)

Doctor John Smith was born March 10, 1868, in Clarke county. He was the son of Erastus Smith and Annie Martin Smith. His father

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moved to Energy, Clarke county Mississippi when he was ten years old. His first schooling was received in free country schools and then attended Yantley Alabama school and Causeyville school. He received his education as any other poor boy with an ambition that helped him to a successful career. He taught school for six or eight years. He attended Medical School at Memphis, Tennessee and Louisville Kentucky and practiced medicine about thirty years.

He married in 1902 to Mary McLemore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McLemore on Easter Sunday. Five children came to this home three boys and two girls.

Mr. Smith was always a tender hearted man, had feelings for his patients always and was loved by all who knew him.

He passed away April 8, 1923.

(Mrs. Corrie Robinson)

Doctor S. J. Ferrill, spent the greater part of his life in Clarke county. He was one of the county's best physicians and enjoyed an extensive practice as long as his declining health permitted. He numbered his friends by his acquaintances. He was a good man, a loyal friend, a faithful church member, a forward looking citizen. Doctor Ferrell was thrice married to the first union was born three daughters, to the second, there was no children and to the third, three.

(Clipping)

Doctor William Allan Smith M. D. of Clarke county was married to Miss Mary McCarty, March 15, 1855, he was a splendid physician and a most excellent man, he died on the anniversary of his marriage

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March 15, 1862. He was a member of Hepzibah Baptist church.

(Clipping)

Doctor B. M. Hand M. D., was born at Enterprise on December 30, 1842, and died in June 1929. He was one of the oldest and m most highly esteemed citizens of Clarke county. When a young physician he moved to Shubuta, was a consistent member of the Shubuta Methodist church, a Mason and Knights of Pythias.

(Clipping)

Doctor John Franklin Brunson was born in Clarke county, Mississippi May 18, 1869. He was the son of W. L. Brunson and Mrs. Margaret Brunson, who were known far and wide as among Clarke county's most influential and honored citizens. His parents influence still lives in the hearts of all who knew them, and continues effectively in the noble sons and daughters whom they reared.

Doctor Brunson was educated in the rural schools of his home county and later obtained a literary degree from Mississippi College. He graduated from the Atlanta Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia in 1900. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Meridian and from that time until his death was one of the outstanding Dentists of Mississippi.

He revised and helped to re-write the constitution and by-laws of the Mississippi Dental Association, and served it most acceptably, both as secretary and as president. He also held the same positions at one time with the Meridian Dental Association ~~a~~ and at the time of his death, was president of the Board of Dental examiners of Mississippi, in which capacity he has rendered valuable and distinguished service to his state. He died Aug. 1937.

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Doctor Moore is a native of Clarke county, Mississippi, and son of W. E. Moore, and member of one of Clarke county's most prominent and highly respected families. He was educated in the public schools of that county and graduated from the Quitman High school in 1925. He continued his education at the University of Mississippi, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree. He then continued his medical studies at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he received his M. D. degree. He graduated from Tulane University with high honors and was exempt from final examinations in his senior year because of his high scholastic average. He was an outstanding student at Tulane.

Doctor Moore spent three and one-half years in the practice of general medicine at Stonewall, and Clarke county, where he was very successful.

However, Dr. Moore desired to become a specialist in the field of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and returned to New Orleans and spent twenty months in intensive post-graduate study at Tulane University. During that time he not only received the very highest type training to be obtained under the most outstanding authorities in this field, but also served as assistant clinical instructor in the undergraduate school at Tulane and worked regularly in the clinics and wards of the Charity Hospital of Louisiana, with the title of assistant visiting surgeon in the eye, ear, nose and throat service.

Dr. Moore married Miss Sara Harper, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Harper of Stonewall, Mississippi and has two children.

(Clipping)

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Doctor Rosier S. Gavin, well known and dearly beloved by all Clarke county as well as throughout Mississippi and Alabama. He early entered the ministry , serving churches in Alabama and Mississippi. He also did extensive evangelistic work. He was also in the newspaper field and at the time of his death was editor of the Quitman Tribune. He loved the people of Clarke county and displayed keen interest in the happenings in the county where he lived and served. He was a man of his convictions, strong and clear cut, and was brave enough to stand by them even tho he might be by himself. Never did he stop to anything that was not high, pure, upright. He was married to Miss Sallie Brock, to this union one son was born, D. W. Gavin.

Eloquent tribute was paid Dr. Gavin by Rev. Blanding Vaughn "during the forty-four years of his ministry, Dr. Gavin served well and efficiently as pastor, minister, teacher, evangelist and neighbor. It would be impossible to estimate the good the accomplished through his long years of service"

(Clipping)

D. R. Red, was born 1856 and reared in Clarke county, he spent a life-time of useful service, was an upright citizen, active in the upbuilding or promoting any progressive movement.

He was married to Miss Mollie Rodgers in 1880, to this union was born seven children

Mr. Red died December 17, 1937, and his good wife, December 23, 1937. The useful, beautiful life they lived stand as a monument even tho they are gone.

(Clipping)

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Mr. A. S. Mason is a quiet unobtrusive gentleman, is an exemplary citizen, unswervingly loyal to his friends, true to every trust and faithful to every duty and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has been in the service of the railroad for forty-seven years as Agent, when his ability and efficiency has been critically tested by the severest requirements of promptness, accuracy and fidelity, and he has always met his responsibility to the letter. He is as much a servant to the people as a faithful servant to his employees.

He has served his town "Quitman", in her school and municipal rendering satisfactory service.

(Clipping)

George Henry Brunson, was born in Clarke county, Mississippi in 1867, the son of William Lawrence and Margaret (Davis) Brunson, both natives of Alabama, who moved to Mississippi in childhood. On the paternal side, Professor Brunson's ancestory was Danish. The maternal ancestors came from Scotland.

The preliminary education of G. H. Brunson was obtained in the rural schools of Clarke county, after which he attended Mississippi College and the University of Chicago, having received his A. B.; A. M. and M. A. degrees, he taught for a time in Mississippi College. He attended Columbia University in New York in 1907 and 1918 and received his Ph. C. degree. He again taught at Mississippi College and later at A. & M. College. In 1922, he became superintendent of Oktibeha county Agricultural High school; then in 1923, he went to Goodman as Professor of history at Holmes county Agriculture High School.

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For a number of years Mr. Brunson devoted to educational work, part of the time being a member of the faculty in a number of the most notable of the Southern Colleges and Institutions of learning and part time studying for higher honors in the most famous Universities of the country.

(Interview) Mrs H. E. Carter

Margaret Davis Brunson was born November 6, 1837, the daughter of Simeon Davis an honored Baptist minister. On November 10, 1859 she was married to William L. Brunson to which union was born thirteen children. Mother Brunson as she came to be known, was chiefly recognized for her great loving heart and kindly interest in suffering humanity, she not only reared to noble manhood and womanhood her own thirteen children but mothered five orphan children left homeless orphans by the cruel war between the states Much of her life was spent ministering to the sick and those in distress could always find in her a friend.

Side by side she and her noble husband walked life's pathways for fifty-two years, ever interested in the improvement of schools, churches and community life in general. Her home was always known as the preachers home and manya tired and worn out preacher found rest and comfort in her good home.

Mrs. Brunson was one who always kept on the sunny side of life and although her lot was not always an easy one she seemed only to remember the bright spots. She was a faithful member of the Union Baptist church from early womanhood and after her death she and her husband were honored by having their names enrolled in

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the missionary hall of fame, having lived a long useful life she quietly passed away at her home on the night of July 3, 1921, and was lain to rest in Union cemetery.

(Interview) Mrs W. E. Carter

William L. Brunson Sr., was born in Sumpter county, Alabama, April 18, 1840, the youngest son of Harvey P. Brunson, a worthy Baptist minister. At the age of sixteen years he moved with his widowed mother to Clarke county Mississippi, where he became a life long resident.

In 1859, he was married to Margaret M. Davis and to them were born thirteen children, seven daughters and six sons. In 1861, he enlisted in the confederate army where he served faithfully for four years, until honorably discharged at the close of the war, he returned to spend the remainder of his long life at what is still known as the old Brunson home in Union community in north Clarke.

He joined the church at the age of nineteen and served as Deacon of Union Baptist church for fifty-one years and nearly all of this time as superintendent of the Sunday school, having missed only one service during the last forty-years of his life.

It was said that no worthy person ever knocked at his door in vain and he was especially known as a friend to the widow and orphan always an outstanding example of temperance and rightousness he literally spent his life "making the paths straight".

Mr. Brunson filled many positions of trust and honor during his long life. His life being as nearly perfect as correct ways could make it, being marked on the way through by an unwavering faith in his loyal and a steadfastness of brotherly love for his friends and neighbors and although he was recognized as among the

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outstanding farmers of his day, he never allowed material things first place in his life.

On July 20, 1912, he passed away and was lain to rest in the Union Cemetery.

(Interview) Mrs W. E. Carter

Miss Sallie Brunson was one of Clarke county's best beloved and most useful citizens. Hers was not only a beautiful christian life, but a life that was every bit as useful as it was beautiful She was a useful member of Union Baptist church, to which she gave unstintedly of her time, heart, love and means.

Miss Brunson was born in 1866, she spent her life in Clarke county and died in 1932. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brunson Sr. pioneers of Clarke county.

(~~Clipping~~) Mrs W. E. Carter

H. B. Heidelberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Heidelberg is recognized throughout the south as one of the foremost educational men. He is a graduate of Millsaps College; attended Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama and did graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Michigan.

Mr. Heidelberg is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Delta State Teachers College; a member of the State Commission of the Southern Association of Colleges and secondary schools; a member of the Mississippi High School textbook Commission. He also formerly served as president of the Mississippi Teachers Association.

He is the son of the Honorable and Mrs. D. W. Heidelberg of Shubuta and spent his early years in that town. (Interview)

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M. M. Shirley was born 1892, in northeast Clarke county. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Shirley. He received his early education in the public schools of Clarke county, he later attended Mississippi College; State Teachers College and Valparaiso University. He joined the Baptist church when fourteen years old; is now a member and a Deacon of Quitman Baptist church; teacher of business mens Bible class; associational superintendent of Sunday schools; Clerk of Clarke County Baptist Association and is member of Masonic Lodge. He served as volunteer in the World War, seeing action in France.

Mr. Shirley was married to Miss Bessie Graham. Two sons blessed this home, J. C. age seventeen and Billie, age twelve.

Before entering politics of the county he was a teacher in the public schools, having served his apprenticeship as a teacher in Clarke county. In 1927, he was elected as Superintendent of Education which office he has held for ten years.

Among the outstanding achievements to his credit are the following: He has placed the county on a sounder basis in financing schools, shifting the burden of support from the local district to the county and state. He has been successful in equalizing the educational advantages of the county by a uniform eight month school term; he has wrought tellingly in his efforts in the centralization of the high school work of the county; the elementary work has also been standardized and improved.

In all questions arising affecting the schools, he tries to be fair and frank, studying all problems with a view of rendering the best service possible in every case.

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Mr. Shirley is secretary of Quitman Lions Club; is service officer of American Legion; Chairman Distrcit Committee and Commissioner Boy Scouts of America. He served three years on State Executive Committee and program for improvement of Instruction Committee in Mississippi; is a member of Legislative Committee of County Superintendents.

(Interview M. M. Shirley)

J. Slater Graham was born in Clarke county November 19, 1900. He is the son of Mr. J. C. Graham and Martha Scott Graham, a prosperous farmer of the Hopewell community.

Mr. Graham received his earliest education at Hopewell, his high school education at Beat Four and Quitman High school. He finished at Mississippi State, specialized in Entomology; after finishing school he went to Texas and then to Arizona and stayed in this work there for four years. He then came home and is farming with his father, he is esteemed very highly as a farmer; was elected one of the two directors from the fifth congressional district for the Mississippi Agricultural Association.

He joined the Methodist church at an early age and is now a leading member of Hopewell.

In June 1933, he was married to Miss Mary Lou McLendon, to this union was born a daughter, Martha Carolyn.

(Interview) J. S. Graham

Miss Lillian McCormick was a graduate of Atlanta Dental College she had the distinction of being one of the first women in the state to be licensed to practice dentistry.

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Miss McCormick was a life long resident of Shubuta Mississippi. She was prominent in both social and civic affairs. Shubuta cemetery standing as a monument to her tireless energy. She died June 21, 1934.

(Clipping)

Rev. S. E. Buffington was born in Clarke county Alabama, June 28, 1852. He lost his parents when just a small boy and was brought to Clarke county, Mississippi and reared. At an early age he married Miss Sofia Tew, this couple was blessed with four children. His wife died in 1916; he then married again in 1918 to Miss Artelia Scarbrough. Mr. Buffington joined Center Ridge Baptist church, he spent many years here, and in later years became a preacher.

(Clipping)

D. J. Slay was born December 19, 1859, in Choctaw county Alabama but lived practically all his life in Clarke county, Mississippi. He was popular among a host of friends and was prominent in political life. He was married to Miss Lucy McLendon and to this union was born nine children. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church, joining when eighteen years old. Mr. Slay was one of Clarke county's best known citizens, he was a leader in his church and community. He departed this life June 26, 1929.

(Clipping)

D. A. Brock Sr., born in 1853, died in June 1929, for many years he lived in Clarke county and was a member of the Methodist church for fifty-two years. He was a highly esteemed citizen and was always for the advancement of right and progress in the county.

(Clipping)

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Mr. Ben H. Donald, son of Major Donald, was born and reared in Clarke county. He was a citizen of Quitman and was regarded as one of the most active and versatile men in the county. He was a successful merchant also served his county in the official capacity of Circuit Clerk.

(Interview)

A. J. Ward and wife came to Pachuta, in 1850 and built for themselves a home, this home though rough, bore marks of distinction. These pioneer citizens did things in a thorough manner, to this grand couple was born nine children.

(Interview)

J. C. Hiller, son-in-law of Dr. William Estes, built a home in Enterprise prior to the Civil War and did much in the civic affairs of that town.

(Clipping)

S. A. Box, was a life long resident of Quitman, Clarke County Mississippi. He was honest truthful and sincere. He was conservative in his views of things in general. Mr. Box was a loyal member of the Methodist church, a true christian and a man of much value to the town. He was the father of eight children, among whom is Mrs. Thomas Dabbs, a resident of Quitman and a Music teacher for the Quitman High School.

(Interview)

Professor J. M. McNeil was born in 1846, and died in 1914, was buried in McCarty's cemetery. He was not only a merchant but a teacher of Clarke county schools.

(Clipping)

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Arista Johnston of Shubuta was born November 4, 1849, at Goodwater Clarke county, Mississippi. His grandfather, known as Colonel Jack Johnston, was Indian Agent for the Government, and drew up the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek between the United States and the Choctaw Indians.

The subject of this sketch attended the common school of his community but owing to the de-organized conditions caused by war his opportunities were very limited. He was elected to the Legislature in 1899, serving in the sessions of 1900 and 1902. In 1906 he was elected Mayor of Shubuta and was elected to the House of Representatives in November 1907.

(Clipping from Clarke County Tribune)

Hamilton G. McGowan, was born in Clarke county in the old ancestral home at Elwood, September 21, 1876, and died at the old home October 1, 1936.

When quite young he joined the Methodist church. He was a teacher by profession having taught in the following schools: Pearlington; Ocean Springs; Woodville and Melvin. For several years he served on the faculty of the M. S. C. W. as teacher of Agriculture and Horticulture.

(Clipping)

Mrs. W. Brown of Enterprise was born in 1867, she was married in 1886, and was one of Clarke county's elect ladies, she was for many years a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Brown was highly esteemed for the excellent citizenship whose life and influence were always for the better things of life.

(Clipping)

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Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, was born December 6, 1835, and died May 11, 1916 at the age of eighty-years, five-month and five-days.

She was a member of one of the oldest and most honorable families in east Mississippi, a daughter of Mr. Edward McCarty Sr. She was married on March 15, 1855, to Dr. Wm. Allan Smith. In early life she united to the Baptist church at Hepzibah, and retained her membership there all her life. She was a most remarkable woman in many ways, she visited and administered to the sick many years in her community, to both white and black.

(Clipping)

James Dyer Butler, married to Louisa Hearn of Choctaw county Alabama; was a Civil War Veteran, served in the Confederate Army with Major George L. Donald, in Company G. 13, Mississippi Infantry

Mr. Butler was honest in all his dealings, and was interested in any civic movement which would better the educational and social conditions.

(Clipping)

Captain Wm. G. Edwards enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen and served his country with distinction and in testimony of his valor on the battle field wore a tell-tale badge of an empty sleeve. In the dark days of reconstruction Captain Edwards was one of the conspicious figures in bringing order out of chaos and reestablishing white rule. He was kind, obliging and a man of clean pure purposes. He was born in Clarke county, December 7, 1844, and died October 29, 1916.

Captain Edwards was a member of Robert McLain Camp of United Confederate Veterans. (Clippings)

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Mrs. Emma Fontain Harper was one of the ideal type of the old time southern home-makers and home builders, she was industrious, affable, modest, hohest, and as circumspect in her daily living as it is possible for one to be. Her entire life was spent in Clarke county and her service as friend and helper, and her christian life stands as a monument to her life.

She was the daughter of Mr. Allen Fontaine and was married to Tom Harper. She was one of the most beloved women in Clarke county and numbered her friends by her acquaintances. She died in July1933.

(Interview)

Mr. John Carmichael was a life long resident of Clarke county was married to Miss Whittie Kennedy,to this union was born four sons and one daughter. Mr. Carmichael was a pioneer leader of Clarke county. He and his wife were always ready for spiritual, educational and social advancement. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a faithful worker. DeSoto lost in him a faithful friend and neighbor.

(Clipping)

Mrs. Willie Cameron of Clarke county was an active and devout member of the Methodist church. She was a teacher of the public schools for a number of years. Mrs. Cameron was alert and progressive and helped much in the affairs of the neighborhood where she lived.

(Clipping)

Mr. Green H. Meadows, was born and reared in beat one Clarke county. He was never in the glaring limelight of the county's

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civic or political activities yet he always took a keen interest in these matters and governed himself accordingly, both as contributor of his influence and his means. He was a farmer by profession, he was frugal as well as thrifty.

(Clipping)

Mrs. Dora E. Boney came from Choctaw County Alabama, into the Harmony community. Soon after her coming, she with other members of her family identified themselves with the McGowan's Chapel church. Mrs. Boney was a woman of no small executive and administrative ability. Her resourcefulness was an inspiration. Frankness was an outstanding characteristic. Sincerity of purpose laid the foundation for a warm friendship which a privileged number enjoyed. She was married to one of the Boney's of Choctaw county, Alabama. She died October 1928 leaving five children.

(Clipping)

Keeling Trotter, son of General William Trotter was born in 1858 and died in 1931. Mr. Trotter lived quite a long time in Shubuta, later he moved to Wayne county and was buried in the Bishop cemetery near Hiwanee.

(Clipping)

Miss Willena Haynie was born at Blue Mountain Mississippi, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Haynie. Miss Haynie did all her school work at Blue Mountain except post-graduate. By profession she was a teacher. Early in March 1928, she was recommended as English teacher for Quitman High School by Dr. Lawrence T Lowery. She came to Quitman in the fall of 1928 and remained until her death October 2, 1931. She was a loyal, helpful teacher and realized that a teacher has a responsibility in molding characters as well as training the intellect of pupils.

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Miss Haynie's leadership in the Girl Reserve work was outstanding, her loyalty to her friends was unswerving, her splendid poise and noble strength did not fail in time of trouble. She was exceedingly kind and indulgent, she lived a beautiful life.

(Clipping)

James S. Boyed, one of Clarke county's oldest citizens, was born at Painville Alabama, came to Enterprise, in 1865 with his parents Mr. and Mrs. James Boyed. He was married to Miss Zora E. Johnson in 1875 and to them were born four children. Mrs. Boyed died and Mr. Boyed married again to Mrs. S. A. Herring.

Mr. Boyd was for fifty-ywo years marshall of Enterprise; he was blind for ten or fifteen years prior to his death; he made a very singular request that when he was buried, that his walking stick that had been his companion while blind and had guided him over many paths be buried with him. Mr. Boyed died December 1931.

(Interview)

James Rogers McRee, a pioneer of Clarke county and one who was active and progressive in the promotion of his community and county was born in South Carolina August 22, 1835. He was married to Miss Maggie Stroud in 1869. He died April 18, 1925.

This fine old couple lived here before the Civil War, he was a confederate Veteran.

(Clipping)

Mrs. H. Melton was born August 8, 1858. Her maiden name was Miss Martha Missouri Evans. She became a christian at the age of twenty-years, united with the Pleasant Grove Baptist church in

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1878. In 1893, she was married, her husband being a Methodist, she followed her companion and united with Quitman Methodist church in 1919. She died in May 1931.

Mrs. Melton lived a godly consecrated life, and her sweet christian influence still lives. Her most far-reaching and effective teaching was by deed rather than word of mouth, she was not only a blessing to her family but to those with whom she came in contact.

(Interview)

On November 9, W. H. McRee (Uncle Billy(died near Crandall, he was born in 1850, he was a faithful member of Manassa Methodist church for many years, he was always ready to lend a helping hand was active in the activities of his community and church.

(Clipping)

Ben A. Priester died June 4, 1931. He lived for the noblest and best things of life and was an inspiration to all whom he came in contact. His life was christ-like filled with his gentle sweet spirit which constantly manifested itself in his many deeds of thoughtfulness and kindness, unselfishness was a notable characteristic of his life. He found great delight in serving others and forgetting self. He was a man of strong faith.

(Clipping)

Gilbert Keith Evans one of the best known business men and prominent in the banking circles in East Mississippi. Mr. Evans died in Pachuta, his home town in August 1931.

(Clipping)

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Reverend C. T. Carmichael, a son of J. M. Carmichael of DeSoto is thoroughly trained for his work. He finished a three-year course in the Bible Institute, New Orleans.

(Interview)

Judge Charles A. Stovall, was born at DeKalb September 22, 1838. In early life his parents died leaving him to provide for himself He served an apprenticeship under Colonel S. R. Adams, editor of the Eastern Clarion at Paulding. In early life he settled in Quitman, Clarke County. He served the county for four years for Deputy Clerk of the Chancery, Circuit and Probate Courts of Clarke County. During this time he studied law, was admitted to the Bar and practiced his profession until he entered the Civil War with the first volunteer company leaving the county in which he served as a private.

Upon his return from the army Mr. Stovall was elected Judge of Probate of the County and was twice reelected, he also served as Judge of the County Court, with Chancery, Civil and Crimnal jurisdiction. He was also actively engaged in the Journalistic Field.

In August he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lott at Quitman to this union was born three children.

In early life he joined the Methodist Church and actively engaged in the work of the church.

Judge Stovall died February 3, 1916, was buried at Shubuta. He died in great peace "like one who wraps the mantle of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams".

(Clipping)

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James L. Bullard was one of the most prominent men in Clarke county and was closely associated with the interests in and around Basic City. He owned and operated an excelsior mill at Basic was a member of Clarke County Board of Supervisors, a director of Stonewall bank, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Enterprise Consolidated Hith School and a successful merchant at Basic City.

Mr. Bullard was a member of the Methodist church, was a Mason (Shriner). He was buried in May 1928.

(Interview)

James M. Carmichael was reared in Clarke county, in early life was married to Miss Mary Kennedy, for many years this family lived in the Center-Ridge Church community. They were leaders in Church and civic affairs. Mr. Carmichael was a farmer by profession. He was born in 1856 and died 1928.

(Interview)

Professor C. E. Hood was for fifteen years Superintendent of Quitman High School. In his kind and gentle way many boys and girls were encouraged to complete their high school course and strive for higher professional training. Mr. Hood has been to Quitman and Clarke county not only a teacher but a leader, advisor, interperter, counselor and friend. Those who needed his help always got it

~~(Interview)~~ C. Norris

C. H. Acklin one of Clarke county's best beloved citizens was born 1860 and died in 1936. For many years Mr. Acklin was active in county affairs and served as a member of Clarke County

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Board of Supervisors from district one. His actions were above reproach. He was active in religious work, and was a member of Mt. Rose Baptist church.

(Interview)

W. Z. Huggins, superintendent of Quitman High School has for many years been a valued member of the school as well as over the entire county where he is very popular. Mr. Huggins is one of the best athletic coaches in the state. He was elected superintendent in 1936. He is well qualified by education and through training he takes active interest in the schools throughout the county. Besides his work along educational lines Mr. Huggins is very active in religious and civic affairs. He is one of the leaders in the work of the east central Mississippi Regional Literary and Athletic Association and was elected vice-president of that organization in 1936.

(Interview)

James B. Evans was a native of Clarke county, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Evans--prominent people of two or three decades ago. His mother was a sister of Captain W. C. Phillips,(deceased) of this county. He was perhaps more familiar with the affairs of Clarke county than any other man. Coming into the home of Major Donald, the Sheriff, to whom he was related when quite young he naturally learned much about county government; in a few years he was holding offices. For two years he was Deputy Sheriff; two terms, Sheriff; three terms, Chancery Clerk; two terms, Circuit Clerk; he also served his county one term as Representative in Jackson.

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In all these different offices he was faithful and efficient.

For thirty-four years he had been a member of the Methodist church. In all moral questions he stood firm being a champion especially for prohibition.

Mr. Evans was twice married, first to Miss Mollie Jennings of Enterprise, to this union were born four sons and three daughters. After the death of his wife he was married again to Miss Margie Gilmore, two daughters were born to them.

In his dealings with his fellowmen Mr. Evans was kind and generous and hospitable to a fault. Many an excellent teacher can look back upon his hospitality with grattitude. The town of Quitman will not soon forget his generous deeds of helpfulness during the 1918 epidemic of influenza. So many have found in him a friend and advisor in their business affairs.

But his life work is done. He lived long and lived well. His loved ones will miss him, his neighbors will miss him, Quitman will miss him, Clarke county will miss him.

(Mrs. Georgia Dees Phillips)

Howard Davis Thames, a successful Banker, exerts an influence strongly felt in the financial circles of Pachuta and Clarke county, and while his work in this connection is of much importance, his systematic and indefatigable effort to provide his locality with adquate educational facilities constitutes the crowning achievements of his career. He represents that class of men to whom personal gain is but one aim in many.

When he came to Pachuta, Clarke county, Mississippi from Picayune, Mrs Eva R. Haney

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the only school house was a cumbersome frame building, unsanitary, unheated and poorly equipped in every way. The school was in session six months during the year, housed about fifty students taught by two ladies with the assistance of others. Mr. Thames at once centralized the school interests of the section establishing the Pachuta Consolidated High School which is a great asset to the locality and stands as an imposing monument to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Thames and his associates in the project.

(Mississippi The Heart of the South)

W. L. Brunson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Brunson Sr., was born in 1864, he was a life long resident of his community and Clarke county, received his education in Clarke county, never received a College education himself, but helped his younger brothers as they sought to acquire a college education and devoted his life to the betterment and advancement of the Union community and the county. He was recognized as an outstanding farmer. Mr. Brunson was a consecrated christian, was one of the founders and deacons of the Union Baptist church, was also prominent in Baptist denominational affairs over the county.

He was married to Miss Pink Fontaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Fontaine, to this union was born several fine sons and daughters, to each of them was given a college education.

His abounding social nature found expression in living by the side of the road and being a friend to man. Mr. Brunson was ever alert in any worthwhile movement. His first wife preceded him to the grave. He then married Miss Kate Adams of Meridian.

(Interview) Mrs W.E. Carter

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Professional & Civic Leaders, Assignment # 31, Clarke County

Dr. H. H. Moore was born in Moore County North Carolina in 1923; Moore County was named for the Moore family of which Dr. Moore descended. He moved to Noxubee county Mississippi when a young man. In July 1856 he came to Clarke county and purchased the farm that is still owned and operated by his only child and son B. D. Moore. To this purchase he soon added more acreage. This farm is located about four miles southeast of Pachuta on the old stage coach line which operated from Mobile through DeSoto and to Brandon Mississippi.

Mr. Moore became a very successful planter, he was also a practicing physician, a merchant and shoe manufacturer. The outstanding business venture he made in Clarke county was the successful shoe manufactoring and leather business, buying cow-hides and pelts, tanning them into finished shoe leather and shipping this leather to Boston and other eastern markets. He also manufactured shoes by the single bench hand-made process finding a ready market in his mercantile store located near his home. He employed four shoe makers and gave a twelve months guarantee with each pair but never had to make good on a single pair. He took an active part in church and civic affairs, spending a small fortune in the interest of prohibition.

(Mrs. Hardee)

Peter Parker and wife Nancy Blacksher Parker came to Beaver Dam community from Brewton Alabama in 1851, moved to DeSoto 1853. They had eleven children. Mr. Parker with six other men and their families organized the DeSoto Baptist church in 1853.

Rev. Joshua Phillips was then a lad walking from Oak Grove

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to DeSoto to school, Grandpa Peter took him into his home as a son. Every night they got out their Bibles and concordances etc. and read and argued and studied their scriptures.

Mr. Parker lived in a day and community where education and opportunities were limited, saloons and their attendant ills plentiful. Always his influence and means were used to combat their attendant evils. He was one of the first buried at DeSoto Clarke County Mississippi.

George Beverly Parker, son of Elijah Parker Parker and Mary Jane Johnston Parker, born August 25, 1859 and died December 12, 1927. His rather Elijah Parker built the first residence in the town of Shubuta.

He attended Shubuta schools until eighteen years of age, spent four years at University of Mississippi, was honor man of class of eighty-two. He taught school in Clarke county until he was elected Superintendent of Education; he began his first term of office with the beginning of the twentieth centruy, January 1, 1900 and served continuously twelve years. Mr. Parker was re-elected as Superintendent of Education after which he retired from active life. He was the originator of medal contest for oratory Field's Day, Corn, Pig and other Clubs, Girls contests in sewing, embroidering crocheting etc..

He worked for years to get Agriculture High School established in fact, the family interests often suffered in the interests of the school work.. Mr. Parker united with the Shubuta Baptist church in his youth, later moving to DeSoto; he was thirty-three

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years church Clerk and thirty-one years Sunday school Superintendent. For a while he owned and published the "Waynesboro Beecon", sold that paper to go to Meridian and publish the organ of the prohibition paper in the great struggle to free Mississippi of saloons,--a man wise, witty, just, firm for the right, beloved by all who knew him whose influence still lives on.

Mrs. George B. Parker, who before her marriage was Miss Willie Falconer, was prominent and cultured, was united to Baptist church in early life, was not only a leader in the church but in all affairs concerning her home town DeSoto and Clarke county making many sacrifices to serve her country. Mrs. Parker was born January 17, 1860 and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Walker, Ensley Alabama, October 1, 1929.

(Mrs Willie P. Gibson)

Mr. William Edwards, born at Enterprise, Clarke County, Mississippi, February 7, 1877; received his preliminary education at private and public schools at Enterprise, Mississippi, worked himself through two years at A.& M. College from 1893-1895; Took Law at the University of Mississippi in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Entered the practice of law at Shubuta, Mississippi in 1909; was County Attorney of Clarke County eight years, represented the Board of Supervisors of Clarke County for twenty years, served in the State Senate one session, 1922; was Alderman of the town of Shubuta for six years; served as District Attorney in Clarke and Wayne counties served as special Chancellor during the long illness of the regular Chancellor.

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During the Spanish American war he enlisted on May 1898, with Company H. of the First Alabama Troops at Bessemer, Alabama, by so doing he kept up the reputation of his family on his paternal side for four generations in succession. He was in the Spanish American War until his Company was mustered out at Birmingham, Alabama. He was second sergeant up Company H. during the whole war.

(Interview Mr. Edwards)

Some of the professional and civic leaders of Clarke county may be found among the Lawyers; names may be obtained from manuscript used, assignment No. 27, The Bar.

Judge S. H. Terral; Hon. D. W. Heidleberg; William Estes; Judge J. D. Fatheree; Judge John L. Buckley and J. E. Shirley.

(You will find a short sketch of each one listed in assignment No. 27)

Some of the professional and civic leaders soon after the civil war were: C. Owen; G. Pippin; J. McLendon; E. J. Reaves; S. D. Owen; Tommy Hicks; Edward McCarty; J. Trotter; H. McGowan; G. Mayerhoff; J. D. Stroud; J. Miller and their wives.

Following are some of the leaders, past and present of the county that may well be mentioned: Doctors, G. M. Martin; J. T. Hosey; D. L. Walker; __Evans; S. J. Ferrill; B. F. Hand; __Walton; William Towner; __Bonny and Bryant; Bankers, B. H. Carter and Charles Cramer; S. B. Kirkland and Jeff Carter.

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CLARKE COUNTY

Clark Bar

Earle Norris Floyd

Earle N. Floyd, one of the leading members of the Mississippi Bar, has had more than a quarter century of experience in the practice of law and his career has been one of distinction.

He was born in Shubuta, Clark County, Mississippi, on July 19, 1886, the son of Samuel Henry Floyd, and Mittie Hall Floyd. He received a thorough education in the common and high schools of Shubut, Millsaps College in Jackson, and the University of Virginia where he received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and L. L. B., after six years of work.

In 1911 Mr. Floyd began the practice of law in Meridian and because of his ability, he was soon appointed as an assistant in the office of the Attorney General. When Judge George H. Ethridge was elected to the Supreme Court, Mr. Floyd was chosen to take his place as assistant Attorney General. He held this office from January 1, 1917, until 1919 from which time he has been practicing law in Jackson.

With a background of education, natural ability and experience, Mr. Floyd's rise to prominence in the legal profession has been steady and brilliant.

On April 16, 1913, he was married to Matelyn Vaugh Fowlkes, of Selma, Alabama. They have two children; Matelyn Fowlkes, now Mrs. Lee Douglas Hines, of Chicago, and Miss Mamie Rush Floyd.

Mr. Floyd is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, an Elk and K. of P. and belongs to the National legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and the college fraternity, Kappa Alpha. He be-

longs to the University Club of Jackson, and is a member of the American Bar Association, the Mississippi Bar Association and the Jackson Bar Association.

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- CLARKE COUNTY-

ARISTA JOHNSTON, of Shubuta, was born November 4, I849, at Goodwater, Clarke County, Miss., the son of James Burr Johnston and his wife, Isabella A. Johnston. His parents were of the same surname, being cousins, but his remote paternal ancestors were from Scotland, and his maternal from Sweden. The grandfather of Mr. Johnston, known as Colonel Jack Johnston, was Indian Agent for the Government and drew up the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, between the United States and the Choctaws, which provided for the removal of the tribe beyond the Mississippi. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his vicinity, but owing to the disorganized conditions caused by the war, his opportunities were but limited. From youth his occupation has been that of a farmer, in which line he has succeeded well. He was elected to the Legislature in I899, serving in the sessoins of I900 and I902; in December, I906, he was elected Mayor of Shubuta; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, I907. He is a Democrat, and a Steward in the M. E. Church, South. Mr. Johnston has been twice married; his first wife was Amelia Heidelberg, daughter of Samuel Heidelberg and wife, Elizabeth(Granbery) Heidelberg, of Jasper County; his second was Mary A. McCoy, daughter of J. M. McCoy and wife, Mary (Moseley) McCoy, of Augusta. By his first marriage he had three children: Everett Laviga Johnston, of Mobile, Ala.; Earnest Arista Johnston, of Meridian, Miss.; and Mrs. Edna Earl (Johnston) Leggett, of Shubuta. By his second marriage he has seven children: Percy Walker, James

(I)

(I) Miss. Official and Statistical Register.
Copy I908. No. R3I7.62. M69.
PageI043. (Miss. State College).

Burr, Samuel G., Mrs. Ruby (Johnston) Smith, of Shubuta; Clarabelle, Magie and Lois. (I)

(I) Miss. Official and Statistical Register.
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Page I043. (Miss. State College Library)

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Clarke Co

"George I. Wainwright, a well-known planter and the present treasurer of Clarke county, Mississippi, was born June 28, 1843, at Quitman, where he now resides. He is the third in a family of eight children of V. and Martha (Risher) Wainwright. His father, a native of Mobile, was a son of Hastings Wainwright; his mother was a Singleton. The former passed his early life in the place of his nativity and came to this county about 1834, locating at Quitman, where he married. His mother was a daughter of James Risher, one of the earliest settlers in Clarke county, who became a prominent planter during the early period of the county's history, dying in 1858, his wife having preceded him in 1832. His father was a life-long planter, dying in 1879, his widow surviving him and living at Quitman. The father was a member of the Baptist church; his mother was connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. They had five children: Mary J. (who died young), Louise E., George I., James J., Sarah A., Green M. George I. Wainwright passed his early life as a farmer's boy of all work--acquiring such an education as was afforded by the public schools of the county. Before the war began he enlisted in the state's service. When war was formally declared in 1861,(1)

(1) Biographical & Historical of Mississippi
Vol. II, pp 964--965.

he re-enlisted in company B, of the fourteenth Mississippi regiment as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of a sergeant. He participated in the battles at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg and Franklin, Tenn., where he was wounded in the right arm by a shell. He was confined in the hospital only sixteen days, and when the army left Nashville he walked from Franklin, Tenn., to Columbus, Mississippi. Returning to Clarke county he found employment at farming work. It was not long before he began planting for himself, and he is now the owner of quite a tract of land, located near Quitman. He is prominent as a planter; is a useful member of the Farmers' Alliance; has long been identified with the democratic party; is a Knight of Honor and a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is also a member. He was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1882, and has been re-elected at each election since. In March, 1866, Mr. Wainwright took unto himself a wife in the person of Mrs. Mary E. Walker, a daughter of Robert and Margins (Ezell) Walker, who is a native of Mississippi, born in the month of October, 1844, and who has had the following children: Elyett P., Leona, John A., William H., Arthur, Charles E., Edwin and Katie (who were twins)."(1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi,
Vol II, p. 965.

"Gen. J. W. O'Ferrall, a prominent citizen of Enterprise, Clarke county, Miss., was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va., September 23, 1823. He was a son of John and Humric (House)O'Ferrall, the former a native of Virginia, who served in the War of 1812 and was for fifteen years a member of the legislature of that state. He was a prominent, public-spirited man, widely and favorably known. He married in Maryland in 1821 and lived at Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, Va. He had a family of six children, namely: John, Ignatius, Peter, Lawrence, Richard and Eliza, all of whom grew to maturity. The mother died in 1830. The father remarried, and by his second wife had five children: Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall, who is prominent in Virginia politics; Virginia, Johnetta, Richard P., Laura. Mr. O'Ferrall died in 1856 in Virginia. (In religion he was a Catholic). The early life of our subject was spent at Berkeley Springs. He received his education in his native state. He was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Tolson of Newbern, Ala., a daughter of Fredric Tolson, a native of North Carolina, who has borne him four children, Merion, John, Thomas and Bessie, and who died in 1867, having lost her life on the coast while taking a voyage on board a vessel.(1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 531.

Mr. O'Ferrall was married the second time to Miss Helen Gains Walton, daughter of Col. J. B. Walton, commander of the Washington artillery during the war. By this marriage he had two children, Edmond G. and Charles A. He and his wife are both members of the Episcopal church. Mr. O'Ferrall came to Enterprise in 1856 and established himself in the mercantile business in 1857,which he continued until the time of the war. During the war he was a brigadier-general. He has always been a prominent member of the democratic party and has served as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Masonic order. In connection with his other business he represents twelve insurance companies, some of which are among the most prominent in the country. He is an active,energetic business man, and takes a helpful interest in everything pertaining to the public benefit".(1)

"Jacob Sumrall, a prominent farmer and miller of Clarke county, was born in that county November 28, 1835, the eldest of six children of Elisha Woods and Margaret (Watts) Sumrall. His father was born while his parents were en route from North Carolina to Tennessee, in 1809, a son of Levi and Agnes (Gibson) Sumrall. He was reared (2)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 531.

(2) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol II, p. 867.

to farm life, and in 1832 settled with his parents in Clarke county, the father dying in that county in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Sumrall were married in 1830, the mother having been a daughter of James and Nancy Watts. Her father was a native of South Carolina who moved to Georgia; her mother, born in South Carolina, came with her parents to Mississippi at an early day, locating in Wayne county. There Mrs. Margaret Sumrall was born in 1815, and there married at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Watts was a planter all his life, and lived in Clarke county from 1836 to 1862, when he died, his wife having died the previous year. The father of our subject died in 1849. He was a life-long member, and from 1841 to the time of his death was a minister of the Baptist church. His mother is still living at the age of seventy-six, making her home with Jacob Sumrall. The six children born to this union were: Jacob, Nancy, Elisha, Elijah, John and James. Of these John, Jacob and James are living. Their maternal grandfather, James Watts, served in the Indian war. Mr. Sumrall was reared and educated in Clarke county. He entered the employ of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company at the age of eighteen, remaining with that corporation twenty-one years, becoming one of their most trusted and popular conductors.(1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol II, p. 867.

In 1875 he resigned this position and was then engaged in farming and in the manufacture of turpentine until 1888. In 1890 he established a saw, gin and gristmill. he began to buy land in 1856 and gradually added to his posessions, until he is now the owner of about one thousand acres in Clarke county, about one-tenth of which is under cultivation. He is also largely interested in stockraising. In 1856 he married Mary, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Raspberry) Sumrall, who were old residents in Clarke county, their grandparents having been pioneers in this state. Mrs. Sumrall was born in this county in 1837. She has presented her husband with seven children: Melissa E., now Mrs. Rogers, of this county; Gehu, a resident of Texas; Rufus W., of Clarke; county; Grace E., now Mrs. Meeks, also a resident of Clarke county; Milton B., Jerusha and Laura, who are living at home. Mrs. Sumrall is a member and her family are attendants upon the services of the Baptist church. Mr. Sumrall is a successful, selfmade man, who, while acquiring a competency for himself, has been liberal in his aid to all general interests. His public spirit is proverbial. Politically he is a democrat, a member of the Masonic order, also of the county fair committee, upon which he is active and influential.(1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 867--868.

John S. Thompson, a merchant and planter of Quitman, Clarke county, Miss., was born February 4, 1838, in Sumter county, Ala. He was the second child in a family of five children born to William H. and Alice (Rosser) Thompson. His father was born in Washington county Alabama, in 1808. He spent his early life in that state, and was married there. In 1845 he removed to Clarke county, Ala., and settled on a farm, where he lived through life. He was a successful planter, and an extensive landowner, a public-spirited citizen, who died in 1871, in Newton county, Miss., having been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother of our subject was born in 1817, in Sumter county, Ala., and died in Newton county, Miss., in 1879. She was a daughter of Eleazer Rosser, and her father and mother both died in Alabama. Mr. Thompson's father removed to Newton county in 1867. His children are named as follows: Eliza J., John S., William D., Sadie E. and Martin J. The early life of John S. Thompson was passed in Clarke county, Miss., where he came with his parents at the age of seven years. He was educated at Quitman, and began life for himself as a soldier in 1861, enlisting in company D, of the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment, in which he was a sergeant.(1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 902.

He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Jackson, Miss., and in the engagements of the Georgia campaign and in those of the Tennessee campaign. At Fort Donelson he was captured and taken to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, where he was held a prisoner for seven months, until he was exchanged. After the war he settled at Quitman, and engaged in farming for the next two years. He then engaged in mercantile business, at which he prosp pered very well. He is the owner of a large tract of land in Clarke county. Mr. Thompson was first married in 1866, to Miss Mary McDonald, a daughter of William McDonald, of this county. Our subject has one child by this marriage, William A.,who is living in Quitman, and is a clerk in his father's store. Mrs. Thompson died in 1869. Mr. Thompson married again in 1870, to Miss Millie Bowen, the daughter of Rev. P. Bowen,of the Baptist church, who is now dead. By this marriage there were seven children born; their names are Nora E., Charles B., Henry C., Stella, John S., Sallie and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Thompson is recording steward. In politics he is a democrat, and, although he has never sought office and is in no sense an active politician, he was at one time elected Mayor(1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 902--903.

of the town of Quitman. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, deeply interested and always ready to aid any cause, which in his opinion has a tendency to advance the interests of his fellow-citizens, and he is especially interested in schools, churches and charitable institutions. He can properly be termed one of the pioneers of Clarke county, and here he has lived during the greater part of his life, and built up a reputation for honesty and integrity which causes him to be highly regarded by all who know him."(1)

"William Hinkle Patton is a prominent merchant of Shubuta, Clarke county, Miss. He was born September 7, 1847, near Jacinto, in old Tishomingo county, the eldest son of a family of five children born to James J. and Sarah A. (Hinkle) Patton, three of whom are yet living. His father was born in Tennessee August 23, 1822, and gave his life for the Confederate cause in 1862, dying at his home in Clarke county of typhoid pneumonia contracted in capm at Columbus, Miss. He was a member of company E, of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi regiment, ranking as orderly sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were married in Chickasaw county. Their children were: William H.; Mary J. G., now Mrs. Martin, and living at Rome, Ga.; James L., of Micanopy, Fla.; Margaret D.,(2)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 902--903

(2) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi. Vol. II, pp. 560--561.

who died at Mobile, Ala., when sixyeen years of age; Luellah R., who died at the age of six in Shubuta, Clarke county. The mother of our subject was born in the northern part of the state in 1826. She was a daughter of Jacob Hinkle, and died at Shubuta in 1870. The family settled in Clarke county in 1859, and Mr. Patton engaged in planting. He was an enterprising man who exhibited much public spirit. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, but there being no Presbyterian church near them after their settlement here, they connected themselves with the Methodist church. Previous to the war he had been an old line whig, was opposed to secession, but after the die was cast he joined his fortunes with his fellow-citizens for better or for worse. At the death of our subject's father the burden of the family's support, and the education of his brother and sisters fell principally on his shoulders, which interfered materially with his obtaining an education. Such schooling as he had, however, he received in the country schools of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, except one session at Mansfield, La., near where his family were living at the time. From 1850 to 1856 they lived in Texas, moving thence to De Soto paris, La., where they lived until 1859, when they returned to this state. (1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 561.

Mr. Patton's early life was spent on a farm, and when he was but fourteen years old he was orphaned by the loss of his father. Not being very strong he came to Shubuta and found employment suited to his strength, as a clerk in the postoffice and drug store for Dr. D. M. Dunlap. There he remained for two years. Mrs. Dunlap was exceedingly kind to him, and her advice and counsel were heeded by him. Mr. N. P. Collins, who was station agent at Shubuta at that time, was very ready to render him any assistance in his power or to advise him on perplexing questions. In 1863 he learned telegraphy, and for a year before the close of war he had charge of the office at Shubuta, where he could be with the family. He remained there while the line was in the hands of the Federal government and some three months afterward, when he resigned. His name appears in the history of the military telegraph during the Civil war in the United States, by William R. Plum, LL. B. At the close of the war the Adams Express Company established its lines in the South, and, through the influence of his friends, he was made agent at Shubuta while only seventeen years of age without bond which position he held six years, when, owing to the ill health of his wife, he resigned. At the close of the war he took what was left after supporting his mother's (1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 561.

family from his salary as telegraph operator and express agent and engaged in a small mercantile business, but in about a year his store was destroyed by fire with no insurance, entailing upon him an almost total loss. Later, in connection with his office as express agent, he kept books and clerked in a store. In 1870 he married Miss Drucilla, daughter of Rev. T. B. and A. C. Heslep, of Shubuta, and formed a copartnership with his father-on-law, under the firm name of Heslep & Patton. Two years later Mr. Heslep died and Mr. Patton continued the business in his own name, in which he has engaged successfully till the present time. Mrs. Patton was an artist of exquisite finish, a favorite pupil of the celebrated Miss Julia A. Spear, of Judson institute, Marion, Ala., where she graduated. She was also a devoted Christian, and died in March, 1872, leaving, one child, Thomas H., who is now living at Shubuta. In 1873, at Micanopy, Fla., where she had gone in the hope of regaining her health, leaving three children: Early H., Annie L. and Willie J. She was a fine musician, having taken a special course in music at the Judson institute, after her literary graduation. She was an earnest devotee to all church work and zealous in dispensing deserved charity. (1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 561--562.

Mr. Patton was married the third time, December 26 1865, to Mrs. Regina C. Joiner, formerly Miss Spann. She was educated at Columbus, Miss.; was the mother of three sons by her first marriage: Charles S., a merchant of Pheba, Miss.; Samuel W., of Shubuta, and Robert E., who died in 1889, at Shubuta. She is a very active worker in all church work, and a leader in all the missionary and aid societies connected with the church. Since the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Mississippi, she has been president of the local union, and state superintendent of temperance literature. Mr. Patton has been successful as a business man, and now does a trade of about $60,000 annually, carrying a very large stock, and he is very popular with the planters around about. He owns an orange grove in Marion county, Fla., and several hundred acres of land in this county, besides a fine water-power sawmill, connongin and gristmill. He is interested in all things that pertain to the advancement of the community, and has been a member of the city council of Shubuta since 1876, except during one term of two years, and then he was not a candidate. He has also served as treasurer of the corporation. About 1875 he joined a temperance organization known as the Murphy's, and since that time (1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 562.

he has been an active worker in the temperance cause. Whenever a petition was before the city council for license, he took an active part in circulating remonstrances, and if the license was granted, he saw to it that the law was complied with. In 1884 he was a leader in circulating a petition to the legislature that secured statutory prohibition for Clarke county, and since the passage of the local option law for the entire state he has canvassed the county twice in the interest of prohibition, and the county has gone for prohibition with overwhelming majorities at both local option elections. He has also assisted in this work in adjoining counties; has attended all the state prohibition conventions, both nonpartisan and third party; has been a member of the state prohibition executive committee ever since the organization, and secretary of the party prohibitionists; and he is one of the vice presidents of the National Temperance society and Publication House of New York city. In 1883 three saloon keepers waylaid and attempted to assassinate him for no other reason than that he had circulated a counter petition against one of them, and contested his petition before the city council when he failed to (1)

(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 562.

secure his license. He has long taken an interest in education, and has served for years as a trustee of the Shubuta Male and Female academy, and of the free school, and is now serving the county as school commissioner. He and his family are members of the Baptist church. Soon after he joined the church, in 1872, he was chosen assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, and he was later made superintendent, which position he still holds. Some ten years ago he was ordained deacon, and is now clerk and treasurer of the church. He is nearly always chosen delegate to the Mississippi Baptist State convention, in their annual meetings, having served as one ofthe vice presidents of the convention. He has served several terms of three years each as trustee of Mississippi college at Clinton, Miss., and as trustee in several other institutions of learning. He is also a zealous Sunday-school worker, and is one of the vice presidents of the state Sunday-school convention and district organizer, and has been selected as delegate to the National Sunday-school convention. Mr. Patton has never offered himself for any office except alderman, although he has been solicited to represent the county in the legis-(1)

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(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 562.

lature. He sometimes attends the county mass meetings and state democratic conventions. In state issues he votes the democratic ticket; but he always scratches every nominee he knows to be openly immoral, or who drinks intoxicating liquors, or treats others to obtain their votes, or any one who is not in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. For the last eight years he has voted the national prohibition ticket, and was one of ten who met in Jackson, Miss., to put out an electoral ticket for Fisk and Brooks for president and vice president of the United States on the prohibition party ticket. He has also been a leader in introducing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union into the state of Mississippi, and has been one of their "standbys" since its organization in the state, having attended all of its conventions except one. He was secretary of Wayne lodge No. 102, A. F. & A. M., when it surrendered its charter, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason. He is dictator of the Knights of Honor at Shubuta, and has held the office of state treasurer of the I. O. G. T., and has been a delegate to the grand lodge of that order. Mr. Patton is a graduate of school of embalming, and is a funeral director and embalmer in Shubuta, and is serving his second term as(1)

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(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, pp. 562--563/

president of the Mississippi Funeral Directors' association. Mr. Patton has one of the incest homes in east Mississippi, and is very happy in the society of his family. His store building is one of the neatest and best arranged on the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and it was built after his own design. He has owned two turpentine distilleries, but at the writing of this sketch is not engaged in this enterprise.(1)

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(1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p 563.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE April 15, 1936

SYPERVISOR Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee CANVASSER Ethel Salisbury
Jewel Moore

COUNTY HISTORY
Assignment #1

Sources of Material

The history of Clarke County as to size, population, folk-lore of early Indians, organizations, first white settlers, government, schools, churches, and industries. Clarke County is one of the few counties in Mississippi possessed of mineral wealth.

I. Sources of material for a compilation of this history are to be found as follows:

A. Chancery Clerk's Office

1. Records of old deeds, diaries, papers, etc.

B. Attorney J. L. Adams Office

1. "Heart of the South", by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, Vol. 1 and 2.
2. Much information was learned by a personal contact with Hon. J. L. Adams.

C. Public Community Library

1. "History of Mississippi" by Fant
2. Pamplets of Clarke County, Mississippi

D. Pioneers

1. Very interesting information told by Hon. J. L. Adams, Capt. F. H. Deas, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Powe, and Mr. J. B. Evans, and many other pioneers.

E. County Superintendent of Education, Mr. M. M. Shirley

1. Pamplets of Various Educational Projects.

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee, County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE April 15, 1936

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Jewel Moore

County History
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Page 2

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

2. Outstanding points of interest, to tourists:

(a) Unusual geological formation

1. Prairie, black loam, and marl. Many beautiful hills throughout Clarke County, especially in the northern and southern part.

(b) Indian Mounds and Caves:

1. There are Indian Mounds in the northern part of the county on Dr. McRee's place, also some in the southern part of the county. A large lime stone cave is located in the southwestern part of the county; also, a large one in the northern part of the county.

(c) Recreational facilities, parks, etc.:

1. The High School play grounds at Enterprise, Pachuta, Chubuta, and Quitman are used for recreational facilities. The city park and Boy Scout House provide recreation for the residents of Chubuta. Lake Paukaway and Lake Bounds provide recreation for people throughout the state. They are excellent places for swimming, camping, etc.

Mrs. E. L. Fotherbee

Mrs. E. L. Fotherbee
County Supervisor Historical Research

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE April 15, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee CANVASSERS Ethel Salisbury
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COUNTY HISTORY
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SOURCES OF MATERIAL

(d) Unusual Hunting and Fishing:

1. Hunting Grounds

a. Timbered lands along Chickasawhay River and along the many creeks of Clarke County

2. Places for Fishing

a. Chickasawhay River

b. Souenlovie Creek

c. Bucktunna Creek

d. Shubuta Creek

e. Pachuta Creek

f. Archusa Creek

g. Long Creek

(e) Scenic Beauties:

1. Lake Waukaway--located two miles southeast of Vossburg.

2. Dunn's Falls-- " four miles northwest of Enterprise

3. Bounds Lake " southeast of Vossburg.

4. Archusa Mineral Springs-- one mile south of Quitman.

(f) Periodic Festivals and Fairs with local color:

1. Clarke County Fairs held at Quitman

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE April 15, 1936

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COUNTY HISTORY
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Sources of Material

(f) Periodic Festivals and Fairs with local color:

2. Enterprise Community Fair

3. Pachuta Community Fair

(g) Rare old homes historically or architecturally interesting:

1. The Lang Home--Langsdale, Mississippi

2. The Trotter Home--Quitman

3. McGusty Home--Enterprise

4. Wainwright Home--Stonewall

5. Fairchild Home--Enterprise

6. McGowan Home--near Vossburg

7. Capt. Deas Home--Enterprise

8. Minnie Otis Hand Home--Enterprise

9; Gene Smith Home--near Shubuta

10. Major Ronald - Quitman

(h) Citizens of unusual note:

1. Mrs. W. E. Williams, Quitman

2. Mr. J. B. Evans, Quitman

3. Mr. H. E. Powe, Enterprise

4. Mrs. H. A. McGusty, Enterprise

Mrs. E. L. Retherbee

Mrs. E. L. Retherbee
Supervisor Historical Research, Clarke Co.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COUNTY Clarke DATE April 15, 1936

SUPERVISOR Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee CANVASSERS Ethel Salisbury
Jewel Moore

Sources of Material

(h) Citizens of unusual note (continued)

4. Capt. F. H. Doas, Enterprise

5. Major Donald, Quitman

6. Mrs. Oliphant, Enterprise

7. General Trotter, Quitman

8. Rev. Phillips, Shubuta

9. Mr. A. Johnson

10. Gov. John J. McRae

11. Hand family

(i) Setting for Novel Fiction, etc.

1. Old Patrick Home, known as the haunted house, Enterprise

2. General Trotter's home, Quitman, descendants of George Washington.

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

Mrs. E. L. Wetherbee

County Supervisor Historical Research, WPA