R. A. McLEMORE
DIRECTOR

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205

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

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

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INTRODUCTION OF COPIAH COUNTY HISTORY

BY A. LOTTERHOS

In as much as we of this highly favored generation are the heirs of all that is good and best that has come down to us from the ages of the past, especially that which is our heritage from the generation immediately preceding ours, we owe an unpayable debt to the hard working, intelligent, courageous men and women who entered upon the possession of that which we now call Copiah County, when it was covered with a dense forest. It was then that these indomitable hard working people cleared away the forests from the hills and drained the swamps and converted the wilderness into a veritable garden, which now supplies, in unlimited quantities, the much desired fruits and vegetables of the South to all metropolitan centers of our own nation and even reaches over the border into our neighboring nation.

Our county stands out prominently, not only in the development of its natural resources, but has always held a prominent place by the men who were the product of our county and were leading figures in the counsel of our state and nation. The men and women of Copiah County have also taken prominent parts in the education of the rising generation and in the literary attainments achieved by them.

As the experiences and accomplishments of those who have preceded us have been of the greatest help to us in arriving at much of the progress which we have made and which has made us the progressive and successful people that we are, it is therefore fitting and, in fact obligatory on us that we hand down to future generations for their guidance and encouragement the accomplishments and successes of the generations preceding them.

Trusting that the history of our county, to which this is an introduction, will accomplish the high purposes foreshadowed by this introduction and we trust is contained in the history as compiled in the document to which reference is made.

A. Lotterhos

Crystal Springs Miss
January 17th 1938

CHAPTER 1

FORMATION

Copiah County was formed by an Act of the Legislature passed January 21, 1823. (1) By this Act the twin sister counties, Yazoo and Copiah, were formed by a division of Hinds County. Hinds County at that time embraced over five million acres, known as the New Purchase lands, these lands having been ceded to the United States by the Choctaw Indians on October 18, 1820. The New Purchase lands extended from the mouth of the Yazoo River along the Mississippi, to a point nearly opposite the Arkansas River and comprised all the territory now forming the counties of Yazoo, Madison, Rankin, Simpson, Copiah, and Hinds, and large parts of Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, about one-third of Lincoln, and about one thousand acres of Franklin.

For many years this territory had been involved in boundary disputes which prevented an earlier opening to settlers. In 1733 when the state of Georgia was founded as an English colony, King George II granted to that state a land charter which stated that her possessions extended "from sea to sea," or from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. By virtue of later treaties between England, France, and Spain the territory was claimed by the Spanish authorities and was, in the latter part of the 1700's, partly occupied by Spanish subjects and ruled by Spanish officers. A third nation - the Choctaw Indians - claimed the lands by inheritance. In spite of these claims, however, the state of Georgia, in 1789, sold five million acres of the disputed territory to the South Carolina-Yazoo Company. Alarmed by the other adverse claims to the lands, the company, however, refused to meet its payments; so the Georgia Legislature rescinded the contracts. Georgia was determined to demonstrate her right and to remove obstacles to the settlement of her territory; so, in 1795, she sold again, this time over twenty-one million acres to four companies, composed chiefly of her own citizens. By this sale, Nicholas Long, Thomas Cummings, A. Gordon, Thomas Glascock, and others bought for $125,000 all the land comprising what is now the counties of Greene, Perry, Marion, Pike, Amite, Wilkinson, Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Copiah, Simpson, Smith, Jasper, Clarke, Lauderdale, Newton, Scott, Rankin, Hinds, Warren, and Claiborne.

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(1) Poindexter's Mississippi Code, 1823, chap. 116, p. 479.

The purchesers planned to have this section of land declare its independence from Georgia and set up a separate government under Spanish protection. Soon after this plan was formed the United States Government interfered. It became publicly known that bribery had been used to obtain the sale of these lands, so the Georgia citizens had the sales agreements publicly burned, the fire being started by means of a burning glass, so that the papers were destroyed by fire from Heaven.

In October, 1795, by virtue of the Treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, the United States obtained the Spanish claims on these lands. (1) In 1802 the United States paid the Georgia state government $1,250,000 for her claim, and eighteen years later the claims of the Choctaws nation were settled by a treaty negotiated near what was then called Doak's Stand, a trading post and tavern on the Natchez Trace, near Pearl River, in the southwestern part of what is now Madison County. At this treaty Andrew Jackson represented the United States; Thomas Hinds, the state of Mississippi; and Pushmataha, the Choctaw Indians. On October 18, 1820, the Choctaws ceded to the United States approximately five and one-half million acres, for which the United States granted to the Indians the same amount of territory west of the Mississippi River.

The entire tract was, in 1821, made into the county of Hinds. In January, 1823, Hinds County was divided and the two new counties, Copiah and Yazoo, were formed.

Copiah, as first created, embraced all of its present area, as well as all of Simpson County, about one-third of Lincoln, and about one thousand acres of land now in Franklin.

Size, Shape, and Boundaries

The original boundaries of Copiah County were described as follows: "Beginning on the eastern boundary line of Claiborne County where the southern boundary of township three strikes the same; thence east along said line to the Choctaw boundary line thence southwardly with the same to the northern boundary of Covington County, thence westwardly along the old Choctaw boundary line to the southwest corner of the same, thence northwardly with the old Choctaw boundary line to the beginning." (2)

By an Act of the Legislature passed January 23, 1824, all of the original county lying east of the Pearl River was taken from Copiah to form Simpson County, and, in 1870, a strip of Copiah's southern territory was taken to form a part of Lincoln County. (3)

(1) Pearl Vivian Guyton, The History of Mississippi, p. 83.
(2) Poindixter's Mississippi Code, 1823.
(3) Laws of Mississippi, 1823 - 1828.

At present Copiah County is almost rectangular and contains 769 square miles. Its boundaries are described as follows:

"Beginning at a point where the line between townships two and three intersect the old Choctaw boundary, thence east on said township line to Pearl River, thence down said river with its meanderings to the old Choctaw boundary; thence southwardly with said boundary line to the line between townships eight and nine; thence west with said township line to the northeast corner of said section three, range eight, township eight, east, thence south to southeast corner of section four of said townships eight and nine; thence west to the Choctaw boundary line; thence northerly with said boundary line to place of beginning." (1)

Copiah received its name from Copiah Creek, the main water-course lying entirely within the county. According to Dr. Dunbar Rowland, Copiah comes from the Choctaw language and is a combination of two words - Koo or Koe, meaning Panther and Pava, to call out - and thus signifies calling panther or panter. Judge R. H. Thompson in his History of Copiah County says: "Copiah, in the Indian language means owl."

County Seats

By the Legislative Act creating the county of Copiah, courts were required to be held, until the country court would otherwise provide, "at the house of John Core"; so the first county seat was located at COOR'S (or Core's) SPRINGS. The eleventh section of the statute creating Copiah County reads:

"In addition to the place appointed by law for holding elections (by inference, the House of John Core.) in said county, there shall be two others, to wit: at the house of Vincent Chance, on the Bayou Pierre, and at the house of Lewis Parker." (2)

So long as Simpson was a part of Copiah County, Coor's Springs was a suitable location for the county seat, being almost in the center of the large county. In addition, Coor's Springs was already a well-known stopping place for the overland packets that used the Choctaw Indian road, known among the packet drivers as the River road, leading from the eastern part of the state to Grand Gulf. A tavern and probably a trading port were already established near

(1) Mississippi Code, 1930, p. 1734.
(2) Laws of Mississippi, 1823-1828.

the springs on John Coor's plantation, known as Coor's Springs. Jesse Thompson, grandfather of Judge R. H. Thompson, who lived at that time somewhere west of Pearl River and near Georgetown, was given the contract to build a courthouse at Coor's Springs. The gentleman was not a carpenter but owned a Negro man who was a skillful house-builder, and this slave built the courthouse for his master.

At this first county seat Judge Barnabas Allen served as judge of the first Orphans and Probate Court of Copiah County. Other well-known settlers connected with the administration of the county affairs at that time and place were John Coor (grandfather of Judge Tim E. Cooper, formerly of Hazlehurst), John Ellis, Seth Granberry, the Welch, Norman, and Howell families.

During the 1830's Coor's Springs flourished as a prosperous settlement and watering-place. "The Port Gibson Reveille," July 20, 1892, issue says: "At the ancient county seat, Coor's Springs, many a wealthy planter and his family spent the summer. Twenty years before the war it put on fashionable airs. Wealthy men and women traveled there in their carriages from the neighboring plantations." (1)

Coor's Springs, on State Highway 20, is now known as Coor's Hill, from the long hill leading around the spring and down to Copiah Creek. The original residence of John Coor is approximately located near Coor's Springs, but there is no trace left of the courthouse built by the slave of Judge Thompson's grandfather.

The Act of Legislature creating Simpson County, passed January 23, 1824, authorized the county court to appoint commissioners to re-locate its county site. (2) This was done, and the county seat removed in 1824 to GALLATIN. The act provided that, "The county and circuit courts of Copiah shall in the future be held at the home of John Welch until otherwise directed by law." Whether any county courts were held at the house of John Welch after January 23, 1824, until the county site was located at Gallatin by the commissioners is not known. Gallatin, as the county seat, was confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, February 1, 1825. (3) This act also designated three places for holding elections in the county: "The residence of Leonard Kimbrue, the place commonly known as Wommack's Bluff; at the residence of Daniel Clower; and at the residence of John Core."

(1) Judge R. H. Thompson, "History of Copiah County," Commercial Appeal (Colie Covington's Scrapbook)
(2) Laws of Mississippi, 1823-1828.
(3) Laws of Mississippi, 1825-1826.

Jesse Thompson, the grandfather of Judge Thompson, took the contract to build the county's second courthouse - the first one at Gallatin - for $1,200. The building was finished in about a year, the work being done by Mr. Thompson's excellent carpenter slave. This courthouse was a two-story building, about 40 X 50 feet. In this building all the courts were held until about the year 1855.(1)

From all available accounts it seems that Gallatin was, in 1824, the largest and most thriving settlement in the county. It was located about four miles west of the present town of Hazlehurst, and on the Choctaw road, used by the overland packets from Simpson, Lawrence, and Copiah counties to Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, to which points cotton and other produce were hauled by the ox-drawn packets and traded for manufactured supplies.

The town of Gallatin was incorporated in 1825, and was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under President Madison. The town lands were bought from William K.Perkins, who afterwards resided at the place where the old Liberty road crosses Bayou Pierre, and from a Mr. White. The town was surveyed and lots were sold to the following gentlemen, who became permanent and influential citizens of the town; Buckner Harris, E. C. Peyton, Thomas Pleasant, Dr. J. P. Bush, Fletcher Hubert, Benjamin King, Bryant and Edmund Hatch, Abram Harvey, Thomas A. Willis, William and Madison Barnes, a Mr. Harrington, John William, and James Scott. (2)

Gallatin thrived. In 1838 its population was 118. It had at least one hotel, the Mansion House; a bank (branch of the Mississippi Railroad Company), a postoffice, several mercantile establishments, and three schools. Northern and southern mail to Liberty left from and arrived in Gallatin three times a week. Port Gibson, Columbia, and Westville mail arrived and departed once a week. There were at this time seven postoffices in Copiah: namely, Gallatin, Burtonton, Gainesville, Georgetown, Kennedy's store, Washington, and Pine Bluff. (3)

During the 1830's and 40's a Mrs. North and a Mrs. King kept the two hotels of the town. The Gallatin Male Academy, the Gallatin Female Academy, and the Gallatin Female Seminary offered instruction in "History ancient and modern, Grammar, Projection of Maps, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, also the French, Italian, and Spanish Languages, Music, drawing,etc."(4)

(1) John C. Wade, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) 1838 and 1839 issues of the Southern Star, Gallatin, Miss.

The Gallatin Seminary was conducted by a Mrs. Speer.

Mercantile establishments were kept by Messrs. Rice and Brown and Messrs. Fish and Johnson. These stores handled dry goods, shoes, hardware, chinaware, drugs, medicine, paints, oils, dyes, old wine, tobacco, groceries, and whiskey.

Copiah's first newspaper, the Southern Star, was published at Gallatin in about 1830, and was edited by George R. Kiger (see chap. 20, The Press).

In 1838 there were at least two physicians located at Gallatin, Drs. Wells and Adams; one dentist, Dr. R. J. Johnson, visited Gallatin once a month.

In 1839, C. B. N. Rice opened a sawmill in Gallatin; about that date, Z. R. Ripley operated a shoe-making establishment, and B. F. Durr owned a gunsmithing shop. (1)

Early in the 1840's there were at least two religions denominations in Gallatin - Presbyterian and Baptist. They held services in the courthouse. (2)

"It further appears that the old town was well supplied with drinking places and had its dens and dives, card-tables, and race-tracks; and enjoyed the reputation of having a man killed once every week for pastime." (3) However John C. Wade tells us that Gallatin rose to be a respectable country town. Her hotels were good; one near the center was kept by Thomas Pleasant, of Georgia, and later by Judge Stephen H. Johnson, of Virginia. This appears to be about the date of 1870. "The old one in the northern part of town was kept by Mr. King, the father of the late Benjamin King who figured extensively in this county." (4)

All authorities seem to agree that Gallatin was noted for her brilliant lawyers and politicians. Her list of distinguished men is a long one and includes the following: Albert Gallatin Brown, governor of Mississippi and United States Senator; Judge E. G. Peyton, chief justice of Supreme Court of Mississippi; L. B. Harris, Merry Harris, Judge H. B. Mayes, judge of the Probate Court for many years; Judge "Jack" Millsaps of the Probate Court; Thomas A. Willis, circuit judge; and Colonel Ben King. All of these men practiced law in Gallatin at various times. The bar at Gallatin gave the county six judges: Buckner Harris,

(1) 1838 and 1839 issues of Southern Star, Gallatin, Miss.
(2) Rhoda Ellis Robertson, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(3) Riley's Extinct Towns and Villages of Mississippi.
(4) J.C.Wade, Copiah Courier (Colie Covington's Scrapbook).

Wiley P. Harris, Jr., Albert G. Brown, Thomas A. Weeks, E.G. Peyton, Franklin E. Plummer; and four congressmen - A. G. Brown, Wiley P. Harris, J. E. Plummer, and E. G. Peyton. In the 1830's, J. T. Bowie, Peton and Failey, Brown and Morehead, Catchings and Rose, Steele and McCaskeli were attorneys. In 1840's H. B. Mayes, Jackson Millsaps, Wiley P. Harris, C. E. Hooker, and Benjamin King were members of the bar.

Politics were taken seriously, as is shown by an incident of the political campaign of 1838. Governor Runnels was at that time seeking re-election and Franklin E. Plummer, speaking for his friend, Judge Lynch, pursued the governor over the state, accusing him of being a plagiarist. "They met at Gallatin on the day of the election. Runnels was like a mad bull tearing up the earth, and indulging in the most profane language, and was so carried away by passion that he broke down in the speech and lost the vote of that large county (Copiah), upon which his election depended. Mr. Plummer stood in the street perfectly calm, made a speech that pleased all parties and, though the county was largely Democratic and gave a large majority to all the other democratic candidates, he carried it for his friend, Judge Lynch, the opponent of Runnels." (1)

County officers for the years 1824-1827 were: John Welch, John Ellis, Seth Granberry, associate justices; Thomas Keller, Resin W. Irwin, judges of probate; John E. Watts, county treasurer; A. B. Ross, ranger, assessor, and collector; William Barnes, notary public; Abram Harper, Seth Cosley, James Ainsworth, Georgh Phillips, Elisha Greenlee, James Harrell, John Lott, Francis Tillman, William S. Little, John Ellis, John Pritchard, John Ricketts, James Brown, John H. Wilson, Daniel McLaurin, William F. Noble, Micajah Henry, Benjamin Thomas, Absolom Hanger, Wiley B. Cassety, Stephen Pace, William N. Miller, David Smith, Zebadiah Guess, Baylus Richmond, Angus Ray, Elijah Wallace, S. D. Tillman and H.D.C. Lawrence, justices of the peace.

The county records were kept in the Gallatin courthouse during the early days of Copiah history, and they show something of the customs and laws at that day. The oldest record book of Copiah County, which dates 1823, is about 12 X 20 inches. Its pages are of buff sheepskin finish, and its script testifies to a penmanship that must have been admired even in those days. All kinds of records were at that time kept in the same book, with no index. This book shows that Mark Wade obtained the first license to marry, recorded in Copiah County on December 10, 1823. At that time a man

(1) J. F. H. Claiborne, Mississippi, as a Province, Territory and State, pp. 425-26.

was required to file a bond of $100 to show his good faith and character before obtaining a marriage license.

Assets listed in this record book shows that accounts to merchants were mostly for whiskey, which sold at that time for 3½¢ per drink. Slaves, mules, and cotton were other assets listed. Inventories listed in this book show that calico sold at that time for 50¢ per yard; slaves, from $50 to $800 each. Horseback was the fastest mode of travel, and post horses were hired out at $1 per day per horse. (1)

About the year 1855 the right-of-way for the New Orleans and Jackson railroad was surveyed to pass about three hundred yards east of Gallatin, but shortly afterwards a second survey placed the right-of-way where it lies at present. When it was known that the railroad would miss Gallatin, some of the citizens and landowners in the town - among them Colonel Benjamin King, a lawyer and owner of considerable property there - fearing that the county seat would be removed to the railroad, induced the people of Copiah to erect a new courthouse, thinking that by so doing, the removal of the county seat would be avoided. The board was divided on the measure, so it was submitted to a vote of the people, who decided not to build. At the next election, however, one of the opposing members of the board retired and his place was filled by a "courthouse man." The matter was renewed, and a new courthouse was built at a cost of $25,000. (2) "On March 31, 1858, the final rail was laid on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and the golden spike was driven in at a point in the center of the county, 23 miles north of Brookhaven and 25 miles south of Jackson, and about 4 miles east of Gallatin. This point, which boasted a store, was made a railroad station and soon became a thriving town, but on account of the new courthouse, the county seat was not removed from Gallatin until the summer of 1872." (3)

As was feared, after the removal of the county seat, Gallatin's decline began. In 1930 the women of Copiah erected a simple stone marker on the spot where the old Gallatin courthouse once stood. There are, however, many descendants of Gallatin's first families still living in Copiah. Some of the best known among Gallatin's citizens were: "Uncle Billy" Cook, Morris Cook, E. R. Brower, who served as circuit clerks in the Gallatin courthouse; John Coar, Tom Holliday, John C. Wade, and William Haley, sheriffs; James and Kirkey Ard, doctors; G. W. Hold, D. H. Ryan, Thomas H. Wheeler, county treasurer; and W. W.("Uncle Billy")

(1) County Record Books, 1824-1827, chancery clerk's office, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) J. C. Wade, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(3) Edgar S. Wilson, "History of Copiah," Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. (Colie Covington's scrapbook).

Cook, who was once sheriff, and, in 1849 conducted a drugstore at Gallatin, and sold, among other things - quinine, sasparilla, and "a new supply of indigo."

Other early families were the Carter, Millsaps, Thompson, Tallisferro, Wiggins, Welch, Guess, Tillman, Wilson, Coon, Haley, Watts, Granberry, Peyton, Lott, Purser, Greenlee, Parler, and Allen. The majority of these families emigrated to Copiah from the Natchez District and from the Carolinas and Tennessee.

In the early days of Copiah County's history, travellers along the old Choctaw road from Georgetown, Coor's Springs, and outlying plantations, on their way west to Gallatin, or Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, passed over a little pine-covered hill in crossing over the main water divide or ridge between the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers. Horsemen and carriages did not usually stop at this hill but hurried on four miles west to Gallatin, where they would find taverns and stores; but the ox-drawn packets often camped here for the night; their drivers sat around the "lightered knot" fires and heard the "calling panthers" from the little creek bottoms at the foot of the hill.

A few years yet the little hill was undisturbed, except for the passenger pigeons and the falling stars, but all around plantations were being cleared and homes built along the River road from Gallatin, east, and from Coor's Springs, west, and, in 1850, one Moses Marx saw the hill's possibilities, bought some land there, and built a small frame home in which he established a store that soon became a country trading-place for plantation owners and travelers.

Soon afterwards the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, known familiarly as the Big J, began a survey for the right-of-way to complete the railway between Jackson and New Orleans. The final survey in 1856 placed its line across the River road on the pineclad hill where Moses Marx kept a store.

Employed by the railroad company to make this survey was a civil engineer by name of George H. Hazlehurst, from Georgia, and an assistant, Hubbard (or Hubert) Smith. Tradition has it that Mr. Hazlehurst made a hobby of founding and naming towns for himself; and, having recently founded a Hazlehurst, Georgia, he set about surveying and laying off on the pine knoll which was to be a railroad station called HAZLEHURST, Mississippi. Old settlers in the vicinity had thought the railroad station would be located near the site of Damascus Church, one mile north of Hazlehurst, and had bought lands and built homes near there, but in 1858 when

Jackson and New Orleans were finally connected by rail, the final golden spike was driven in near the surveyor's Hazlehurst.

Mr. Hazlehurst's assistant, Hubbard Smith, was destined never to see the old wood-burner engine roll its cars on the new rails, but again, tradition says, that before he died, he asked to be buried alongside the River road where it ran near the railroad, about three hundred years north of the depot, so that in his long sleep he could "hear the trains go by Hazlehurst." His request was granted, and the old brick vault just outside the Matthews family plot, on what is now Georgetown Street, is conceded to be the tomb of Hubbard Smith, who lies where he longed to be - within sound of the passing locomotives (see chap. 22, Biographical Sketches).

In the meantime George Hazlehurst had planned the town which was to bear his name. He marked off the streets and gave them names, calling the main street, east and west, Estelle, in honor of his wife. Some historians say that he built a home here, but its location is not known. E. M. Cook, who is probably our best known and most authentic local historian, says that Mr. Hazlehurst never built in Hazlehurst, but that "he was born in Brunswick, Georgia, on June 25, 1824 and was, during the late eighteen fifties, chief engineer for the "Big J" railroad; served as captain of engineering on General Hardie's staff during the War between the States; engineered the building of several other railroads; died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 25, 1883; and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon, Georgia."(1)

The pine-covered hill kept his name, for soon after March 31, 1858, the wood-burning steam-engine began to pull its cars along the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, sounded its whistle opposite the sleeping place of Hubbard Smith, and came to a stop at the station called Hazlehurst.

Local historians agree that the pines were soon cleared off the hill and frame buildings sprang up as if by magic. "People began to flock to the little village in the woods which, in later years, was to become the county seat of one of the best counties in the state, and the center of the world's greatest vegetable growing section." (2) Only two years later there were already several stores and two sawmills in Hazlehurst; the mill operated by Jack Johnson was equipped with a circular saw, and a Mr. Hutchinson operated a steam sawmill. We may well be sure that many homes and stores were built along East and West Railroad avenues,

(1) E. M. Cook "Early Hazlehurst," Hazlehurst Courier, (Colie Covington's scrapbook).
(2) Ibid.

Estelle Street, Croker, Green Gallatin, Damascus, and Georgetown streets. There were at this time, 1860, four physicians in the town, Drs. A. W. Henley, J. C. Nixon, Oatis, and Garner; one lawyer, D. W. McRae, who had already taken a chance on the railroad station rather than the county seat, Gallatin; and a newspaper, the Copiah County News, was being published there by John W. Ward. From this paper we know of at least three general mercantile stores in the town: Faler, McLemore and Company, H. Dunning, and Trawick and Freeman. There were four drug stores: Scott and Welsh, E. T. Lowe, O. L. and O. H. Johnson, and Stubbs and Jones. Boot and shoemaking shops were being operated by T. Boutwell and George W. Smith. Blacksmithing and carriage and wagon-making establishments were owned by J. C. Holt, H. Penn, and W. G. Bush. Hotel White was doing business in the town. (1)

It is said that A. Mangold came to Hazlehurst as newsboy on the first train that passed through the town. He afterwards established a store here which became the largest in the county. At this time there was no railroad through Port Gibson, so a stagecoach line was operated between that town and Hazlehurst. This coach made connections with the passing trains and coaches which departed from and arrived in both towns tri-weekly. (2)

Naturally, the growth of the town slowed down during the years of the War between the States. Pioneer residents of the county say that Federal soldiers on their raids through this section burned every business house in the town except the one brick store owned by M. Faler; but Hazlehurst was re-built by such pioneers as A. G. Peyton, W. A. Kilpatrick, H. B. Mayes, D. W. McRae, Judge Jack Millsaps, W. A. Barlow, Moses Marx, Samps Johnson, A. Mangold, M. Faler, and others whose names can be recalled by our older citizens.

In 1865 the town was incorporated, and Dr. H. Hanslow was its first mayor, so far as any authentic record shows. He held this office during the later 1860's and lived where the residence of R. L. Covington now stands.

"In spite of the hardships of Reconstruction days, the town continued to grow. Many of the newly-freed slaves refused to work for their former masters so, in an effort to better labor conditions, Mayor Hanslow arranged for some 25 or 30 men and women immigrants from England to be brought to Hazlehurst, where they were established in the homes

(1) Copiah County News, Hazlehurst, Miss., Sept. 19, 1860.
(2) "A Reminescence of Hazlehurst," Mrs. I. N. Ellis, Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss. (scrapbook).

of the towns foremost citizens, taking service as hostlers gardeners, cooks, and maids. However, these people sonn drifted away to carve out future homes for themselves."(1)

The residential portion of the town at this time was still very scattered, with many homes almost hidden in the woods. There were no sidewalks, and most of the stores were in process of being rebuilt. Mrs. I. N. Ellis in her Reminiscences of Hazlehurst says: "In those days we did not have to go very far to find a place suitable for a picnic with plenty of grape-vine swings and a brook for wading." (2)

By 1870, however, the town had two church buildings - Methodist and Presbyterian; one hotel, a postoffice, printing office, Masonic Lodge, and one school building - the Peabody School; a restaurant, livery stable, and several blacksmith shops. The town had not yet fully recovered from the raids of the Northern soldiers, who not only burned the town but carried off all valuable horses and mules; so, at this time, the streets were crowded with ox teams.

Some of the prominent citizens living in Hazlehurst at that date were: on Georgetown Street- W. T. Kilpatrick, S. T. and G. W. Rogers, merchants, Captain S. D. Ramsey, J. R. Matthews, J. C. Pitts, and Thomas Stewart; on Damascus Street lived Warren Miller and John Dunning; in east Hazlehurst were the homes of Colonel J. J. Vance, editor of the Copiahan, John Gibbs, and T. D. Aiken, tailor, Peter Hooprich, cabinet maker, B. T. Hartwell, M. Faler, and A. Mangold, merchants; on Railroad Avenue, east, lived Robert Catchings, postmaster, Charles Baas, Mrs. Folson, who kept a boarding house, Daniel Coor, and Dr. C. E. Oatis, physician; on the site of the Misses Ruth and Maude Hawkins home (now owned by Toog Ford) was one of the town's show places - the Aby home. Its spacious grounds were covered with stately trees, evergreens, and a great variety of flowers.

On West Railroad Avenue were the homes of "Uncle Billy" Cook, who had moved to Hazlehurst from Gallatin, and William Graves. Here, too, was Mrs. Melton's millinery establishment, S. J. Moore's hotel, and the mercantile establishment of L. L. Brittian. On Green Street were the homes of A. Presser (later the Burdett home), E. L. Fairchild, merchant, Braxton Fugate, and Drs. J. P. and W. A. Holmes, dentists. On Lake Street lived Dr. T. L. Trawick, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Alex Griffing, B. B.

(1) E.M. Cook, "Early Hazlehurst,"Hazlehurst, Courier , Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) Hazlehurst Courier,Hazlehurst,Miss.(Colie Covington's scrapbook).

Nesmith, S. J. Johnson, and Dr. J. Hull. Gallatin Street was probably the most popular, with the boarding house owned by Daniel Lowe, and the homes of Gilbert Lowe, Tobe Wolfe, E.C. Williamson, Captain L. B. Harris, lawyer, H. Penn, W.M.Haley, Moses Curtis, and the small ante-bellum home of Mrs. Inslee.

On Croker Street lived Judge J. R. Groome, Phil Klotz, Captain L. F. and C. W. Birdson, merchants. Extension Street, was then occupied by the homes of Moses Marx, Hazlehurst's first merchant, Henry Loeb, E. Heyman, Charles A.Taliafero, Rev. E. G. Cook, Drs. H. Hanslow and G. W. Purnell, Captain Johnston, William Tanner, and Captain A.L.Lowe.

In 1871 Hazlehurst's first Baptist church was built, and a high school was opened in the basement of the church (see chaps. 13, Religion and 14, Education).

In 1872 the county seat was moved from Gallatin to Hazlehurst, and in the summer of that year I. N. Ellis,then clerk of the chancery court, supervised the moving of the county records from the courthouse at Gallatin to the basement of the Baptist church, where courts were held until the courthouse was brought from Gallatin and placed on Hazlehurst's court square.

"Then Hazlehurst began to get busy. The sound of the woodman's ax rang out in every direction and her numerous woods rapidly disappeared to make room for the many residences which sprang up as if by magic. The business blocks were soon filled with stores of every description and prominence citizens from all over the county and state made their homes here." (1) In 1875-76, J. R. Groome was mayor of Hazlehurst. (2)

By 1876, H. B. Mayes, Uriah Millsaps, A. J. Morehead, S. D. Ramsey, Tim E. Cooper, H. C. Fairman, and A. G. Brown were practicing law in the new county seat. In 1881 the Merchants and Planters Bank was founded with Major R. W. Millsaps, president, and I. N. Ellis, cashier. Mr. Groome was again mayor from 1882 until 1885. (3)

(1) "A Reminiscence of Hazlehurst," Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) E. M. Cook, "Early Hazlehurst," Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss. (scrapbook).
(3) Ibid.

The July 14, 1882 issue of the Copiah Signal carried an editorial as follows:

"The present outlook for Hazlehurst is certainly encouraging with three new business houses opened very recently, a promise of others, a flourishing bank, numerous new frame and six new brick business houses erected, or in the course of erection. Since last fall when everything was so depressed, when fire and business failures vied in ruining credit and discouraging enterprise, the present promise of a full crop seeking this its natural market, all taken together seem to indicate that the tide has changed." (1)

At that time cotton was the chief money crop in the county and Hazlehurst was shipping point for a wide territory. The following business houses had been added to Hazlehurst: E. C. Williamson's"**Red Front Drug Store**"; W. B. Cook, druggist; John Massa, "Cheap John"; F. Vitzchum, the boss boot and shoemaker; Johnson and Son, hacks, buggies, phaetons, wagons, children's carriages, manufacturers and dealers in saddles and harness; Brougher and Brown Store; Fatheree and Groome; Blue Front Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. (2)

In 1887 the following houses were open for business: W.S. Howard and Company, dry goods, groceries, hardware, plantation supplies; J. Weathersby and Company, shoe and hat store, located in the Harris and Dodds building; L. L. Brittian, general merchandise, also prepared to furnish pianos, organs, violins, and other musical instruments; F. E. Heiway, manufacturer and repairer of buggies, wagons, and plows; P. B. King, druggist and bookseller; **H.** Burnley, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs and patent medicines, paints, oils, etc. located west side of Front Street," Manufacturer and sole proprietor **of** the celebrated Burnley's Omnicura, the great chill remedy." (3)

There were at this time two hotels - The Commercial House, H. H. Hogg, general manager, and the Robertson Hotel, W. M. (Uncle Bill) Robertson, proprietor.

Hazlehurst also boasted a photograph studio which was advertised in the Signal as follows: "The sickly winds of September will soon scatter disease and death on every side. Before your friends sicken and die, have photographs taken by the Instaneous Process at Miss Lou Jones and Company's Studio, east side of the bridge, Hazlehurst." (1)

(1) Copiah Signal,Hazlehurst,Miss., July 14, 1882.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Signal-Copiahan,Hazlehurst,Miss., Aug. 18, 1887.

In this issue of the Signal-Copiahan was published the Charter of Incorporation of the Hazlehurst Compress and Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $50,000 (see chap. 11, Industry). Under local items we find the following notice: "Material for the compress building is being rapidly put on the ground and work is to commence at once. J. B. Scott will superintend the work of construction." (2)

A registration notice signed by E. W. Brown, circuit clerk, gives Copiah's voting precincts as follows: Gallman, Crystal Springs (east and west), Green's Store, Pine Bluff, Heath's Store, Mount Hope, Foster's Creek, Ferguson, Spencer's Mill, Beauregard, Martinsville, Forest Hill, Salter's, Rockport, Hopewell, Brown's Store, and Hazlehurst (east **and** west).

We also find that "The courthouse roof is undergoing some needed repairs." "The front street on railroad avenue is receiving some much needed attention." "A notice that bids will be received for contracts to build bridges over Horse Pen Creek, on Nelson Road, and Copiah Creek on River Road." "A petition is being circulated asking the board of supervisors to build a bridge over Pearl River."

The New Orleans States writes at this time, "Hazlehurst, Mississippi, is getting up the right kind of a boom and one that has no iron, gold, or diamond nonsense about it. **The** town has organized a stock company and will soon commence the erection of a cotton compress, a cotton seed oil mill, and a box factory. Hazlehurst is the largest shipping point for cotton, fruit, and vegetables on the line of the "Big J[illegible] road."(3)

At this time B. Fugate was depot agent. The little frame building used as depot was torn down the first day of May, 1888, to make room for a brick building. "The frame building just east of the depot was occupied by John A. Covington, merchant. It was an interesting sight to see the streets crowded with ox-wagons. They brought cotton from Simpson, Covington, and Lawrence counties, and went back loaded with all kinds of supplies. All merchants catered to the wagon-trade." (4)

In 1890 the Bank of Hazlehurst was founded with J. A. Covington, president, and G. W. Covington, cashier. In that year a local corporation established in Hazlehurst an

(1) Signal-Copiahan, Hazlehurst,Miss., Aug. 18, 1887.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) "Personal Recollections of Thirty-Nine Years," S.C. Caldwell,Hazlehurst Courier,Hazlehurst,Miss.Feb.8,1927.

oil mill for crushing cottonseed and selling its products - oil, meal, and hulls. This oil mill grew rapidly and soon became one of the largest of its kind in the state. Some years later a fertilizer factory was added (see chap. 11, Industry).

During the nineties Hazlehurst suffered many set-backs in the way of disastrous fires, but always rebuilt larger and more substantial buildings. In 1894 Judge James B. Errington, who was mayor of Hazlehurst at that time, with the city council composed of B. F. Johnson, John B. Mayes, R. S. Norman, and A. Mangold decided to vote $10 to build an experimental piece of graveled street in the town. They selected 700 feet on West Estelle Street and made what is conceded to be the pioneer gravel road. The venture was a success, so the board later voted $100 to gravel the streets around the main business block of the town (see chap. 18, Transportation). This work on the streets was done by county farm prisoners - hence the low cost.

In 1900 Hazlehurst's population was 1, 579. With the coming of the bollweevil to Copiah County, the cotton industry in Hazlehurst gave place, in a measure, to the buying, packing, and shipping of vegetables. Already a box factory for the manufacturing of containers for shipping fruits and vegetables was in operation in Hazlehurst. In 1902 a new courthouse and a jail were built at a cost of $72,000. In 1906 the population of the town was 2,500. There were substantial brick stores, waterworks, electric lights, board sidewalks, schools for white and for colored, five churches, forty-three mercantile houses, two planing mills, the Hazlehurst Lumber Company and the Pernell and Sexton Lumber Company, an ice factory, a brick factory, compress, oil mill and fertilizer company, and electrically lighted streets from a city-owned light and water plant. (1)

At present, Hazlehurst, the county seat of Copiah County, is located on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, thirty-five miles south of Jackson, on paved U. S. Highway 51. Hazlehurst is one of the largest tomato shipping points in America and, in addition, a shipping center for large quantities of other vegetables. It also has an active cotton market, heavy sawmilling, lumber interests, dairy, and beef cattle industries. It has hydro-electric power and natural gas, and is an ideally located county seat of Copiah County, which at present, is called the world's largest tomato shipping section. $7,000,000 worth of farm products are shipped from Copiah each year - including vegetables,

(1) Hazlehurst Courier, Magazine Edition, Hazlehurst, Miss., Feb. 20, 1907.

cotton, beef cattle, and dairy products. Its population is 30,000; its climate is mild, rainfall ample; its soils fertile, and with its diversified interests, it fully deserves the name often given it - "Copiah, the garden spot of the nation." (For mayors of Hazlehurst, see chap. 22.)

The present citizens of Hazlehurst are, for the most part, descendants of the pioneer settlers of the county, the larger proportion of whom immigrated from Franklin and Claiborne counties and from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Georgia, and were of English, Irish, and Scottish descent. Judge R. H. Thompson in his History of Copiah says of these early settlers: "They were a serious and religious people, a goodly number of them were more intelligent and better educated than the average emigrants to new countries. Although postal facilities were poor, many of them subscribed for prominent weekly newspapers published in the states from which they came to Mississippi. A goodly number of Copiah County youths as far back as 1835 and 1845 were sent to college in other states. Most of them returned to the county and became useful citizens, some of them attaining great distinction. (1)

Early Settlements

ASHLEY COMMUNITY, about eleven miles southeast of Hazlehurst, was first settled in the 1830's by the family of that name. One George Ashley, the head of this family, first came to Virginia from England in 1757. A son of George Ashley, by name Jordan, fought in the Revolutionary War. He married Sallie Sanders in South Carolina, and their oldest son, George, migrated from South Carolina to Mississippi in 1818. George Ashley first settled in Covington County but moved with his wife, Susan Dickens, to Copiah in 1823, first making their home near Gallatin. Here was born Elihu Ashley, who removed to the plantation located in that part of the county later known as Ashley. Here, Elihu Ashley and his sons, George and David G., founded a chair factory. The chairs were made by hand of hickory wood and cowhide bottoms and became quite famous as Ashley chairs, being always known by this name.

The community later became a post village and had a good general store and sawmill as well as a chair factory. Early settlers in this community, besides the Ashleys, were the Cliburn, Parker, Allen, Stevens, and McCardle families.

BAHALA was an early settlement located near the creek of that name and on the Three Chopped Way, which road is

(1) Judge R. H. Thompson, "History of Copiah County," Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. (Colie Covington's scrapbook).

said to have been opened and marked by General Carroll on his march from Jackson, Tennessee, to New Orleans during the War of 1812. The road received its name from the three blazes made on the trees as markers.

The name, Bahala, was originally Byhalia, a Choctaw word meaning Standing White Oaks. (1) One of the county's first stores was located at Bahala, and early settlers then were the Stevenses, Jameses, McCardles, Bealls, Tenters, and Swilleys. The settlement is now scattered and extinct.

BARLOW was one of the earliest settlements in the western part of the county, being located about eighteen miles southwest of Hazlehurst. In the most prosperous days the village boasted a postoffice, several stores, a church, a high school, a cotton gin, and an oil mill. In the late 1890's the citizens of Barlow undertook the promotion of an electric railway from Barlow to some point on the Illinois Central Railroad, but the road was never built. (2) Barlow's population in 1906 was 250. Early settlers were the Barlows, Sheltons, Wootens, Leggetts, Coens, Newtons, Gozas, Smiths, Starness, and Hargraves.

BEAUREGARD, when first settled, was in the longleaf pine belt and its chief industry was lumber. Located one mile north of Wesson on the Illinois Central Railroad, it was named in honor of General Beauregard of the Confederate army. In 1883, Beauregard was a thriving small town, but in May of that year it was struck by a cyclone which swept over the southeastern part of the county and almost entirely destroyed the town, killing many inhabitants and wounding almost all of the survivors. Beauregard was rebuilt in part and its population in 1900 was 338. (3) Early settlers in the town were the Wilkinsons, Allens, Fords, Blackburns, Bintons, Hamiltons, Millers, Fergusons, Cammacks, Lusks, Moores, Rials, Crawfords, Dixons, Ratcliffs, Beasleys, Middletons, Kings and Rowans.

BURTONTON, near Bayou Pierre and White Oak Creek, was settled in 1820 by the W. W. Lloyds from South Carolina and the McKays, Grants, Hills, Powells, Joel and Selman, and the Miles. Dr. Robert Miles, famous physician who treated Emperor Frederick, of Germany, was a son of one of these pioneer settlers (see chap. Health). (4)

CARPENTER, one of the oldest settlements of the northwestern part of Copiah, is located twenty-four miles northwest of Hazlehurst and six miles south of Utica. Carpenter

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.
(2) Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss (Colie Covington's scrapbook).
(3) Ibid.
(4) Lowry and McCardle, A History of Mississippi, p. 468.

was settled by the Lloyds, Fairmans, Sillivans, Shelbys, and Townsends. In 1900, Carpenter had a population of one hundred, a postoffice, several churches, stores, and a high school.

CENTERPOINT, located near Bayou Pierre, at the forks of the Union Church and Barlow roads, was settled early in Copiah's history by the Hall, Bufkin, Holliday, Wade, Miller, and Brown families. It was, in the early 1900's, a progressive country village, boasting a cotton-gin, several stores, a church, a blacksmith shop, and a school.

CONN, a post village located twenty miles northwest of Hazlehurst, was settled by the Conns, Millers, and Heaths.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS was first located early in the history of the county, about one mile west of the present town in the community known as Old Crystal Springs. Its name was given because of the crystal-clear waters of the springs located there. Old Crystal Springs Church still stands in this vicinity. The early settlement was on the Choctaw Indian Crossroad that joined the Natchez Trace. The first settlers in this community were the Willing families.

The history of Crystal Springs, as known today, is closely connected with the vegetable industry, as the town is in the center of the truck-farming and market-gardening industry for the state, being known as the Tomatopolis of the World. It is claimed that Crystal Springs is the largest vegetable shipping point in the world. (see chap. 16, Agriculture).

In addition to the vegetable shipping, Crystal Springs is also noted for lumber and box-making industries, large oil mill and fertilizer factories, canning plants, packing houses, and a garment factory. Its population in 1900 was 1,093; in 1906, 2,000. It boasts of one of the largest consolidated schools in the world (see chap. 14, Education).

Crystal Springs, during the early 1900's, was famous as the home of the Mississippi Chautauqua Association which owned the beautiful Lake Chautauqua, with more than $50,000 worth of buildings and grounds. These grounds were originally known as the Hennington Campgrounds, which was a southwide famous location for camp meetings.

Crystal Springs has given to the state and the United States many illustrious men, among them are Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Senator Pat Harrison, Alton N. Parker, and Hon. M. S. McNeil.

Early settlers of Crystal Springs and pioneers in the vegetable growing industry were Powhatan Robinson, Dr. H. W. Stackhouse, C. M. Huber, N. Piazza, and the Lotterhos, Thomas, Brewer, Newman, Gardner, Cook, Hunter, Dabney, Didlake, Gant, Miller, Ford, Coker, Dampeer, Biggs, Aby, Traweek, Scott, Mathis, Batton, and Slay families.

COUNTY LINE, one of the oldest settlements in the northern part of Copiah, received its name from the fact that it was located on the boundary line separating Copiah and Hinds counties. Jacob Haley, who was the first homesteader in the community, built the home that still stands a half-mile from the railroad on U. S. Highway 51. He and his wife are buried under the old cedar tree near the railroad bridge. County Line has the oldest Baptist church in Copiah (see chap. 13, Religion).

Early in the history of the county there was a store and a postoffice at County Line. The store was owned by the father of Robert P. Mims, who came to the county in 1839 from Columbus, Georgia. Mr. Mims opened his store soon afterwards and was appointed postmaster. R. B. Mims says that, in early days, this was one of the most prosperous communities in the county. The settlers for the most part came from around Edgefield, South Carolina, and among them were Joseph M. Terry, W. T. Moore, J. H. Reed, Tommy Goode, and the Smith, Minter, Stokes, and Mims families.

The Mims store was located in few yards south of the present location of the colored Baptist church, on the Jackson and Gallatin public road, four miles north of Crystal Springs. An old persimmon tree stands today almost directly in front of the old home site.

"The old spring in the rear of the home is still in use, and the water is still as clear and beautiful as in the long ago. This spring afforded water for all family purposes, even to washing the clothes, which was done in a very primitive fashion. My mother always had her lye soap made from lye procured from the regulation barrel hopper. The clothes were soaked in suds made from this soap, heated on a mangle, and boiled in a big iron pot that is in my possession today." (1)

County Line, or Line Store, as the postoffice was familiarly called, had two daily mails transported by the stage line coaches owned and operated by Captain W. D. Terry. This stage line ran near Hazlehurst from Gallatin to Jackson and Line Store was the relay point.

(1) Robert B. Mims, Jackson, Miss.

The Mims home was open to travelers on the stage line and many famous men of that time were often guests in the house, among them Colonel Charles E. Hooker and President Jefferson Davis.

In addition to the Mims store and postoffice, O. D. Newman operated a tailor shop at County Line and later a Mr. Beasley kept a tanyard and shoe shop there, furnishing shoes for the Confederate soldiers during the War between the States. A Mr. Hopkins kept a blacksmith shop there, and Dr. Reed practiced medicine in the county, having an office in his beautiful home south of the Mims residence.

Henry Mims operated this store and was postmaster from 1839 to 1854, except during the years 1845-48, when a firm, consisting of Henry Mims, A. H. Frink, and Samuel P. Dodds, operated under the name of Mims, Frin, and Dodds. In 1854, J. C. Smith succeeded Henry Mims and moved the postoffice to his store building south of County Line bridge, on the place recently known as Wiley Tatum's place. (1)

DILLARD COMMUNITY was first settled early in Copiah's history by one Peachie Brown who sold his lands there in a few years to Frank Dillard. Dillard owned a large tract of land here which he converted into a prosperous plantation. He also operated a horse-power cotton-gin for local planters. To the west of Dillard's plantation, John Curtis and Dan Coor selected and cleared large plantations. On Long Creek nearby was the plantation of John Stewart, who operated a water mill and cotton-gin. East of Stewart, lived "Big Joseph" Price. In this community also is the N. C. Patrick plantation, one of the county's oldest, which still boasts many fine pine, oak, gum, cypress, and chestnut trees. In 1899, Dillard was made a voting precinct. It was named by H. M. Hogg for Frank Dillard, who was one of Copiah's first settlers.

GALLMAN, an incorporated town five miles south of Crystal Springs, is named for a Mr. Gallman, an early settler and leading citizen. Its settlers were the Lilly, Bass, and Brittian families, who came to Copiah County about 1854. These families traveled from South Carolina in covered wagons and in "carry-alls" through Alabama and eastern Mississippi. These families settled first in Kemper and Lawrence counties and later became citizens of Copiah, settling on lands around Gallman, and south toward the site of Damascus Church. Albert, Joel, and Robert Lilly were sons of Benjamin Lilly, of Stanley, North Carolina,

(1) Robert B. Mims, Jackson, Miss.

and grandsons of John Lilly, known as The Patriot, an officer in the Revolutionary War, living in Montgomery County, North Carolina. (1)

GEORGETOWN was one of the first settlements in the county. It was founded by a Mr. George from South Carolina, who built and operated a ferry-boat on the Pearl River at that spot. This was the first ferry between Jackson and Monticello and served all travelers on the roads and Indian traces from Alabama and East Mississippi towards Port Gibson, The Natchez Trace, and the Mississippi River. Georgetown was noted in its early days as a stopping place for the overland packets. It had, during its most thriving era, about five hundred inhabitants, a number of stores and shops, a tavern and saloon, and was famed for its boat-racing, target shoots, and gambling dens. George, for whom the town was called, was killed in an affair of honor at Georgetown in 1836. (2) When Grierson made his raid through this section of Mississippi during the War between the States, he burned Georgetown except for one store, the postoffice, and the cotton-gin. The latter was owned by the Catchings family. The town was rebuilt. The present Georgetown is located almost one mile west of the site of the old Georgetown, on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad. It was a thriving lumber town and shipping point during the early 1900's, when the Great Southern Lumber Company operated a sawmill there. At present its chief industry is the shipping of vegetables.

Many of Copiah's most distinguished and prominent families were early settlers in and near Georgetown and established large plantations on the fertile Pearl River bottom-lands. Among these were the Catchings, Allen, Harper, Briley, Brent, Chandler, and Harris families. Judge Wiley Pope Harris's early years were spent on the plantation of his uncle, General Wiley P. Harris, near Georgetown (see chap. 20, The Bar).

UNION SCHOOL COMMUNITY, located in the southeastern part of Copiah County, was an early settlement on the Three Chopped Way. It is said that General Carroll, on his way to New Orleans in 1812, had a skirmish with the Choctaws at the present site of the Union School building. This bit of history was told to W. H. Walker who came to this country in 1880 and by Jack Cranford, William Cliburn, and Alex Murray, whose fathers homesteaded there early in Copiah's history. Sam Nichols and Thomas Ramsey were also early

(1) John Subat, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Mississippi History.

settlers in this vicinity and owned large plantations and many slaves. (1)

PINE BLUFF like Coor's Springs is one of Copiah's extinct settlements. It was a thriving community early in the 1800's and boasted one of the county's first churches, several stores, and shops. Pine Bluff is said to have received its name from its location on a pine-covered bluff along the road to Gallatin. Headstones in the old Pine Bluff Cemetery near Dentville bear the names of some of Copiah's earliest settlers and most influential families, among them being Lott Warren Ellis, grandfather of the late I. N. Ellis, Sr., the Greens, Carters, Wigginses, Robertsons, Ainsworths, Wests, and Sullivans.

HOMOCHITTO, on the Homochitto River, about eighteen miles southwest of Hazlehurst, was one of the earliest settlements of Copiah. It is called after the Homochitto River, which name is derived from the Choctaw words, humona, or houma, meaning red, and chito, meaning big. Some authorities give the meaning big red oak, while others give it as big red creek or waters. (2) Homochitto had, at one time, a postoffice, stores, and shops.

The old Sweetwater Church community, near Homochitto, boasts the first brick house built in the county. It was built in 1823 by the grandfather of Judge R. H. Thompson, being constructed by slave labor, and stands today on State Highway 20, half-way between Port Gibson and Monticello, thirty miles each way. (3)

The early settlers of this community were the Thompsons, McCalips, Millsaps, McLaurins, Peets, Davises, Decells, Godbolts, and Magees.

Pioneer Citizens

A rather unusual bit of history that is of interest to Copiahians is that William Burt, pioneer citizen of the county, lived in three different centuries during his lifetime. Mr. Burt settled and lived in the northern part of the county, near Harmony church community. He was born in 1797 and died in March, 1900. His life carried him through the last three years of the eighteenth century, all the nineteenth century, and three months of the twentieth century. He lived to witness every war the United States has had since the Declaration of Independence, except the World War, which occurred after his

(1) John H. Walker, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.
(3) Edgar S. Wilson, "History of Copiah," Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. (Colie Covington's Scrapbook).

death. He was here during the War of 1812 with England, the Mexican War, the War between the States, the Spanish-American War, and many brief wars between the whites and Indians. He was 103 years old when he died, and it is doubtful if few other men ever lived to witness all the wars of the nation prior to the World War.

Mr. Burt is buried in Harmony Cemetery, east of Crystal Springs, and his tomb tells the dates of his birth and death.(1)

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CHAPTER II

TOPOGRAPHY

Copiah County is thirty-seven miles in length, with an average width of twenty-four miles; its area covers about 512,000 acres. The surface of the county, except in the Pearl River bottoms, is gently rolling, affording easy and natural drainage. The Pearl River bottoms and other comparatively small tracts of land along Bayou Pierre, Copiah, Bahala, and other streams, afford large level valleys of exceedingly fertile soil. These bottom-lands are, as a rule, well drained and never seriously affected by floods or drouths. The rugged sections of the county are located in the northwestern area, the highest point being one mile east of Smyrna, at Wilderness (Negro) church. The county's lowest point is in the Pearl River valley, near Rockport. Its average altitude is 540 feet above sea level. (1) The name - Copiah - is an Indian word signifying "calling panther."

Copiah is well supplied with free-flowing springs and streams which afford excellent drainage for its gentle slopes. Its climate is mild, with an average temperature of 63 degrees Fahrenheit, and ten months of open weather. Copiah's well-drained fertile soils and long growing seasons make it an ideal trucking and early vegetable growing section. Because of its freedom from marshlands, the county's humidity is not excessive; this is probably one of the contributing factors toward Copiah's claim on having the lowest white death rate in the United States. (2)

Watersheds

Pearl River and the creeks, "Big" and "Little" Bahala and Copiah, which flow into it, drain the eastern half of the county. The western half is drained by Bayou Pierre, Foster's, Brushy, Homochitto, and White Oak creeks, all of which flow into the Mississippi River. The Illinois Central Railroad tracks run along the dividing ridge of these watersheds.

Pearl River forms the eastern boundary line between Copiah and Simpson counties. The Pearl drains the great

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(1) Copiah County Mississippi, booklet issued by the County in 1909.
(2) Ibid. 1929.

central basin of the state, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Bienville first explored the mouth of the Pearl in August, 1699, and called it the river of pearls, because of a mound of pearl-bearing oyster shells found near its mouth. One of these explorers, Pericant, says in his journals: "At the River of Pearls were found those shells with which the Indians scrape out their canoes after burning. Beautiful pearls were sometimes found in those shells. We presented some two dozen or more to M. de Bienville, our commander."(1)

The Pearl is a remarkably crooked river, shallow at normal level and unfit for navigation. Through Copiah County its banks are high and it does not flood. Early in the history of the state, the most prosperous settlements outside the Natchez district were in the "Piney Woods" on the Pearl River.

"Little Bahala" Creek rises from springs about three miles east of Hazlehurst, flows east and south to form "Big Bahala" which drains the entire southeastern part of the county, emptying into the Pearl in the northwestern corner of Lawrence County. Its name comes from the Choctaw word Byhalia, which means "Standing White Oaks." (2)

Copiah Creek, from which the county received its name (see chap. I, Formation), rises southeast of Gallman, courses east and empties into the Pearl River a short distance south of Georgetown. This creek was formerly much larger than at present, due to a great deal of filling since the forests have been felled and the lands along its course are being cultivated. The creek was at one time a popular fishing and swimming place, being easily accessible to Hazlehurst residents.

A water mill known as "Woods' Mill" was once located on Copiah Creek, near the bridge on the Crystal Springs road. This place was a favorite picnic ground and fishing spot for many years after the mill-wheel ceased to turn. Some of the old mill timbers are still to be seen at the spot, but the magnolia-shaded picnic place has been cultivated now for many years.

Bayou Pierre, said to have been named by French explorers because of its rocks and stones, drains a great part

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart Of The South Vol. I, p. 166.
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Vol. I.

of the western half of the county. (1) It is a sluggish stream flowing northwesterly through Copiah into Claiborne County, eventually finding the Mississippi River just opposite St. Joseph, Louisiana. The lands of the Bayou Pierre bottoms are Copiah's most extensive swamp lands. Brush Creek, named for a Captain Brush, flows into Bayou Pierre, now known as Brushy Creek.

Foster's Creek, named for Colonel E. F. Foster, flows north and east into Bayou Pierre, near the M. E. Conn place.

The Homochitto River has its source in the extreme southwestern corner of Copiah, near the old Homochitto settlement, on the Three Chopped Way.

White Oak Creek rises near the Hennington Camp grounds, one mile west of Crystal Springs, and flows north, northwestern out through hinds County and into Bayou Pierre, near Carpenter. The name White Oak was given to this creek because of the magnificent white oaks growing along its banks.(2)

Turkey Creek flows north and west into Bayou Pierre. It is said to have been so-named because of the many wild turkeys found in the woods along the creek. (3)

The first settlements of the county were all located near some watercourse, the largest plantations being along Pearl River and Bayou Pierre. Many early homes were built near small creeks or near springs that would afford water for all household purposes. Watermills for grinding corn meal were built on many of the county's small streams. Two of the best remembered watermill were Wood's Mill on Copiah creek, and Furr's Mill on Hahala, south of Wesson. Furr's Mill was built by Ellison May quite early in Copiah's history. It was used to grind both wheat flour and corn meal. After the War between the States, Furr and Knapp built a cotton-gin and sawmill there. The mill pond is today known as Furr's mill. The mill-wheel has been silent for many years and has fallen in decay, but the tree-shaded mill pond is a picturesque spot, quite popular for fishing, swimming, and picnicing. (4)

Lakes

Copiah County has no natural lakes. LAKE HAZLE and LAKE CHAUTAUQUA are the only ones in the county, and both of these are artificial. Lake Hazle lies on the north-

(1) Miss Enid Richmond, Carlisle, Miss.
(Said to be found in the writings of J.H.F.Claiborne,
(2) Richard Coxwell, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Miss.

west edge of the town of Hazlehurst, where once ran Griffing's Branch. It is named for the town by which it is owned. It was built about 1905 by a corporation of business men in Hazlehurst. Lake Hazle is well stocked with game fish and is a favorite fishing spot for Hazlehurst citizens at all seasons. It is also a popular picnic and swimming place during the summer months. (1)

Lake Chautauqua, on the Hennington Camp Grounds west of Crystal Springs, has seen better and gayer days. This beautiful lake was formerly a great attraction for one of the largest and most popular camp meeting grounds in the state (see chap. 13, Religion). These grounds were later leased and operated by the Mississippi Chautauqua Association. During these days the lake was gay all summer long with boating, fishing, and swimming parties. A beautifully painted and lighted motor launch carried parties around the lake; waltz and two-step tunes floated across its waters, while the voices of great orators, poets, musicians, ventriloquists, actors, and singers rang out from this famous tabernacle. Bell-like notes from the triangle gong were echoed back and forth across the water to drown out the wind in the great pines, white oaks, tulip trees, bays, and magnolias. Children played on the lake shores; courting couples strolled across the dam or lingered on the arched bridges across the inlets; the Chautauqua had its day, but that day has passed. Today, the wind in the pines, the whistle of the cardinals, the flute-like call of the hermit thrush, and the silver bell notes of the evening thrush are Lake Chautauqua's music. The band-stand is falling to pieces; rain leaks through the tabernacle roof and onto the "sawdust trail"; the gay hotel has been demolished, and only one of the many summer cottages still stands. The great triangle still hangs on its stand before the tabernacle, but no hand strikes it. The lake itself is leased by the American Letion and used to some extent for fishing and swimming. (2)

Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

Copiah is so generously supplied with clear, free-flowing springs that even the smallest farms in the county boast of at least one "spring branch."

COOR'S SPRING, located about seven miles east of Hazlehurst, on State Highway 20, is perhaps the county's most historic spring although today it is lost and unnoticed by

(1) Hazlehurst, Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss., Feb. 20, 1909.
(2) Miss Fannie Cook, Crystal Springs, Miss.

travelers along the road, This spring was at one time quite famous as a health resort and is said to have contained four different minerals in its waters. About a mile east, on the old roadway near Redbone (colored) Church, is a spring known as DRUNKARD'S SPRINGS. This spring is said to have received its name from the fact that it was customary for travelers to stop here, lie on the ground and drink the spring water for a"chaser" after leaving the tavern at Coor's Springs. (1)

Other well-known springs of the county were mostly located near county churches. These are found near Sardis Church, in the Union community; Sweetwater Church, ten miles west of Hazlehurst; Bethel Church, nine miles east of Hazlehurst; Damascus Spring, one mile north of Hazlehurst, and at Spring Hill Church, one mile east of Martinsville. Most of these springs not only furnish drinking water for the church-goers, but also free, clear, cold pools for baptizing converts. County Line Spring, three miles north of Crystal Springs, between County Line Church and the railroad bridge, has been known as a drinking place for travelers and their teams since the early days of the county's history. The springs at Old Crystal Springs Church, one mile west of Crystal Springs, are noted for having given that town its name. Numerous springs on Hennington Camp Grounds feed Lake Chautauqua; there is one at the foot of nearly every hill on the rugged forty acres comprising the camp grounds.

DAMASCUS is the largest group springs in the county. One of the Springs, which is sixteen by twenty-two feet and four and one-half feet deep, at one time furnished water to locomotives on the Illinois Central Railroad. Its waters flow to Lake Hazle.

The most beautiful spring in the county is located near Allen's bridge, over Copiah Creek, on the crossroad between Georgetown and Rockport. This spring gushes out of a steep hill in a pure limpid stream that rushes through a deep ravine a few hundred yards to Copiah Creek. This is a very picturesque spot because of the fact that the creek banks at this point are very high and the creek itself is shallow and swift. Near the spring and overlooking the creek is a broad plateau that is a favorite picnic spot for citizens of Georgetown and Hazlehurst. It is used for fish fries and as a summer camping ground by several families from these places.

(1) J. M. Bass, Sr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

Wells

Early settlers in Copiah County usually located their homes near a spring which would furnish water for all household purposes; but in the villages, and on hill farms, it was customary for owners to dig wells. These usually found water which was clear and cold at a depth of from twenty-five to seventy-five feet. These wells were about three or four feet in diameter and lined with brick. Later it became the custom, and still is the custom, to bore wells of about one foot in diameter, and all farms now have one or more bored wells boxed with heart-pine lumber or tile. Most of these wells furnish an abundance of soft water, except in some of the hill sections, where the water is hard and many have a mineral content of either sulphur, iron, or sodium.

Early in the 1920's, the town of Georgetown issued bonds to pay the cost of boring an artesian well that would furnish water to the town. It is said that there was a great deal of discussion as to where the well should be located until, finally, someone thought of an old legend handed down through the years by a very estimable old lady who lived for nearly a century in Georgetown. This lady was endowed with a vision and a mind of a degree and a breadth that, in the latter part of her life, gained for her the reputation of a mystic and having the power of a clairvoyant.

The legend, vouched for by this highly respected old lady, made it seem clear that to go down into the earth at a certain point on or near the site of the present town of Georgetown, a great body of water, a subterranean lake or stream would surely be found. After much discussion it was decided that the well should be started at a point within the bounds of the public park. A six-inch hole was started. After going to a depth of one thousand feet, the drill sank as if it had gone through the earth, and it was many months before the drill was recovered. When it was withdrawn a wonderful stream of water spouted from the hole to a height of nearly twenty-five feet.

"The legend of the underground lake had been verified, a bountiful supply of water being obtained. A sample was sent to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starksville to be analyzed, and this report was as astonishing as it was gratifying." In a letter to the mayor the college stated that "The water is as pure as any ever found in the State of Mississippi; that it contained certain medicinal elements of great curative and healthful qualities." (1)

(1) Georgetown News, Georgetown, Miss., Nov. 20, 1925.

This artesian well, located in the public square near the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, has had a continuous three-inch flow since the drill was recovered fifteen years ago. The water is excellent, with a temperature of sixty degrees.

Mineral Wells

LOWE'S WELLS, located on State Highway 20, two miles west of Hazlehurst, was at one time a health resort famous all over the South. Lowe's Wells had quite a reputation for curing kidney and stomach troubles, and many visitors came from the North and East to drink these waters. The wells were owned by Mr. John Lowe, who built an ornate hotel nearby. For many years the place enjoyed a liberal patronage until it was, to a great degree, supplanted by the more popular Brown's Wells. After the death of Mr. Lowe the hotel was closed and the buildings, once familiar with gay vacationists as well as invalids, have fallen in to decay and been demolished. (An analysis of Lowe's Wells Water cannot be found at present.) (1)

BROWN'S WELLS: The history of Brown's Wells, ten miles west of Hazlehurst, dates back before the War between the States. The first well was dug by William Brown, for whom it was named. Just before the outbreak of the war, E. C. Briscoe bought the place from Brown, giving him four slaves (Sarah, Alex, and two children), and received Brown's wells in exchange.

The first hostess at Brown's Wells was Mrs. Stockton, who received the place as a gift from her father, Mr. Briscoe. At this time a seven-room cottage stood where the main hotel was later built. There were several other cottages and two wells there at this time.

Brown's Wells, at the death of Mrs. Stockton, passed into the hands of a Mr. Deaton, from whom George Morehead bought it. While Brown's Wells was in possession of the Mooreheads a number of improvements were made and more cottages built; this was shortly after the War between the States. Other owners of the resort were George Ridgley, Mrs. Bishop Perkins, and the present owner, Gus Berdon, of New Orleans. Brown's Wells has been for many years a popular resort for semi-invalids and summer visitors. The climate is ideal; not too cold in winter nor too hot in summer.

(1) Miss Mary Ainsworth, Hazlehurst, Miss.

As Brown's Wells are in the Pine Hills of the state, the air is heavily laden with ozone and oxygen, and one finds restful enjoyment in the absolute quiet there. The place has its own electric plant with day and night service and a modern system of water works and sanitary sewerage system; it manufactures its own ice from a pure, deep well practically free from mineral matter.

A special out-door pavilion provides for large dances, an orchestra being regularly employed during the summer to furnish music. An eighteen-hole golf course is open all year round. The buildings are well kept and are bordered with stately pines. Adjacent to the hotel and cottages is a new concrete swimming pool, one hundred and five by fifty feet, with dressing rooms, showers, and all modern conveniences for both men and women

For more than half a century these mineral waters have been known and used, and the reputation of the place was built by Well No. 1 which is, perhaps, the most used; Well No. 7 is used largely as a laxative. Sulphur, iron, sodium, and calcium have been detected in many ordinary wells throughout the county, though Lowe's and Brown's wells are the only ones which have been analyzed. (1)

Analysis of Brown's Wells Waters

Well number one

	Grains per U. S. Gallon
Potassium Sulphate	1.288
Sodium Nitrate	.018
Lithium Chloride	trace
Sodium Chloride	3.97
Sodium Sulphate	3.417
Magnesium Sulphate	33.67
Calcium Sulphate	8.484
Calcium Phosphate	trace
Sodium Bicarbonate	.269
Calcium Bicarbonate	30.19
Magnese Bicarbonate	19.961
Ferrous (iron) Bicarbonate	8.945
Alumina	.614
Total	93.546

Well number two

	Grains per U. S. Gallon
Potassium Sulphate	2.0935
Sodium Nitrate	.0367
Sodium Chloride	4.131
Lithium Chloride	trace
Sodium Sulphate	3.827
Magnesium Sulphate	5.10
Calcium Sulphate	9.397
Calcium Phosphate	trace
Sodium Bicarbonate	.1469
Calcium Bicarbonate	27.405
Magnese Bicarbonate	3.773
Ferrous (Iron) Bicarbonate	4.981
Alumina	.099
Total	90.9921

Well Number Three

	Grains per U. S. Gallon
Sodium Chloride	6.2381
Sodium Sulphate	6.7678
Potassium Sulphate	9.0365
Aluminum Sulphate	3.8478
Magnesium Sulphate	20.5799
Calcium Sulphate	27.5176
Iron Sulphate	9.446
Calcium Carbinate	7.2875
Iron Bicarbonate	.1798
Total	90.8996

Well Number Four

	Grains per U. S. Gallon
Potassium Sulphate	.7295
Sodium Nitrate	.0253
Sodium Chloride	5.5535
Lithium Chloride	trace
Magnesium Chloride	1.025
Magnesium Sulphate	21.810
Calcium Sulphate	10.53
Calcium Phosphate	trace
Calcium Bicarbonate	28.71
Manganese Bicarbonate	2.975
Ferrous (Iron) Bicarbonate	12.795
Alumina	.589
Total	84.7423

Well Number Seven

	Grains per U. S. Gallon
Potassium Sulphate	1.3335
Sodium Nitrate	.0089

(1) Booklet, Published by Brown's Wells Co., 1912, Hazlehurst, Miss.

Sodium Chloride	5.377
Lithium Chloride	trace
Magnesium Chloride	.0834
Magnesium Sulphate	41.605
Calcium Sulphate	10.555
Calcium Phosphate	trace
Sidium Bicarbonate	.147
Calcium Bicarbonate	37.400
Manganese Bicarbonate	1.921
Ferrous (Iron) Bicarbonate	23.285
Alumina	.560
Total	122.2758 (1)

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(1) Booklet, published by Browns' Wells Co., 1920, Hazlehurst, Miss. Prof. A. M. Muckenjuss, Director Chemical Laboratory, University,Miss.

Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

Nearly all the geological formations affecting the soils of Copiah County area belong to the Tertiary. The whose area seems at one time to have been covered by a thin mantle of silty material, designated by Hilgard and McGee (State Geological Report of Louisiana, 1899) as the "yellow loam" of the Columbia formations though, later geologists think it identical with the loess of the upper Mississippi Valley. Under this superficial covering are found beds of interstratified sands, gravel, and clay of the Lafayette formation. The materials of which the sands and gravel are composed are always some form of silica, as quartz or chert. Both sand and gravel are well rounded, and in all probability once formed the shingle of an old shore line.

In the eastern part of the county there occurs a series of strata of interbedded fine sandstones and arenaceous shales that, in all probability, belong to the Grand Gulf formation. These strata affect the soils very little, however, since they come to the surface in only a few places.

All the upland soils of the area, except the Memphis silt loam, are developed by erosion. The Memphis silt loam, or the material from which it is derived, seems to have formed at one time a continuous mantle over the whole area, with the possible exception of the Pearl River bottoms. This superficial covering has been so dissected by erosion that only the fragmentary remains are now found scattered irregularily over the area. The other upland soils, being developed by erosion of materials that lie one above the other, have a rather irregular occurence, owing to the unequal resistance offered to erosion by the beds from which they are derived. Each of the upland soils grades into the other, and well-defined boundary lines are many times difficult to trace.

Eight soil types have been found and mapped in the Copiah County area, four being upland, and four bottomland types. (1)

(1) James L. Burgess & W. E. Tharp - Soil Survey of the Crystal Springs Area, Mississippi.

Soil Types

MEMPHIS SILT LOAM (31.2% of Area): The soil of the Memphis silt loam contains a large percentage of silt, is of light grey to yellow color, friable when in good physical condition, easy to till, and is recognized as the strongest of the upland soils. The depth of the soil varies from two to ten inches. The relatively large amount of silt, as compared with clay, gives it some of the characteristics of a very fine sandy loam, although the sand content is neglibible. The line of contact between soil and subsoil is quite well marked. In the older cultivated fields this type of soil contains little organic matter, and easily gets out of condition. The subsoil is considerably heavier than the soil containing more clay and less silt. It usually extends to depths greater than three feet and is always of a yellowish or reddish color where well drained. Where drainage is poor, both soil and subsoil may contain quantities of iron concretions and assume a light grey color. For this reason it is locally called "white buckshot land."

The Memphis silt loam has a great water-holding capacity, and, properly managed, can be made to conserve enough moisture from the winter and spring rains to tide over the occasional drouths that occur during July and August.

The greatest development of the Memphis silt loam is found along the divide between the headwaters of the streams flowing east and west or generally along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The largest area extent is found around Crystal Springs and Gallman, and southeast of Gallman along the headwaters of Copiah Creek. Other relatively large areas are found along the small creeks about two miles west of Hazlehurst. Small and scattered areas are found over the whole county, usually following narrow divides, capping hills of other types and skirting the base of slopes where it has been protected by topographic position and held in place by forest growth. The soil has been protected by topographic position and held in place by forest growth. The soil washes readily and where the surface is steeply inclined, lack of humus, shallow ploughing, absence of terraces, and ridge cultivation all combine to accelerate washing of the fields.

The Memphis silt loam is well adapted to the growing of early vegetables, such as English peas, cabbage, Irish potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, etc. It is also well adapted to such staple crops as corn and cotton. It is regarded as a little too heavy and cold for early tomatoes. It makes excellent pasture land as Bermuda grass, crab grass, and lespedeza thrive upon it. (1)

(1) James L. Burges & W.E.Tharp, Soil Survey of the Crystal Springs Area, Mississippi.

NORFOLK GRAVELY LOAM (32.9% of area): The Norfolk gravelly loam is usually about ten inches deep and of a gray color. Its texture varies considerably, being lighter or heavier, as it is more or less influenced by silt from erosion of the overlying silt loam. It always contains large amounts of sand and gravel, the proportion of the latter being from ten to seventy-five per cent. The subsoil is composed of much the same material as the soil, the color ranging from gray to yellow and red. The Norfolk gravelly loam has a greater extent than any other soil in the county. It covers the broad slopes east and west of the main divide of the Pearl and Mississippi rivers and around the headwaters of and along all the smaller streams where erosion has removed the overlying silty material. Small patches of this loam are found all over the county, scattered through other upland soil types and even on the bottom-lands it is often intermingled with the alluvium, where the streams skirt the bluffs. The Norfolk gravelly loam is a sedimentary soil, derived from the Lafayette formation and is composed of interstratified beds of sand, gravel, and clay. The clay content is small as compared with the amount of sand and gravel. The gravel beds sometimes attain a depth of eighty feet. Crops grown on the Norfolk gravelly loam are cotton and corn, and such vegetables as require a light, warm soil, as beans, tomatoes, peas, etc. It is also well suited to potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and peppers. (1)

ORANGEBURG FINE SANDY LOAM (11.8% of area): The Orangeburg fine d sandy loam is a sedimentary soil composed chiefly of fine sand, silt and clay, and with fine gravel frequently scattered through it. It is about ten inches deep, of gray color and contains little organic matter. The subsoil is a red, sticky, fine sandy loam to sandy clay. It is always more than three feet deep and usually becomes more sandy, changing to pure sand at four or five feet. The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is found mostly in the eastern part of the county in the vicinity of Pearl River. Other small areas are found at various points in the western and central part of the county. This loam is an early, warm soil and well suited to such vegetables as tomatoes, beams, melons, and sweet potatoes. Staple crops grown on this soil are low, unless well fertilized. (2)

WAVERLY SILT LOAM (16.9% of area): The Waverly silt loam is the most productive soil in the county. Is friable silt loam but varies in composition from almost pure sand, in small areas near stream channels to almost pure silt over the larger areas back from the streams. Along small streams it is usually a light soil, while along large streams, it becomes heavier.

(1) James L. Burges & W. E. Tharp, Soil Surveys of the Crystal Springs Area, Mississippi.
(2) Ibid.

The soil varies in depth from fifteen to thirty inches. It is usually dark gray in color owing to the large amounts of organic matter, though light gray and yellow areas frequently occur. Its subsoil varies in depth from two to five feet and is always underlain by beds of sandy material. This silt loam is found along the streams of the county, its greatest extent occurring along Pearl River and Bayou Pierre and their larger tributaries. Some of this soil is subject to yearly overflow and that along Bayou Pierre is swampy and too wet for cultivation in early spring. This loam is an alluvial soil and owes its origin to the wash from surrounding uplands. When well drained, this soil is well suited to early vegetable crops, to sugar cane, and to cotton and corn. (1)

WAVERLY FINE SANDY LOAM: (2.7% of area): The Waverly fine sandy loam consists of a gray colored fine sandy or sandy loam about twenty inches deep and contains little organic matter. It is usually underlain by a subsoil of the same color and texture, though a little heavier. The waverly fine sandy loam is found in the eastern and southeastern parts of the county, along Pearl River, and the lower part of Copiah Creek, being an alluvial type deposited by these streams. It is a loose, warm soil and well suited to early truck. Tomatoes, beans, and watermelons do well on this soil, but only when commercial fertilizer is used. (2)

MEADOW (2.3% of area): The Meadow type of soil in Copiah is very indefinite in its composition, being composed of small areas of both the lowland types, irregularly thrown together. Some of this type is under cultivation, but much of it is swampy and cut by bayous or sloughs. It is found mostly along Pearl River and is still forested to a large degree.

SWAMP (1.9% of area): The Swamp lands in Copiah are found largely along Pearl River where it is too wet for cultivation, being subject to overflow. They are all in forest and at one time had some very valuable timber. (3)

Commercial Stone

In the northern part of the County is located a stratum of lime rock which makes excellent building stone. This stone is easily quarried and hardens on exposure. It is practically untouched except for W. L. Gant's quarry, four miles northwest of Crystal Springs. This quarry is undeveloped, most of the stone being hand-quarried. Buildings constructed with this limestone are beautiful, as well as durable. (4)

(1) James L. Burges, & W. E. Tharp, Soil Surveys of the Crystal Springs Area, Mississippi.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) W. L. Gant, Crystal Springs, Miss.

Iron sandstone is found in small areas over a great part of the county. The largest stratum is found in the Bayou Pierre section. There is also quite a bit of iron sandstone found near "Big Rock" branch, in the Shady Grove Community, three miles east of Hazlehurst. This stone is valuable in texture and color, having the appearance of aggregated grains of coarse, angular, dark sand that has formed a sort of concrete, in which is embedded rounded chert pebbles. It is most often seen in flat sheets and is used locally in building outhouses, chimneys, and as foundation stones for small buildings.

Petrified rock is found in small quantities over several sections of the county. One of the largest quantities is located in the Core Cemetery, seven miles southeast of Crystal Springs. Petrified tree trunks, roots, and branches, as well as vertebrae and ribs, said to be of the Baseolosaurus, are found abundantly in the vicinities of Bayou Pierre, White Oak, and Brushy creeks, Tree trunks and small pieces of petrified wood are also found near "Big Rock" branch, a tributary of Copiah Creek. These specimens are, for the most part, petrifications of indigenous woods and extinct palms many of the woods are identical with the present age; the fibre, texture, and color of pine and hardwood often being well preserved. Many pieces of petrified rock are gathered locally to wall up flower beds, etc. (1)

Clays

Copiah has many valuable clays. In the west-central part strata of clay were found and analyzed by E. D. Lowe, of State College, who reported it suitable for pottery. In the east-central part, one-half mile from the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, there is a stratum of clay suitable for fire-proof brick, as analyzed by a St. Louis Chemical company in 1914. (2)

From an interview with Hohn Funchess:

"On the Welch Place, four miles southeast of Crystal Springs, we have three different kinds of clay - white, red and purple. The latter can be used for making pottery."(3)

For many years, in the early part of 1900, Mr. John Spitchley operated a brick kiln about one mile sout of Hazlehurst, at what is known as Spitchley Crossing. The clays for these bricks were obtained on the Spitchley place. They were all handmade and of a beautiful red color.

(1) Wilton Dees, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) E. W. Spitchley, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(3) John Funchess, Crystal Springs, Miss.

These bricks have proved very durable and many of the first brick houses in Hazlehurst were constructed of bricks burned by Mr. Spitchley. None of Copiah's clays are being commercialized at present.

Springs

The entire county is bountifully supplied with springs of pure, clear and very soft water. In the northern part of the county the springs are more highly impregnated with lime and are termed hard-water springs. Coor's Springs, five miles east of Hazlehurst, were at one time, in the early history of the county, advertised as curative and mineral waters, but we have no record of any analysis of these waters, and the springs cannot now be definitely located. On the old Parker place, six miles east of Crystal Springs, there is a spring said to furnish sulphur water. Copiah's early settlers used its waters for medicinal purposes, and it was at one time a well-known local health resort. At present, however, this spring is not used and no analysis of its water is available. (1)

Unusual Formations

Iron Mountain, located on the Brown's Wells and Gallatin road, is said to furnish the minerals found in the noted Brown's Wells. (2)

An unusual formation of limestone is found on old Highway 51, about four miles northwest of Crystal Springs. An entire hill of limestone is here located, and Gant's Stone and Rock quarry cuts a large amount of building stone from this formation. (3)

In 1925, Ben White, of Hazlehurst, had several deep wells bored on his lands twelve miles northwest of Hazlehurst in search of oil and gas, but these wells were abandoned and to date, there are no official reports on oil or gas in Copiah County.

Sands

All of the larger streams in Copiah furnish great deposits of fine white sand. These sands are expecially fine along Pearl River, and along Copiah Creek, from its mouth several miles upstream. Fine white sands are also found along Whiteoak, Brushy, and Turkey creeks. Ferruginous sand deposits are found widely spread over the county. They are exposed in heavy deposits in almost all ravines, usually being associated with the plastic clays, conglomerate and gravel. In sinking wells throughout the county, the sands encountered at depths from twenty-five to forty feet present delicate rose, orange, and lilac tints. (1)

(1) John Funchess, Crystal Springs, Miss.
(2) William Dodds, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(3) R. L. Gant, Crystal Springs, Miss.

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Chapter IV

FLORA

Trees

Copiah County is located in what is known as the longleaf pine region of the state. The county's first settlers faced a wilderness of seemingly interminable pine lands, and its first roads were simply paths through the forest, marked by blazes on the tree-trunks. The first homes were cabins built of felled pine logs, as every land grant in the county was originally heavily timbered. Wherever the settlers cleared fields, the forests surrounded them - dark, lonely, and formidable. The towering pines, giant hardwoods, thick undergrowth, and canebreaks imposed upon settlers bitter privation and aching toil, yet these same forests gave them a certain bountifulness. In the endless pine lands deer were abundant, and the canebreaks were full of bears, panthers, and smaller game. The forests fed man and beast with wild fruits and nuts, cane and brush. Its timbers were cut, squeezed, notched, split, pegged, and made into houses, barns, and fences. The forest fed and housed those who fought it with axe, saw, adze, plow, and hoe. The hardest part of the settlers' many duties was clearing ground. The forest giants were deadened, cut, rolled into heaps and burned in order that fields might be plowed and planted. The forests seemed inexhaustible, but only a small fraction of the woods could be used, so the others must be destroyed. So bountiful were Copiah's forests that, in more than one hundred years of cutting, sawing, and burning, these same forests yet provide labor for many sawmills (see chap. 16, Industry).

The LONGLEAF PINE has always been the most valuable of Copiah's conifer trees. The great tracts of mature longleaf pines were formerly a beautiful and striking feature of the county's landscape, with their tall, straight trunks from one to three feet in diameter, and open, irregular crowns one-third to one-half the length of the tree. The young, sparingly branched saplings with heavy twigs, gray bark, and long dark green needles are beautiful in any setting. The longleaf pine has been so extensively logged, bled for turpentine, burned, and ravaged by cyclonic winds until, at present, it is in danger of extermination and being replaced by other faster growing pines.

The SHORTLEAF PINE, also known as yellow, rosemary, or old-field pine is, at present, Copiah's most common pine. It is found widely scattered over the county mixed with hardwoods and in pure second-growth stands. In maturity, the shortleaf pine attains a height of one hundred feet, with diameter of four and one-half feet, but there are comparitively few mature trees here at present.

The LOBLOLLY, SLASH, and SCRUB PINES are also indigenous to the county in spite of heavy cutting and burning. The spruce pine is found quite generally on bottom-lands throughout the county, scattered among the hardwoods, but nowhere in abundance. They are more prolific in Pearl River and Bayou Pierre bottoms than elsewhere. Some very fine specimens are growing near Lake Chautauqua, on Hennington Camp Grounds. The mature trees reach a height of eighty to one hundred twenty feet, with a diameter of two or three feet. The spruce pine has short needles, smooth bark, and soft wood that resembles white pine.

The CYPRESS is found in the swampy areas along Pearl River and Bayou Pierre and scattered on lowlands along small creeks and ponds practically all over the county. In no section is it abundant enough to afford any commercial value; it is, however, used locally for posts, shingles, well curbing, etc. In maturity the cypress has a smooth trunk with a broad fluted base; the tree tapers to an open flat top of a few heavy branches. Its bark ranges in color from silvery to cinnamon red; its needles, one-half to three-forths of an inch long, are arranged in feather like fashion along the top sides of the branches.

Red and white CEDARS are found scattered throughout the county; the red cedar, which grows on all soils from swamp to dry ridges, is used locally for posts and is sawed for making aromatic chests and closets. In the early days of the county many small articles, such as butter paddles, spoons, kegs, buckets, and tops were handmade from red cedar. At present, the finest specimens of mature red cedars are found around old homesteads and in old cemeteries. It is still popular, being ornamental throughout the county.

Hardwoods

The BLACK WALNUT is found generally over the county growing on rich bottom-lands and fertile hillsides but is never abundant enough for commercial value. It is often set around homesteads for its highly nutritious and well-flavored nuts. The wood of the black walnut is dark brown, heavy, and strong. Early settlers in Copiah used this wood to make furniture, gun stocks, etc. The green husks from the nuts were used to dye

homespun cotton and wool cloth. This dye yielded a rich brown color known as "butternut," famous during and soon after the War between the States.

The KICKORYS, White Mississippi Valley, scaley bark, and sand, are fairly abundant all over the county and are valuable for their heavy, tough, white wood, which is used for vehicle parts, especially wagon tongues and spokes, for implement handles, and for basket making. "Hand-sticks," used for rolling logs, were, in the old days, always made of second-growth hickory. The white hickory is considered preferable for handles, etc., but the other hickories are very desirable for their woods, for nuts, and for shade trees. Hickory is said to be superior to all other woods for fuel and is famous for smoking meats, as hickory smoke gives a very fine flavor to hams and sausages.

The OAKS - white, post, willow, water, black, and red - are found in abundance over the county. The white oaks, post oaks, black oaks, and red oaks are valuable for lumber, being used for interior finishing, flooring, furniture, wagons, implements, barrels, etc. These and the other oaks are locally used for posts, bridges, furniture making, and for fuel. In the county's early history, bark from the red oak was used in tanning hides and making dyes, as it is very rich in tannin. The live oak is not abundant in Copiah; it is found mostly near Pearl River and Bayou Pierre, except for isolated specimens that have been preserved near homes and along streets. The chestnut oaks are fairly abundant in bottom-lands over the county. Its heavy, hard wood is valuable for veneers, boards, posts, and basket making. Its acorns, large and sweet, are relished by cows and hogs. Old folks say these acorns were parched and ground as a substitute for coffee, during the War between the States. Country children love to nibble these sweet acorns in the fall, as they have a flavor similar to chestnuts.

The ELMS - red, winged (cork-bark), and slippery or water elm - are common in all parts of the county. The white elm is valuable for wheel hubs, barrel hoops, and veneer for baskets and crates. Formerly, rope was made from the inner bark of the winged elm for binding covers to cotton bales. Elm lumber is now being marketed for barrel staves. The slippery elm has little or no economic value, but was prized by the early settlers for its bark, which they used for curing consumptive coughs. The red and winged elms are valuable roadside and street shade trees and are beautiful both in winter and summer, as their delicate branches spread in graceful fan-shaped forms.

The BLACK WILLOW is common along streams throughout the county. Willow wood is light and not strong, so has little

commercial value. It was formerly used for making a high grade charcoal. The willows are of high value in checking soil erosion and waste along stream banks.

The COTTONWOODS and SWAMP and CAROLINA POPLARS are found generally over the county along creek bottoms. Their woods are not used commercially.

The River BIRCH, the only birch native of Copiah County, is found generally over the county along water courses, but is so scattered as to be of no commercial value. Sometimes it is used for fuel.

The BEECH is found throughout the county scattered with oaks and hickories on all rich, well-drained valleys and creek bottoms. It is one of Copiah's most beautiful trees at all seasons of the year. It is of little economic value but is highly prized by the owners of pocket knives for its smooth, light grey bark that takes initials, entwined hearts, and other carvings so well that it is often called the "initial tree."

CHESTNUT and CHINQUAPIN trees are at present very scarse in Copiah, but old settlers say that chestnut trees were formerly very common in many sections. Chinquapins are found in groves among oaks and hickories more often than chestnuts. Both are prized for their nuts. In the county's early days it was considered quite the fashion for girls to wear strings of chinquapins around their necks in lieu of store-bought beads.

IRONWOOD is a small, slender tree commonly found on rich woodland slopes and stream bottoms over the county. Its name comes from the strong, hard durable wood, which is used locally for fence posts, tool handles, mallets, and other small articles. The hornbeam is also called ironwood or sourwood, from the sour taste of its green fruits or nutlets, which country children nibble in early summer. Its wood is heavy and strong and is used as the ironwood. It grows generally over the county.

The SOUTHERN HACKBERRY is found sparsely throughout the county. It is often called sugarberry, from its sweet fruit which ripens in September and is loved by the birds. In the open, its crown is very symetrical and it makes a beautiful shade tree.

The RED MULBERRY is found all over the county, but nowhere very abundant. Its fruit, sweet and edible, resembles a blackberry. The wood is light, soft, orange-yellow in color and is very durable in contact with soil; so it is chiefly used as fence posts. The trees grow rapidly and are sometimes planted for posts and to furnish food for birds. The WHITE MULBERRY, often found in yards and fields, is not indigenous but an introduced mulberry.

OSAGA ORANGE is found scattered generally over the county and is often planted for hedge, posts, or as an ornamental tree. The fruit, four to five inches in diameter, ripens in autumn. Its wood is very hard, strong, and flexible. It is used for fence posts and is said to be the most durable of any kind in this country. Its bark was formerly used in tanning leather.

The MAGNOLIA is, of course, the state's best known and best loved tree. It grows abundantly all over the county in rich moist soil of all stream bottoms and is widely cultivated for its beauty around homes and yards.

The CUCUMBER tree or small-leafed magnolia is found in the Bayou Pierre bottoms, as is the big leaf cucumber tree. This is one of our most beautiful magnolias and has a very large leaf, twenty to thirty inches long, and nine to ten inches wide. These leaves fall in autumn - unlike the magnolia, which sheds its leaves in the spring. The flowers are ten to twelve inches across, creamy white, and very fragrant.

The SWAMP BAY or SWEET BAY is abundant over the county on lowlands and stream bottoms. There are two varities in Copiah - magnolia virginica, which is a small slender tree, and australia sarg, which grows sixty to ninety feet high with a tall straight trunk three feet in diameter. Both bear very fragrant flowers which open continuously during May and June.

The YELLOW POPLAR or TULIP TREE is one of the largest and most valuable hardwood trees of the county. It was formerly very plentiful in deep, moist soil along streams but has been extensively cut for lumber and box factories. An original-growth tree attains a height of 150 to 190 feet, with a diameter up to ten feet. It grows with a straight central trunk like the longleaf pine and is often clear of limbs for thirty or fifty feet. It reproduces very rapidly and should be cultivated for lumber and as an ornamental shade tree. Its greenish, yellow, tulip-shaped flowers bloom in April.

The PAPPAW is a small tree commonly found growing in the shade of larger trees throughout the county. Its leaves are eight to ten inches long, clustered toward the end of the branches. It bears dark purple flowers nearly two inches across. When ripe, the fruit is from three to five inches long, dark brown in color, and very delicious as well as nutritious. It is sometimes called "wild banana."

The SASSAFRAS, as known in the county today, is a small aromatic tree, usually not over forty feet tall. There are two varities - the red and the white sassafras. The red sassafras was formerly prized for its roots, which were used to make tea. For this purpose, the root was dug in February before the sap rose, but sassafras tea was not drunk until later in the spring, because it "thinned the blood." A few people in the county still drink sassafras tea in the spring, and its flavor is delicious. It is said that in the county's early days the sassafras grew much larger than at present and was in great demand for shingles where cypress was not available. It was also used for posts, ox-yokes, and rails.(1)

The SWEET GUM is abundant all over the county, in spite of the fact that it was formerly regarded as a useless tree, difficult to get rid of except by the process of deadening and burning. Its reddish heart-wood is valuable for veneers. It is excellent fuel and is slightly aromatic when burned in open fireplaces. The sap that flows when the bark is cut in deadening the tree was prized as chewing gum before store-bought gum became so easily available.

The SYCAMORE is fairly abundant along all streams and rich bottom-lands of the county. In maturity it sometimes reaches a height of 140 and 170 feet, with a diameter of ten to eleven feet. The wood is hard but decays rapidly in contact with the ground. It is used for butchers' blocks, and is striking in appearence, with its nearly white bark.

BLACK CHERRY is fairly abundant throughout the county in low rich ground. The forest-grown trees have long, clear trunks with little taper; open-grown trees have short trunks with many branches. The wood is reddish-brown, hard, fine-grained and is valuable for fine furniture, tools, and implements handles. With the exception of black walnut, cherry lumber is the finest grown in the county - resembling mahogany in color and grain. Its industrial possibilities have, however, been neglected, and the wood is often used for fuel.

The PRICKLY ASH (toothache tree) is found scattered over the county in rich, moist soil on the edges of the woodlands. It is a very spinney, small tree, thirty to forty feet high in maturity. Its bark is said to have medicinal qualities and was formerly used for toothache and rheumatism.

The MAPLES - red, silver, and ash-leafed - are scattered over the county on moist lands along streams. Their woods are not of commercial value but are occasionally used for fuel. The maples are sometimes planted for shade or ornamental trees.

(1) B. L. C. Wailes, Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi, p. 353.

BLACK GUM is abundant over the county. The wood is used for crate and basket making. The mature black gums often have hollow trunks, and in pioneer times these trunks were cut and used for "bee gums."

The TUPELO GUM or cotton gum is found along Pearl River and to some extent along other streams. Its wood is light and soft and is used to some extent for vegetable crates and baskets.

The PERSIMMON is well known over the county on dry, open hills and old fields. Its wood is hard, dense, and heavy, but not used commercially in Copiah. The tree is, however, prized by children, dogs, and opossums for its fruit.

The ASHES - red and water - are found along streams and along low, shaded swamps in the county. Red ash wood is heavy, hard, and strong. It was formerly used for wagon building and repairing.

The CATALPA is rare in Copiah, except where it has been planted for posts.

The HONEY LOCUST is found scattered over the county, usually growing in waste places beside roads and fields. Its wood is used for posts, but its chief value is found in conserving soil and preventing erosion.

BLACK LOCUST is also found sparingly over the county, especially in the western part. It is generally found on clay banks and waste places where it is a valuable soil builder. Its wood is very durable and is used for fence posts. Its growth should be encouraged for soil conservation as well as for post timber. (1)

Economic Value

When the white man first came to Copiah there were, approximately, 3,750,000,000 feet of virgin hardwood timber in the county's forests. Most of the pines were located in the southeastern part of the county. They stood in an almost unbrokentract between what is now the Illinois Central Railroad and Pearl River bottom, and from the southern county line as far north as the present Crystal Springs. The most valuable trails of hardwood were located along the Pearl River and in the Bayou Pierre bottoms. (2)

(1) W. S. Slaughter, timber estimator, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) W. R. Mattoon and J. N. Beal, "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Bulletin No. 32.

The virgin hardwoods were regarded as having no economic value other than a few domestic uses and as fuel, until about the year 1896, when "Cash" Reynolds opened a box factory in Crystal Springs. Since that time the greater part of the County's virgin hardwood has been cut (see chap. 16, Industry).

The greater part of the virgin longleaf pine timber was still standing until early in 1900, when the Pearl River Lumber Company began cutting timber on a large acreage between the Illinois Central Railroad and Pearl River. About the year 1916 the Great Southern Lumber Company bought 100,000 acres of virgin pine in the eastern half of the county, and in the next few years cut practically all the timber from this section, (see chap. 16, Industry. (1)

The 1936 tax rolls show that Copaih now has 2,565 acres of timber lands. The greater part of pine timber is located in the western half of the county, as the eastern half has been extensively cut over and cultivated. The largest tracts of hardwood are located along Pearl River, Bahala Creek, and Bayou Pierre. A conservative estimate gives Copiah approximately 500,000,000 feet of hardwood timber still standing and 200,000,000 feet of pine. This estimate includes shortleaf, slash, longleaf, and spruce pine. As there are few virgin longleaf pines left at present of this estimate, approximately one-fourth of the pine timber and one-half of the hardwood is virgin timber, the balance being second growth. All timber is located on small tracts.

Copiah is, on the whole, still well supplied with natural forests for the shelter of wild life and as protective wind breaks; but more than a century of cutting, marketing, and burning timber without thought for the future has brought about visible changes in the soils and topography of the county as well as in the nature of the forest tracts themselves. Where formerly grew the seemingly limitless longleaf pines, there are now cut-over lands growing up in hardwoods, slash pines, open sedge fields, pastures, or cultivated fields. This cutting away of the forests has caused numerous springs to go dry from filling or from lack of water conservation in the soils. Many small creeks have completely disappeared or have shrunk to mere threads of water that dry up completely in summer and wash out in gullies with winter rains.

This change in the water courses of the county is particularly true of Copiah Creek, Sixty years ago this creek was, at a point three miles east of Hazlehurst, a clear, strong stream that turned Wood's water mill and provided fishing,

(1) S. E. Moreton of Homochitto Lumber Company, Brookhaven, Miss.

swimming, and even boating for plantation owners and townsfolk. In winter and spring, the creek often flooded its lowlands to some depth. Fifteen or twenty years ago Copiah Creek, at the site of Woods' water mill, still furnished excellent "swimming holes" and fair fishing waters. Today, practically all the lands near Copiah Creek's source and along its tributaries are in cultivation, and, as a consequence, the stream at Woods' Mill location is hardly more than a creek, great sand bars choke the waters and change the streams course. The plowed lands are washing down to fill the creek bed. This condition can be said of practically all of the other streams in the county. Copiah's forests are going, and whith them will go a great part of what they gave to Copiah - her rich, well-drained soils, her numerous springs and water courses.

Soil Building

The land owners of Copiah have in the past paid very little attention to the value of their woodlands as soil builders. Land and trees were too plentiful. When a piece of soil had been planted year after year in soil-depleting crops, the farmer simply "cleared up new ground" by deadening the trees, cutting them, rolling the logs into a heap, and setting fire to them. This new ground, rich in leaf mold, cost very little above the labor of clearing off the trees. The old fields were left open to the force of winter rains and in many instances great gullies were found long before natural agencies provided a cover to hold the soil. There are still many "new grounds" taken in on Copiah farms every year, but this custom cannot go on indefinitely. Only in the last few years have any efforts been made toward the conservation of forests as a protection against soil erosion. These conservation efforts have been made by public agencies; very little is being done by individual owners.

Domestic Uses

The early settlers of Copiah County were all, regardless of wealth or social status, confronted and surrounded by the interminable forests. These forests were both formidable and friendly. The land must be cleared of giant trees and thick undergrowth and at the same time, shelters for men and beasts, fences, tools, household emplemtnts, implements fuel, and even children's toys, must be obtained from the woodland.

Of course the first requisite was shelter, so Copiah's earliest homes were built of longleaf pine logs, hand-hewn, or merely "skunt" and "scribed" to make tight corners.

Hand-split pine "puncheons" made floors, beams, and rafters. Shingles, boards, and battens were split from cypress or heart-pine (longleaf). Even chimneys were made of wood; oak or hickory strips, plastered with clay. Windows and doors were closed with heavy hand-planed pine shutters or shutters built of hand-split boards. Because of a scarcity of iron, these doors and window shutters were hung on heavy oak or hickory hinges and fastened with hickory latches. The framing for the entire house was more than often pegged together with oaken pegs, and if there were no nails for the roof, boards were laid on and held down with pine weight boards.

Chairs, stools, cradles, handles for all kinds of implements - from kitchen knife to plow - were made of hickory. Chair bottoms and all kinds of baskets were woven from hickory or white oak withes; mauls were made of heavy post oaks; buckets, kegs, butter trays, paddles, and other kitchen necessities were made of red cedar; churn dashers and tops were made of maple; shoe pegs were also whittled from maple; bread and biscuit trays were dug out of tupelo gum; ox-yokes were made of this same light wood and fastened on with bows of hickory. Near the household spring stood a great "battling block" of oak, on which the clothes were "battled" with an oak or hickory paddle every wash day. On ironing day, the irons were rubbed on sprays of red cedar which sent a delightful aroma all over the house and at the same time cleaned and smoothed the iron.

Fences were built almost exclusively of rails split from longleaf pine, cypress, or willow, and laid "snake-rail" pattern. Ornamental fences around yards, gardens, and fowl-houses were made of split pine pickets. These yards were swept clean with dogwood "brush brooms." In the house, floors were swept with straw brooms made of broom sedge and scrubbed with a great shuck mop. This mop was made of a heavy oak block, into which was fitted a long handle. Holes were bored through the block and corn shucks stuffed through the holes to make the "scrub broom." Small children used to sit on top of the mop and take a ride all over the house when scrubbing day came. The weight of a small child on the mop eased the pressure for the scrub-woman. Spinning wheels were fashioned of hickory on an oak frame. Shuttles and bobbins were whittled from black locust, persimmon, or dogwood. Cotton presses were built of pine timbers or poles, with screws made of white oak; the horse-gin wheels were made of white oak, with cogs made by whittling them from persimmon. The wheels were mounted on elm uprights.

Hollow black gum trunks were used for "bee gums," so called from the gum trees. Tops of various sorts were whittled from red cedar, bass wood, or tupelo gum. Tables,

benches, and shelves were fashioned from split longleaf pine logs called puncheons. Holes were bored in the logs and hickory pegs fitted into the holes for legs. The entire furniture for the first schoolhouse at Shady Grove, then called Coxwell School House, was made in this way. Pegs and forked limbs were fitted into walls for hat and clothes racks.

These are only a few of the somestic uses that Copiah's first settlers made of the forests trees. In the pioneer years wood was, of course, the only fuel available and was used for all purposes. Fat pine from roots or stumps was used not only as kindling but for lighting cabins and for torches, when necessary. Such fat pine was called lightwood or "lightered" and fat pine knots are still called "lightered pine knots." For heat and cooking, pine and various hard-woods were used. Hickory was the very best heating fuel, though all varieties of oak, elm, poplar, sweet gum, and black cherry were generally used. These woods are still used for fuel in country homes. Pine, of course, gives a hot, quick flame and soft, yellow light; hickory and the oaks are slow-burning, with more heat than light; sweet-gum is delightful with its thin, blue and purple flames and sweet, but not too sweet gum fragrance; black cherry burns with mad, yellow flames and leaves oyster-white ashes that retain the form and grain of the wood; poplar was considered a "summer" fuel on account of its quick-burning properties. Charcoal, for blacksmith forges, was burnt from sap pine. The pine was split and stacked in a pit, then fired and banked with earth. After burning a certain time, the pot was opened and water poured in. The result was a fine charcoal. In curing meats, green hickory, sweet gum, and sassafras woods were combined to give a fine flavor to hams, middlings, and sausage.

Hardwood ashes were used to obtain lye for soap-making, and hardwood charcoals were fed to pigs and other livestock as a tonic and remedy for worms. (1)

At present, long and short leaf pine is split for tomato stakes and longleaf is, to some extent, used for hand-split shingles and pickets. Farmers still cut oak posts from their own woods, but snake-rail fences are a thing of the past. Pine straw is used all over the county for bedding cold frames. Where straw from longleaf pines is not available, broom sedge is sometimes substituted. Longleaf pine straw is also used for bedding domestic animals, for hen nests and, to a small extent, for making household baskets. A few split oak and hickory baskets and chair seats are still made mostly by old Negroes, who sell such baskets along the streets. A few tool handles and mauls are still

(1) J. M. Bass, Sr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

being homemade from our native woods, but with hardware stores so easily accessible, it is seldom any longer necessary to go to the forests for household implements.

Conservation Agencies

FIRE CONTROL: At this date Copiah County's forests are unprotected against fire, as there is no organized forest fire control in the county outside of the National Forest Reserves. Individual owners of woodlands can only fight small fires by such methods as beating out sedge fires and by posting lands against careless hunters and trespassers. As a consequence, Copiah's fire hazards are great and yearly destruction of young timber is appalling.

FOREST RESERVES: The Homochitto National Forest Reserve is located chiefly on the watershed of the Homochitto River and, at present, covers an area of 17,360 acres in Copiah County. The purpose of the reserve, in common with all national forest reserves, is to furnish protection to watersheds, to grow timber crops for the nation, and to provide protection against fire, fungi, and insects, both to the forest reserve and to privately owned timber lands surrounding the national forests. In Copiah, the Homochitto National Forest Reserve maintains one fire lookout tower and cabin for the forest guard. From this tower, in which the forest guard spends practically a twenty-four hour day, even very small forest fires can be detected. To facilitate fire protection, the reserve has constructed in Copiah seven miles of telephone lines for instant communication and six miles of roadway for access to the interior of the forest. The National Reserve also practices forest conservation by eradicating harmful weeds and insects. (1)

C.C.C: The CCC camp, located in the northwestern part of the county, near Utica, has been of great benefit to Copiah forests through its soil conservation service. The conservation of soil and water is brought about by three technical groups - agronomy, forestry, and engineering. To date the following work has been done under these three groups on 6,314 acres of land in Copiah County: 1,850 rods of fence built; four miles of telephone lines laid, 339 acres gully erosion control; four permanent check dams in gully control; 24,497 square yards of gullies seeded and sodded; 94,853 square yards tree planting for gully control; 9,843 square yards seeding and sodding terrace system; 194 acres sheet erosion planting; six acres interplanting in forests; 1,763 acres timber stand improvement; 308 bushels pine seeds gathered for nursery; 439 man-days in fighting forest fires;

(1) E. C. Haff, District Ranger of Homochitto National Forest, Hazlehurst, Miss.

34,0016 square feet fire breaks constructed; 550 acres poisonous weeds eradicated. (1)

In addition, both the Homochitto Forest Reserve and the C.C.C. camp carry on an educational program to teach land owners forest-fire prevention and protection.

Flowering Trees

Copiah County is liberally supplied with native flowering trees. In early spring the red or swamp maple flushes the rich bottoms with its bright scarlet. The red bud, with its delicate wild orchid color, soon follows. The red bud is poplar for ornamental plantings around homes and schools. Among the trees that bear white flowers are the wild plum, the haw, persimmon, sourwood, silverbell, honey locust, catalpa, and dogwood. The pawpaw bears striking dark purple flowers; the crab-apple, delicate pink; the yellow poplar, greenish-yellow; and the buckeye, yellowish-red. The magnolias and bays are the best loved summer blooming trees; all varities bearing pure white, very fragrant flowers, except the cucumber, whose flowers are whitish-green, tinged with yellow.

The china or chinaberry tree and unbrella china seem to be Copiah's favorite shade trees. The china is of quick growth, produces a dense shade, and bears sweet-scented lavender flowers in April. Its berries, which hand on the tree all winter, are relished by the birds, especially certain migratory birds. Ripe china berries are often fed to mules and other stock as a tonic. Ladies used to boil ripe china berries until the pulp fell away from the hard core of the seed, then dye these cores and string them for beads. The china tree has, to some extent, escaped from the confinement of yards and often is found growing in old fields, pastures, and second-growth woodlands, where it has been planted by the birds or seed wastings.

The most common fruit trees cultivated in yards and small orchards are peach, apple, pear, plum, and fig. The small, white celeste fig is the most common. Quince, pomegranite, medlar, and purple fruiting trees are still commonly found about old homesteads.

Historic Trees

The GRANT OAK, located about a half-mile from the Utica Institute, on the Utica-Carpenter road, is said to have sheltered General U. S. Grant on his march to Vicksburg

(1) H. K. Hickey, Utica, Miss.

during the War between the States. Mrs. Mary Mohon says that General Grant "stopped his army and rested under this oak, and several couples have married under it. It is a stately old oak with branches forty or fifty feet long, beginning within eight or ten feet of the ground." (1)

The HAUNTED WALNUT TREE is located three miles east of Hazlehurst, on State Highway 20. This gaunt, old black walnut once stood in the dooryard of a log cabin that was a hideout and a rendezvous for the notorious Copeland gang. It received its reputation of being haunted from the legent that this gang always murdered its victims and buried each body alongside the booty to guard the treasure. In danger of being captured at one time, these murderers threw a bag of gold and the body of its unhappy owner in an old well dug near the walnut tree by their cabin. The well has been filled but can still be located near the tree. Various attempts have been made to locate the moneys buried in the well, but from all accounts, the murdered traveler guards his gold well, as such treasure-seekers are routed by moans, strange lights, and other ghostly manifestations. (2)

Some of the finest magnolias in the county are found growing near the bridge across Copiah Creek, on the Bethesda road, just off State Highway 20, about six miles east of Hazlehurst.

A holly grove of several acres is located on the Rockport road, about four miles east of Hazlehurst on the late Jud McManus place now owned by Mrs. Will Anna King.

Usually fine specimens of spruce pines, longleaf pines, yellow poplars, hickories, oaks, and other hardwoods are located on the Hennington Camp Grounds, one mile west of Crystal Springs. The trees are truly primeval and well worth photographing!

Wild Flowers

From the beginning of Copiah County's history her wealth of indigenous flowering plants has been accepted as a matter of course, and to this date no systematic and comprehensive catalog of the county's botany has been made. Probably the children of our earliest settlers greeted with joy the first tiny bluets that dotted the pastures in late February; gathered buttercups on the newly cleared fields; lingered to pick the sweet, white violets when sent to the spring for water or brought home a handful of "Johnny Jump ups" from the new ground just as country children still do

(1) Mrs. Mary Mohon, Carpenter, Miss.
(2) J. M. Bass, Sr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

today; for these were the delicate flowers that then and now lead the long procession of blossoms through Copiah's nine-month open season to its autumn pageant of goldenrod, ironweed, aster, cardinal flowers, to end at last with that latest and strangest of all flowers - the witch-hazle - that blooms after its fruit has ripened and its leaves fallen.

So far as known, the county's native flowers are practically unchanged since the white man first settled here; however, our interest in these plants and the uses made of them have changed to some extent. A few of our wild flowers have found places into yards and gardens for their ornamental value, or their fragrance, but this has taken place only in comparitively recent years. Our earliest settlers' interest in wild plants was centered largely in their household uses or medicinal properties. Native growths were, as a rule, regarded as something to be eradicated; something that must be forced to give way to domesticated crops and flowers. Pioneer housewives, who emigrated to the wilderness that was once Copiah County, brought with them precious packets of flower seeds, roots, and cuttings. These plants from their native lands, from their mothers' homes, were cherished in a wilderness for their associations with familiar things, homes, village garden plots, old countries, civilization.

Thanks, however, to our climate, soil, birds, and other agencies, Copiah still has an abundance of wild flowers, shrubs, vines, and herbs, whose beauty needs no excuse for being. So great is this abundance that only a synopsis of the most familiar, useful, and ornamental of these plants can be attempted here, without regard to classification or arrangement in scientific form.

Adders tongue, white and yellow
Alum root
Arrowhead
Asters, blue, purple, white, golden, etc.
Balsam apple
Bane berry, red and white
Bear grass
Beard-tongue
Bee Balm
Beech drops
Betone, wood
Birdweed, hedge
Birthroot
Bishop's cap
Catbell
Clovers, red,white and yellow
Catstail
Columbine, wild
Cone-flower (Indian head)
Corpse plant
Cowslip
Daisies, white, yellow, etc.
Dandelions
Day flower
Enchanted nightshade
Evening primrose
Flag
Foxglove

Black-eyed susan (Niggerhead)
Blazing star
Bloodroot
Blue-eyed grass
Blunets
Boneset
Buckwheat, false
Bur marigold
Butterfly weed (Pleurisy root)
Butter cup
Cardinal flower
Churchweed
Cotton rose (Rose Mallow)
Calamus root
Poke weed
Pickerel weed
Pepper grass
Pinks, wild and swamp
Rattlesnake master
Sorels, sheep and yellow wood
Queen Anne's lace
Yucca (Spanish dagger)
Stick light (Beggar lice)
Sunflower, small, swamp, wild
Sweet William
Thistles
Tree foil
Toadflax, blue, yellow
Turtle head
Green dragon
Hog peanut
Hyacinth, wild
Indian turnip
Lucern
Jack-in-the-pulpit
Knot weed, pink and white
Ladies tresses
Lilies, (Turk's cap, wild, lily-of-the-valley, panellily, white, yellow, etc.)
Lobelias, blue, etc
Milk weed
May apple
Ochis, green purple fringed, etc.
Poison oak
Plantains, rattlesnake, etc.
Prickly pear
Violets, white, blue,
Starflower
Bird-foot
Star grass, yellow
Rattlebox (catbell)
Shepherds purse (Dollar leaf)
Silver rod
Skull cap
Skunk cabbage
Snakeroots
Solomon's seal
Speedwells

Wild Vines

Blackberry
Rattan
Dewberry
Conooloulus (tie-vine, or or moning glory)
Strawberry (wild)
Jasmine, yellow
Columbine
Sarsparilla vine
Grape, muscadine,
Choke, (summer), fox or possum
Catbrier
Stretch berry
Woodbine - red, yellow
Passion flower (May-pop)
Clematis, wild
Creeper, Virginia
Suplejack
Honey suckle, white, red red
Coral vine
Smilax
Ivy, ground, poison
Cross vine
Sensative brier (sleepy vine)
Cherokee rose
Wild potato
Partridge berry
Partridge pea

Of these vines, the blackberries - upland and swamp - and dewberries are the best known and most useful for their fruits. Close seconds are the grapes, that are gathered yearly for jelly, unfermented juices, and wine making. The rattan is a beautiful vine, well distributed in rich woodlands over the county and was formerly very popular for making rustic chairs, tables, picture frames, etc. The true wild strawberry is scarce at present, but is said to have been fairly abundant in the county's early days. The most showy of these vines are the Virginia creeper, poison ivy, woodbine, and passion flower. Both the creeper and the woodbine are used extensively for ornamentals around homes and gardens. The best loved are, perhaps, the honeysuckles, clematis, and cherokee rose. The cherokee rose is an excellent erosion prevention plant, and covers many gullies, clay banks, and old fields, It is a beautiful roadside flower, being both useful and ornamental on fills and banks. Children's old favorites are crossvine, which is even better for smoking than rabbit tobacco or corn-silks, the may-pop, "sleepy vine," whose delicate leaves sleep when touched, and the partridge berry, whose fruit, when eaten, gives one power to understand what the birds say. In the days of chewing, sweetgum; and stretch berries were often added to the gum to make a sort of "bubble gum."

Wild Shrubs

Alder, black and white
Bearberry
Button Bush
Elder, spanish
Hawthorn ("red-haw")
Sumacks, black
Winter berry
Yaupon
Azalea, white and pink
Bunchberry
Elder, common
Huckleberries, winter
Hydrangea, wild
Sumacks, red
Witch Hazel

The best known of these shrubs is the course the huckleberry, which bears both lovely small flowers and delicious fruit. The hawthorn is beautiful in spring, with its snow-white blossoms and in autumn with sweet red berries loved by children and birds. The yaupon, with its scarlet berries, is a favorite for Christmas decorations. The elder is decorative and its berries are used to some extent for "elderberry wine." The Spanish elder grows in shaded woodlands and bears pinkish-lavender berries. The red summacks were formery used to some extent in tanning hides, and the witch-hazel furnished forked divining rods for finding "water-veins" in digging wells. (1)

(1) Albert Kemp, Jr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

Parasites

Love Vine (Dodder Mistletoe Spanish moss

Herbs and Medicinal Plants

Boneset	Indigo, wild	St. John's wort
Colicroot	Jerusalem oak	Sarsaparilla
Deer tongue	Jerusalem cherry	Sweet Basil
Everlasting, sweet, pearly Jimpson weed (Rabbit tobacco)	Jimpson weed	Mullein
Fever brush	Mint, wild	Fireweed
Mustard, wild	Five-finger	None such
Flea-bane Ginger, wild	Pleurisy root (Butterfly bush)	Horsemint
Pink root, Indian	Heartsease	Pottage pea
Horehound	Rue, meadow. (1)	Rheumatism root
Heal-all		

These plants were used in various ways for their supposed or real medicinal values. In some cases the roots were used for infusions; in others, the leaves, bark, flowers, or fruit were used. Medicinal roots were always dug in fall or winter when the sap had gone down. Barks and leaves were gathered in the spring or summer. These were dried and kept for all sorts of emergencies.

Boneset leaves were made into a tea and used for "bilious fever;" colic root, as its name implies, for stomach troubles; Jerusalem oak or "worm seed" was fed to children in candy or molasses for worms; pink root and sarsaparilla were made into tonics for young and old; snakeroot for snake bites; and the everlastings for fevers; the May apple fruit was given as a purgative, and its root mixed with whiskey and water for biliousness; the onion-shaped root of the pottage pea was used for diarrhea; the pluerisy root, mullein leaves, and horehound for colds and pneumonia; dried jimpson weed leaves were smoked for asthma; rheumatism root was carried in the pocket to cure rheumatic pains; St. John's wort, heal-all, and vervain were considered good for almost any diseases; Fleabane, horsemint, and deertongue were used to keep such insects as fleas, flies, and moths away; deertongue leaves are very fragrant and were used to flavor homegrown tobacco, as well as to pack away with linens, quilts, and clothes. Many of these herbs and roots are still used in Copiah, especially among the older Negroes. (2)

Cultivated Flowers

Since the pioneer housewives brought the first packets

(1) Chester E. Reed, Wild Flowers East of the Rockies.
(2) J. M. Bass, Sr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

Religious

of flower seeds and cuttings to Copiah, the list of cultivated flowers in the county has been continually increasing. Styles in flowers have changed and are changing along with all other changes. However, the old-fashioned flowers of our grandmothers have not only held their places, but have, in many instances, been greatly improved by generations of cultivation. In the early days of the county, flowers were usually planted, not in gardens so much as in door yards. These door yards were scraped clean of grass and carefully swept around all flower beds. The beds were most often laid out in round or oblong shapes and bordered with stones, bricks, colored bottles, or broken pottery. The best loved flowers were the crepe myrtle, cape jasmine (gardenia), star jasmine, moss rose, tea rose, seven sister (climbing rose) baby rose, plumbago, flowering quince, pomegranite, rose of Sharon (althea), in lavender, white, and pink, tube rose, tiger and day lilies, old maids, four-o'clocks, blushing heart, pinks, everlastings, lilacs, bachelor button, verbena, touch-me-not, hyacinths, jonquils, parma violets, prince feathers, snowdrop, bridal wreath, phlox, hollyhock, red and white; geraniums, and many others. The favorite vines were clematis, cypress, ivy, morning glory, climbing roses, and ornamental gourds.

As the county grew in population and the small homesteads grew to plantations, slave labor was used in many instances to plant and cultivate extensive flower gardens and beautiful lawns. Today hundreds of varieties of flowers, vines, and shrubs are cultivated in pots; in clean-swept country door yards; flower gardens; elaborately landscaped gardens about stately mansions; on worn out plantations; small farm, village plots; and even the humble Negro cabin flaunts its verbena, prince feather, or potted red geraniums.

A partial list of old favorites, and our most popular cultivated flowers is all that can be attempted in this work:

Ageratum	Amaryllis	Aster
Bachelor's button	Baby breath	Balsam
Begonias	Bleeding-heart	Blue bell
Calenduler	Canna	Cockscomb ~~(Princefeather)~~
Coleus	Columbine	Coreopsis
Corn flower	Cosmos	Cherry, Christmas
Cactus, Christmas	Deer tongue	Daffodil
Dahlia	Lilies, ~~Easter, spider, day, calla, etc.~~	Sweet William

Marigold
Narcissus
Petunia
Rose, many varieties
Salvia
Sunflower
Tube rose
Vinca

Mignonette
Pansy
Phlox
Sage, ~~blue, scarlet, etc.~~ California, etc.
Snap dragon
Sweet pea
Tobacco, flowering
~~Zinnia~~

Nasturtium
Violet
~~Poppy, oriental,~~
Stocks
Shawflower
Verbena

Daisy Shasta
Dianthus
Dusty Miller
Zinnia
Everlasting
Four-O'clocks
Freesia
Gaillardia
Geranium
Gladiolus
Heliotrope
Hollyhocks
Hyacinth
Gaillardia
Iris
Hy drangea
Lady slippers
Larkspurs

Cultivated Vines

Clematis
Canary vine
Chinese lantern
Marchalneil
Dorothy Perkins
Wild cucumber, ~~or wild potato~~ Ivy
Honeysuckle

Cypress
Convoloolus
Star Jasmine
Seven sisters
Moon vine

Coral vine
~~(Rose Mantana)~~
Climbing Roses
Silver moon
Wisteria
Kudzu

Shrubs

Althea
Almond, flowering
Abelia
Barrberry
Azalea
Boxwood
Butterfly bush
Crepe Myrtle
Camellia ~~(Japonica)~~
Cape jasmine
Privit
Quince, flowering
Poinsetta Poinsettia
Sweet olive
Yucca

Castor oil bean ~~(palma christa)~~
Elephant ear
Hibiscus
Jasmine, night
Lantana
Lilac
Ligustrum
Mock Orange
Nandina
~~Locander~~ Oleander
Pomegranite
Pittosporum
Spirea
Weigelia

Garden Clubs

Copiah County has one garden club affiliated with the Mississippi Federation of Women's clubs. This garden club, located at Wesson, studies scientific methods of cultivating flowers, flowers best adapted to this section and climate, road-side beautification, and has well-known speakers from other clubs in the state to address the club at intervals.

The Wesson Garden Club holds two flower shows in Wesson each year - in spring and in autumn. At these shows cut flowers, potted plants, and different arrangements of flowers are exhibited.

In connection with its Fine Arts Program, the Hazlehurst Woman's Club holds a flower show once each year. Flower exhibits are also entered in the County Fair each October and prizes are given for fine Exhibits of various cut and potted flowers.

Beautification Projects

The Wesson Garden Club sponsors a clean-up program, whose object is the beautification of private lawns and yards each year. The Hazlehurst Woman's Club also sponsors a beautification project each year - in the spring - and a garden pilgrimage is made to visit Hazlehurst gardens to note improvements. The Hazlehurst Chamber of Commerce has built a driveway around Lake Hazel and beautified this drive with ornamental plantings. (1)

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(1) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Miss.

Chapter V

INDIANS

Tribes

Copiah County was purchased from the Choctaw tribe of Indians in 1820 (see chap. I, Formation). The Choctaws belonged to the Choctaw-Muskhogean tribes which, before the coming of the white man to America, occupied practically all that part of the United States from the Tennessee River to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Savannah River and Atlantic to the Mississippi River. The Choctaw-Muskhogean family included the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and several smaller tribes. The Choctaws and Creeks were often at war, which finally caused the Choctaws to separate and settle in what is now the central portion of Mississippi. At the time of the migration, the Chickasaws and some smaller tribes were separated from the Choctaws, leaving the area now comprising Copiah County inhabited by the Choctaw tribe.

The tribe's state of civilization was high, therefore when the white men came to their lands the Choctaws were able to assimilate many of their virtues. Like the Creeks and Chickasaws, the Choctaws were subjected to pressure by the Spanish, English, and French. The rise of English rule in the eastern part of the United States put at rest most of these difficulties by the peace of 1763, and the Louisiana Purchase at last ended the plots of European government that had kept the Choctaws in difficulties. The Choctaw nation was never at war with the Americans. Friction between the Indians and the white colonists was of course inevitable, and the original occupants of this section of Mississippi soil were constantly being pushed westward. After the treaty of Doak's Stand (see chap. I, Formation), the Choctaws were removed from their calling-panther villages, and since that time Copiah has seen only scattered individuals of that tribe. (1) Today, even their mounds have been leveled and the only traces of their occupancy are scattered arrow and spear heads, ploughed up in the fields, an occasional water-worn

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart of The South, Vol. I.

pestle or stone mortar picked up in some creek bed, and the few names they have left on our watersheds.

Customs and Characteristics

The Choctaws were known to other tribes as Pasfalaya or "Long Hairs." To the early traders in this section they were known as flats or flat-heads because, at that time, it was the custom for all the males to have their skulls artificially flattened. This flattening of the skull was done in the following manner: "As soon as the child is born, the nurse provides a cradle or wooden case, hollowed and fashioned to receive the infant lying prostrate on its back, that part of the case where the head reposes being fashioned like a brick mould. In this portable machine the little boy is fixed, a bag of sand being laid on his forehead, which by continual gentle compression gives the head somewhat the form of a brick from the temple upwards; and by these means they have high and lofty foreheads, sloping off backwards." (1)

A French writer of the eighteenth century gives us an account of the early Choctaw house and manner of living, as follows: "The house is merely a cabin made of wooden posts the size of the leg, buried in the earth at one end, and fastened together with lianas, which make very flexible bands. The rest of the wall is of mud, and there are no windows; the door is only from three to four feet in height. The cabins are covered with bark of the cypress or pine. A hole is left at the top of each gable end to let the smoke out, for they make their fires in the middle of the cabins, which are gunshot distance from one another. The inside is surrounded with cane beds raised from three to four feet from the ground, on account of the fleas. They lie with the skin of a deer or bear under them and a skin or blanket above. These beds serve them as table or chair. They have by way of furniture only an earthen pot in which to cook their food; some earthen pans for the same purpose; and some fanners, sieves, and hampers for the preparation of their corn, which is their regular nourishment. They pound it in a wooden crusher or mortar, which they make out of the trunk of a tree, hollowed by means of burning embers.....They boil the corn in a great skin which holds three or four buckets of water and mix it with pumpkins or beans. When this stew is done,

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians .

they season it with lye dripped from wood ashes. This stew is called sagamite.

"They sometimes make bread without lye. This they wrap in leaves or place on a piece of pot and cook in the embers. They also eat it with acorns. Having reduced the acorns to flour, they put them in a sieve, place it near the bank of a stream and from time to time throw water on them. By this means they cause it to lose its bitterness, after which they put the paste around a piece of wood which they cook in the fire. When they have meat they cook it in water without washing it, saying that washing would make it lose its flavor. When it is cooked, they sometimes put some of the acorn flour into the broth. . . . .

"While the corn is green is the time when they hold the most feasts and they prepare it in different ways.....They also have a species of corn which is smaller and comes to maturity in three months. That they dig and then without pounding it, boil it with meat. This little corn boiled with turkey or some pieces of meat (fat) is a favorite dish with them." (1)

A Mr. Mease in 1771 wrote of the Choctaw that they kept their potatoes and pumpkins underneath their beds, covered with earth, but their corn was kept in a building by itself, which building was raised at least eight feet from the ground. Of the Choctaw house at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Cushman says: "They lived in houses made of logs, but very comfortable; not more rude or uncouth, however, than many whites of the present day (1899). Their house consisted of two rooms, both of which were used for every domestic purpose - cooking, eating, living, and sleeping; their furniture was - for the sitting room, a stool or two; for the kitchen, a pot or kettle, two or three tin cups, a large wooden bowl, and a horn spoon. . . . .

"Paths alone, plain and straight, then led the Choctaws (where now are broad roads and long high bridges) from village to neighborhood, and from neighborhood to village, though many miles apart; and so open and free of logs, brushes, and all fallen timber was their country then, rendered thus by their annual burning off of the woods,

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians, pp. 37-38.

it was an easy matter to travel in any direction, except through the canebrakes that covered all the bottom lands."

The Choctaws lived by hunting, fishing, and farming. Before the advent of the white man, who brought rifles, they hunted with bow and arrow, spear and blow gun; and it is claimed that the old Indian game laws were as strict as those of the present day, the amount of game that might be killed being determined in advance. Various divisions or families could hunt where they pleased, but the head of each band had to find out how much his hunters killed each month and report it to the chief. After the Choctaws were supplied with rifles, it was said that they always carried hunting pouches made of various animal skins, according to the bands to which the hunters belonged. The Bokchito and Turkey Creek bands carried otter skin pouches. The Moklasha bands, beaver pouches, and we may suppose the Koi-piah-bok band used panther skin pouches. It is said that before the white man brought fish hooks, the Choctaws caught fish by damming up a pool and poisoning the water with buckeye, winter berries, and devil's shoe-string. Others say they dragged pools with drags made of canes and vines, and thus caught trout, perch, suckers, and catfish. The men did the hunting and fishing but the farming and the wood gathering were left to the women. They started and cultivated corn, popcorn, beans, peas, sorghum, sweet potatoes, sunflowers, pumpkins, and later, leeks, garlic, cabbage, squash, and other vegetables. It was considered disgraceful for a man to work in the fields except to cultivate his tobacco. Seeds were planted with sharpened sticks and cultivated with the shoulder blade of a deer, or a crude hoe made of a large shell. They used many hickory nuts, which they ground up in mortars, and from these they extracted oil. Soda or lye was used for cooking purposes and was made from the ashes of pea pods. They used persimmons for soup and for beer making. The Choctaws were very proficient in basket making. These baskets were made of native canes. "The canes were gathered in winter and split with a whetstone made of a piece of hickory which had turned to rock." (1)

They made both single-woven and double-woven

(1) Henry B. Collins, Choctaw Village Sites in Mississippi, p. 259.

baskets. These baskets they called as follows:

nanaskata tapushik	"scrap basket"
bashipo apita	"knife basket"
shapo taupushik (hamper)	"load basket"
halat nowa tapushik	"to walk, holding basket"
akshish spita tapushik (dinner basket)	"medicine basket"
ufoko tapushik	"basket for sifting corn"

They made dyes for their baskets; yellow, from "coon"roots; brown, from walnuts; a dark purple, from maple.

Canes were also used to make knives, beds, frames, for drying skins, and many other things. They made beads of wood, dyed with basket dyes. They also wore chinquapin beads and beads made from red haw or winter berry seeds. Feathers were worn as symbols, and not purely for ornament. The doctor who could cure rheumatism wore a buzzard feather in his hair; the man who could stop the hooting of an owl, wore an owl feather; hawk feathers could only be worn by active, intelligent men; crow feathers indicated mourning and were only worn when there was a death in the family; the turkey feather was worn by excellent hunters; the weather prophet or rainmaker wore a white crane feather; a deer tail could be worn by a fast runner; and a skilful hunter or fighter wore the tail of a wild cat.

Social organizations among the Choctaws consisted of divisions of the nation into clans or tribes; such as the Bird family, Raccoon family, Wolf family, and Panther family. These clans were called "iksas." It is believed that the inhabitants of the territory now embraced by Copiah County was owned mainly by the Koe chito (panther) iksa. To a great extent each clan or iksa made its own laws for local government; such laws being enforced by a principal chief and sub-chiefs called mungoes. On certain days the chiefs and mungoes met in the council square or open of the town, but the common people made these meetings their holidays and engaged in ball-playing or dancing. A head-dress of special pattern was worn by the head chief, and somewhat similar ones by the mungoes.

Burial customs among the Choctaws were so unique

that much attention has been given them among writers on the tribe. When a sick person came near to death, the doctors left him to the women, who washed his body, painted him, and dressed him in his finest clothes. They then placed him on the ground in front of his door. His wife threw herself on his body weeping, and all his relatives also lay upon him, crying at the top of their lungs. Besides these, there were hired criers who wept and howled besides the body both before and after death. Immediately after death, the body was placed on a scaffold directly opposite the door. Food, drink, his gun, powder balls, and a change of shoes were also placed on the scaffold so that the soul, on its journey to another country, might have everything needed. Here the body lay for five or six months, until it was sufficiently rotted. Then all the relatives of the dead one gathered and a woman, honored with the position of bone-picking, stripped all the flesh off the bones. The bones were scraped well, placed in a cane basket and wrapped in cloths. The flesh was thrown into the fields, then, after much feasting and singing, they carried the bones into a cabin or bone-house in which these bone-baskets were hung in a row on poles. When this house was full, the entire village or clan held a solemn funeral. The bones were placed in well-made boxes and carried by the women to their place of rest - the burial mound. Suicides were buried immediately under the earth immediately after death, as one to be forgotten and unworthy of mourning.

The Choctaws held many ceremonial dances, such as war dances, scalp dances, play-ball dances, and the green corn dance once a year. Music for these dances was made on cane flutes and drums, constructed from a section of a hollow blackgum log. The drums were covered with deer hide.

Marriage customs among the Choctaws decreed that marriages between those of the same clan were forbidden. Children were always members of the clan from which their mother came, and her brothers were their natural guardians. Fathers had no control over the children. Marriage was not an occasion for ceremony. The custom of adopting children was very common, and adopted children shared alike with their foster sisters.

The Choctaws were very fond of ball-playing, of which there were several varieties. The men and boys also played corn games and a game called "hidden bullet." They spent much time in performing athletic feats, such as swimming, jumping, running, etc. They seem to have believed in a Great Good Spirit's mate. The Great Spirit was called Ishtahullo or "the man above." However, they had only very few, if any, purely religious customs. (1)

The Choctaws employed many medicinal roots and herbs to cure their ills. They believed that animals gathered their own medicines from the woods and for this reason animals, such as chickens, hogs, dogs, etc., should not be shut up or they couldn't gather their proper remedies and would therefore grow sick and die. They said that the Indians should gather their natural remedies like the animals, and if a person were shut up he, too, would soon die.

Medicinal roots were always dug in the fall of the year when they were purer and most of the poison had gone out of them. They were steamed to a boiling point but not allowed to boil hard. Medicines, such as leaves and dried roots, were ground in a little mortar made of hard yellow or white flint. The pestle was of the same material as the mortar, and the two were developed by long continued grinding until they exactly fitted.

Rabbit tobacco (Choctaw, bashuchak) was made into tea and drunk in cases of fever. It was also smoked as a tobacco substitute.

Boneset (Choctaw, hobechechi) was steamed and used to make one "throw up cold and bile."

Jerusalem oak or wormseed called by the Choctaws, ala ivalhtochi (children's medicine), was cooked in a kind of candy and fed to small children who had worms.

Pink root (Choctaw, ala imokhish) was put into whiskey to preserve it and sipped for a system-builder, or tonic for both young and old.

Scurvey grass was used to clean the teeth.

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.

Sampson snake root was a poison to other poisons so was used for snakebite.

May apple (Choctaw, fala imisto, crow pumpkin) was a fine medicine. Its fruit was given to children as a purgative, and the powdered root boiled in whiskey was a remedy for biliousness. It received its name from the fact that the crow, which was a wise bird, fed on the mayapple.

Wild cherry wine was looked upon as one of the best medicines for young girls. Its leaves were steeped in tea to cause perspiration and to stop internal pain.

The Prickley Ash (Choctaw, nuti alikchi) was used for toothache; a piece of bark being stripped off and held in the mouth, or a poultice made of powdered bark.

The pottage pea had an onion-like root which was used for diarrhea.

The butterfly root (Choctaw hatspushik okhish "butterfly medicine") was used in cases of colds. It is still known as the pleurisy weed. It was also used for horses and given to them in the fall to protect them from sickness during the winter and spring. (1)

Prominent Indians

The greatest and best known chief of the Choctaw was, of course, Pushmataha, who represented the tribe at the Treaty of Doak's Stand, when the territory, of which Copiah County is a part, was purchased by the United States and Mississippi. The beautiful oration, in which Pushmataha told the legend of his birth, is given further in this chapter.

Pushmataha rose to power in the Choctaw nation from an obscure birth and attained renown as a hunter and warrior. He fought with General Dale against the Creeks and, in 1824, with a delegation of his people, visited Washington when Lafayette was the guest of the United States. While there Pushmataha delivered his pathetic and memorable last address. His parting words to Lafayette were: "We heard of you in our distant villages.

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.

We longed to see you. We have come. We have taken you by the hand. For the last time we look on the face of the great warrior whose fathers were the friends of our fathers. We go. Tis the last time we shall meet. We shall both soon be in the land of shadows." Soon afterwards the great warrior, chief, and orator died. "When I am dead, fire the big guns over me," were Pushmataha's last words. He was buried with military honors in the Congressional graveyard. (1)

Because of the fact that the Choctaws left this section before it was opened to white people, we have no records of other prominent Indians being connected with the history of Copiah County.

Mounds

"When I have seen by Time's fell hand defaced
The rich, proud cost of outworn buried age...."

It is claimed that formerly there were several Indian mounds in Copiah County. One of these was located on the Dan Coor place, Dillard precinct, and another on the plantation of "Big Joseph" Price near Long Creek. The exact location of these mounds and whether or not they still exist is now unknown. The best known and best remembered mound in Copiah was, until a few years ago, located on the John Robertson plantation, near Copiah Creek, three miles northeast of Hazlehurst, on the Crystal Springs road, and not far from the "Wood's Mill" location. This mound is remembered as a familiar landmark to practically all of the present generation. In 1933 the mound was leveled to make way for a so-called "airport." It was located on a two-hundred-acre tract of level bottom-land, and tradition says that it was once the center of Copiah's first town, the Indian village, Koi-paya-bok. Whether the creek that winds through this bottom was named after the village or the village after the creek is not known and does not matter; but it is a regrettable fact that the mound should pass to make way for an occasional wornout plane to take the county's Negroes into the air from Koi-Baya-bok at "fo' bits a ride."

More than likely the next generation will have forgotten the birthplace of our county's name, as surely as

(1) J. F. H. Claiborne, Mississippi as a Providence, Territory and State.

we have forgotten the panther from which it was first called. (1)

Choctaw Legends

THE MIGRATION: The Choctaw, a great many winters ago commenced moving from the country where they then lived, which was a great distance west of the great river and the mountains of snow, and they were many years on their way. A powerful medicine man led them the whole way by going before with a red pole, which he stuck in the ground every night where they encamped. This pole was every morning found leaning to the east, and he told them that they must continue to travel to the east until the pole would stand upright in their encampment, and that there the Great Spirit had directed that they should live. At a place which they named Nane-ne-wa-ye (the sloping hill), the pole stood straight up, where they pitched their encampment, which was one mile square, with the men encamped on the outside and the women and children in the center, which remains the center of the old Choctaw nation. (2)

Claiborne adds to this legend that, in their travels, a great epidemic broke out among the Choctaws and a great number of the tribe died before they crossed the Mississippi and encamped at Nane-wy-yah. After camping here they continued to die, and finally all died except the priest who bore the sacred book. "He could not die. The Nane-wy-yah opened and he disappeared." After many years, the Great Spirit created four infants, two of each sex, out of the ashes of the dead at the foot of Nane-wy-yah. They were suckled by a panther. When they were strong and ready to depart, the book-bearer presented himself and gave them bows and arrows and an earthen pot and, stretching his arms, said: "I give you these hunting grounds for your homes, when you leave them, you die." With these words he stamped his foot - the Nane-wy-yah opened, and holding the book above his head he disappeared forever. The four then separated, two going to the left and two to the right, thus constituting the two iksas or clans into which the Choctaws were divided. (3)

ORIGIN OF CORN: A long time ago thus it happened.

(1) J. E. Robertson, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) After Catlin (1832-39), Smithsonian Report for 1885, Part II, p. 213; pp. 518-9.
(3) J. F. H. Claiborne Mississippi as a Providence, Territory and State, Vol. I, pp. 518-9.

In the very beginning a crow, getting a single grain of corn from beyond the great waters, brought it to this country and gave it to an orphan child who was playing in the yard. The child named it tauchi (corn) and planted it in the yard. When the corn grew high the child's elders had it swept round; but the child, wishing to have it a certain way, hoed it, hilled it up, and laid it by. When this single grain of corn ripened, it made two ears of corn. It was really in this way that the Choctaws discovered corn. (1)

More romantic legends of corn are given by Cushman in his "History of the Indians," and by Charles Lanman's Adventures in the Wilds of the United States." Lanman says that in older times two Choctaw hunters were camping for the night in the bend of a river. Game was very scarce and all they had to eat was the tough flesh of a black hawk. They roasted the bird and were preparing to eat when they heard a dove cooing. They looked up and down the river but saw only the rising moon. Then they turned away from the moon and saw a beautiful woman standing on the top of a grassy mound. They hastened to her and she told them she was hungry. They gave her the roasted hawk. She barely tasted the food, but told the hunters their kindness had saved her from death and that she would not forget them when she returned to her father, Hosh-tal-li, or the Great Spirit. She then told them to return to the mound on which she stood when the next mid-summer should arrive. Then the woman disappeared. When summer came again, the two hunters remembered and returned to the mound at the head of the river. They found it covered with a new plant, whose leaves were like knives and its fruit was the sweet tauchi (corn). (2)

THE SPIRITS OF THE DEAD: The spirits of the dead had to cross a fearful river which stretched its winding waters across their way. This stream had but one crossing where a pealed sweet gum log, round and smooth, and slippery, reached from bank to bank. When a spirit arrived at this log it was attacked by two other spirits whose business it was to keep any and all spirits from crossing; but if a spirit was that of a good person, the guardians of the log had no power over it and it walked safely over the log to the opposite shore, where it was welcomed by the spirits of friends who had gone before. The spirits

(1) John R. Swanton, Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.
(2) Ibid.

of evil persons, however, were attacked and pushed off into the great waters to be carried down with the current to a cold and barren desert, where they were doomed to wander naked, cold, and hungry. (see chap.II, Folklore). (1)

LEGEND OF THE BIRTH OF PUSHMETAHA: "Twas noon, The day was calm and fair and very pleasant. There was a beautiful wide-spreading plain, with but few trees on it. One there was of giant size and venerable age. It was red oak, and its dark waving branches overshadowing an immense area of the beautiful plain had bid defiance and braved unscathed the storms of many winters. There it stood, vast in its proportions, calm in its strength, majestic in its attitude. It had witnessed the rise and fall of many generations of animal life. But everything must have its time - fulfil its destiny.

"That magnificent red oak, the prominent feature on that far reaching landscape, as it had been for centuries, had not accomplished the purpose for which the Great Spirit had planted it.....

"Anon a cloud was rising in the west, a black, angry, threatening cloud, looming upwards and rapidly widening its scowling front. Harshly grumbling as it whirled its black folds onward, nearer and nearer, very soon it overspread the whole heavens, veiling the landscape in utter darkness and appalling uproar. It was a sweeping tornado, fringed with forked lightning, thunders rolling and bellowing; the winds fiercely howled and the solid earth trembled.

"In the height of this confusion and war of elements a burning flash of fire gleamed through the black obscurity. A shattering crash, followed by a burst of terrific thunder, that heavily rumbling through the surging storm, seemed to shake down the humid contents of the fast rolling cloud in irresistible torrents. Awful sounds assailed the startled senses.... as the frightful tornado swiftly swept by in its devastating course. Soon it passed and all was calm again.

"The sun poured down his beaming rays in their wanted brilliancy; but the vast time-honored sylvan king, the red oak, had been shivered into fragments .....Not a vestige

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.

remained to mark the spot where once stood that towering tree....The object of its creation was accomplished, and in its place there was a new thing under the sun!

"Shall I name it? Equipped and ready for battle, holding in his right hand a ponderous club, standing on the place of the demolished red oak, was your dauntless chief - Pushmataha." (1)

THE FLOOD (Oka falama): In the far distant ages of the past, the people whom the Great Spirit had created became so wicked that he resolved to sweep them all from the earth. Brother quarreled with brother and cruel wars frequently covered the earth with blood. The red men knew they had done wrong, but they lived as if they did not care. Finally a stranger prophet appeared among them and proclaimed in every village the news that the human race was to be destroyed. None believed his word, and the moons of the summer again came and disappeared. It was now the autumn of the year. Many cloudy days occurred and then a total darkness came upon the earth, and the sun seemed to have departed forever. It was very dark and very cold. Men laid themselves down to sleep but they were troubled with unhappy dreams. The moon and the stars had disappeared and there was constantly a dismal bellowing of thunder in the upper air. It was a most unhappy time indeed and darkness reigned for a great while. The grain and fruits became mouldy, and the wild animals of the forest became tame and gathered around the watchfires of the Indians, entering even the villages.

A louder peal of thunder than was ever heard before now echoed through the firmament, and a light was seen in the North. It was not the light of the sun, but the gleam of distant waters. They made a mighty roar and in billows, like mountains, they rolled over the earth. They swallowed the entire human race and destroyed everything that had made the earth beautiful. Only one human being was saved; and that was the strange prophet who had foretold the calamity. He had built him a raft of sassafras logs, and upon this did he float safely above the deep waters. A large black bird came and flew in circles above his head. He called upon it for aid, but it shrieked aloud, flew away, and returned to him no more. A smaller bird of a bluish color with scarlet eyes and beak

(1) Pushmataha's oration before Lafayette.

now came hovering over the prophet's head. He spoke to it and asked it if there was a spot of dry land in any part of the waste of waters? It fluttered its wings, uttered a sweet moan and flew directly towards that part of the sky where the newly born sun was just sinking in the waves. A strong wind then rose and the raft of the prophet was bound in the same direction which the bird had pursued. The moon and stars again made their appearance and the prophet landed on a green island, where he encamped. Here, he went to sleep, and when he awoke he found that the island was covered with every variety of animal except the great Shakanli, or mammoth, which had been destroyed. Birds, too, were upon the island and he recognized the black one which had abandoned him to his fate upon the waters, and, as it was a wicked one, he called it Ful-luh-chitto (crow or raven), or bird of the Evil One. He also discovered with great joy the bluish bird which had caused the wind to blow him on the island, and, because of its kindness to him and its beauty, he called it Puch-che-yon-sho-ba (turtle dove) or the soft-voiced pigeon. The waters finally passed away, and, in process of time, that bird became a woman and - the wife of the prophet - from whom the people now living upon the earth are all descended. (1)

Among the Choctaws, solar eclipses were attributed to black squirrels, or a black squirrel supposed to be eating the orb, and they must be driven off if mankind were still to enjoy heat and light. Therefore, all persons, men, women, and children , who could make a noise, were called upon to join in the effort to drive the squirrels away. To do this they would start in the same manner as persons generally do in trying to drive a squirrel from a tree. Some would throw sticks toward the declining sun, whooping and yelling, at the same time shooting arrows toward the supposed black squirrels. (2)

Thunder and lightning are the Choctaws two great birds - Thunder (Heloha), the female; Lightning (Melatha), the male. When they hear a great noise in the clouds, Heloha is laying an egg, "just like a bird" in the cloud which is her nest. When a tree is shattered, the result is said to have been caused by Malatha, the male, he being the stronger; but when a tree is only slightly damaged,

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.
(2) Ibid.

the effect is attributed to the weaker, which is Heloha. (1)

GHOSTS: It was the Choctaws ancient belief that every man had Shilombish, the outside shadow which always followed him, and Shilup, the inside shadow, or ghost, which at death went to the land of ghosts. The Shilombish was supposed to remain on the earth and wander restless about its former habitation and, at night, its pitiful moans often frightened human beings to make them forsake the spot and seek another abode. It frequently took the form of a fox or an owl, and, by barking like one or screeching like the other at night, it caused great trouble and foretold disaster. They said that when a fox barks or an owl screeches, another fox or owl answered, but when the Shilombish imitated the sound of either animal, no response was given. (2)

To see a ghost was regarded as a precursor of death. To dream of seeing a ghost was ominous of sickness and death. A nightmare was supposed to be caused by some restless shilombish having come for the person subject to it, and the only way to get rid of the nightmare was to resort to some kind of incantation. (3)

RAINMAKERS: In cases of protracted drouth the Hut-tak Um-ba-Ikbi (man rainmaker) was regarded as the person who had power to create rain. This was done by means of secret incantations and in some instances by use of a plant called Esta Hoola (the most beloved). (4)

(1) John R. Swanton, Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

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WARS

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The Revolutionary War affected the territory now known as Copiah County very little. In 1777 the British held a treaty with the Indians at Mobile and obtained from them lands along the Mississippi River from the thirty-first degree of north latitude, about fifty miles east of the river, and extending to the Yazoo River northwest by an indirect line that passed only about six miles east of the present site of Vicksburg. From all accounts the Choctaws were left undisturbed in their "calling panther" wilderness.

It is certain, however, that the heads of many of the families that emigrated to Copiah in later years took active part in the War for Independence. We have a record that William Ramsey, grandfather of Thomas J. Ramsey, fought in the Revolutionary War under General Hancock.

John Lilly, grandfather of Joel Lilly, fought in the Revolutionary War and "was twice captured by the Tories, and each time received severe punishment at their hands for his disloyalty to the King." (1)

WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812, too, made little impression on the wilderness

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1891.

of Copiah. However, by this time United States soldiers traveled along the Choctaw Roads across the county. At this time agents of Great Britain and Spain were at work on the frontiers of Mississippi territory. The Choctaws of the lower towns, among which Koi-paya-bok, was undoubtedly included, were disturbed. They painted for war, danced the war dance, plundered the homes of settlers, ~~robbing~~ robbed, and sometimes murdered. It is most likely that any whites who had settled in the territory of Copiah left their cabins for more settled districts. Probably the women and children were placed in stockades that had been erected on the lower Pearl River, while the men served as scouts or joined General Claiborne's volunteers on their trip through the piney woods to Mount Vernon, on the Alabama River. After General Claiborne met Pushmataha and made allies of the Choctaws, the lands belonging to the latter were safer for troops and settlers. Legend has it that General Hinds and his Mississippi volunteers marched through Copiah on their way to New Orleans to aid General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and had a light skirmish with the Indians at a point where the Strong Hope school now stands on the Choctaw Road. (1)

"It is given as an historical fact that General Andrew Jackson and his band of Tennessee riflemen on their celebrated march to New Orleans camped near the present site of Hazlehurst and made

(1) Hablehurst Courier, clipping in Scrapbook of Miss Colie Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.

the starry night ring with their carefree songs and jests. One would have thought that they were on a pleasure jaunt or hunting trip, but never that they intended to pit themselves against the greatest monarches of Europe. A few miles from Hazlehurst they found it necessary to bridge a swamp which lay in their path, as well as to cut out the dense undergrowth that obstructed their forward march at that point. Hence, Jackson and his column were within a few miles of Hazlehurst for several days and doubtless many of them traversed what are now the busy streets of this city."(1) A number of Copiah's earliest settlers fought with these Mississippi volunteers. John Coor, Copiah's first sheriff, was a veteran of the War of 1812. Another veteran who settled in Copiah was George Nelson, father of Hon. B. F. Nelson, of Gallatin. Thomas Robertson was a Corporal in the Mississippi Volunteer Militia, under Thomas Hinds' Battalion. (2)

Mexican War

On May 30, 1846, President Polk called on Mississippi to furnish one regiment of volunteer troops to help settle the boundary dispute between Texas and Mexico. Governor Albert G. Brown called for volunteer companies on June 1, 1846. At his call there were volunteers from all sections of the state, and Governor Brown placed the companies that were first completely organized and filled in the First Regiment Mississippi Infantry, called by the popular name Mississippi Rifles - under Jefferson Davis, who resigned

(1) Hazlehurst Courier, Magazine Edition, Mar. 9, 1907.
(2) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Miss...ppi, 1891, Vol. I, pp. 135.

his position in Congress to take command.

So many Mississippians volunteered that a second regiment was organized, though the second one took no part in the fighting. The Copiah volunteers, under Captain King, were accepted for the First Regiment. This company was at Camp Brown, near Vicksburg, by the middle of June, when companies were re-organized and officers selected. From Vicksburg they took a boat to New Orleans and were joined there by Jefferson Davis. While encamped in New Orleans on low, unhealthy ground, the Regiment lost a number of men from fevers, and a considerable number were sent back home. The Regiment sailed from New Orleans on the ~~Steamship~~ S.S. "Alabama," July 26, and landed at the Brazos, seven miles from Point Isabel, where they encamped until August 2.

The Mississippi Regiment was placed under command of General Quitman and marched out of Camargo on August 19. It took part in the assault on Monterey, September 21, attacking the works called Tenena. General Quitman's men suffered severely under fire, but finally carried the works and took a strong building in the rear of Tenena. On the morning of September 23 Davis attacked a triangular redoubt nearby, thus beginning a fight from house-to-house. Quitman's brigade, reinforced by the Texans, joined Davis. Next day the city surrendered.

Colonel Davis then returned home on furlough, leaving Major A. B. Bradford in command. On December 14, General Scott arrived

in Mexico and ordered Taylor to co-operate in a campaign to Vera Cruz. The brigade marched 260 miles to Victoria, under command of Quitman. Scott ordered the troops into his army, allowing Taylor to retain Bragg's and Washington's batteries, as well as any one regiment he might choose. He chose the Mississippi Rifles. They returned to Saltillo and were joined by some new regiments from Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Arkansas. Santa Anna advanced on this force with a body of Mexicans far outnumbering the Americans. This brought on the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847. This battle made possible the army of invasion under Scott, and many Mississippians rendered honorable service there with Quitman. In the spring of this year, the First Regiment's period of enlistment expired, and the men sailed for New Orleans on May 29, 1847, arriving there on June 9; when the Regiment went to the war, it numbered 926 men; it brought back to New Orleans 376. (1)

As the Copiah Volunteers were reorganized, this county's soldiers were scattered among the ten companies finally organized for the First Regiment. The roster of Copiah's Volunteers to the Mexican War, as far as we are able to ascertain, is as follows: (See Addenda):

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(1) ~~Information~~ Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart of the South.

Mississippi Rifles

Thomas J. Ramsey
S. D. Ramsey
William A. Wade
William R. Rea
John C. Lowe
W. B. Gallman
Peter Kearney
T. J. Ellis
Robert Miller
W. S. Martin
Stephen Dodds
J. S. Brown
J. M. Ramsey
W. B. Gallman
S. D. Sojourner
John Bass
A. J. King and
William B. Wade.(1)

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Introduction

After the secession of South Carolina from the Union, on ~~the~~ 20th of December, 1860, a special session of the Mississippi Legislature provided for an election in each county to select elegates to the convention in Jackson on January 7, 1861, to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the government of ~~the people of~~ Mississippi, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions. (2)

(1) Times Democrat, New Orleans, Scrapbook of John ~~Smith~~ Subat, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1891, Vol. I, p. 145.

This act brought about a mass meeting of the citizens of Copiah County at the county seat of Gallatin to consider such action ~~that~~ as the county might think best to take to aid the state. At this meeting, Wiley P. Harris, Benj. King, and Major A. P. Barry were nominated as candidates for delegates to the January Convention, and a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the state convention to vote for the immediate withdrawal of the state from the union, regardless of the actions of any other state. This resolution was to Mr. Barry "as if a bomb-shell had exploded in the assembly." He immediately drew up and attempted to introduce a resolution instructing the delegates to consult with and await the action of the sister slave states, but this resolution was tabled before its reading was completed, so Mr. Barry withdrew from the convention with about ~~one hundred and fifty~~ 65-a followers. His action in opposing the plans for immediate secession excited great indignation in Copiah and for awhile his life was endangered. When the state actually seceded, however, Mr. Barry directed all his energies to the defense of Copiah and Mississippi. (See Barry Guards, in Section II, this chapter). The people elected Wiley P. Harris delegate to the State Convention (See Chapter 23, ~~Business and Professional Leaders~~ Biographical Sketches), which met at its appointed time and adopted the Ordinance of Secession, as well as an ordinance to regulate the military system and to raise means for the

defense of the state. Wiley P. Harris was then elected delegate to the Montgomery Convention, held on January 23, 1861, and which, on February 6, 1861, elected Jefferson Davis President of the Confederate States.

Mississippi being the second state to secede from the Union, and having resorted to a Constitutional remedy for doing so, many of Copiah's leading citizens did not think there could be war, but when the legislature authorized Governor Pettus to call for volunteer troops the county responded immediately. Volunteer companies, many of them equipped by private funds, were organized in Gallatin, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, Bahala, (Beauregard), and in outlying communities.

These companies were composed of non-slave owners as well as slave owners and their sons. Many of the latter were attended by their personal slaves all during the war. (1)

Fighting Units From Copiah

The following list of fighting units from Copiah is taken from the original roster filed in the Chancery Clerk's office by special commissioners appointed by the Board of Police, on February 24,1863. Due to the fact that many changes were made among these units after they were mustered into the Mississippi and Confederate Armies, this list does not coincide with the

(1) Gabbie Ainsworth, Hazlehurst, Miss.

fighting units as given in the Official Register (1908). In some instances the names of the units were changed, as in the case of the Pettus Relief, which is listed in the Official Register as ~~in the case of the Pettus Relief, which is listed in the Official Register as~~ Pettus Rifles. Some of the units were mustered in with adjoining county units and some of them were evidently broken up and divided to fill out different companies. We are, however, giving this list, with the Roster, as filed in Copiah County because of the fact that it is the original and shows how the volunteers and militia were first organized in Copiah. Where possible we have placed along side the original unit its official company and Regiment, as given by the Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908. (See Addenda):

Abbey's Artillery (Company D, ~~12th~~ Mississippi Regiment)
Bahala Rifles--- Company H, 10th Confederate Regiment
Barry Guards---- Company E, ~~39th~~ Mississippi Regiment
Beauregard Rifles--- Company ___ 32nd Confederate Regiment
Brown Rebels---- Company H, ~~18th~~ Mississippi Regiment
Burt Rifles-----
Captain Bank's Company, (Simpson County)
Captain L. M. Graves Company-----(Copiah Horse Guards), ~~4th~~ Miss. Reg. Cavalry.
Captain Ramsey's Cavalry---- Company E, ~~4th~~ Mississippi Regiment, Cavalry.

Captain McLaurin's Cavalry---

Captain McKay's Company----

Charlie Clark Rifles----Company A, 12th Miss. Regiment (Jefferson County)

Claiborne Guards--- Company H, 12th Mississippi Regiment

~~Fighting Units from Copiah:~~

Copiah Rebels--- Company G, 36th Mississippi Regiment

Copiah Guards ---Company B, 1st Regiment, Minute Men

Coast Guards-----

Crystal Springs Guards---

Crystal Springs Southern Rights---Company C, 16th Mississippi Regiment, Infantry

Dixie Guards----Company K, 36th Mississippi Regiment, Infantry

Hazlehurst Fencibles---Company E, 36th Confederate Regiment, Infantry

Lawrence Rifles--- Company K, 12th Mississippi Reg. (Lawrence County)

McWillie Blues---Company E, 36th Mississippi Reg. Infantry

Militia or State Troops---

Mississippi College Rifles--- Company E, 18th Mississippi Reg. Infantry

Mississippi Greys--- Company A, 22nd Confederate Regiment, Infantry (Lawrence Co.)

Mount Zion Guards--- Company A, 36th Mississippi Regiment, Infantry

Pettus Relief----(Pettus Rifles) Company D, 12th Mississippi Regiment, Infantry

Seven Star Artillery-----

Sixty-Day Troops----(Copiah Invincibles--Company A, 1st Reg. of 60-Day Troops or Army of 10,000)

Steele Blades--- Company G, 6th Confederate Regiment

Stephen's Rifles---- Company C, 21st Mississippi Regiment

University Greys----

Wither's Artillery----

Zollicofer Avengers--- Company B, 36th Mississippi Regiment.

THE PETTUS RELIEF (Later Called Pettus Rifles), was the first company to leave Copiah and is Copiah's most famous fighting unit. It was organized in Gallatin and Hazlehurst early in March, 1861, and its roll contains the names of many of the county's first families. (See Chapter 19, The Press or Departure of Pettus Relief). It was mustered in as Company D, 12th Mississippi Regiment, at Camp Clark near Corinth, the post being under command of Gen. Charles Clarke, Army of Mississippi. Officers chosen for the 12th Mississippi were, Col. Griffith; Lieut. Col. Taylor; Major Dickens. Company officers were: Captain, Merry B. Harris--promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1862; 1st Lieutenant, Benj. King; 2nd Lieutenant, S.D.Ramsey; 3rd Lieutenants, Robt. Davis, James A. Barlow. Later officers were: 1st Lieutenants, Wm. J. Rea, Warren L. Haley; 2nd Lieutenants, John P. Moore, Robt. P. Willing, Jesse Thompson.

After the Regiment was ready for service it was sent to Union City, Tenn., to cooperate with General Polk's campaign against St. Louis, but the nearer conflict in Virginia caused it to be transferred to that department. The 12th Regiment started for Lynchburg

on July 16, 1881, but did not arrive in time for the battle of Manassas. It was posted in northern Virginia and during the winter of 1861-62 was quartered near Centreville, attached to an Alabama brigade under General Rodes. President Davis planned to make the ~~12th~~ Twelfth Regiment a part of a Mississippi Brigade under command of General Charles Clark, but Clark was needed in the west, and Colonel Griffith was assigned to command the ~~1st~~ Third Mississippi Brigade. However, the ~~12th~~ Twelfth Regiment did not become a part of the Brigade, of which its first Colonel was commander.

The ~~12th~~ Twelfth Regiment's first battle was fought as part of Rode's Brigade after the army had been transferred to Richmond to meet the advance of McClellan from the Peninsula. Under command of Colonel W.H. Taylor the ~~12th~~ Twelfth Regiment began the attack of Rode's Brigade in the Battle of Seven Pines, and, supported by the ~~5th~~ Fifth Alabama, pressed forward under heavy fire into the Federal Rifle pits, where they held the ground between the Confederate and Federal batteries.

In June, 1862, the ~~2nd~~ Second Mississippi Brigade was formed under General Featherston, and the ~~12th~~ Twelfth Mississippi Regiment became a part of it. The ~~Regiment~~ Five was in the battle of Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor, June 27. Under heavy artillery fire it charged up a hill, driving the Federal line through a forest and capturing a battery. On June 30, at the battle of Glendale on Frazier's farm, the brigade went into battle at five o'clock in the evening and sustained the attack of a large force of the enemy.

In the second Manassas campaign the brigade was in Wilcox's division of Longstreet's Corps. General Wilcox reported the gallant action of the ~~12th~~ Twelfth and ~~16th~~ Sixteenth Regiments near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, August ~~21st~~ 21. Supported by the ~~16th~~ Sixteenth, the ~~12th~~ Twelfth repulsed the charge of a large body of Federal Cavalry, the deadly fire of the Mississippians throwing the enemy into great confusion. In the battle of August 30, the brigade took a gallant part, fighting in the vicinity of the Stone House.

It next took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry, and in the Battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862. In January following, General Posey took charge of the brigade, which was then a part of Anderson's division, Longstreet's Corps. They remained near Fredericksburg, with occasional picket duty along the Rappahannock River, until posted at the United States Ford in February, when the Federal Army began to cross near Fredericksburg. The brigade then moved to Chancellorsville, leaving a guard at the ford.

On May 1, General Jackson came up and Posey's brigade joined him in a flank movement, arriving near the Federal entrenchments around Chancellorsville about midnight. The next evening Posey's brigade attacked the enemy and gallantly maintained its position against great odds. The ~~12th~~ Twelfth fought as skirmishers for the brigade on this ~~May 1st~~ date, and during the gallant action Lieut. Colonel Merry B. Harris was severely wounded.

At Gettysburg, Penn., Posey's brigade was in the attack of A.P. Hill's Corps on the Federal positions in the peach orchard, and toward the heights of Little Round Top and Devil's Den. The 12th Regiment was with the brigade in line of battle near Hagarstown a week or more, and then, with the army, fell back into Virginia.

They passed the weary winter of 1863-64 on the Rapidan, and left their camp Mar. 25 to go into the Battle of the Wilderness. In this battle they charged and repulsed two Federal columns that threatened to outflank the brigades of Davis, Perry, and Law, and then fought through the day repelling all attacks and capturing many prisoners. Many of their men fell in their gallant action, and especially during the charge with which the day began. The Regiment was later in battle near the Po River Bridge, but its main fight, one remembered in the annals of America, was with the brigade in the Bloody Angle on May 12 and 13th, 1864. Here they moved from their station across the Po to recover the line that Johnston had lost to Hancock. They were led to the point of greatest danger by Lee himself until they prevailed on the General to go back. They then, with other brigades, closed the dangerous gap in the line with their bodies, and held it from seven in the morning of the 11th, until three in the morning of the 13th — without food, and always in danger of being without ammunition, for it was worth a man's life to leave the shelter of the earthworks

and ditches that ran with water from a steady rain.

The brigade marched into the Petersburg lines June 18, and was in battle in the front of that line on the 22nd, on the Weldon Railroad, on the 24th, and then returned to the trenches where, on the next day, May 25th, 1864, Colonel Merry B. Harris was shot through the head by a Yankee sharpshooter.

The Regiment's next battle was at the Hatcher's Run Bridge for the defense of the Boydton Plank Road; and again at Burgess' Mill, on this road, they fought in support of Gordon's Corps in February, 1865. As part of the brigade it served on the Swift Run line and in Richmond at the time of Sheridan's raid. From Richmond they were marched on April 2nd, 1865, to Petersburg, whence they were sent double-quick to the place where the line of General Wilcox's brigade had been broken. The 12th, under Lieut. Colonel James H. Duncan, and the 16th, in all about 150 men, were placed in Battery Gregg and two other regiments in Battery Whitworth. (1)

The Vicksburg Times describes the part taken by the Mississippi Regiment in these forts. "Fort Gregg was held by the Twelfth and Sixteenth Mississippi Regiments, Harris Brigade, numbering about one hundred and fifty muskets, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James H. Duncan, of the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, who had been assigned by General Harris to the immediate command of that work. .... General Harris, with two other regiments, the 19th and 48th Mississippi, occupied Fort Whitworth, distant about one hundred yards, and between that work and the south-side

(1) Information from Dunbar Rowland's Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908.

railroad." (1)

General Harris, in an official letter, eloquently describes the defense: "Gregg repulsed assault after assault. The two remnants of regiments which had won glorious honor on so many fields fought this, their last battle, with most terrible enthusiasm, as if feeling this to be the last act in the drama for them.....Gregg raged like the crater of a volcano omitting its flashes of deadly fires enveloped in flame and cloud, wreathing our flag as well in honor as in the smoke of death. It was a glorious struggle; Louisiana, represented by these noble artillerists, and Mississippi by her shattered band, stood them side-by-side together, holding the last regularly fortified line around Petersburg." As soon as Harris heard another line had been formed, he withdrew his little band, cutting his way through. (2) "Among the Copiah heroes, personally mentioned in that action were John W. Owen and Thomas M. Rea, privates in Company D, Mississippi Regiment.

Judge R. H. Thompson, in his History of Copiah, says: "I was, at the time of the organization of the Pettus Relief, a thirteen-year-old boy attending school in Hazlehurst, and I have never forgotten the zeal its organization and drilling on the streets of the town enthused in all the people. Its departure for the war was a striking event in the history of the county.

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1891, Vol. I, pp. 151, 152.
(2) Ibid., ~~P. 152~~ Vol. I, p. 152.

Better and more gallant soldiers were never enlisted in any Pettus cause. It became a part of the Virginia Army under General E. Lee, and took part in a large proportion of the great battles of the war. The defense of Fort Gregg, the last combat in which the Virginia army participated, was largely committed to the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, to which the Pettus Relief belonged. Its defense was characterized by conspicuous valor. When the regiment was no longer able to maintain the defense, and was forced to surrender and its members as prisoners, and marched in the presence of the enemy, they were lustily and enthusiastically cheered by the Union troops. Such an event is rare in the history of warfare." (1)

(1) Judge R. H. Thompson's "History of Copiah", ~~by Edgar S. Wilson in Commercial Appeal (Scrapbook)~~ Hazlehurst, Miss. found in scrap of Miss Celie Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.

THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS was mustered in as Company C, ~~16th~~ Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, April 25,1861. Its officers were: Captain, James C. Davis; ~~1st~~ First Lieutenant, Edmund W. Curley; ~~2nd~~ Second Lieutenants, Aaron B. Lowe and John L. Hart; ~~3rd~~ Third Lieutenant, Milton R. Jones. The company served three months at Corinth as State Troops, and was then sent to Northeastern Virginia, where it was assigned to a brigade commanded by General George B. Crittenden. Later, under command of Colonel Posey, the ~~16th~~ Seventeenth was the only Mississippi Regiment that participated in the famous Valley Campaign of Stonewall Jackson in May and June, 1862. At Cross Keys and Port Republic, June 8 and 9, the ~~16th~~ Seventeenth Regiment was one of the most closely engaged, they and Colonel Posey winning the praise of General Ewell. From the Valley they started on June 18, with Jackson for the flank movement against McClellan's Army before Richmond. During the Seven Days Campaign, on ~~the 27th of~~ June 27, they approached the Federal position at Cold Harbor, where the battle was already on. The ~~16th~~ Seventeenth was particularly distinguished in the gallant charge that drove McClellan's troops from their supposedly impregnable position. Trimble said that "the charge of the 16th Mississippi and 21st North Carolina Regiments sustained from the first movement without falter, could not be surpassed for intrepid, bravery, and high resolve." After this campaign the ~~16th~~ Seventeenth was transferred to Featherston's Mississippi Brigade, where its movements were practically the same as those of the ~~12th~~ Twelfth Mississippi.

BROWN'S REBELS was organized by Albert Gallatin Brown and mustered in Company H, ~~18th~~ Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, April 29, 1861, at Terry's Depot. Its officers were as follows: Captain, Albert G. Brown (elected Confederate States Senator and resigned October, 1861); Captains, John F. Rimes (until reorganization), Robert Y. Brown, June, 1864; ~~1st~~ First Lieutenants, John F.Rimes, Robert Y. Brown, Charles A. Hester; ~~2nd~~ Second Lieutenants, Willard H. Seavey (killed at ~~1st~~ First battle of Manassas), Thomas H. Williams, John C. Thigpen; ~~3rd~~ Third Lieutenants, Simeon Wise, Andrew T. Wolfe, Robert P. Crosland. The ~~18th~~ Eighteenth Regiment fought at Manassas, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Harper's Ferry.

COPIAH REBELS were organized by L.B. Harris at Gallatin, and mustered in as Company G, ~~36th~~ Thirty-sixth Confederate Regiment, March 3,1862. Its officers were: Captain, L.B. Harris; ~~1st~~ First Lieutenants, H.L. Bufkin and G.W. Rea; ~~2nd~~ Second Lieutenants, Douglas Neil, George R. Granberry, and T.E. Millsaps. This Regiment is remembered for its part in the Siege of Vicksburg.

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McWILLIE BLUES was organized at Hazlehurst and mustered into state service, Aug. 17,1861. It became company A, ~~3rd~~ Third Confederate Regiment of Infantry. Its officers were; Captain, E.A. Peyton, later elected major; ~~1st~~ First Lieutenant, M.M. Peyton; ~~2nd~~ Second Lieutenant, O.H. Johnson; ~~3rd~~ Third Lieutenant, D.B.Ryan. The company served under General Featherston at Baker's Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peachtree Creek.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS GUARDS was mustered in at Crystal Springs, August 17, 1861, as Company F, 6th Confederate Regiment of Infantry. Its officers were: Capt. A.B. Lowe; 1st Lieutenant, Toliver F. Lindsay; 2nd Lieutenant, T.P. Lockwood; 3rd Lieutenant, Thomas H. Willis.

STEELE BLADES, or ROCKPORT STEELE BLADES, mustered in at Rockport, July 15, 1861, as Company G, 6th Confederate Regiment. Its officers were, Capt. Archibald Steele; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas J. Ramsey; 2nd Lieutenant, Ellison L. Norman.

BAHALA RIFLES became Company B, 10th Confederate Regiment, Infantry. Its officers were: Captains, O.T. Gibbs, and George B. Myers; 1st Lieutenants, Elijah A. Peyton and W.A. Donelson; 2nd Lieutenants, Francis M. Thomas and Jefferson J. Little.

****

BEAUREGARD RIFLES were organized, March 4, 1862, and mustered into the 32nd Confederate Regiment, Company_____. Its officers were: Captain, Tankersly; 1st Lieutenant, D.R. Raden; 2nd Lieutenants, J.A.Harvey and D.N. Paden.

****

ZOLLICOFBER AVENGERS were organized in Crystal Springs and mustered into Company B, 36th Confederate Regiment, Feb. 19, 1862. Its officers were: Captains, Henry T. Siebe and J.V. Enochs; 1st Lieutenants, James Terry and A.F.Andre; 2nd Lieutenant, V.L.

Coulson.

*****

HAZLEHURST FENCIBLES was organized at Hazlehurst and mustered into Company E, 36th Confederate Regiment, February 27,1862. Its officers were, Captain, John W. Ward; 1st Lieutenants, Bud Hidgon and W.A. Henley; 2nd Lieutenant, Joseph Price.

******

SEVEN STAR ARTILLERY was organized at Hazlehurst in May,1861. Its officers were commissioned by the Governor as follows: Captains, Hezekiah S.D. Brown and Cavit Roberts; 1st Lieutenant, John E. Butler; 2nd Lieutenant, M.D.Wade.

****

COPIAH GUARDS was organized May 26, 1863, and mustered in Company B, 1st Regiment of Minute Men under Colonel Benj. King. Its officers were; Captain, Wiley J.Butler; Lieutenants, W.H. Crawford, Isiah P. Rembert, E.L.Fairchild.

****

DIXIE GUARDS was organized at Gallatin and mustered in Company K, 36th Confederate Regiment, Feb. 24, 1862. Officers were: Captain, Drury J. Brown (later elected Colonel), and Alexander Yates; First Lieutenants, James Fulgham, Alexander Yates, and Z.J. Scott; 2nd Lieutenants, J.R. Hill and R.M. Jones.

COPIAH INVINCIBLES became Company A, ~~1st~~ First Regiment of 60-Day Troops, or Army of 10,000, on November 9, 1861. It was organized by its Captain, A.P. Barry, at Gallatin.

COPIAH HORSE GUARDS mustered in ~~4th~~ Fourth Regiment of Cavalry at Hazlehurst, March 1, 1861. Its officers were: Captain, T. A. Graves; ~~1st~~ First Lieutenant, James M. Norman; ~~2nd~~ Second Lieutenant, W. H. Catching. (1)

Names of Enlisted Men From County:

~~a. Names of all veterans.~~ DIXIE GUARDS:

D. L. Brown, Captain
J. K. Hill
J. M. Fulgam
R. M. Brown
L. P. Woods
D. C. Vaughn
A. B. Lessell
Dan Hartley
J. R. Robertson
E. R. Lewis
F. H. Garrison
L. S. Davis
J. J. Weaver
Theodore Taylor
G. R. Speed
P. W. Headrick
A. G. B. Cason
Young Robertson
G. F. Carlisle
G.W. Wilson
T. H. Davis
Geasy Ashely
John Ashley
Wm. Allen
W. A. Stockton
Milton Windham
G. W. Douglass
W. Y. Goza
J. M. Goza
J. B. Hennington
C. C. Garrison
W. S. McElwee
S. H. Mcelwee
John G. Jackson
W. J. Martin
G. W. Tombs
Furman Green
E. N. Sumerall
Moses Johnson
B. F. Barron
W. E. Daniels
F. R. Hammons
F. Griffith
J. K. Stanley
H. W. McLemore
J. A. Gillis
A. J. Mohon
A. J. Gibson
W. E. Chandler
E. S. Layed
T. R. Marler
H. C. Grant
E. G. Lewis
T. C. Collins
J. A. Fulgam
W. W. Woods
E. M. Gillis

(1) ~~Information from~~ Dunbar Rowland, Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1908.

J. W. Bailey
L. F. Davis
A. J. Bailey
T. B. Casey
J. L. Lawrence
John Chandler
W. H. Anderson
Daniel McCalip
M. H. Mosling
L. Kinnebrew
T. R. Whitehead
D. Kinnebrew

(Continued on next page)

(1) ~~Information from~~ Goodspeed's Historical & Biographical Memoirs of Miss.

Names of all veterans continued

DIXIE GUARDS, CONTINUED

J. Lee,
A. B. Douglass,
F. D. W. Davis
J. M. Fulgham,
John Haynes,
W. P. Rayner,
J. G. Brookfield,
Mas Turner,
M. M. Carlisle,
J. R. Taylor,
Wm. Smith,
Talton Bright,
E. W. Brown,
R. B. Greenlee,
D. L. Hunt,
Thomas Knight. (1)

SEVENTY-DAY TROOPS:

W. L. Shelby,
T. J. Spencer,
A. P. Barry,
B. F. Jacobs,
J. J. Robinson,
Martin Brown,
C. R. FReeman,
Henry Hall,
Willie Sandifer,
Calvin Wilson,
Milton Scott,
W. W. Leggett,
Bob Evans,
Henry Hall,
L. M. Townsend,

ZOLLICOFER AVENGERS:

H. T. Siebe,
F. R. J. Terry,
Vines Carlson,
J. S. Hennington,
J. Smith,
R. G. Terry,
J. B. Hassacks,
M. L. Manning,
B. F. Harrison,
Wm. Street,
H. C. Lewis,
B. Bridges,
A. J. Haley,
Thos. Haley,
Enos Donahue,
T. H. Kennedy,
J. F. H. Tillman,
T. B. Osteen,
H. Price,
J. A. Sistrunk,
G. W. Sistrunk,
James Whittington,
C. D. Povey,
A. J. Terry,
Quitman Mays,
Barney Bonaface,
A. Cox,
Joseph Sellers,
M. Hughes,
J. T. Moore,
James Hennington,
Pope Ervin,
Willis Evans,
W. A. Sturgis,
James Young,
F. M. Hickman,
C. M. Johnson,
M. P. Stokes,
T. E. Willing,
F. B. Stewart,
Joseph Ferguson,
H. F. Sandifer,
Jno. R. Taylor,
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Willis Riley,
J. V. Enochs,
J. H. Miller,
Allen Miller,
J. M. Black,
W. F. Shamburger,
Lewis Reno,
W. B. Harrison,
W. B. Hayes,
Edward Barron,
Wm. McCorley,
Hugh Dees,
Bryant Hayes,
W. Hughes.

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Wm. Renfrow,
Wm. Todd,
Wm. Furlow,
Wm. Furlow,
Wm. Furlow.

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W. A. Gustavus
S. Bailey
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E. Summons
W. H. Drumgoold
W. H. Rogers
H. H. Davis
Alex Murray
Mat Page
John L. Bush
A. J. Lusk
Sol Casey
Isiah Calender
Jock Calender
W. B. Harrison
George Morton
Wm. Moorehead
Rankin Smith
Warren Young
George Carney
A. J. Wheat
Frances Rembert
Wm. Barlow
A. J. Lusk
Jackson Scrorner
Geo. Mitchell
T. G. Welch
W. B. Minton
M. Furlough
J. C. Furlough
W. F. Furlough
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D. White
Robt. Zachary
I. Cryder
A. B. Carter

Typist: all these companies should be paragraphed.

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1891.

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Isreal Ryon,
Jno. Chance,
Willis Hadnall,
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Wm. King,
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Jno. Ashely,
J. P. Norton,
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Robt. Keller,
A. G. Carter,
Owen Fortenberry,

continued on next page

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~~Jno.~~ McNeil
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Green Bridges
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~~Thos.~~ Barron
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N. A. Richardson
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W. Allred
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C. Bell
~~Wm.~~ Brown
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Elbert Guines
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S. B. Matheny
Manly Fortner
Frank Bowells
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"CHARLIE CLARK RIFLES" :
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Lycurgus Applewhite
Benj. Applewhite
Davis Applewhite
S. Applewhite
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Zuas Davis
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J. R. Ray
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C. Short
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James Magee
A. Jenkins
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J. S. Terry
T. M. Price
W. P. Hughes
A. J. Wolfe
Criss Krindle
E. P. Eagan
J. C. Clew
G. W. Ailes.

"LAWRENCE RIFLES" :
W. M. Ferguson
Polk Ferguson
Morgan Guess
J. M. Baskin
~~Wm.~~ Dasing.

"CLAIBORNE GUARDS" :
~~Wm.~~ Coen
G. B. Nelson
P. Devine
E. Dunbar.

"GOODE RIFLES" :
J. M. Newton
A. B. Graves
T. A. Burdette
Jacob Faler.

"GAINSVILLE RIFLES" :
W. R. Deason.

"MISSISSIPPI RIFLES" :
E. W. BROWN

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS" :
E. W. Corley
J. L. Hart,
M. R. Jones
Oran F. White
W. T. Gray
A. J. Sturges
H. R. Smith
W. R. Brown
Elijah Slay
R. Alford
John Arnold
James Alford
A. F. Andre
John M. Brown
~~Wm.~~ Bostick
H. P. Bridges
T. M. Berkston
C. W. Baskins
S. C. Baskins
J. M. Bently
J. H. Brewer
John Case
S. K. Cammack
V. L. Coulson
C. A. Cowan
R. W. Daniel
D. M. Ellis
G. S. Evans
J. W. Emmons
C. E. Freeman
P. H. Fairbanks
H. F. Foster
G. B. Ford
Stephen Green

continued

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS"
CONTINUED

G. W. Hughes
D. B. Hennington
G.W. Haley
R. E. Holliday
F. W. Lewis
J. W. T. Lambright
Cahs. Letwinger
D. B. L. Lowe
J. T. Lockwood
D. M. McIntosh
W. M. Morgan
B. F. Morris
Wesley McDade
J. W. Massey
John Myers
James J. Morris
C. I. Purser
Lewis Phifer
C. B. Potts
J. A. Rhymes
W. L. Reader
F. L. Ray
Jno. T. Smith
David Sistrunk
W. J. Swaney
Alfred Slay
Norwell Slay
Wm. Slay
J. W. Slay
J. W. F. Street
R. A. Shirley
W. H. Smith
T. E. Tillman
W. H. Taylor
A. J. Torrey
Wm. Terry
A. M. Wilkinson
Cicero I. West
J. J. Wilson
Geo. Mimms
W. J. Catchings
W. H. Catchings
W. L. Bostic, Sr.
W. L. Bostic, Jr.

"BEAUREGARD RIFLES":
D. Blue
D. Currie
M. Currie
John Watson
John Smith
D. Sasser
J. Buie
A. Currie
H. A. McLawson
T. Smith

BAHALA RIFLES:
O. F. Gibbs, Captain;
F. M. Thomas
G. W. Cobb
J. M. Ray
W. M. Crawford
W. P. Burton
J. J. Davis
C. C. Temples
Wilson Ward
Wm. Adams
J. J. Beckham
B. A. Crawford
C. S. L. Cogan
W. A. Davis
A. E. Graves
C. L. Graves
A. J. Horton
A. W. James
J. J. James
C. W. Loving
J. W. Loving
F. M. Little
Joe Myers
C. W. Martin
J. F. Martin
T. W. McIntosh
John Parker
W. B. Parker
W. M. Parett
F. J. Powell
W. M. Smith
Leonard Smith
S. T. Strickland
B. H. Tombs
Dan'l Vance
J. L. Weeks
Jno. Williams
B. W. White
W. P. Yerger
W. A. Donaldson
D. P. Brady
R. W. Harris
J. M. Hall
John Inhoff
J. M. Morgan
R. M. Patterson
T. H. W. Price
T. W. Reid
W. W. Richardson
W. R. Skinner
T. W. White
W. M. Leonard
E. A. Peyton
C. W. Cosnahan

Robt. Wooten
M. H. Hamilton
G. W. Coin
F. B. Anderson
I. E. Fuller
W. G. Ford
Elijah Jackson
W. P. Furr
Allen Tyson
W. J. Lyons
H. Maxwell
Isaac Smith
H. S. Hamilton
C. C. Horton
Benj. Parker
J. J. Little
R. M. Watson
W. F. McKay

"COPIAH REBELS":
L. B. Harris, Captain;
Geo. W. Hay,
Geo. R. Granberry
R. M. Kyle
E. M. Wade
J. M. Lowe
J. W. Fugate
R. W. Rea
Douglass Neal
A. L. West
R. W. Braswell
J. W. Robinson
B. F. Robinson
J. W. Rumple
S. L. Bufkin
B. F. Bufkin
James Weeks
W. Smith
H. H. Deaton
G. W. Wheeler
C. C. Curry
J. T. Brown
A. J. Wheat
T. E. Millsaps
S. Armfield
H. Price
S. G. McIntosh
Ed Davis
I. R. Ward
Acy Lee
S. W. Walker
Thos. Junland
Edwin Pullen
H. Barlow

COPIAH REBELS; INCLUDED
W. J. Boston
J. H. Cranfield
M. C. Rea
James Conn
G. W. Hogan
H. F. Bufkin
Wm. Johnson
Osburn Wilson
Haden Wilson
W. W. Wright
J. M. Jones
S. D. Cusue
James Millsaps
Eug. Butler
E. L. Johnson
S. T. Myhan
W. J. Fortenberry
J. Hill
C. Basket
M. U. Soujourner
F. Bridges
H. H. Haynes
M. F. Weeks
John M. Sandifer
J. D. Lowe
H. P. Englemore
E. G. Davis
H. P. Mooney
J. M. Decell
Wm. Allen
D. Cogsdale
R. Stevenson
Thos. Walden
W. P. Cowan
T. A. Gustavus
N. D. Goza
Elisha Johnson

"HAZLEHURST FENCIBLES":
J. W. Ward, Captain;
A. W. Henly
M. A. Brett
John McDonald
F. Ballew
S. B. Johnson
J. C. Hux
C. K. Swing
D. R. Myers
J. M. Smith, J. R. Fairchilds, Warren Myers
J. J. Neyland, T. J. Hill, Wm. Beasley
R. M. Stewart
Bud Higdon
Joseph Price
J. R. Fortenberry
C. K. Ryals
J. C. Harris
C. Price
S. J. B. Walker

Rob. Trawick
S. D. Soujourner
W. M. Donald
W. A. Harris
J. N. Fulgham
W. W. Pitts
W. J. Allen
R. M. Browning
W. F. Hutchinson
E. W. Smith
Wm. Thomas
J. C. Pitts
R. J. Scott
Mat Brown
W. Strahan
Frank Boswell
O. W. Price
F. A. Duval
D. Mullican
H. G. Walker
O. A. Aldridge
A. V. Harris
R. R. King
James H. Ramsey
J. M. Daniels
L. L. Brittian
J. Sellers
Wm. Beasley
A. Alford
John T. Stewart
A. C. Watson
Henry Batton
B. M. Lowe
D. T. Welch
B. F. Young
W. C. Cagle
Henry Izard
M. F. Pitts
Jno. Carpenter
T. B. Crawford
R. M. Beasley
W. J. Izard
W. J. Wilson
T. J. Kent
A. Page
George Wilson
C. C. Pitts
N. Crawford
A. Farmer
M. Thompson
R. Thompson
W. M. Thompson
R. McCoy
M. Carpenter
Frank Carpenter

W. Phillips
D. Tredwell

"SEVEN STAR ARTILLERY":
H. G. D. Brown, Captain;
Calvit Roberts
John E. Butler
M. T. Wade
M. H. Curtis
W. H. Thompson
W. L. Jones
T. Brown
J. A. Wade
W. M. Jones
R. H. Marshall
S. S. Fatheree
W. W. Bufkin
H. B. Cato
W. J. Beard
J. B. Allen
W. G. Miller
T. J. Hargraves
J. P. Beasley
G. S. Ashley
M. S. Ashley
W. L. Ainsworth
O. G. Bass
B. F. Bankston
W. C. Beasley
Robt. Ballow
W. C. Black
Theodore Black
F. N. Bufkin
H. J. Cason
H. J. Crawford
J. L. Crawford
M. D. Crawford
F. G. W. Coleman
R. Coxwell
Milton Cogdell
John Crosby
C. C. Cudd
F. C. Cudd
W. H. Deaton
G. J. Decell
Wm. Dughtry
Wm. Dixon
J. J. East
J. W. Etheridge
B. F. Ellis
C. E. Fleming
J. T. Tillman
W. S. Fore
B. R. Gilbert
S. E. Grace
S. L. Guess
Thos. Hayes
D. M. Harris

"~~SEVEN STAR ARTILLERY~~", ~~CONTINUED~~

P. C. Harden
H. H. Hartley
J. L. Hester
B. F. Hicks
H. Higdon
G. A. Howard
Willis Hudnall
W. A. Jackson
Aug. Jones
Jesse Jones
Thomas Jones
Lewis Kelly G. W. Kelly
H. I. Hendry
J. G. Leant
Henry Leary
J. G. Lenoir
J. G. Lenoir
Chas. Lendon
Alex Lupo
J.W. Martin
J. M. Martin
J. N. Miller
S. P. McRee
J. J. McLemore
A. J. McDonald
R. McEwen
J. Morgan
J. L. Miller
W. T. Mullins
T. L. Mullikin
T. J. Norton
S. J. M. Nix
J. W. Parker
J. J. Parker
J. Pierce
T. J. Pierce
T. W. Pierce
Alex Pierce
C. R. Price
F. F. Price
D. J. Purser
H. H. Purser
Wm. Perry
J. T. Reagan A. L. Rembert
C. C. Rembert
J. M. Rembert
T. J. Rembert
J. J. Robertson
J. M. Reynolds
Sam Rutledge
Wm. Show
A. M. Smith
W. A. Stewart
W. M. Sumerall
W. W. Tanner
J. M. Taylor

H. H. Thompson
W. D. Thompson
J. Thompson
A. M. Vaughn
A. Vardaman
G. W. Vardaman
A. J. Welsh
W. W. Welch
C. H. Weeks
J. P. Weeks
E. B. Wheeler
J. M. Wright
P. J. Thompson
John Allen
Jim Fletcher
H. J. J. Cason
Wesley Leggett
E. H. Goff
Geo. M. Bankston
F. M. Bankston
E. T. Butler
Matthew Kendrick
Albert Kendrick
R. I. Purser
Antonia Tucich
Wm. Farmer
G. Loeb
Henry Loeb
Thos, Robinson
Wm. H. Trim
H. E. Dunbar
Kink Hall
John A. Rembert

"STEELE BLADES":
A. Steele, Captain
T. J. Ramsey
R. E. Graves
I. N. Tower
D. W. Summons
C. C. Catchings
T. J. Cammack
W. C. Loving
A. J. Harris
J. N. Beasley
Elias Beasley
A. Batton
J. W. Bennett
T. A. Bickham
I. I. Burt
J. A. Crawford
H. H. Crawford
D. Chadwick
B. F. Conn
H. F. Conn
J. Catchings

W. T. Davis
H. B. Davis
J. S. Davis
J. J. Farmer
B. F. Graves
R. I. Graves
R. L. Hamilton
I. I. Hamilton
J. C. Hamilton
I. W. Hamilton
W. H. Kendrick
J. D. Harper
D. Hatch
V. F. Harris
G. W. James
A. J. James
J. J. James
A. Jones
M. Jones
J. Kilcrease
Jesse Lowe
A. A. Lewis
T. E. Lewis
A. Mussle
J.M. Mattingly
H. McManus
A. G. B. Martin
J. J. Norman
J. J. Norman
J. M. Neil
H. Neil
B. F. Neil
J. W. Neil
J. Page
F. M. Pearce
J. W. Randall
H. C. Relusur
J. A. Roberts
J. H. Siebe
J. G. Siebe
Elias Smith
W.M. Smith
W. M. Simmons
W. H. Trawick
W. S. Terry
R. M. Vance
J. M. Womack
J. R. Watson
J. W. Walker
W. W. McLemore
A. Lombusher
A. L. Bycausker
W. J. C. Ray
C. P. Norman
Hiram Bell
R. W. Crews

"STEELE BLADES", Continued

J. A. Graves
S. McKinley
J. M. Newton
F. M. Newton
W. F. Newton
J. J. Rhymes
W. P. Walker
R. J. Walker
J. W. Crawford
James Bell
J. N. Beasley
J. W. Beasley
Washington Davis
Berry Middleton
Wm. Clyburn.

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS GUARDS":
T. P. Lockwood
T. H. Willis
W. R. Smith
N. W. Slay
J. M. Smith
J. N. Wilson
T. F. Lindsey
A. B. Lowe
G. W. Clement
W. Ford
A. B. Evans
G. W. Locke
Isaac Clifton
H. T. Hughes
A. F. Sumrall
A. B. Stone
M. Templeton
J. Scarbrough
S. Templeton
J. P. Hill
J. C. Rumph
J. M. Hughes
J. M. Bridges
W. S. Newman
W. W. Wilson
G. W. Tillman
J. T. Hall
Thos. Jones
J. B. Tillman
K. J. Tillman
M. D. Scarbrough
E. W. Edwards
J. F. Hughes
Jas. Shelby
F. W. Fanning
R. S. Walsh
F. M. McIntosh.

J. L. Warren
H. J. White
J. B. Scott
C. W. Mayfield
S. Whittington
W. H. Mohon
G. W. Street
S. A. Corley
Henry Stone
W. H. Lowe
F. Whittington
S. B. Weaver
C. W. Land
C. W. Howell
C. Morris
J. T. Watson
Wm. Bell
Ben R. Ford
W. F. Smith
Jno. Purser
H. C. McVey
T. J. Ford
James Rogers
J. S. Gale
H. I. Roberts
Wm. Taylor
Thos. Roberts
Jas. Roberts
Tal Collins
John Bell
James Bell
E. V. Barron
A. D. Barron
B. F. Maygood
J. F. Gaines
J. T. Beasley
Corydon Slay
Cin Slay
Wm. Haley
J. M. Haley
James Martin
William Garoon
John Wilson
Isaac Smith
Jobes Smith
Chas. Smith
Wm. Lowe
Isrez Allen
Wm. Jones
J. B. Sistrunk
Arthur Matthews
F. Rhymes.

"MCWILLIE BLUES":
M. M. Peyton
D. B. Ryan
Jesse Foster
Frank Sturgis
Elijah Peyton
N. P. Norton
W. H. Davis
Benjamin Bardwell
Fred Hilburn
John Watts
J. S. E. Warren
George Farmer
O. H. Johnston
L. W. McLemore
Iredell R. Martin
S. C. McDaniel
E. D. Harrell
George Hilburn
J. B. Berdaux
B. Bowie
M. M. Bowie
Jack Page
H. J. Bankston
J. K. Sellers
James Sellers
J. T. Casey
J. H. Graham
S. J. Westbrock
W. H. Brown
J. A. Davis
J. C. Holt
Benjamin Wilson
John Fuller
William Sandifer
John D. Huffman
J. D. Grace
Jarvis Smith
J. Bardwell
Marion Renfrow
Jeff Williams
Walker Guess
R. A. Sharron
James Lilly
A. G. B. Womack
Francis Honea
William Reggan
R. M. Windham
Joseph Sumrall
William Cullen
Van Rials
Robert Tillman
F. M. Robertson
William Wilson

"McWILLIE BLUES", continued

Fayette Crawford	T. A. Graves	Leon Tillman
P. G. Allston	J. E. Guynes	Samuell Horton
Sol Bardwell	Calvin Honea	Wm. C. Loving
Jas. B. Jordan	Wm. Keithley	H. C. Tillman
W. J. B. Patterson	R. K. McManus	W. J. Tillman
Geo. Harrison	R. K. Miller	Isaac Russell
A. W. Griffith	Arthur McCorley	John Morgan
Wm. Broom	S. Meek	W. J. Bickham
Jas. Cosnehan	John Moore	Robert Fuller
Sol Wilson	J. M. Norman	Henderson Carter
W. E. Sistrunk	T. W. Ramsey	Jno. Townsend
Red Sykes	J. R. Rodgers	J. R. M. Hews
James Harper	R. A. Smith	Tarleton Knight
Jno. Shoemaker	B. H. Sojourner	Jno. Anderson
Allen Shoemaker	F. W. Soujourner	A. L. Anderson
L. McDaniel	Jesse Smith	H. Buckloo
Howell Honea	E. P. Sanders	Wm. Donahue
Tillman Honea	S. Shannon	Jno. Parker
Fred Smith	Lawson Sanders	Wm. Whitehead
Erastus Wheeler	J. E. Sellers	Stephen Ford
J. J. Ford	Jackson Sanders	Wade Anderson
J. M. Hogan	M. K. Sellers	J. J. Sullivan
W. M. Leonard	T. J. Windham	Jno. Graves
F. M. Furr	A. Wadkins	Allen Anderson
William Furr	S. W. Walker	Stephen Ford
James Furr	P. J. Young	Rufus Browning
Geo. Farmer	Jno. Oliver	Rawley Williams
Frank Farmer	A. K. Oliver	Julius Hood
Reuben Fleming	W. M. Hilburn	Geo. Barlow
	Jno. Middleton	Geo. Caoneham
"COAST GUARDS":	John Basgen	William Anderson
S. R. Adams	J. T. A. Hennesee	Elisha Hodges
Robt. Allen	A. B. McGowan	I. J. Watson
H. G. Alford	Calvin Myers	Lorenzo Watson
John Brewer	Preston Myers	C. G. Allen
E. Bridges	J. F. Morgan	W. A. Doanldson
B. Bridges	J. F. Enochs	J. Williams
J. B. Bell	C. W. Guines	J. N. Fulgham
D. Basset	S. C. Matthews	M. F. Mefkin
W. B. Brent	S. Fuller	Levi Tyson
A. P. Cunningham	Thomas Graves	Allmon Tyson
B. F. Watchings	Hiram Graves	Moses Harthine
Joseph Davis	J. F. Swilley	Marshall Hamilton
J. K. Davis	J. T. Berkston	William King
J. Elliott	Wm. Massey	Jno. Lottimer
Julius Englehorn	T. Berkston	Jon.H. Tillman
F. R. Fleming	Wm. Massey	Geo. Buckaloo
G. E. Fleming	T. Berkston	Belfield Simmons
James Fletcher	C. Baskin	J. R. TilIman
Wm. Fletcher	Thos. Graves	Jesse Bickham
		Wm. Bickham
		C. C. Horton
		Wm. Horton
		James Loving
		David Clement
		Polk Tillman.

"BARRY GUARDS":

CONSCRIPTS AND PERSONS ATTACHED TO COMPANIES IN OTHER COUNTIES:

J. J. Dran	Milton Gibbs
Willis Calender	Peter Doran
Elijah Roberts	B. F. Morde
S. F. Roberts	A. F. Morse
W. H. Miller	George Hartley
A. Pierce	P. K. Trim
Wm. Calender	W. W. W. Davis
J. Robinson	W. H. Davis
A. B. Welch	Henry Watkins
J. M. Barnes	Theophelus Green
A. Watkins	Jno. Ryan
Young Roberts	David Gates.

"PETTIS RELIEF" (Pettus Rifles) Co. D, Twelfth Mississippi Infantry, organized at Gallatin, Copiah County, Mississippi, March 25, 1861:

Merry B. Harris,	→ Captain — Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel	in 1862;
Benj. King,	→ 1st Lieutenant;	
Simeon D. Ramsey,	2nd Lieutenant;	
James A. Barlow,	3rd Lieutenant;	
Robt. Davis	5th Lieutenant — Promoted 2nd Lieutenant;	
Wm. J. Rea,	1st Lieutenant;	
Warren L. Haley	Pro. 2nd Lieutenant — Promoted 1st Lieutenant;	
John P. Moore	Pro. 3rd Lieutenant — Promoted 2nd Lieutenant;	
Robt. P. Willing	Pro. 3rd Lieutenant — Promoted 2nd Lieutenant;	
Jesse Thompson	Pro. 3rd Lieutenant — Promoted 2nd Lieutenant;	

Hugh Anderson	Daniel Farmer	William S. Leach
Wm. P. Anderson	Samuel Farmer	Joseph M. Lee
Hillard J. Bankston	William Fletcher	John M. Lenoir
George Bass	Ezekiel P. Garrett	Jacob A. J. Lewis
Chas. H. Barry	Richard Coffin	William Ervin Lewis
Hugh S. Beecham	Sterling Green	Thomas R. Loyd
Marion Breedon	Walker Guess	John M. Lowe
Dan X. Brown	William D. Guynes	George W. Lyells
Wm. Arch Brown	J. L. Haley	Henry Maginn
Thom. M. Bouie	William Green Hall	Aaron M. Martin
Henry D. Burton	Matt H. Hamilton	James O. Martin
Wm. D. Bush	Zach Hardy	James T. Martin
Dan T. Bush	Michael A. Harkin	Seth S. Martin
Levi T. Butler	James M. Harris	William Van Martin
William H. Bondurant	William T. Heater	Josiah W. Massey
Allen M. Chastain	Noel K. Hill	William S. McDaniel
Jacob Cheek	Andrew J. Hodges	Daniel W. McRae
Henry B. Cochran	Matthew Hood	W. W. C. Meredith
Charles P. Cook	Daniel J. Hood	John A. Mickey
Robert B. Carpenter	James J. Johnson	Green Millsaps
Jesse F. Clower	Thomas B. Johnson	Reuben W. Millsaps
Lumkin J. Daniels	James M. Johnston	Andrew J. Morgan
Ben Edmond Deason	Spencer B. Johnston	Daniel Morrison
William T. Deering	Francis M. Jones	Geo. Morrison
Samuel H. Dillard	George W. Jones, Jr.	Hardy F. Mullins
George W. Ellis	James M. Jones	Thos. W. Neal
John J. Ellis	George W. Jones, Sr.	Thos. L. Neal
Thomas B. Ellis	Hugh N. Jones	Wm. W. Neal
Juliene Z. Englehorn	David E. Layne	Andrew J. Norton
Robert C. Evans	William H. Layne	Joel H. Norton

"PETTUS RELIEF", CONTINUED

Robt. Norwood
Wm. L. Owens
John W. Ownes
James T. Parker
James K. Perkins
Martin H. Peyton
Ephrain G. Peyton
Wm. W. Pitts
Thomas J. Price
Wm. E. Price
Wm. H. H. Purser
John T. Ramsey
Thomas M. Rea
Len H. Redus
Elias A. Brown
Allen J. Russell
John B. Rutherford
Nicholas S. Sabell
Ewell P. Sanders
Robt. M. Scott
Emsty A. Shamburger
Burrell L. Shaw
Wm. H. Short
Jesse Spear
Moses T. Spivy
John A. Steadman
David W. Stevens
Nelson L. Strong
Thomas G. Smith
Chas. A. Talcaferro
Richard H. Talcaferro
Hanson G. Taylor
Craft H. Thomas
Hosae B. Thompson
John W. Thompson
Jno. G. Touchstone
Sam'l. T. Vaughn
Matthew M. West
Phillip F. West
Andrew J. Wheeler
Thos. J. White
Wm. H. White
Rowell B. Willard
James M. Wilson
Wm. H. Wood
Daniel C. Wood
Solomon Woods
Milton H. Wright

(1) From the original roster of Pettus Relief.

"The State of Mississippi, Copiah County:

"The undersigned commissioners, appointed by the Board of said county to ascertain the number of Volunteers and Militia from said county, do hereby certify, that the foregoing list contains a list of the Volunteers and Militia from said county, so far as we have been able to collect the same. February 24, 1868.

J. W. Ferguson
W. A. Kilpatrick
James H. Allred
J. Davis

D. H. Brown
James Beasley
F. Dillard
M. J. Massengill
J. J. Wheeler
Filed February 25, 1865.
M. Cook, Clerk." (2)

(1)
(2) Original Roster on file in Chancery Clerk's Office, Hazlehurst, Miss.

b. Records and Exploits of Confederate Soldiers.

William Brown Cook, of Crystal Springs, enlisted in the Confederate Army in April, 1862. He was first stationed at Memphis, doing service there as bodyguard to General Sterling Price. He was later sent to Corinth, arriving there the day the Battle of Shiloh was fought. Here he was attached to Company B, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, French's Division, Sears' Brigade. He took part in the Battle of Shiloh, after which he was detailed to nurse Captain Henry Seibe and Lieutenant Little, who were wounded in this battle. He accompanied these officers to Crystal Springs, where both died of their wounds.

After the death of these officers, Private Cook rejoined his company and fought with it in the Battles of Corinth and Iuka; during the siege of Vicksburg, and at Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee. After the fall of Vicksburg, Cook was sent to Atlanta, where he was wounded. He was captured by Union troops at Blakely, Alabama, and imprisoned on Ship Island for the rest of the war. He was discharged at Vicksburg in April, 1865.

Cook told his daughter the following story: "During the siege of Atlanta I was out on skirmish line in search of Yankees, who were withdrawing. I overtook them, and not knowing their number, I climbed a tall tree and saw that they were about one hundred yards from me, but had no guns. Just below them,

about a quarter mile away, were about 25,000 Yankee soldiers in an old field. With me was Bob Jones (Dr. R. E. Jones, of Crystal Springs); I came down quickly and we hurried back to Atlanta to report. The next day we had to evacuate Atlanta. The enemy had almost surrounded us, so we fell back to keep them from taking our lives. We took our stand about twenty miles below Atlanta, and put out a strong guard in an old field. I was with the Guard. We had to dig holes in the ground two feet deep, four feet wide, and six feet long. We then built a waist-high pen of rails around the hole, and threw dirt on the side next to the Yankees. We made a hole through this dirt near the top and would watch Yankees through this hole. If we saw one, we shot him. I shot one and waited a moment; then I looked out to see what I had done. The Yankees saw my gun glisten and shot at it. The bullet struck me just under the eye, causing a painful wound. I got out of the hole and went back to headquarters. Two Crystal Springs doctors, Dr. T. P. Lockwood and Dr. A. Hunter, examined my wounds. They gave me a furlough to go home for sixty days. While waiting for the train, I lay down on some bales of cotton. Two nicely dressed officers came up and talked to me. They asked where I was going, and I told them to Mississippi. Then one of them handed me a twenty dollar bill; I refused to take it, but he insisted. Then the other officer thrust five twenty dollar bills into my bosom and left. I came home, and after sixty days, returned to

the army. I was sent to help defend Mobile. We went to Spanish Fort, were captured there, and marched about fifteen miles to the coast, where a Yankee vessel took us to Ship Island. After a month there, they put us on a boat and brought us to the mouth of the Mississippi and up the river to Vicksburg. That ended our soldiery, as the Confederate Army had surrendered while we were in prison." (1)

Mr. Cook died September 21, 1922, aged ninety years.

The following is ~~Soldier's Record~~

From a record written in the handwriting of J. W. Didlake, grandfather of Mrs. Dave Brewer, Crystal Springs:

"J. W. Didlake was born in King County, Virginia, September 11, 1836; left November 25, 1853, for Mississippi. Reached Copiah County December 28, 1853, to live with my uncle, W. M. Didlake; volunteered to join the army in February, 1862. Left home to go into camp March 4, 1862, in the First Regiment, Mississippi Light Artillery, Company F, Bradford's battery; W. T. Withers was Colonel of the Regiment. The Regiment was formed at Jackson, Mississippi, at twenty-three mile creek. Was first sergeant of the Battery until elected and Lieutenant through rest of war. First ordered from Jackson, Mississippi, to Snyder's Bluff, on Yazoo River, to meet the enemies. Gunboats from there ~~we~~ were ordered

(1) Miss Emily Cook, Crystal Springs, Miss~~issippi.~~

to Port Hudson to meet Grant's Army. Was in siege of Port Hudson 52 (fifty-two) days and nights; was captured at Port Hudson July 9, 1863, and paroled on the battlefield. Came home and then went to the parole camp at Enterprise, Mississippi. Left parole camp for Johnston's Army. Joined the same at Rome, Georgia, 1864. Was in all the battles from Rome to the fall of Atlanta, Georgia. My Battery was then ordered back to Mississippi and Louisiana to report to General Hodge, Commander of Cavalry. Stayed with him until March 1, 1865. Was then ordered over to Blakely to meet General Canby's army. Fought the Battle of Blakely on Sunday, May 10, 1865; was captured and sent to prison to Ship Island, in Gulf of Mexico. Stayed in prison two months; was brought from Ship Island to Jackson, Mississippi, and paroled July 9, 1865. I then came home to Copiah County. I have written the above history of my service for my wife and children."

"James W. Didlake." (1)

REMINISCENCES OF WILLIAM SOLMAN GADDY, Crystal Springs, Mississippi:

"I belonged to Company A, General Power's Regiment. Our company was made up in Crystal Springs under Captain Nathan Slay. Tom Matheny was orderly sergeant. I'll tell you, we had a

(1) Mrs. Dave Brewer, Crystal Springs, Miss.

powerful hard time. In Louisiana we got in a snowstorm, and had to go in a lane and pull rails from a man's fence to build something to help keep the snow off of us. Next morning we were covered in snow. We only had one frying pan to do all our cooking in, and had to put our bread in oilcloth. I saw some of my best friends shot down and had to leave them, as our Rear Guard kept pushing us.

"We had a negro by the name of Dave Raney to cook for us. He seemed the happiest man in the world. One morning, toward the end of the war, Uncle Dave said, 'I got a thing or two to tell you; sumpin is goin' on wrong.' I said, 'Well, Uncle Dave, we promised to feed and carry your horse and draw water for you to cook for us'. 'I'se done all dat," Uncle Dave said, "Hit aint dat.'

"It turned out his trouble was this: During the latter part of the war there was lots of Confederate money and many of the boys gambled with it. I had promised my mother not to gamble, but some of the boys paid me five dollars a night to hold the light while they gambled on the creek bank. Uncle Dave insisted that when I held this light, I was as guilty as the gamblers, so I promised to quit the job, and he was satisfied." (1)

(1) N. S. Gaddy, Crystal Spring, Miss.

Four sons of George and Sarah Rea, of Gallatin, volunteered, for service in the Confederate Army. William and Thomas Rea joined the Pettus Relief. At the close of the war, William was Captain of Company D, Twelfth Mississippi Regiment. Both William and Thomas were severely wounded, but were able to return to the army after their recovery.

George and Albert Rea joined Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment, which was organized by Captain L. B. Harris in Gallatin. These two brothers were in the siege of Vicksburg and captured there. Later they were released and returned to the army. Robert remained in the army until the close of the war. Early in 1865 George died in the army, and his remains are buried at Hazlehurst; both George and Robert were severely wounded while in the service.(1)

M. M. West enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, at the age of seventeen. He served in this company all during the war, participating in the Battles of Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and Petersburg. At the Battle of Seven Pines he was wounded in the neck and disabled for seven months. At the Battle of Gettysburg he received a wound in the leg. (2)

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(1) C. B. Rea, Hazlehurst, Miss.

(2) Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Miss.sippi, 1891.

Robert P. Willing joined the Pettus Relief (Twelfth Mississippi Regiment), in 1861. He reached the seat of war soon after the Battle of Bull Run, and fought at Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Just before the surrender he was captured near Petersburg and taken to Johnson's Island, where he was imprisoned until July, 1865. He held the rank of lieutenant, but was in charge of his company on many occasions. (1)

John F. Sexton enlisted in Withers Artillery Regiment of Mississippi in December, 1861, at the age of seventeen, and served in the army until the close of the war. He was in the siege of Port Hudson, in Johnston's Army in Georgia and Tennessee. He was taken prisoner at Spanish Fort and held captive on Ship Island for sixty days. (2)

T. J. Ramsey, the son of William Ramsey, who fought in the Revolutionary War under General Hancock, was one of the Mexican War veterans who entered the Confederate Army. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Mississippi Regiment, under Colonel Thornton. He served as First Lieutenant of this Company continously until 1865. On account of his captain's illness, Lieutenant Ramsey was in command of his company a great portion of the time.

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(1) Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Miss.sippi, 1891.

(2) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Miss.

He took part in the engagements at Harrisburg and Shiloh. He was the father of S. D. and Silas Ramsey. (1)

Major R. W. Millsaps, of Copiah County, was teaching school in Little Rock, Arkansas, when the war began. He joined Company A, Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and on the day the company was organized was elected Lieutenant. Soon after, he was chosen adjutant and, still later, made Lieutenant Colonel. His Regiment was sent to Kentucky and Louisiana, during which time he was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. He was sent to the hospital at Jackson, Mississippi, and rejoined his command at Corinth in 1862. He was in the Battle of Champion Hill. He then joined Bragg's army in Georgia, was made Inspector General of Loring's Division, with rank of Major. He was in the battles around Atlanta; with Bragg in Tennessee; participated in the Battle of Franklin, and wounded in the Battle at Nashville. He was then sent to North Carolina with Johnston, and was in the last battle of the war at Bentonville. (2)

A. F. Andre, born in Sweden in 1835, emigrated to America at the age of seventeen. He came to Crystal Springs in 1859 and volunteered in the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment at the outbreak of the war. He took part in all the engagements of this command until 1862, when he was ordered to report to the navy for assignment

(1) Silas Ramsey, Hazlehurst, Miss.

(2) Webb Millsaps, Hazlehurst, Miss.

to duty. He did not accept the position offered him in the navy, but returned to Mississippi and joined the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment. In this command he served as lieutenant and adjutant under General Price. During the siege of Vicksburg he was severely wounded, but recovered and rejoined his command at Mobile in time to take part in the defense of Blakely, near the close of the war.(1)

Joseph W. Bailey, father of Senator Joe W. Bailey, former United States Senator from Texas, entered the Confederate service in 1862, and was given charge of the naval ship, St. Philip. Later he was placed in the naval yard at Yazoo City, and when this place was captured, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Mississippi Regiment. Here he was chosen to act in the secret service department and rendered valuable service to the Confederacy. (2)

John Ellis, brother of the late I. N. Ellis of Hazlehurst, served in the Twelfth Mississippi, in Virginia. Four of his brothers lost their lives in the War between the States: Captain George W. Ellis was in the Western Army for a short time, but "his brave spirit was not content with such inactive service, and, resigning his captaincy, he joined the army of Virginia, and was killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Thomas B., of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, was killed near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1863; Benjamin F. was sent home to die while a

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical memoirs of Mississippi.

(2) Ibid.

member of Robert's artillery; and William C., also of Roberts artillery, died of fever during the siege of Vicksburg." (1)

Battles and Skirmishes in Copiah

There were no battles fought on Copiah County soil during the War between the States. Mounted Union soldiers, however, raided the county several times during the last years of the war. Georgetown was burned, and all of the eastern part of the county was robbed of horses, mules, crops, and food. Hazlehurst was also raided and all business houses except the one brick store belonging to M. Faler were burned. The exact date of this raid is unrecorded. Gallatin, the largest town in the county at that time, was saved from the plundering Yankees by the efforts of old men and young boys organized into the "Barry Guards" by Major A. P. Barry. The company, known as the "Crystal Springs Guards," protected the town of Crystal Springs. (2)

Home Conditions During War

The opening of the War between the States found Copiah with the largest white population in the state. A new railroad crossed the center of the county from north to south. Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, and Beauregard were thriving market centers for cotton for several counties. When war became a certainty, men

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(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical memoirs of Mississippi, 1891.

(2) C. B. Rea, Hazlehurst, Miss.

and boys went from plantation, from small non-slave owning farms, from schools, trades, stores, and offices. From all accounts, those first months seem to have been very gay and unafraid. In practically every community the women came out to watch the drilling of soldiers. Private citizens contributed uniforms, arms, and equipment to companies composed of boys who were unable to equip themselves. High spirits reigned at all public gatherings.

This condition, however, soon passed. The gay young soldiers of the Pettus Relief left for the army of Virginia; the "Copiah Rebels," for hard fighting with the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, to find fame and death at Vicksburg; "Captain Ramsey's Cavalry," for Williamsburg and Shiloh; "Brown's Rebels," for Mansassas, Gettysburg, and Spottsylvania; the McWillie Blues, "Zollicoeer's Avengers", and the others - the fairest of Copiah's manhood - flaming with patriotism, marched from their homes.

The streets, countrysides, and plantations must have been very lonely and quiet, but not for long; soon there came news of the dead, the wounded, the sick, and the maimed. Slaves wept for their young masters. Women dyed their clothes and the clothes of their children for three years of "deep mourning."

By 1862, the contending armies were in the state, and many slaves had run off or gone into the Federal army. There was no one left to raise a crop. The sheltered women and girls and a few faithful slaves did what they could. Cotton could not be sold;

Flour, shoes, salt, coffee, cloth, hardware, and many other necessities could not be bought. The Confederate Army requisitioned mules and cattle.

In 1863 the siege of Vicksburg spread fear over the county. On still days the dull roar of cannon could be heard in the western part of Copiah. At night the dread flares of burning houses lit the sky. Plundering soldiers raided the countyside, drove off the few horses left, and killed hogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Deserters from both armies robbed outlying farm houses. Organized raids burned the towns and destroyed the railroad. Silence and desolation brooded over the tracts of these raids. "The traveler might ride days without seeing a human being or animate object. Women and children had taken refuge in secluded localities far removed from the more public thoroughfares." (1)

Cloth and shoes could not be bought, even if there had been money to buy with; so discarded looms were repaired and new ones made. Spinning wheels were set up and plantation women learned from their poor white neighbors to weave and spin. Wornout woolen clothes were raveled and rewoven. Home-made dyes were used for cotton and woolen homespun.

Lack of food caused great suffering. Tea, coffee, flour, salt, and spices were unobtainable. Many substitutes were used for these articles. Sassafras root made good tea; but parched corn, beans, peanuts and acorns made bad coffee. Many families

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1891.

dug up the earth floors of smoke-houses and extracted from this earth the salt that had dripped from the drying meat in better days.

Drugs were very scarce. The undernourished women and children who fell ill must doctor themselves with such homemade remedies as they could.

Plantation lands grew up in woods and sedge. Life became a matter of finding food, caring for the sick and wounded, and protecting themselves from deserters, and wandering Negroes.

While Guerson raided and burned the eastern part of the county, the western part was harassed by stragglers from the Federal Army at Port Gibson and Vicksburg. Many women buried their silver, jewelry, and such valuables as they still possessed. Colts, mares, pigs, and milk cows were often kept hidden deep in the swamps along Bayou Pierre, or miles away from the houses in the heavy pine lands. Small boys and old Negroes spent their time trapping rabbits, quail, and other game, or fishing. Cakes were made of dried persimmons, figs, hickorynuts, corn meal, and molasses. (1)

In May, 1861, the ladies of Gallatin and Hazlehurst made a silk flag which was presented to the Pettus Relief on its departure for the army of Virginia. Octavia Peyton presented the flag to Captain Merrie B. Harris, who received it for the company with "an eloquent and patriotic address amid cheers from enthusiastic Copiahans." Charles Adam Taliaferro was selected by Miss Peyton to bear

(1) C. B. Rea, Hazlehurst, Miss.

this flag; this flag has been presented to the Chas. E. Hooker Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy by Mrs. C. A. Taliaferro, whose husband, as color-bearer for the Pettus Relief, fought and bled under its folds. (1)

Thomas W. East, of the southwestern part of the county (now Lincoln County), was sent home too ill for the army in October, 1862. From that time, throughout the period of the war he served as traveling agent for the soldiers' Hospital located in old Whitworth Hall, Whitworth College, Brookhaven. He went over this and adjoining counties, gathering supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers and acting as agents to assist the widows and children of Copiah County soldiers.

There was also a soldiers' hospital at Hazlehurst. Dr. C.E. Oatis was assistant surgeon here.

In Crystal Springs, the house now known as the R. B. Thomas, Sr., home, then owned by Mrs. May, aunt of W. B. Cook, was used as a Confederate hospital. Dr. Theodore Lockwood, after being wounded at Shiloh, served as assistant surgeon here for some time during the war.

William Haley was sheriff of Copiah County when Guerson made his raid in 1863. Copiah was raided during April of that year. Mr. Haley, who was keeping some county funds in his home at that time, gave the money to one of his old house slaves and told him to hide somewhere in the woods and stay with it for several

(1) Hazlehurst Courier; Scrapbook, Miss Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.

days. This Negro went to the swamps and kept the money until the Yankee soldiers left the county. (1)

W. H. Purser said his mother hid her gold coins by splitting the bark on trees, slipping the money underneath, and sticking the bark back so that the slit could not be noticed.

C. B. (Uncle Charlie) Rea says he was three or four years old at the time of Guerson's raid. The raiders came to his mother's home one Sunday morning in April, sacked the house, and carried away or destroyed everything of value. The soldiers killed every duck, chicken, and goose on the place, half-picked them and put them in their knapsacks. A goose had been cooked for their Sunday dinner and the little boy saw a soldier take it from the kitchen. They took all guns from the home and broke a small rifle belonging to Uncle Charlie's brother because they said it was dangerous for Confederates to have firearms.

All houses in Georgetown and Hazlehurst were sacked and burned. Those who lived in Gallatin could see the flames from the houses burning in Hazlehurst. (2)

On May 8, 1865, the army of Mississippi was surrendered by General Taylor to Colonel Canby, the armies of Lee and Johnston having already surrendered. "Thus the curtain was rung down on the last act of the military drama, and the battle-scarred veterans returning home, having lost all save honor, were confronted

(1) Told to Miss Lee Haley by her father, William Haley, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) C. B. Rea, Hazlehurst, Miss.

with the dark picture thus feebly sketched in the beginning pages."(1) The county had now to face reconstruction, and the rule of so-called humantarians who had "shuddered with horror or wept with grief at the imaginary woes of Africa" but whose hearts were hardened to people of their own race and color.

SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR

Two companies left Copiah for training camps during the Spanish-American War. These were Companies E and G, of the First Mississippi Regiment.

The members of these companies were encamped for the duration of the war in training camps at Jackson, Mississippi; Columbia, Tennessee; Chickawauga, Georgia; and Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi. A few individuals from Copiah enlisted with companies from other states and were engaged in foreign service during the Spanish-American War.

Enlisted Men From Copiah County

First Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, Company E, was mustered in May 25, 1898, at Jackson, Mississippi, with the following Copiahans:

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1891.

NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
Henry E. Ramsey	~~Captain~~	~~Hazlehurst~~ ;
Thomas B. Birdsong	Captain	"
Eugene H. Anding	~~1st Lieutenant~~	"
Jerry S. Touchstone	Corporal	Gallman
Willie P. Deavers	Musician	Hazlehurst
J. Grant Cannon	Musician	"
~~John C. Hyde~~	Private	"
Earnest C. Harris	"	Crystal Springs
James D. Harper	"	" "
Walter D. Myers	"	Hazlehurst
Richard D. McKinney	"	"
Ollie C. Mole	"	"
Jo S. Norman	"	"
A. H. Stevens	"	"
Walter Stevens	"	"
Forest Stevens	"	"
Charles F. Aiken	"	"
John Bankston	"	"
A. L. Dabney	"	"
William E. Walker	"	"

Mustered out at Columbia, Tennessee, December 20, 1989.

Company G, First Mississippi Regiment, was mustered in May 23,1898, at Jackson, Mississippi, with the following:

NAME	RANK	RESIDENCE
William T. Scales,	Captain	of Wesson;
Duncan H. McCallum,	Second Lieutenant	" Wesson;
Walter E. Price,	First Lieutenant	" Wesson;
Robert M. Jones,	Quatermaster Sergeant	" Wesson;
Richmond D. Byrne,	Sergeant	" ~~Wesson~~;
Robert H. Bostwick,	Sergeant	" ~~Wesson~~;
Omer O. Ott,	Sergeant	" ~~Wesson~~;
Hugh H. Stringer,	Corporal	" ~~Wesson~~;
Robert R. Connerly,	Corporal	" Wesson;
John F. Thompson,	Corporal	" Wesson;
Andrew F. Harrison,	Corporal	" Wesson;
Pinfus E. Rhymes,	Corporal	" Wesson;
William J. Barry,	Wagoner	" Wesson;
Lucius E. Andrews,	Artificer	" Wesson;
~~Wm. A. Armstrong~~	Private	" Wesson;
~~Lee E. Bridges~~,	Private	" ~~Wesson~~;
Parker E. Byrd,	Private	" Crystal Springs,
Caleb H. Bright,	Private	" Wesson;
John L. Crawford,	Private	" Wesson;
Charles G. Ellis,	Private	" Wesson;
Allen C. Floyd,	Private	" Wesson;
Webb B Farnham,	Private	" ~~Wesson~~;
George A. Grafton,	Private	" Wesson;
Albert S. Gray,	Private	" Wesson;

NAME	RANK	REDIENCE
Charles A. Houston	Private	Wesson
Jessie D. Harrison	Private	Wesson
Robert E. Hardin	Private	Wesson
James K. Hawkins	Private	Wesson
Luther Hester	Private	Wesson
William B. Klinger	Private	Wesson
William B. Lessel	Private	Wesson
Wade C. Leggitt	Private	Crystal Springs
William P. McCann	Private	Wesson
Ashburne E. Reed	Private	Wesson
Mark E. Sandifer	Private	Wesson
Charles Smith	Private	Wesson
Isom R. Smith	Private	Wesson
Noel Tyson,	Private	Wesson

W. A. Armstrong, all of Wesson, and Lee E. Bridges and Wade C. Leggitt, both of Crystal Springs.

Mustered out with Regiment at Columbia, Tennessee, December 20, 1898. (1)

Record of Maine Veteran

Interview with John Sellers, who saw foreign service with a company from Maine:

"I was in the United States Army with the provision train. We got hemmed off by Spaniards from the rest of the company and it looked like we were all going to be killed, until we sent word to the cavalry. They got there in time to save us. They were shooting at rifle distance, but we were close enough to use our pistols. We cleared out the Spaniards. The horses understood the

(1) Times Democrat, Clipping from Scrapbook of John Subat, Hazlehurst, Miss.

fighting as well as we men did. They got as mad as we did and jumped over the train. You can talk about Texas Rangers, but our Cavalry from Maine was just as good as any in Texas." (1)

WORLD WAR

On April 6, 1917, Copiah County, with Mississippi and the United States, began giving men for the American Army, and money for the war treasury, and continued doing so to the limit of the county's capacity until Armistice Day, November 11, 1918.

The fact that soldiers were enlisted in the American Army makes it impossible to list any fighting units from Copiah County. An official publication of the United States Army, issued in 1919, says: "Original segregation of troops into classifications, ... early became obscured through reorganizations, transfers, and replacement system..... all units in time became composite.... Commissioned personnel was drawn, in major part, from the reserves furnished by the various officer's training camps. These officers were assigned where needed, without much regard to geographical considerations". (2)

(1) John Sellers, Hablehurst, Miss.

(2) Statistics Branch of the General Staff of the U. S. Army.

The only partial exception to this state of affairs applies to soldiers in the First Regiment Mississippi Inafntry, which later became the 155th Infantry in the Federal Service.

155th Regiment

Men from Copiah were assigned to the following companies of the 155th Regiment; Companies A, E, F, H, I, K, and Machine Gun Company. In Company A there were thirty-three men from Hazlehurst, and one man from Gallman. Company K was given fourteen men from Crystal Springs. The other companies listed a few men each from Crystal Springs, Hazlehurst, and Wesson. The 155th became a part of the 39th division when it ~~called~~ sailed for France in August, 1918. In France, headquarters for the 155th were established at Villeneuve, and its different units were billeted throughout an area of about fifty-three miles. In October, 1918, part of the regiment was sent to the St. Aignon lines and the remainder was assigned to the 162nd Infantry. Practically every Copiahan in the 155th Regiment saw actual service during the war. (2)

The following Copiahans were enlisted in the 155th:

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(1) Dunbar Rowland's Mississippi Official and Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1917 -

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FIRST MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, 155 INFANTRY

COMPANY I : Privates,

Bordeaux, Douglas E., of	~~Private~~	Crystal Springs, ~~Miss~~ and
Woods, John P., of	"	Hazlehurst, ~~Miss~~

*****

COMPANY K : Privates, ~~From Crystal Springs~~

Barron, Clyde,	~~Private~~
Brown, Percy,	"
Cunningham, D.H.,	"
Donahue, Fred,	"
Doss, George E.,	"
~~Hambree, Eugene~~	~~Mechanic~~
Hembree, George,	~~Private~~
~~Howard, Cecil O.~~	~~Bugler~~
Howard, Thomas J.,	Private
Keen, Yancy K.,	"
Loggins, Jack,	"
Maring, Mott H.,	"
Ware, Albert H., and	"
White, Oscar O.,	"

Hambree, Eugene; bugler, Howard, Cecil O.

mechanic,

****

MACHINE GUN COMPANY : Privates,

Brown, Norman and	~~Private~~	~~Hazlehurst, Miss~~
Cannon, Talton, of Hazlehurst, and	"	" "
~~Durham, Joe~~	Sergeant	~~Wesson, Miss~~
Hubbard, Sidney J., of	~~Private~~	Crystal Springs, ~~Miss.~~ sergeant, Burham, Joe, of Wesson. (1)

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official & Statistical Register of the State of Mississippi, 1917, pp. 664-696.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, 155 INFANTRY

COMPANY A (from ~~From~~ Hazlehurst): Privates,

Ainsworth, Emmett	Private	~~Hazlehurst, Miss.~~
Ainsworth, Wm.	"	"
Amos, Paschal	"	
Anderson, Robert	"	
Barber, Aster	"	
~~Beacham, Albert~~	~~Sergeant~~	
Boudousequie, Cal G.	Corporal	
Brewer, Vernon	~~Private~~	
Cagle, George H.	"	
Catching, Wm. K.	"	
Cliburn, Charles	"	
~~Cliburn, Ellis~~	~~Corporal~~	
Ervine, Charles	Private	
Graves, George E.	"	
James, Clarence	"	
James, Walter	"	
~~Johns, Warren~~	~~Corporal~~	
Martin, R.W.	Private	
Massa, Kelly	"	
~~Massa, John~~	~~Sergeant~~	
Mohon, James	Corporal	
McMaster, E.S.	Private	
Norton, Coman	Artificer	
~~Patrick, Homer~~	~~Corporal~~	
Perritt, Frank	Private	
Perritt, J.N.	"	
Perritt, John D.	"	
Perritt, Robert L.	"	
Perritt, Sam	"	
Perritt, W.J. B.	"	
Pitts, Wesley B.	"	
Pitts, Weldon B.	"	
~~Stewart, Ellis~~	"	
~~Tucker, John W.~~	Musician	

(Boudousequie, Cal G., Cliburn, Ellis, Johns, Warren, Mohon, James, and Patrick, Homer; artificer, Norton, Coman; musician, Tucker, John W. and sergeants: Beacham, Albert, Massa, John; corporals)

COMPANY E: Privates,

Boone, T., of ~~Private~~ Crystal Springs, ~~Miss.~~

COMPANY F: Privates,

Corley, Edwin D. and ~~Private~~, Crystal Springs, ~~Miss~~
Haley, Jake, of " " " "

COMPANY H: Privates,

Middleton, George A. and	~~Private~~	~~Hazlehurst, Miss.~~
Price, Hugh V., of Hazlehurst;	"	"
Talbert, William G. and	"	Wesson, Miss
Williams, Fred L., of Wesson: (1)	"	" (1)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, The Official and Statistical Register of Mississippi, 1917.

Copiah County

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~~II NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:~~

Records and exploits of individuals

William Thomas Wade was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, November 22, 1917; Thirteenth Field Artillery, December 29, 1917, to August 8, 1918. He served in France and Germany; ~~took~~ taking active part in the Aisne Marne (July 29 to August 6, 1918); and in the Meuse-Argonne (October 27, and November 11, 1918) campaigns.(1)

Robert Lowery Ware was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry, August 6, 1918, Forty-seventh Infantry and Fifty-eighth Infantry to date of discharge. He took part in the Soussons offensive September 23, 1918, and the Argonne Offensive from October 11, 1918, ~~to October 11, 1918,~~ to October 27, 1918. He also served in the defensive sector in the Battle of St. Mihiel.(2)

Premo Massa belonged to the Forty-sixth Engineers Corps, Company C. He went overseas and stayed in Gasco, France, where he helped in the building of railroads. After the railroads were finished, he inspected thirty miles of railroad tracks every morning. He also had charge of forty mortor cars, a railroad tool shop, a carpenter shop, and conveyed train loads of ammunition, food, and clothing to the narrow-guage railroad. He worked day and night in snow, rain, and sleet reparing tracks so they could keep foodstuffs goint to the front. The biggest cold storage plant in the world was located at the point where he was stationed.(3)

(1) ~~From Soldiers and Sailors Records - Honorable Discharges of Soldiers and Sailors in Copiah County~~, chancery Clerk's ~~books~~ office,
(2) ~~Ibit.~~
(3) ~~Interview with~~ Premo Massa, ~~Hazlehurst, Miss.~~ Hazlehurst, Miss.

Troy H. Middleton was graduated from Mississippi A. and M. College in 1909. In 1910 he enlisted in the United States Army with view to receiving a commission. November 29, 1912, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant Infantry. Served as Adjutant in the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Myer, Virginia, 1917. He served as an instructor in the Reserve Officers Training Camp, Lee Springs, Texas, from January to April, 1918. In April, 1918, he sailed for France in command of first battalion, Forty-seventh infantry, Fourth division. He was commissioned Major of Infantry in June, 1918. He commanded his battalion in attacks at the Cure River, Aisne River, and the first phase of Meuse-Argonne Campaign. On September 27, 1918, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and on October 15, 1918, was commissioned colonel of Forty-seventh infantry. He commanded Forty-seventh infantry during the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was also in command of this infantry in march to Germany, and in the occupation in Germany until the return of the regiment to the United States in July, 1919. (1).

Citations and medals awarded

Colonel Troy Middleton received a distinguished service medal for conspicuous energy and marked tactical ability displayed in the operations near Sergy, along the Vesle River, and during fierce fighting in the Boise-du-pays of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. (2)

(1) Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1930. (Scrapbook)
(2) American Decorations, page 743.

Lieutenant William T. Wade received a victory medal with two clasps for the two major operations - the Argonne-Maren and the Meuse-Argonne campaigns. (1)

Gus Reese received a victory medal with clasp - for Aisne-Marne campaign.

Robert Lowery Ware was awarded victory medal for Aisne-Marne campaign.

Robert J. Taylor received a victory medal with clasp for St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse defensive sector (2).

Records and Exploits of Individuals

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. MARTIN was born in Hazlehurst, Mississippi, September 25, 1895. His entire school life was in Hazlehurst; his records as a pupil were excellent. During his senior year he competed for a medal given by the Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans on "Immigration," and was awarded the winning medal. He was allowed to choose the college he wished to attend, and chose the University of Texas, at Austin. His personality and originality won for him the personal esteem and complete confidence of his instructors. His record as a law student was outstanding for the splendor of its achievements. Just at the close of his fourth

(1) American Decorations, page 743.
(2) Ibid.

term, and his future seemed promising, the call to arms for his country came.

William B. Martin voluntered for service and enlisted ~~in the training camp~~ at Camp Funston, Leon Sprfings, Texas, May, 1917. He was commissioned First Lieutenant and spent many months training others. In the month of November of that year, he was sent to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to take bayonet and hand grenade training, and returned to Camp Funston as an instructor. He was so apt and so ready that they gave him the nickname of "dynamite Pete".

Lieutenant Martin was promoted to Captaincy just before sailing for France in May, 1918. His Company went straight to the trenches and on the morning of September 12, 1918, his company formed the front-line section in St. Mihiel Drive; after going over the top, he had halted to reconnoiter his troop when he was struck by a machinegun bullet. As he fell, he gave orders by signal to his men, being unable to speak; but left a farewell message in writing. He was carried to the hospital, where he passed away at six o'clock on the same day and was buried with full military honors in France. After three years, he was brought home and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of his home town.

A few messages from his comrades were:

"There never was a braver man went over the Top".

Maurice H. Wilde, Sgt.

"Captain Martin was one of the best of our young officers, and God will know how to reward his sublime virtue of Patriotism".

M. M. Hoffman, Chaplain".

"Captain Martin was fearless and full of fun amidst the shells".

C. D. Johns, Jr. Capt. 361 Infantry.

A TRIBUTE

He died a hero's death over there,
Ah, Birds of France, sing your sweetest notes;
Above this soldier, loyal and true,
God of Arms and Nations who made us and understands------
Give Peace! (1)

~~Mrs. H. J. Wilson, Paper~~

Interesting Letters From Soldiers to Folks at Home.

In active service with
American Ex. F.
Cs. P. O. Is-sur talle
Date France, Sept. 18

Mrs. W. L. Evans, Crystal Springs, Miss.

Dear Mother: I will write you a few lines this p.m. Your letter of August 23rd reached me on the 10th, inst., and you can imagine how very much it was appreciated. It was the first I had heard from you in a month of Sundays (seemingly). But never mind,

(1) Women's Club of Hazlehurst. Hablehurst Courier, (Scrapbook)

I think my time over here is just about at an end, for tomorrow we are to get out of here bound for somewhere in Germany, between Coblenz and Limberg, I believe it is.

"My company of 73 men is to carry 1250 Germans home, and from there to Brest, where we will sail for the good old U.S.A. ... By the time you get this I'll probably be on the high seas; so if you don't hear from me any more soon you can ascertain the reason, for when one starts on the move over here there is no time for very much writing or anything else.

"Well, as news is scarce, I'll close for the present, by hoping you are all well and with the anticipation of seeing all of you within the next 30 or 40 days.

"I am,

"Your son, Edwin Evans."

****

"January 29,1919

"Pierrefitte, France

"My very dear mother: I will attempt to write you a few lines today. But it has been so awful long since I have written I don't know how I will make out..... I have been feeling fine ever since arriving in France; haven't been on sick report but once, and wasn't really sick then.....

"I spent a fairly good Christmas, considering everything. A truck load of us went to Bar-Le-duc on that day and did not get back until the next morning, and then had to ride a French Frog train, as the truck happened to have bad luck. I have seen lots of interesting things since I've been here; have visited Tours, France, and another city or two, but most of the places we stop are small places and not much to be seen. Everything most has gone to the bad since the war started.

"I was over at St. Mihiel one day last week and got some idea of what war was. There was hard fighting there in 1914 and 16 between the French and Huns, and the Yanks came over in 1918 and chased them out; and believe me, the place is nothing but a <u>has been.</u> To be honest, it looks as if there was enough entanglements to fence France two or three times..... I am glad to know that so many of the boys around there are getting discharged and hope the ones on this side will soon be sailing for home. There seem to be lots of larger units sailing already, but I suppose us guys in the escort companies will have to stay over and guard the Huns for a while yet. You see I'm not in any division at all. There are only 84 men in my company and we have charge of 450 German prisoners, and are repairing roads with them.

"We may accidently get releived, as some of the rest are. If so, we'll probably be sailing sometime in the next six months anyway, but of course it could be right away. I haven't met a soul that I knew in civil life yet, and don't expect to, for they

are scattered all over France.

"I could tell you lots about cootaes, etc., but hope to be where I can speak it instead of writing real soon.

"Your son,

"Pvt. William E. Evans."

A PO 712
American E.F.

****

From Fred Weems to his mother, Mrs. A. Fullington.

"Dear Mother:-- You bet I feel good now. I am just back in a rest camp and had a good bath, new clothes, and clean underwear. I was full of cooties-- a French louse. They get on your body and run you crazy, and we could not get clean underwear at the front, so we had to put up with the pests.

"It seems funny not to hear the big guns shoot and be ducking from German shells, but it feels good anyhow. Last night was the first night's good rest I have had in over two months. Up there we had to sleep in dugouts, on the ground, or any place you could and, believe me, it was tough.

"Peace does not seem very far off the way things looked when we left. German airmen dropped peace talk over our lines almost every day. I had letters from home while up at the front - walking two miles through a valley that was under shell fire - so you can see how anxious I was to hear from home.....

"Your son,

"Fred."

****

From ~~Pvt.~~ Private J.D. Perrett, son of E.M. Perritt:

"Dear Father: I have just received my first letter from home. I have been here since June, and have heard only once. I like here fine and am learning to talk French right along. Dad, you said in your letter "Do your best." Well, I think I have. I went "over the top" three times in one day and got me three good sized Dutchmen. The next day I went over four times and got shell-shocked, but started up the line again and got wounded and was rushed to a hospital and have been there ever since, but will be able to leave here in a few days. Now, do you think you could do that well? Oh! you can't kill a big Polly like me. If all the boys would have done that well I think this war would be over. Well, I'll see you next year.

"Pvt. J.D.Perrett."

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From J.M.Bass, Jr., ~~1st Lieut. 9th Infantry,~~ first lieutenant, ninth Infantry:
Machine Gun Co.

"Somewhere in France,
"March 29, 1918

"My dear Mother and all: I promised some time ago to write you from Somewhere in Germany; perhaps I have been in Germany, but while there I didn't have time to write.

"The next day, Tuesday, I was just waiting for my men to come in so we could start

out on patrol, when the Captain shoved aside the gas proof blanket over the door and edged into my dugout saying:

"_____ sector reports a sniper working tonight--watch out for him. Have all the parts been notified of your starting and what time do you expect to return?" Starting a patrol is a ticklish and a serious proposition and one feels rather shaky slipping out and away with a small group of men, not notifying anyone. A messenger whispers to each sentry along the line how many men are going, when they are starting, the spot in the wire picked for their return, and when they expect to return. Seeing shadowlike forms stealing through no-man's land in the hazy light of a full moon and not knowing that it is their own patrol is liable to cause half a dozen automatic rifles to turn loose. Instantly then the forbidden strip is as light as day in the glare of rockets, both sides shooting, with disasterous effect on the patrol. Through the night there is worry and constant strain until the last patrol has safely returned.

" A lieutenant's life seems to be a constant patrol of the maze of trenches that his platoon occupies. At night it is a continuous circuit, talking to Sgts. of commanding sections, cautioning and encouraging the men. By day it is the same tiresome tramp, watching working parties, suggesting changes to strengten the line. If there are no extra reports to make out, he is permitted to sleep between two and four in the afternoon. Such a strain is the reason

why the same outfit is seldom in the trenches longer than ten days before being relieved. There is neither hot nor cold water; a basin of muddy water for shaving, being the nearest one usually gets to a bath. Undressing usually consists of removing one's muddy boots and steel helmet for a few minutes of sleep. We pump out the dugouts each day and by doing so are able to keep the muddy water below the floors until it rains.

" Wednesday

"The last thing I heard today as I left Bu.Hd.Q. and started for my two-by-four residence in the front line trench was the warning of Reg. Gas Officer, "have both gas masks ready for instant use."

" On the parapet of the front trench before every P.C. is a weather vane which shows whether the wind is favorable for carrying gases from the enemy's trenches. Each platoon has a gas sentry who hourly, night and day, reports the direction of the wind and patrols the trenches carrying a Klaxon under his arm, ready to sound an instant alarm.

" When making a patrol a little knitted wool casque is worn instead of the steel helmet. The latter is liable to rattle against the barbed wires and bring a shower of bullets from the enemy.

" Each man has a definite position and definite instructions as to what to do in case of an alarm. Everyone except the lieutenant is armed with an automatic rifle or pistol and four grenades.

The lieut. carries a very light pistol and cartridges ready to fire a signal calling for a barrage from the artillery or M.G. if the patrol is attacked. A patrol is not insured against failure to return, but it is some satisfaction to know that a battery is standing on a hill behind one, ready to fire several thousand dollars worth of shells if the Germans fire on one.....

The forbidden land is pitted with shell holes, some of them filled with freezing water, others exposing fresh earth. In the frosty haze objects stand out, ghostlike under the full moon.

The men are instructed to follow the lieutenant one at a time, so they can't be outlined against the sky, and to watch out for unexploded hand grenades. At last the patrol reaches its destination, the German lines. It is a slow journey over a 300-meter strip of no-man's-land. Here in the quiet night one can hear the enemy working and snatches of conversation in German. We hear the rattle of wagons being driven away and the creak of other wagons, heavily loaded. The object then is to find out what is being hauled. One might be convinced that the Huns are preparing for a gas attack--- these wagons were loaded with gas drums.

About 2 o'clock A.M. a corporal reported to me that he had located a sniper; said he had been firing on him with his M.G. but the sniper was still active. A little later my corporal reported: "Sir, I have silenced the German sniper."

Thursday

It has been what is called a quiet day on the American front. Just what a "quiet day" is, may surprise persons unaccustomed to living under shell fire.

The Germans started shortly after daybreak by shelling three of our machine gun emplacements on the front line. Then later they started shelling our battery emplacements further back. Also a few sharpnel were aimed at our kitchen. Naturally our guns answered. At intervals, airplanes flew over, alone or in groups of three or four, and our anti-aircraft guns filled the sky with clouds of white smoke. Now and then a flyer would empty a strap of his M.G. at our trenches, but very few men occupy the trenches during the day and we had no one killed or wounded.

Friday

Another quiet day. We laid a machine gun barrage covering a patrol about midnight. A German shell known as an 88 exploded very near one of my M.G. emplacements partly covering me with dirt and stone, but no injury. So the remainder of my turn in the trenches passed as "quiet days".

On Sunday morning from 8 to 9 o'clock I stood in the door of

my dugout and heard the German band play the National Air. It was the morning after they had taken the dead body of one of our Lieutenants (a friend of mine). He would not be taken alive. The sergeant who was with him escaped uninjured.....

(Signed) J.M.Bass, Jr. 1st Lieut. 9th Infantry
A.E.F. France.

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ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME

In Copiah County the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., M.F.W.C., Home Demonstration Clubs, ~~the~~ U.D.C., Culture Club, and Church organizations gave up their regular work for the purpose of carrying on war work.

The COPIAH COUNTY Y.M.C.A. was represented by John Subat, who served as Secretary at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and Walter Covington, who served abroad.

The club rooms of the Culture Club and the U.D.C. were turned into Red Cross Headquarters during the period of the war. Members of M.F.W. Clubs in the county became leaders in the work of the Red Cross. These leaders carried on the Liberty Loan drives, and not only pushed the sales of Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, War Saving Stamps, but bought generously themselves. The various Woman's clubs in the county raised money for the Red Cross, supported Belgian orphans from time to time. Members of the Red Cross gave a great deal of their time to knitting socks, rolling bandages, and making

pajamas, blankets, and quilts for American soldiers and for Belgian refugees.

The Junior Red Cross, composed of the High School children, did practically the same work as their mothers and sisters. They learned knitting and bandage rolling, and at one time four boxes containing sweaters, bandages, clothing, shoes, etc, were contributed by the Juniors for the relief of Belgian refugees.

The Home Demonstration Clubs and the work of the County Agent contributed a great deal to the success of the food conservation program in Copiah. Even before the United States Government made appeals to the people of the country to conserve food, the Home Demonstration Agent and County Agent in Copiah began urging Copiah's citizens to make more judicious uses of farm products; to conserve food by eating perishable foods first, by canning, drying, and salting all food possible; to cultivate more food crops and forage crops. Each week they published articles in the local papers to this end. They also published receipes for canning and preparing balanced meals that would conserve sugar, flour, and meats.

Members of the Missionary Societies of various churches over the county did their part by taking over Red Cross work and supplying support for Belgian and Near-East orphans and refugees.

****

Copiah County

Miss Willie Zelle Patrick represented Copiah County as a nurse overseas.

Kathleen Harris gave up a position in private life to become a Y.W.C.A. Secretary in France. (1)

(1)Files of Hazlehurst Courier - 1917-1919.

(center - as for newspaper caption)

"COPIAH "OVER THE TOP" IN MERCY WORK OF RED CROSS:

"Copiah county is handsomely over the top in the great Red Cross drive. The figures, as accurately as we can secure them at this writing, are:

Central District	$6,838,46
Northern District	$3,610.00
Southern District	$2,622.21
Total	$13,070.67

"Our quota for the county was $5,600. We have, therefore, gone considerably above twice our quota. But the money is till coming in. The negroes of the Central, or Hazlehurst, district, say they have about $200 more yet to come in. We have little doubt but that the final figure will be about $13,500.

"Central District:

"The contributions of the Hazlehurst district are divided as follows:

White ladies	$2,100.00
Colored people	$1,514.68
White men	$3,223.78

"Where every one did his or her part so well, it is not necessary to mention names. But The Courier was greatly impressed with the work; none of the precinct failed to pass its quota. Barlow, as an example, took $200 for its quota, and went to $308.70. The local Treasurer has been xxxx swamped; and we are unable to give the precinct figures in full; but we hope to do so next week.

"Every one is happy over the result. It shows that Copiah county is about 100 per cent patriotic. Don't you think it is a pretty good old county, after all? We believe it is the best in the State, and with the best people.

"Southern District:

"In the recent Red Cross drive the Southern district of Copiah county, composed of Wesson and the following precincts or districts, had as their quota one thousand dollars. Their loyalty and patriotism is proven by the contributions of $2,622,21, as follows:

Wesson	$1,400.00
Martinsville	211.50
Peetsville	203.57
Rockport	180.37
Pleasant Valley	108.62
Strong Hope	125.00
Beauregard	125.00
Sand Hill	100.00
Allen	75.55
Ashley	62.60
Pearl Valley	30.00
Total	$2,622.21

R.E. Rea, Chairman
Wesson Chapter Red Cross."

(1) Files of Hazlehurst Courier, 1917-1919. Scrapbook Miss Zelle Compton

Copiah County P. ~~68~~ 72

LOCAL INDIVIDUALS WHO GAVE OUTSTANDING SERVICE:

Colie Covington, an outstanding worker in the Mississippi Federated Women's Clubs, worked with every organization in the County doing war work. Working through the Hazlehurst Culture Club and the local Red Cross, she both bought and assisted in the sale of Liberty Bonds. She was the state leader in raising the Victory Loan Fund, and in the county she personally assisted the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent in their work with the conservation and preservation of foodstuffs.

G.W. Covington and J.S. Sexton served in executive capacities on both Red Cross and Liberty Loan committees in the county, and were largly responsible for the publicity that the Red Cross and Liberty Loan received. They were also generous buyers of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Mrs. Hugh Barr Miller, as the leader of the Women in Red Cross work, gave practically her entire time during 1917-18 to make this work a success throughout the county.

John Subat, as leader of the Boy Scouts, leader of the Negroes in Red Cross drives, and later as a volunteer worker for the Y.M.C.A. at Camp Shelby, rendered excellent service both in the county and at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

W. L. Covington, representative of Copiah County in the Y.M. C.A. in France, spent a year overseas.

References

Ainsworth, Gabbie	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Brewer, Mrs. Dave	Crystal Springs, Miss.
Brewer, J.F.	" "
Cannon, Talton	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Cook, William B.	" "
Cook, Miss Emily	" "
Covington, Miss Colie	" "
Donahue, Fred	" "
Haley, Miss Lee	" "
Holliday, Garland	" "
Massa, Premo	" "
Miller, Miss Arcola	" "
Millsaps, Webb	" "
Parsons, Hazlett	" "
Purser, W.H.	" "
Ramsey, Henry	" "
Ramsey, Silas	" "
Rea, C.B.	" "
Sellers, John	" "
Sexton, Estelle	" "

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POPULATION OF COPIAH COUNTY

WHITE	Slave	FREE COLORED
1830-------5,238	1,754	1830-------9
1840------5,161	3,786	1840------7
1850-----6,303	5,480	1850-----11
1860----7,432	7,965	1860-----1
1870---10,217		1870-----10,390
1880---13,101		1880----14,451
1890---14,632		1890----15,601
1900---16,355		1900----18,040
1910---15,927		1910----19,987

SLAVE

1830----1,754

1840----3,786

1850----5,480

1860---7,965

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Cooper, W. N.,	1861-end of war	--- ---- ------	---------Sessions
Covington, John A.,	1861-end of war	A- Bloody Sixth	General Forrest
Craft, Hugh M.,	1863-2 yrs.	Col. Stockdale's	Stockdale and Hoover
Davis, A. G.,	1864(July)-9 mos.	F-3 Miss.	Easterling and Martin
Dillard, J. M.,	1862-1864	F-38 Miss.,	Capt. Murray Graves
Dunbar, H. E.,	1861-1862	K-12 Miss.,	Col. Griffith, Capt. Hughes
Davis, Enoch,	1861-'65	- -- ----	---- ------ --- ---------
Ellis, Isaac Newton, Sr.,	1864-'65	F- 3 Miss. Cav.,	Capt. B. F. Martin
Eagan, E. A.,	1863-end of war	Power's Regiment	Capt. Joseph Terry
Enochs, J. B.,	1861-1865	A- 6 Mississippi	Lowery and Enochs
Ford, Ben R.,	1861-surrender	- 6 Mississippi	Capt. Lowe, Col. Thornton
Ferguson, Wm. U.,	1861-end of war	Clark Rifles	Capt. Mc Lain
Ford, C. W.,	1861-surrender	C-1 Ala., Miss., and Tenn.,	Col. Baker, Capt. Griffing
Funchess, G. J. D.,	1861-------	Col. Posey Regt.	Capt. Funchess
Fuller, R. P.,	1862-3 yrs.	E-39 Miss.,	Killman and Cevis
Garth, J. H.,	1864-end of war	Mosby's Command	Capt. William Chapman
Goza, J. B.,	'64-'65	D- 24 Miss.,	Col. Woods, Capt. Davenport

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Guess, R. W.,	1864-surrender	D-Peyton's Batt.	J. W. Pierce
Green, John W.,	1861-end of war	-- ----- --------	Capt. Dodson
Green, Theophilius,	1861-end of war	-- ---- --------	Walborn, Captain
Granberry, William,	1862-3 yrs.	A- Withers Art.	Withers and Ridley
Greenlee, R. B.,	1862--------	--- ------ --------	Yates and Brown
Gouldman, R. A.,	1861-end of war	- -- ----	Capt. -- --Kerr
Guynes, A. B.,	1865----------	State Militia	Capt. V. L Terrell
Gaddy, W. S.,	1863-close of war	A- Powers Regt.	Powers and Slay
Goza, J. B.,	1864-end of war	-- ---- ------	Capt. Joe Davenport
Harris, M. Bm	1864-surrender	-- ---- ------	Capt. A. J. Tillman
Hester, J. L.,	1861-until close	7 Star Artillery	Capt. H. G. D. Brown
Hartzog, I. D.,	1861-surrender	-- ---- --------	Capt. James Preston
Haley, J.M.,	1861----------	F-6 Mississippi	Captain Lowe
Herrington, J. P.,	Mar. 1865-----	- -- ----	Wells and Logan
Hollingsworth, H. M.,	1864-end of war	F- 2 Regt. Reserves Ga. Inf.	
Hall, K. W.,	1861-end of war	----------	Brown and Wade
Hamilton, W. A.,	1861-end of war	----------	Thomas and Applewhite

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applications on File In Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Heard, L. C.,	1862-surrender	-- ---- ------	Fulgham and Brown
Johnson, Wm.,	1864-end of war	A-- ----------	Polk and Berry
Jones, M. O.,	1864-surrender	-- ---- ----	Foxworth and Mabree
Isabell, J. J.,	1861-end of war	B- 6 Miss.,	Capt. Alford
King, W. N.,	1863-close of war	B-39 Miss.,	Tillman
Leach, Ed.,	1861-surrender	---- --------	Capt. McRee
Longino, W. S.,	--- end of war	A-22 Mississippi	Capt. Grim
Lockwood, T. P.,	1861--------	---- 6 Miss.,	Capt. A. B. Lowe
Lofton, W. F.,	1861-surrender	-- ---- --------	Capts. Brooks, Lengofiel and Wall, Lieut. George
Mahaffey, J. J.,	1861-surrender	--------	Lowry and Connor
Martin, A----	1861-end of war	D- 12 Miss.,	Capt. Harris
McIntosh, Frank,	1861-end of war	F-18 N. C. Inf.,	Rodcliff and Malloy
Morrison, J. T.,	1861-end of war	A- 21 Ala.,	Gen. R. Taylor
Martin, D. J.,	1864- surrender	A- Power Regt.	Col. Powers
McBride, S. J.,	1861-1863	B-16 Miss.,	Posey and Pinchess
Miller, B. F.,	1861- 6 mos.,	F----------	Col. Burt, Capt. Gerold
Newman, W. S.,	1860-surrender	F-6 Regt.	Capt. A. B. Lowe
Oliver, A. B.,	1861-end of war	- -- ----	Capt. Webb

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Nelson, George B.,	1861-end of war	Claiborne Guards	Capt. Archie Jones
Pullin, Samuel,	1862-surrender	D- Byrd's Regt.	Byrd
Page, A.,	1862-end of war	-- ---- --------	Capt. Ward, Col. Witherspoon
Rea, R. W.,	1862-close of war	---------	Harris, Brown, and Witherspoon
Stewart, Wm. A.,	1861-'65	F- 38 Miss.,	Green and Graves
Slay, N. W.,	1861-end of war	----------	Lowery and Lindsey
Sandifer, J. P.,	1865--------	----------	Pierce and Peyton
Tillman, H. P.,	1862-1865	K-2 Miss. Cav.	Capt. J. L. Harris
Watts, J. J.,	1863-1865-	B- Peytons Batt.	Peyton, Stubbs, and Little
Youngblood, B. F.,	1863-'65	E-4 Miss. Cav.	Capt. S. D. RAMSEY
Young, S. L.,	1861- -----	B- Posey's Brigade	Funchess

COPIAH COUNTY From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office

WAR RECORDS OF SERVANTS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS:

NAME	PERTY SERVED	TIME SERVED	CO.& REGT.
Byrd, Tony	Capt. I. V. Enochs	1862-surrender	----------
Collins, Willis,	Major Townsend	1862-'65	Co. B- Powers Regt.
Clay, Henry,	Elijah Millsaps	1861-'65	C- 36 Miss.
Davis, Westley,	Ervin Pierce	1861-'63	-------- ---------
Divinity, Howard,	Bob Scott	1861-end of war	D- 12 Miss.
James, Armstead,	Major Marks	1861-'65	----------
Moody, Banks,	Alex Terrell	1863-2 yrs.	D-4 Miss.
Mitchell, Ike,	Julian Hulbert	1863-1865	----------
Nelson, John,	Capt. Alexander Yates ~~1861--'64-~~	1861-'64	----------
Oliver, Offie,	J. D. Harris	1862-end of war	A-Powers Cav.
Reed, Sampson,	M. J. Howard	1863- close of war	----------
Smith, Jake,	Ervin Pierce	1862-'64	----------
Sojourner, Abe,	M. W. Soujourner	-------	---------- -
Stelle, Spencer,	Capt. Vant	'62-'64	----------
Taylor, Tom,	Geo. Ellis	1863-'65	D-12 Miss.

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF SERVANTS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	PARTY SERVED	TIME SERVED	CO. & REGT.
Vensen, Abe,	Wm. Thompson	1861-'65	Seven Star Artillery
Williams, Anderson,	Bing F. Allen	1861-end of war	----------

Copiah County Spanish-American War Veterans 1898

Wesson

Andrews, Lucius E.	P	Price, Walter E.	1st Sgt
Armstrong, William A.	P	Rhymes, Rufus E.	Wagoner
Barry , William J.	P	Reid, Osborne E.	P
Bostwick, Robert H.	P	Sandifer, Mark E.	P
Bright, Caleb H.	P	Scales, William F.	Capt
Byrd, Parker B.	P	Smith, Charles	P
Byrne, Richmond O.	P	Stringer, Hugh K.	P
Comally, Robery R.	P	Thompson, John F.	Corpl
Crawford, John L.	P	Tyson, Noll, P.	P
Ellis, Charles G.	P	Walker, German B.	P
Farnham, Webb B.	P		
Floyd, Allen C.	P		
Grafton, George A.	P		
Gray, Albert S.	P		
Hardin, Robert E.	P		
Harrison, Andrew F.	P		
Harrison, Jesse D.	P		
Hawkins, James K.	P		
Hester, Luther	P		
Hughs ton, Charles A.	P		
Jones, Robert M.	Q.M.S.		
Klinger, William B.	P		
Lessel, William B.	P		
McCain, William P.	P		
McCollum, Duncan H.	2 Lt		
Mole, Ollie C.	P		
Mote , Allie C.	P		
Ott, Omer C.	Sgt.		

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

SEVEN STAR ARTILLERY;
cont.

109. Sam Rutledge
110. Wm. Shaw
111. A. M. Smith
112. W. A. Stewart
113. Wm. Sumerall
114. E. W. Tanner
115. W. B. Tanner
116. J. M. Taylor
117. H. T. Thompson
118. W. D. Thompson
119. J. Thompson
120. A. M. Vaughn
121. A. Vardaman
122. G. W. Vardaman
123. A. J. Welsh
124. M. J. Welsh
125. W. W. Welsh
126. C. H. Weeks
127. J. P. Weeks
128. E. B. Wheeler
129. J. M. Wright
130. P. J. Tomlinson
131. Jno. Allen
132. Jim Fletcher
133. H. J. J. Cason
134. Wesley Leggett
135. E. H. Goff
136. A. L. Potter
137. J. J. Cason
138. Geo. M. Bankston
139. F. M. Bankston
140. E. T. Butler
141. Matthew Kendrick
142. Jno. Kendrick
143. Albert Kendrick
144. R. I. Purser
145. Antonio Fucich
146. Wm. Farmer
147. G. Loeb
148. Henry Loeb
149. Thos. Robinson
150. Wm. H. Trim
151. H. E. Dunbar
152. Kirk Hall
153. Jno. A. Rembert

"STEELE BLADES"

1. A. Steele, Captain
2. T. J. Ramsey
3. R. E. Graves
4. I. N. Tower
5. D. W. Simmons
6. C. C. Catching
7. T. J. Cammack
8. W. C. Loving
9. A. J. Harris
10. J. N. Beasley
11. Elias Beasley
12. A. Batton
13. J. W. Bennett
14. T. A. Bickham
15. J. I. Burt
16. J. A. Crawford
17. H. H. Crawford
18. H. C. Crawford
19. D. Chadwick
20. B. F. Conn
21. H. F. Conn
22. J. Catching
23. W. T. Davis
24. H. B. Davis
25. J. S. Davis
26. J. J. Farmer
27. B. F. Graves
28. R. I. Graves
29. R. L. Hamilton
30. E. I. Hamilton
31. J. C. Hamilton
32. J W. Hamilton
33. W. H. Hendrick
34. J. D. Harper
35. D. Halch
36. V. F. Harris
37. G. W. James
38. A. J. James

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS
"STEELE BLADES", cont.

39. J. J. James
40. A. Jones
41. M. Jones
42. J. Kilcrease
43. Jesse Lowe
44. A. A. Lewis
45. T. E. Lewis
46. A. Mussell
47. J. M. Mattingly
48. H. McManus
49. A. G. B. Martin
50. J. J. Norman
51. J. M. Neill
52. H. Neill
53. B. F. Neill
54. D. R. Neill
55. J. W. Neill
56. J. Page
57. F. M. Pearce
58. J. W. Randall
59. H. C. Rituour
60. J. H. Seibe
61. J. A. Roberts
62. J.G. Seibe
63. Elias Smith
64. W. M. Smith
65. W. M. Simmons
66. W. H. Trawick
67. W. E. Terry
68. R. M. Vznce
69. J. M. WOmack
70. J. E. Watson
71. J. W. Walker
72. W. W. McLemore
73. A. Lombusher
74. A. L. Bycousker
75. W. J. C. Ray
76. C. P. Norman
77. Hiram Bell
78. R. W. Crews
79. J. A. Graves
80. S. McKinley
81. J. M. Newton
82. F. M. Newton
83. H. F. Newton
84. J. J. Rhymes
85. W. P. Walker
86. R. J. Walker
87. J. W. Crawford
89. James Bell
90. J. N. Beasley
91. Washington Davis
92. Buy Middleton
93. Wm. Clyburn

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS GUARDS"

1. T. P. Lockwood
2. T. H. Willis
3. W. R. Smith
4. N. W. Saly
5. J. M. Smith
6. J. N. Wilson
7. T. F. Lindsey
8. O. D. Clement
9. J. S. Lindsey
10. A. B. Lowe
11. G. W. Clement
12. W. Ford
13. A. B. Evans
14. G. W. Locke
15. Isaac Clifton
16. H. F. Hughes
17. A. F. Sumrall
18. A. B. Stone
19. M. Templeton
20. J. Scarbrough
21. S. Templeton
22. J. P. Hall
23. I. C. Rumph
24. J. M. Hughes
25. J. M. Bridges
26. W. S. Newman
27. W. W. Wilson
28. G. W. Tillman
29. J. T. Hall
30. Thos. Jones
31. J. B. Tillman
32. J. K. Tillman

LIST OF SOLDIERD FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

CRYSTAL SPRINGS GUARDS, cont.

33. M. D. Scarbrough
34. A. W. EDwards
35. J. T. Hughes
36. Jas. Shelly
37. F. W. Fanning
38. R. S. WAlsh
39. F. M. McIntosh
40. J. L. Warren
41. H. J. White
42. J. B. Scott
43. G. W. Mayfield
44. S. Whittington
45. W. H. Mohon
46. G. W. STreet
47. S. A. COrley
48. Henry Stone
49. W. H. Lowe
50. F. Whittington
51. S. B. Weaver
52. G. W. Land
53. G. W. Howell
54. C. Morris
55. J. T. Watson
56. Wm. Bell
57. Ben R. Ford
58. W. F. Smith
59. Jno. Purser
60. H. C. McVay
61. T. J. Ford
62. A. A. Grayson
63. James Rogers
64. J. G. Gale
65. H. I. Roberts
66. Wm. Taylor
67. Thos. Roberts
68. Jas. Roberts
69. Tal Collins
70. Jno. Bill
71. James Bell
72. E. V. Barron
73. A. D. Barron
74. B. F. Haygood
75. J. F. Guines
76. J. T. Beasley
77. Corydon Slay
78. Cin Slay
79. Wm. Haley
80. J. M. Haley
81. James Martin
82. William Garvan
83. Jno. Wilson
84. Isaac Smith
85. Jabez Smith
86. Chas. Smith
87. WM. Lowe
88. Isrey Allen
89. Wm. Jones
90. J. B. Sistrunk
91. Arthur Matthews
92. F. Rhymes

"LAWRENCE RIFLES"

1. W. M. Ferguson
2. Polk Ferguson
3. J. M. Baskin
4. Wm. Deasing

"CLAIBORNE GURRDS"

1. Wm. Coen
2. G. B. Nelson
3. P. Divine
4. E. Dunbar

"UNIVERSITY GREYS"

1. H. M. Rice
2. R. C. Bridges
3. W. S. Bridges

IN LOUISIANA COMPANIES

1. W. J. Willing
2. J. L. Cato
3. W. T. Beckham
4. Morgan Myers

"GOODE RIFLES"

1. J. M. Newton
2. A. B. Graves
3. T. A. Burdette
4. Jacob Faler

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

" GAINSVILLE RIFLES"

1. W. R. Deason

MISSISSIPPI RIFLES

1. E. W. Brown

BURT RIFLES

1. W. R. Hooker

MISSISSIPPI GREYS

1. A. B. Sutton

MCWILLIE BLUES

1. M. M. Peyton
2. O. H. Johnston
3. L. W. McLemore
4. Iradell R. Martin
5. S. C. McDaniel
6. E. D. Harrell
7. Geo. Hilburn
8. J. B. Berdaux
9. B. Bowie
10. B. Bowie
11. Jack Page
12. H. J. Bankston
13. J. K. Sellers
14. James Sellers
15. J. T. Casey
16. J. H. Graham
17. S. J. Westbrook
18. W. H. Brown
19. J. A. Davis
20. J. C. Holt
21. Benj. Wilson
22. Jno. Fuller
23. Wm. Sandifer
24. Jno. D. Huffman
25. H. D. Grau
26. Jarvis Smith
27. J. Bardwell
28. Marion Renfrow
29. Jeff Williams
30. Walker Guess
31. D. B. Ryan
32. Jesse Foster
33. Frank Sturges
34. Elijah Peyton
35. N. P. Norton
36. W. H. Davis
37. Benj. Bardwell
38. Fred Hilburn
39. Jno. Watts
40. J. S. E. Warren
41. Geo. Farmer
42. R. A. Sherron
43. James Lilly
44. A. G. B. Womack
45. Francis Honea
46. Wm. Reagan
47. R. M. Windham
48. Jospeh Sumrall
49. Van Rials
50. William Cullen
51. Robt. Tillman
52. F. M. Robertson
53. William Wilson
54. Fayette Crawford
55. P. G. Allston
56. Sol Bardwell
57. Jos. B. Jordan
58. W. J. B. Patterson
59. Geo. Harrison
60. A. W. Griffin
61. Wm. Broom
62. Jas. Cosnahan
63. Sol Wilson
64. W. E. Seastrunk
65. Red Sykes
66. Jas. Harper
67. Jno. Shoemaker
68. Allen Shoemaker
69. L. McDaniel
70. Howell Honea
71. Fred Smith
72. Erastus Wheeler
73. J. J. Ford
74. J. M. Hogan
75. Randall Furr
76. William Furr
77. James Furr.
78. W. M. Deason
79. Frank Farmer
80. W. W. Leonard.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

MCWILLIE BLUES

81. Geo. Farmer
82. J. M. Fuss
83. Reuben Fleming
84. Tillman Honea.

BEAUREGARD RIFLES

1. D. Blue
2. D. Currie
3. M. Currie
4. John Watson
5. John Smith
6. D. Sasser
7. J. Buie
8. A. Currie
9. H. A. McLawson
10. T. Smith

WITHERS ARTILLERY

1. Wm. Robertson
2. Wm. Sumrall
3. J. W. Kelly
4. G. W. Hennington
5. Sials Newman
6. W. Gilmore
7. .....Appel
8. A. G. Lamb
9. James Didlake
10. Isham Smith
11. W. Fuller

ABBEYS ARTILLERY

1. W. J. Martin
2. F. M. Martin
3. R. C. Love
4. S. Ballou
5. Martin Ballou
6. Tennui Ballow
7. H. P. Harris R. K. McManus
8. Wm. Henderson

COAST GUARDS

1. ....Adams
2. S. R. Adams
3. Robert Allen
4. H. G. Alford
5. John Brewer
6. E. Bridges
7. B. Bridges
8. J. B. Bell
9. D. Bassett
10. W. B. Brent
11. A. P. Cunningham
12. B. F. Catching
13. Jospph Davis
14. E. M. Davis
15. ..... Elliott
16. Julius Englehirn
17. F. R. Fleming
18. G. E. Fleming
19. J. R. Fleming
20. James Flethher
21. Wm. Fletcher
22. T. A. Graves
23. J. F. Guines
24. Calvin Honea
25. Wm. Kathhey
26.
R. K. Mc Manus
27. .....Miller
28 Arthur Mc auley
29. S. Meek
30. John Moore
31. J. M. Norman
32. T. W. Ramsey
33. J. R. Rodgers
34. R. A. Smith
35. B. H. Sojourner
36. F. W. Soujourner
37. Jesse Smith
38. E. L. Sanders
39. S. Shannon
40. Lawson Sanders
41. J. E. Sellers
42. Jackson Sandifer
43. M. K. sellers
44. T. J. Windham
45. A. Watkins
46. S. W. Wlaker
47. P. J. Young
48. John Oliver
49. A. K. Tuaner
50. W. M. Hilburn
51. Jno. Middleton
52. John Basgen
53. J. T. A. Hennesel

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

COAST GUARDS, cont.

54. A. B. McGowan
55. Calvin Myers
56. Preston Myers
57. J. F. Morgan
58. J. F. Enochs
59. C. W. Guines
60. S. C. Matthews
61. S. Fuller
62. Thomas Graves
63. Hiram Graves
64. J. T. Swilley
65. .... Berkston
66. Wm. Massey
67. T. Berkston
68. C. Baskin
69. Robt. Huston

CAPTAIN BANKS COMPANY SIMPSON COUNTY

1. J. W. Tyler
2. G. Johnson
3. Henry Burt
4. J. J. Bridges
5. Sam'l Renno
6. G. W. Roberts
7. S. P. Ferguson
8. T. Bryant
9. Isham Roberts
10. Jno. Taylor
11. C. T. bass
12. A. I. Sykes
13. P. B. Bridges

CAPTAIN MCKAYS COMPANY

1. Thomas Kemp
2. S. D. Secrease
3. Thomas Bell
4. James Dixon
5. Coleman Downey
6. S. S. Leonard
7. S. C. Leonard
8. J. E. Butter
9. A. J. Tankesey
10. Lewis Shelton
11. Jacob Huffman
12. Wm. Huffman
13. Seaburn Newman
14. Ben Dixon

DIXIE GUARDS

1. D. T. Brown, Captain
2. J. K. Hill
3. J. M. Fulgham
4. R. M. Brown
5. L. P. Woods
6. D. C. Vaughn
7. A. B. Lessell
8. Dan Hastley
9. J. R. Robertson
10. E. R. Lewis
11. F. H. Garrison
12. L. S. Davis
13. J. J. Weaver
14. Theodsi Taylor
15. G. R. Speed
16. P. W. Headrick
17. A. G. B. cason
18. Young Robertson
19. G. F. Carlile
20. J. W. Bailey
21. L. F. Davis
22. A. J. Bailey
23. T. B. Casey
24. G. W. Wilson
25. T. H. Davis
26. Geasy Ashley
easy Ashely

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

DIXIE GUARDS, cont.

27. John Ashely
28. Wm. Allen
29. W. A. Stockton
30. Milton Windham
31. G. W. Douglass
32. M. Y. Goza
33. J. M. Goza
34. J. B. Hennington
35. C. C. Garrison
36. W. S. McElwee
37. S. H. McElwee
38. John G. Jackson
39. W. J. Martin
40. G. W. Tombs
41. W. H. Anderson
42. Furman Green
43. E. M. Sumerall
44. J. L. Lawrence
45. John Chandler
46. Daniel McCalip
47. Moses Johnson
48. B. F. Barren
49. W. E. Daniels
50. F. R. Hammers
51. F. Griffith
52. J. K. Stanley
53. H. W. McClemore
54. J. A. Gillis
55. A. J. Mohon
56. A. J. Gibson
57. W. E. Chandler
58. E. S. Layed
59. H. C. Grant
60. T. R. Marlen
61. E. G. Lewis
62. T. C. Collins
63. J. A. Fulgham
64. T. R. Whithead
65. W. M. Woods
66. E. M. Gillis
67. M. S. Mosling
68. L. Kinnebrew
69. D. Kinnebrew
70. J. Lee
71. J. Nolen
72. A. B. Douglass
73. F. D. W. Davis
74. J. M. Fulgham
75. Jno. Haynes
76. W. P. Rayner
77. J. G. Winfield
78. Mac Turner
79. M. M. Carlile
80. J. R. Taylor
81. Wm. Smith
82. Talton Bright
83. E. W. Brown
84. R. B. Greenlee
85. D. L. Hunt
86. Thomas Knight

"ZOLLICOFER AVENGERS"

1. H. T. Seibe
2. F. R. J. Terry
3. Vines Coulson
4. J. S. Hennington
5. J. Smith
6. R. G. Terry
7. J. B. Hassacks
8. M. L. Manning
9. B. F. Harrison
10. Wm. Street
11. H. C. Lewis
12. E. Bridges
13. A. J. Haley
14. Thos. Haley
15. Enos Donahue
16. T. H. Kennedy
17. J. F. H. Tibbman
18. T. B. Osteen
19. H. Price
20. J. A. Sistrunk
21. G. W. Sistrunk
22. James Whittington
23. C. D. Perry
24. J. T. Moore
25. James Hennington
26. Pope Ervin
27. Willis Evans
28. W. A. Sturges
29. James Young
30. F. M. Hickman
31. C. M. Johnson
32. M. P. Stokes
33. H. G. Hennington
34. T. B. Willing
35. T. B. Stewart
36. Joseph Ferguson
37. H. T. Sandifer
38. Jno. R. Taylor
39. John Edwards
40. Wm. Riley
41. J. V. Enochs
42. J. F. Enochs
43. J. H. Miller
44. Allen Miller
45. J. M. Black
46. W. F. Shamburger
47. Lewis Renno
48. W. B. Harrison
49. A. J. Terry
50. W. B. Hays
51. Quitman Hays
52. Edmond Barron

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

ZOLLICOFER AVENGERS, cont.

53. Barney Bonaface
54. Wm. McCanley
55. A. Cox
56. Hugh Dees
57. Joseph Sellers
58. Bryant Hayes
59. M. Hughes
60. W. Hughes

"60 Day Troops"

1. W. L. Shelby
2. T. J. Spencer
3. A. P Barry
4. B. F. Jacobs
5. J. J. Robinson
6. Martin Brown
7. E. R. Freeman
8. Henry Hall
9. Wm. Sandifer
10. Calvin Wilson
11. Milton Scott
12. W. W. Leggett
13. Bob Evans
14. Henry Hall
15. L. M. Townsend

STEPHENS RIFLES

1. Matthew Jackson
2. Wm. Renforow
3. .... Furlow
4. .... Furlow
5.... ..Furlow
6. .... Todd

HOSKINS ARTILLERY

1. E. Sasser

"CAPTAIN MCLAURINS CAVALRY"

1. James Nobles
2. Frank Decelle
3. L. B. McLaurin
4. B. B. Grabold
5. Horann Millsaps
6. Tom Richii
7. W. A. Richii
8. Uriah Millsaps
9. Jasper Barlow
10. J. M. Montigue
11. Wm. Perry
12. C. Fore
13. J. M. Case

"HAZLEHURST FENCIBLES"

1. J. W. Ward, Captain
2. A. W. Henley
3. M. A. Pratt
4. John McDonald
5. F. Ballow
6. S. B. Johnson
7. J. C. Hux
8. C. K. Swinney
9. D. R. Myers
10. J. M. Smith
11. J. R. Fairchilds
12. J. J. Neyland
13. T. J. Hill
14. R. M. Stewart
15. Pad Higdon
16. Joseph Price
17. J. R. Fortenberry
18. C. K. Ayals
19. J. C. Harris
20. C. Price
21. S. J. B. Walker
22. Rob Traweek
23. S. D. Soujourner
24. W. M. Donald
25. W. A. Harris
26. J. M. Fulgham
27. W. W. Pitts

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

"HAZLEHURST FENCIBLES"
cont.

28. W. J. Allen
29. R. M. Browning
30. W. F. Hutchinson
31. E. W. Smith
32. Wm. Thomas
33. J. C. Pitts
34. R. J. Scott
35. Mat Brown
36. W. Strahan
37. Frank Boswell
38. O. W. Price
39. F. A. Duval
40. W. Mullican
41. H. G. Walker
42. O. A. Eldridge
43. A. V. Harris
44. R. R. King
45. James H. Ramsey
46. J. M. Daniels
47. L. L. Brittain
48. J. Sellers
49. Wm. Beasley
50. A. Alford
51. Jno. T. Stewart
52. A. C. Watson
53. Henry Batton
54. B. M. Lowe
55. D. T. Welsh
56. B. F. Young
57. W. C. Cagle
58. Henry Izard
59. M. F. Pitts
60. Jno. Carpenter
61. T. B. Cranford
62. R. M. Beasley
63. W. J. Izard
64. W. J. Wilson
65. T. J. Kent
66. A. Page
67. George Wilson
68. C. C. Pitts
69. Warren Myers
70. Wm. Beasley
71. M. Crawford
72. A. Farmer
73. M. Thompson
74. R. Thompson
75. W. M. Thompson
76. R. McCoy
77. M. Carpenter
78. Frank Carpenter
79. W. Philips
80. D. Fredwell

"COLIAH REBELS"

1. L. B. Harris, Captain
2. Geo. W. Ray
3. Geo. R. Granberry
4. R. M. Kyle
5. E. M. Wade
6. J. M. Lowe
7. J. W. Fugate
8. R. W. Rea
9. Douglass Neal
10. A. L. West
11. R. W. Braswell
12. J. W. Robinson
13. B. F. Ryhan
14. J. W. Rumph
15. S. L. Bufkin
16. B. F. Bufkin
17. James Weeks
18. W. Smith
19. H. H. Deaton
20. G. W. Wheeler
21. C. C. Curry
22. J. T. Broome
23. A. J. Wheat
24. T. B. Millsaps
25. T. J. Millsaps
26. S. Arinfield
27. H. Rice
28. S. G. McIntosh
29. Ed Davis
30. I. R. Ward

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

"COLIAH REBELS",
cont.

31. Acy Lee
32. S. W. Walker
33. Thos. Junland
34. Edwin Mullen
35. H. Barlow
36. W. J. Boston
37. J. H. Cranfield
38. M. C. Ronbest
39. James Conn
40. G. W. Hogan
41. H. F. Bufkin
42. Wm. Johnson
43. Osburn Wilson
44. Hadin Wilson
45. M. W. Wright
46. J. M. Jones
47. S. D. Cusure
48. James Millsaps
49. Eug. Butler
50. E. L. Johnson
51. S. T. Myhan
52. W. J. Fortenberry
53. J. Hill
54. C. Basket
55. M. U. Soujourner
56. F. Bridges
57. H. H. Guynes
58. M. F. Weeks
59. John M. Sandifer
60. G. D. Lowe
61. H. P. Englemore
62. E. G. Davis
63. J. M. Decell
64. J. F. Mooney
65. Wm. Allen
66. D. Bogsdale
67. R. Stevison
68. Thos. Waldin
69. W. P. Cowan
70. T. A. Gustavus
71. N. D. Goza
72. Elisha Johnson

CAPT. L. M. GRAVES COMPANY

1. J. W. Crews
2. L. M. Graves
3. J. W. Green
4. A. U. Scott
5. M. J. Mifkin
6. Wm. Graves
7. Wm. Stewart
8. C. McLaurin
9. Jno. Cranford
10. Robt. Crawford
11. Cicero Barker
12. Isaac Campbell
13. Wm. Wilson
14. R. C. Curtis
15. Joe Hill
16. J. M. Dillard
17. Richard McLemore
18. Jas. Patrick
19. James Green
20. Jos. Thomas
21. J. W. Kenada
22. Robt. Prince
23. David Smith
24. ..... Smith
25. E. W. Randall
26. .... Randall
27. W. B. Fletcher
28. Joe Allen
29. A. W. Snallii
30. C. B. Allen
31. Needham Wilson
32. Buy Bardwell
33. Isaiah Bardwell
34. ..... Carmichael
35. F. A. Allison
36. S. Newman

MILITIA OR STATE TROOPS

1. W. J. Butler, Captain
2. John G. Moore
3. A. Heath
4. W. J. Bailess
5. M. H. Foster
6. Harry Oneal
7. Cha s.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

MILITIA OR STATE TROOPS,
cont.

8. Joe Norton
9. Jno. Fitz
10. Willis Selman
11. Isreal Ryan
12. Jno. Chance
13. Willis Hudnall
14. J. T. White
15. Jno. Ricker
16. M. M. Curtis
17. Wm. Miller
18. Elbert Fairchild
19. J. M. Bullock
20. F. Berry
21. D. M. Griffing
22. James Weeks
23. E. Miller
24. Sam Starnes
25. Richard Hartley
26. P. S. Beacham
27. E. Millsaps
28. James Martin
29. J. B. Bailey
30. J. Lee Crawford
31. J. S. Ratliff
32. J. F. Fore
33. Pat Madden
34. J. J. Wheelis
35. D. Hanbrough
36. Robt. Scott
37. Warren Massey
38. Jno. Hood
39. B. C. Foster
40. James Hodges
41. Thos. Templeton
42. M. Jacobs
43. Jno. Dunning
44. Elbert Guines
45. S. B. Matthews
46. R. K. Coor
47. C. L. Jones
48. M. Nicholson
49. Griffin Linden
50. Wm. Prosser
51. Geo. Rutledge
52. J. M. Town
53. Manlye Fortuer
54. Sinkl Holliday
55. Samel Barnes
56. Jno. Barnes
57. J. W. Neal
58. H. V. Standard
59. Frank Bowers
60. Wat Barron
61. J. G. Warren
62. J. Johnson
63. J. D. Ashely
64. G. S. Ashely
65. V. A. Hilburn
66. J. P. Rembert
67. Lott Smith
68. B. F. Granberry
69. Thad C. Watson
70. G. S. Vardaman
71. J. D. Goza
72. A. L. Bufkin
73. J. D. Edwards
74. G. W. Douglass
75. W. F. Green
76. Wm. King
77. Jno. Leavell
78. Jno. Ashley
79. J. P. Norton
80. A. J. Tillman
81. Robt. Keller
82. A. G. Carter
83. Owen Fortenberry
84. Neill Smith
85. Jno. Z. Taylor
86. H. Tompkins
87. Michael Taylor
88. Perry Welch
89. Frank Cox
90. Jno. McNeill
91. Rankin Bridges
92. Green Bridges
93. Sam Barron
94. Thos. Barron
95. D. C. Gates
96. J. J. Ford
97. M. A. Richardson
98. F. F. Cottongham
99. J. J. Neill
100. ..... Lucer
101. Parkney Deaton
102. Joe Lewis
103. Leon Green
104. S. G. Jenkins
.....
105. T. G. Strong
107. Jesse Hood
108. Lorenzo Bridges
109. J. Jackson Green
110. E. Britt
111. Rasberry Britt
112. T. M. Beacham
113. J. E. Arrington
114. Reuben Jackson
115. W. H. Allen
116. J. J. Underwood
117. Wm. Alred
118. Thos. Smith
119. C. Bell
120. Wm. Brown
121. H. Hyland
122. Elbert Guines
123. Jo Phelps
124. S. B. Matheny

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

MILITIA OR STATE TROOPS,
cont.

125. Manley Fortner
126. Frank Bowells
127. Jno. G. Warren
128. J. Johnson
129. Buy Peevy
130. Robt. Tillman
131. Dan'l Young
132. R. A. Shirley
133. N. G. Martin
134. J. C. Pitts
135. Howell Varnado
136. Jno. Hollman
137. Jesse Hudnall
138. H. Hudnall
139. J. G. Ainsworth
140. J. P. Nix

CAPTAIN RAMSEY'S CAVALRY

1. A. J. Wooten
2. J. S. Weeks
3. W. Y. Goza
4. W. A. Gustavus
5. E. Bailey
6. Wm. Davis
7. E. Simmons
8. E. H. Drumgoode
9. W. H. Rogers
10. J. B. Harrington
11. Jos. Rogers
12. Jno. T. Hardy
13. James R. Harris
14. Moses Dunagan
15. Oliver Price
.....
17. M. Wade Goode
18. J. P. Merrill
19. T. C. Bishop
20. J. Scribner
21. Hal Hartley
22. Nathan Morton
23. Byram Davis
24. T. A. Holliday
25. H. H. Davis
26. Alex Murray
27. Mat Page
28. Jno. L. Bush
29. A. J. Lusk
30. Sol Casey
31. Isaih Calender
32. Jack Calender
33. W. B. Harrison
.....
35. Geo. Norton
36. Wm. Morehead
37. Rankin Smith
38. Warren Young
39. Geo. Carney
40. A. J. What
41. Frances Rembert
42. Wm. Barlow
43. A. J. Lusk
44. Jackson Scrivner
45. Geo. Mitchell
46. T. G. Welch
47. W. B. Minton
48. M. Furlough
49. J.C. Furlough
50. W. F. Furlough
51. J. M. Dedell
52. E. Miller
53. D. White
54. .....
55. Robt. Zachary
56. J. Cryder
57. A. B. Carter

MT. ZION GUARDS

1. T. J. Cristman, Captain
2. J. W. Price
3. W. W. Witherspoon
4. J. F. Thompson
5. B. Smith
6. E. L. Cryder
7. W. W. East
8. N. W. Frances
9. H. W. Taylor
10. J. W. Sandifer
11. Jas K. Sandifer
12. M. V. Sandifer
13. W. L. Arrington
14. J. M. Read

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

MT. ZION GUARDS, cont.

15. J. L. Fuller
16. A. E. Smith
17. M. Newell
18. T. A. Newell
19. A. J. Fuller
20. Jno. M. Read
21. H. W. Minter
22. Geo. S. L. Decell
23. Delos T. Peets
24. M. F. Furlow
25. D. L. White
26. B. B. Day
27. A. Simmons
28. E. L. Dickey
29. W. T. Thompson
30. T. J. Hendry
31. T. J. Case
32. Appleton Prince
33. S. G. Sessions
34. John White
35. Isham Matthews
36. Jo Zimmerman
37. E. Pierce
38. James Tatum
39. Simon Womack
40. W. M. Leonard
41. E. J. Deets
42. R. Leach
43. Jno. R. Roberson
44. Marion Little
45. Marion Massey

BARRY GUARDS

1. Leon Tillman
2. Samuel Horton
3. Wm. C. Loving
4. N. C. Tillman
5. W J. Tillman
6. Isaac Russell
7. John Morgan
8. M. J. Bickham
9. Robert Fuller
10. Henderson Carter
11. Jno. Townsend
12. J. R. M. Hewes
13. Tarlton Knight
14. M. Templeton
15. Jno. Anderson
16. A. L. Anderson
17. H. Buckaloo
18. Wm. N. Donahoe
19. Jno. Parker
20. Wm. Whitehead
21. Stephen Ford
22. Wade Anderson
23. J. J. Sullivan
24. Jno Graves
25. Allen Anderson
26. Stephen Ford
27. Rufus Browning
28. Rawley Williams
29. Juluis Hood
30. Geo. Barlow
31. Geo. Cosnehan
32. William Anderson
33. Elisha Hodges
34. I. J. Watson
35. Lorenzo Watson
36. G. G. Allen
37. W. A. Donalson
38. J. Williams
39. J. N. Fulghen
40. M. J. Mifkin
41. Levi Tyson
42. Allimon Tyson
43. Moses Hartline
44. Marshall Hamilton
45. William King
46. Jno. Pattimer
47. Jno. H. Tillman
48. Geo. Buckaloo
49. Bilfield Simmons

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

BARRY GUARDS, cont.

50. J. R. Tillman
51. Jesse Bickham
52. Wm. Bickham
53. C. C. Horton
54. Wm. Horton
55. Jas. Loving
56. David Tillman
57. Polk Tillman
58. Thos. Graves

WITHERS ARTILLERY

1. William Fuller
2. A. H. Yerger
3. L. Hanley
4. J. Walker
5. P. H. Beasley
6. W. D. Murphy
7. F. Case
8. P. Smith
9. A. Furr
10. .... Heflin
11. Jno. Sexton
12. ..... Getathry
13. L. Smith
14. M. M. Smith
15. D. Smith
16. Jno. Furlow
17. H. C. Lusk
18. C. A. Lusk
19. Thos. Case

CONSCRIPTS AND PERSONS ATTACHED TO COMPANIES IN OTHER COUNTIES

1. J. J. Drane
2. Willis Calender
3. Eiah Roberts
4. S. F. Roberts
5. W. H. Miller
6. A. Pierce
7. Wm. Calender
8. J. Robertson
9. A. B. Welch
10. J. M. Barnes
11. A. Watkins
12. Young Roberts
13. Milton Gibbs
14. Peter Doran
15. B. F. Morse
16. A. J. Morse
17. George Hartley
18. P. K. Trim
19. W. W. W. Davis
20. W. H. Davis
21. Henry Watkins
22. Theopilus Green
23. Jno. Ryan
24. David Gates

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COPIAH COUNTY

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Board of Police of said county to ascertain the number of Volunteers and Militia from said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing list contaons a list of the Volunteers and Militia from said county so far as we have been able to collect the same.. February 24, 1863.

J. W. Ferguson
W. A. Kilpatrick
James K. Ard
J. Davis
D. J. Brown
James Busby
F. Dillard
M. J. Massengill
J. J. Wheeler

Filed February 25, 1863, M. Cook, Clerk.

COPIAH COUN TY

RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

PART II: UNOFFICIAL RECORDS:

From Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891.

Andre, A.F., of Crystal Springs, joined the 16 Mississippi Regiment Infantry with first Volunteers, served in Virginia, taking part in all the engagements of that command during 1861. Early in 1862 was discharged from army by order of Secretary of War and ordered to report to a Navy assignment. He rejected the position offered, returned to Mississippi and joined the 36 Mississippi Regiment Infantry. In this command he served as Lieutenant and adjutant and engaged in all the battles of northern Mississippi, under Generals Price, van Dorn, and Pemberton. During the siege of Vicksburg he was severely wounded. When recovered he returned to his command at Mobile, took part in the defense of Blakely and surrendered there.

Bailey, Joseph W., Crystal Springs, in 1862, entered the Confederate Service by taking charge of the naval ship of St. Philip. He was sent to the navy yards at Yazoo City, Mississippi, and served there until the city was captured. He then enlisted in Company F of the Fourth Mississippi Regiment. Soon after he was detailed on the secret service Department. He took part in the battle at Jackson.

Barry, A. P., Gallatin, Mississippi, enlisted in 1863 in the army of Ten Thousand. He was made captain of Company A, Percy's Regiment and was sent to Kentucky to Approve Pope's advance to that state, after which he returned to Copiah. When General Grant landed at Port Gibson, he organized an independent company of old men and boys under the name Barry Guards, and drove the Union Soldiers back to the river. He then reentered the regular service and was tendered the commission of Colonel by the captains of seven companies. He refused this commission to stay with his dying wife.

COPIAH COUNTY

PART II: UNOFFICIAL RECORDS, continued.

Barry, Charles (son of A. P. Barry), enlisted in 1861 with the Pettus Relief, afterwards Comapny D Twelfth Mississippi Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines and though unfit for duty, returned to his command and was killed in the last fight at Richmond.

Brown, Albert Gallatin, organized a company at the beginning of the war known as the Brown Rebels. It was mustered into Company H, Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment with A. G. Brown as Captain and took part in the battle of Manassas. Some time later resigned to become Senator to the Confederate Congress, of Manassas and Leesburg, where he was distinguished for bravery and elected First Lieutenant of the Brown Rebals. Soon after he was raised to Captain and participated in the battles at Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, the several days fight before Richmond, and later Spottsylvania, and the wilderness. He was twice wounded in the field and picked up by the Yankees. He was sent to Johnson's Island and imprisoned for eight months. After his liberation, he was promoted to Major of the Sixth Mississippi Cavalry. When the Sixth and Eighth Mississippi Regiments were consolidated, he was placed in command as Colonel. He served in this capacity until the surrender.

Brown, Captain Edward W., joined Company A of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment in 1861. He served about a year at Warrenton on the Gulf Coast, then reenlisted in Company K Thirty-sixth Mississippi Infantry. He was made sergeant-major of the regiment, then adjutant, which office he held until the close of war. He took part in the fighting at Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Altoona, Georgia. At Altoona he was wounded and taken prisoner. When released, he rejoined his command and surrendered at Blakely, Alabama.

From Bible record owned by Rhoda Ellis Robertson (deceased), sister of the following brothers:

Ellis, Captaon George W., was Captain in the Western army but desiring more active service resigned and joined the Army of Virginia, Company D Twelfth

PART II: UNOFFICIAL RECORDS, continued.

Mississippi Regiment Army of Virginia, killed at Spottsylvania courthouse, May 12, 1864.

Ellis, John J., served in Company D Twelfth Mississippi Regimant army of Virginia 1861 until close of war.

Ellis, Thomas B., enlisted with Pettus Relief in 1861. Mustered in Company D Twelfth Mississippi Regiment and was killed near Petersburg, Virginia in 1863.

Ellis, Benjamin F., served with Robert's Seven Star Artillery and died in Vicksburg while a member of this Regiment in 1863.

Ellis, William C., when quite young joined the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Cavalry and died in the service in 1864.

From Miss Mayme Harris' family records, Hazlehurst, Mississippi;

Harris, J. R., in 1861 enlisted in sixty day Infantry. On expiration of this term, reenlisted in Company E of Fourth Mississippi Cavalry as Private but promoted to orderly sergeant. Took part in battle of Harrisburg and other engagements.

From Hunt Lilly, family records, Hazlehurst, Mississippi:

Lilly, Joel, entered Comapny E Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment in February, 1862. Fought at Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Nashville, and Blakely until surrender.

From Historical memoirs of Mississippi, Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891.

Lockwood, John M., Crystal Springs, Mississippi, served in the Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry under Stonewall Jackson and was killed at Manassas Junction.

Lockwood, Dr. Theodore Prentiss, joined Company F, Sixth Mississippi Infantry in 1861 and served the year as Lieutenant. He was wounded at Shiloh and afterwards served as assistant surgeon until the close of the war, surrendering at Forsyth, Georgia.

PART II: UNOFFICIAL RECORDS, Cont.,

Millsaps, Thomas J., joined Thirth- sixth Mississippi Infantry in 1862. He took part in battles of Corinth, Iuka, and Vicksburg. Was captured at Vicksburg and when released re-joined his commans at Atlanta. Was at Macon, Georgia at the time of surrender.

From Silas Ramsey, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

Ramsey, Thomas J., a Mexican war veteran, enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment , in 1861. Served as First Lieutenant continously until close of war under command of Colonel Thornton. Took part in engagements at Harrisburg and Shiloh.

From C. B. Rea, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

Rea, Captain William, served from 1861 until the surrender as Captain of Comapny G, Twelfth Mississippi in Army of Virginia.

Rea, George, served from 1861 as First Lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment until his death at Mobile from effects of wounds received at Nashville.

Rea, Thomas M., Private in Company D, Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, 1861, until surrender. Was mentioned as one of the heroes in defense of Forts Gregg and Whitworth.

Rea, Robert W., joined Company G, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment in 1862 and served until surrender. Fought at Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, and Vicksburg. Was wounded at Corinth.

From Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed Pub. Co. 1891.

Rowan, Dr. Elias A., Crystal Springs, Mississippi,enlisted in the Twelfth Mississippi Infantry in May, 1861. Was discharged on account of illness and re-enlisted in Company G, Sixth Mississippi Infantry . Was made First Lieutenant, then Captain of his company. Was in engagements at Baker's Creek, Port Gibson, Franklin and Nashville, where he was captured in 1864 and held prisoner on Johnson's Island until June, 1865.

COPIAH COUNTY
PART II: UNOFFICIAL RECORDS, Cont.

Sexton, John F., enlisted in Withers Artillery in December, 1861 at the age of seventeen and served in this company until the close of the war. Was in siege of Port Hudson, in Johnston's Army in Georgia, and Hood's army in Tennessee He was taken prisoner at Spanish Fort and imprisoned for sixty days.

Watkins, William A., enlisted in Gray's Battallion in 1861. Soon after he was transferred to Company K, Twentieth Mississippi Infantry and served with this company until the close of the war.

West, Matthew M., at the age of seventeen enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Twelfth Mississippi Infantry and served until close of war. Took part in battles Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and petersburg. Wounded in neck, at Seven Pines, and leg at Gettysburg.

Willing, Robert P., enlisted in Pettus Relief (Twelfth Mississippi), in 1861, and served until surrender. Fought at Seven Pines, Chancelorsville, Gettysburg, and Petersburg. Was captured at Petersburg and imprisoned until July, 1865 at Johnson's Island.

Copiah Part I
Dec. 5 - Inapplicate

COPIAH COUNTY
WAR RECORDS OF SERVANTS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	PARTY SERVED	TIME SERVED	CO& RGT
Arnold, John---	Albert B.Douglas	Sept. 1863 to close of war	Co.A. 36th,Miss. Col.Drury Brown and Col. WWitherspoon.
Arthur, George --	Wm Slay	1861--1865	Co.B. 16th,Miss. Col.Posey, Capt. Elijah Slay
Bailey, Henry---- Wounded in back at Farmington, near Corinth. Surrendered at Richmond,Va.	Julean Hulburt--	L861-1865	Co.G. 36th Miss. Col.Witherspoon,Capt.L.B.Harri
Brantley,David --Lieut.Tom Perry		- May 1863--for about 1 year.	**********
Brown, Anthony--- Wounded in hand and shoulder at Fair River,Miss, Augutst,1864	Henry Johnson ---	1864--1865--------	Col. Wilburn Capt. Sim Ramsey
Campbell,William -- Wounded in hand at Baker's Creek,July 1864 . Surrendered in Alabama	Richard Wash--	1862--1864---	6th Miss.
Cleveland,Robert --- Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	J.E.Tally	1862--Surrender	Co.A.,4th Cavalry,Miss.Rgt
Cawley,Lweis---- Surrendered at St.Stevens ,Ala.	Cornel Phillips	--July 1863--surrender---	Co.K., 36th Miss. Col.Weatherspoon
Cotton,Henry----- Surrendered at Gainsville,Ga.	Ham McKey,Sr.	1863--1865	Capt. Yates Woods Rgt. Capt. Brown
Daniels,William---	J.M.Daniels Owner served with Regimental Band	1862-1865	Co.#. 36th,Miss. Col.Brown and Col.Witherspoon
Davis,Jake---- Was sent home before surrender	George Speed---	1863-1864	Magruder's Cavalry
Farley, James ---Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	T.A.Holliday,Sr.	1862--close of war --	Co/ E. 4th,Miss. Captain Ramsey.
Johnson,Clark,---- Surrendered at Cuthbert,Ga.	William Baldwin--	1861-1865----	Co.H. 9th,Miss. Chalmers Brigade.
Jones,William ---- Wounded in left leg at Battle of Fredricksburg,1863. At home with wounded master at time of surrender	Gen Barksdale --1861-1863---		Co.G.,18th Miss.
Longino,Jake ----- Surrendered at Bentonvill, N.C.	W.S.Longino	all during war------	Co.A. 22nd Rgt. Miss. Volunteers
Perry, Charles----- Surrendered at Jackson,Miss	Lieut.Jones	1862--for three years-----	Co.L., Adams Brigade Col.Adams.
Robinson,Jim------ Was sent home before war ended	George Speed---	1862---1863----	36th,Miss.

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF SERV NTS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	PARTY SERVED	TIME SERVED	CO& REGT.
Christmas,Albert	Calvit Roberts	3 yers, 1863--1865	Co.D. Seventh Ster Battery
Clay, Henry	J.K.P.Millsaps	April,1862--July--'63	Co.E., 36 Miss.Inftry. Col.Witherspoon
Davis,Willis	Capt. E.W.Brown	1863--Surrender	36th Miss. Infantry
Ford, Virgil	S.L.Ford	1862--fall of Port Hudson	Co.E. 39th Miss. Reg. Col.Shelby. Capt. Leon Tillman
Leach, Ed	S.P.McRae	Nov.1861--Surrender	Maj. Roberts Co. Gen.Adams Reg.
Miller,Minyard	R.N.Miller	2 years ,6 Months	Co.L. Adams Cavalry Col.Wood, Wirt Adams
Moody,Banks	Alex B.Terrell	1863-1864	Co.D. 4th Miss. Col.Mabry
Moore,Ike	Capt. Jack Carnahan	1863-1865	Co.L,Wirt Adams Brigade Wood's Regt.
Pendleton,Ausbon	G.W.Davis	1861---Surrender	Co.H.,12th Miss. Col.Griffith
Sandifer,Jerry	Major Norman	1861--1865	----------
Shoemaker,William	Geo.B.Nelson	1863--1865	Co.A. Col.Powers Regt. Bradford's Battalion
Sidney,Shirly	Col.D.J.Brown	1862--surrender	Co.D. 36th Miss. Col.Brown & Col.Witherspoon
Tillman,Henry	Capt. Mack Tillman	1864--surrender	46th Miss. Col.Mercier
Taylor,Tom	Capt. Georg Ellis Master was killed	1862--1½ years	Co.D. 12th Miss. Col.Harris
McGowan,Dempsy	Elisha Sumrall	1862--2½ years	36th Miss. Col.Brown,Capt. I.V.Enochs
Williams,Anderson	B.F.Allen	1862--1865	Co.F. 36th Miss. Col.Witherspoon Capt. Bing Harris
White,Ridley	Charley Shirland	Mar.1862--May,1865	Co.G., 17th Reg. Col.Griffith Capt. T.J.Hargraves

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF SERVANTS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pession Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	PARTY SERVED	TIME SERVED	CO& RGT.
Johnson,Silas,	Emmit A.Butler ---	1861-1863-------	-----Brown Rebels,18th Miss. Capt. A.G.Brown
Jones,Billie ---	Calvin Wade---	1862--1864-------	Co.G., 18th Miss. Gen.Barksdale Capt. Adams
Lawrence,Levi---	Jeff Lawrence---1863--Surrender----Co.F., 38th,Miss.		Col.Mabry Capt. J.J.Green
Lord,Wyatte----William Pool----1862--1865----------			Capt. Robt.McKay
Marshall,Charles--	Henry Berkley--1861--1865----		Co.E.,15th Miss. Capt. Lanklin
Mitchell,Ike------Sept,1862--Close of war-------Co.G. 36th Miss.Infantry--	Julian Hulbert		Col Witherspoon Capt. L.B.Harris
McNeil,Lake W.---	Tom McNair---1861-Surrender-----Co.F. 58th Miss.		ColWilburn Capt. Bondurant
Pendleton,Wright---March,1862--Aug.1863------	Headrick Davis		Co.A.,36th,Miss. Col.Westherspoon Capt. Thomas Chrismas
Perryman,Eli---Joseph Terry---1861--1865---- Powers Rgt.Cavalry-- Wounded in arm near Baker's Creek between Vicksburg& Jackson.			Col.Frank Powers Capt. Joseph Terry
Ryan,Martin----Daniel Ryan----fall of 1862--1863----------			
Scott,Taylor---Dr. Z.J.Scott& Winfield Scott.	1863--close of war		--36th Miss.--Col Witherspoon Washington Art. 5th La. Col.Cobbs
Smith,Shelby---Ross McCardle----1862--close of war---Co.C.4th Miss.Cavalry.			-ColWilburn Capt. J.M.Magruder
Sojourner,Henry---Martin Sojourner--1862--1864--- Wounded in arm at Brushy Creek,Miss,Nov,10,1863.			Co.G.,36th Miss.--Col.D.J.Brown Capt. L.B.Harris
Sojourner,Abe---M. .Sojourner---1863--close of war--Co.C.,36th Miss.			Col. Witherspoon Capt.Bing Harris
Vincent,Abe--- Billie Thompson---1861-1865----Seven Star Artillery---Col.Griffin Capt. Pete Brown Capt. T.J.Hargraves			
Williams,Harrison--- Dr. J.M.Nelson--1862-1863---			Co.E.,16th Miss---Col.Posey Capt. S.A. Matthews

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

NAME	TIME OF SERVICE DATE OF ENLISTMENT---	CO. AND REGIMENT...	OFFICERS.....
ALLEN, Burton	March ,1962 to August,1863	Co.F, 30th Miss. Regt.	Capt. Graves, Lieut.J.J.Green.
Ainsworth,Wesley L.,	1862--1865	7thStar Artillery	Capt.Cal Roberts Capt.H.G.D. Brown
Allen,John B.	1861--close of War. Discharged at Edwards,Miss.	Seven Star Artillery	Capt. H.D.Brown
Anding,J.R.	1862--1865 Discharged near Vicksburg.	Co.K.,24th,Miss, BatallionCavalry.	Col.Mormans Capt.B.Hudnall
Anderson, J.W.	Sept.1863--- surrender Gainsville,Ala.	Wirt Adams Regt., Cavalry. Co.E.	Com.Wirt Adams Capt.RobertMuldrow
Ashley,William G.	Mar.1864--- close of war	Co.C,Norman's Bat. 24th,Miss.	Capt.John Wilkerson
Allen, R.Q. Wounded in hip about June,1863, at Bolton, Miss. Surrendered at Gainsville, Ala.	April 12,1861--1865	Co.A. 4th Miss. Cvalry for 3 months then transferred to Capt.Norman's Co.4th,Miss.	Col.Welborne Capt. Graves Capt.Norman.
Bridewell, J.Chester, Was prisoner of war in Camp Douglas at time of surrender	Feb,1864--surrender	Co.K.,Col.Powers Cavalry	Col.Powers. Capt. A.J.Lewis
Brown,B.F. Lost arm in battle of Spottsylvania	May,12,1861--May 12,1864	Co.B., 16th Miss. In Army of Northern Virginia. Gen .Lee	Capt. J.D.Funchess
Brewer,T.	3 years	--------- 8th Miss.	Col.Wilkinson Capt.Wm Watkins
Breedon, M. In prison at Camp Lookout,Md. at close of war.	April,1861--close of war.	Co.E.,12th Miss .& 36th Miss.	Gen.Featherston Capt. Merry Harris Capt. Tom Christmon

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Aby, S. H.,	1864 ------ -------	---- ------	Capt. Owens, Col. Ashlman
Ainsworth, J. G.,	1863 ---__	----- --------	Captain Wiley J. Butler
Ainsworth, R. E.,	1864-10 mos.	.Co. F. 5 Regt. Cav. State Troops	Capt, Martin, Col. Easterling
Allbritton, J. B.,	1863-1865	B-Stubbs Batt.	Col. Wood, Capt. Walker
Allen, W. J.,	1861-1862	B- 4 North Carolina	Lyell and Jordan
Andre, A. F.,	1861- ---	B- 36 Mississippi	Col. Young, Capt. Enochs
Ard, J. L.,	1861-surrender	D-12 Mississippi	Capt. Harris
Barlow, N. G.,	1861-end of war	A- 4 Mississippi	Capt. Norman, Col. Stockdale
Batton, G. W.,	1864- end of war	E 23 Mississippi	Capt. Thompson
Beall, Walter,	1862-end of war	K-3 Mississippi	Col. Miller, Capt. Johnson
Beavers, J. L.,	1861-1862 ~~I--7-Mississippi~~	I- 7 Mississippi	Col. Goode, Capt. Fairley
Begents, H. W.,	1862-1865	4 La. Batt.	Capt. McHenry
Berry, H. H.,	1861-surrnender	B-16 Mississippi	Col. Posey, Capt. Funchess

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS--From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& REGT	OFFICERS
Brewer,T.	1861--until wounded 3 years later at Kennesaw Mountain-	8th Mississippi Rgt. Co.A	Col.Wilkinson Capt.Wm.Watkins
Burnamen,P.W.	April,1864--until end of war	Co.C.,Logans Artillery.	LoganLogan Capt.Parker
Burns, Joseph S.,	April 22,1862-- until surrender	Co.G, 33rd Miss.Rgt.	Col.D.W.Hurst Capt. R.O.Byrnes
Bufkin,R.F.	1861---close of war	Co.C,36th Regt.	Col.Witherspoon Capt.Harris
Baygent, James W.	April22,1862-- May,1865	4th La.Battallion Discharged at Vicksburg,Miss.	Capt.JohnMcHenry
Barnes, W.S.	Fall of 1861--end of war.	37th Miss.Rgt.	***---------
Beasley, W.C.	1861--Surrender	CO.E., 7Star Attillery Transferred to 4th Miss. Rgt. latter part of 1862	H.G.D.Brown
Bordeaux, John	1861--close of war	--------	---------
Bridewell,John T.	March 1862--July,1863 Taken prisoner at surrender of Port Hudson,La., July 1863. Was in Federal Prison at Camp Douglas,Ill. for 15 months.Then exchanged and ordered to mounted Cavalry.	Co.K.,1st Ala. Heavy Artillery	Col.Steadman Capt. A.J.Lewis
Byrd,John T.	Oct.22,1862--Surrender Command surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	Co.F.,Withers Artillery Transferred to Co.A. Powers Rgt. after surrender at Port Hudson.	Capt. Abbott
Bridewell, J.Chester,	Feb,1864--surrender Was prisoner of war in Camp Douglas at time of surrender	Co.K.,Col.Powers Cavalry	Col.Powers. Capt. A.J.Lewis
Brown,B.F.	May,12,1861--May 12,1864 Lost arm in battle of Spottsylvania	Co.B., 16th Miss. In Army of Northern Virginia. Gen .Lee	Capt. J.D.Funchess
Brewer,T.	3 years	-------- 8th Miss.	Col.Wilkinson Capt.Wm Watkins
Brooden, M.	April,1861--close of war. In prison at Camp Lookout,Md. at close of war.	Co.B.,12th Miss .& 36th Miss.	Gen.Featherston Capt. Merry Harris Capt. Tom Christman

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS---From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.AND REGT.	OFFICERS
Beggett,Daniel A.	March,1862--3 years later.	8thLa.Battallion	Maj.Wyche Capt.Wm.Guice
Bailey,T.F.	June 1862--May 1865	Co.B.,4thMiss.Regt.	Capt. Ramsey
Bailey,James D.	1861 --to the endof war	Co.B., 3rd Miss.	Col.Wirt Adams Capt.Wiley Butler
Barber,W.T.	Spring of 1861---till close of war. Discharged at Mobile,Ala.	Co.A., 1st Regt.	Dr.Graves,Commdr. Captain Gartley
Barnes,John Willis	Nov.30,1861---killed in battle at Franklin, Tenn.,Nov.30,1864	Co.G. 8th Miss. Regt.	Col.Lison Capt. W.H.Crook
Beeson,Thomas	Feb.1863 orFeb.1864 until surrender at Gainesville,Ala.	Brown's Co. Gill's Battallion	Major Gill Capt.Brown
Beecham,Thomas Neely	Nov.1861--- May 12,1865	Co.F. 4th Miss., Cavalry,Mabry's Brigade	Capt. L.Blue, Lieut S.B.McGowan
Bell,Thomas	Summer,1862-- for 2 years -discharged for chronic sore leg.	----------	Comm.E.Y.Harper Capt.Paddleford
Biggs, Wm	Spring of 1862---May 1863..	Co.I, 36th Miss.	Col.Witherspoon Capt.R.D.Ogletree
Bishop,Thomas C.	1862---close of war. Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	Co.F. 4thMiss. Cavalry	Capt.Ramsey
Berdeaux,J.W.	July,1861---until Surrender---at Gainsville,Ala.	Copiah Horse Guards	Mjr. J.M.Norman Col. T.B.Stockdale Capt.Duncan McCollum
Boynton,H.R.	1862--untilend of war Surrenderedat West Point,Ga.	Co.A.,39th,Miss. Capturedat Red Mountain,Miss.Paroll- at end of war.	Col.Shelby Capt.Durr
Breland ,H.J.	Mar.24,1862 --for 3 years & 2 months	Miles Legion (La) Co.C.	Col.W.R.Miles Capt. J.B.Turner
Briley,George W.	March 1862--end of war	Co.E.,33rd,Miss. Holmsville Guards	Col.D.W.Hurst Capt. John T.Lamkin
Brown,J.M.	Feb.or April,1862 -- close of war.	Co.E.,Hazlehurst Fencible,36th,Miss.	Com.D.J.Brown Capt. John W.Ward
Brown,Timothy	Sept.5,1861---surrender in Alabama.	Miles Legion, Seven Star Battery	Col.Miles Capt. H.C.D.Brown

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS--From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office

NAME**	TIME OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGIMENT	OFFICERS
Berry, German	1862--1865	Deason's Co.	Captain Deason
Brodricks, Thomas Wounded at Christ Reys, Va., & Manassas; in left side and forehead.	May, 1861--until surrender.	16th, Miss. Regt. Co. D. Command surrendered at Appomaddow Courthouse, Va.	Col. Posey- Capt. Baker
Bridges, L.M.	Nov. 1, 1862--May 1, 1963. Re-enlisted in 1863-1865	Co. A, State Militia & 3rd Miss. Cavalry, Co. B. Command surrendered near Enterprise, Miss.	Col. Ben King Capt. Geo. W. Ellis
Bailey, W.F.	Before 1862 to close of war	Co. K, 6th Miss. Regt.	Col. Harper Capt. Hudson
Brown, D.W. Wounded at Franklin, Tenn., in left breast, Dec. 20, 1864	May 10, 1862-- Dec. 20, 1864	Co. F. 39th, Miss. Command surrendered at Ft. Blakely	Shelby Captain C.B. Banks
Ballow, Martin Wounded in back by bursting shell, at Fort Hudson.	April, 1861--until surrender.	Co. K, 1st, Miss.	Col Withers Capt. George Abby
Ballow, Robert	June, 1861--until surrender. At Blakely Ala.	Seven Star Artillery Transferred to Withers Artillery, Co. K.....Abby's Battery	Hesekiah Brown
Beasley, R.M. Wounded Nov. 1st, ~~in Attack To...~~ flesh wound in leg.	Mar. 8, 1862 ----Aug. 1864	Co. E., 38th, Miss. Trannsferred to Stubbs Batallion of Cavalry.	D.J. Brown Capt. J.H. Ward
Bass, James A. ~~Wounded~~ in foot.	April, 1862 till close of war	Miss. Greys Co. E, 38th, Miss	Was Capt. of Co. E, 38th, Miss. Regt.

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Bledsoe, C. P.,	---- -----	--- ---- ----	----------
Boone, James R.	1864-end of war	---- -------	Ramsey and Forrest
Boyd, Wm.,	1861-3 yrs.	H- 7 ----------	Col. Bishop, Capt. Scruggs
Briley, George W.,	1861-surrender	---- --- ----	Capt. Hampton, Col. Featherstone
Brittian, L. L.,	1861-end of war	Hazlehurst Foncibles	Capt. Price
Burrage, F. D.,	1863-few weeks	Price's Infantry	McDonald
Burnley, Hardin	1861- ------	--- ---- -------	Brown and Roberts
Callender, I. W.,	1862-18 mos.	C Logan's Batt. Cav.	Capt. McLaurin
Case, W. F., ~~Geiger, Case~~	1861-end of war	11 Ala. Regt. Co. C -----	-------
Clark, W. H.,	1862-surrender	Withers Light Art.	Capt. Cowan Capt. Withers
Cleveland, George,	1863-end of war	A- 38 Mississippi	Smylie and Boyd
Carpenter, J. M.,	1862-end of war	-- --- ---------	Ward and Brown
Case, Wilburn,	1861-surrender	K43 Mississippi	T. A. Mellen
Coon, J. M.,	1864-end of war	24 Miss. Batt.	Capt. Joseph Davenport
Cooper, J.F.,	1863-end of war	Co. B Bradford's Batt. Scout Corp.	------ -------

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Aby, S. H.,	1862 ------ ------	---- -----	Capt. Owens, Col. Ashlman
Ainsworth, J. G.,	1863 ----	----- -------	Captain Wiley J. Butler
Ainsworth, R. B.,	1864-10 mos.	Co. F. 5 Regt. Cav. State Troops	Capt, Martin, Col. Easterling
Allbritton, J. B.,	1863-1865	B-Stubbs Batt.	Col. Wood, Capt. Walker
Allen, W. J.,	1861-1862	B- 4 North Carolina	Lyell and Jordan
Andre, A. F.,	1861- ---	B- 36 Mississippi	Col. Young, Capt. Enochs
Ard, J. L.,	1861-surrender	D-12 Mississippi	Capt. Harris
Barlow, N. G.,	1861-end of war	A- 4 Mississippi	Capt. Norman, Col. Stockdale
Batton, G. W.,	1864- end of war	E 23 Mississippi	Capt. Thompson
Beall, Walter,	1862-end of war	K-3 Mississippi	Col. Miller, Capt. Johnson
Beavers, J. L.,	1861-1862 ~~I--7-Mississi--i~~	I- 7 Mississippi	Col. Goode, Capt. Fairley
Begents, E. N.,	1862-1865	4 La. Batt.	Capt. McHenry
Berry, H. H.,	1861-surrnender	B-16 Mississippi	Col. Bosey, Capt. Funchess

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Bledsoe, C. P.,	---- -----	--- ---- -----	----------
Boone, James R.	1864-end of war	---- --------	Ramsey and Forrest
Boyd, Wm.,	1861-3 yrs.	H- 7 ----------	Col. Bishop, Capt. Scruggs
Briley, George W.,	1861-surrender	---- --- -----	Capt. Hampton, Col. Featherstone
Brittian, L. L.,	1861-end of war	Hazlehurst Fencibles	Capt. Price
Burrage, F. D.,	1863-few weeks	Price's Infantry	McDonald
Burnley, Hardin	1861- ------	--- ----- -------	Brown and Roberts
Callender, I. w.,	1862-18 mos.	C Logan's Batt. Cav.	Capt. McLaurin
Case, W. F., ~~Case, Case~~	1861-end of war	11 Ala. Regt. Co. C	------ ---------
Clark, W. H.,	1862-surrender	Withers Light Art.	Capt. Cowan Capt. Withers
Cleveland, George,	1863-end of war	A- 38 Mississippi	Smylie and Boyd
Carpenter, J. M.,	1862-end of war	-- --- ---------	Ward and Brown
Case, Wilburn,	1861-surrender	K-3 Mississippi	T. A. Mellen
Coen, J. M.,	1864-end of war	24 Miss. Batt.	Capt. Joseph Davenport
Cooper, J.F.,	1863-end of war	Co. B Bradford's Batt. Scout Corp.	------- ---------

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Ainsworth, Wm.	1861-1865	A -- 39 Miss.	Col. Witherspoon, Capt. Chas. Banks
Alford, Richard,	May, 1862-Sept, 1862	H, 39 Miss.	Shelly and Wilson
Ashley, W. S.,	Oct.,1862- July,1863	B 1 Miss.	Ben King, Wiley Butler

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Bailey, J. W.,	1862-3yrs.	A 36 Miss.	Col. Witherspoon, Capt. Christman
Bagley, J.,	March, 1862-13½ mos.	B 30 Ala.	Col. Shelly, Capt. Francis
Baker, William,	Oct., 1864-		
Barlow, J. R.,	1862-May, 1865	A Stockdale Batt. Cavalry	Capt. Norman
Barnaby, George M.,	1861-'65	-------	General Lee
Bayanton, Harmon R.,	1862-all the war	A-39 Miss.	Col. Shelby, Capt. Weathersby
Bell, I. W.,	Oct. 1861-1 yr.	A 4 Miss.	Col. Duncan, Capt. Carlisle
Beasley, Jno. M.,	Aug. 1864----	E	Col. Easterling, Capt. Martin
Bennett, Louis	1861 to 1865	7 Star Artillery	Capt. Brown
Byrd, L. G.,	1863-close of war	C 1 S. C.	Col. Griffin, Capt. Ramfkins
Bishop, G. L.,	Jan.,1862-5 mos.	F Miss. Vol.	Capt. Reed, Col. Foote
Breedon, M.,	Mar., 1862-12 mos.	D 12 Miss.	Col. Harris, Capt. Barlow

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Bridge, Henry C.,	'61-3 mos.	B 1 H. W. Vol.	Col. Blanchard, Capt. Green
Bavard, James A.,	1862-close of war	---------- (A Franch Regt.)	----------
Brunaman, Phila.,	---18 mos.	C Logan's Battery	Col. Buckner, Capt. Parker
Burt, J. L.,	1861-end of war	G Steele Blades 6 Mississippi	Capt. A. Steele
Bahr, Albert E.,	1861 ----	----------	Capt. John Pope

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Cammack, S. R.,	1861-end of war	A Mag. Dormer,	Capt. Davis
Carter, A. B.,	1863-surrender	E 4 Miss. Cavalry	Col. Milburn, Capt. Ramsey
Case, George,	May, 1863- 2 years	B	Col. Power, Capt. Tillman
Case, Wilburn,	March, 1862- 3 years	K 3 Miss.	T. A. Millin
Clark, J. M.,	May, 1862- end of war	F 1 Miss.	Col. Willis, Capt. Bradford
Cottingham, A. E.,	1864-1 yr.	R 3 Batt. Miss. Cavalry	Capt. Millsaps Col. Deason
Cook, W. B.,	1862-end of war	B 36 Miss.,	Col. Witherspoon Capt. Enochs
Cook, J. E. W.,	1861-1863	K 33 Miss.,	Gen. Hardie
Cooper, J. M.,	1864-surrender	D 24 Miss.,	Col. Woods, Capt. Davenport
Cox, Austin,	1862-3 yrs.	B 36 Miss.,	Col. Witherspoon, Capt. Enochs
Cunningham, T. S.,	1862-end of war	F 36 Vol.,	Capt. Graves

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----FROM Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	TIME OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	OFFICERS
Cliburne,Wm.	Jan.1863 until killed at Baker's Creek, May,16,1863	Co.G., 6th Miss. Regt.	Col. Thornton Capt.E.A. Rowan
Chapman,Thrasher	1861 until close of war	Co.A,Wither's Art.	Col.Withers Capt.Ratliff
Case,Benson	April,1862 till dicharged nearly 3 yrs.,later,after siege of Vicksburg	3rd Rgt. Capt. Johnson's Company.	Col.Peyton Capt.Johnson
Crawford,William M.	March,1861 till close of war.	Co.H.,10th Miss.	Capt. O.T.Gibbs
Cagle,John	1861---close of war	Co.C,12th Miss.	Col.Chas.Harris Capt.Jelks
Callender, E.L.	May,1861--close of war.	Col.Williams Regt., French's Division Hoskin's Battery	Col.Williams Capt.James A. Hoskins
Cannon,Jesse D.	1862--1865	Co.B,24th Miss.Rgt.	Col.Morman Capt. Ben Hudnall
Carpenter,Franklin G.	April,1862--until Surrender	Co.C, 33rd Miss.Vol. Rgt.	Catp.R.C.Burns Capt. T.J.Martin Capt.Ramsey
Case,Thomas J.	1861--1865	Bredford's Artillery	Capt.Bradford
Case, James M.	1861--May,1865	----------	Col.Henry Hughes Capt. Luther Blue
Clark,Reese C.	Fall of 1862--until Surrender	Co.A.,21st,Miss. Rgt.	Com. B.G.Humphries Capt. D.N.Moody
Clement,T.D.	fall of 1864--close of war	Capt.Barr,State Reserves	Col.Easterling Capt.Bass
Cogdell,David	1861---until Surrender	Co.G., 36th,Miss. Rgt.	Col.W.W.Witherspoon Capt. L.B.Harris
Collins,Nathaniel M.	Sept.10,1863--Until Surrender at Vicksburg	Co.C,24thMiss. Cavalry	Com.George Moorman Capt.John Wilkerson
Collins,T.C.	Spring,1862---Until Surrender	Co.E,39th,Miss.	Col.Shelby Capt.Leon Tillman
Cook,C.P.	May,11,1861--close of War.	Co.D,12th Miss. Rgt.	Col.Richard Griffith Capt.M.B.Harris
Conn,James M.	1862--1865-Discharged at Vicksburg	Co.C.,36 Miss.Rgt.	Col.W.W.Witherspoon Capt. Bing Harris
Cowan,C.A.	April,1,1861---until Surrender at Appomattox	Co.C.,16th Miss. Rgt.	Gen.Posey Capt.Davis
Crews,H.H	Spring of 1862--close of War	Co.G.,36th,Miss Rgt.	Col.W.W.Witherspoon Capt. L.B.Harris
Crawsby,J.E.	April,1862--for three years	Co.E.,33rd Miss.	Com.David Hurst Capt.John Larkin.

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS--From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& REGT	OFFICERS
Crume,Henry	March,1862---surrender,1865	Co.B. 36th,Miss. Rgt.	Col.Drury J.Brown Capt. Henry T.Siebe
Curtis, W.L.	March,1864--until Surrender at Gainsville Ala.,	Co.G.,24th,Miss.Rgt. Cavalry Battalion	Capt.W.M.Boyd, Lieut. Press.
Cunningham,Cephis	May,11,1861--until Surrender	Co.D,12th,Miss.	Col.Richard Griffith Capt. M.B.Harris
Case,Frank	1861--1865	Wither's Artillery	Col.Withers Capt. James Hawkins.
Clark,W.H. Surrendered at Blakely,Ala.	Sept. 1862---1865	Wither's Artillery	Col.Withers Capt. Cowan
Cooper,J.M.	July 1864--Surrender	Co.D., 24th Miss.	Mjr.Calvit Roberts Capt. Joe Davenport.
Crews,John H.	Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala. May 1864---Surrender	Co.C. Morman's Battallion	Col.Morman Capt. Wilkinson
Clement,C.W.	1861--close of war--- Surrendered near Raleigh,N.C.	Co.F.,6th Miss.	Col.J.J.Thornton Capt. A.E.Lowe

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----From Pension applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Day, Thomas D. Wounded in leg and hand, Aug. 21, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.	August 25, 1861 -for 3 yrs and 6 months.	Co.A, 16th Miss. Regt. Command surrendered at Petersburg, Va.	Col. Sarnot Posey Capt. J.D. Blinco
Dunbar, H.F.	June 4, 1861 until surrender	Claiborne Co. Guards, 12th, Miss. Rgt.	Col. Griffith Capt. Highes
~~Davis, Jake~~ Dickens, Elijah	~~1863-1864~~ May, 21, 1861 until close of war.	3rd Regt. La. Volunteers	R.M. Hinson, Capt. Heboar, commanding.
Dromgoole, W.H.	Mar. 2, 1862 till close of war.	Co.K. 12th, Miss. Regt. Surrendered at Appomattox C. House, Va.	Col. Sam H. Thomas Capt. A.K. Jones
Dancer, J.M.	1861--close of war Wounded at Chickmauga in left hand	Co.D, 21st Miss. Rgt.	Col. Brandon Capt. Sims
~~Daniels, William~~	~~1863-'65~~	~~Co.X, 36th Miss. 11th Regimental Band~~	~~Col. Brown, Capt. John W. Ward~~
Davis, B.L.	May, 1864--May, 1865	Co.D, 24th Miss.	Com. Calvit Roberts Capt. J.W. Davenport
Davis, John H.	1861--about 2 yrs. Wounded in summer of 1863	Co.B., Seven Star Artillery	Capt. H.D.G. Brown
Dees, John C.	1861--1865	Co.H., 18th, Miss. (Brown Rebels)	Capt. Brown, Lee's Army of Virginia
Dees, Henry H.	1863--1865	Co.A., Powers Cavalry	Col. Powers Capt. N.W. Slay
Dillard, Samuel H.	May 12, 1861-- April, 2, 1865	Co.D., Pettus Relief 12th, Miss.	Col. Griffith Capt. M.B. Harris
Donahoe, W.N.	May, 1862--May, 1865 Discharged at Corinth, Miss.	Co.E., 39th Miss. Vol.	Mjr. Gen. French Col. Shelby Capt. L.H. Tillman
Douglass, Alexander J.	1861--1865	Co.C., 14 Confederate Rgt. Mabrys Brigade, Forest's Div.	----------
Dulaney, A.	1861-----	Bradford's Battery, Wither's Artillery	Col. Withers Transferred to Wilkerson's Cavalry in 1861
Dunn, N.J.	1861--May, 1865	Co.C. Powers Rgt. Miss. Volunteers, Cavalry	Col. Powers Capt. A.T. Wolfe
Dupree, James	Spring of 1862-- July, 1863	Co.G., 5th Miss. Rgt.	Capt. M.A. Womack Lieut. J.H. Morgan
Dunn, Andrew J.	1861--1864	Co.I., Bowman's Artillery Wither's Regt.	Col. Withers Capt. Bowman

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS---From Pension Applications in Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. & REGT.	OFFICERS
Dunns, Thomas J.	about 2 years until close of war.	Hodges Battalion so call State Troops	Capt. Ras. ~~Gambling~~ Gambling
Davis, F.M.	~~Co.A, 36th Miss. Rgt.~~ February, 1862-- Surrender	Co.A., 36th Miss. Surrendered at Meridian, Miss.	Col. Witherspoon Col. Brown Capt. T.J. Chrisman
Davis Josie C.	Fall of 1863--close of war Surrendered at Gainsville, Ala.	Co.E., 4th Miss.	Col. Wilburn Maj. J.M. Norman Capt. L.B. Ramsey
Dees, D.W.	1861-- 1865 Discharged at Vicksburg.	Co.A------- Under	Command of Chas Hooker W.T. Ratilff
Dunbar, J.W.	July 1862--1864 Discharged for disabilities	Co.C. ------- Command of	Frank Johnson Col. Woods Capt. Yerger.
Dunagan, James	Fall of 1861--- Surrender	Co.C., 4th Miss. Cavalry. Magruder Brigade.	Col. Wilburn Capts. J.M. Magruder Wm. M. Martin. Chas. E. Burk
Davis, C.J.	1863---surrender Surrendered at Blakely, Ala.	Williams Scouts & Co.C., 36th Miss.	Capt. Williams
Donahoe, Enos	April, 1862--close of war Wounded--- Surrendered at Gainsville, Ala.	Capt. Siebe's Co. 36th, Miss. & Co.A., Power's Rgt. Cav.	Capt. Siebe Col. Powers

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Davis, A. M.,	Mar., 1863- 2 yrs.,	A 15 Miss.,	Col. Montear, Capt. Wilkinson
Davis, G. W.,	1861-end of war	H 12 Miss.,	Capt. Applewhite, Col. Posey
Davis, B. F.,	Spring, 1863-2 yrs.	D 24 Miss.,	Col. Roberts, Capt. Davenport
Davis, Isaac,	----------	----------	------- ----------
Dees, D. W.,	1861-4 yrs.	A withers Artillery	Col. Ratcliff, Capt. Johnson
Dulaney, Octavus,	1862-2 yrs.	Co. C Roberts Batt.	------ ------
Ervin, S. J.,	1863-2 yrs.,	A Powers Regt.	Col. Powers, Capt. Seay

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Edwards, J.J.	Mar. 1863 until close of war.	Co. B. 36th Miss. Regt.	Col. Witherspoon Capt. Enochs
Ethridge, John W.	1861--spring of 1865	7 th Star Artillery Robert's Bat.	Maj. Cal Roberts Capt. A.G. Brown
Elliot, William H. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va. July, 1862 & Berryville, Va., Sept. 1864.	April 20, 1861-- Feb. 25, 1865	Co. H., 17th Miss. Panola Vindicators	Col. W.S. Featherston Capt. Geo. P. Foote
Evans, R.C.	March 20, 1863-- May 1, 1865	Co. D., 12th, Miss. Surrendered at Port Gregg, Petersburg, Va.	Capt. Rea.
Ellis, Wm. Francis	Latter part of 1861-- Surrender at Selma, Ala.	---------- (papers burned)	Col. King. Major Mimms

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS***From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTHE OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Frazier,James A.	Mar. 1861 until he died in service at Vicksburg, July, 1863	Co.B.Regt .15th	Col.W.Harrell Capt.Freeman
Flowers,John B.	Aug.1,1862 died in service at Vaiden,Miss., Dec.23rd,1862	Miles McGeehee Rifles, 20th,Miss.	Capt. H.E.Cantry.
Ferguson,Jasper	July,1863 died as war prisoner at Camp Chase Ohio,Dec 24,1864	Co.G.,37th Miss.Regt.	Col.O.L.Holland Capt.Richardson
Flynn,Wm.P.	1863 died at home on furlough - Feb.14,1865	Co.I, Col.Powers Regt.	Col.Powers Capt.Bob Tillman
Fairchilds,James	Feb.,1862 until died at Vicksburg,June 13,1863	36 Miss. Regt. Co.unknown	Capt.John W.Ward
Furlow,James M.	1861 --died in service at Vicksburg, Aug.10,1862	60 day Co.	Commander Withers Capt. George F.Abbey Lieut.Green
Burr,C.L.	May 1,1861 untilclose of war, discharged at Vicksburg	McWillieBlues 3rd,Miss.Rgt.	Col.Thos.A.Mellon Capt.O.H.Johnson Lieut. Murray
Funchess,Dr. John	April 20,1861 until April 26,1862	Co.B, 16th Miss.Rgt.	Sam Caston, Wm.Douglass, C.B.Banks.
Flowers,John Barr	May 29,1861--died in service,Dec.23,1862 at Vaiden,Miss.	Miles McGeehee Rifles 20th,Miss.Rgt. Co.H.	Capt.H.C.Coutey.
Fairmain, Benj. A.	------1865	Co.A.,14th Confederate Cavalry	Col.Deumontiel Capt. L.Blue
Farmer , ndrew J. Wounded in arm at Baker's Creek.	March 8,1862--until close of war.	Co.E., 36th Miss.	Col.Drury J.Brown Capt. John W.Ward
Ferguson, Samuel J.	1861--May,1865	Co.G., 6th Miss.	Capt. E.A.Rowan
Fleming, Elisha A.	April12,1861 Discharged for disability 6or 8 months later	Copiah Horse Guards Independant Company	Captain T.A.Graves
Fleming, S.J.	July 18,1862--until close of war	Capt. S.D.Ramsey's Company of Cavalry	Capt. S.D.Ramsey
Ford,Virgil	August,1862--until Surrender at Port Hudson	Co.E., 39th,Miss.	Col Shelby Capt. Leon Tillman
Fuller,A.J.	1861--end of war	Co.A.,36th Miss.	Col Witherspoon Capt. T.Chrisman
Furlow, John S.	1861--surrender	Co.K., Wither's Miss. Regt. Light Artillery	Col Withers Capt. George F.Abby
Fuller, Thomas	1862---close of war	Capt. Hargraves Cavalry	Capt. Hargraves

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS -------- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Farrar, Robert B.,	1863-end of war	E	18 Miss., Joseph Buckels
Faulkenr, James W.,	Fall, 1863-close	G	--------- Alf Harper
Ferguson, W. U., In 1863, transferred to Roberts Battallion.	1861-3 yrs.	H	12 Miss., Gen. Griffith, Capt. McLean
Furr, J. Harvey,	1862-2½ yrs.	----	22 Miss., J. C. Johnson, O. H. Johnson

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Gardner, G. H.,	1863-2 yrs.	A 6 Miss.,	Col. Wood, Capt. Barnes
Garrett, N. M.,	1864-short while	----------	Capts. Brodney and Hoy
Gibson, Wm. L,	1862-3 yrs.	14 Mississippi	Capt. Hudnall
Gibson, Gadi,	1861-4 yrs.	I 21 Miss.,	Col. Humphreys, Capt. Gibson
Gant, W. W.,	1863-2 yrs.	G 4 Miss. Cavalry	Col. Welburn, Capt. McKissick
Gist, Lewis,	1863-2 yrs.	-- Roberts & Star Artillery	Roberts and Adams
Gouldman, R. A.,	April 9, 1861-12 mos.	Kerrs Artillery	Capt. Kerr re-enlisted Co. F Va. Cavalry.
Green, Jno. W.,	1861-4 yrs.	----------	Capt. Dodson
Granberry, William,	Spring, '62- 3 years	A Withers Artillery	Withers and Ridley
Greenlee, Robe rt B.,	1862-6 wks.	K 36 Miss. Vol.,	Brown and Yates

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS***From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO AND REGT.	COM.OFFICERS
Grice,John E.	Nov.1863 -- May 2,1865	3 6. 24 Batt.	Capt.Van Hudnall
Granberry,Geo.R.	----Until close of war,Discharged at Blakely,Ala.	Co.G, 36th Miss.	Col.D.J.Brown Capt.L.B.Harris
Gibson,Allen J.	Jan.1862-until close of war	Co.K. 36th Miss.	Drury Brown,Capt. Yates,1st Lieut.
Gandy,M.M.	1861--until close of war.	27th Regt.	Capt. McLemore
Gant,W.W.	Aug.1862--close of war. Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	Co.G.,4th Miss.	Col.C.C.Welborne Capt. McKissack
Gibson,Gadi	July 1861--Close of war. Surrendered at Appomattox Court House	Co.C., 21,Miss. Infantry,Army of Va.	Gen. B.G.Humphries Capt. Tommy S. Gibson
Gordon, W.S.	April, 1861---Surrender Discharged at Jackson,Miss.	18th Miss. & 1st Miss. Light Artillery	Col.E.R.Burt Capt. Fontaine
Gouldman, R.A.	April,9th,1861-- Surrendered at Appomattox Surrender##	Co. G,10th Miss. and 9th Va. Reg.Co.C	Col.Smith Capt. Kerr
Granberry, Joseph Dennis	April-1863-- close of war Surrendered at Gainsville,Ga.	Co.C. Power's Rgt. Griffith's Brigade	Col.Powers Capt. Charles A., Hester.
Graves, A.E.	March,1861-- Surrender Command surrendered at Mobile	Co.F. 10th Miss. & 1st Miss.Art.	Col. Smith Capt. O.F.Gibbs
Gillis, Marion	--------untilsurrender	----------	Col .Powers Capt. Terry

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COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------From Pensi on applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Gandy, E. M.			
Gaston, William	'62-'65	22 Regiment Miss. Volunteers	M. A. Oatis T. H. Smi
Garretson, W.H.	1861-close of war	22 Miss Vol. Rodney Guards	Capt. Russell, Lieut. Burk
Gary, William	1862-1866	36 Miss.	Gen Witherspoon Capt. Bingttam
6			
Gibson, Ralph J.	1861-1862	16 Miss. Infantry Co. A	Col. Jas. Brown Col. Carroll Posey
Gibson, John Turner 5 slight wounds	1862-close of war	Co. H. 35 Miss.	Col. Barry-- Capt, Ben Covington
Gordon, W. S.	1861April to Sept.	18 Miss.	Col. E. R. Burt Capt. Fontaine
Goyle, J. T.	1861-1865	Co. F 6 Miss.	Col. Robert Lowery Capt. A. B. Lowe
Griffin, Richard	1862- close of war	Withers Light Artillery	Col. Withers Capt. Bradford
Griffin, Wm. W.	1860-'64	Co. I 4 Texas	Col. John B. Hood Capt. C. A. Wheeler
Guynes, B.F.	1863- close of war	4 Miss. Cavalry	Col. E. C. Wilborn Capt. S. D. Ramsey

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applicationson file in hancery Clerk's Office.

**NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Haley, M. F.	1862-1865	36 Miss.	Col. Witherspoon Capt. I. W. Enochs
Haley, W. L.	1861-April 1865	12 Miss. Infantry	Richard Griffith-M. B. Harr J. A. Barlow- W. J. Rea
Haley, W. R.	December, 1861 - July, 1862	6, Miss	Col. Thornton- Aaron Lowe
Haley, W. R.	1861 to 1862	6th Miss	Thornton, Lowe, and Lowery
Haley, Merrill Thomas	April, 1862 until surrender	36 Miss	Loring, Thomas, Wood, Isiac, Machs, Martin, Liuut. Tillman
Hamilton, John Green,	1861-close of war	Co. I S. C. Cavalry	Capt. Jim Williams
Hamilton, E. C.	---- end of war	6 Miss	Capt. A. Steele
Hamilton, J. G.	1861---May, 1865	Co. I	----------
Hammons, J. H.	1861-1864	4 Miss Co. I	Col. Tolbert, Capt. Gibbons
Haney, J. B.	1862- end of war	Co. B. Regt. 47	Capt. Johnson ----------
Harper, J. U. F.	1861-end of war	Co. K. 3 Miss	Capts. O. H. Johnson, M. M. Peyton
Harper, Paul	1861-close of war	Co. C 3 Miss Vol.	T. A. Mellen, W. A. Kelly NA K. Willis
Harrell, James W.	1863-end of war	Co. E 4 Miss	Col. Wilborn-Capt. S.D Ramsey
Harrell, Ed	1861-?	Co. K 3 Miss	Capt. Johnson
Harris, J. M.	1861-end of war	Co. D 12 Miss	Col. Sam B. Thomas Capt. W. J. Rea

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Hartley, R. S.	1861-1865	Co. D	Col. Powers, and Capt. Bob Owens
Harvey, Emmanuel J.	1962-balance of war	38 Miss.	Col. Happer, Capt. Estell
Hawkins, Henderson	1863-'65	Adams Miss. Cavalry	Wort Adams, Col. Capt. Henry Muldron
Haynie, Thos,S.	1861-1865	5 Texas Infantry	Col. Archer, Capt.J. O. Cleveland
Hays, Francis M.	1861-1864	38 Miss	Col. Adams, Capt. Groves
Hester, Isaac	1861-1865	Co. B 46 Miss.	Col. Easterling, Capt. Buck Hannah
Hilton, J. L.	1864-1865	39 Miss.	Col. Johnson, Capt. Galiger
Hilton, James W.	1861-until surrender	Co. B	Col. Posia, Capt. Funchess
Hogg, Hatton M.	1861-end of war	18 Miss	Col. Burt--Capt. A. G. Brown
Honea, L. S.	1861-3 years	-------	-------
Hood, Matthew	1861- 1864,June	12 Miss.	Cols. Griffith and Taylor, Capt. M. B. Harris
Howell, George W.	1861-end of war	6 Miss	Thornton and Lowe
Howell, George	start of war-end	57 Alabama	Gen. Emerine, Lieut. Rube Lone
Hudson, William Henry	1861-end of war	13 Miss Infantry	Col. A. G. O'Brien Capt. John M. Bradley
Hughes, W. P. transferred to Co. A Powers Regt. Cavalry	1863-4 months	Co. F.	Capt. Linsey, Capt. Lowery
Husbands, J. W.	1862-end of war	6 Miss.	Col. Powers Capt. Jones

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applications on file in the Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Hux, J. C.	1862-1865	26 S. C.	Evans and Henry Buck
Hyatt, J. E.	1861-3 years	6 Miss.	Robt. Lowery L. A. Runge

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS-----From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Harris, G. P.,	Aug.,1862-end of war	A Powers Regt.	Powers and Slay
Horton, J. J. F.,	Feb.,1862-end of war	E 40 Ala. Inf.	Marsh and Higley
Hogg, H. B.,	1861-4 yrs.	F 39 Miss.,	Col. Shelby, Capt. Banks
Howard, W. L.,	May, 1861-1864	E 7 Miss.,	Col. Johns, Capt. Parker
Hubbard, O. N.,	Nov. 1863-April, 1865	Montgomery Scots-Adams Brigade	Montgomery and Adams

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIE S: From Pension Applications on file in the Chan. Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGHT OF SER ICE	CO.& REGT	OFFICERS
HARRELL? Ed--	about 3 years	Capt.Johnson's Co.	Capt. Johnson
Hallman,A.J.	1862--1865	Co.D.,3rd Miss.Vols.	Col.King Capt. Geo.W.Ellis
Harlan, L.V.	May 1,1861--Surrender	Co.K.,12th Miss. Infantry	Col.Harris Capt. Henry Huey
Hartline, Moses Wounded in left arm at Altoona Mountain	April,1862--until Sur render	Co.G, 36,Miss.Infantry	Col.Brown and Col.Witherspoon Capt.Bing Harris
Hawkins,Perry E.	1862--1865	Col.Wheelers Escort	Col.Wheeler Capt. Rease
Haynie,John W.	Feb.1862--until killed atPerryville,Ky, in Oct.1862	--------	Col.Hardcastle, Lieut.Col. Chaston Capt. Geo.W.West
Hennington,John D.	Jan.1,1862--May, 1865	Co.B.,36 Miss.	Col.Drury Brown Col.Witherspoon Capt. Siebe Capt.Enochs
Hilton, L.M.	1863--Surrender	Co.F.,39th,Miss.	Col.Shelby Capt.Galliger
Harrison, W.B.	1862--close of war	Co.E., 4th,Miss.	Col.C.C.Wilburn Capt. S.D.Ramsey
Haynie,Thomas.S. Wounded in anlke, head,& shoulder at Chickmauga,Ga,Gains Farm,La.& ColdHarbor, Va. June 27,'62,Sept.21,'63 and July,'64.	August 1861--April 9,1865	Co.H,5thTexas Hood's Texas Brigade, Lee's Army.	Col.Archer Capt.John S.Cleveland
Hudson, Jno.C.	1861--end of war.	37th,Miss.Infantry	Capt. Nun
Hughes,Wiley	Nov.1862---died in service about one year later,near CrystalSpgs, Miss.	Co.A., Barry's Guards	Capt. Barry
Hamilton,E.C. Wounded at Shiloh and again on July3, 1864, near Atlanta--in head and jaw	1861--July,3,1864	Co.G,6th Miss. Infantry	Col.Thornton Capt. Steele
Hodges,Andrew Jesse Arm shot off at Gains Farm,June 25, 1862	May 11,1861--1 year and 2 months	Co.D,12th Miss.	Col.Griffith Capt. M.B.Harris

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in the Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& REGT.	OFFICERS
Haley, W.L. Wounded in leg at Battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862	May 1861--April 1865 Command was captured at Fort Gregg On April 2nd, 1865	Co.D., Pettus Relief, 12th, Miss.	Col.R.Griffith Capt. Merrie B. Harris
Hammons, J.N. Wounded in right shoulder, June, 1864 at Reunesaw Mt., Ga.	May 1862--1865	Co.F. 40th Miss.	Col.Calvert? Capt. Gibbons
Harrell, J.W.	Fall of 1862-- Surrender --At Gainsville, Ala.	Co.E, 4th Miss. Cavalry	Col.Wilborne Capt. S.D.Ramsey
Hamilton, Henry A.	May 8, 1862--Close of war. Discharged at Jackson.	Co.E., 39th Miss.	Col.A.B.Shelby Capt. L.H.Tillman
Harris, J.M.	1861--Close of War. Surrendered at Appomattox Court House.	Co.D., 12th Miss.	Col.Sam E.Thomas Capt. W.J.Rea
Harris, John C.	1861---Surrender	Co.--- 36th Miss. Infantry.	Capt. Woods
Harrison, H.B.	Feb.1862---Close of War.	Co.E. 29 Reg.	Capt. Leon Tillman
Hays, E.T. Surrendered at Vicksburg.	May, 1861--Surrender	Seven Star Artillery & 9th Bat. Cavalry	Capt. H.G.D.Brown
Hennington, S.T.	Served 3 years	Co.G, 37th Miss.	Col.O.S.Holland Capt. Richardson Capt. Wm.Ward
Hill, George Was prisoner for several months at Rock Island, Ill.	Sept. 1861--Close of War	Co.F.16th La. Ruggles Brigade, Infantry	Col.Pond Capt. D.W. Thompson
Hilton, J.L.	May 1864--surrender Surrendered at Atlanta, Ga.	Co.F. 39th Regt.	Gen.Johnson Capt.Galigher
Holliday, T.A., Sr. Surrendered at Gainsville, Ala.	July 22, 1862--Close of War.	Co.C., 4th Miss. Cavalry	Col.C.C.Wilborne Capt. S.D.Ramsey
Herlong, C.W.	Spring of 1861-- Close of war	**********	**********
Haney, I.B. Surrendered at Vicksburg.	1862---close of war.	Co.B. 47th Rgt.	Capt. Johnson
Hood, Matthew	May, 1861--July 1864	Co.D. 12th Miss.	Capt. Rea
Howell, Geo.W. In Camp Douglass Prison, Chicago, Ill for 5 or 6 months..	July, 1861--Close of War.	Co.F. 6th Miss. Surrendered at Raleigh, N.C.	Col.J.J.Thornton Capt. A.B.Lowe
Husbands, J.W.	July, 1862--close of war.	Capt. Butler Co. 6th Miss. Rgt.	Col.Powers Capt. Butler & Capt. James.
Hutchins, Jesse J. Surrendered at Gainsville, Ala.	April, 1861--Surrender	Co.A, 22nd Miss. Co. E., 38th Miss.	Col.Bonham Capt. Prestigde

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& REGT	OFFICERS
Hall, W.G. Surrendered at Appomattox C.H., Va.	May, 11, 1861--surrender	Co.D., 12th Miss.	Col. Griffith Capt. M.B.Harris
Harris, Allen J. Discharged at Greensboro, N.C.	May, 11, 1861--Surrender	Co.G., 6th Miss. (Steele Blades)	Capt. Arch Steele
Higdon, N.W. Surrendered at Gainsville, Ala.	May, 12, 1861--Surrender	Seven Star Artillery and 4th Miss. Cavalry.	Capt. H.G.D.Brown
Howell, James W. Surrendered near Marion, Ala.	1862--Surrender	Co.E., 4th, Miss. Cavalry -- Forrest's Command	Col.Wilburn Capt. S.D.Ramsey
Izard, W.H. Captured at Mobile, Ala.	April, 1862-- surrender	Co. E, 36th Miss.	Col.D.J.Brown Capt. Ward

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Jackson, Isom	1862 to '65	36 Miss.	Col. D. J. Brown Capt. L. B. Harris
James, Mark Allen	Fall of 1861- 2½ years	Co. G	Cols. Thornton and Lowry, Capt. Steele
Jefferson, Joe	1863-1865	Co. C 33 Miss	John Parkman
Jennings, R. D.	1861-end of war	----------	----------
Johnson, Clark	Baldwin 1861-1865	9 Miss. Vol.	Thos. White Hugh Love
Johnson, Alfred	1863-6 months	24 Confederate Regt. Co. B	Capt, Winson
Jones, William	1861-1863	18 Miss Barksdale Brigade	Col. Griffin Capt. Adams

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Cha.. Clerk'd Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO & REGT.	OFFICERS
Jennings, William	May, 1861--close of war	Hoskins Battery	Capt. James H. Hoskins
Jennings, R.D.	Spring of 1861--June, 1865	Co.G, Morgan's Rgt. (Arkansas)	Col. Morgan ~~Capts. Hamilton~~ Capts. Hamilton & Brooke
Jones, Wm.H.	April 6, 1862--died in service, May, 1864	Claiborne Light Infantry	Capt. A.J. Lewis Lieut. C.L. Barrett
~~Johnson, Philip~~	~~1861-1865~~	~~9th Miss.~~	~~Col. Burt~~ ~~Capt. T.C. Brown~~
S.J. Johnson,	July 1863--surrender	----------	Capt. Hale
James, Alexander W.	March 22, 1861-- Surrender	Co.K., 10th Miss & 3rd Miss., McWillie Blues	Col. Davis Col. Bob Smith Capt. O.T. Gibbs Capt. Peyton

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM.OFFICERS
Kelly, Martin	1862-2 years	Co. C Transferres to 39 Miss	Col. Perrin, Capt. Hargroves
Kelly, James	1862-1865	Co. F. 12 Miss Artillery	Col. Leigh, Capt. Patterson
Kendrick, John H.	1861-1863	7 Star Artillery	Capt. Brown
Kennedy, J. W.	May, 1862-close of war	38 Miss.	Cols. Adams and Brent Capt. Murry Graves
Kennedy, D. J.	1862-1865	14 Confederate Cavalry	Col. Dunurvutiel, Capt. Simon Williams
Kennedy, J. W.	1862-close of war	39 Miss.	Leon Tillman
Kinnard, W. F.	Feb. 1862-April, 1865	41 Ala. Infantry Co. E	M. S. Stansel, Andrew Mosely
King, W. W.	1861-end of war	12 Miss.	Cols, Taylor and Harris, Capt. Applewhite
King, Rufus F.	Spring, 1861-end of war	4 Miss.	Col. C. C. Welburn, Capt. Luther Blue
King, Arthur	1862-3 years	39 Miss.	Col. Shelby, Capt. Durr
Knight, T.	Spring, 1862-3 yrs.	36 Miss.	Col. Witherspoon, Capt. Yates
Knight, Talton	1862-May, 1865	36 Miss Co. K	Col. Shelby, Capt. Tillman
Kronkrite, Frederick	1861-close of war	12 Miss.	Col. Taylor

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS---- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Kethley, B. M.,	Oct., 1863----	D 11 Miss. Cavalry	Wilborn and Mc Lain
Keys, Josh,	1861-4 yrs.	A-8 Mississippi	Smith and Flint
Kyle, R. M.,	1861-end of war	--- ----------	------ -------
Kent, T. J.,	Apr. to Dec. 1861	E -18 Miss. Infantry	Burt and Welborn
Knight, P. B.,	Aug. 1864-2 mos.	F-1 Miss. Artillery	Wofford and Bradford
Leach, W. S.,	1861- 4 years	D 12 Mississippi	Taylor and Rea
Lidingham, John D.	Apr. 1861-1865	F-57 Georgia	Jno. T. Vincent
Lindsely, Jacob	May, 1861- end of war	F 18 Georgia	Wafford and Roper

COPIAH COUNTY

WARE RECORDS OF CONFED RATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on f le in Chancery Clerk's office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& RGT	OFFICERS
Kennedy,D.J.	July ,1863--Surrender	Co.K,14th Confederate Cavelry	Com. Dumontiet Capt. Simon Williams
Kenneda,J.W.	1862---close of war	39th,Miss.	Capt.Leon Tillman
Kelly,James W. Surrendered at Atlanta,Ga.	Summer of 1862--1865	Capt.Bradfors's Battery,Wither's Light Artillery	Col.Withers Capt. Bradford
King,J.T.	April,1862--close of war Surrendered at Demopolis,Ala.	Co.A.,------	Col.Vallentine Capt. R.R.Brewer
King,R.R. Surrendered in Georgia	July,1862---Close of war.	Co.F. 4th,Miss. Cavalry	Col. C.C. Wilburn Capt. Luther Blue
Kindrick, John N.	1861--Surrender At Gainsville,Ala.	Capt.Brown's 7 Stat Artillery.	Capt. H.G.D.Brown
Kelly, W. Surrendered at Demopolis,Ala.	Fall of 1861--Surrender	Co.C. Perrin's Cav. Fergueon Brigade 39th Reg.Infantry	Col. Perrin Capt. John Hargraves
Kemp, Hezikiah B.	Feb.1864---Surrender at Selma,Ala.	Co.O.,12th La.	Col.Powers Capt. Owens
Kinard, W.P.	Feb.1862--close of War	Co.B., 4th Ala.	Col. M.L.Stansel Capt. Andrew Moseley
Knight,James K.	1865---end of war	Co.A., Col.Power's Cavalry	Capt. Nester

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGHT OF SERVICE	CO.& RGT.	OFFICERS
Lamar,J.M. Wounded at Vicksburg, Corinth,& Jonesborough, Ala.	October 1861 ---close of war	Co.E.,3rd Mo. Rgt (Enlisted in Missouri)	Com.Rives Capt.Vin Smith
Leggett,Robt. T.	1862 or'63--- close of war	----------	Col.Wilburn Capt. Joe Magruder
Leonard,Wm., Captured at Nashville and held prisoner.	Jan.1862---Close of War	Co.K., 3rd Miss.	Lieut.Col.Peyton Capt. O.H.Johnson
Loyd,Samuel	March ,1862--- about one year	Co. B., Rgt.under Col.Miles (Louisiana)	Col.Miles Capt.Cook
Leonard,Wm. M.			
LeSueur, Bichet	April,27,1861--May,1862 Discharged in'62 on account of physical disabilities.	Co.E. 3rd Rgt., Georgia Volunteers	Col.A.R.Wright Capt.J.N.Griffith
Leggett,John Wesley	Spring 1861--- Surrender	Wither's Light Artillery	Col.Withers Capt. H.D.Brown
Loving, Jesse W. Imprisoned on Ship Island and peroled from there at close of war.	1861--close of War	10th Miss.& 39th Miss.	Capt. Gibbs Col. Shelby
Loving,James M.	1861--Clo e of war	Co.H,10th Miss. Co.E, 39th Miss.	Capt Leon Tillman Col. R.A.Smith Capt. J.T.Gibbs
Loving, William C.,Sr.	1862--end of war	Co.E.,39th Miss.	Col. Shelby Capt. Leon Tillman

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND R GT.	COM.OFFICERS
Lathar, J. M.	1861-4 years	3 M. O. Infantry	Col. Reaves, Capt. Falkner
Leggett, J. W.	1861- 4½ years	Sev n Star rtillery	Capt. H. G. D. Brown
Lindsey, J. S. T.	1861- after Battle of hiloh	6 Miss. Infantry	Col. J. J. Thornton, Capt. A. B. Lowe
Loggans, W. A.	1861-2 years	37 Va. Regt.	Col. Sam Fulkason, Capt. Grantham
Loving, Jesse W.	March, 1861-1864	10 Miss (1 year) 39 Miss (3 yrs.)	10 Miss. Col Phillips, Capt. Tillman Gibbs 39 Miss, Col Shelby, Capt. Tillman
Loving, W. C., Sr.	1862-3 yrs.	39 Miss.	Col. Shelby, Capt. Tillman
Lowe, John M.	1861- '65	Pettus Relief- r transferr d to Co. G 36 Miss.	Col. L. B. Harris, Capt. Geo. Rea

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Cahancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& RGT	OFFICERS
Malone, J.I. Wounded through hip and bowels, at Franklin, La., April 14, 1863	May 8, 1862--wounded shortly before surrender	Co.M., 28th La.	Cpl. Henry Gray Capt. Isaac Melton.
Marrow, Wm.,	Sept. 1862-- discharged for illness about 2 yrs later.	Capt. Ratliff's Co. 28th Rgt., Miss.	Capt. Ratliff
Martin, W.J. Wounded in shoulder at 1st Battle of Manassas.	Mch. 1861--- surrender	Co.B, 36th Miss & Co.H, 18th, Miss.	Col. D.R. Burt Capt. A.G. Brown
Martin, Jasper	Fall of 1862--Apr. 1865.	Co.B., 3rd Miss. Cavalry	Col. J. McQuirk Capt. F.M. Griffin.
Middleton, John B.	1861--close of War	Co.A., 4th Miss. & Co. C, 6th Miss Copiah Horse Guards	Capt. T.A. Graves.
Minton, J.T. Wounded in thigh at Berryville, Va.	June 4, 1861--Sept. 3, 1864	Co.C., 21st, Miss.	Col. Humphries Capt. W.C. Brooks
Moody, Harrison Died in service at Fort Delaware, Augutst 20, 1864.	1862--for 18 months.	---------	Col. Forest
Murray, A. Wounded at Shiloh in April, 1862--through right shoulder.	June, 1861--April, 1862	Co.G, 6th Miss.	Col. Thornton Capt. Arch Steele
McGeehee, Dr., I.G.	May 27, 1861--Nov. 28, 1861--Discharged on acc't Physical Disabilities.	Co.E, 16th Miss.	Capt. S.A. Matthews
McGinnis, James J.	May 15, 1862--April, 1865	Co.F., Col. Wirt Adams Cavalry (Louisiana)	Col. Adams Capt. Cage.
McIntosh, J.W.	Oct. 1862--close of war	Co.A., Powers Cavalry	Com. Powers Capt. Joe Terry
McNabb, Green T. Died in service, in the country on Red River, 1864.	1862---1864	Co.E. under Col.-- (Arkansas)	Capt. Trotter et al.
Neil, Douglas	Sept. 1861--Close of War.	Co.G, 36th, Miss.	Col. Witherspoon Capt. L.B. Harris

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chanc ry Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& RGT	OFFICERS
Manning, Woodward	----- o close of war. Surrendered at Gainsville, Ga.	Co.A.Power's Rgt. Cavalry	Col Powers Capt.W.W.Slay
Marshall, R.H.	May,1861--Surrender Surrendered at Edwards,Miss.	Co.C., 3rd Miss.	Commander..J.B.Deason Capt. H.D.C.Brown Capt. CalvittRoberts
Martin,A.J.	Fall of 1862---disabled in late 1864	5th Miss.Bat.	Col.Eesterling Capt. Wm.R.Easterling
Maxwell, Henry J.	Oct. 1862--surrender Discharged at Meridian,Miss.	Hoskins Battery	----------
Myers, D.R. Wounded in head	March,1862--surrender at Vicksburg. Captured at Blakely,Ala. and imprisoned on Ship Island until surrender.	Co.E. 36th Miss. Infantry	Col. Drury J.Brown Col.Witherspoon Capt. Jno.W.Ward
Myers,Preston	April 21,1862-- Surrender in Alabama.	Co.E.,39th Miss. Infantry	Col.Shelby Capt. Leon Tillman
McBride,Jas.A.	May 15,1861--close of war.	Co.B. 8th South Carolina.	Col. E.B.Cash Capt. M.J. Huff
McCan, Thomas P.	1861---1865	Co.I., 29th Miss.	Col. Ben King. Capt. Butler
McFarland,A.J.	1862--Jan.1864 Discharged on acc't of illness	Co.G.,Wither's Artillery	Col. Withers Capt. Cowen
Magee, R.L.	1864--end of war. Surrendered at Gainsville, Ga.	Co.D. Norman's Bat. Cavalry	Lieut.Col.Norman Capt. Joseph Davenport
McManus,Henry Imprisoned in Illinois.	all the war	Steele's Blades, 6th Rgt. ?	Capt. A.Steele
McAlpin, Jas.P.	March,1862--May,1865--	Co.I, 19th Ark.	Col.ThomasP. Dockery Capt. Ben Matthews
McCallum, Jonathan E.	May,11,1862--Surrender at Citronville,Ala.	Co.A.36th Miss.	Coll W. .Witherspoon Capt. J.J. Embry
McMillan, Henderson	1861--end of war	---4th Miss.	Col.Drake Capt. W.D.Hale
Marsalis, James E.	May 1,1862--end of war Surrendered near Charlotte,N.C.	Co.D. 40th Miss.	Col.Colbert Capt. James Wallace

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS--------From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Mackey, D. D.	March, 1862-Fall, 1863	12 La.	Col. Tom M. Scott, Capt. James H. Stevens
Martin, Wiley J' discharged because of wounds lost leg, part of one hand, broke shoulder bone	1861-6or8 mos.	18 Miss, Co. H	Col. Burton, Capt. Brown
Martin, Wm. J.	1862- 1865	Capt. Abbey's Artillery, Withers 1 Miss. Artillery	Capt. Abbey
Massie, J. W.	April, 1861-Feb. 1865	16 Miss, Co. G.	Col. Posey, Capt. Davis
Matthews, A.	1862-end of war	Co. F. 6 Miss.	Col. Robt. Lowery, Capt. Tol Lindsey
Mathis, John W.	1862-latter part of war	Vicksburg Volunteers	Capt. Moore
Maxwell, Henry J.	Jan. 1862-May 1865	Hoskins Battery	Cols. Gregg and Johnson, Capt. Hoskins
McFarland, Andrew J.	Spring 1863-Spring, 1864	Withers Light Artillery	Col. Withers Capt. J. J. Cowan
McMillan, T. J.	1861-'65	4 Confederate Cavalry	Col. F. Dumontiel, Capt. Weathersby
McKewon, John	late in 1864-end of war	Co. C. 24 Miss. Battallion Cavalry	Col. George Moorman Capt. John Wilkinson
Mitchell, Starlin	1861-end of war	16 Miss.	Col. Posey, Capts, Davis and Slay
Minton, J. T.,	June 3, 1861-Dec.,1864	21 Miss	Col. Ben Humphreys Capt. W. C. K. Brooks

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS-----From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Martin, Eli,	------- close of war	---- 29 Miss.,	------- --------
Matthews, Wm. M.,	1861-till close	E 39 Miss.,	Capt. Tillman, Col. Shelby
McPherson, Geo. F.,	Sept.,1864-8 mos.	C 11 Ark.,	Col. Griffith, Capt. Burke
Millsaps, R. W.,	May, 1861-1yr.	D- 12 Miss.,	Griffith andHarris
Miller, J. T.,	Apr., 1862-3 yrs. and 1 mo.	E-36 Miss.,	Galdson and Griffin
Moody, Harrison,	1862-18 mos.	--- --- ----	Forrest
Mohon, D. W.,	May, 1862-close	F Withers Light Artillery	Col. Withers, Capt. Abbey

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFED RATE S LDIERS: From Pension applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& RGT	OFFICERS
Nations,Andrew J.	1863--end of war. Surrendered at Mobile	Power's Miss. Cavalry	Col.Powers
Norman,T.J.	1863--close of war.	--------	Capt. O.H.Johnson
Owens,J.H.	July,1862--end of war	Co.H. 46th Miss. Surrendered at Meridian,Miss.	Capt. Alex McAlpin

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS---------- From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Nichols, Samuel	Dec., 1863-April, 1865	Co. E. 4 Miss. Cavalry	Col. Welborn, Capt. Ramsey
Norman, Tom	1862-2 yrs. (end of war).	----------	Capt. Ben Martin

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------ From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Owens, William,	Spring-1862-1 yr. (served till close by Battalion substitute).	Co. H. 7Miss.	Capt. A. M. Kupin
Ocain, F. J.	1864- until surrender	Co. D. Col. Woods	Col. Woods, Capt. Smith

COPIAH COUNTY
WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Pace, M. A.,	1862- all the war	F- N W 15 Ark. Vol. Infantry	Reynolds and Etress
Palmer, Luke,	1862-'65	A 36 Ala. Infantry	Henegan and Quarles
Patrick, N. C.,	May, 1864 ----	C Mormans Batt.	Col. Morman, Capt. Wilkman
Patrick, A. B. C., Sr.,	1862-end of war	--- Roberts Artillery	Capt. Roberts
Pickering, Thos.,	1863-close	14 Mississippi	Capt. Hudnall
Parker, I. N.,	1861-close	7 Star Artillery	Capt. H. G. D. Brown
Pell, T. W.,	1862--------	3 Mississippi Co.,	Capt. Dawson, Gen. Ford
Phillips, E. H.,	1861-end of war	A-10 Texas Cavalry	Col. Bardon, Capt. Thompson
Prince, Robt. C.,	------ ------	end of war F-38 Miss.,	Col. Fleming W. Adams
Pitts, Micheal T.,	Apr., 1862-Oct., 1863	C- 36 Miss.,	Col. Brown, Capt. Ward
Pierce, T. J.,	1861-end of war	A Brown Artillery	Capt. Brown
Pritchard, Robert,	Apr., 1862-3 yrs.	K 1 Miss. Light Art.	Col. Withers, Capt. Abbey

COPIAH COUNTY
WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COMM. OFFICERS
Parker, Benjamin	March, 22 1861- 1 yr.	10 Miss. Co. H.	Col. Smith, Capt. O. T. Gibbs
Parker, Isaac Huston,	Sept. 1861- 4 yrs.	7 Star Artillery	Capt. H. G. D. Brown
Peagler, Artemus,	Feb. 1863- end of war	17 Ala. Cavalry	Col. H. Maury, Capt. N. L. Brooks.
Pearson, James,	1861-entire war	38 Miss Co. C	Col. Maherry, Capt. Wesley Thomas
Perrett, W. N.,	Mar. 28, 1861- end of war	10 Miss.	Col. Phillips, Capt. Gibbs
Pevey, C. D.,	Feb. 1862-end of war	36 Miss. Capt. Seibe's Co.	Col. D. J. Brown, Capt. H. C. Seibe
Pierson, J. T.,	1861-2 yrs.	Co. C 14 Miss.	Col. Dumontier, Capt. Wesley Thomas

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WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO& RGT	OFFICERS
Pannell, Joseph C.	1863---1865 Surrendered at Selina,Ala.	Bradford's Battery	Capt. Bradford
Patterson, J.W.	1863--1865 Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	Co.I., 9th Batalion, (La.)	Col Gober Capt. H.L.Daigre
Payne,A.F.	March 6,1862--Surrender	Co.E., 30th Alabama	Col.Shelby Capt. M.C.McBee
Pickering, Thomas	1863--1865	----14th Rgt.	Capt. Hudnall
Pitts,Cicero Wounded in both legs on Sept.19,1862 at Battle of Iuka,Miss.	1862-- Sept. 1862	Co.F. 36th Miss.	Col Brown Capt. Ward
Porter,Herry Served as Courier in Johnsons Army .Wounded at Battle of Shiloh,Sept.12,1863; both legs broken. While serving as Courier was in Co. D. Sidney Johnson's Command. Surrendered at Atlanta ,Ga.	Mar.12,1862--surrender	Co.K., 36th Miss.	Col.Drury Brown
Powell, Wm.A.	1862--close of war. Surrendered at Greensborough,N.C.	-----21st Ark.Rgt.	Col. Johnson
Price,Charner Wounded in right leg,on June 1863, at siege of Vicksburg.	Spring of 1861--end of war. Surrendered at Blakely Ala.	Co.E. 36th Miss.	Col.Witherspoon Col. Drury Brown Capt. Ward.
Purser, W.H. Wounded in shoulder at siege of Port Hudson.	Fall of 1861--surrender Surrendered at Port Hudson.	H.G.D.Brown's Battery	Capt.Brown
Powell,S.D.	April 7,1862--close of war. Surrendered with J.E.Johnstons Army near Raleigh,N.C.	Co.D., Dixie Guerde Rebels	Col.John Orr Mjr. Gillispie Lieuts. W.S.Hudson C.C.Broom
Puckett,A.L.	1862-1865 Discharged at Canton,Miss.	Co.C., Willis Battallion Ross Brigade, Forest Cav.	Capt. J.T.Conn

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO.& RGT	OFFICERS
Parsons,Joseph Warren, Wounded at Wilderness, July,1864 Va. May 6,1864. Lost left foot. Discharged for disability	May,1861--	Co.8,18th Miss.Rgt Co.C, 16th Miss Rgt.	Col.Posey Capt.J.C.Davis
Parnell,Evan,C. Died in service at Fort Smith,Ark. in February,1862.	1861-- Feb.1862	Co.G.,----- (Arkansas)	Gen.McCray Col. Morgan Capt. Hamilton
Parker, John C., Discharged at Jackson,Miss.	1863--untilsurrender	Co.C.-----	Capt. Yerger,Lieut Griffin.
Patterson, D.G.	1862--surrender.	Co.E. 4th Miss. Cavalry	Col.Wilburn Capt. Ramsey
Phillips ,W.R. Wounded at Port Hudson,June 28,1863. Lost left eye and fingers off left hand.	April,1862-- July 12,1863	39th,Miss. Infantry Co. K.	Col.W.B.Shelby Capt. W.M.Quin
Randall,A.G.	1863---1865	Co.A.,39th Miss. Command surrendered at Grenada,Miss.	Capt. Gallager
Rials,J.A. Wounded at Battle of Shiloh,April 6,1862. Shot in left hand.	1861--1862	Co.E,7th Miss.Rgt.	Col.E.J.Goode Capt. D.H.Parker
Ryan, Dan B.	1862---1865 Command surrendered at Greenville,Ala.	Capt. Ramsey's Co. 4th,Miss.	Col.Wilburn LieutCo.Stockdale Capt. Ramsey.
Ramsey, W.H.	March,1862--Surrender	Co.D. 28th Rgt. (La.)	Commander Henry Grey Capt. Chitman
Robertson,Wm.	June,18,1861--Surrender At Appomattox Courthouse	Co.A.,31st Ala.	Gen.Lee Capt. A.Ferrell
Rushing,J.J. Wounded near Vicksburg.	1862--Surrender	Co.B. Wirt Adams Cavalry	Col.Monteel Capt. Pink Herrington
Rhymes, J.A.	1863--Surrender Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	Co.C.------	Col. Powers Capt. A.T.Wolfe
Rutledge, Joseph	Aug.1862--close of war	Co.E.,4th Miss. Cavalry.	Col.Welborn Capt. S.D.Ramsey

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Ramsey, W. H.,	Apr. 1862-close	28 Claiborne Parish H. A.	Col. Gray
Reno, Lewis,	---- -----	G- 36 Miss.,	Enochs and Andre
Reynolds, J. M.,	1861-1865	--- 7 Star Art.,	H. G. Brown
Reynolds, E. W.,	1861-4 yrs.	A- 4 Miss.,	------- -------
Roberts, Robert,	1862- 2 yrs.	--- Capt. Lindsey	Capt. Lindsey and Col. Lowery

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Strickland, W. H.,	1862-close of war	-- Abbey's Battery	Capt. Abbey
Sandifer, J. K.,	1862- end of war	G- 3 Miss. Cavalry	Col. McGurik, Capt. Griffith
Sanders, Thos. H.,	1860-close of war	A Power's Cavalry	Slay and Terry
Scott, W. R.,	1862--------	-- ---- -------	Col. Withers, Capt. Abbey
Sellers, B. G.,	1862- end of war	F--- 37 Miss.,	Ferrell and McLane
Sellers, D. V.,	1863-end of war	A-4 Miss. Cav.	McCullum, Norman
Simmons, John Kethley,	Jan., 1861-14 mos.	D-23 Miss.,	Col. Price, Col. Graves
Simmons, B.,	1862-end of war	E- 39 Miss.,	Col. Shelby, Capt. Tillman
Slay, Norvell,	1861-all of war	C- 16 Miss.,	Col. Posey, Capt. Slay
Smith, I. A.,	1862------	10 Miss.,	R. A. Smith -------Capt. Bradford
Smith, John T.,	---- end of war	----	Col. Powers Capt. Slay Col. Powers
Smith, John A.,	1861-12 mos.	C- 10 Miss. Vol.	Phillips and McKewen
Sojourner, B. H.,	1862-close of war	G-36 Miss.,	Col. Brown , Capt. Rea
Stegall, Ralph,	May 1862-May 1865	C- 21 Ala.,	Rembert and Smith
Stapp, C. C.,	Aug., 1862-surrender	B- 4 Miss.,	Stockdale and Terrell

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS------- From Pension Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Stevens, A. H.,	1862-2½ yrs.,	B- 22 Miss.,	Col. Oatis, Capt. Russell.
Strong, H. A.,	July, 1864-May, 1865	C- Adams Cav. Brig. Woods and Muldro	
Sturgis, J. E.,	July, 1862-2 yrs.,	Powers Regt.	Col. Powers, Capt. Terry
Sykes, Matt.,	1861-all the war	K-3 Miss.,	Col. Deason, Capt. Peyton

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO& RGT	OFFICERS
Sadman, William J.	1862--close of war	Co.B.,22 Miss. Rgt. Featherston's Brigade	Col.Featherston Capt. G.W.Elliot Capt. S.Gwin
Simpson,F.M. Imprisoned at Ship Island and discharged there.	1862--Close of war	Herod's Battery,1st Miss. Artillery	Col.Withers Capt. A.J.Herod
Slay,Corydon	May 1861--16Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse	Co.C.,16th Miss.	Col. Posey Capt. J.C.Davis
Smith,J.O. Wounded in leg at Framington Miss., while in Co. B.,36th Miss. under Col.Brown and Capt. Shelby.	1861--1865	Co.C. 16th Miss. and Co.B. 36th Miss.	Col.Posey Capt. Davis
Smith,W.J. Discharged on acc't illness from 10th Miss. on May 27,1862. Re-enlisted in Co.E., 4th La. Battallion. Surrendered at Mobile,Ala.	March 8,1862--Surrender	Co.B. 10th Miss. Natchez Southerns	Col.Bob Smith Capt. Richard A. Inge.
Smith,Watson C. Surrendered at Gainsville,Ga.	April,1863--end ofwar.	Co.D. 24th Miss. Battallion,Cav.	Lt. Col.Jhn.Moorman Major Calvit Roberts. Capt. Joe Davenport
Smith,Augustus M. Surrendered at Gainsville,Ala.	1861--Surrender	Brown's Artillery & Joe Magruder's Co.,4th Miss. Cavalry.	Capt. H.G.D.Brown " Joe Magruder
Stackhouse, Wm J. Wounded at Vicksburg, fractured skull which caused partial paralysis.	Feb.19,1862--siege of Vicksburg.	Co.B. 36th Miss. Appt.Ordinance Sgt. of Co.B.	Col.W.W.Witherspoon Capt. Henry Siebe
Strickland, Samuel Surrendered near Appomattox Court House,Va.	Sept. 1861--Close of war.	Co.A. Charlie Clark Rifles, 12th Miss.Rgt.	Capt. McLeon
Sudduth,W.B. Captured at Port Hudson in 1863,paroled and re-enlisted in Col.Weavers Rgt... Surrendered at Minden,La.	April,15,1862--1865	Co.H. 39th Miss.	Col.Shelby Capt. James Wilson
Sullivan,J.J. Sr.	May,1862--Surrender at Blakely,Ala.	---39th Miss	Col.Shelby Capt. Tillman
Sumrall, Joseph	1861--close ofwar.	Co.K.,3rd Miss. Rgt. Featherston's Brigade, Lorenzo's Div.	Capt. O.K.Johnson Lieut.M.M.Peyton
Sumrall,Allen	May,1861--close of war.	Co.K., -------	Capt. Johnson
Salter, S.G.	1863--close of war Surrendered at Gainesville,Ala.	Co.E.,4th Miss.Cav.	Col Wilburn Capt. S.D.Ramsey
Sanders, Thomas H.	April,1861--Surrender	Co.A. Powers Cav.	Col.Powers Capt. Joe Terry Capt. Shay
SmithMartin V.	April,1862--Surrender Surrendered at Mobile,Ala.	Co.I., 1st Miss. Art.	Col.Withers Capt. J.L.Bradford
Stark, George	1862--Surrender	Co.E. Adams Cavalry	Col. Wirt Adams Capt. Muldrow

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFED RATE SOLDIERS:From Pension Applications on file in office of Chancery Clerk

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666NAME	LENGTH OF SERIVCE	CO& RGT	OFFICERS
Scott,Joseph Burns, Wounded at Corinth, Miss. April 6,1862 and at Baker's Creek. Leg broken,Shot in head and shot in hand. Command surrendered in Alabama.	April,1861-- June,1864	Co.F., 6th,Miss.	Col.J.J.Thornton Capt.A.B.Lowe
Short,Andrew Jackson Surrendered at Appomattox Court House,Va.	April,1861-- April,1865	Co.A.,12th Miss.	Col.Griffith Capt. E.J.McLean Capt.R.R.Applewhite
Short,J.W.	May,1861--close of war.	36th,Miss.	Capt. Jack Leggett
Slay,N.W. Wounded at Shilo on April,6,1862..Shot through face and lost one eye.	August,1861-- April,1862	Co.F., 6th,Miss.	Col.J.J.Thornton Capt. A.B.Lowe
Smith,Joseph,M. Died in service at Jackson,Miss., in Jan.,1863	March 1862--- Jan.1863	Co.E, 36th Miss.	Col.Brown Capt. John Ward
Smith,Reuben H. served until lost a leg.	1861---Dec.1864	Co.B.39th,Miss.	Col.Shelby Capt. Samuel C.Myers
Smith, David	1861---April,1865	Co.G., 38th Miss.	Brig-Gen. Sears Capt. J.J.Green
Smith,Charles L. Enlisted in Leake County-- Surrendered near Rodney.	Aug.1862--July 1864	Co.A,Adams Scouts, Bradford's Cavelry	Com.Whittaker
Spur,Jesse Died in service on May 27,1862 at Richmond,Va.	March 1862--May 1862	Co.D. 12th,Miss.	Col. W.H.Taylor Capt. J.A.Barlow
Starling, John	May,1862--close of War. Discharged in Georgia.	40th Miss.	Capt. Childers
Strong,John	Spring of 1861--close of war.	Co.K. 6th Miss. Surrendered at Greensboro,North Carolina.	Col.Robt.Lowery Capt. Mp.Hudson
Sojourner, Friday W. Killed at Vicksburg, Aug.19,1863.	Mch or April,1862-- Aug.19,1863	Co.G., 36th Miss.	Col.D.J.Brown Capt. L.B.Harris
Sumrell, J.J.	Fall of 1861--Close of war	CO.K. Moody True Blues (Clark County)	
Thornhill, Leroy	1863--Close of war Discharged at Brookhaven.	Capt.Quin's Co. 37th Miss.	Col. Hoover Capt. Quin
Thomas,G.N. Wounded at Ripley,Miss. July 17,1863-	1862--surrender Surrendered near Greensboro,N.C.	Co.B.,56thAla.	Col.Boyle Capt.Wm.Martin
Turnipseed,David B.	1862--surrender Surrendered at Blakely,Ga.	Co.K.,36th Miss.	Col.Brown Capt.Drury Brown

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS----From Pesnion Applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Tanner, W. B.,	1861---end of war	7 Star Battery	Pete Brown, Capt. Hunt
Taylor, Richard F.,	1863-close	A- Powers	---------- ----------
Taylor, Thomas S.,	Apr. 1862- June, 1865	--- ------	Cameron and Keys
Terry, A. R.,	1863- 2 yrs.	A Powers Regt. Cav.,	Col. Powers, Capt. Slay
Teasdale, O. H.,	1861-1year	E- 1 Texas Batt. Cav.	Crump and Glover
Templeton, W. S.,	1862-3 yrs.	E- 39 Miss.,	------ Tillman
Thomas, Wm.,	1862-1864	E-36 Miss.,	Witherspoon, Col. Ward, Capt.
Thompson, W. P.,	1862-3 yrs.	--- --- -----	Capt. Loper
Tillman, J. F.,	1861- all the war	F- 6 Mississippi	Col. Lowery, Capt. Lindsey
Tillman, N. P.,	1863-1 ½ yrs.,	C-24 Miss.,	Col. Woods, Capt. Wilkinson
Toler, Robt.,	1861 or '62-'65	A- 22 Miss.,	Jas. Prestinage
Toler, W. A.,	1863-end of war	G- Perrins Regt.	Gen. Ferguson, Capt. John Hargrove
Varnado, Meredith,	1861-1865	McNair Rifles, 36 Miss.,	McNair

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Application on file in Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO& RGT	OFFICERS
Terry, Joseph A.	April, 1861--Surrender	Co.H, 18th Miss & Hospital Stewart with Different	Col Burt. Capt. Albert G.Brown
In Battle of Seven Pines & Assault on Richmond, Commands in Army of Tenn.& Miss.			
Terry, W.E.	August, 1861-- Surrender	Co.G., 6th Miss,	Col.Robt.Lowrey Capt. E.A.Rowan
Wounded near Port Gibson, Miss., in May'63; shot in legs. Surrendered at Greensboro, N.C.			
Tillmen, James R.	Spring, 1861--Close of war	Co.F., 6th Miss.	Col.J.J.Thornton Capt. A.B.Lowe
Wounded at Battle of Shiloh			
Touchstone, J.G.	May, 1861--surrender	Co.D., 12th, Miss.	Col.Merriss.Harris Capt. Barlow Capt. Wm.Rea
Wounded in leg at Battle of Seven Pines, and in arm at Spottsylvania Court House and in head at Gettysburg. Surrendered at Appomattox Court House.			
Twiner, Joe	Sept.1864--Surrender	---12th La.Cav.,	Col.Powers
Surrendered near Gainsville, Ala		Powers Rgt.	Capt. John Cameron
Tyson, A.B.	March 1861--end of War.	1st Miss. Rifles & 36th Miss. Rgt.	Col. Witherspoon Capt. L.B.Harris
Veughn, W.T.	May, 1861--close of war.	Co.F., 51st Ala.Reg.	Col.Geo.T.Morgan Capt. H.D. Johnson
Vaughxxxxtha	Surrendered at Greensborough, N.C.		

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk's Office

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO& RGT	OFFICERS
Vernado, Howel	1864---April 1865	Co.D. 24thBat.	Col.Calvit Roberts
Discharged at Gainsville, Ala.		Miss. Cavalry	Capt. Joe Devenport
Vaughn, W.T.	1861--close of war	Co.F., 51st Ala.	Capt. N.D.Johnson
	Surrendered at Greensborough, N.C.		
Walker, Henry	Jan.1863--Feb.19,1863	Capt.Hoskins Co.	Capt.Hoskins
Died in service at Clinton, La. Feb. 19,1863			Col. Kilpatrick
Walters, P.D.	Aug.14,1863--surrender	Co.I, South	Capt.I.H.Stafford
	Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Va.	Carolina 1st, Infantry	
Weathersby, William	1861---close of war.	--- 36th Miss.	Capt. Chrisman
	Discharged at Camp Chase		
XXXXXXXXXX West, W.J.	Fall of 1863--May 1865	--5th Miss. Batal-	Col.Drury
	Discharged at Meridian	ion	Capt.xxxxxxxx Runnells
Williams, William	May 15, 1862--June 18th, 1864	Co.G., 54thGa. Rgt.	Col.Rawls
Wounded at New Hope Church, Ga. June 8, 1864 Lost left leg.			Capt. G.W.Knight
Wilson, W.H.	April, 1861--surrender	Co.F., 38th	Col.Adams
Wounded at Corinth, Sept.19, '62; shot in neck. Wounded at Harrisburg in 1864; shot in hip.		Miss. Surrendered at Jackson.	Capt. Murry Graves
Wilson, John P.	Sept. 1861---surrender	Co.F, 6th Miss.	Col.Robt.Lowrey
Slightly wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Dec.1st, 1863.			Capt.Joe Lindsey
Wooten, John	Jan.1864---surrender	Co.I, 4th Cavalry	Col Power
Command surrendered at Shubuta.			Capt.Tillman
Watson, James D.	May, 1862--end of War	Co.F. 1st Miss.	Col.Withers
Imprisoned at Ship Island			Capt. J.L.Bradford
Wells, Littleberry M.,	April 25, 1861--Nov, 1863-	Co.C. C.S.Southern Rights--16th Miss.	Capt. James C.Davis
Weeks, James M.	1861--1865	Co.B., 36th Miss.	Col.Witherspoon
Surrendered at Vicksburg			Capt. Bing Harris
Weeks, C.H.	May, 1861-- May 1865	Seven Star Artillery:	Capt. H.D.G.Brown
Surrendeed at Gainsville, Ala.		24th Miss. Bat.	Capt. T.J.Hargraves
West, N.B.	1861--Surrender	Co.C. 36th Miss.	Col.Witherspoon
Wounded in left thigh, at Battle of Corinth, Oct.3, 1862			Capt. Garland Galaspy
West, A.L.	Mar.1862--Surrender	Co.C., 36th Miss.	Col.Witherspoon
Wounded at Atlanta, Aug.18, 1864; shot in face.			Capt. L.B.Harris
Wheeler, A.J.	May, 11, 1861--close of War.	Pettus Relief--Co.D., 12th Miss.	******
Whittington, D.L.	April, 1862-close of war.	Co.B. 40th Miss.	Col.Colbert. Capt. Childus

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS---From Pension applications on File in Chancery Clerk's Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO. AND REGT.	COM. OFFICERS
Wade, J. J.,	1861-1865	K-45 Miss. Infantry	CApt. West, Col. Charlton
Walker, F. M.,	1863-surrender	--- 15 Miss.,	Powers, Bates, and Rabon.
Webb, W. R.,	1862-1864	7 Star Artillery	Capt. H. G. Brown
Weeks, Jas. W.,	1864-16 mos.	Williams Co.,	Capt. Williams
Welch, W. W.,	1861-'65	C Morman Batt.	Capt. Wilkinson
West, M. M.,	1861-4 yrs.	D- 12 Miss.,	Rea and Harris
Whittington, Jas.,	--- 4 yrs.	---- 36 Miss.,	Col. Witherspoon, Capt. Enochs
Wilson, G. J. D',	1861-4 yrs.,	7 Star Artillery	Capt. Brown
Wiltshire, S. F.,	1864-14 mos.	D- 3 Batt.	Capt. Deaton
Winkler, Alex,	1862-1865	A Texas Cavalry	Col. Harris
Wright, K. E.,	1864- 4 mos.,	Capt. Hudnall's Co.	Capt. Hudnall
Young, Warn(?)	1862-close of war	------- -----	------ ----------
Young, J. G.,	1862-1864	7 Star Artillery	Capt. Brown

COPIAH COUNTY

WAR RECORDS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: From Pension Applications on file in Chancery Clerk' Office.

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE	CO & RGT	OFFICERS
Whittington,A.J.	1864--Surrender Surrendered at Scoober Station, Ala.	Co.H., 6th Miss.	Col.Colbert Capt. Childers
White,B.W.	March,1862--Close of War	Co.H.,15th Miss.	Col.Patton Capt. Bruce
Williams,W.H.	Mar.1,1862--Surrender Surrendered at Canton,Miss.	Co.F.,16th La.	Col.Gober Capt. Ragsdale
Wilson,Hiram H.	Sept.,1862--latter part of war; was killed at battle of Franklin.	Co.F.,27th Miss.	Walthall Brigade, Col.Campbell Capt. H.H.McLaurin
Woods,Daniel C.	May,11,1861--Surrender Wounded in hip at Chanchllorsville,Va. on May 3,1863	Co.D.,12th Miss.	Col Griffith Capt. M.B.Harris
Woods,Hiram C.	May 1862--two years later died inSiege of Port Hudson.	Co.E., Miss.Inf.	----Henderson Carter
Wooten, William	Nov.1861--1865	Co.K. 3rd Miss. Inf. & Capt. B.F.Martin's Co. State Troops --------	Col.Tom Melbourne Capt. O.H.Johnson ColEasterling.
Whittington ,J.J.	1862---Surrender	Co.B.40th Miss.	Col Colbert Capt. Childress
Wooten,James	1862--surrender	Capt. Johnsons Co. 3rd,Miss.	Capt. Johnson
Young,M.E.	May 1,st,1862--Surrender	Co.K., 28th Tenn.Rgt.	Col.Murry Capt. Albert Green

October 19, 1938

Miss Ruth Bass, Historian
Historical Research Project, WPA
Hazelhurst, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bass:

We received the Copiah War Roster this morning. Have you examined the pension application blanks which are on file in every Chancery Clerks office? From these application blanks a great deal of information is being secured on the war records of the old soldiers. Please be kind enough to secure the chancery clerk's signature to all material sent.

Sincerely yours,

Susie V. Powell, Supervisor
Historical Research Project, WPA
504 Millsaps Building

BKD/amf

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS
FILED FEBRUARY 25, 1863 M. Cook, Clerk

Copiah

Pettus Relief

1. M. B. Harris
2. Ben King
3. S. D. Ramsey
4. J. A. Barlow
5. Jesse Thompson
6. Robt. Davis
7. W. J. Rea
8. L. H. Redus
9. D. W. McRea
10. E. A. sahmburger
11. R. P. willing
12. W. H. Bondurant
13. C. H. Thomas
14. C. P. Cook
15. T. G. Smith
16. W. P. Anderson
17. Hugh Anderson
18. J. L. Ard
19. C. H. Barry
20. Marion Breeden
21. W. A. Brown
22. Dan H. Brown
23. D. T. Bush
24. H. S. Beacham
25. H. D. Burton
26. T. M. Buie
27. W. G. Burt
28. A. M. Chastain
29. Jacob Cheek
30. Jesse Clower
31. S. H. Dillard
32. L. J. Daniel
33. G. W. Ellis
34. T. B. Ellis
35. J. J. Ellis
36. Sam Farmer
37. Sterling Guess
38. Keith Griffin
39. W. P. Guynes
40. Walker Guess
41. E. P. Garrett
42. A. J. Hodges
43. J. L. Haley
44. W. L. Haley
45. N. K. Hill
46. M. A. Hartlin
47. L. Hardy
48. M. Hood
49. W. G. Hall
50. W. T. Hester
51. J. M. Harris
52. J. J. Johnson
53. J. M. Johnson
54. J. M. Jones
55. H. N. Jones
56. G. W. Jones, Jr.
57. F. M. Jones
58. J. M. Lowe
59. W. H. Lane
60. D. E. Love
61. J. A. Lewis
62. J. M. Lenoir
63. T. R. Lloyd
64. G. W. Lyles
65. J. C. Martin
66. A. M. Martin
67. J. A. Mickley
68. A. J. Morgan
69. Geo. Morrison
70. Dan Morrison
71. W. S. McDaniel
72. H. Maginn
73. T. W. Neill
74. T. L. Neill
75. W. W. Neill
76. J. H. Norton
77. A. J. Norton
78. R. Norwood
79. W. L. Owens
80. J. K. Perkins
81. M. H. Peyton
82. W. H. H. Purser.
82. T. J. Price
82. J. T. Parker

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, PETTUS RELIEF, cont.

85. E. A. Rowan
86. T. M. Rea
87. J. T. Ramsey
88. A. J. Russell
89. J. B. Rutherford
90. N. S. Sabell
91. N. B. Span
92. W. H. Short
93. M. T. Spisey
94. D. W. Stephens
95. R. H. Talliaferro
96. H. B. Thompsnon
97. J. B. Thompson
98. J. G. Touchstone
99. H. G. Taylor
100. M. West
101. P. F. West
102. T. J. White
103. R. B. Willard
104. J. M. Wilson
105. A. J. Wheeler
106. W. W. Wood
107. D. C. Woods
108. Sol Woods
109. W. H. White
110. J. G? Witherspoon
111. H. F. Mullens
112. R. W. Millsaps
113. Green Millsaps
114. James Haley
115. J. Spears
116. Dan Farmer
117. S. B. Johnson
118. B. Spears
119. W. W. Pitts
120. W. V. Martin
121. Seth S. Martin
122. James Hood
123. E. W. Lewis
124. L. T. Butler
125. W. S. Leach
126. W. W. C. Meredith
127. E. B. Deason
128. J. C. Martin
129. C. A. Talaiferro
130. D. W. Jones
131. James Martin
132. Thomas B. Johnson
133. J. M. Lee
134. J. E. Steadman
135. R. B. Confender
136. Wm. Deasing
137. Thos B. Ellis

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE RIFLES

1. A. J. Martin
2. S. T. Massengil
3. T. J. Kent
4. James Bridges
5. N. K. McKeef
6. J. Farmer
7. J. J. Green
8. Joel W. Guess
9. Elisha Roberts
10. W. F. Tombs
11. Thos. Stanley
12. F. A. Fulgham
13. F. A. Hennington
14. O. Crum

CHARLIE CLARK RIFLES

1. Green Hill
2. John Applewhite
3. R. R. Applewhite
4. Buy Applewhite
5. S. Applewhite
6. Davis Applewhite
7. Lycurgus Applewhite
8. Chas. M. Gasden
9. G. M. Douglass
10. G. M. Davis
11. Zeas Davis
12. J. M. Zachasie
13. J. R. Ray
14. J. A. Matthews
15. Wm. Ott
16. A. J. Short
17. C. Short
18. John Gillsi
19. Frank Headrick
20. F. B. Casey
21. Thos. Ervin

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS
CHARLIE CLARK RIFLES, cont.

22. Francis R. Ervin
23. C. C. Ervin
24. J. D. Presscott
25. George Wilson
26. Col Wilson
27. ....Wilson
28. James A. Smith
29. George Anding
30. James Magee
31. A. Jenkins
32. Wm. Hamilton
33. R. R. King
34. ....Head
35. Samuel Strickland
36. Robt. Strickland
37. F. N. Bessenett
38. N. Watson
39. R. B. Thedford
40. Chalres Stravis
41. D. D. Broson
42. W. I. Kelly
43. B. F. Allen

"BROWNS REBELS"

1. J. S. Terry
2. T. M. Pierce
3. W. P. Hughes
4. A. J. Wolfe
5. Criss Kindell
6. E. P. Eagan
7. J. C. Clew
8. G. W. Ailes

BAHALA RIFLES

1. O. T. Gibbs, Captain
2. F. M. Thomas
3. G. W. Cobb
4. J. M. Ray
5. W. M. Crawford
6. W. P. Bruton
7. J. J. Davis
8. C. C. Temples
9. Wilson Ward
10. Wm. Adams
11. J. J. Bickham
12. B. A. Crawford
13. C. S. L. Cagan
14. W. A. Davis
15. A. E. Graves
16. C. L. Graves
17. A. J. Horton
18. A. W. Hames
19. J. J. James
20. G. W. Loving
21. J. W. Loving
22. F. M. Little
23. Joe Myer
24. G. W. Martin
25. J. F. Martin
26. T. W. McIntosh
27. Jno. Parker
28. W. B. Parker
29. W. M. Parrett
30. F. J. Powell
31. W. M. Smith
32. Leonard Smith
33. S. T. Strickland
34. B. H. Tombs
35. Sam'l Vance
36. J. L. Weeks
37. Jno. Williams
38. B. W. White
39. W. P. Yerger
40. W. A. Doanldson
41. Hugh Johnson
42. D. P. Bardy
43. R. W. Harris
44. J. M. Hall
45. John Inhoff
46. J. M. Morgan
47. R. M. Patterson
48. T. W. Pride
49. T. W. Pied
50. W. W. Ricardson
51. W. R. Skinner
52. T. W. White
53. W. M. Leonard
54. E. A. Peyton
55. C. W. Cosnahan
56. Robt. Wooten
57. M. H. Hamilton
58. G. W. Goin

CHARLIE CLARK RIFLES, cont.

59. F. B. Anderson
60. I. E. Fuller
61. W. G. Ford
62. Elijah Jackson
63. Wiley Tyson
64. Allen Tyson
65. W. I. Lyons
66. H. Maxwell
67. Isaac Smith
68. H. S. Hamilton
69. C. C. Horton
70. Benj. Parker
71. J. J. Little
72. R. M. Watson
73. W. F. McKey

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS

1. E. W. Corley
2. J. L. Hart
3. M. R. Jones
4. Oran F. White
5. W. T. Gray
6. A. J. Sturges
7. H. R. Smith
8. W. R. Brown
9. Elijah Slay
10. R. Alford
11. John Arnold
12. James Alford
13. A. F. Andre.
14. John M. Brown
15. Wm. Bostick
16. H. P. Bridges
17. M. Berkston
18. G. N. Baskins
19. S. C. Baskins
20. J. M. Bentley
21. J. H. Brewer
22. John Case
23. S. K. Cammack
24. V. L. Coulson
25. C. H. Cowan
26. R. W. DAniel
27. D. M. Ellis
28. G. S. Evans
29. J. W. Emmans
30. C. E. Freemen
31. P. H. Fairbanks
32. H. F. Foster
33. G. B. Ford
34. Stephen Green
35. G. N. Hughes
36. T. T. Hart
37. G. W. Hughes
38. D. B. Hennington
39. G. W. Haley
40. R. E. Holliday
41. T. W. Lewis
42. H. W. Lewis
43. H. Lockman
44. H. T. Lewis
45. J. W. T. Lambrith
46. Chas. Letwinger
47. D. B.L. Lowe
48. J. T. Lockwood
49. D. M. McIntosh
50. W. M. Morgan
51. B. F. Morris
52. Wesley McDadd
53. J. W. Massey
54. Jno. Myers
55. Jas. I. Morris
56. C. I. Purser
57. Lewis Phifer
58. C. B. Potts
59. J. A. Rhymes
60. W. L. Reader
61. F. L. Ray
62. Jno. T. Smith
63. David Sistrunk
64. H. T. Seibe
65. W. J. Smith
66. D. W. Sistrunk
67. W. J. Swangy
68. Alfred Slay
69. Norvell Slay
70. Wm. Slay
71. J. W. Slay
72. J. W. F. Street
73. R. A. Shirley
74. W. H. Smith

LIST OF SLODIERS FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, CRYSTAL SPRINGS

SOUTHERN RIGHTS, continued.

75. F. E. Tillman 76. W. H. Taylor (see page 5-a)

SEVEN STAR ARTILLERY

1. H. G. D. Brown	28. W. C. Black	55. Thos Hayes	82. J. J. McLemore
2. Calvit Roberts	29. Theodore Bick	56. D. M. Harris	83. A. J. McDonald
3. Jno. E. Butler	30. F. M. Bufkin	57. P. C. Harden	84. R. M. McEwen
4. M. T. Wade	31. H. J. Vason	58. H. H. Hartley	85. J. Morgan
5. M. M. Curtis	32. H. J. Crawford	59. J. L. Hester	86. J. L. Miller
6. W. H. Thompson	33. J. L. Crawford	60. B. F. Hicks	87. W. T. Mullens
7. W. L. Jones	34. M. D. Crawford	61. M. Higdon	88. T. L. Mulliken
8. T. Brown	35. F. G.W. Coleman	62. G. A. Howard	89. T. J. Norton
9. J. A. Wade	36. R. Coxwell	63. Willis Hudnall	90. S. J. M. Nix
10. W. M. Jones	37. Milton Cogdell	64. W. A. Jackson	91. J. W. Parker
11. R. H. Marshall	38. John Crosby	65. Aug Jones	92. J. J. Parker
12. S. S. Fatheree	39. C. C. Cudd	66. Jesse Jones	93. J. Pierce
13. W. U. Bufkin	40. F. C. Cudd	67. Thomas Jones	94. T. J. Pierce
14. H. B. Cato	41. W. H. Daeton	68. Lewis Jacobs	95. T. W. Pierce
15. W. J. Baard	42. G. J. Decell	69. James Kelly	96. Alex Price
16. J. B. Allen	43. Wm. Dughtry	70. G. W. Kelly	97. C. E. Price
17. W. G. Black	44. Wm. Dixon	71. H. J. Hendry	98. T. T. Price
18. G. W. Miller	45. J. J. East	72. J. J. Lea...t	99. D. J. Purser
19. T. J. Hargraves	46. J. W. Ethridge	73. Henry Leary	100. W. H. Purser
20. J. P. Beasley	47. B. F. Ellis	74. J. G. Lenoir	101. Wm. Perry
21. G. S. Ashley	48. G. E. Fleming	75. Chas. Linden	102. J. T. Reagan
22. M. S. Ashley	49. A. J. Fyffe	76. Alex Lupo	103. A. L. Rembert
23. W. L. Ainsworth	50. J. T. Tillman	77. J. W. Mabihi	104. J. M. Rembert
24. G. G. Bass	51. W. S. Fore	78. J. M. Martin	105. J. M. Rembert
25. B. F. Bankston	52. B. R. Gilbert	79. J. N. Miller	106. T. J. Rembert
26. W. C. Beasley	53. S. E. Grace	80. S. P. McRee	107. J. J. Robertson
27. Robt. Ballow	54. S. L. Guess	81. W. J. McRee	108. J. M. Reynolds

SOUTHERN RIGHTS, CONTINUED---

77. A.J.Terry

78 Wm. Terry

79 A.M.Wilkinson

80 Cicero I. Webb

81. J.J.Wilson

82. Geo. Wiams

83Weston Wiams

84. W.J.Catchings

85. T.H.Catchings

86 . T.L.Bostic , Jr.

87. T.L.Bostic,Jr.

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Abbotte, Leon (Pvt.)	C	4,300,624	9/1/18	5/19/19	No	1	0
Abrams, Will (Pvt.)	C	3,847,625	5/4/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Adams, Evans (Pvt.)	C	NSN	1/4/18	1/24/18	No	5	0
Adams, James (Pvt. lcl)	W	2,121,941	9/21/17	3/17/19	Yes	1	0
Ainsworth, Albert J. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	9/21/17	12/5/17	No	8	SCD
Ainsworth, Earnest (Pvt.)	W	4,296,287	8/8/18	5/31/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Emmett (Pvt.)	W	1,593,373	7/25/16	7/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Eugene G.	W	Off. 2 Lt.	8/26/18	12/3/18	No	-	0
Ainsworth, Frank M. (Cpl.)	W	1,604,020	6/28/17	5/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, George (Pvt.lcl)	W	741,130	8/3/17	6/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Hod C.(Pvt.lcl)	W	179,248	10/7/17	4/4/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Sampson G. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	7/4/17	9/21/17	No	2½	SCD
Ainsworth, Will(iam) (Cpl.)	W	1,593,057	6/26/16	4/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Alexander, Frank (Pvt.)	C	4,300,625	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Alexander, James (Pvt.)	C	222,168	10/6/17	6/11/19	Yes	1	0
Alexander, Luther (Pvt.)	C	4,455,846	10/11/18	12/24/18	No	1½	0
Alford, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	3,319,030	7/15/18	3/7/19	Yes	1	0
Alford, Frank N, (Cpl.)	W	2,915,127	5/16/18	4/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Alford, Hayden Lee (Pvt.)	W	3,001,308	10/1/18	12/9/18	No	1½	0
Alford, William B,Jr. (Pvt.)	C	4,449,379	9/19/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Allbritton, Wesley H. (Mj)	W	126,768	9/19/18	12/7/18	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Albert (Pvt.)	C	4,775,098	4/23/17	8/18/19	No	1½	0
Allen, Charles I Jr. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,127	10/15/18	1/11/19	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Nellie H. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,052	9/3/18	6/18/19	No	1½	0
Allen, Robert (Pvt.)	C	3,272,719	11/4/17	6/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Robert R. (Cpl.)	W	2,588,955	7/22/18	4/2/19	No	1½	0
Allen, Roy J. (Pvt.lcl)	W	52,700	2/19/17	11/7/18	Yes	9	10%
Allgood, Emmett L.(Bn.sgt.Mj)	W	2,365,852	8/8/14	9/23/19	Yes	2½	0
Allison, Homer (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,331,432	6/20/18	10/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Allison, Rudolph (Pvt.)	C	4,300,626	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Allred, Eugene E. (Sgt.)	W	1,603,203	9/18/17	2/28/19	No	1½	0
Allred, George W. (Pvt.)	W	3,325,054	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1½	0
Allred, Robert W (Pvt.)	W	3,869,663	7/15/18	2/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Alton, Hosie (Pvt.)	C	2,129,117	3/7/18	5/13/19	Yes	1	0
Amiker, Willie (Pvt.	C	3,331,546	6/20/18	3/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Amos, Paschal (Pvt.)	W	1,593,455	6/26/16	3/8/19	Yes	9	0
Anderson, Edwin (Pvt.lcl)	W	4,774,370	8/30/18	3/18/19	No	1½	0
Anderson, James (Sgt.)	W	740,365	4/13/17	7/10/18	Yes	1	0
Anderson, Robert L.(Pvt.lcl)	W	1,593,056	6 26/16	3/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Anderson, Walter H. (Pvt.)	W	2,902,385	6/10/18	12/6/18	No	1½	0
Anding, James W. (Pvt.)	W	2,903,247	7/17/18	5/12/19	Yes	1½	0
Anding, Joe L. (Pvt.)	W	1,594,722	9/19/17	7/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Anding, Walter McD. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,248	8/31/18	12/14/18	No	1½	0
Applewhite, Hugh LaF. (Col.)	W	Off.Col.			No	0	0
Ard, Ozie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,691	8/22/18	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Armstrong, Thomas R. (Pvt.)	W	3,001,237	10/1/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Ashley, Ailous S. (Pvt.)	W	1,603,207	9/21/17	5/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Ashley, John (Pvt.)	W	4,296,288	8/8/18	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Ates, Artee (Pvt.)	C	2,965,222	3/31/18	12/24/18	No	1½	0
Baggett, Frank (Pvt. lcl)	C	5,138,117	7/15/18	6/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Baggett, Fred (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,862,963	4/30/18	7/ /19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, Charles M. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,594,724	11/13/16	7/ /19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	3,873,832	7/29/18	7/ /19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, George (Cpl.)	C	4,300,627	9/1/18		No	1½	0

SOUTHERN RIGHTS, CONTINUED---

77. A.J.Terry

78 Wm. Terry

79 A.M.Wilkinson

80 Cicero I. Webb

81. J.J.Wilson

82. Geo. Mimms

83 Weston Mimms

84. W.J.Catchings

85. W.H.Catchings

86 . W.L.Bostic , Jr.

87. W.L.Bostic,Jr.

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Abbotte, Leon (Pvt.)	C	4,300,624	9/1/18	5/19/19	No	1	0
Abrams, Will (Pvt.)	C	3,847,625	5/4/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Adams, Evans (Pvt.)	C	NSH	1/4/18	1/24/18	No	5	0
Adams, James (Pvt. lcl)	W	2,121,941	9/21/17	3/17/19	Yes	1	0
Ainsworth, Albert J. (Pvt.)	W	NSH	9/21/17	12/5/17	No	8	SCD
Ainsworth, Earnest (Pvt.)	W	4,296,237	8/8/18	5/31/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Emmett (Pvt.)	W	1,893,373	7/25/16	7/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Eugene G.	W	Off. 2 Lt.	8/26/18	12/3/18	No	-	0
Ainsworth, Frank M. (Cpl.)	W	1,604,020	6/28/17	5/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, George (Pvt.lcl)	W	741,130	8/3/17	6/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Med C.(Pvt.lcl)	W	179,248	10/7/17	4/4/19	Yes	1½	0
Ainsworth, Sampson G. (Pvt.)	W	Iff NSH	7/4/17	9/21/17	No	2½	SCD
Ainsworth, Will(iam) (Cpl.)	W	1,593,057	6/26/16	4/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Alexander, Frank (Pvt.)	C	4,300,625	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Alexander, James (Pvt.)	C	222,168	10/6/17	6/11/19	Yes	1	0
Alexander, Luther (Pvt.)	C	4,655,946	10/11/18	12/24/18	No	1½	0
Alford, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,030	7/15/18	3/7/19	Yes	1	0
Alford, Frank N, (Cpl.)	W	2,915,127	5/16/18	4/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Alford, Hayden Lee (Pvt.)	W	3,001,308	10/1/18	12/9/18	No	1½	0
Alford, William B,Jr. (Pvt.)	C	4,449,379	9/19/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Allbritton, Wesley H. (Mj)	W	128,768	9/19/18	12/7/18	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Albert (Pvt.)	C	4,773,098	4/23/17	8/18/19	No	1½	0
Allen, Charles I Jr. (Pvt.)	W	3,875,127	10/15/18	1/11/19	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Nellie H. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,052	9/3/18	6/18/19	No	1½	0
Allen, Robert (Pvt.)	C	3,272,710	11/4/17	6/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Robert R. (Cpl.)	W	2,588,955	7/22/13	4/2/19	No	1½	0
Allen, Roy J. (Pvt.lcl)	W	52,700	2/19/17	11/7/18	Yes	2	10%
Allgood, Emmett L.(Bn.sgt.Mj)	W	2,365,832	8/8/14	9/23/19	Yes	2½	0
Allison, Homer (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,331,432	6/20/18	10/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Allison, Rudolph (Pvt.)	C	4,300,626	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Allred, Eugene E. (Sgt.)	W	1,603,203	9/18/17	2/28/19	No	1½	0
Allred, George W. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,054	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1½	0
Allred, Robert W (Pvt.)	W	3,869,663	7/15/18	8/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Alton, Hosie (Pvt.)	C	2,129,117	3/7/18	5/13/19	Yes	1	0
Amiker, Willie (Pvt.	C	3,331,546	6/20/18	3/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Amos, Paschal (Pvt.)	W	1,593,455	6/26/16	3/8/19	Yes	2	0
Anderson, Edwin (Pvt.lcl)	W	4,774,370	8/30/18	3/18/19	No	1½	0
Anderson, James (Sgt.)	W	740,365	4/13/17	7/10/18	Yes	1	0
Anderson, Robert L.(Pvt.lcl)	W	1,593,056	6 26/16	3/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Anderson, Walter H. (Pvt.)	W	2,902,385	6/10/18	12/6/18	No	1½	0
Anding, James W. (Pvt.)	W	2,903,247	7/17/18	5/12/19	Yes	1½	0
Anding, Joe L. (Pvt.)	W	1,594,722	9/19/17	7/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Anding, Walter McD. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,248	8/31/18	12/14/18	No	1½	0
Applewhite, Hugh LaF. (Col.)	W	Off.Col.			No	0	0
Ard, Oxie (Pvt.)	C	4,397,891	8/22/18	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Armstrong, Thomas R. (Pvt.)	W	3,001,237	10/1/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Ashley, Ailous S. (Pvt.)	W	1,603,207	9/21/17	5/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Ashley, John (Pvt.)	W	4,295,288	8/8/18	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Ates, Artee (Pvt.)	C	2,965,222	3/31/18	12/24/18	No	1½	0
Baggett, Frank (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,138,117	7/15/18	6/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Baggett, Fred (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,862,963	4/30/18	7/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, Charles M. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,594,724	11/13/16	7/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	3,873,832	7/29/18	7/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, George (Cpl.)	C	4,300,627	9/1/18	12/15/18	No	1½	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Bailey, Henry J. Jr. (Pvt)	C	3,318,083	7/15/18	8/25/18	no	2½	30
Baker, Arthur H. (Sgt.)	W	988,357	12/11/17	3/25/19	no	1½	0
Baker, Fizer N. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,093	5/28/18	4/14/19	yes	1½	0
Ballard, Elie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,628	9/1/18	12/16/18	no	1½	0
Bankhead, John L. (Pvt.lcl)	W	4,360,627	8/26/18	8/13/19	yes	1½	0
Banks, Isaac (Pvt.)	C	3,318,154	7/15/18	12/18/18	no	1½	0
Barber, Astor R. (Sgt.)	W	1,593,468	6/26/16	7/21/19	yes	1½	0
Barber, Wilfred M. (Pvt.)	W	1,605,381	7/17/17	12/24/18	no	1½	0
Barefield, Ben (Pvt.)	C	3,341,827	6/20/18	10/16/18	no	2½	25
Barker, Robert P. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,050	9/3/18	1/31/19	no	1½	0
Barksdale, Everette L. (Pvt)	W	1,605,256	7/26/17	1/18/19	yes	1½	0
Barksdale, Walter L. (Pvt.)	W	1,600,229	12/3/17	5/2/19	yes	1½	0
Barlow, Albert B. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,605,257	7/16/17	1/18/19	yes	1½	0
Barlow, John W. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,605,258	7/16/17	1/18/19	yes	1½	0
Barlow, Robert M. (Pvt.)	W	3,001,483	10/25/18	12/10/18	no	1½	0
Barlow, Sam J. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,605,259	11/1/17	1/18/19	yes	1½	0
Barnes, Alex (Pvt.)	C	2,209,028	3/31/18	7/14/19	yes	1½	0
Barnes, Carl Dow (Pvt.)	W	3,005,085	10/1/18	12/11/18	No	1½	0
Barnes, Ferris F. (Pvt.lcl)	W	2,588,957	7/22/18	9/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Barnes, Tom (Pvt.lcl)	C	3,873,833	7/29/18	7/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Barnett, Alvin (Pvt.)	W	2,590,880	6/12/18	2/11/19	No	1½	0
Barron, Clyde C. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	7/3/16	12/28/17	No	4½	0
Barron, Julian W. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,512	10/1/18	12/14/18	No	1½	0
Bartlett, Dave Isaac (Pvt.)	W	4,296,289	8/8/18	2/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Barry, Wray (Pvt.)	W	NSN	8/9/16	5/19/17	No	2½	0
Bass, Cecil (Pvt.)	C	3,613,566	7/29/18	2/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Bass, Finice (Pvt.lcl)	W	4,296,290	8/8/18	7/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Bass, John M. Jr. (1 Lt.)	W	Off	8/15/17	12/19/18	Yes	1-	0
Beacham, Albert D. (Sgt.)	W	NSN	7/4/16	2/27/18	No	2½	25%
Beacham, Dan T. (Pvt.lcl)	W	727,505	3/6/18	10/3/19	Yes	1½	0
Beacham, Francis P. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,557,765	5/25/18	7/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Beacham, John Thomas (Pvt.)	C	3,331,353	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Beard, Zack (Pvt.)	W	3,825,060	9/3/18	12/23/18	No	1½	0
Beasley, Carl Lamar (Ck)	W	4,296,294	8/8/18	7/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Beasley, Jesse M. (Pvt.)	W	4,296,291	8/8/18	2/8/19	Yes	1½	0
Beasley, Joe (Pvt.)	W	2,588,958	7/22/18	7/10/19	Yes	1½	0
Bell, Archie (Pvt.)	C	2,573,002	4/8/18	7/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Bell, Rufus R. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,066	9/3/18	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Bennett, Herman (Pvt.lcl)	C	3,331,523	6.20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Benson, Berthon Henry (Pvt.)	C	3,331,623	6/20/18	10/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Berry, Charlie Albert (Pvt.)	W	3,275,112	6/27/18	5/31/19	Yes	1½	0
Berry, George E. (Pvt.lcl)	C	2,864,401	5/3/18	8/1/19	Yes	1½	0
Berry, J. Vernon (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,594,387	5/21/17	5/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Berry, Wiley (Pvt.lcl)	W	741,147	8/2/17	6/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Bery, Willie E. (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,605,383	6/20/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Biggs, Cole (Pvt.)	C	3,318,131	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Biggs, Kay (Pvt.)	C	3,331,503	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Bither, Raifield (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,129,123	3/7/18	7/26/18	Yes	1½	0
Blackburn, John Wesley (Pvt	C	3,006,438	10/1/18	11/25/18	No	8	Died
Boleware, Daley (Pvt.)	W	870,094	11/22/17	1/23/19	No	1½	0
Boleware, Lee A. (Pvt.lcl)	W	3,825,080	9/3/18	9/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Booker, E.P. (Pvt.)	C	3,318,138	7/15/18	11/27/18	No	1½	0
Boone, Tom (Pvt.)	W	1,594,222	5/9/15	12/3/18	No	1½	10%
Booth, Paul J. (Cpl.)	W	2,871,113	5/27/18	3/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Borden, William H. (Sgt.)	W	1,197,224	5/24/17	4/5/19	Yes	9	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Borden, Willie (Pvt.)	W	3,330,935	6/20/18	9/27/18	Yes	8	Died
Bostick, Carl (Sgt.)	W	1,630,853	5/18/17	2/26/19	No	1½	0
Boston, Juniper Jr. (Pvt.)	C	3,873,834	7/29/18	3/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Boston, Marvin (Pvt.)	C	31,701	10/6/17	1/10/18	No	2½	SCD
Boudousquie, Cal G. (Sgt.)	W	1,593,463	6/26/16	3/31/19	No	1½	0
Bourdeaux, Douglas E. (Cpl.)	W	1,594,893	7/9/17	8/28/19	Yes	1½	0
Boutwell, Chancy (Pvt.)	W	3,275,144	6/27/18	3/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Bowie, Love (Pvt.)	C	3,845,050	7/23/18	12/11/18	No	2½	30%
Bowie, Montford E. (Pvt.lcl)	W	2,915,403	5/16/18	7/1/19	Yes	1½	0
Bowie, Robert (Pvt.)	C	4,300,631	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Boyd, George (Pvt.)	C	4,300,632	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Boyd, James H. (2nd Lt.)	W	Off	8/15/17	7/21/19	Yes	--	0
Boyd, John H. (2nd Lt.)	W	Off	2/6/18	9/3/19	Yes	0-	0
Bradley, Andrew (Pvt.)	C	3,848,321	7/29/18	12/11/18	No	2½	30%
Bradley, Henry (Pvt.lcl)	C	3,318,186	7/15/18	10/2/19	Yes	1½	0
Brady, Charley (Pvt.)	C	3,318,254	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Braxton, Hemry (Pvt.)	C	4,300,634	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Brent, Julius (Pvt.)	C	2,209,034	3/31/18	7/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Brewer, Vernon (Sgt.)	W	1,593,461	6/26/16	5/16/19	No	2½	0
Bridges, J.D. (Pvt.)	W	3,827,031	9/4/18	11/27/18	No	2½	30%
Bridges, John (Pvt.)	C	4,300,636	9/1/18	2/25/19	No	1½	0
Britt, Jep (Pvt.)	W	3,872,427	7/18/18	10/20/18	No	8	Died
Brookens, Aguster (Pvt.)	C	4,300,638	9/1 /18	12/5/18	No	2	8 1/3
Brown, Alpheus (Pvt.)	C	4,300,630	9/1/18	3/12/19	No	1	0
Brown, Birx (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,129,123	3/7/18	3/13/19	No	1	0
Brown, Carl T. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,599,054	7/30/17	5/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Brown, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	2,864,402	5/3/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Brown, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	2,122,788	12/26/17	8/2/19	No	1	0
Brown, Cosby (Pvt.)	C	222,184	10/6/17	2/1/19	Yes	1	0
Brown, David (Pvt.)	C	3,873,835	7/29/18	2/5/19	No	1	0
Brown, Edwin M. (Pvt. lcl)	WW	2,588,956	7/22/18	3/19/19	No	1	0
Brown, Elie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,633	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Brown, Elliott (Bglr.)	C	3,318,250	7/15/18	7/5/19	Yes	1	0
Brown, Fletcher, (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,331,613	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Brown, Harrison, (Pvt.)	C	3,318,208	7/15/18	11/27/18	No	1	0
Brown, Hizzie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,635	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Brown, Jake N. (Pvt.)	W	3,869,664	7/15/18	6/11/19	Yes	1	0
Brown, Joe C. (Pvt. lcl)	W	556,695	8/22/17	9/9/19	Yes	9	0
Brown, Lawrence (Pvt.)	C	4,300,637	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Brown, Lee B. (Pvt. lcl)	C	4,424,220	9/26/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Brown, Leon (Pvt.)	C	2,129,124	3/7/18	8/24/18	No	2	12½%
Brown, Norman R. (Pvt.)	W	1,593,177	3/27/17	5/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Brown, Ollie (Pvt.)	C	3,272,875	5/4/18	12/20/18	No	1	0
Brown, Percy (Pvt.)	CC	2,865,536	5/4/18	12/11/18	No	2	30%
Brown, Percy B. (Ck.)	W	1,595,075	6/26/16	9/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Brown, Shelby, B. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,074	9/3/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Brown, Troy M. (Pvt. lcl)	W	2,590,966	6/18/18	3/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Brown, William A. (Ck.)	W	2,871,080	5/27/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Brown, Willie (Cpl.)	C	3,331,399	6/20/18	11/22/18	No	3	25%
Brown, Willie E. (Pvt.)	C	2,820,406	4/29/18	3/20/19	Yes	1	0
Bufkin, Harmon H. (Pvt.)	W	3,003,170	10/24/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Bufkin, J.L. Jr. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,057	9/3/18	2/1/19	No	1	0
Bufkin, Wesley F. (2 Lt.)	W	Off	8/17/18	1/31/19	No	-	0
Burkett, Elmose (Cpl.)	C	3,872,757	7/29/18	1/8/19	Yes	1	0
Burks, Percy Stewart (Pvt.)	W	3,003,084	11/1/18	12/11/18	No	1	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLFD.
Burman, Sam Jr. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,639	9/1/18	1/7/19	No	1	0
Burney, Edwin T. (Capt.)	W	Off	2/18/18	2/15/20	No	-	100%
Burnley, Edwin T. (Sgt.)	W	NSN	7/24/13	2/19/18	No	2½	0
Burns, Henry B. (Pvt.)	W	3,000,995	10/4/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Burr, Arthur (Pvt.)	C	466,969	3/6/18	6/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Burt, Vernon R. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,117	6/27/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Bush, John Jr. (Pvt.)	C	3,845,469	8/21/18	4/30/19	No	1	0
Butler, Joe (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,331,442	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Butler, Thomas M. (Pvt.)	W	2,589,641	5/9/18	1/25/19	No	1	0
Cade, Eugene E. (Pvt.)	W	3,872,432	7/18/18	5/5/19	Yes	1	0
Cagle, Benjamin W. (Pvt.)	W	3,869,665	7/15/18	6/16/19	Yes	1	0
Cagle, George H. (Pvt.1cl)	W	1,593,472	3/28/17	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Cagle, Wilroy (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,871,088	5/27/18	1/4/19	No	1	0
Cain, Luther (Pvt.)	C	2,864,400	5/3/18	12/30/18	No	2	25%
Cain, Willie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,892	8/22/18	8/19/19	No	1	0
Cains, Dennis (Pvt.)	C	4,302,689	11/1/17	12/10/18	No	1	0
Cains, Pratt (Pvt.)	C	4,300,641	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Calhoun, Henry (Pvt.)	C	4,300,642	9/1/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Calhoun, John (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,563,457	8/24/17	7/19/19	Yes	1	0
Calhoun, Leo (Pvt.)	C	2,209,044	3/31/18	10/31/18	No	2	25%
Campbell, Frank (Pvt.)	C	3,318,122	7/15/18	4/10/19	No	1	0
Cannon, Talton (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,593,201	6/26/18	5/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Carney, Howard (Pvt.)	C	3,331,505	6/20/18	10/21/18	No	2	25%
Carter, Robert H. (Pvt.)	W	1,600,908	6/3/17	5/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Case, Earle B (Pvt.)	W	4,449,375	9/19/18	12/6/18	No	1	0
Case, Frank (Pvt.)	W	3,275,434	6/27/18	1/20/19	No	1	0
Case, Louis (Cpl.)	W	2,563,008	4/2/18	1/6/19	No	1	0
Cassidy, Robert (Pvt.)	W	3,845,009	7/23/18	5/7/19	No	1	0
Catching, C.B. (Pvt.1cl)	W	1,547,224	5/17/18	6/26/19	Yes	1	0
Catching, Robert Ellis (M.Sgt	W	3,869,6666	7/15/18	11/8/19	Yes	1	0
Catchings, Bud (Pvt.)	C	3,873,837	7/29/18	2/7/19	No	1	0
Catchings, Frank M. (Pvt.)	W	2,590,685	6/1/18	1/20/19	No	1½	0
Catchings, Robert (Pvt.)	C	3,318,085	7/15/18	11/29/18	No	1	0
Catchings, Stephon (Pvt.)	C	3,331,455	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Catchings, William K (Pvt.)	W	1,593,031	6/28/16	9/29/19	Yes	1½	0
Chadwick, William B (Pvt.1cl)	W	2,588,959	7/22/18	7/5/19	No	1	0
Champ, William Henry (Pvt.)	C	3,331,515	6/20/18	10/22/18	No	2	25%
Chandler, Andrew J. (Pvt.)	W	2,923,482	8/16/18	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Channell, James E. (Pvt.)	W	2,591,076	7/1/18	12/20/18	No	1½	0
Channell, Mack P. (Pvt.1cl)	W	2,588,960	7/22/18	7/5/19	Yes	1	0
Chatman, Homer (Pvt.)	C	3,873,838	7/29/18	1/8/19	Yes	1	0
Cheroni, Frank (Pvt.)	W	2,971,081	5/27/18	6/7/19	Yes	1	0
Cheroni, Kelly (Pvt.)	W	2,588,961	7/22/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Chess, Louis (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,209,048	3/31/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Childress, Orville, (Pvt.)	W	2,591,079	7/1/18	8/28/19	Yes	1	0
Christmas, Albert Jr. (Pvt.)	C	3,873,839	7/29/18	12/4/18	No	1	0
Christmas, Willie (Pvt.1cl)	C	3,331,193	6/20/18	6/17/19	Yes	1	0
Clark, William H. (Mec.)	W	2,871,114	5/27/18	5/22/19	Yes	1	0
Clegg, Curtis E. (Mag.Mch)	W	1,606,560	9/21/17	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Clegg, Earnest E. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,051	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Clegg, Reese (Sgt.)	W	2,124,513	2/30/18	3/20/19	No	1	0
Clemant, Robert Lewis (Pvt.)	W	3,869,667	7/15/18	1/25/19	No	1	0
Cleve, Ottis (Ck.)	C	2,864,403	5/3/18	6/27/19	Yes	1	0
Cliburn, Charles I (Cook)	W	1,593,237	5/23/17	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Cliburn. Ellis (Cpl.)	W	1.593.473	6/26/16	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

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Cliburn, Grady (Pvt.)	W	3,275,132	6/27/18	12/12/18			
Clower, Bennie B. (Pvt.)	W	870,104	11/22/17	1/23/19	No	1	0
Coker, Frank D. (Sgt.)	W	1,603,753	4/2/17	5/21/19	No	1½	0
Coker, Young A. (Sgt.)	W	1,603,756	5/15/16	5/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Coleman, Hudson (Pvt.)	C	2,209,049	3/31/18	7/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Coleman, William (Cpl.)	C	2,209,052	3/31/18	12/18/18	Yes	1	-0
Collier, Sam (Pvt.1cl)	C	3,318,130	7/15/18	7/15/19	No	1	0
Collins, Dewitt (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,318,051	7/15/18	12/28/18	Yes	1	0
Collins, Ellis (Pvt.)	C	3,873,840	7/29/18	2/20/19	Yes	8	Died
Collins, James (Pvt.)	C	3,755,809	8/1/18	1/18/19	No	1	0
Collins, Wardell (Pvt.)	C	4,300,024	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Collins, Wordell (Pvt.)	C	4,300,024	7/30/18	6/24/19	No	1	0
Conn, Albert C. (Pvt.)	W	742,153	3/21/18	6/7/19	No	1	0
Cook, Parson (Pvt.)	C	2,209,051	9/1/18	2/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Copeland, Ben (Pvt.)	C	4,300,643	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Copeland, Joe (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,300,640	7/29/18	7/30/19	No	1	0
Copeland, Sam (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,873,841	6/20/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Corley, Earnest (Pvt.)	C	3,330,081	5/29/17	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Corley, Edwin B. (Sgt.)	W	1,594,413	7/2?/18	7/31/19	Yes	1	0
Corley, James D. (Ck.)	W	2,588,962	4/30/18	5/26/19	Yes	2½	0
Corley, Mose (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,863,008	2/20/17	10/11/18	Yes	2	0
Cottingham, Cardie E. (Pvt.1cl)	C	2,124,516	5/2/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Covington, George E. (Sgt.)	W	801,143	7/15/18	10/21/18	Yes	6	Killed
Covington, Robert (Pvt.)	C	3,319,164	10/4/18	12/10/18	No	1½	0
Cox, Augustus A. (Pvt.)	W	3,001,386	10/13/17	7/16/18	No	2	25%
Crawford, David E. (Pvt.)	W	1,066,902	7/15/18	5/14/19	No	1	0
Crawford, Edd James (Pvt.)	W	3,869,669	8/8/18	9/19/19	No	2½	SCD
Crawford, Fred Rodrel (Pvt.1cl)	W	4,295,073	5/3/18	3/11/19	No	1	0
Crisco, Alvin E. (Pvt.)	W	2,564,136	8/16/16	8/15/20	Yes	1	0
Crisco, Ernest (Pvt.)	W	556,185	5/3/18	2/16/20	Yes	1	0
Crisler, Joe C. (Pvt.)	C	2,864,660	7/29/18	2/15/19	Yes	9	0
Crum, Luther (Pvt.)	C	3,873,842	5/3/18	7/16/19	Yes	2	25%
Crumb, Wallace (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,864,382	6/20/18	6/6/19	No	1	0
Crump, Fred (Pvt.)	C	3,331,440	6/27/16	2/17/19	Yes	1	0
Cunningham, Dunnie H. (1 Sgt)	W	1,595,034	6/20/18	1/9/19	No	1	0
Cunningham, Ephriam (Pvt.)	C	3,331,499	5/25/18	4/16/19	No	1½	0
Dampeer, Lemuel M. (Pvt.)	W	1,557,788	10/1/16	12/12/18	Yes	8	Died
Dampeer, Theodore K. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,565	10/3/17	3/21/19	Yes	1	0
Daniels, W.E. (Cpl.)	C	1,727,749	9/1/18	8/14/19	No	1	0
Davenport Ed. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,644	7/16/18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0
Davenport, Lee (Pvt.)	C	2,479,643	6/20/18	10/5/18	Yes	1	0
Davenport, Sam (Pvt.)	C	3,331,561	8/2?/18	2/7/19	Yes	1	0
Davis, Carl (Pvt.)	C	4,297,893	3/7/18	5/21/18	No	2	20%
Davis, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	2,129,139	7/23/18	12/24/18	No	1	0
Davis, Charlie A. (Pvt.)	C	3,845,051	8/1/18	12/17/18	No	2	25%
Davis, Isom (Pvt.)	C	4,429,117	3/31/18	7/14/19	No	1	0
Davis, Jay (Pvt.)	C	2,209,057	7/29/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0
Davis, James (Pvt.)	C	3,873,843	8/7/18	7/24/19	Yes	1	0
Davis, Joe (Pvt.)	C	2,129,127	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Davis, John (Pvt.)	C	4,300,645	6/20/18	5/31/19	Yes	1	0
Davis, John (Pvt.)	C	3,331,250	5/27/18	7/15/19	No	1	0
Davis, J.C. (Sgt.)	W	2,871,072	8/1/18	12/16/18	Yes	1	0
Davis, Mosco (Pvt.)	C	4,300,647	7/15/18	11/27/18	No	1	0
Davis, Sandy (Pvt.)	C	3,318,119	7/15/18	11/27/18	No	1	0
Davis, Vernon B. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,147			Yes	1	0
Dabney, Elmurry (Pvt.)	C	3,318,123			No	1	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DISABLED
Davis, Vernon B. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,147	6/27/18	6/6/19	Yes	1	0
Davis, William Jr. (Pvt.)	C	222,231	10/6/17	6/11/19			
Davis, Willie (Pvt.	W	3,872,439	7/18/18	11/27/18	Yes	1	0
Dear, Otho L. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	6/27/16	5/18/17	No	2	SCD
Deason, Robert B. (Sgt.)	W	209,889	8/18/15	11/1/19	No	2½	0
DeCell, Bennie F. (Sgt.)	W	2,132,447	9/21/17	5/22/19	Yes	2½	0
Dees, Frank Burkett (Pvt. 1cl)	W	3,869,670	7/15/18	5/31/19	No	1	0
Dees, Robert B. (Pvt.)	W	Off	9/21/17	2/19/18	Yes	1	0
Delkyers, Feyette (Pvt.)	C	4,300,646	9/1/18	12/17/18	No	2	25%
Dennis, Donia (Pvt.)	C	3,330,175	7/15/18	7/12/19	No	2	SCD
Dennis, Jim Jr. (Pvt.)	C	NSN	11/11/17	12/10/17	Yes	1	0
Diamond, Norris M. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,588,813	7/21/18	5/26/19	No	2½	33 1/3
Divinity, George D. (Pvt.)	C	4,297,894	8/22/18	4/4/19	Yes	1	0
Dixon, Ellis (Pvt. 1cl)	C	222,265	10/6/17	6/10/19	No	1	0
Dixon, Lonzo (Pvt.)	C	3,848,360	8/23/18	1/10/19	Yes	1	0
Dixon, Peter (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,873,944	7/29/18	7/21/19	No	2	10%
Dixon, Willie (Pvt.)	C	3,331,359	6/20/18	10/22/18	Yes	1	0
Dodds, William P. (Wag.)	W	2,915,321	6/3/18	6/12/19	No	2	25%
Donahue, Fred (Pvt.)	W	1,595,047	6/26/16	5/20/19	Yes	1	0
Donnell, Need K. (Cpl.)	W	4,307,410	8/5/18	12/11/18	No	1½	0
Doss, George E. (Sgt.)	W	1,595,060	6/26/16	12/11/18	No	1	0
Doss, Orall Azariah (Pvt.)	W	4,457,570	10/1/18	12/15/18	No	1½	0
Dotson, Willy (Pvt.)	C	3,318,239	7/15/18	10/4/18	No	1	0
Douglas, Albert B. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,078	9/3/18	10/16/18	No	2	20%
Douglas, Edgar L. (Cpl.)	W	2,399,820	12/13/17	5/31/19	No	8	Died
Dulaney, Searcy (Pvt.)	W	4,296,293	8/8/18	1/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Dument, Walter E. (Sgt.)	W	741,547	7/26/17	6/23/19	Yes	1	0
Dunaway, Robert (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,098,502	7/12/17	7/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Dunn, James D. (Pvt.)	W	784,450	12/13/17	7/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Durham, Joe (1st Sgt.)	W	1,593,173	6/26/16	3/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Durr, Manuel (Cpl.)	C	222,267	10/6/17	6/11/19	Yes	1	0
Durr, Mike (Pvt.)	W	4,300,648	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Durr, Robert (Pvt.)	C	4,297,895	8/22/18	12/19/18	No	1	0
Eady, Robert H. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,124	6/27/18	9/26/19	Yes	1	0
Eaton, John L. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,121	6/27/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Eaton, Wade Y. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,063	9/3/18	12/24/18	No	1	0
Edwards, James G. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,058	9/3/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Edwards, Jesse Owens (Pvt.)	W	3,869,671	7/15/18	3/13/19	Yes	1	0
Edwards, Mack (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,209,062	5/31/18	7/12/19	Yes	1	0
Edwards, William (Pvt.)	C	5,037,427	7/29/18	1/25/19	No	1	0
Ellington, John R (Pvt.)	W	58,176	4/8/17	7/19/18	Yes	6	Killed
Ellis, Forman (Pvt.)	C	4,300,649	9/1/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Ellis, R. T. (Pvt.)	C	3,318,125	7/16/18	3/29/19	No	1	0
Ellis, William C. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,588,96[illegible]	7/22/18	10/18/18	No	8	Died
Ellzey, Lawrence H. (1st Lt.)	W	Off	7/22/18	5/21/19	Yes	-	0
Ervin, Charles R. (Sgt.)	W	1,593,340	6/26/16	8/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Ervin, George W. (Pvt.)	W	3,347,384	7/22/18	5/9/19	Yes	1	0
Ethridge, Linton (Pvt.)	W	1,546,962	5/8/18	6/25/19	Yes	1	0
Evans, George (Pvt.)	C	3,874,380	7/30/18	8/19/19	No	1	0
Evans, James Ainsworth (Pvt.)	W	3,869,672	7/15/18	1/4/19	No	1	0
Evans, Lawrence F. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,575	10/1/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Evans, Reginald Leslie (Pvt.)	W	4,457,578	10/1/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Evans, Reuben (Pvt.)	C	2,865,514	5/4/18	5/26/19	No	1	0
Evans, Riley (Pvt.)	C	2,129,115	3/7/18	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Evans, William E. (Pvt.)	W	2,564,269	5/8/18	10/21/19	Yes	1	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DISABLED
Everston, Walter (Pvt.)	C	3,318,170	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Fair, Hizzie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,896	8/22/18	2/15/19	Yes	1	0
Fair, Jesse (Pvt.)	C	2,129,135	3/7/18	10/24/18	No	2	50%
Fairbanks, Alonzo J. (Pvt.)	C	2,817,059	4/30/18	3/21/19	Yes	1	0
Fairchild, Charles E. (Pvt.)	W	1,546,981	11/8/18	12/31/18	No	1	0
Fairchild, James Vernon Pvt.	W	4,296,295	8/8/18	9/24/19	Yes	1	0
Fairchild, William A. Pvt. 1cl	W	1,594,794	6/1/17	6/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Farmer, Luther M. (Pvt.)	W	1,557,789	5/25/18	3/3/19	Yes	1	0
Farmer, Pitts W. (Capt.)	W	Off	9/3/17	5/15/20	No	1	0
Farmer, William M. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	9/4/17	2/7/19	No	2	SCD
Featherston, Lucius H. (Pvt.)	W	3,002,159	10/8/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Ferguson, William Eccles Pvt.	W	4,457,583	10/1/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Ferrell, Lee Thaddeus 1 Lt.	W	Off	9/12/18	9/20/20	No	-	0
Findley, Riley H. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	167,914	7/5/17	4/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Finley, William (Pvt.)	C	3,318,325	7/15/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0
Flemming, Lem (Pvt.)	C	3,318,624	7/15/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Flowers, Bennie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,241	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Flowers, Eugene (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,873,846	7/29/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0
Flowers, Oda (Pvt.)	C	3,873,849	7/29/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0
Flynn, John Jr. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,065	9/3/18	1/1/19	No	1	0
Ford, Cecil W. (Pvt.)	W	1,080,764	12/13/17	4/11/18	No	2½	50%
Ford, Daniel E. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,311,374	9/4/17	3/29/19	Yes	1	0
Ford, John P. (Pvt.)	W	1,557,790	5/25/18	4/12/19	Yes	1	0
Ford, Leon (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,331,361	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Ford, Ruben (Cpl.)	C	3,318,139	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Ford, Waldo E. (Sgt.)	W	1,264,574	12/13/17	6/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Forest, Henry (Pvt.)	C	4,300,650	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Foster, Everette B. (Ck.)	W	1,029,236	6/2/17	9/16/19	No	1½	0
Foster, Nathaniel J. Pvt.	W	1,029,263	6/2/17	9/16/19	No	1½	0
Frank, George (Pvt.)	C	3,873,847	7/29/18	1/2/19	NO	2	25%
Franklin, Stewart (Sgt.)	W	2,871,122	5/27/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Fulgear, Abe (Pvt.)	C	3,331,396	6/20/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Funches, Willie H. (Pvt.)	C	3,848,380	9/7/18	5/12/19	Yes	1	0
Furlow, Spicer M. (Cpl.)	W	1,598,776	4/27/17	6/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Furr, Abner G. (Cook)	W	2,128,663	3/4/18	4/17/19	Yes	1	0
Furr, Albert T. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,589,005	6/19/17	7/3/19	Yes	1½	0
Furr, James H. (Pvt.)	W	2,588,964	7/22/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Furr, J. P. (Pvt.)	W	657,731	6/1/18	8/13/19	Yes	1	0
Furr, Louis (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,499,256	5/10/16	6/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Furr, Pearl (Student)	C	4,449,793	9/18/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Furr, Thomas L. (Ck.)	W	1,589,011	7/18/17	4/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Gage, Willie (Pvt.)	C	222,271	10/6/17	4/2/19	Yes	2	16 2/3
Gandy, Clarence (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,132,891	9/21/17	3/31/19	No	1	0
Gardner, Lindrose (1 Sgt.)	W	1,604,050	4/2/17	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Gardon, Willie (Pvt.)	C2	4,301,791	9/1/18	5/17/19	No	1	0
Garner, Earnest L. (Maj.)	C	2,129,113	3/7/18	8/18/19	Yes	1	0
Garner, Tim (Pvt.)	C	2,865,473	1/15/18	8/14/18	No	5	0
Garraway, Isom A (Sgt. QMC)	W	1,607,314	9/18/17	3/13/19	No	1½	0
Garrett, Daniel (Pvt.)	C	3,873,848	7/29/18	11/12/18	No	1	12½%
Gary, E.B. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,654	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Gary, John Henry (Pvt.)	C	4,300,652	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Gates, W. Burt (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,132,892	9/21/17	5/15/19	No	1	0
Gatlin, Charlie (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,130,527	3/20/18	7/26/19	Yes	1	0
Gayton, Leon (Pvt.)	C	2,129,119	3/7/18	9/4/19	Yes	1	0

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DISABLED
Gibbs, Ernest (Ck.)	C	4,301,578	9/1/18	2/10/19	No	1	0
Gibbs, George (First Lt.)	C	3,320,779	7/18/18	3/7/19	Yes	1	0
Gibbson, John S.	W	Off	8/28/18	6/9/19	Yes	1	0
Gibson, John W. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,081	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Gibson, Julian B.	W	2,588,965	7/22/18	7/3/19	Yes	1	0
Gillis, Joseph Alonzo (Pvt.)	W	3,869,674	7/15/18	5/15/19	Yes	1	0
Gillis, Tom H. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,557,796	5/25/18	1/16/19	Yes	1	0
Girault, George W. (Pvt.)	W	1,594,759	6/26/16	6/28/19	Yes	1½	0
Glasper, Joe (Pvt.)	C	3,318,181	7/15/18	11/27/18	No	1	0
Gordon, Murray (Pvt.)	C	3,873,850	7/29/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
Gordon, Willie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,653	9/1/18	6/26/19	No	1	0
Goss, Ernest C. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,079	5/27/18	11/7/18	Yes	6	Killed
Goza, Ben S. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,146	6/27/18	12/5/13	No	1	0
Graves, George E. (Pvt.)	W	1,593,249	6/26/16	7/15/18	Yes	6	Killed
Graves, Lonnie (Pvt. lcl)	W	4,307,464	8/5/18	6/14/19	No	2	41 2/3
Green, Matthews (Pvt.)	C	4,300,555	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Green, Simon (Pvt.)	C	4,300,651	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Greer, Lee S. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,077	5/27/18	6/19/19	Yes	1	0
Griffin, Sylvester (Pvt.)	C	3,331,565	6/20/18	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Guess, Eliza B. (Pvt.)	W	4,158,322	7/22/18	3/20/19	No	1	0
Guess, John S. (Pvt.)	W	2,121,762	4/2/18	4/12/18	No	2	0
Guess, John S. (Pvt. lcl)	W	2,588,966	7/22/18	12/30/19	No	1	0
Guyness, Sam (Cpl.)	C	228,282	9/29/17	7/1/19	Yes	1½	0
Halsy, Jake E. (Sgt.)	W	1,594,441	5/18/17	3/6/19	No	1½	0
Haley, James (Pvt.)	C	4,297,897	8/22/18	2/7/19	No	1	0
Hall, Benjaman L. (Pvt.)	W	4,774,371	8/30/18	1/7/19	No	1	0
Hall, Jake (Pvt.)	W	3,869,675	7/15/18	6/15/19	Yes	1	0
Hall, Leonard K. (Wag.)	W	2,915,195	5/16/18	6/12/19	Yes	1	0
Hall, Oscar (Cpl.)	C	3,318,442	7/16/18	8/11/19	Yes	1	0
Hall, William R. (Pvt.)	C	2,573,001	4.8/18	5/19/18	No	5½	0
Hamilton, Alex (Pvt.)	C	4,300,656	9/1/18	12/20/18	No	1	0
Hamilton, Clarence H. (Pvt.)	W	3,875,120	6/27/18	5/31/19	Yes	1	0
Hamilton, Pedo (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,873,851	7/29/18	2/15/19	No	1	0
Hamilton, George W. (1st Lt.)	W	Off	11/27/17	9/19/19	Yes	-	0
Hammons, Sidney R. (Pvt.)	W	1,594,762	11/23/17	4/28/19	Yes	1½	0
Hampton, Joe (Pvt.)	C	4,300,657	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Hampton, William (Ck.)	C	4,300,659	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Hand, Fred (Cpl.)	C	2,345,294	10/3/17	3/21/18	No	2	33 1/3
Handy, Alonzo (Sup.Sgt.)	C	3,318,081	7/15/18	2/7/19	Yes	1	0
Handy, Dewey (Pvt.)	C	4,430,263	10/1/18	12/19/18	No	1	0
Handy, Emanuel (Pvt.)	C	2,106,624	3/26/18	3/24/19	Yes	1	0
Handy, Ephriam (Sup. Sgt.)	C	2,129,122	3/7/18	7/25/19	Yes	1	0
Hansen, Carsten (Pvt.)	W	1,557,793	5/25/18	1/20/19	Yes	1	0
Hansen, Warren (Pvt.)	W	3,869,676	7/15/18	6/12/19	Yes	1	0
Hardy, Henry L. (Sgt.)	W	1,594,714	6/26/16	3/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Harper, Ester (Pvt.)	C	4,300,658	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Harper, James (Sgt.)	W	2,588,987	7/22/18	7/1/19	No	1	0
Harper, Luther (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,531,189	6/20/18	5/24/19	No	1	0
Harper, Robert (Pvt.)	C	2,864,590	5/3/18	5/22/18	No	2	30%
Harrell, Ernest (Pvt.)	C	3,845,147	8/13/18	3/10/19	No	1	0
Harris, Annie W. (Pvt. lcl)	W	4,307,334	8/5/18	1/8/19	No	1	0
Harris, George D. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,104	9/3/18	11/1/18	No	2	30%
Harris, Harvey (Cpl.)	W	2,915,460	5/16/18	7/1/19	Yes	1	0
Harris, Jim F. (Sgt. lcl)	W	2,132,825	9/21/17	2/18/19	No	1	0

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DISABLED
Harris, Joe Monroe (Pvt.)	W	4,457,604	10/1/18	12/12/18	Yes	1	0
Harris, Lugene (Pvt.)	C	3,318,596	7/16/18	11/8/18	No	2	50%
Harris, Payton (Pvt.)	C	3,762,265	8/22/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Harris, Robert M. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,607	10/1/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Harrison, Chas. Price (Pvt.)	C	3,331,346	6/20/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Harrison, Henry (Pvt.)	C	4,302,634	6/21/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Harrison, Jessie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,660	9/1/18	3/17/19	No	1	0
Harrison, Luther A. (Pvt.)	W	3,000,998	10/4/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Harrison, Robert L. (Pvt.)	W	1,600,096	6/3/17	5/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Hart, Eddie (Pvt.)	C	2,860,703	4/29/18	7/17/19	Yes	1	0
Hartley, George H. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,061	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Hawkins, Charlie A. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,595,085	7/25/17	10/22/18	Yes	6	Killed
Hawkins, Daniel M. (Mec.)	W	2,124,535	2/20/18	12/24/18	No	1	0
Hawkins, Eugene (Pvt.)	W	3,275,136	6/27/18	2/13/19	Yes	1	0
Haynes, Mallie (Ck.)	C	3,318,155	7/15/18	5/16/19	No	1	0
Heard, Fred D. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,083	5/27/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Heard, Isaac Samuel (Cpl.)	W	1,598,753	7/11/17	6/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Hembree, Eugene (Ck.)	W	1,595,063	6/26/16	5/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Hembree, George D. (Pvt.)	W	1,595,141	7/5/17	12/24/18	No	1½	0
Henington, Nollie F. (Cpl.)	W	2,095,655	9/4/17	12/7/18	No	1	0
Hennington, Charles D. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,122	6/27/18	115/18	No	2	10%
Hennington, Kibert G. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,613	10/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Hennington, Prentice (Pvt.)	C	2,864,389	5/3/18	11/7/18	No	2	30%
Henry, Glen E. (Pvt.)	W	1,500,577	8/12/18	5/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Henry, John (Pvt.)	C	2,865,513	5/4/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Herring, Jim J. (Pvt.)	W	1,577,058	5/4/18	4/4/19	Yes	1	0
Herring, Johnnie O (Pvt.)	W	2,870,893	5/26/18	4/30/19	Yes	1	0
Herring, Robert L. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,615	10/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Herring, Wash (Pvt.)	W	2,871,119	5/27/18	2/8/19	Yes	1	0
Herring, William R. (Pvt.)	W	3,872,447	7/18/18	5/23/19	Yes	1	0
Herron, Ichabod (Pvt.)	C	3,318,257	7/15/18	11/27/18	No	1	0
Hester, Claude R. (Pvt.)	W	1,600,099	5/31/17	5/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Hindon, Ford S. (Wag.)	W	16,024	9/21/17	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Higdon, Roy Dennis (Pvt.)	W	4,457,618	10/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Hill, Anderson (Pvt.)	C	3,318,151	7/15/18	10/26/18	No	3	25%
Hill, William E. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,077	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Hilliard, Sam Jr. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,661	9/1/18	12/ 6/18	No	1	0
Hilliard, Will (Pvt.)	C	3,331,739	6 20/18	2/18/19	No	2	10%
Hilton, Monroe J. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,067	9/3/18	12/19/18	No	1	0
Hodges, Henry (Pvt.)	C	3,331,383	6/20/18	10/21/18	No	2	33 1/3
Hodges, James M. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,860,155	9/21/17	3/20/19	No	1	0
Hodges, Will (Pvt.)	C	3,331,502	6/20/18	12/30/18	No	1	0
Holliday, Garland John (Pvt.)	W	3,869,6777	7/15/18	7/25/19	Yes	1	0
Holloway, Lee (Pvt.)	C	4,297,898	8/22/18	12/7/18	Yes	8	Died
Holmes, Alfred (Pvt.)	C	3,330,406	6/19/18	7/5/19	Yes	1	0
Holt, Ben F. (Cpl.)	W	2,355,624	10/8/17	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Holt, Henry S. Jr. (Sgt.)	W	1,864,431	5/15/17	5/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Honea, William Samuel (Pvt.)	W	3,001,261	10/4/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Hood, Charles E. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,135	6/27/18	2/10/19	Yes	1	0
Hood, Ivy C. (Pvt.)	W	2,588,968	7/22/18	2/11/19	Yes	1	0
Hooperich, Charles L. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	9/29/17	1/26/18	No	4	0
Horton, Chester (Pvt.)	C	2,1291125	3/7/18	6/17/18	No	2	33 1/3
Howard, Thomas J. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,595,192	6/5/17	5/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Howell, Cecil O (Sgt.)	W	1,595,038	6/26/16	5/20/19	No	1½	0

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NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Howell, Newton (Pvt.)	W	3,825,072	9/3/18	12/19/18	No	1	0
Howell, Sam T.(Pvt.)	W	2,132,911	9/21/17	5/24/19	No	1	0
Howington, William T(Pvt.)	W	3,275,142	6/27/18	4/28/19	Yes	1	0
Hubbard J. Sidney(Pvt.)	W	1,593,190	6/4/17	4/18/18	No	3½	0
Hubbard, Malcolm M(Pvt.lcl)	W	1,599,072	8/10/17	5/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Hudson, Fred (Pvt.)	C	3,318,121	7/15/18	10/28/18	No	2	25%
Hudson, Levy (Pvt.)	C	3,846,305	8/21/18	6/9/19	No	1	0
Hudson, Richard V(Pvt.lcl)	W	271,186	6/27/17	7/3/19	Yes	1½	0
Hudson, William B. (Pvt.)	W	727,512	5/6/18	1/13/19	No	1½	0
Hundley, George A.(Sgt.)	W	2,367,600	10/16/14	11/19/19	No	1½	0
Hundley, Moodey (Pvt.)	W	1,599,711	8/5/17	11/1/18	No	2½	50%
Hunley, George (Pvt.)	C	4,656,063	11/4/18	12/20/18	No	1	0
Hupperich, Charles M.(Mec.)	W	1,595,064	6/26/16	5/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Husbands, Elie J.(Pvt.)	W	4,307,426	8/5/18	2/24/19	NO	½	0
Hutchison, James L.(Pvt.lcl)	W	3,275,129	6/27/18	2/28/19	Yes	1	0
Hutchison, Vence D(Pvt.lcl)	W	1,557,792	5/25/18	5/29/19	Yes	1	0
Hux, John B. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,609,560	5/29/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Izard, Luther J.(Pvt.)	W	NSN	9/21/17	2/9/18	No	2	10%
Jackson, Bennie (Ck.)	C	3,318,141	7/15/18	11/29/18	No	1	0
Jackson, Fred(Pvt. lcl)	C	2,865,535	5/21/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Jackson, James Buckanon(Sgt.)	C	3,866,048	9/25/18	7/7/19	No	1	0
Jackson, Jefferson(Pvt.)	C	3,318,114	7/15/18	7/12/19	Yes	1	0
Jackson, Jesse L.(Cpl.)	W	2,121,761	4/2/18	8/5/19	Yes	1	0
Jackson, Joseph R.(Pvt.)	W	2,871,086	5/27/18	6/25/19	Yes	1	0
Jackson, William (Pvt.)	C	3,272,899	6/20/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Jacob, James C. (Cpl.)	W	1,557,791	5/25/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0
Jacobs, William B.(Pvt.)	W	2,871,084	5/27/18	5/1/19	Yes	1	0
James, Clarence (Mag.)	W	1,593,522	5/23/17	6/7/19	Yes	1½	0
James, Thad (Pvt.)	C	3,873,652	7/29/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
James, Walter (Pvt.)	C	4,301,588	9/1/18	4/12/19	No	1	0
Jenkins, Eugene(Pvt.)	C	3,318,360	7/15/18	11/15/18	No	2	20%
Jenkins, James C(Pvt.lcl)	W	777,025	11/26/18	7/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Jenkins, Karrie (Pvt.)	C	3,784,649	7/15/18	1/8/19	No	1	0
Jenkins, William N.(Pvt.)	W	2,679,544	1/27/18	12/18/18	No	1½	10%
Jenkins, William N(Pvt.)	W	2,575,840	1/27/18	12/25/18	No	1½	0
Jesse, Will (Pvt.)	C	1,510,394	9/26/18	12/20/18	No	1	0
Jessie, Lige Jr. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,662	9/1/18	6/5/19	No	1	0
Johns, Graham M. (Cpl.)	W	1,605,299	7/4/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Johns, Oliver (Cpl.)	W	1,604,393	7/4/17	12/10/18	No	1½	0
Johns, Warren(Pvt.lcl)	W	1,593,518	6/26/16	4/7/19	Yes	1½	0
Johnson, Benjamin F(1st Lt.)	W	Off	7/28/17	12/19/17	No	-	0
Johnson, Burress (Pvt.)	W	1,557,797	5/25/18	3/19/19	Yes	1	0
Johnson, Clarence E.(Pvt.)	C	3,330,929	6/20/18	10/4/18	No	5	10%
Johnson, Dan (Pvt.)	W	852,856	9/18/15	6/4/19	No	2½	0
Johnson, Ezell(Pvt.)	C	4,300,663	9/1/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Johnson, Henry (Pvt.)	C	3,691,416	8/30/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Johnson, Lank (Pvt.)	C	2,211,543	12/26/17	2/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Johnson, Leon(Pvt. lcl)	C	3,873,853	7/29/18	7/21/19	Yes	1	0
Johnson, Verno(Pvt.)	C	2,129,111	3/7/18	9/4/19	Yes	1	0
Johnson, Walter (Pvt.)	C	2,130,854	3/21/18	9/8/19	Yes	1	0
Johnson, Willie (Pvt.)	C	3,845,017	5/4/18	12/4/18	No	2	30%
Johnson, Willie F.(Pvt.)	W	1,593,519	9/21/17	8/7/20	Yes	9	66⅔%
Johnson, Willis, J. Jr(Pvt.)	C	3,845,189	8/14/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Joiner, Eairly (Pvt.)	C	3,318,107	7/15/18	7/11/19	Yes	1	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Jones, Essie (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,129,130	3/7/18	8/8/19	Yes	1	0
Jones, Henry (Pvt.)	C	4,300,664	9/1/18	1/9/19	No	1	0
Jones, Jay (Pvt.)	C	4,297,900	8/22/18	1/28/19	No	1	0
Jones, Johnny (Pvt.)	C	2,848,566	3/31/18	11/12/18	No	2	20%
Jones, Luther J. (Pvt.)	C	3,331,472	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Jordan, Eugene (Pvt.)	C	3,318,326	7/15/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Jordan, Frank (Pvt.)	C	3,331,345	6/20/18	10/5/18	No	2	10%
Keen, Reece R. (Mag.)	W	126,946	6/1/17	2/12/19	Yes	2½	8 1/3
Keen, Yancy R.(Pvt. lcl)	W	1,593,405	6/26/16	3/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Kelly, Eugie A.(Pvt.lcl)	W	1,594,640	7/16/17	8/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Kemp, Louis A. (Pvt.)	W	3,002,007	10/8/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Kemph, Albert L. (Ck.)	W	2,871,117	5/27/18	12/30/18	No	1	0
Keyes, Scrivnor Jesse Pvt.	W	3,869,959	7/15/18	8/5/19	Yes	1	0
King, XBennie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,901	8/22/18	9/11/19	Yes	1	0
King, John (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,863,875	6/18/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
King, John (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,209,079	3/31/18	7/21/19	Yes	1	0
Knight, Robert Edwin (Cpl.)	W	1,557,799	5/25/18	6/6/19	Yes	1	0
Lackey, George(Pvt.lcl)	C	3,873,854	7/29/18	7/21/19	Yes	1	0
Lackey, Milton (Pvt.)	C	2,864,391	5/3/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Lamar, James F. (Pvt.)	W	4,449,376	9/19/18	12/4/18	No	1	0
Lamar, Leon (Pvt. lcl)	W	3,869,960	7/15/18	8/13/19	Yes	1	0
Lawrence, Eddie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,088	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Lawson, Lee Jr. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,665	9/1/18	1/8/19	No	5	0
Lee, Andrew	C	4,300,666	9/1/18	1/5/19	No	1	0
Lee, James C. (Cpl.)	W	1,071,607	12/14/17	4/11/19	Yes	1½	0
Lee, Johnie (Pvt.)	C	3,331,534	6/20/18	2/5/19	No	1	0
Leonard, George W. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,140	6/27/18	10/14/18	No	2	20%
Leonard, John E. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	7/25/17	9/21/17	No	2½	SCD
Levy, Henry (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,864,658	5/3/18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0
Lewis, Edie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,768	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Lewis, Ford (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,873,855	7/29/18	7/21/19	Yes	1	0
Lewis, Harvey (Cpl.)	C	2,209,084	3/31/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Lewis, Joe (Pvt.)	C	3,316,224	7/15/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Lewis, Lonnie (Pvt.)	C	5,037,297	8/1/18	2/6/19	No	1	0
Lewis, Willie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,140	7/15/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Liddell, Frank Austin(Capt.	W	Off	8/15/17	7/7/19	Yes	-	0
Little, Ashford H.(Pvt.)	W	3,002,179	10/9/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Little, Austin (Pvt.)	W	3,825,068	9/3/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Little, Frank (Pvt.)	C	4,300,769	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Little, Thomas J(Pvt.lcl)	W	2,590,709	6/3/18	6/6/19	No	1½	0
Little, William Kirby(Pvt.	W	4,296,296	8/8/18	5/15/19	Yes	1	0
Little, Winston W.(Capt.)	W	Off	8/15/17	8/7/19	Yes	-	0
Lively, Sam Lee (Pvt.)	W	3,869,962	7/16/18	8/7/19	Yes	1	0
Livingston, Turner(Pvt.)	C	4,300,770	9/1/18	1/24/19	No	1	0
Lloyd, Edgar C. (Pvt.)	W	193,188	12/15/17	6/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Loeb, Carrol Schaefer(1 Lt.	W	Off	11/27/18	12/10/18	No	-	SCD
Loeb, Leon (Sgt.)	W	2,564,133	5/3/18	12/6/18	No	1	0
Loftin, Jesse E.(Pvt.)	W	1,603,278	9/21/17	4/26/19	No	8	Died
Loggans, Clarence S.(Cpl.)	W	1,593,041	6/27/16	4/10/19	No	1½	20%
Lomax, Albert (Pvt.)	C	3,320,046	7/16/18	5/14/19	No	1	0
Long, Hamilton A.(Cpl.)	W	473,570	4/13/18	1/10/19	No	1½	0
Long, James U.(Pvt.)	W	4,774,342	8/30/18	3/18/19	No	1	0
Long, William M.(Mag.)	W	737,722	6/15/17	6/22/19	Yes	2½	0
Lotterhos, George(1st Lt)	W	Off	10/11/18	5/19/19	No	-	0
Loving, Fred W. (Pvt.)	W	2,504,043	12/15/17	4/11/19	Yes	1½	0

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLFD.
Lowe, Aaron E.(Pvt.1cl)	W	1,606,028	8/27/17	7/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Lupe, Macon (Pvt.)	W	3,869,963	7/15/18	6/17/19	Yes	1	0
Lynch, Harry, Jr. (Sup.Sgt.)	C	2,129,136	3/7/18	9/4/19	Yes	1	0
Lynch, John (Pvt.)	C	3,318,164	7/15/18	11/15/18	No	3	20%
Lynch, Willie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,771	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Lyones, John H. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,772	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Magee, David Ward(1Lt.)	W	Off	10/21/18	12/21/18	No	-	0
Magee, Hosie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,048	7/15/18	8/11/19	Yes	1	0
Magee, Lee (Pvt.)	C	4,300,775	9/1/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Magee, Robert L. (Corp.)	W	1,595,289	6/4/17	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Mahaffey, Tommy (Pvt.)	C	2,123,428	10/6/17	3/12/18	No	2	SCD
Mallard, Will (Pvt.)	C	4,300,777	9/1/18	2/8/19	No	1	0
Manning, Caesar R. (Corp.)	C	3,840,966	7/18/18	12/22/18	No	1	0
Manning, Mott H. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	6/26/16	5/18/18	No	2½	SCD
Marchetti, Robert E. (Sgt.)	W	3,275,134	6/27/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Marler, Lonie V. (Pvt.)	W	732,480	8/17/17	10/14/18d	Yes	6	Killed
Marling, Walter (Cpl.)	W	1,589,097	9/4/17	8/30/19	Yes	1	0
Marshall, James A.(Pvt.)	C	3,844,380	7/29/18	1/8/19	Yes	1	0
Martin, James L. (Pvt.)	W	1,040,937	6/21/17	4/16/18	No	8	Died
Martin, John (Pvt.)	C	2,574,823	5/17/18	7/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Martin, Robert W. (Cpl)	W	1,593,558	6/26/16	4/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Massa, John (Cpl)0	W	1,593,550	6/26/16	7/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Massa, Kelly (Pvt.)	W	1,593,128	6/26/16	5/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Massa, Premo (Pvt.)	W	1,547,051	5/8/18	6/19/19	Yes	1	0
Massie, Lim (Pvt.)	C	2,346,986	11/21/17	6/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Mathis, Evans (Pvt.)	C	3,331,649	6/30/18	12/30/18	No	1	0
Mathis, John W. (Sgt.)	W	2,490,520	12/13/17	9/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Matthews, Mitt (Pvt.)	C	2,863,268	6/18/18	12/20/18	No	1	0
Matthews, Willie (Pvt.)	W	1,557,794	5/25/18	11/25/18	No	2	SCD
May, Ernest (Pvt.)	C	2,134,344	11/6/17	12/24/18	No	1	0
May, Green (Pvt.)	C	4,300,778	9/1/18	1/4/19	No	5	0
May, Henry (Cpl.)	C	3,318,055	7/15/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0
May, James (Pvt.)	C	3,318,173	7/15/18	5/21/19	No	1	0
May, Tully (Pvt.)	C	222,308	10/6/17	8/12/19	Yes	1	0
May, Vender (Pvt.)	C	3,843,367	4/30/18	12/11/18	No	2	30%
Mayo, John J. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,115	5/27/18	5/23/19	Yes	1	0
Mehan, Ernest M.(Pvt.1cl)	W	1,594,642	7/14/17	9/2/19	Yes	1	0
Melon, Elva Jake (Cpl.)	C	3,343,400	7/16/18	2/15/19	No	1	0
Middleton, George A.(Sgt.)	W	1,606,115	6/19/17	7/25/19	Yes	1½	0
Middleton, Robert H.(Pvt.1)	W	270,694	12/6/17	7/7/19	Yes	1½	0
Middleton, U.T. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,131	6/27/18	5/29/19	Yes	1	0
Miller, Andrew J. (Cpl.)	W	1,166,194	1/5/18	8/26/19	Yes	9	0
Miller, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	2,478,352	7/15/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Miller, Hance (Sgt.)	W	1,606,791	9/21/17	5/8/18	No	1	50%
Miller, Homer D.(Sgt.1cl)	W	1,602,991	9/21/17	5/21/19	Yes	1	0
Miller, James Burton(Pvt.)	W	3,869,966	7/15/18	5/29/19	Yes	1	0
Miller, Richmond L. (Pvt.)	W	4,307,432	8/5/18	1/8/19	No	1	0
Miller, Sam (Pvt.)	C	3,331,619	8/20/18	2/6/19	No	1	0
Miller, Warren Alford (Pvt)	W	4,301,824	9/7/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Mims, Jesse (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,209,092	3.31/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Minor, Kelly (Pvt.)	C	3,318,089	7/15/18	7/12/19	Yes	1	0
Minter, Luther (Pvt.)	C	3,318,318	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Minton, Billy (Pvt.)	W	3,275,133	6/27/18	12/24/18	No	1	0
Mitchel, Jessie	C	3,318,188	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Mohon, John E. (SGT)	W	2,066,517	11/30/17	11/5/19	Yes	1½	0

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLFD.
Moncure, Oscar (Cpl.)	W	4,300,306	9/1/18	9/26/19	No	1	0
Monroe, Horace (Pvt.)	C	3,331,721	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Montgomery, Francis E.(Sgt.)	W	2,563,010	4/2/18	2/6/19	No	2	10%
Montgomery, Marion L.)Pvt.)	W	3,275,472	6/27/18	5/29/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Edward L. (Pvt.)	C	3,331,369	6/20/18	3/26/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Ester (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,073,098	10/28/17	5/28/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Henry (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,149,115	3/7/18	3/29/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Jesse W. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,125	6/27/18	1/28/19	No	1	0
Moore, Jimmie (Pvt.)	C	3,331,379	6/20/18	3/26/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Joe (Pvt.)	C	3,331,398	6/20/18	3/14/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, John H. (Pvt.)	C	2,864,399	5/3/18	8/1/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Mosby L. (Pvt.)	W	2,121,760	4/2/18	1/11/19	No	1	0
Moore, Walter (Pvt.)	C	3,318,142	7/15/18	3/17/19	Yes	1	0
Moore, Webster (Pvt.)	W	2,590,650	6/1/18	7/29/19	Yes	1½	0
Morgan, Frederick L. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,085	5/27/18	8/26/19	Yes	1	0
Morgan, John (Pvt.)	C	3,331,382	6/20/18	1/29/19	No	1	0
Morgan, Lee (Pvt.)	W	3,869,967	7/15/18	1/31/19	No	1	0
Morrow, Harvey H. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,138	6/27/18	6/3/19	Yes	1	0
Mueller, George C.(Pvt 1cl)	W	NSN	9/21/17	1/18/18	No	8	Died
Mullicah, Carl D. (Pvt.)	W	1,578,901	5/25/18	11/23/18	No	2	35 1/3
Mullican, Holland I. (Pvt.1cl)	W	1,605,210	5/28/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Mullican, John R. (Pvt.)	W	2,915,356	5/16/18	11/30/18	No	1	0
Mullin, Ervin (Pvt.)	C	3,318,120	7/15/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Murry, Will (Pvt.)	C	4,300,780	9/1/18	3/13/19	No	1	0
Myers, Charley (Pvt.)	C	4,297,204	8/22/18	1/20/19	Yes	1	0
Myers, Denmon (Sgt.)	W	2,564,134	5/3/18	3/31/19	No	1	0
Myers, Jeff D. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,068	9/3/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Myers, Lonnie L. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,871,091	5/27/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Myers, Robert (Pvt.)	C	2,865,467	4/17/18	10/7/18	No	5	0
McCalip, William M.(Ck.)	W	713,206	8/7/17	2/14/19	No	1½	0
McClinton, Judge E. (Pvt.)	C	222,303	10/6/17	5/20/19	Yes	1	0
McClure, Ed (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,331,509	6/20/18	4/29/19	Yes	1	0
McClure, Howard (Pvt.)	C	4,300,773	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
McGee, Dock (Pvt.)	C	3,331,459	6/20/18	10/5/18	No	3	10%
McGee, George E. (Sgt.)	W	3,869,964	7/15/18	7/24/19	Yes	1	0
McInnis, Andy (Pvt.)	C	4,300,774	9/1/18	10/26/18	Yes	8	Died
McInnis, Asberry (Pvt.)	C	4,300,776	9/1/18	3/13/19	No	1	0
McInnis, Willie J. (Pvt.)	W	3,869,965	7/15/18	3/11/19	Yes	1	0
McIntosh, Charley (Pvt.)	W	3,275,143	6/27/18	8/7/19	Yes	1	0
McIntosh, John W. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,145	6/27/18	8/7/19	Yes	1	0
McKee, Carlos R (1 Lt.)	W	Off	8/24/17	8/10/19	Yes	-	0
McKee, John B. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	3,872,453	7/15/18	8/11/19	Yes	1	0
McKinley, Daviw (Pvt.)	C	4,297,906	8/22/18	7/2/19	Yes	1	0
McKinzie, Henry (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,209,089	3/21/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
McKinzie, Jim (Pvt.)	C	3,331,443	6/20/18	3/18/19	Yes	1	0
McLaurin, Henry (Wag)	C	3,318,026	7/5/18	6/21/19	No	1	0
Mclemore, Robert W. (Pvt.)	W	3,507,141	6/25/18	12/24/18	No	1	0
McLemore, William L.(Pvt.1cl)	W	2,915,255	5/16/18	5/16/19	Yes	1	0
McManus, Gillis (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,605,435	6/30/17	1/22/19	Yes	1½	0
McManus, Robert E. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	6/24/16	7/24/17	No	2½	100%
McManus, R.J. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,137	6/27/18	6/7/19	Yes	1	0
McManus, Willie C. (Pvt.)	W	1,605,436	7/2/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
McMaster, Elias (Pvt.)	W	NSN	6/26/16	9/20/17	No	2½	SCD
McNeil, Robert E. (Pvt.)	C	3,858,017	8/31/18	10/16/18	No	2	25%

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Nave, George (Pvt.)	C	3,331,424	6/20/18	10/28/18	No	2	25%
Nave, Richard (Pvt.)	C	3,754,920	8/1/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Neal, Ed (Pvt.)	C	2,129,118	3/7/18	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Neat, Clyde (Pvt.)	C	2,129,134	3/7/18	7/11/19	Yes	1	0
Neil, Joe (Pvt.)	C	3,673,859	7/23/18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0
Nelson, Benjamin F. (Pvt.)	W	5,139,645	10/16/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Nelson, Dolphus (Pvt.)	C	2,128,923	3/7/18	8/4/19	Yes	1	0
Nelson, Frank (Pvt.)	C	3,318,150	7/15/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0
Nelson, Judge (Pvt.)	C	2,128,612	3/7/18	8/4/19	Yes	1	0
Nesmith, Marshall B. (Pvt.)	W	1,547,014	5/8/18	7/24/18	No	2	50%
Nettles, Pendleton M. (Cook)	W	NSN	6/28/16	5/16/17	No	2½	0
Newell, Cotrel (Pvt.)	C	4,300,781	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Newell, Eric (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,297,907	8/22/18	2/21/19	No	1	0
Newell, Frank (Pvt.)	C	4,300,783	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Newman, Calvin C. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,291,872	4/26/18	7/5/19	Yes	1	0
Newman, Grover C. (Pvt.)	W	3,501,489	9/7/17	1/8/18	No	2	SCD
Newman, Walter E. (Pvt.)	W	2,588,990	7/22/18	12/11/19	No	1	0
Nichols, Virgil N.(1st Lt.)	W	Off	7/28/17	12/6/18	No	-	0
Noland, Anthany (Pvt.)	C	2,864,387	5/3/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Norman, David Andrew (Pvt.)	W	3,869,968	7/15/18	3/15/19	Yes	1	0
Norman, Richard S. (Pvt.)	W	3,002,025	10/8/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Norton, Coman (Mec.)	W	1,593,560	6/26/16	7/4/19	Yes	1½	25%
Norton, Howard M. (Sgt.)	W	5,275,123	6/27/18	12/7/19	No	1	0
Norwood, Francis M. (Pvt.)	W	2,132,945	9/11/17	3/3/19	No	1	0
Osgood, Harrison, Jr. (Pvt.)	C	2,864,397	5/3/18	11/6/18	No	2	50%
Overton, Isiah (Pvt.)	C	3,318,040	7/15/18	10/19/18	Yes	8	Died
Palmer, Carlton (Pvt.)	C	3,873,860	7/23/18	1/15/19	No	1	0
Pannell, Greenwood H. (Pvt.)	W	225,984	12/1/17	7/1/19	Yes	1½	0
Parker, Ernest E. (Pvt.)	W	4,774,369	8/30/18	12/6/18	No	1	0
Parker, Grady (Pvt.)	W	3,825,070	9/5/18	7/29/19	No	1	0
Parker, Robert (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,605,445	7/7/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Parker, Robert E. (Cpl.)	W	2,871,092	5/27/18	2/15/19	No	1	0
Parker, Rom L. (Pvt.)	W	4,449,378	9/19/18	10/9/18	No	8	Died
Parker, William C. (2 Lt.)	W	Off	8/26/18	12/19/18	No	-	0
Parker, Willie D. (Pvt.)	W	1,547,083	5/8/18	6/26/19	Yes	1	0
Parsons, Edwidd (Pvt.)	W	3,002,196	10/15/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Parsons, Jahn A. (Pvt.1cl)	W	2,590,266	5/1/18	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Patrick, Daniel J. (Pvt.)	W	4,776,925	8/30/18	1/7/19	No	1	0
Patrick, Dudley E. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,062	9/3/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Patrick, Homer (Cpl.)	W	1,593,568	6/26/16	8/4/19	Yes	1½	0
Patrick, Willie Zelle (Nurse)	W	Nurse	9/26/18	11/24/18	No	-	0
Patterson, John K. (Pvt.)	W	3,002,100	10/15/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Patterson, Robert A. (Sgt.)	W	2,132,337	10/1/17	2/6/19	No	1	0
Paul, George A.(Wag. Mch)	W	1,603,117	9/21/17	5/20/19	Yes	1	0
Peets, William V. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,148	6/27/18	1/21/19	Yes	8	Died
Pell, Ernest R. (Pvt.)	W	1,332,300	5/10/18	7/27/18	No	2	8 1/3%
Pendleton, Robert (Pvt.)	C	NSN	10/6/17	12/1/17	No	2	SCD
Peoples, John (Pvt.)	C	3,318,043	7/15/18	3/17/19	No	1	0
Peoples, Willie (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,873,861	7/29/18	5/29/19	Yes	1	0
Perrett, Jesse N. (Pvt.)	W	1,593,575	7/13/16	8/14/19	Yes	9	33 1/3%
Perrett, Frank (Pvt.)	W	1,593,574	7/4/16	3/8/18	No	3	10%
Perrett, John D.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,593,592	5/13/17	6/7/19	Yes	9	0
Perrett, Robert L. (Pvt.)	W	1,593,578	7/4/16	5/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Perrett, Sam (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,593,576	5/16/17	6/17/19	Yes	1½	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLED
Perritt, W. J. Bryan(Pvt.)	W	1,593,565	5/13/17	10/11/18	Yes	9	-
Perryman, Wilbur (Pvt 1cl)	C	2,864,392	5/3/18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0
Pevey, Fred N. (Aero)	W	865,695	12/22/17	11/15/18	No	8½	33 1/3%
Pevey, Mott L. (Cpl.)	W	865,708	11/22/17	1/31/19	No	1½	0
Pickett Jim Jr. (Pvt.)	C	3,331,454	6/20/18	11/11/18	No	2	20%
Pickett, Osie B. (Sgt.)	C	3,331,707	6/20/18	2/6/19	No	1	0
Pitts, Albert B.(1st Lt.)	W	Off			Yes	-	In Serv.
Pitts,Albert B. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,609,100	5/28/18	5/25/19	Yes	1	0
Pitts Daniel B. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,059	9/3/18	2/14/19	Yes	1	0
Pitts, Wesley J.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,593,566	6/26/16	8/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Pitts, Weldon B.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,593,567	6/2/17	8/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Pitts, William Newton (Pvt.)	W	3,870,037	7/15/18	5/15/19	Yes	1	0
Pleasant, Percy R. (Pvt.)	C	3,318,118	7/15/18m	6/25/19	Yes	1	0
Pleasant, Will R. (Pvt.)	C	3,318,166	7/15/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0
Pope, Jim (Pvt.)	C	2,129,121	3/7/18	7/2/18	No	5½	0
Pope, Lynn (Pvt.)	W	16,029	9/21/17	11/9/17	No	8	Died
Porter, Howard (Pvt.)	C	3,873,863	7/29/18	2/8/19	No	1	0
Porter, John T. (Pvt.)	W	2,590,078	5/10/18	12/31/18	No	1	0
Porter, Woodie C. (Pvt.)	W	4,774,368	8/30/18	3/25/19	No	1	0
Powers, Mid (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,873,864	7/29/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
Price, Cedric Dodds(2nd Lt.)	W	Off	1/18/18	6/12/19	No	-	0
Price, George S.(1st Lt)	W	Off			No	8	0
Price, Hugh V. (Wag)	W	1,594,830	6/26/16	5/13/19	Yes	2½	0
Price, Murray M. (Cpl.)	W	2,124,563	2/20/18	2/13/19	Yes	1	0
Price, Troy (Pvt.)	W	3,825,075	9/3/18	12/11/18	No	2	20%
Purser, Thomas J. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	7/9/17	9/29/17	No	2½	SCD
Purvis, Ollie B. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,056	9/3/18	5/5/19	Yes	1	0
Quarls, Harry L. (Pvt.)	W	3,584,606	9/3/18	12/8/18	No	1	0
Ramsey, Degolia (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,318,184	7/15/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0
Ramsey, Julien W.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	258,999	7/10/17	5/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Randall, Archie M.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	4,307,381	8/5/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Rankin, Leon (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,300,782	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Ray, Randolph C. Jr. (Pvt.)	W	1,151,722	11/5/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Rea, James (Pvt.)	C	3,318,042	7/15/18	7/12/19	Yes	1	0
Rea, Lenner (Pvt.)	C	3,318,389	7/15/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Rea, Lenrose (Pvt.1st Cl)	C	3,331,374	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Rea, Rembert M. (Pvt.)	W	3,000,783	10/1/18	12/1/18	No	½	0
Red, Claude (Pvt.)	C	3,331,370	6/20/18	10/28/18	No	2	25%
Red, Jerry (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,300,784	3/7/18	7/24/19	Yes	1	0
Red, Joe (Pvt.)	C	3,331,391	9/1/18	2/7/19	No	1	0
Redman, Plutch (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,300,785	6/20/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Redrick, Charlie(Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,313,207	9/1/18	1/11/19	No	1	0
Reese, Gus (Sgt.)	C	4,260,326	7/15/18	12/27/19	Yes	1	0
Rembert, Austin (Pvt.)	C	4,300,786	8/1/18	11/30/18	No	1	0
Rembert, Leon (Pvt.)	W	Off	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Renfrow, Stevens A. (2 Lt.)	W	1,578,904	8/15/17	8/18/19	Yes	-	0
Reno, Nozvell E. (Pvt 1cl)	W	2,132,622	5/25/18	4/30/19	Yes	1	0
Reynolds, James A.(Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,755,484	9/21/17	3/7/19	No	1	0
Reynolds, John (Pvt.)	C	4,297,908	8/2/18	7/30/19	Yes	1	0
Rhodes, Meddie (Cpl.)	W	2,849,848	8/22/18	8/2/19	No	1	0
Rhodes, Oma H. (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,864,398	12/8/17	7/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Rhymes, Luther (Pvt.)	W	3,825,064	5/3/18	3/4/19	Yes	1	0
Rhymes, Pete H. (Cpl)	W	2,589,637	9/3/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Rials, Ether F. (Pvt.)			5/9/18	12/31/18	No	1	0

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NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLPD.
Rials, John A. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,121	5/27/18	5/24/19	Yes	1	0
Rials, Theodore (Pvt.)	W	4,296,298	8/8/18	4/16/19	Yes	1	0
Richards, Sam (Pvt.)	W	2,121,759	4/2/18	4/4/19	Yes	9	
Richardson, Clem (Pvt.)	C	2,128,822	3/7/18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0
Riser, Isaac T. (Sgt.)	W	244,545	7/2/17	2/17/19	Yes	9	25%
Robbins, Stanley (Pvt.)	W	731,793	8/15/17	4/17/19	Yes	1½	0
Roberson, Lonnie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,909	8/22/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Roberson, Martin (Pvt.)	C	2,864,386	5/3/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Roberson, Willie (Pvt.)	C	2,318,031	7/15/18	11/28/18	No	1	0
Roberts, Leo Bogan (Pvt.)	W	3,003,130	10/1/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Robinson, Jesse E. (Pvt.)	W	3,789,843	7/22/18	6/30/19	Yes	1	0
Robinson, John (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,127,437	3/5/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Robinson, Pink (Pvt.)	C	4,030,849	9/10/18	12/3/18	No	1	0
Robinson, Alex (Pvt.)	C	NSN	6/21/17	8/1/17	No	2½	0
Rockingham Ed (Pvt.)	C	3,318,077	7/15/18	8/18/19	Yes	1	0
Rodgers, George (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,298,354	8/22/18	11/19/18	No	2	SCD
Rodgers, Vernon (Pvt.)	C	4,300,787	3/1/18	2/3/19	No	1	0
Rodgers, Walter (Pvt.)	C	3,318,308	7/15/18	11/29/18	No	1	0
Roland, George Dave (Pvt.)	W	2,588,972	7/22/18	8/26/19	Yes	1	0
Robinson, Evander (Pvt.)	W	2,871,116	5/27/18	8/23/18	No	2	30%
Rollins, Roy (Pvt.)	W	2,870,865	5/26/18	5/5/19	Yes	1	0
Roper, Charles A. (Sgt.)	W	2,588,971	7/22/18	1/7/19	No	1	0
Ross, Felix (Pvt.)	C	2,129,120	3/7/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Ross, Johnie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,116	7/15/18	6/17/19	Yes	1	0
Ross, Will (Pvt.)	C	2,209,109	3/21/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Ross, William (Pvt.)	C	3,873,865	7/23/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Roy, Elbert (Pvt. 1cl)	C	2,129,116	3/7/18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0
Rufus, John (Pvt.)	C	2,563,187	3/30/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
Rufus, Robert (Pvt.)	C	3,331,524	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Rutland, Robert R. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,078	5/27/18	5/23/19	Yes	1	0
Rutledge, Robert R (Cpl.)	W	288,442	10/17/17	12/23/18	Yes	1½	0
Safley, Harvey Y. (Pvt.)	W	725,716	4/19/17	4/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Sanders, Norris (Pvt.)	W	4,309,769	8/5/18	1/22/19	No	1	0
Sanders, Richard Mc (Wag)	W	3,870,039	7/15/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Sandifer, Jacob J. (Cook)	W	2,871,082	5/27/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Sandifer, Roy H. (Cpl.)	W	879,382	10/30/13	10/24/18	No	2½	0
Saunders, Jeff (Pvt.)	C	2,863,047	4/30/18	5/9/18	No	8	Died
Scaggs, Willie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,788	9/1/18	2/13/19	No	1	0
Scarborough, Eddie P. (Pvt.)	W	3,489,662	5/25/18	7/30/19	Yes	1	0
Segrest, Armstead (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,320,109	7/16/18	4/12/19	NNo	1	0
Shaifer, John K. (Cpl.)	W	2,871,090	5/27/18	8/15/19	Yes	2	SCD
Shannon, Robert (Pvt.)	C	4,300,789	9/1 18	12 16/18	No	1	0
Shaw, Benjamin B.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	1,585,513	9/12/17	5/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Shealy, Braddie M.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,135,005	9/21/17	6/11/19	No	1	0
Shealy, William G. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,116	6/27/18	5/29/19	Yes	1	0
Shell, Bacil G. (Pvt.)	W	127,535	5/24/17	9/9/19	Yes	1½	0
Shelton, Burnell Jn (Pvt.)	W	3,001,096	10/1/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Shelton, Harvey (Pvt.)	W	2,871,125	5/27/18	4/5/19	Yes	1	0
Shelton, John S. (Pvt.)	W	3,870,040	7/15/18	5/7/19	No	1	0
Shelton, Moses (Pvt.)	W	3,869,961	7/15/18	6/12/19	Yes	1	0
Shelton, Sidney (Pvt.)	W	3,002,031	10/8/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Simmons, Henry J. Jr. (Pvt.1)	W	4,307,442	8/5/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Simmons, I.D. (Cpl.)	W	2,564,137	5/3/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Simmons, Wilburt H. Pvt. 1)	W	1,606,824	9/21/17	7/11/19	Yes	1	0

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NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLPD.
Simpson, Robert E. (Cpl.)	W	3,827,038	9/4/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Sims, Alex (Pvt.)	C	4,300,790	9/1/18	2/14/19	No	1	0
Singletary, John D. (CooM)	W	3,825,055	9/3/18	2/1/19	No	1	0
Slaughter, John Kamper (Pvt.)	W	4,297,396	8/8/18	4/4/19	Yes	1	0
Slay, Hulon N. (Pvt.)	W	2,915,302	5/16/18	4/11/19	Yes	1	0
Slay, James O. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,128	6/27/18	5/10/19	Yes	1	0
Slay, Oliver C. (Pvt.)	W	4,309,847	8/5/18	11/20/18	No	1	0
Slay, Otho L. (Cpl.)	W	1,209,229	4/23/17	5/14/19	Yes	1½	0
Slay, William M. (Cpl.)	W	1,593,432	9/8/17	2/18/19	No	1	0
Smith, Augustus M. (Pvt.)	W	1,595,525	7/23/17	5/8/18	No	2½	25%
Smith, Brent (Pvt. 1cl)	W	3,870,041	7/15/18	5/31/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Carl (Pvt.)	W	1,599,098	7/14/17	6/15/19	No	1½	0
Smith, Columbus (Pvt.)	C	4,423,927	9/25/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Smith, Delton W. (Pvt.)	W	4,457,747	10/1/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Smith, Donnie W. (Pvt.)	W	3,870,044	7/15/18	4/17/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Evert R. (Pvt.)	W	2,870,047	7/15/18	6/6/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Foster G. (Pvt. 1cl)	C	3,318,106	7/15/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, George (Pvt.)	C	3,318,615	7/15/18	5/21/19	No	1	0
Smith, Grant (Pvt.)	C	222,228	10/6/17	6/13/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Henry (Pvt.)	W	2,574,709	4/18/18	7/30/19	Yes	1½	0
Smith, Horace (Pvt. 1cl)	C	4,297,910	8/22/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, James (Pvt.)	C	2,209,111	5/31/18	7/3/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Jerry (Pvt.)	C	3,331,384	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Jessie (Pvt.)	C	2,129,128	3/7/18	11/8/18	No	2	90%
Smith, Jessie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,915	8/22/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Joe (Pvt.)	C	3,873,866	7/23/18	1/8/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, John (Pvt.)	C	3,318,742	7/14/18	11/7/18	No	3	25%
Smith, John (Pvt.)	C	3,848,734	8/18/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Smith, Julian (Cook)	W	2,871,120	5/27/18	8/13/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Luther D. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,141	6/29/18	5/8/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Nelson (Pvt.)	C	4,300,791	9/1/18	12/18/18	No	1	0
Smith, Oscar (Pvt.)	C	2,183,479	8/20/18	4/18/18	No	5	0
Smith, Rance (Pvt.)	W	3,869,673	7/15/18	5/17/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Samuel G. (Pvt.1cl)	W	772,633	12/19/17	8/13/19	Yes	1½	0
Smith, Thomas C. (Cpl.)	W	1,156,859	7/15/18	10/21/19	Yes	1	0
Smith, Will (Pvt.)	C	2,117,552	5/30/18	12/24/18	No	1	10%
Smylie, Frank (Pvt.)	C	3,318,165	7/5/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Sojourner, Samuel N. (Pvt.)	W	2,589,642	8/9/18	12/27/18	No	1	0
Sorrells, Sherman (Pvt.)	C	2,125,679	3/5/18	6/30/19	Yes	1	0
Sorrels, Adam (Pvt.)	C	4,300,792	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Sorrels, Robert L. (Pvt 1cl)	W	3,869,710	7/15/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0
Spencer Troy (Pvt.)	C	3,318,069	7/15/18	10/26/18	No	2	25%
Spell, Colie D. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,075	9/3/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Spell, Reggie V. (Pvt.)	W	3,001,112	10/1/18	12/12/18	No	1	0
Spence, John W. (Pvt. 1cl)	W	2,121,758	8/2/18	11/6/19	No	1	0
Spitchley, Joe B.(Band Sgt.)	W	1,596,670	7/23/17	6/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Spitchley, Rivers K. (Pvt.)	W	3,001,033	10/1/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Stackhouse, Guy C.(Pvt. 1cl)	W	126,846	5/14/17	9/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Stackhouse, John Moody(Sgt)	W	1,604,207	10/2/17	8/22/19	Yes	1	0
Starnes, Alvin (Pvt.)	W	2,588,974	7/22/18	4/11/19	No	1	0
Steadman, Jake (Pvt.)	C	2,128,664	3/7/18	8/20/18	No	2	6¼
Stegall, Willie (Pvt.)	W	3,825,079	9/3/18	11/2/18	No	2	30%
Stevens, Virgie L.(Bglr.)	W	2,121,757	4/2/18	11/30/18	No	2	20%
Stewart, Ellis (Cpl.)	W	1,593,593	7/4/18	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Stewart, Washington (Pvt.)	C	4,297,911	8/22/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0

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Stewart, Willie (Sgt.)	C	4,297,914	8/22/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Storey, Edgar L. (Bglr. lcl)	W	2,121,755	4/2/18	1/2/19	No	1	0
Storey, Walter W. (Ms)	W	1,605,225	8/12/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Stout, Ben L. (Pvt.)	W	1,603,137	9/21/17	8/6/19	No	1	0
Strahan, Herbert G. (Pvt.)	W	2,588,975	7/22/18	4/11/19	No	1	0
Strahan, John Mayes (Pvt.)	W	4,296,299	8/8/18	1/17/19	Yes	1	0
Street, William (Pvt.)	W	1,974,516	12/22/17	3/21/19	Yes	1½	0
Strong, Leonard A. (Pvt.)	W	4,449,374	9/12/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Strong, Luther, A. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,115	6/27/18	12/19/18	No	1	0
Strong, Walter (Pvt.)	W	2,589,640	5/9/18	2/22/19	NO	1	0
Sturgis, Frank Jr. (Pvt.)	C	3,873,867	7/22/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
Sturgis, James G. (Pvt.)	W	2,871,089	5/27/18	6/7/19	Yes	1	0
Sturgis, Harrison (Cook)	C	3,318,277	7/15/18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0
Sturgis, Walter (Pvt.)	C	4,603,390	9/1/18	8/11/19	Yes	1	0
Sullivan, Jackson, A. (Pvt.)	W	4,449,373	9/19/18	12/7/18	No	1	0
Sumin, Lonie (Pvt.)	C	3,846,761	8/23/18	9/23/18	No	5	0
Summers, Elmer A. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,098,455	11/16/17	3/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Summers, Gambrell C. (Sgt.)	W	2,588,973	7/22/18	4/11/19	No	1	0
Sumner, J.O. (Pvt.)	C	2,864,388	5/3/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Sumrell, Edgar (Pvt.)	W	2,864,135	5/3/18	12/20/18	No	1	0
Sweeney, Lee P. (Pvt.)	W	3,777,532	8/15/18	2/10/19	No	1½	0
Swilley, B. F. (Pvt.)	W	1,130,703	9/25/18	1/27/19	No	1	0
Talbert, William Grover(2 Lt)	W	Off	4/23/19	8/11/19	Yes	1	0
Tanner, Oscar (Cook)	C	4,300,795	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Tarbutton, Henry (Pvt.)	W	1,605,471	9/16/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Taylor, Adam (Pvt.)	C	3,318,101	7/15/18	5/21/19	No	1	0
Taylor, Allen (Pvt. lcl)	C	222,216	10/6/17	6/13/19	Yes	1	0
Taylor, Andrew (Pvt.)	C	4,780,455	9/25/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Taylor, Frank C. (Pvt.)	W	1,599,517	5/29/17	5/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Taylor, Henderson (Pvt.)	C	222,224	10/6/17	6/13/19	Yes	1	0
Taylor, James B. (Pvt. lcl)	W	2,871,123	5/27/18	12/18/18	No	1	20%
Taylor, James M. (Pvt.)	W	1,599,457	7/30/17	5/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Taylor, John V. (Pvt. lcl)	W	710,461	8/23/17	4/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Taylor, Plimer (Pvt.)	W	4,307,384	8/5/18	12/11/18	No	1	0
Taylor, Robert A. (Pvt.)	W	1,151,617	11/5/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Taylor, Robert J. (Pvt.)	W	1,599,480	3/29/17	5/10/19	Yes	1½	0
Taylor, Sam (Pvt.)	C	2,154,397	11/10/17	6/28/19	Yes	1	0
Teasley, Joe M. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,149	6/27/18	2/5/19	No	1	0
Templeton, Alexis H. (Sgt.)	W	2,871,124	5/27/18	12/2/18	No	1	0
Tensley, Frank (Pvt.)	C	3,331,708	6/20/18	3/18/19	Yes	1	0
Terrell, Sam (Pvt. lcl)	C	4,297,912	8/22/18	5/7/19	No	1	0
Terry, Amos (Pvt.)	C	4,300,139	8/30/18	1/15/19	No	1	0
Terry, Douglas (Pvt.)	C	4,300,796	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Terry, Funches (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,873,868	7/29/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
Terry, Richard (Ms.)	C	3,873,871	7/29/18	2/15/19	Yes	1	0
Terry, Robert (Pvt.)	C	3,318,156	7/15/18	9/25/18	No	8	Died
Terry, Thad (Pvt.)	C	4,300,798	9/1/18	2/14/19	No	1	0
Thames, Collis K. (Cpl.)	W	3,256,424	5/29/18	7/3/19	Yes	1	0
Thetford, Walter Lee (Pvt.)	W	3,870,942	7/15/18	6/5/19	Yes	1	0
Thigpen, Frank J. (Cpl.)	C	2,209,116	3/21/18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0
Thigpen, Lucius (Pvt.)	C	3,331,436	6/20/18	11/6/18	No	8	25%
Thirsty, Richard (Pvt.)	C	3,318,189	7/15/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Thomas, Alfred (Pvt.)	C	4,297,915	8/22/18	12/12/19	No	1	0
Thomas, Octave (Pvt.)	C	4,297,918	8/22/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Thomas, Willie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,113	7/15/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0

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Thompson, Arthur B.(Wag)	W	750,589	9/3/17	7/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Thompson, Arthur J. (Sgt.)	C	3,873,869	7/29/18	4/8/19	Yes	2	0
Thompson, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	2,359,762	3/5/18	11/8/18	Yes	8	Died
Thompson, Joseph A. (Pvt.)	W	1,578,906	5/25/18	7/2/19	Yes	1	0
Thompson, William (Pvt.	C	2,865,535	5/4/18	12/11/18	No	2	SCD
Thompson, William (Pvt.)	C	3,272,736	6/9/18	12/23/18	No	1	20%
Thurman, Albert Cecil (Pvt.)	W	4,457,767	10/1/18	2/13/18	No	1	0
Thurrell, Arthur M. (Pvt.)	W	2,128,584	3/6/18	5/31/18	No	8	Died
Tillis, Jesse James (Sgt.)	C	3,331,724	6/ 0/18	1/29/19	No	1	0
Times, John Henry (Pvt.	C	222,342	10/6/17	1/20/19	Yes	2	20%
Tomicich, Daniel (Ck. Meh)	W	3,584,607	9/3/18	7/29/19	Yes	1	0
Touchstone, Edward C. (Pvt.lcl)	W	2,588,976	7/ 2/18	6/14/19	No	1	0
Townsell, Will (Pvt.)	C	4,297,916	8/22/18	2/12/19	No	1	0
Townsend, Horace L. (Pvt.)	C	3,318,640	7/16/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0
Traweek, Joe Catching (Pvt.)	W	3,003,093	10/1/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Traweek, Lewis Bond (Pvt.lcl)	W	2,589,638	5/9/18	2/22/19	No	1	0
Tucker, John W. (Sgt.)	W	1,593,601	6/26/16	8/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Turner, Mango (Pvt.)	C	5,037,299	10/31/18	2/6/19	No	1	0
Turnipseed, Eugene (Cpl.)	W	1,589,142	9/4/17	3/17/19	Yes	1	0
Turnipseed, John D. (Pvt.)	W	4,449,377	9/19/18	12/8/18	No	1	0
Tyler, Charles (Pvt.)	C	1,401,729	10/9/17	12/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Tyler, John (Pvt.)	C	4,297,917	8/22/18	1/8/19	Yes	1	0
Tyler, Karris (Pvt.)	C	3,272,826	3/22/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Tyler, Washington Jr. (Pvt.lcl)	C	2,129,109	3/7/18	3/17/19	No	1	0
Vanerson, Arthur Lee (Pvt.)	C	3,331,544	6/20/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Varnado, Frank W. (Pvt. lcl)	W	3,275,118	6/27/18	7/19/19	Yes	1	0
Vaughn, James T. (Cpl.)	W	2,589,643	5/9/18	2/26/19	No	1	0
Vickers, Preston, (Pvt.lcl)	W	1,593,798	5/7/17	8/27/19	Yes	1½	0
Wade, William Thomas (2 Lt.)	W	Off	11/27/17	8/23/19	Yes	-	0
Walden, Thomas J. (Cpl.)	W	2,871,118	5/27/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Waldrop, Dweitt D.(Pvt.lcl)	W	2,124,586	2/20/18	2/17/19	No	1	0
Walker, Clifton (Pvt.)	C	4,300,797	9/1/18	2/18/19	Yes	1	0
Walker Tilton J. (Pvt. lcl)	W	3,825,071	9/3/18	9/4/19	Yes	1	0
Wallace, Noah (Pvt.)	W	1,605,332	6/3/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
Wallace, Sidney C. (Pvt.lcl)	W	2,590,767	6/5/18	12/16/18	No	1½	0
Walters, Russell (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,877,207	9/18/17	8/12/19	Yes	1	0
Ward, James (Pvt.)	C	4,300,403	9/1/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Ware, Albert H. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	6/27/16	10/29/17	No	2½	25%
Wash, Charlie (Pvt.)	C	2,122,190	2/20/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Washington, John W. (Pvt.)	C	3,331,477	6/20/18	10/28/18	No	2	25%
Washington, Kelly L. (Cpl.)	C	222,348	10/6/17	6/11/19	Yes	1	0
Washington, Olif (Pvt.)	C	3,342,320	7/16/18	11/6/18	No	3	SCD
Washington, Percy (Pvt.)	C	3,331,470	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Washington, William(Pvt.lcl)	C	4,297,919	8/22/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0
Washington, William (Pvt.)	C	5,037,296	7/15/18	12/18/18	No	5	0
Watkins, William M. (Cpl.)	W	2,125,617	9/21/17	1/27/19	No	1	0
Watson, Lenard (Pvt.	C	2,864,385	5/3/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Watson, Zellia (Pvt.)	C	2,129,139	3/7/18	5/19/18	No	2	25%
Watts, Estus L. (Pvt.)	W	2,588,977	7/22/18	4/5/19	No	1	0
Watts, Green (Pvt.)	C	4,300,799	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Watts, Herman L. (Pvt.)	W	3,000,919	10/1/11	12/9/18	No	1	0
Watts, Luther J. (Wag.)	W	3,275,130	6/27/18	1/4/19	No	1	0
Watts, Lynch (Pvt.)	C	3,318,100	7/15/18	11/28/18	No	1	0
Way, Edgar F. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,578,908	5/25/18	1/11/19	Yes	1	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLFD.
Weathersby, Bennie (Pvt.)	C	3,318,157	7/15;18	3/29/19	No	1	0
Weathersby, Henry P. (Sgt.)	W	2,375,115	1/17/14	9/7/20	Yes	2½	0
Weathersby, Rowan (Pvt.)	C	4,300,801	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Webb, Eddie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,800	9/1/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Webb, Frank (Pvt.)	C	2,209,124	3/31/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Webb, Ned (Pvt.)	C	4,300,802	9/1/18	12/15/18	No	1	0
Webb, Richard (Pvt.)	C	3,331,386	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Webb, Tom (Cpl.)	C	4,300,805	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Webb, William (Pvt.)	C	3,089,478	9/28/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Welch, Cooper F. (Sgt.)	W	1,599,010	4/11/17	7/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Welch, George (Pvt.)	C	3,318,799	7/16/18	4/4/19	Yes	1	0
Wells, Jesse (Pvt.)	C	3,331,709	6/20/18	2/[illegible]/19	No	1	0
West, Hoyt, Brooks (Pvt.)	W	3,870,045	7/15/18	6/6/19	Yes	1	0
Wheeler, Willis (Pvt.)	C	4,301,708	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
White, Claude, C. (Pvt.)	W	3,584,608	9/3/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
White, Eldridge S. (Pvt.lcl)	W	743,888	12/13/17	7/3/19	Yes	1½	0
White, Jake (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,129,110	3/7/18	7/24/19	Yes	1	0
White, John Calhoun Jr.(1 Lt.)	W	Off	10/4/18	12/20/18	No	0	0
White, Joseph B. Jr. (Cpl.)	W	1,547,039	5/8/18	7/21/19	Yes	1	0
White, Leon (Cpl.)	W	3,832,692	1/15/18	4/26/19	No	2	0
White, Lewis H. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,605,467	6/17/17	1/18/19	Yes	1½	0
White, Oscar O. (Sgt.)	W	1,595,048	6/26/16	7/22/19	Yes	1½	0
White, William Lee (Pvt.)	W	4,457,788	10/1/18	12/13/18	No	1	0
Whittington, Lee E.(Pvt. lcl)	W	1,606,585	9/21/17	12/24/18	No	1	0
Whittington, Madison L (Pvt. 1)	W	1,598,746	6/3/17	5/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Wiggins, George O. (Pvt.lcl)	C	2,129,126	3/7/18	8/22/19	No	1	0
Wiggins, Leon (Sgt.)	C	322,352	10/6/17	6/12/19	Yes	1	0
Wiggins, Vallie (Pvt. lcl)	C	2,347,521	12/8/17	7/5/19	Yes	1½	0
Wilcher, Oscar (Pvt.)	C	4,300,803	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Williams, Abe (Pvt.)	C	2,864,395	5/3/18	8/1/19	Yes	1	0
Williams, Acie (Pvt.)	C	4,297,920	8/22/18	12/23/18	No	1	0
Williams, Benjamin (Pvt.)	C	4,300,804	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Williams, Bennie (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,318,351	7/15/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0
Williams Carl (Pvt.)	C	4,300,806	9/1/18	1/23/19	No	1	0
Williams, Charles (Pvt.)	C	3,272,873	3/19/18	12/4/18	No	2	30%
Williams, Fred L. (Cpl.)	W	1,594,641	7/17/16	8/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Williams, Gayle B. (Pvt.)	W	4,307,422	8/5/18	1/22/19	No	1	0
Williams George (Pvt.)	C	2,129,131	3/7/18	7/24/19	Yes	1	0
Williams, Harman (Pvt.)	C	4,300,811	9/1/18	4/30/19	Yes	1	0
Williams Harrison (Pvt.)	C	2,864,384	5/3/18	7/26/19	Yes	1	0
Williams, Harvey (Pvt.)	W	4,655,618	8/28/18	12/21/18	No	1	0
Williams, Jessie (Pvt.lcl)	C	3,331,392	6/20/18	7/19/19	Yes	1	0
Williams, John (Pvt.)	C	4,300,808	9/1/18	1/28/19	No	1	0
Williams, Minor (Pvt.)	C	2,122,969	10/6/17	5/12/18	No	2	25%
Williams, Nelson (Pvt.)	C	2,129,129	3/7/18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0
Williams, Robert (Mag.)	W	750,050	8/3/17	7/2/19	Yes	1½	0
Williams, Robert (Pvt.)	C	2,134,174	11/27/17	8/19/19	No	1	0
Williams, Rosco (Pvt.)	W	741,182	8/2/17	12/20/18	No	1½	0
Williams, Thomas E. (Pvt.)	W	1,127,765	5/6/18	1/9/19	No	1	0
Williams, Wilmer F. (Pvt.)	W	1,151,721	11/5/18	12/10/18	No	1	0
Williamson, Carl D. (Pvt.)	W	751,836	8/11/17	8/11/19	Yes	1½	0
Willis, Buler (Ck.Mch.)	C	5,318,145	7/15/18	5/27/19	No	1	0
Willis, Conlie (Pvt. lcl)	C	3,873,870	7/29/18	7/24/19	No	1	0
Willis, Edward (Pvt.)	C	4,423,923	8/2/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Wilson, Cary (Pvt.)	C	2,864,404	5/3/18	8/1/19	Yes	1	0
Wilson, Ellis (Pvt.)	C	1,614,222	8/23/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RACE	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	OVER SEAS	NO. CARD	DIS-ABLFD.
Wilson, Henry A. (Pvt.)	C	4,300,807	9/1/18	1/13/19	No	1	0
Wilson, Hurie (Pvt.)	C	4,300,809	9/1/18	12/16/18	No	1	0
Wilson, Jimmie (Pvt.)	C	2,864,396	5/3/18	11/29/18	No	2	25%
Wilson, Miller (Pvt.)	C	3,331,381	6/20/18	10/29/18	No	3	25%
Wilson, Weldon (Pvt.)	W	1,146,226	8/1/18	4/10/19	No	1	0
Wise, John Durr (Pvt.)	W	3,000,962	10/1/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Wolf, Bryant (Sgt.)	C	2,209,150	3/31/18	7/12/19	Yes	1	0
Wolf, Howard (Pvt.)	C	3,331,446	6/20/18	12/5/18	No	2	20%
Wolf, Sam (Pvt.)	C	3,331,501	6/20/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Wolfe, Eddie (Pvt.)	C	2,864,394	5/3/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Wolfe, Eddie (Pvt.)	C	2,864,394	5/3/18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0
Womack, Dudley (Pvt.)	W	1,616,124	9/4/18	12/14/18	No	1	0
Woodland, Horace (Pvt.)	C	3,129,140	3/7/18	8/23/19	No	4	0
Woods, Goodney (Pvt.lcl)	C	3,873,872	7/29/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0
Woods, Hiram Pleasant (Pvt.1)	W	1,585,952	5/28/18	12/9/18	No	1	0
Woods, John P. (Pvt. lcl)	W	1,595,004	6/28/17	9/30/19	Yes	9	5%
Woodward, Wimmie (Pvt.)	C	3,134,423	2/5/18	6/25/18	No	2	50%
Wright, Louis C. (Pvt.)	W	NSN	6/15/17	2/1/18	Yes	2½	33 1/3%
Wright, William G. (Cpl.)	W	1,598,694	5/8/17	6/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Young, Albert (Pvt.)	C	2,864,383	5/3/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0
Young, Ben F. (Pvt.)	W	3,275,126	6/27/18	4/10/19	Yes	1	0
Young, Gennie (Cpl.)	C	4,301,792	9/1/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0
Young, Hamp (Ck.)	C	2,563,239	3/25/18	10/13/19	Yes	1	0
Young, Joe (Pvt.)	C	4,780,703	8/27/18	12/17/18	No	1	0
Young, Joe (Pvt.)	C	4,300,810	9/1/18	2/12/19	No	1	0
Young, Oscar M. (Pvt.)	W	3,825,076	9/3/18	12/11/18	No	2	2 0%
Young, T.Shelby (Pvt. lcl)	W	2,121,756	4/2/18	3/22/19	No	1	0
Youngblood, Curtis (Cpl.)	W	1,146,225	8/1/18	4/4/19	No	1	0
Youngblood, Joe Charles(1Lt)	W	Off. 1 Lt.	11/28/17	12/15/18	Yes	-	0
Zama, Augustus Van(2nd Lt.)	W	Off	8/15/17	11/26/19	Yes	-	0
Zama, Henry Ford (Pvt.)	W	1,109,727	10/14/18	12/14/18	No	1	0

EX SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY

NAME	RANK	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	
Allen, Robert	(Water Tender)	100-54-71	7/2/17	9/27/19	
Allen, Stephen E.		131-557	7/18/18	1/13/19	
Allred, Crafton R.	(	132-342	7/25/18	8/13/19	
Allred, Jimmie B.	(Yeoman 1cl.)	100-61-09	12/4/17	9/20/19	
Anderson, Henry L.	(Fireman 3cl.)	101-14-89	7/12/18	12/6/18	
Anderson, John L.	(Fireman 2cl.)	101-17-22	1-9-18	6/17/19	
Anderson, Thomas F.	(Seaman)	165-02-88	12/15/15	5/26/17	
Anderson, William E.	(Btswan.Mate 1cl)	100-80-16	1-28-15	12/26/18	
Anding, Rea E.	(Yeoman 2cl.)	100-81-92	12/7/17	7/24/20	
Ashley, Eustace E.	(Qmaster 1cl.)	101-20-31	8/23/15	8/22/19	
Ashley, Walter M.	(Lndsmn.Carptnr.M.	101-20-95	7/27/18	10/8/19	
Atwood, Morgan C.	(Btswan.Mate 1cl)	101-30-25	6/27/14	12/10/19	
Bailey, Walter L.	(Ships Cook 2cl.)	110-15-60	10-10-17	1-29-19	
Baker, Philip B.	(Yeoman 2cl.)	110-23-66	10-4-15	10-22-19	
Barber, Marland D.	(Fireman 3cl.)	110-43-48	6/25/17	2/25/19	
Barksdale, Denver	(Fireman 1cl.)	110-43-28	6/18/18	9/16/19	
Barlow, Albert O.	(Fireman 3cl.)	110-43-92	12/3/17	8/22/19	
Barron, Lemuel H.	(Electrician 3cl)	110-64-62	12/4/17	5/28/19	
Bass, William E.	(Phrmsts.Mate 2cl	110-79-71	6/2/17	8/11/19	
Batton, Samuel A.	(Fireman 1cl.)	110-86-53	5/19/17	2/10/19	
Batton, Wilkinson	(Fireman 1cl.)	110-86-57	5/22/17	2/10/19	
Beacham, Rufus N.	(Aprents.Seaman)	273-60-95	10/1/18	12/20/18	
Beesley, William C.	(Aprents.Seaman)	111/17/05	1/20/17	11/22/18	
Bell, Leon Das Polk	(Seaman 2dcl.)	111-27-63	12/11/17	1/28/19	
Bennett, Robert P.	(Fireman 3 1cl.)	111/42-76	7/29/18	8/19/19	
Berry, William D Jr.	(Aprents.Seaman)	273-80-96	10/1/18	12/19/18	
Bridges, Marvin D.	(Aprents.Seaman)	113-19-92	7/25/17	2/1/19	
Brown, Edwin M.	(Machnst.Mate 2cl	115-18-96	6/28/15	12/4/17	
Burney, Pleas M.	(Fireman 2cl.)	114-19-10	7/25/18	8/8/19	
Capernton, Klstner.De	(Chief Yeoman)	120-37-63	4/25/16	2/6/20	
Channell, Bennie F.	(Seaman)	121-06-41	5/8/17	11/17/19	
Conn, Abram H.	(Master-At-armslc	122-29-46	9/8/17	1/7/19	
Cook, Eustace Dye	(Seaman 2cl.)	122/44/53	5/29/18	10/5/18	Die
Cosnahan, Frank S.	(Chief Phrmsts.M.	122/75-31	5/3/17	1/16/20	
Crews, Bryan A.	(Fireman 1cl.)	123-14-76	7/16/18	10/3/19	
Curtis, Welby Pitts	(Seaman)	123-59-40	12/7/17	5/5/19	
Davis, Ben G.	(Seaman 2cl.)	130-34-76	5/1/18	12/10/18	Died
Day, James D. Jr.	(Seaman 2cl.)	130-57-22	4/30/17	7/16/19	
Dees, Randal E.	(Lieu8.Permanent)	N320-BR	3/30/17	7/1/20	
Dickson, Walter Birdsong)	(Chief Machnt.M.AV.	131-20-44	12/11/17	12/24/18	
Douglas, Andrew J.	(Qmaster 1cl.)	131-76-81	6/26/17	2/11/19	
Douglass, George H.	(Fireman 1cl.)	131-77-69	5/27/18	6/13/19	
Douglass, Wyatt S.	(Fireman 2cl.)	131-81-16	12/10/17	8/25/19	
Dunning, Edward P.	(Coxswain)	132-29-09	4/27/18	5/7/19	
Dunning, Edward F.	(Chief Electn.R.	132-29-08	5/18/17	1/20/19	
Enochs, John M.	(Lieut.Commander)	N328-BR	12/4/16	4/7/19	
Erwin, Carson C.	(Yeoman 1cl.)	140-74-20	5/26/17	7/28/19	
Erwin, Robert P.	(Fireman 2cl.)	140-74-15	6/28/17	8/15/19	
Erwin, Walter E.	(Fireman 3cl.)	140-74-23	6/26/17	7/3/19	
Farmer, Colon G.	(Seaman)	175-78-86	8/7/18	1/6/19	
Ferrell, Luther A.	(Aprents.Seaman)	115-55-69	4/10/18	7/2/18	
Fleming, Thomas H.	(Aprents.Seaman)	150-90-09	5/29/18	1/1/19	
Foster, Marvin O.	(Ships Cook 1cl.)	151-28-77	9/3/17	9/24/19	
Furlow, Alvin J.	(Seaman 2cl.)	151-86-94	12/10/17	2/1/19	
Furr, Richard C.	(Storkepper 1cl.)	151-88-10	7/13/17	1/6/19	

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY MARINES

NSMR	RANK	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.	
Furr, William P.	(Chief Phrmst.Mate)	151-88-20	5/4/17	11/1/19	
Foster, Carlie F.	(	135-202	7/27/18	9/6/19	
Gates, Harvey O.	(Ships Cook 3cl.)	160-37-79	12/12/17	8/21/19	
Graham, Charles H.	(Qmaster 2cl.)	161-55-99	1/25/14	12/9/19	
Green, Elton J.	(Yeoman 3cl.)	161-74-74	1/14/18	6/26/19	
Green, Homer	(Electn. 3cl.Radio)	161-76-60	10/12/17	4/21/19	
Harrison, Alton P.	(Chief Yeoman)	171-16-68	3/9/17	9/11/19	
Harrison, Hiram T.	(Seaman)	171-17-94	12/14/17	11/12/19	
Harrison, Robert E.	(Fireman 3cl.)	171-16-89	8/6/18	12/6/18	
Henley, Wm Saunders	(Ensign Prov)	N16-MS	6/3/18	12/12/19	
Henry, Harvey L.	(Aprentice Seaman)	185-89-62	12/11/17	5/10/18	
Henry, John T.	(	118-814	6/26/18	7/28/19	
Hinson, Bernard F.	(Seaman 2cl.)	175-05-94	6/25/18	2/6/19	
Hoggatt, Carrie M.	(Nurse)	415-00-48	9/12/18	12/4/19	
Hoggart, Robert S.	(Phrmsts. Mate 3cl.)	175-31-56	11/26/17	9/5/19	
Holliday, May Z.	(Yeoman F-1cl)	173-42-51	7/18/18	7/31/19	
Holt,John F.	(Fireman 3cl.)	175-51-28	8/7/18	2/4/19	
Hughes, James C.	(Seaman 2cl.)	171-59-18	12/10/17	1/30/19	
Hutchinson, James W.	(Ships Cook 1cl)	172-36-03	12/10;17	9/12/20	
Izard, Douglas	(Aprnts. Seaman)	174-05-12	7/8/18	2/6/19	
Johnston, Venerable H.	(Phrmsts. Mate 1cl.)	154-87-08	5/6/17	9/13/19	
Jones, Joseph L.	(Seaman)	114-37-67	12/7/17	3/27/19	
Kelly, Thomas C.	(Fireman 1cl.)	101-99-20	11/21/17	8/8/19	
Kinard, Leonard W.	(Electn. 2cl.Gen.	102-52-17	12/11/17	10/4/19	
King, Elbert R.	(Seaman)	102-58-11	7/20/17	9/17/19	
King, Everett C.	(Chief Gunrs. Mate.)	102-58-45	6/7/13	3/17/19	
King, Willie L.	(Electn. 2cl.Radio)	102-64-29	5/22/19	5/31/19	
Knight, Harvey L.	(Seaman 2cl.)	102-82-18	12/11/17	12/23/18	
Lamar, Oscar N.	(Seaman)	180-16-98	5/30/17	8/19/19	
Lewis, Walter R.	(Fireman 1cl.)	181-30-47	12/3/17	2/1/19	
Lingle, Vessie O.	(Seaman 2cl.)	181-52-24	6/25/18	8/5/19	
Little, Edwin B.	(Machnst. Mate 2cl.)	181-57-57	11/20/17	8/8/19	
Little, Paul E.	(Aprnts. Seaman)	273-61-41	10/1/18	12/6/19	
Lucas, Fred	(Coxswain)	182-06-50	1/22/15	4/10/19	
Martin, Daniel J. Jr.	(Phrmsts. Mate 1cl.)	141-75-69	9/15/15	9/24/20	
Massey, Harvey D.	(Seaman 2cl.)	141-96-96	12/10/17	6/23/19	
Matthews, Daniel C.	(Seaman)	142-07-03	8/27/17	8/8/19	
Matthews, Plummer J.	(Gunner's Mate 2cl)	142-04-78	5/19/17	8/15/19	
Matthews, Vollie	(Fireman 1cl.)	142-08-25	8/28/16	8/24/20	
Methvin, John H.	(Chief Phrmsts.Mate)	142-59-97	6/2/17	9/2/20	
Methvin, Robert S.	(Fireman 3cl.)	142-59-99	8/9/18	7/29/19	
Miller, David M.	(Shipfitter 1cl.)	142-85-92	7/27/17	9/2/19	
Morrow, Marley E.	(Aprnts Seaman)	143-86-25	7/10/18	10/15/18	Died
Myers, Lee	(Seaman 2cl.)	144-53-18	12/14/17	9/28/18	Died
McCray, William S.	(Water Tender)	133-18-25	10/10/16	11/1/20	
McRee, Horace L.	(Machnst Mate 2cl.)	176-74-45	11/14/16	8/8/18	Died
Nettles, Pendleton M.	(Electn. 2cl. Radio)	123-99-40	12/1/17	9/28/19	
Newton, Oscar J.	(Chief Qm aster Av.)	124-09-44	3/11/18	1/13/19	
Norton, Willie B.	(Enginman. 1cl.)	124-39-46	5/20/13	4/1/19	
Nunnery, Ralph	(Chief Yeoman)	126-45-94	9/2/15	9/15/19	
[illegible] Alton Norman	[illegible]	[illegible]	6/21/17	2/24/19	
Peets, Carroll W.	(Yeoman 1cl.)	152-54-55	5/16/17	9/7/19	
Peets, Norman D.	(Landsman)	152-54-57	7/23/18	12/19/18	
Parker, Alton Norman	(Ensign USNRF Prov.	N328-BR	6/21/17	2/25/19	

EX-SERVICE MEN OF COPIAH COUNTY MARINES

NAME	RANK	SERIAL NUMBER	DATE ENLISTED	DATE DISCH.
Peets, Randolph D.	(Yeoman 3lc.)	152-54-58	4/10/18	12/7/18
Pitts, W.H.	(Fireman 2cl.)	153-35-77	7/10/18	9/15/19
Rankin, Robert E.	(Fireman 3rd cl.)	182-75-11	11/5/17	7/7/19
Rilas, Merdith C.	(Ships Cook 2cl.)	183-24-80	8/24/17	2/18/19
Ritchie, Charlie C.	(Seaman)	183-59-82	12/10/17	6/30/19
Sanders, Oliver D.	(Hosp. Aprnts.2cl)	190-27-55	7/9/17	7/5/19
Sartin, Edna May	(Nurse)	415-08-15	11/19/17	11/11/18
Saxon, Russell A.	(Lieut (jg) Conf.)	M16-MS	12/31/18	7/25/19
Saxon, Russell	(Qmaster 3cl.)	190-58-70	5/1/18	12/30/18
Scott, Rob Roy	(Sea/Hsp/1 2cl.)	114-91-89	12/10/17	2/11/19
Selman, William J.	(Aprnts. 1cl. Radio	191-55-59	6/2/17	5/24/19
Shamburger, Frank	(Water Tender)	191-68-45	4/23/17	7/13/20
Shealy, Carson	(Fireman 2cl.)	191-81-57	8/6/18	8/11/19
Simmons, George W.	(Seaman 2cl.)	192-31-10	2/13/18	2/4/19
Sims, Thomas J.	(Electn. 3cl. Gen.)	192-40-38	6/19/18	8/15/19
Slay, Carlton L.	(Seaman)	192-84-93	12/11/17	2/10/19
Smith, Alison G.	(Fireman 1cl.)	192-71-06	7/23/17	6/13/19
Smith, Agnew P.	(Machnst. Mate 1cl)	192-67-52	5/22/17	6/28/19
Smith, Eugene Joe	(Fireman 1cl.)	192-82-05	6/18/17	7/7/19
Smith, Frank L.	(Seaman)	192-87-63	6/2/17	6/23/19
Smith, Hollis L.	(Aprnts. Seaman)	273-61-74	10/1/18	9/20/19
Smith, Robert L.	(Seaman 2cl.)	193-13-28	12/10/17	8/8/19
Smith, Roderick,D.	(Landsman)	193-10-39	7/17/18	1/9/19
Sojourner, Hollie F.	(Seaman 2cl.)	193-33-96	12/8/17	8/15/19
Sojourner, Homer D.	(Fireman 3cl.)	193-33-97	7/22/18	2/25/19
Spence, George W.	(Fireman 3cl.)	167-13-97	7/7/17	4/4/18
Stapp, Charlie J.Jr.	(Aprnts. Seaman)	273-61-75	10/1/18	12/19/18
Taylor, James E.	(Fireman 2cl.)	103-60-88	3/18/18	5/1/19
Templeton, Jessie E.	(Fireman 3cl.)	197-24-31	12/14/17	7/27/18
Thaxton, Percy L.	(Engineman 2cl.)	103-80-01	5/25/17	5/12/19
Thomas, James C.	(Ensign Prov USNRF)	N-16-CMB	9/5/18	9/14/19
Thomas, James C.	(Fireman 3cl.)	137-05-49	12/12/17	9/4/18
Thweatt, Troy N.	(Lieut(JG)USNRF)Con	N328-BR	4/4/17	10/1/19
Thweatt, Troy N.	(Landsman Qmaster)	177-65-87	4/4/17	6/9/18
Tillman, Dudley D.	(Seaman)	104-25-34	12/11/17	1/28/19
Tillman, Herman	(Seaman)	104-25-38	10/25/17	6/18/19
Tillman, Thomas E.	(Blacksmith 2cl.)	104-22-61	6/2/17	7/30/20
Todd, Nathan K.	(Boatswain mate2cl)	104-36-16	8/9/17	2/20/19
Wade, William Q.	(Chief Turrent Capt)	162-40-95	7/28/14	7/16/20
Walters, Charlie L.	(Fireman 3cl.)	162-80-90-	3/13/18	1/19/19
Walters, James B.	(Aprnts. Seaman	167-45-04	12/11/17	5/18/18
Ware, Claude C.	(Aprnts.Seaman 2cl)	162-93-29	3/29/17	9/10/19
Weeks, Lee Roy	(Aprnts. Seaman)	163-32-84	4/23/18	2/14/20
Weizenbecker, Frank C.	(Coxswain)	163-39-66	3/14/18	2/10/19
Whittington, Luther E.	(Fireman 3cl.)	164-03-84	5/23/17	9/19/19
Williams, Claude H.	(Aprnts. Seaman)	197-39-24	7/18/18	8/28/18
Williams, Harry R.	(Storkepr. 1cl.)	164-34-88	5/4/17	8/27/19
Willis, Hugh E.	(Boatswain Mate 1cl	164-48-06	11/13/16	1/30/20
Willoughby, Harold C.	(Phrmsts. Mate 3cl)	164-50-77	4/6/17	2/6/19
Wilson, Hance	(Fireman 2cl.)	164-61-64	5/27/18	9/22/19
Wynn, Ashley G.	(Engineman 2cl.)	134-45-68	5/27/17	8/15/19
Wooton, John A.	(	131-275	7/7/18	2/20/19
Yates, Talbot B.	(Seaman)	174-08-98	12/11/17	1/28/19
Young, Robert H.	(Machnst. Mate 1cl)	167-59-24	12/12/17	12/28/18
Youngblood, Harry	(Fireman 2cl.)	174-24-44	4/15/18	6/17/19

Outline covered, but Scantily. SL

CHEKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 14

OUTLAWS DAYS

I. GANG AND FEUD LEADERS.

A. There was a gang that passed through Copiah county in the early days called the Murell and Copeland gang.

B. No dates available.

C. The gang seemed to know who rode the stage coaches, who carried money and valuables. They would hold up the drivers and rob the passengers.

D. On one trip South there was a passenger from the East who had a large sum of money to pay for a plantation near Natchez, Miss. The stage coach had reached the Fink Inn, near where the town of Crystal Springs stands to-day for the night. No one knew these fellows were any where near, but the man who had the money and who was to continue the trip to Natchez the next morning was missing. Ten days later an old negro woman and three little white children were going to spend the day with some neighbors. They had to pass through a wooded section on their journey. The old negro woman was tired and sat down on a log and the children were playing around, when one of them found a silver spoon. The negro woman began to look for more silver and found the dead body of a white man. She hurried back to the white folks and told them what she had seen. Upon investigation it was decided that the man who traveled with the money and was missing from the Fink Inn had met death by unknown hands.(1)

(1) Mrs. Mollie Eggin

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OUTLAW DAYS

II. RIOTS.

A. Just to rob the most prominent farmers.

B. In October 1892, at Hopewell, Copiah county, Miss. there was a gang of negro robbers who came from Yazoo City, Miss. into Copiah county. Ben McCoy, a negro school teacher being the leader. His under men were John Terry, Ceazer Hennington and Jack Yarbough, John Terry and Ceazer Hennington were native Copiahians. Jack Yarbough, a native Alabamian. They began their robbery in the South eastern part of county below Hopewell. They first robbed Mr. Wakkins, taking money, jewelery and fire arms. The next stop was Mr. Josie Davis. When Mr. Davis went out in his yard to quiet the rackett they were making, they killed him. They then went to Mr. A.R. Frailer. After robbing this home they stole four horses to escape as the news had spread fast about mr. Davis' murder. They rode these horses to Edwards, Miss. where they took the train into Vicksburg, there they separated . McCoy returning to Yazoo City where he was later captured. John Terry and Ceazer Hennington returned to Copiah county near the scene of the crime. John Terry was on a wagon of corn working for J.W. Gates. Ceazer Hennington was captured in the Gates neighborhood, later getting out of jail before the trial. Hennington was recaptured in the Mississippi Delta. Jack Yarbough was captured at his home in Alabama.

CANVASSERS:
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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 14.

OUTLAW DAYS.

II. RIOTS.

C. Leaders,-- Ben McCoy.

D. Results,--

All four of these negroes were hanged. Ben McCoy and John Terry were hanged at the same time by the law. One year later Ceazer Hennington was hanged and Jack Yarbough were taken off the train from the officers by a number of citizens and hanged to a tree. This ended the Ben McCoy Gang.(1)

III. WHITE CAPS AND BULL DOOZERS.

A. Purpose,--

To get back in controll of the county affairs, so as to do away with the carpet baggers and Scalaways, Before the war Copiah county was noted for its ancestors being educated and religious d. class of people. They were tired of being controlled by the Republicans and negroes.

B. Leaders Unknown.

C. In 1866 there was a company of men who organized and called themselves the Ku Klux Klan. This organization was to protect the the innocent and defenseless people, especially the widows and children of the men who went to war and never returned. The Ku Klux Klan men wore long white robes and caps concealing their identity. The leaders of the "Klans" rode horses and carried firey torches. Hundreds followed on foot with a drum and trumped. These men went all over the county notifying every Republican and negro voter not to go the poles on election day to vote.

D. Because of the superstitious disposition of the negro when they [illegible]

(1) W.W. Douglas.

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COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 14

OUTLAW DAYS

III. RIOTS

D. Cont'd.

would see the white robes coming the whole family would run to the woods. Some would be so scared they would never return to their homes. Hundreds went north. By this [illegible] superstition they never returned to the poles to vote. On election day when the first Republican entered the booth to vote he was shot down. Just as quickly as men and horses could carry the news to all the voting precincts no other Republican tried to vote at this very important election, thus allowing the southern democrats and the educated class of men back in control of Copiah county affairs.(1)

IV. SALOON DAYS

A. The saloons were operated in Copiah county from 1872 to 1882. The men who operated saloons paid very high lisence. The money was used to operate the schools. The men who operated saloons were some of our most respectful citizens, as it was considered legitimate business. Ladies never seen in the early saloons.

B. The better citizens of the county did not like for their men and boys to get under the influence of whiskey and wines and they believed by closing the saloons , making it harder to be gotten, that the county would be better off.

(1) BT Waldon

CHECKERS:
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JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 14

OUTLAW DAYS

IV. SALOON DAYS CONT'D.
C. Copiah county was the second county in the whole United States to vote out saloons before Woman Suffrage.

V. EARLY HORSE THIEVES AND CATTLE RUSTLERS.

A. Not any

B. Not any

VI. PERIODIC OUTLAWS AND DESERTERS

A. Deserters during the war would get out in the woods and hide until they were caught up with and forced into the war. Sometimes it would be for five and six months or longer. We had no outlaws in Copiah county.

VII. KIDNAPPERS

Not any.

VIII. GENERAL METHOD OF EXTERMINATION.

By draving up a new constitution, by electing senators, and representatives, and by ratifying the fourte nth and fifteenth amendments, the regaining of political controll within the county by responsible white men.(3)

(3) B T Walton

THE NEGRO

I Proportion of Negro Population

In the year 1830 the negro slave population in Copiah was about one to every four whites. After that year, however, the slave popluation oncreased rapidly, and in 1860 they outnumbered the whites by almost five hundred. In 1870 kept about the same porportion, but in the years since that time the negro population has steadily increased. In 1910 the proportion stood about fifteen to nineteen in favor of the negro(1). Since that time the white population has increased its ratio to some extent but the negro still outnumbers the whites by probably a few thousand (2). (See Addenda for Statistics).

II General Economic Dgvelopment and Achievment

Considering the fact that until after the War between the States all the negroes in Copiah except for one individual, were slaves with no property whatsoever, they have reached a memarkably high level of economic and cultured development since 1865.

During slavery times the negroes were employed mainly in field work and as house or personal servants. In this capacity they constituted a great deal toward converting Copiah from a wilderness into the now so called "Garden Spot of the Nation", while the majority of the negroes have always been engaged in agricultural works even as slaves. Some few individuals were trained as carpenters, brickmasons, shoemakers, and wagon makers. A carpenter slave (name unknown), belonging to Jesse Thompson built Copiah's first courthouse and many phantations kept a negor shoemaker and leather worker who tanned hides and made shoes for all hands on the plantation.

(1). Mississippi Register 1917---- Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

(2) Frank Oswalt, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

During slavert times, too, many negro women became skillful weavers and the white children were practically raised by their negro mammies. These negro nurses to a great extent gave their white children a great deal more than mere physical care. They took charge of the young child's moral and cultural training as well and as a rule proved more than worthy of their trusts.

Economically the negro as a race cannot be called independent at present. However, the whites are not independent of the negro, either. The two races are bound together by the tenant system although there are a number of negro land owners who are successful farmers in the county. The traditional status of the negro in Copiah, required only subsistence, food, clothing, and doctor bills. This standard still exists in Copiah to a great extent and has left little place for comfort, education (beyond the public school minimum), and self-development. For the type of labor that the negroes perform, all that is actually required is a full stomach, a bed, enough clothes to keep him fairly well covered, and a fire. In spite of thesesconditions , however, there are a number of intellectual and well educated negro leaders who are doing good work in raising the standard of living among their race in the county. Negro public schools in the county now number seventy-nine rural grammer schools. High schools and grammer schools are located in Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs. Enrolled in these schools are 4,346 pupils. Negro Protestant churches are located in every community in the county and their preachers are among the outstanding negro leaders of the county. A number of negroes in Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs operate grocery stores, restaurants, barber shops, blacksmith shops, and garages. There is one negro hotel located in Hazlehurst.

Working under the supervision of the County Health Department there are fifty-six liscensed negro mid-wives in Copiah. Since there are no negro doctors in the county, these women are real leaders in health work among the negroes(1).

(1) Lucille Boe, Hazlehurst, Mississippi, Clerk, County Health Office.

The Adult Education Project under the Works Progress Administration, in Copiah has been camping on a literacy program among the negroes for three years. In this work several hundred negroes have been taught the fundamentals of education by well trained negro teachers of the county(1).

III Progress Made by Local Negroes

1. Farmers: Copiah has about seventy-five negro farm owners the majority of whom are both skillful and prosperous. The average size of these farms is about forty acres. Many other negroes own small vegetable plots. The negro farmers are engaged in truck farming with cotton and cattle culture as sidelines.

The majority of the negroes in Copiah are share crop farmers. Many of these are excellent farmers and they have done much in advancing the vegetable industry in Copiah. These share farmers also raise a large proportion of the county's cotton, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, etc.

2. Brick masons: Will Hunter of Hazlehurst is one of the county's most skillful brick masons. He contracts for brick building and employs several workmen (2)

D. Ford of Hazlehurst is an excellent mechanic whokeeps his own shop for all kinds of repairing and constructing. He is patronized by both white and negro customers.

There are a number of small grocery store owners, barbers, carpenters, cobblers, and blacksmiths among the negroes of the county. These people as a rule have small establishments of their own in the negro sections of Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs and cater to the trade of their own race.

------ Sanders of Hazlehurst is a very skillful negro basket maker. His baskets are made of split hickory withes in a large variety of shapes and patterns. He is a familiar figure on the streets of Hazlehurst and his baskets are sold by several stores in Hazlehurst (1).

(1) Mrs. Hooker Miller, Hazlehurst, Copiah Supervisor Adult Education Project.
(2) E. W. Spitchley, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

The teaching profession among the negroes of Copiah is represented by a number of well educated and cultural men and women.

William H. Holtzclaw, Utica Institute Normal and Industrial Institute deserves great credit for his work among the Copiah negroes. He is a graduate of Tuskegee and is well known as a negro educator throughout the south. From Booker T. Washington's biographers we quote an appreciation of William H. Hotlzclaw that is well deserved: "There is no school that has better emulated the best there is in Tuskegee Institute, and there is no graduate of Tuskegee that had followed more faithfully and effectively in Booker T. Washington's footsteps than William H. Holtzclaw, the principal and founder of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute in Mississippi" (2).

E. L. Parrish, Hazlehurst, Principal of Hazlehurst High School graduated from Tillolson College in 1894 with the honor of being named salutatorian of that class. He is also a graduate of the Commercial Department of that school having received highest honors in this department.

Beatrice Williams of Hazlehurst High School is a graduate of Tougaloo College.

Cordelia G. Bradley, Hazlehurst High School, graduate of Jackson College.

Malcolm Parrish, Hazlehurst, graduate of Tougaloo College.

Georgia A. Hunter, Hazlehurst, graduate of Jackson College.

Martin V. Wiggins, Supervisor of County grammer shhools, graduate of Tougaloo college and student at Jackson College and Tuskegee Institute.

Florence Christmas, Hazlehurst, graduate of Utica Institute.

Carrie Nell Bassace, Hazlehurst, graduate of Utica Institute, and Melvin C. Wiggins, Principal of Crystal Springs negro school, graduate of Pinegl Woods Institute and Alcorn College.

(1)Zola Cullen, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

(2) Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe---- Booker T. Washington, Builder of Civilization.

Th omas Wiggins, Crystal Springs, graduate of Piney Woods Institute.

Thelma Clausell, Crystal Springs, graduate of Jackson College (1)

IV Professional Negroes of Copiah, continued

The teaching and preaching professions are the only ones that have any negro representatives in Copiah.

The following negro preachers are highly reppected citizens of the county and outstanding leaders a mong the negroes:

Reverend T. Launders, Senior, Pastor Negro Methodist Church, Hazlehurst.

Reverend Jim Black, Baptist Preacher, Pastor of Hazlehurst and St. Peter's Churches.

Reverend Thornton Turner, Itenerant Baptist Preacher.

Professor S. A. Adams, Superintendent of African Methodist Church in Copia h.

V. Ante-bellum Negroes.

At the close of the War Between the States, there were approximately seven or eight thousand ex-slaves in Copiah (1). Of these former slaves there are now living in Copiah only a few scattered individuals. All of these negroes are of course infirm with age and dependent on their relatives or charity. A number of these slaves served their masters as body slaves and cooks during the war and were pensioned by the state for that service during their lives. The names of these slaves are given in the war records of Confederate Soldiers (addenda).

A few negro slaves left their masters during the war and joined the Federal Army. These men were pensioned by the United States Government until their deaths. There are few if any of these Federal soldiers still living in the county today.

1. Names of Ex-slaves.

Louisa Davidson, given as a child with her mother to Mrs. Rhoda Ellis Robertson as a wedding present by Mrs. Robertson's mother, Anna R. Ellis. Now quite old and dependent on her grandchildren and white folks.

(1) Ed Parrish, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

Bunk Ratliff, a former slave belonging to the Coxwell family of Shady Grove Community ran away from his master and joined the Federal Army in the latter part of the War. After the War he was pensioned by the Government and bought a farm three miles southeast of Hazlehurst. He became a successful farmer, well thought of by both white and black. He married Mollie Hammonds, a former slave whose master is not now known.

This couple raised a large family of children and lived their quiet unassuming lives until both died of old age a few years ago. They left at their deaths, a well-kept eighty acre farm and considerable other property, all of which is now owned by their son who lives in Chicago (1).

Martha White as a child belonged to a family (Matthews), of near Barlow (2).

Tom Byrd , owned by Captain I. V. Enochs, of Crystal Springs.

Willis Collins, owned by Townsend family of Pine Bluff.

Henry Clay, owned by Elijah Millsaps.

Ike Mitchell, owned by Julian Hulbert.

John Nelson, owned by Alexander Yates.

Abe Sojourner, owned by M. W. Sojourner of Crystal Springs.

Tom Taylor, owned by George Ellis, of Pine Bluff.

Sam Reed, owned by M. J. Howard, of Hazlehurst.

There are now no ex-slave Confederate War Veterans living in the county. Ben Nelson who died a few months ago was the last negro servant to draw a pension for Confederate Service, in Copiah (3). (Fournames of all servants who saw War service with the Confederate Army, see Addenda).

(1) Lola Cain, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

(2) Martha White, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

(3) Mrs. Bessie Thompson, Deputy Chancery Clerk, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

"Uncle" Lewis Adams, of near Crystal Springs, was probably Copiah's oldest ex-slave. Uncle Lewis died at the age of 106 in 1930. According to Uncle Lewis, he was born in an Illinois village in 1824 and sold at the age of fifteen., to Colonel Tom Dancy near Houston, Texas. He was carried from Illinois to Texas in a covered wagon along with his mother and two brothers by Bob and John Kirkendaul, slave dealers, about the year 1839. Shortly after the Mexican War broke out, young Lewis went to battle under the flag of the First Mississippi Division as servant of Henry Jenkins, Captain of his Company. Later he was made cook for the company at Brownsville, Texas. He remembered having seen Colonel Sam Houston, General James Mayfield, Paul Hargrave, lawyer, and other makers of Texas history. At the age of twenty-five, Lewis was re-purchased by the Kirkendaul brothers and sold to Doctor William Rogers of Washington, Texas. Here he had charge of Doctor Rogers' fine race horses. When it became necessary for Doctor Rogers to go to New Orleans for further madical study, he took the slave Lewis with him as personal servant. After several months in New Orleans, Dr. Rogers announced that he was going to send Lewis back to Texas and the slave who feared a brutal overseer on the plantation at Washington, begged not to be returned. Love of master for his slave prompted Dr. Rogers to offer to sell him (Lewis), to whomever he would pick for a master. One Night Dr. H. William Stackhouse, of Crystal Springs, Mississippi visited the hotel where Dr. Rogers was staying. Lewis met Dr. Stackhouse and made such an impression on him, that he paid Dr. Rogers $1,500 for him.

On parting with Lewis, Dr. Rogers told his new master, "If you and Lewis can't get along; if you can't be a god to him; if you 're not satisfied and cannot show him the kindness that is due a hard working man, write to me and I'll come for him, and give you back every penny you paid for him".

Dr. Stackhouse brought Lewis Adams to Crystal Springs when the town was only

a small village of three or four stores. For a number of years Lewis drove for Dr. Stackhouse who owned a big plantation west of Crystal Springs. Then, shortly after the war began he left home for the army with Billy and Irvin Stackhouse who served under Captain Henry Seibeat Corinth. He later served as aide to General Sidney Johnston who was killed at Shiloh.

The War Between the States according to Uncle Lewis, was as follows:

"I wuz wid de South, I loved her ways. My best friends wuz southern boys. But de hardships and de trubbles, hongry, an' sich, an'so'n-- little bit er grub an' fightin' guns-- I says it can't last long. I sits down an' thinks very sad like, ass my friens dead er dyin', and I study; Captain Seibe frum ma home town an' his boy, Jake Seibe, shot thu' de haid; Lieutenant Carl Lindsay killed in battle; an' I says whut de use er fighting; den months er hell an' dat fine old man, General Robert E. Lee, say; "Let's quit".

After the War Lewis returned to his old job as coachman for his former owner, Dr. Stackhouse. He has sadi of Reconstruction:

"Follown' de war everything wuz upset. We guarded our house. We guarded our white folks house. Dem carpet baggers am up to no good. Dey tryin' to ride into office on de black man's coattail.....I wo' ma lungs out tawkin to dem niggers, tryin' to show dem to peace, an' dat de white folks wuz de bes' frens'. But de wuz po' deluged chilluns. Hard times come, and killins an' I tole ma white folks I be glad to spose ma chest to bullets fo dey defense."

Uncle Lewis lived the last ten years of his life on the J. H. Hollingsworth plantation. He was married three times, had twenty-five children, eighty grandchildren and two hundred great grand children. The last year of his life, he worked a two acre crop (1).

Copiah's best known ex-slave was Howard Divinity or "Uncle Divinity" who since the close of the war until a few years before his death in 1930 attended practically all of the National Reunions of Confederate Veterans and of World War Veterans. Richmond, New York, Washington, and many other cities of the nation knew him as a familial figure when the veterans gathered there. He always

(1) Jackson Daily News, September 12, 1926. Scrap Book. Miss Colie Covington.

wore the grey uniform of the Confederacy, the coat being literally covered with reunion medals.

Uncle Divinity was born early in the 1820's and served as body slave and cook with Bob Scott of Copiah county from 1861 until the close of the war in Company D of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment. While in the Confederate Army, Divinity acquired the reputation of being the champion forager in the whole Confederate Army and was called the chicken provider of the Confederacy. In 1926 Uncle Divinity made a speech before the Mississippi Legislature, on behalf of the Confederate soldiers, their widows, and servants. It is said that when in Washington some years ago, Uncle Divinity learned the differende between a senator and a congressman in the following way:

He went to the senate office building and asked to see his senator. When he was admitted to see John Sharp Williams, the Mississippi senator asked which he would rather have--- five dollars, a toddy, or straight whiskey. Divinity came away with five dollars. A short while later, Uncle Divinity met up with Congressman Percy E. Quin, representative of the Copiah District. Mr. Quin gave him a silver dollar. Shortly afterwards Divinity remarked to a group of veterans that he had learned the difference between a senator and a congressman. They asked him what the differnece was and of course he answered, "Four dollars" (1).

Uncle Divinity and his wife Susan lived on the old Rembert Place near Bayou Pierre until Susan's death some ten years ago. Divinity who was blind in his last years survived his wife by only a few years.

(1). Jackson Daily News, September 12, 1926--- Scrap Book.

Margaret Byrd Freeing Slave Tever

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COPIAH COUNTY

Know all men by these presents, that I, Margaret Byrd of the county and state aforesaid being the owner of a certain negro woman slave named Tever and that sadi slave Tever has been a true and faithful slave to me for upwards of thirty years during which time the said slave Tever has performed many meritorious acts and deeds for me, in consideration of which it is my wish and desire to emancipate and set free from the bonds of slavery my said slave Tever after my death and after the said slave Tever shall discharge certain debts due by me hereafter named, to wit: a debt of seventy-five dollars with interest on the same from about the first of November, 1822, owingly me to my son, William S. Byrd and a debt of one hundred dollars with interest from interest from the first of November, 1824, owing by me to my son Ashea Byrd and I, the said Margaret Byrd, do be these presents nominate and appoint my two sons, William S. Byrd and John Byrd, trustees to carry into effect the time, interest, andmeaning of this instrument and my said trustees are authorized and required after my death to hire out the slave Tever from year to year to the best advantage until the aforesaid debts are discharged and request and desire my said trustees to petition the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sanction the emancipation of the said slave Tever.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Margaret Byrd, have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal this twenty-fourth day of November in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty-five. (1)

Witnesses; Margaret Byrd her X mark (1) seal

John Allred

John Byrd

Book B p. 83 Chancery Clerk's Office.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI ------COPIAH COURT

I, John Pritchard, a Justice of the Peace, for the above county, do certify that the above instrument of writing was signed, sealedn and delivered and witnessed b y the above persons in my presents.

Given under my hand and seal this November, 24, 1825.

John Pritchard, J. P. seal

REFERENCES

Boo, Lucille, Clerk County Wealth Office — Hazlehurst, Mississippi
Cain, Lala, " "
Cullen, Zola " "

Miller, Mrs. Booker, Supervisor Adult Education Project, WPA, — Hazlehurst, Mississippi

Oswalt, Frank, County Superintendent of Education, " "
Parish, Ed, (colored) Principal of Hazlehurst Negro School, " "
Spitchley, E. W., " "
Thompson, Mrs. Bessie, Deputy Chancery Clerk, " "
White, Martha, " "

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Miss Colie Covington's Scrap-book

Jackson Daily News

Jackson Daily News, September 12, 1926.

Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wisconsin, Mississippi Register, 1917

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Scott, Emmett J., and Stowe, Lyman Beecher, Booker T. Washington-Builder of Civilization

Statistics in Mississippi, Report 1917

2nd Copy 2/18/39

EDUCATION

I Introduction (Background)

The character and background of Copiah's first settlers had a great deal to do with their efforts toward early education in the county. Judge R. H. Thompson in his History of Copiah says that no records have been kept, but that according to traditional information no hesitancy need be indulged in affirming that the people who first settled here were, generally speaking noteworthy folk. The larger proportion of them emigrated from Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, and Georgia, many of them by way of theolder counties, Adams, Claiborne, Franklin, and Amite. They were serious and religious people and the most of them were more intelligent and better educated than the average immigrants to newly opened lands. Although postal facilities were poor, many of them subscribed for prominent weekly newspapers published in the states from which they came to Copiah. These papers were carefully read and the public events of which they treated became subjects of discussion with their neighbors and friends. A great number of Copiah youths as far back as the years between 1835 and 45 were sent to college in other states, a few to Princeton and Harvard, but a greater number to Virginia and Kentucky. Most of these educated men returned to the county and became her leading citizens. During the years from 1823 when Copiah was first established until after the War Between the States when the public school system came into permanent operation, the citizens of the county made constant and noteworthy efforts in the field of education.(1)

II Schools of Yesterday:

1. Early Schools.

a. Types and kinds:

Undoubtedly the first teaching of elementary subjects in the county was done in the plantation homes. It was an established custom for mothers, elder brothers, or sisters, aunts, or other kinsfolk to hold daily classes for the young

(1) Edgar S. Wilson---- History of Copiah Commercial Appeal Scrapbook.

children of the house. On many occasions several neighboring plantations employed a governess or tutor to teach their children, by taking turns at each plantation or by holding daily school for children assembled at a conveniently located home. Where churches were established, local preachers usually taught a few pupils, enrolling them as day students or as boarders in hs home. However, as the population of the county increased and towns developed, private academies and institutes were organized to take care of both elementary and intermediate education. Quite often these academies began schools in churches or other public buildings but in a few years were able to have school buildings.

Besides the rudiments, reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammer, these Institutes usually taught young ladies the arts of music, elocution, fine sewing and drawing. Young men were educated in declamation, the use of the globes, physical science, astronomy, latin, and the classics.

As the country communities increased in population and wealth they, too, began to establish schools. Their buildings were usually constructed of logs by community labor on a piece of ground donated by some public spirited citizen. In this one room cabin, furnished with rough plank benches a school was supported by private constitutions, and tuition fees. The course of study seldom ever embraced more than the bare rudiments :"reading, writing, by copy and arithmetic as far as the double rule of three"(1).

The following schools operated in Copiah between 1832 and 1860:

The Gallatin Female Academy	The Gallatin Male Academy
The Gallatin Female Seminary	Crystal Springs Gady School
The Rutledge Academy	Mrs. Mary Tillman School
Oak Hill Academy	Miss Eliza Blanchard School
Miss Mary Cook's	Reverend Green's School

(1).Historical Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi, p. 300, Goodspeed Publishing Company.

Professor Thronburg's School	Professor Trawick's School
The Page School	Poplar springs School
The Bob Evans School	The County Line School
The Old Crystal Springs Academy	The Newton Institute, Crystal Springs
Arthur Matthews Singing School	R. C. Cochran's School
The Burney School	Miss Mittie Jones School
Orad School	Lucy Campbell School
Mrs. E. E. Inslee School	Sandy Ridge's School
Pleasant Valley School	Old Pine Ridge School
N. G. Biggs School	The Clark School
(Male Academy)	
The Millsaps School	Copiah Collegiate Institute
Coxwell School	Brittian School Kent School

2. Early Schools (Narrative).

Copiah's first school was held at Coor's Hill in 1823-24 and taught by Franklin Plummer. Franklin Plummer was a native of Massachusetts who worked his way to New Orleans and came to Coor's Hill when the county was first organized. He taught a school at Coor's Hill during 1823 and removed to Simpson County when those lands were separated from Copiah (1). Any information as to the character or exact location of this school is not now available.

The next Copiah school of which we have any record was the Rutledge Academy Concerning this academy we have the following deed:

"This Indenture made and executed this Sixth day of January 1832 between

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Volume II.

Edmund King and Nancy King his wife of the first part and Daniel B. Egan, Buckner Harris, Benjamin Kennedy, and Ephraim G. Peyton, Trustees of Rutledge Academy of the second part. Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the advancement of literature and promotion of sciences, and in consideration that within tow years from the date hereof, a good academical edifice be erected on the following described lot of land, both given, granted and sold, and by these presents, do give, grant, sell, alien, transfer, and confirmen- unto the said parties of the second part, and to their successors in office, all that lot or parcel of land lying and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake marked R, standing thirty feet north of said King's fence on the dividing line between said King and William H. Gibson, thence north along said line about one hundred and fifty feet to a stake marked A, thence due east about three hundred feet to a post no. 1, thence south about one hundred and fifty feet to a post marked number two, thence west to the beginning, containing about five thousand square yards, more or less, to have and to hold the said lot of land with the appurtances, unto the said parties of the second part,?and their successors in office forever, in trust for the purpose aforesaid and the said parties of the first part for themselves their heirs, executors and administrators, the said lot of land, to the said parties of the second part and their successors in office, will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In testimony whereof the said parties of the first part hereinto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

Edm. King

Nancy H. King (1).

These lands were located in the town of Gallatin as we see from Book D page twenty-five that one Cornelius Van Housen or Houten bought adjoining lands of Rutledge Academy in the town of Gallatin. Tradition has it that a building was erected on the said lands and that Van Housen was the first principal of the Rutledge Academy but this information is indefinite (2).

(1) Record Book C page 501. Chancery Clerk's Office.
(2) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

The Gallatin Female Academy was founded in 1832 on lands donated by Thomas and Mary Pleasant in the town of Gallatin, as recorded in the following indenture:

"State of Mississippi
Copiah County, S. S.

This Indenture made this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two between Thomas pleasant and his wife, Mary Pleasant of the one part, and Gilbert Cook, Thomas Pleasant, and Thomas Willis trustees for erecting a Female Academy in the town of Gallatin, on the other part and all of the county aforesaid. Witnessed, that theirwish and desire to encourage and promote Female Education, and in order to have an Academy for this purpose erected and established in the Town of Gallatin, have given, donated, and granted and by these presents, do give, donate, grant, and convey unto the said trustees of the second part and their successors in office, for the purposes and conveniences of the Female Academy and for no other intent or purpose whatsoever all that tract or parcel of land lying, situated and being in the county and State aforesaid, and known and distinguished, as a part of Section Number Twelve in Range seven, and township ten, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning on the North line of the South half of the aforesaid section of the Northwest corner of the town of Gallatin according to the original corporation of the said town, thence west on said half sectional line four hundred and twenty feet along, to the bluff to a pine tree, thence south easterly four hundred and forty feet to the point of beginning, being a triangular piece of land containing about ninety-two and one half perches more or less: To have and to hold the above donated and described premises with its appurtenances unto the said trustees and their successors forever for the purposes aforesaid., and the said Pleasant and wife for their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said trustees and their successors, that they the said Thomas Pleasant and wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns will forever warrant and defend unto the said trustees and their successors the above described premises in every part thereof

and every part thereof with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be used for the purpose aforesaid and no other, against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever. In testimony whereof the said Pleasant and wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written (1).

Thomas Pleasant seal

Mary Pleasant seal

The Academy was opened for students on June 17, 1832 as is seen by the following notices:

"Gallatin
Female Academy

The Gallatin Female Academy will be opened for the reception and education of young ladies in the various solid and instrumental branches on Monday the seventeenth instant. It will be under the direction of Mrs. Learned, the late governess of the Monticello Female Academy, who will spare no exertions to render her services useful to the public, and acceptable to the parents that may favor her with their patronage.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each; and no pupil will be received or charged for a less time, but at the descretion of the governess.

The rates of tuition each session will be as follows: For Reading, orthography, penmanship, and mental arithmetic, $12-; Grammer, Geography, and the higher branches of arithmetic, $15-; History, Philosophy, astronomy, Chemistry, and the higher branches of mathematics, $20 dolls.

In addition to the above branches, the Projection of maps, Drawing, and painting, and any or all the various kinds of needle and lace work, ten dollars extra.

Gallatin, June First, 1832"(2).

The Gallatin Female Academy was incorporated in 1833 by an act passed february 3, 1833 entitled " an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Gallatin Female Academy"(3).

(1) Record Book D, Courthouse Hazlehurst, Mississippi. /8, 1832.

(2) The Port Gibson Correspondent and Mississippi General Advertiser, Sept.

(3) From "an act to Incorporate the Trustees of Gallatin Male Academy".

The Gallatin Male Academy was incorporated in 1836 by the following act:

GALLATIN MALE ACADEMY

GALLATIN FEMALE ACADEMY

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF

GALLATIN MALE ACADEMY"

ARTICLE I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI; That Thomas Pleasant , Thomas A. Willis, Nathaniel Wells, H. Frith, George Ray, Allen F. McLean, Jonathan P. Bush, Edward D. Learned, and William Barnes, be, and they are hereby constituted and appointed a body politic and corporate, for the encouragement and promotion of education, under the name and the style of the Trustees of the Gallatin Male Academy, and made capable, under that name and for the purpose aforesaid, of receiving and holding, by purchase or otherwise, any estate, or property, real, personal, or mixed, not exceeding in value sixty thousand dollars, to be exempt from taxation; and of selling. leasing, or otherwise disposing of the same, at pleasure; also, of sueing and being sued, in any court of law, or equity, having jurisdiction; and making such by-laws as they may, from time to time, think proper, for the election of officers, their own government, and that of said academy; to do and to perform all other acts incident to bodies incorporate, and not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this state.

SECTION 2: BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the same powers, privileges, and disabilities that are by this act given to the trustees of Gallatin Male Academy, be, and the same are hereby given to the trustees of the Gallatin Female Academy, who were incorporated byan act passed February 3, 1833, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Gallatin Female Academy", and that the above named trustees of the School--- Male Academy, be added to the number, and hereby made part of the trustees of the said Female Academy, with equal powers and privileges, and that any five of the whole number of said trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and further that such parts of the said Act of February 3, 1833, as are inconsistent with the

provisions of this Act be and at the same time are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3: BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That a majority of said trustees shall form a quorum for the transaction of any business, and that they may meet at said academy, near the town of Gallatin, at such time as they may appoint, and elect from thier own body, a president, secretary, and t reasurer, whose term of service shall be prescribed by the by-laws; and that the president, or any three of the trustees, may, at any time, call a meeting, giving at least five days' notice thereof to their associates, whenever he, or they, may deem it expedient.

SECTION 4: BE IT FURTHER ENECTED, That in case of death, removal, resignation, or refusal to act, of any trustee, a majority may elect a successor; and that anyone neglecting to be present, after due notice, at three regular meetings, shall be deemed to have resigned; providing the omission to attend be not occasioned by sickness, or other disability, or necessary absence from the state.

SECTION5 :AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the first three sections of this act shall take effect and be in force from and after this passage; and the fourth section so soon as a majority of the existing trustees of the said Female Academy shall signify their acceptance of the ammendment and alterations of their said act of incorporation provided for in said fourth section.

APPROVED February 27, 1836. (1)

We have no record of teachers or students in the Male Academy during 1836 or 1837. However, in the "Southern Star" published in Gallatin January 20, 1838 we find the following notice:

"An examination of the pupils under my charge will take place on Thursday the Twelfth of April. Parents and citizens are invited to attend."

John E. McNair (2).

We can only assume that the public examination was of pupils attending the

(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1836.

(2). Southern Star---- Gallatin, Mississippi, January 20, 1838.

Gallatin Male Academy. In 1839 this Academy was operating in a building of its own under the management of a Mr. Monfort (1).

In 1838 the Gallatin Female Academy was founded and school was held in the Masonic Hall at Gallatin (2). The following notice concerning the opening and aims of this school was published in the Southern Star January, 1838. Mrs. Speers, late of Natchez, "respectfully informs the public that on the Twelfth instant or so soon thereafter as practibable, she purposes opening a Female Seminary based on such arrangements as she trusts will secure it permanent support. Her plans of instruction will comprise all those branches taught in most approved shhools, such as History, Ancient and Modern, Grammer, Projection of maps, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, also the French, Italian, Spanish, languages, Music, Drawing, etc, etc. Mrs. Speers having been educated in one of the best seminaries of Europe deems herself not in competition to the task she has assumed"(3).

We do not have the names of any actual pupils attending these early schools of Gallatin but feel safer to assure that a number of Copiah's most illustrious citizens received their educations in one of these four schools.

In 1838 Elisha Greenlee as early Justice of the Peace in the county was contemplating opening, or had already opened a school at Burtonton in the western part of the county as is seen in the following notice in the Southern Star:"To teachers: Any person desirous of taking charge of a small school that

(1) Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi p. 312.

(2) Ibid--- Goodspeed Publishing Compnay, 1890.

(3) Southern Star-- January 1838. State Department of History.

can come well recommended, can get employment by applying to Elisha Greenlee, Burtonton, Mississippi, June 15, 1838".

We find no further information concerning this school.

Oak Hill Academy, six miles west of Gallatin, was operating in 1838 and '39. During these years, too, Mr. J. W. Goeker taught a dancing school in Gallatin for the young ladies and gentlemen of that vicinity. He taught the "newest and most fashionable dances. Young ladies, 3 to 5. P. M.-: Gentlemen 7 to 9 P.M." (1)

Colonel W. J. Willing settled in Copiah (Crystal Springs) about 1836 and soon after built a small school room in his back yard, where he taught his own children and the children of his neighbors(2). This small school was of the plantation type school and was never enlarged or open to the public.

In 1844 S. W. Francis conducted a writing school in Gallatin. We do not know where this school was held but Mr. Francis taught the Carstarian method of penmanship (3).

EXACT COPIES OF RECEIPTS TAKEN FOR TUITION

John Terry

To L. Mims

1845 for tuition for son James 3/2 mot. $7.00
@ $2.00 per month

For tuition for daughter Frances
3 months @ $2.00 per month $6.00

1846 For tuition for daughter Maseda
L. Frances 10 days 10¢ $1.00

$14.00

I hereby certify the above to be a correct acct. given under my hand and seal this 9th day of May 1846. L. MIMS (Seal). / Crystal Springs Meteor, April 1, 1937.

(1) Southern Star- Gallatin, Mississippi, 1838 and 1839 issues article in

(20 Mrs, S. C. Caldwell, Early History of Copiah County, "Hazlehurst Courier" (scrapbook)

(3) Racial Democrat, Gallatin, Mississippi, July 20, 1844.

I do hereby certify that John H. Seibe has sent to a school taught by me at Old Crystal Springs during the present year to the amount as follows, C. M. Rawl five months, Thomas Seibe and Ann Seibe, each five months, J. A. Seibe, James Seibe and Henry Seibe, five and one half months each, this eighteenth of September, 1846.

A. M. HOOD

The N. G. Biggs Male Academy was founded at Old Crystal Springs in 1845. Instructors in this academy were: W. J. Willing, I. A. Ard, John V. Mapes, A. M. Hood, and M. McNeal. Children of the following families were pupils: Willis, Cammack, Willing, Terry, Hagan, Lockwood, Moor, McNeal, Seibe, Johnson, Gady, Cottingham, Robinson, Flowers, and Slay. The following paid bills are the foregiong copies of statements and receipts give some idea of the subjects taught and tuition charged at the Biggs Academy.

W. R. Smith to N. G. Biggs Dr.

To amount due me for the tuition of your children at Crystal Springs Academy commencing on the fifteenth day of September and ending the sixteenth day of December 1851 one hundred and eighty-two days at 7½¢ per day or one dollar and fifty-five cents per lend month thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents. To the a mount per books furnished your children, 75¢.

Amount due me in full $14.40

Cr. to the amount borrowed of you $5.05

Cr. $9.05

To one bottle of brandy bought by you for me $1.00
in Jackson December 23, 1851

$8.05

W. R. Smith

Please pay the above amount of eight dollars and five cents to I. F. Harper order as I have this day for the value received transferred to him and been fully authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

Mrs. Margaret Willis Please pay to Mr. Robert Evans $36.25 and oblige

June 26, 1848

John V. Mapes

Received payment in full for tuition of Thomas and Frances willis up to August 15, 1868.

John V. Mapes

Mrs. Margabet Willis in account with I. A. Ard to 2 17/20 months tuition of Thomas in Astronomy, Latin, Arithmetic, History at $2.50 $7.12½

To 2½ months tuition of Frances in the primary branches at $1.38 per month $3.38½

To one spelling book and astronomy $ .87½

to one grammer and Latin $1.00

$12.40½

CR.

By 25 cents price of a second reader which was to be given Frances, 21 .25

Amount now due $12.15½

February 17, 1849

Thomas was fourteen years old.
Mrs. Margaret Willis

To Wm. I. Willingd Dr.

1850

For tuition for Thos, Frances, 7 months at C-1.50 $21.00

CR

By amt. of your acct. $15.90

a-a . paid Polly Cammack 2.62½

Balance due and to be credited on $18.52½
$2.48

CHAS. BLACK ACCOUNT

W. J. WILLING

Paid W. Black $2.00, bal. due

Due 50¢ which is cr. to your credit 2.48 (1).

The Crystal Springs Academy was founded in 1847 with John V. Mapes, principal, Livingston Mims in the male deaprtment, Mrs. Asenath Evans in the Female department.

(1) Recrods owned by Mrs. Annie Hagan, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

ment, and Professor E. A. Haug, music teacher. (1)

The Copiah Collegiate Institute was operating at Hargrave, a small village and voting precinct in the western part of the county, in the early 1850's. The only record we have of this school is as follows:"The Copiah Collegiate Institute, Hargraves, Mississippi; Mrs. Dr. Whitney, principal; the eighth semi-annual term will open on the first Monday September, 1856. The design of the principal of this school is to make it an institution of the highest order" (2).

Mr. Arthur Matthews taught a singing school in the Hopewell church, near Pearl River, in 1850. He charged $1.50 per student to be paid after theperson learned to sing. This school was attended by aspiring singers from all over the county. Mr. Matthews also had an open offer to compose the music for any verse selected by any student whi could repeat the greatest amount of Scripture (3).

R. C. Cochran, who came to Copiah from the north, conducted a private school for boys and girls, in Gallatin from 1850 to 1875. The school was held in a two room building that boasted a cupola and large bell. Some of the pupils who attended Mr. Cochran's school were : Thomas, William, George, and Charles Rea, J. G. Martin, Neill Martin, W. L. Haley, Sylvia, Mary, Lucretia, Will, and Jimmie Haley, Hill and Jack Cook, Lizzie, Ellen, and Annie Rea, Taylor Cook, Frank Taylor, Martin Peyton, E. G. Peyton, Octavia Peyton, Mary, Cynthia, Joe, Herman, John, William, and Robert Mayes, John and Like Taylor, Charley, Lem, and Mollie Cook, Gilbert Cook, Emily and Mary Hatch, and Annie and Ling Taylor. / (4).

About 1840 the citizens of the Poplar Springs Community, three miles southeast of Crystal Springs, built a church and schoolhouse. Miss Maggie Black was the first teacher in this community school. Later teachers were: Mr. Marson, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Sexton, and Mrs. Mary Cook. Pupils who attended this school were: Tom Matheny, William Cook, Thomas Evans, Oliver Sexton, Frank Sexton, A. Lotterhos, Milton Barnes, Mary Barnes, Mary Frances Holliday, Gertrude Holliday, Holsey Holliday, William Holliday, Hyram Crawford, Bud and Jim Smith,

(1) Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi p.329
(2) Port Gibson Reveille, Oct.23, 1856. (3) Gilbert Cook, Crystal Springs, Miss
(4) C. B. Rea, Lazlenurst, Miss

Henry, George, Mattie, and Tina Funchess, Fannie, Jim, Fletcher, Tom, and Sallie Cammack, Cassie Cuhhingham, Theo Cottingham, Bill, Sallie, Ben, and Jade Ford.

This school later became one of the first public schhols in the county and continued to operate as such until the Poplar Springs District school consolidated with the Crystal Springs High School (1).

About 1850 Mr. Thornburg organized a private school two miles from Rockport, Mississippi, with the help of Mr. I. N. Cagle, and Mr. Nix, for the benefit of their children's education.

The pupils were: I. N. Cagle, Print Nix, Sam Baggs, Emma Baggs, Vira Guynes Sada Baggs, Lou Cagle, Lida Cagle, and Willie Cagle. The parents had to pay $2.00 per month for each child that would go to school and the teacher would stay from one family to the other for his board. The building was a small mud-daubed log-house, out in anopen field. The logs were split and put on legs for benches. The blue-back speller was the principal book and the slate and the pencil aame next in importance. Mr. Thornburg wrote a copy on the slate, for the pupils to copy (2).

A little school called the Page School was organized in the 1850's about six miles southwest of Rockport. Mr. Dave Guynes was the first teacher. The Kyles, Pages, Shivers, Beasleys, and Guynes were the pupils. They paid $2.00 for each child to go to school. Mr. Guyhes owned his home and did not charge the community board. The School building was a small log house which was also used for church and Sunday-school. Reading, writing, and spelling were the subjects taught (3).

Reverend Green had a private school two miles south of Hopewell, Copiah County, in 1850. The pupils were Emily Sandifer, Fannie Gates, Peachy Gates, Sarah Collins, Roxamer Collins, Jane Bridges, Nancy Furgeson, Ben Bennett, David Gates, Daniel Gates, Malterson Collins, Newton Collins, William Collins, George Young, John Young, Elias Young, Jessie Ferguson, and Sam Ferguson.

(1) A. Lotterhos, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.
(2) I. N. Cagle, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.
(3) Dibit.

The building was a double frame building, with long benches and no desks whatever. We had blackboards painted on sections of the wall, where the pupils wrote out the answers to their questions asked by Reverend Green. He started them in the blue-back speller and would keep his pupils in that one book until they had memorized every word. The thumb card was very important. He also taught reading, writing, and first of all, was manners, as how to act in church and public places.

Each pupil paid $2.00 per month for the support of the school (1).

Three miles east of Crystal Springs, Copiah County land was given by Mr. Evans, and the aptrons built a small frame structure, for Miss Mary Cook, to teach her relatives. The relatives did not pay tuition, but if any others wanted to attend, they were required to pay $2.00 per month. The pupils were:

Gilbert Cook, Dutch Cook, Laura Baskin, Fannie Francis, Sam Frances, Paul Johnson, Julia Hennington, Jack Sellers, Bluett Johnson, Prince Johnson, Charmer Johnson, Joe Matheny, Ben Rhymes, Edd Bridges, Maggie Hennington, John Sellers, John Moore Barnes, Martha Barnes, Henry Hennington, Ike Hennington, and Theodore barnes a,d Darkus Sellers.

The building was a samll frame building with shutters at the windows. The benches were long and no desks were used. The boys and girls were separated and were not allowed to play together, but sat on the same bench to recite their lessons. Their studies consisted of McGuggie's Reader, Webster's Speller, Smith's Grammer, Davies' Arithmetic, and slates and pencils were used.

This school became a public school in 1867 and a grade school in 1910. It was consolidated with the Crystal springs school in 1927 (2).

The Clark Schhhl was situated about two miles wast of Gallman, taught by by Miss Telitha Kilpatrick, had one room. four windows, chimney with fire-place. The water supply came from a spring. Reading, grammer, and arithmetic were taught. This schhhl wapifurnished with long benches, had no desks and the children used slates, pencils, and copy books. Some of the pupils were Sallie

(1) Ben Bennett, Crystal springs, Mississippi.
(2) Gilbert Cook, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

and Rachel Strahan, Lizzie and Emma Clarke, Ella, Emma, and Willie Keaton, Fred and Maud Pruser, Tom and Lizzie Purser, Seth, Joe, and Nannie Wiltshire, and Lovie Lewis (1).

Newton Institute, Crystal Springs, Mississippi, founded in 1856, by Reverend Oscar Newton, Presbyterian Minister. This was a chartered institution for young ladies. The object of this school was to give Christian education to the future mothers of the South, and was patronized by the leading families of this state and anny other states. At the time of the organization, the following persons were teachers, Reverend and Mrs. Oscar Newton, Misses Amelia Ora Newton, Arista Newton, Miss Mollie Purdom, and Miss Nannie Dodson, Some of the first pupils were from the most prominent families of Crystal Springs, the Willings, Osburns, Siebe, Pattons, Cammacks, Lotterhos', Cooks, Barrows, and many others, long since passed away. Among some of the girls who boarded at this school at different times were, Miss Lem Cook, Annie Willis, Myra Willing, Maggie Flowers, Alice Alford, Myra Siebe, Julie Siebe, Mable Falor, Lizzie Egan, Jimmie Massengale, Mary Cook, Julia Foxworth, Catherine Lotterhos, Leila anderson, Ella Askew, Alice Thompson, Fannie Blunt, Ida Copely, Alice Siebe, Pearl Redus, Eliza Redus, Sallie Nelson, Pearl Bailey, Connie Tillman, Frankie Willing, Mary Rawls, Hattie Cook, Mary Porter, Agusta Frink, Fannie Dodds, Emma Baggett, Anna Pattain, Dora Weathersby, Alice Thompson, Mollie Herring, Louise Armbruster, Leila Berwick, Missie Lowe, Lizzie Ferguson, Bettie Rembert, Cora Thompson, and Bettie McRea.

The building was a large three-story frame structure with kitchen and servant quarters run back in an ell. The building was well equipped for the times. Only the higher grades were taught since no girl under twelve years of age could enter. Diplomas were given to graduates. The school was carried on by the younger women until it was destroyed by fire in 1913. The beautiful consolidated school of Crystal Springs now stands on the same ground. Rev. Newton died in June, 1913. (2).

(1). Miss Lovie Lewis, Gallman, Mississippi.
(2) Mrs. Bettie McRea Smith, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

About 1860 the Newton Institute was known as the Crystal Springs Female Institute and its design as set forth be the principals, was to "educate girls to become women not toys, who shall make home the center of attraction. The time demands girls--- not "young ladies"--- of muscle, thought, piety, Such, and such only, shall it be our desire and earnest labor to educate" (1).

In the late 1860's and early 1870's Steve Kent kept a private school about two miles east of Hazlehurst on what is now the Ethel Amos place. This school was built and operated by Mr. Kent for the benefit of his daughter, Stevie Kent and the children of that community.

Early citizens of that part of the county who attended Mr. Kent's school were Thomas, William, Charlie, Anna, Ellison, and Ida Robertson, Cornelia, Robert, Emma, Barney, Sallie, and Mollie Slay, Beitto and Jody Poole, the Harris, Childs, and Neal children. Summer and winter terms were held here and Mr. Kent was paid by the families who patronized the school (2).

About 1870 Billy Welch donated land for the Corwell school now known as Shady Grove school. This school operated as a county pay school before it became a public school. Richard Corwell donated timber and labor for the one-room first erected here. A Mr. Rush was its first teacher and the following families patronized as well as donated toward the supprot of the school, Rutledge, Pitts, Sojourner, Welch, Corwell, Price, Slay, and Robertson. Miss Sallie Slay was an early teacher here, probably after the school became a public institution. Miss Slay gave it the name it now bears (3).

Mrs. R. W. Millsaps assisted by her sister, Miss Matilda Jones, owned and operated a private school near Hazlehurst on Georgetown Street in the early 70s. (1).

(2) Mrs. Anna R. Bass, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.
(3) Dibit.

The house had one room twenty by fifteen, with eight windows and was heated by a stove that burned wood. Studies were: McGuffy's Reader, Blue-back speller,and the children used copy books, slates ,and pencils. Among the pupils were, Emma, Ben, and Flowers Nelson, Mallie and George Peel, Clifton, Clyde, and Mary Lomax, Ed, Donna, and Joe Hunter, Oscar Greenalw, Abe Conn, Holmes Rogers, elstnre deberry, Mag, Will, and Louise Groom, Luther Sexton, Janie and R. W. Millsaps, Mary and Wincher Chironi, Mary, Mike, and Robert Durr, and Hugh Barr Miller.(1)

This building still stands near the Millsaps house on Georgetown Road.

Mrs. McKinnell taught a private school at her residence on Downing Street in Hazlehurst, in the early 1870's.

Other small private schools at that time were taught by Mrs. McNeil at her residence on Green Street, and Miss Mattie Miller at Mr. Brittian's School room near his home. These private schools taught the younger children of the time(2).

Near Pleasant Valley, in the southwestern part of Copiah County, there was a private school taught by Mr. Isaac Anding in About 1870. The house had one room about 20x30 feet, one door, and two windows. Some of the Pupils were?: Will, Wilma, Lou, Mollie, and Minnie Godbold, Mollie, Lilla, and Jennie Cranberry, Carrie and Cora Ryan, Jim and Zula Decell, and Blanche Gordon. The type of work was the uses of the old blue-back speller and all grades were taught (3).

Old Pine Ridge School was taught in 1880, situated in the western part of Copiah County. It was taught by Dove Millsaps. The pupils were, Cora and Carrie Ryan, Willie Dykes, Sid Millsaps, Mary Millsaps, Frank and Murray H Hargraves, and others. Books were, McGuffy's Readers, Davies arithmetic,

(1) Mrs. Robert Wise, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.
(2) C. B. Rea, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.
(3)Mrs. Jim Docelle, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

Blue-back speller,

Blue-back speller, and slates and pencils were used(1).

In 1875 Mrs. E. E. Inslee, the widow of a Presbyterian Missionary to China, decided to locate in Hazlehurst as there was an opening for her Private School there. The Presbytery of Louisiana bought the home for her on the lot where Hugh Woods now lives. She had a large school and taught for many years in a schoolhouse in her yard. It was a one room house with one door and two windows. It had a chimney at one end with a fireplace for heat. The Birdsongs, Burnleys, Nesmiths, Johnsons, Harris', Haleys, Cooks, and Coopers were her pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Inslee were among the earliest Missionaries to go to China from the Louisiana Presbytery. In the early seventies they with their children who were born in China, were on their way for a visit to the United States, when Mr. Inslee died suddenly and was buried at sea.

At Sandy Ridge, near Rockport there was a private school taught by Warren Cammack, who became a Methodist minister of note. The house was about 20x30 feet with stick and dirt chimney with fireplace, long benches, no desks and they got water from a spring. The school was opened every with prayer and songs. Every Friday afternoon they had a nice program of recitations, songs, and readings from the Bible. Among the pupils were: Rosa and Katie Cammack, Della Norman, Lee and Rosa Little, Bob, Mary and Lou Beasley, Henry Beasley, the Hamiltons, and many others.(2)

There was a private school located about two miles north of Gallatin in 1871, taught by Miss Mittie Jones. Some of her pupils were the Bourdurants, Burtons, Tillmans, Renfroes, Cooks, Haleys, Burnleys, Strahans, Taylors, Millers, Runnels, Deavers, and others. In 1878 she moved her school to Hazlehurst where had a large school until 1890.

(1) Mrs. Jim Decelle Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) Miss Lee Haley
(3) Mrs. Lou Featherston

Then she went to Texas. Among her pupils in Hazlehurst were: the Birdsongs, Asmiths, Cooks, Gibbs, Johnsons, Loebs, Coopers, Haleys, Harris, Tollifers, Millers, and others. Her schoolhouse was on the lot where Clarance Anding now lives. It has two rooms and several windows for good light. Miss Jones was a highly educated Christian woman of culture and refinement, opened school every morning with prayer and had each pupil recite a verse from the Bible. She would then read a chapter and the day's work would begin. School hours were from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon.(1)

Orad School at Barlow,was taught by Miss Mary Miller, in 1869. Some of the pupils were Henry Leggett, Albert Allred, Sylvester Allred, Willie Leggett, Carrie Ryan, Cora A. Ryans, and many others. It was a one room schoolhouse heated by a heater, and furnished with blackboards. Slates and copybooks were used. Their studies were Webster's Blue-Back Speller and McGuffy's Reader. (2)

J. W. Massey, Bill Newman, John Davis, and Ben Burney organized a private school three miles west of Gallman in 1867, in the Burney neighborhood for the benefit of their children. The four men paid the teachers salary and the teacher would stay in the different homes for his or her board. When the public school system was adopted , the citizens in the community built a new log house . The building had two chimneys and six shutters. There were about forty-five or fifty children to start to the public school. Mr. Wesley Matthis was the first public school teacher employed. This school consolidared with the Crystal Springs School in 1926.(1)

Mr. W. W. Gady went to a school at old Crystal Springs from 1852 until he joined the army in 1862. His first teacher was Mr. Jno. V. Mapes and W. J. Willings. It was a little frame building with long benches and no desk. There was a big stove in the middle of the house. The boys sat on one side of the building while the girls sat on the

(1)John Gallman, Hazlehurst, Miss. (2) Miss Lee Haley

other side. There were two water buckets and two gourds, the boys had to go to the spring for all the water. They had special days to carry water. The girls did all the sweeping with old field brooms. All grades were taught in this school and some of the pupils went away to college. Among the pupils were James Slay, Elizabeth Slay, Luke Wilson, John Wilson, Dodd Peavy, Tom Peavy, Henry Smith, Newton Smith, Tobe McIntosh, John Wilson, Wash Lewis, Farbe Lewis, Cummins Johnson, Walter Johnson, Cecil Pevey, Willis Martin, and Henry McClee (1).

Mrs. Mary A. Tillman's Private School, was in the northern part of Crystal Springs, which she organized for the benefit of the children coming up in that community.

Some of the pupils were: Hansel Miller, George Peel, Joe Bailey, Charley Bailey, Charlie Huber, Sallie Haley, Matt Lockwood, Mollie Willis, Chas. Redding, John Hall, Hopsie Cooke, Myram Scarbrough, Eunice Lockwood, Mollie Riser, Abby Tillman, Ellen Taylor, Joe Wolf, Jodie Mathen y, Georgia Mayfield, and Mary Haley. For this school Mr. Tillman built a samll frame room in the southwest corner of their back yard. The room had two sa small shutter windows and one door. A small stove was used to heat the room Mrs. Tillman always opened the day's work with a reading from the Bible and a short prayer, having the children to repeat the "Lord's Prayer". Mr, Charlie Huber would often repeat the "Lord's Prayer"., in German for the children. Mrs. Tillman was a highly educated woman and taught all grades and prepared the pupils for college (2).

The Hazlehurst Male and Female Institute was founded about 1860. Mr. L. Campbell was its first principal. The Institute was located on Georgetown Street about where the home of Mrs. J. L. Angus now stands. This school was erected and operated bythe town of Hazlehurst, assisted by contributions from the Peabody educational fund. It was after about 1870, known as the Peabody school. At this time the school was housed in a two-sotry building and employed four or five teachers.

(1) W. W. Gady, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.
(2) Carrie Owens, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

After the death of Mr. Campbell soon after the school was organized, Mr. Hoffman was given charge of the Male Deaprtment, Mrs. Campbell made principal of the female department, and Miss Scoville, music teacher. About 1870, Reverend A. A. Lomax was principal of the Peabody School, with Walter Thompson, Miss Emma Dodds, Mrs. Shellie Granberry, Miss Lula Burdette, assistants. We have little information concerning the progress of this school during the years of the War, but have an account of a public examination from the Copiah County News of August 1, 1861.

NEWSPAPERS

"The examination of the Hazlehurst Male and Female institute --- The above named institution has been in operation but a short time and yet it has some 140 or 150 students. Hazlehurst from its peculiar situation in a portion of country surrounded by an unusual amount of enterprise and wealth is destined, we think, at no very distant day, to become one amongst the most, if not the most, depots on our Great Northern Railroad routes.

"We had the pleasure to be present at the examination of the pupils at this place which took place on the twenty-fifth ult. It is rarely the case that we have an Examination in schools, but this was one indeed --- minute and thorough, and the parents of the children sent to schoolhere no doubt went home satisfied that teachers and students had done all their duty.

"On Wednesday, the first day, the examination was confined to the smaller scholars, whose quick and ready answers gave sufficient proof that the great fault of teachers in larger schools, the neglecting of the little ones, could not be urged against the teachers of this school.

"On Thursady the attention of the audience was directed to the examination of the more advanced scholars; and their proficiency in some of the higher branches of mathematics and in the learned languages, must go far toward proving to parents here, that their children can be educated here as well as abroad.

"After the examination exercises closed Mr. O. L. Johnson was called up on to address the audience. This he did in his usual forcible and impressive style,

urging parents the necessity of educating their children and of patronizing home institutions.

"The Reverend Mr. Atkinson then arose and addressed the students of the institution, enchaining thei attention for more than an hour. He dwelt at some length upon the character of the lamented principal, and we might say, the founder of the institution, Mr. Campbell; paying a just tribute of respect tothe moral and intellectual worth of that most excellent man. He then spoke with feeling to the little girls and biys, urging them to labor and to learn; reminding them at the same time of the heavy responsibilities that would rest upon them in a fter life when they would be called upon to discharge the duties of men and women, in private as well as public life. His remarks produced a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all those who heard him..... Mr. Atkinson then proceeded toinsist upon education of all, not only as necessary to success in the present life, but as preparatory to a higher state of existence in the world beyond the grave.

"The exhibition came off on Thusrday night and I think I may safely say though I have witnessed the exercises of many schools, with many advantages over this and of much longer standing, I have never seen those of this school surpassed if equalled. This entertainment consisted of speeches, dialogues, and compositions from the young gentlemen and young ladies, and a concert, aided by the elegant performance of the accomplished music teacher, Miss Scoville.

"The speeches were well selected and well spoken; those of some of the small boys and gitts being particularly so. The dialogues were of a character suited to the occasion, many being original, and the compositions did infinite credit to the young ladies who produced them; exhibiting in the excellence of their style an unuausal degree of intellectual refinement.

"The large and spacious Methodist Church was crowded to overflowing and all went away satisfied with the intelletctual and musical feast thay had enjoyed, and prophesying for the school that success it so richly merits.

"In this connection I would notice the remarks of Mr.Atkinson relative to

exhibitions. He dwelt at some length upon the advantages to be derived from them by thus encouraging the students to greater exertions and stimulating them to a laudable emulation.

"There were many pieces we could name of uncommon merit reflecting the highest honor upon the performers, but where all did so well it would seem invidious to particularize. After the closing exercises of Thursday night, on the part of the students, Mr. Hoffman who has had charge of the Male Deaprtment of the school since the death of Mr. Campbell, delivered his valedictory address. He spoke with eloquence and deep feeling of the pleasant associations attending his connection with the people here.

"He spoke to those who had for so long a time been under his instruction and reminded them of the happy hours they had spent together; that when far away in his northern home, memory would be stirredd by the fond remembrance of his pleasant associations with his young friends in the Sunny South.

"Mr. Hoffman has been a faithful and efficient teacher; and parents as well as students sustain a heavy loss when deprived of his services. We have no doubt, judging from what we saw of the school, that it will soon rank among the first institutions of our county, a destiny it richly merits, as a home institution of one of the most enterprising and intelligent communities in the state"(1).

III Schools of Today

The First Common School Systems

On March 4, 1846, the legislature passed an act to establish a system of common schools in Mississippi. Governor A. G. Brown, of Copiah had advocated such legislation during his campaign for re-election and the measure of March, 1846 was in a large part due to his efforts. Under its provisions, the borards of county police were to appoint a board of school commissioners in each county, the terms of which were one year. The commissioners were to designate the common schools, license, and pay their teahcers and otherwise superintend them.

(1) "Copiah County News", Hazlehurst, Mississippi, Wednesday, August 1, 1861.

With consent of the majority of the resident heads of families in each township, the county boards of police were to levy a special tax, not exceeding the State Tax, for common school purposes. The school fund was also to include all fines and forfeitubes and the moneys arising from licenses granted to peddlers, hawkers, liquor dealers, etc. The school fund was to be controlled by the county treasurer. The school commissioners had charge of the sixteenth sections in their counties and could not borrow, either, directly, or indirectly from the school fund.

However, it seemed that the time was not ripe for the establishment of a general system of public schools. The people as a rule would not consent to additional taxation for publiceducation. As a whole, the undertaking proved a failure, and it was not until after the close of the War between the States that any real work in the field of education was done.

At a teachers meeting in Jackson during January, 1869, resolutions were adopted, looking toward the establishment of a common school system, but at this time reconstruction measures interferred and stopped all action of a public character. The Constitution of 1869 made it the duty of the legislature to establish a uniform system of free public schools, to be supported by taxation or otherwise, for all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. This injunction was obeyed to be maintained by the act of July 4, 1870. Schools were ordered to be maintained for four months in each year, a state board of education was provided for, and a state superintendent of public education and a county superintendent in each county. The act further provided that any incorporated city of five thousand inhabitants might constitute itself a separate district for school purposes with the privilege of raising and extending its school work and with the power to collect special taxes to that end. Subsequent statutes admitted smaller cities to this privilege until now any town of one thousand or more inhabitants may create a sepa rate school district.

At first there was much opposition to the common school system. It was rea-

garded as a taxation imposed on the people by adventurers and plunderers , for the purpose of binding their fetters on the people of the state, rather than for a legitimate educational purpose. The opposition, however,died away when other reconstruction problems were solved and this system, with some minor alterations of details has been preserved and enlarged since reconstruction times(1).

1. Public School System.

a. County Superintendents.

G. J. Mortimer was appointed Copiah's first Superintendent of Education, in 1870. He served in this office until 1873 and received a salary of three hundred eighty dollars per quarter. As there were few if any public schools actually operating in the county at this time, G. J. Mortimer's duties consisted mainly of collecting the county school funds and of locating and building school houses(2).

Green Millsaps was appointed to succeed G. J. Mortimer and served as Superintendent of Education from 1873 to 1876. He received a salary of one hundred dollars per month and his duties so far as we are able to ascertain, were about the same as his predecessor (3).

In 1876 Mr. - - Bingham was elected county Superintendent of Education and served in this office eight years. While holding this office, Mr. Bingham was also pastor of thr Hazlehurst Presbyterian Church. From 1876 to 1880 the Superintendent 's salary was fifteen dollars per month. In 1880 it was increased to twenty dollars per month.While Mr. Bingham received fifteen dollars a month salary, the Hazlehurst separate school district supplemented this salary by ten dollars per year.

When his county salary was increased to twenty per month, Hazlehurst increased his supplement ~~tie~~ to fifteen dollars per year. The county Superintendent's office at this time was open for only one day a week and his duties were to give

(1) Information----- Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi. Goodspeed Publishing Company.
(2) Minute Book "D"- Records of Copiah Police Court.
(3) Ibid.

examinations for teachers, pay teachers' salaries, and give college entrance examinations(1).

Reverend A. A. Lomax was elected County Superintendent in 1884 and served in that office for two years. While county superintendent, Mr. Lomax also served as Superintendent of the Peabody School at Hazlehurst and as pastor of several rural Baptist Churches. His salary was $50.00 per month and this increase in pay meant an increase in the duties of that office. In addition to giving examinations and pyaing teachers, he was required to visit the county schools at regular intervals and report on the conditions of these schools to the board of supervisors (2).

Following Rev. Lomax as superindtendent of education, D. S. Burch served four years and received $50.00 per month as had his immediate predecessor. He, like Mr. Lomax, was also superintendent of the Peabody school while serving as a county officer. His duties were to a great extent those of our second Superintendent of Education. During his term of office, however, the State Superintendent made stricter rules concerning teachers' lisences and teachers' examinations and it became a duty of Mr. Burch to see that the teachers in the public schools in the county were better qualified (3).

The next three Superintendents of Education---- Luke Wilson, who served two years, R. E. A. Stewart, who served four years, and D. W. Jones, who served four years--- all received $70.00 per month, and at the end of his four-year term of officeit was $100.00 per month. In an article in the Hazlehurst Courier, Mr. Hood urged the parents of the children in the rural communities to allow their children to attend school as much as possible especially toward the end of the school term and also urged the teachers in the rural schools to be stricter in their grading and in their requirments. (4). Mr. Hood spentthe entire four years he s served in Copiah as superintendent of education, teaching the people in rural communities the value of a high school education and raising the standards of a rural high school. (1) Papers disposed of by board of supervisors-- Records in chancery clerk's office. (2) Estelle Sexton--- Information from records in Chancery Clerk's Office.
(3) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.
(4) Ibid.

In 1908 A. A. McAlpin was elected Superintendent of Education in Copiah County and hold this office until his death in 1918. His salary was $100.00 a month at the beginning of his term of office and $125.00 at the end of it. In 1910 a great movement for consolidation began to sweep the state. Mr. McAplin spent most of his term while he was in office urging the smaller rural schools to consolidate (1).

J. Q. Martin, who served as county Superintendent of Education for six years, devoted most of his time to the consolidation of schools. In Mr. Martin's term of office there were fifteen consolidated schools in the county. The salary of the Superintendent of Education in 1918 (at the beginning of Mr. Martin's administration), was $125.00 and in 1924 was $172.00 (2).

During Jack Sullivan's term of office as County Superintendent of Education, there were a great many salary changes. Mr. Sullivan, who began his services with a salary of $172.00 was receiving $224.00 in 1931; later his salary was lowered to $202.00 a month and later still to $175.00. By the time Mr. Sullivan became Superintendent of Education, there were a great many consolidated schools in the county. During the first four years he served the county, many more schools became consolidated. In 1929, during Mr. Sullivan's second term of office, there was a great need felt in the county for reconsolidation. The consolidated school at Crystal Springs, the largest school of its kind in the United States, is a monument to Mr. Sullivan's efforts along this line (3). For a long time some of the citizens of Copiah County had seen the need of a Junior College in the county. Mr. Sullivan deserves a great deal of credit for the establishment of a Copiah-Lincoln Junior College. Mr. Sullivan served twelve years as County Superintendent of Education.

Our present Superintendent of Education, Frank Oswalt, has accomplished a great deal of work for the short time he has been in office.

(1) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

(2) Ibid.

(3). Copiah County Progress Edition of the Clarion Ledger, 1929.

He has been classifying in a more usable form the recent date concerning county school board appointments and reorganizing information of the county schools. He has been promoting Parent-Teachers Associations wherever possible. In co-operation with the county health unit, the County Department of Education has been promoting sanitary toilets in both white and negro schools. In co-operation with the Jeans Teacher, Mr. Oswalt has been encouraging the formation of Parent-Teacher Associations in the negro schools. The County Superintendent of Education has done quite a bit of promotional work for better libraries and has had two surveys made where further consolidation is contemplated (1). The present salary of the Superintendent of Education is $183.60.

b. How County Schools Are Financed.

In Copiah County there is a ten mill countywide levy which goes into the common school fund. The State pays into the school fund a per capita fee for all educable children both white and black. In the year 1935 the State paid to the Copiah County school fund $67,061.01.(2). Approximately $500.00 a year comes to the county from sixteenth section land. Then, too, this county along with sixty-one hill counties share in the equalizing fund. All districts have school maintainence levies which they use in their own districts which runs from two to as high as ten mills on property in school districts.

6. Types of Schools in County:

1. In Copiah County there are two spearate white school districts---- Hazlehurst and Wesson. The school at Hazlehurst is a four-year high school, while the public school at Wesson is a two-year high school. The other seventeen schools in the county are consolidated. The consolidated school movement swept away all the rural white schools in the county. Aside from the 650 children attending the Wesson public school, all the white children (5,404) attend consolidated schools.

2. There is one negro school in the county in a separate school district --- the school at Hazlehurst. All of the 5,870 negro children of school age in the county except those attending this school are in one or another of the 78 rural schools in Copiah County (3).

(1) Interview with Frank Oswalt, County Superintendent of Education.
(2). Report of Crystal Springs High School (3) Records in Office of Supt. of

5. The Adult Education movement in Copiah County began four years ago under the E. R. A. and F. E. R. A. When adult education was first begun in the county each teacher got up her class wherever she could. A literacy program was put on by these teachers when the movement first began in the county. Reading and writing were the principal subjects taught. For the past two years under the W. P. A. classes have been organized and the subjects taught include home-making, parent educa tion, and first aid. There are ten white teachers and eight negro teachers in the county. The total number of people who have taken courses under the adult education program from January 1, 1936 to December11,1936 are 1,136, of whi ch number 488 are negroes.(1).

d. Later development of County Schools:

1. In 1915 Consolidated school movement became very popular in Copiah County. When automobile transportaiton became common, consolidation became even more wide spread and each consolidated school established bus routes to carry children many miles to and from school. All wide-awake citizens of the county began to see the advantages of consolidation; centralized organization, leading to a more uniform administration and supervision; better equipment; healthful and sanitary school plants; greater variety of studies; larger tax unit resulting in better paid and therefore better equipped teachers; and better classification of pupils according to their needs (2).

By 1924 there were fifteen consolidated schools in the county, and by 1929 there were 30, today, due to reconsolidation, there are only seventeen consolidated schools in the county.

In 1928 the reconsolidation movement started and the Crystal Springs Super-consolidated School was the pioneer in this field in Copiah County. The consolidated schools of Old Crystal Springs, and the rural schools at Harmony, Pleasant Hill, and Fair Play formed one school, which is said to be the largest consolidated school in the world, and a building with a floor space of 1½ acres

(1) Mrs. C. H. Miller, Copiah County Adult Education Unit Supervisor.
(2) Advantages of consolidation, furnished by C. F. Puckett, Superintendent of Crystal Springs Consolidated School.

was erected to house comfortably the 1,200 children who attended school the first year the Crystal Springs Consolidated School opened. Later the consolidated school at Gatesville became part of this school plant. In 1936 the enrollment of this school was 1,350. In 1929, 700 children were transported to the school daily by bus; now the daily average is 800.

Copiah County consolidated schools have adequate bus facilities to transport every child in the county to consolidated schools and to transport every high school child to schools which are above the average in equipment. The number of bus routes per school range from 2 to 24. Hopewell, which is the smallest school district in the county, has only two bus routes while the twenty-four bus route from Crystal Springs Consolidated School transport children from communities 24 or 25 miles apart.

2. The Agricultural High School began almost simultaneously with the consolidated school movement. Educational leaders began to see the value of introducing into the high school curriculum a practical course which would appeal to boys not interested in a purely classical education and encourage them to complete a full four-year term. In 1915 Copiah and Lincoln counties established at Wesson, Mississippi an Agricultural High School-------- Copiah-Lincoln--- Which is today considered one of the best institutions of its kind in the state. A course in experimental agricultre covering all field and vegetable crops which grow in this section of the state os offered to boys from Copiah and Lincoln counties and to boys from other communities who are interested in work of this kind (1).

The land under cultivation is the boys' laboratory. It is divided into small plots about 12 feet by 12 feet for the purpose of carrying on experiments with different kinds of fertilizers or with the effect of pruning on plants of different kinds. The course offered the second semester deals with agronomy and covers all field crops; the second semester course is horticulture covering all vegetables grown in this section of this state (2)

Frank Oswalt, County Superintendent of Education.
(2) Walter Sullivan, Agricultural Teacher a t Copiah- Lincoln.

A need for a course in home economics in Copiah County schools was recognized almost simultaneously with the need for a course in agriculture for boys. Copiah-Lincoln Agricultural High School was the pioneer in this field, a home economics course being included in the curriculum in 1913, the year of the establishment of this school. Atthe present time the home economics department of Copiah-Lincoln Agricultural High School and Junior college is the best equipped in the county and one of the best equipped in the state. There is a kitchen laboratory equipped with desk space for 20 to 24 girls, small laboratories for each four girls, an electric hot plate on each desk, two electric ranges, and one gas range. In sewing laboratory there are five cutting tables, 12 or 15 machines, two or three of which are electric, a triple dressing mirror, one show case, and a cabinet containing 100 lockers. There is a practise home for college students furnished like any modern home (1).

For a great many years before a course in home economics was put in the Hazlehurst High School, the Parent-Teachers' Association had urged its inclusion in the curriculum of the school. In 1914 home economics was taught for the first time and has been taught intermittently until the session of 1926-27. From that time to the present time this subject has been taught continuously. In 1914 the home economics department had one sideboard, adequate china and silver, three oil stoves, two kitchen tables with drawers, and two machines. Today the equipment includes five machines a sewing cabinet with 60 lockers, an ironing board, one electric range, 12 hot plates, a kitchen cabinet, and a mirror(2).

In 1916 home economics was taught for the first time in the Union School. At the present time the equipment of the sewing room in that school includes three sewing tables and three machines. In the cooking laboratory are one wood stove, one oil sotve, and silver for sixty people (3).

(1) Interview with J. M. Ewing, President Copiah-Lincoln Junior College.
(2) Mrs. D. M. Miller, member of Hazlehurst P. T. A. and Miss Missie Haynes, Hazlehurst teacher of home economics.
(3). Interview with O. N. Cooper, Superintnendent of Union Consolidated School.

Home Economics was first taught at Crystal Springs High School in 1928. The sewing laboratory in this high school has in it six machines, one mirror, s even sewing tables, sixteen sets of lockers, filing cases, and an ironing board, and iron. The cooking laboratory is equipped with one gas stove, twelve gas hot plates, adequate silver, china, and glassware, a set of dining room furniture, and adequate cooking utensils. There is a home economics library in the home economics department (1).

4 Junior Colleges.

Copiah-Lincoln Junior College, located at Wesson, Mississippi has one main administrative building of brick construction-- the original administration building. A few years ago when the Junior College was established, an annex was added, housing the library, the commercial department, science department, and some additional classrooms for other subjects, and also several laboratories. This building houses the auditorium seating about 1,000 to 1,500 people. The offices of the President, Registrar, and General Business Office are domiciled in this building.

In addition to the administration building and near it is the fine arts building, one of the original wooden dormitories, which has been converted into a brick veneer building and houses the practice house which consists of a living room, bed room, bath, breakfast room, kitchen, and dining room. The Home Economics laboratory for cooking, sewing, cutting, and fitting together with the above mentioned practice home are all located on the bottom floor. Upstairs are located piano, voice, and band studios, together with several practice rooms all of which are fully equipped.

There are two modern brick dormitories for girls and one for boys. Each will house about 250 students making room for about 500 students in the dormitories. These buildings are two-story buildings with bath rooms on all floors and attractive lobbies on the ground floors, fitted for comfort for all students desiring to lounge here.

(1) Interview with E. F. Puckett, Superintendent of Crystal Springs Consolidated High School.

All rooms are well equipped and hospital facilities are found in both buildings.

In addition to the above is another fine brick building consisting of a large dining room and a well equipped kitchen and cold storage plant. Gas is used for the cooking. The second story of this building houses one of the finest gymnasiums in the state fully equipped, well lighted, and adequately seated..

The President's home is a new brick structure of English type design It is complete and modern in every detail and a very beautiful building.

In addition there is a second home on the school property furnished Mr. Stone, the Agriculturist and Head Coach. This building is new --- just a few years old. It is a neat bungalow construction of wood, modern and beautiful.

There is one other set of buildings---- the modernly equipped dairy barn housing around fifty to seventy cows, the mule barn housing four or six mules.

Copiah-Lincoln Junior College offers the usual course taken during the first two years at College such as Mathematics, English, Chemistry, Home Economics, Commercial Work, Bible, Agriculture, and Biology. This college is considered one of the best in this section of the state. Students go from here to either college in or out of the state and have no trouble keeping up with their work. It has a great influence on the boys and girls of Copiah County.

e. Names and Locations of Schools in Copiah County.

Copiah County has an excellent educational system, two of the schools---- HAZLEHURST HIGH and CRYSTAL SPRINGS HIGH ----being Southern Association schools. There in the county five brick school buildings---- Hazlehurst High School, Hazlehurst Grammer School, Crystal Springs High School, Wesson Public School, and Georgetown High School; the others are of frame construction. All the schools for white children were built at considerable cost. The cost of school buildings in different places in the county is as follows: Martinsville, $5,000; Gallman, $5,000; Crystal Springs, $180,000; Hopewell, $2,000; Union, $7,000; Strong Hope, $3,000; Smyrna, $7,000; Dentville, $6,500; Shady Grove, $6,500; Center Point, $7,500; Carpenter, $4,000; Midway, $5,000; Georgetown, $32,000; Hazlehurst Grammer School, $40,000.

The schools in the county are adequatly equipped with libraries and desks suitable to the size of the pupils in each room. Besides suitable reading material in each room, most of the smaller schools have $60 or $70 worth of books in a central library. The best equipped schools in the county are at Crystal Springs Hazlehurst, and Georgetown. The equipment alone at Crystal Springs Consolidated School cost $40,000. Each class room is equipped with a teacher's desk and Chair books suitable to the age of the pupils, a library and material locker, clothes wardrobe, and in most cases, adjustable desks and chairs. In 1929 the library was increased from 500 volumes in September to 1,600 in May. More than $1,000 was put into the library in this one year. Since that time books have been added and the ones lost have been replaced. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,200 and is equipped with opera seats. The stage is large and has a blue velour curtain and five sets of scenery. (1).

The first and second grades of the Hazlehurst Grammer School are arranged in the most modern manner. Chairs and tables are being used instead of desks in the first grade room, and in the second grade room there are are fifteen or twenty chairs to be used by children when they are reading. The other rooms are equipped for the most part with adjustable desks and chairs. The auditorium in the grammer school building is equipped with opera chairs and has a seating capacity of 650. The stage will very soon be equipped with a curtain and cyclorama. The high school library contains approximately 1,900 books.(2).

The Georgetown High School was constructed in keeping with the trend toward one-story buildings. This school with eight classrooms, a superintendent's office, a teacher's office, library room, and auditorium with seating capacity of approximately 350, contains $3,000 worth of equipment. Each classroom is arranged strictly in accordance with modern educational requirements. In every case the light comes from the left and windows are of sufficient size and number to

(1) Copiah County Progress edition of Clarion Ledger, 1929.
(2) Ibid.

regulate the amount of light (1).

The five four-year high schools in Copiah County are Hazlehurst High School, the Consolidated Schools at Crystal Springs, Georgetown, and Gallman, and Union Consolidated Schools at Union. Three schools in the county, the public school at Wesson, the high school department of Copiah-Lincoln, and the negro school at Hazlehurst, offer two years of high school work. The other thirteen white schools and the seventy-eight schools for negroes offer no work above the eighth grade.

Up-to-date schools in Copiah County are beginning to add, as far as is in their power, special courses which may prove of practical value to the pupils. Household arts and domestic training courses are taught at Crystal Springs Consolidated High School, the Union Consolidated School, and Hazlehurst High School in connection with home economics. No school in Copiah County at the present time teaches manual training or art. Physical culture is taught at all the high schools in the county and teachers specially equipped to act as coaches are on all the high school faculties. Three schools in the county offer commercial courses including short hand, typing, and bookkeeping,------ the high school at Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, and Copiah-Lincoln. Practically all the schools in the county offer courses in music, and the high schools at Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, and Copiah-Lincoln have excellent teachers of voice as well as piano.

Copiah County schools stress extra-curriculum activities. The high school glee clubs and quartettes at Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, and Copiah-Lincoln rank with the best in the state.

The Hazlehurst High School Glee Club has won first place in the Southwest Schoolmasters Association for eight years in succession and the Hazlehurst Girls' Quartette was for tow consecutive years winner in the State High School contest. Dramatics are stressed in all the schools in the county, and grammer schools as well as high schools have excellent plays. The inter-class play contests held every year in Hazlehurst High School creates greater interest in dramatics and in excellence of acting than would otherwise be created. The plays in the other high schools in the county are given for the purpose of raising money for the

(1) Copiah County Progress Edition, Clarion Ledger, 1920.

classes sponsoring them.

The two A-Grade high schools in the county--- Hazlehurst High School and Crystal Springs High School------ and the two B-Grade schools at Gallman and Union have excellent debating teams. The Hazlehurst High school debating team has won first place twice in the regional debating contest and twice in the State contest. For several years Gallman has won the regional debating contest for B-Grade schools.

There are very active Girl Reserve and Hi-Y Clubs at the high schools at Crystal Springs, Hazlehurst, and Copiah-Lincoln.

The high schools at Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs, and Copiah-Lincoln have excellent gymnasiums; the gymnasium at Copiah-Lincoln is one of the best in the state. Playground activities are stressed in all the schools in the county and teachers are selected specially for their ability as coaches on most of the faculties. Inter-school basketball and football contests create interest in these sports. These contests are held for the pupils of both high schools and grammer schools.

Hazlehurst High School is the only school in the county having a Boy Scout organization. At this school there are very active troops of both regular Boy scouts and Junior Scouts and both hold weekly meetings at the school building.

Disciplinary control at all schools in the county is excellent as the teachers are selected as much for their ability as disciplinarians and for their personalities and education.

Related Activities

Approximately 35% to 40% of the schools in the county have Parent-Teachers' Associations. There are as many Parent-Teachers in the Negro schools as in the white schools in Copiah County. These negro Parent-Teachers Associations, unlike most of the Associations in the white schools are not affiliated with the State or national Organization. Our present Superintendent of Education, Mr. Oswalt, is endeavoring to establish Parent-Teachers' Associations in all schools in the county.

The most active and progressive Associations in the county are in the "a hurst and Crystal Springs Schools. The "azlehurst Association has equipped the school cafeteria and in the session of 1936-37 has bought provisions and paid the cook. This organization caused home economics to be taught and bought the plg yground equipment. For several years a course in musicappreciation was offer od at "azlehurst High School and this was made possible by this organization which gave a victrola to the school. They are now raising funds with which to buy a curtain for the stage in the new school auditorium.

The Parent-Teachers' Association at Crystal Springs has been very active since 1928, the year the crystal Springs Consolidated School was established. The members of this organization spent most of their time that year sponsoring library and health programs. For the past few years they have had a book loan club which through books are loaned by contract to children whose parents are not able to buy them. For the last year free dental attention has been given to children whose parents are unable to have it done for them (1).

All schools in the county have regular faculty meetings which are held once a week. Besides these weekly meetings in each school there is a county-wide teachers' meeting once a month(2).

The cafeteria movement in Copiah County was started by the FERA. They were put into practically all the schools when this movement first starte d. During the school session of 1935-36 there were 13 cafeterias in the county of which number 11 were supported by the WPA, and two were self sup orting. At the present time the county has seven cafeterias, five of which are receiving funds from the WPA and the two at "azlehurst and Crystal Springs are independently conducted (3.

(1) President, Crystal Springs P. T. A.

(2) Frank Oswalt Supt. of Ed.

(3). Bertha Mich, Supervisor WPA Cafeterias.

Teachers of Today

In the days of the first public schools of Copiah County anyone who was able tp pass a very simple teachers' examination was allowed to teach. In those days personality played no part whatsoever in the selection of teachers. When J. R. Preston became "uperintendent of Education, he required County Superintendents of Education to become more rigid in their requirements of teachers, and the examinations for teachers to become more difficult.

The requirements for teachers are becoming more rigid each year. "In the ses sion of 1937-38, two-thirds of the teachers in a class A school shall be grad-- uates of an accredited four-year college; two-thirds of the teachers in Class B schools shall have completed two years of college in an accredited college; two- thirds of the teachers in a Class C school shall have completed one year of col- lege in an accredited college"(1).

The requirements for high school teachers are even more rigid that those for elementary teachers. "No high school work will be recognized in any scho ol when done by a teacher having less than 96 quarter hours of training". (2).

Personality plays almost as important part in the selection of a modern tea- cher as does academic training. The majority of our public teachers of today are residents of the com unities in which they teach for the school year and take active parts in all community welfare activities.

III. Schools of Today

A. Racial Schools

Copiah County has 78 rural schools for negroes and one separate school dis- trict, the Hazlehurst Elementary and Junior-High School. The Hazlehurst School, located in east Hazlehurst employs fourteen teachers including Ed Parish, prin- cipal. All of these teachers are college graduates or normal school graduates, and clas es are taught from the first through the tenth grades.

(1) State Department of Edu cation Bulletin No. 94 accredited high schools and Colleges by "an Mathorn, Supt. of Secondary Schools.
(2) State of Mississippi Department of Education bulletin no 94 , etc., Dibit.

73 rural negro schools is $330 per school. All of these schools are poorly equipped, being mostly one or two teacher schools. There are no negro consolidated schools. All of the county's negro school teachers are licensed and the majority of them have from one to four years college training (1).

The Utica Normal and Industrial Institute is located in the extreme western part of Copiah, five miles east of Utica, and one mile from the Utica Institute railroad station. This institution was founded by its present principal William H. Holtzclaw in 1903. Its first classes were held in the open forest with one teacher and a few pupils. Its property now consists of 14 buildings, electric light plant, water works system, 2,000 acres of land, industrial apparatus for teaching trades, etc., and is valued at $250,000.00. The Institute employs 25 instructors, teachers, and officers and last year had an attendance of 300 students from different parts of Mississippi and several other states.

The aim of the Institute is to give each student training in some industry, together with a good, common English education. Since its founding, more than 2,000 young negroes have finished a full or partial course and are now leaders among their race as teachers, farmers, industrial, and religious workers (1).

(1) William H. Holtzclaw, Utica Institute, Utica, Mississippi.

CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
MARY FOSTER
JEWEL SHEARER

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A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

Agriculture, especially truck farming, is the principal industry of Copiah county. As early as 1875 a few progressive individuals in Crystal Springs and vicinity began to adventure in a small way in the growth of peas, beans, and tomatoes for northern markets. The pioneers in this line were F.M. Brewer, John Hall, and N. Piazza. Mr. Brewer is the first one who began to grow peas and beans and also asparagus, while Mr. Piazza is the originator of the growing of tomatoes in a scientific way in this section. About the time above referred to Mr. Piazza obtained some tomato seed from Italy, the fruit grown from these seed being more or less of an irregular shape. The following year (1876), Mr. S.H. Stackhouse obtained a small quanity of Acme tomato seed, which he planted and grew with good results, he being the first to ship Acme tomatoes from this section to northern markets. The business from this time forward developed rapidly so that by 1878 a sufficient number of vegetables were grown here to load an entire car, the goods being shipped almost exclusively to Chicago.

About the year 1882 a number of enterprising men from Southern Illinois learned of the progress of the truck business in this section and came here and entered into the business and gave quite an impetus to the development of the enterprise here. In 1883 the first straight carload of tomatoes was shipped from this section to Denver, Colorado. In 1886 the production of tomatoes was quite liberal and the market broke down ~~quite~~ early. This

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CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

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A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES, Cont'd:

caused quite a loss to the growers and caused the idea of the building of a canning factory to take definite shape during the following winter. In order to supply the large plant with tomatoes, many contracts were entered into with the farmers for the growing of tomatoes for canning purposes. The truck growing industry grew so rapidly that in 1924 the shipment from the county reached a maximum of 100 cars a day from Crystal Springs alone. At this time Crystal Springs was given the nickname the "Tomatopolis of the World". (1)

The first packing shed in Copiah ~~County at Crystal Springs~~ at Crystal Springs was established in 1884 by the Earl-Thomas Commission House of Chicago, and the first box house was established at Hazlehurst about the same time by J.T. Parker. (2) Tomatoes were first packed in "flats" and the most part of them were packed at home and hauled on wagons and later on trucks to town where they were inspected by government men. Due to the growth in the trucking area the home packing was put aside and packing sheds began to be operated more generally for both tomatoes and cabbages. Tomatoes are now packed at sheds in lugs. In Copiah county there are at present 19 packing sheds with a box house in connection with each. Approximately 3000 persons are employed in the county by these ~~packing~~ packing sheds. These employees include the crate makers,

1. Article by A. Lotterhos in Farm Journal. Interview with A. Lotterhos.
2. Interview with Miss Lee Haley.

Estella Sexton, Supervisor

CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

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packers, nailers, labelers, and time keepers. (1)

As was stated above ~~above~~ the first canning factory in Copiah county was established in 1887 but due to the fact that the machinery was so expensive and as a result so little profit could be made, this plant lasted only a short time. From time to time thereafter canning factories were established. In 1915 the oldest canning factory in operation today, the concern now known as the Crystal Springs Canning Company, began its operations with R.A. McPherson as owner. It was taken over in 1923 by the Uddo Brothers. Originally it made only tomato paste; later it began to can tomatoes, peas, and potatoes. Its output is 1500 tons annually. The number of employees has varied from seventy-five to a hundred. At the present time due to the substitution of machine for manual labor the number of employees is steadily decreasing.

Besides this factory there are three other similar plants in Copiah county - The Mississippi Canning Company at Crystal Springs which began business in 1923; the Dorgan McPhillips Canning Company at Crystal Springs, which began its operations in 1934; and the Shaver Brothers Canning Company at Hazlehurst, which was established in 1933. The Mississippi Canning Company, operated by A. Glorioso, employs approximately 50 persons a season and manufactures 1000 tons of tomato paste annually. The Dorgan McPhillips

Estella Sexton, Supervisor

CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

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A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES, Continued:

Company, cans 2000 tons of tomatoes, cabbages, and beans during the summer and fall months. (3)

The Shaver Brothers Canning Factory employe between fifty and seventy-five people and makes approximately 1500 tons of tomato paste during the tomato season.

All of these canning plants benefit the farmers of Copiah county greatly by using the ripe tomatoes for which there is no ready market.

Dairy farming and the growing of cotton are also important in Copiah county. When the amount realized from truck farming began to decrease, many Copiah county farmers began to turn to dairy farming as a means of livelihood. In this section of the county cows can be pastured out-of-doors practically the whole year round; therefore, great profits can be made from dairying. There are three important creameries in Copiah county - two located at Wesson and one at Hazlehurst. The two creameries at Wesson ship on the average 30,000 pounds of whole milk a day in summer and 18,000 pounds on the coldest days in winter. Approximately 80 pounds of cream per week are shipped. The Hazlehurst branch of the Brookhaven Creamery ships on the average 50 gallons of cream and 10,000 pounds of whole milk daily. (4)

3. Interview with R.A. McPherson.
4. Interview with employees of Creameries at Hazlehurst and Wesson.

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LEE HALEY
JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

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A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES, Continued:

Cotton was the first money crop grown in this section of the country. The early plantation owners grew cotton because it could be stored for a long period without deterioration, because large amounts of money could be realized from its sale, and because with slave labor it was cheap and easy to grow. When the boll weevil made its appearance in this section of the county farmers learned to overcome this pest by shorter growing periods for cotton. The number of bales of cotton ginned in 1935 in Copiah county was 11,300 bales. The approximate yield in the county prior to October 1, 1936 was 12,035 bales as opposed to 7, 833 bales ginned at the same time last year. (5)

Agriculture and the industries closely related to it furnish employment and a means of livelihood directly to three quarters of the citizens of the Copiah county and indirectly to all the citizens of the county. Everyone in the county, - merchants, doctors, lawyers, and officers in the towns and the county - are dependent on the success of agriculture in the county.

The industry second in importance in Copiah county is forestry. One-quarter of the pine and one-half the hardwood still standing in the county is virgin timber. Copiah county farmers at the present time realize approximately $100,000 annually from the sale of timber alone.

5. Hazlehurst Courier, October 1, 1936.

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A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES, Continued.

Before 1896 when C.D. Rhymes opened a box factory at Crystal Springs, there were very few sawmills in Copiah County. From that time on the number of sawmills in the county has increased until at the present time there are sixteen in the county cutting millions of feet of timber and employing several hundred men annually. One sawmill alone, operated by the Crystal Springs Manufacturing Company, employs 15 men and cuts approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The saw mill and planer mill owned and operated by W.S. Grantham, employs 20 men and cuts approximately the same amount of lumber annually as the Crystal Springs Manufacturing Company Mill.

A great part of the lumber cut in Copiah County goes into the making of vegetables packages of all kinds. One of the earliest box factories in Copiah county was established in Crystal Springs about 1896 by C.D. Rhymes. In 1930 the Southern Package Corporation was organized and acquired by merger five separate manufacturing plants; the Hazlehurst Box Factory, organized in 1911; the Planters' Package Corporation at Crystal Springs established about 1900; Alford and Miller Box Company at Gallman; Wesson Box Factory; and Center Point Manufacturing Company, at Glancy. Operation of plants at Gallman, Glancy, and Wesson have been suspended subsequent to the merger.

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A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES, Continued.

The plants at Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs have been enlarged and improved and use 12,000,000 feet of lumber a year for manufacturing fruit and vegetable packages of all kinds, building lumber, and veneer. The products of this company are distributed throughout the Southern, Central, and Northern States, Canada, Cuba, and Central American countries. (6)

Forestry provides extra income for the farmers owning woodland lots. Farmers owning forests have on hand enough lumber to make fences and repairs on their houses and barns and also enough wood to burn. Practically all the wood used by the box factories in Copiah county comes from the forests of the county.

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1. One of the earliest manufacturing plants established in Copiah County and the largest plant ever located in the county were the Mississippi Mills erected at Wesson, Mississippi by Colonel J.M. Wesson about 1870. In 1871, the mill, still in its infancy passed into the hands of New Orleans business men, among whom was a cotton factor, Captain William Oliver.

Captain Oliver took active charge of operations, moving to Wesson with his family. Associated with him were several English well trained in mill work. John Hopkinson, the Superin-

6. Interview with H.J. Wilson and J.A. Wilson.

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1.tendent of the plant, was among these.

The mill, a five-story structure, spread out over many acres. The weave room alone with its glass roof, a great innovation at that time (1887), covered five acres. There finally developed from the one original mill five large mills which manufactured both cotton and woolen goods. In 1891 at the time of Captain Oliver's death, there were 1200 employees. The employees of the Mississippi Mills were for the most gathered from Copiah County and adjoining counties. They were of good Anglo-Saxon stock, and were industrious, intelligent, and ambitious people and for that reason Wesson was never a typical mill town. The workers were represented on the Board of Alderman and on the school board. The mill was Wesson.

The Mississippi Mills made Wesson at the time the mills were in operation one of the most prosperous small towns in Mississippi. It was they that caused the commercial prosperity of the town and that were responsible for the building of one of the first brick school buildings in this section of the state.(7)

The Hazlehurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Company was organized at Hazlehurst, Mississippi, in the summer of 1897 and began operation in January 1898 as a Cotton Seed Oil Mill.

7. Interview with Mrs. Mary R. Phillips.

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Cont'd:

1. This Copiah County industry, now forty years old, began business with a paid in Capital of $20,000.00, and the following citizens were among its organizers and instrumental in directiong its early policies:

I.N. Ellis
J.A. Covington
G.W. Covington
J.S. Sexton
R.P. Willing
A. Marigold
G.I. Ragsdale
Joel Lilly
H.C. Conn

The first officers were - I.N. Ellis, President; Joel Lilly, Vice-President and G.W. Covington, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Hazlehurst Oil Mill was one of the early plants of its character established in the state and the first one to be built south of Jackson and in Copiah County. Subsequently three other Oil Mills were organized in the County, but have since passed out of existence.

The Hazlehurst Mill began with a crushing capacity of thirty tons of Cotton Seed per day and had some fifteen or twenty employees. The size of the Mill was increased from time to time and it is now crushing 100 tons of Cotton Seed per day and giving employment to more than 200 people, including Seed Agents.

A complete plant for manufacturing Commercial Fertilizer was added about 1910, as was two modern Cotton Gins capable of turning out 100 bales of Cotton perday.

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Continued:

1. The total volume of business expressed in dollars has increased from $50,000.00 per annum the first year to more than $1,000,000.00 per annum at this time. The market price of Cotton Seed increased from $6.00 per ton the first year of operation to as high as $75.00 during the time of the World War and now averages about $40.00 per ton.

The products manufactured and sold throughout the United States and some foreign countries, consists of Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Meal, Hulls, and Linters as well as high grade fertilizers for all crops.

In 1927 the Company, along with several other Mills located in different parts of the State, was merged into the Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company, with head offices at Jackson, Mississippi. However, it continues to be operated under the original trade name of Hazlehurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Company, with Geo. E. Covington as General Manager and Frank M. Smith as Local Manager. (8)

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8. Interview with G.W.Covington.

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Continued:

1. Citizens of the county can buy fertilizer, cotton seed meal, and hulls from the Hazlehurst Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company at much cheaper rates than they could otherwise buy them. Another great benefit rendered by this company is the studying of weather conditions in order that farmers in the nearby communities can be warned by means of a whistle located on property of Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company when a cold wave is expected.

There are two large ice factories in Copiah County, one at Crystal Springs and theeother at Hazlehurst. The founders of the factory at Crystal Springs were Charles A. Zilker of San Antonio, Texas and W.W. Johnson of Memphis, Tennessee. The only product of this company is ice. It serves the people of Crystal Springs and nearby rural communities and during the vegetable season ices all vegetables cars leaving Crystal Springs. From July 1 to April 1 it has 15 employees; from April 1 until July 1 the number of employees increases to 22.

This plant was formerly a 20 ton plant housed in a small wooden building; today, in a brick structure is a modern 40 ton plant. In the beginning no storage facilities were available; today storage facilities total a capacity of 5,250 tons. (9)

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9. Interview with W.C. Wykert, Manager of Crystal Springs branch of Southern United Ice Company.

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES , CONT'D:

1. In 1904 and 1905 George Ard operated at Hazlehurst a two ton ice factory1 About two years later the Hazlehurst Ice Company installed machinery for a five ton factory. In 1922 the present Ice Factory was built under the leadership of J.S. Sexton, I. N. Ellis, and other prominent men of Hazlehurst. The products of this company are ice and every sort of soft drink. The syrup for the drinks is imported; the drinks are mixed and bottled here. Like the Crystal Springs plant, the Hazlehurst Ice Factory supplies ice to the citizens of Hazlehurst and nearby rural communities and ices vegetable cars from April 1 until July 1. From July 1 till April 1 the factory has 13 employees; from April 1 till July 1 there are 30 people employed. (10)

The Ice Factories of Copiah County are of great benefit to the people of the county in that through them ice can be bought in as large quantities as desired at reasonable prices. If it were not for the ice factories in the county, it would be almost impossible for truck farming to be carried on profitably. It would greatly inconvenience the shippers if ice for icing vegetable cars had to be imported at a price higher than the present.

In 1923 in Crystal Springs J.M. Leach began the operation of a wood work plant in which is made furniture and wood work of all kinds. Four or five men are generally employed by Mr. Leach Furniture can be bought from this plant much more cheaply than

10. Interview with Wincher Cheroni.

Estelle Sexton, Supervisor

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JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Continued:

1. from stores. (11)

In April, 1936 a shirt manufacturing company opened at Crystal Springs under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce. This factory employs approximately 100 women and girls and makes a cheap grade of men's shirts. It is managed by a Mr. Bernstein. This factory gives employment to a great many women who would otherwise have no work of any kind.

In the years 1934 and 1935, a Mr. Hollis operated a factory for making pearl buttons from mussel shells. These shells are plentiful on the banks of Pearl River and can be obtained at no expense except that of conveying them to the place desired. The factory had six or seven machines and girls had been trained to operate all of them. The buttons made in this factory were of the same grades as those made by other button manufacturing concerns in the United States. All sizes of round buttons were made. After trying for two years to get his buttons on the market, Mr. Hollis closed his factory. (12)

11. Interview with W.T. Sanders.
12. Interview with Mr. Hollis.

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CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
MARY FOSTER
JEWEL SHEARER

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Continued:

2. Scattered throughout Copiah County, both in towns and in rural communities, are a great many grist mills. The first public mills sprang into being about 1870 and their popularity has been increasing ever since. The only products of these mills are chops, grits, and home ground meal. Only two or three persons are employed by each mill; but the farmers who are served derive great benefit from the grist mills. For only a small toll of meal or grits, which the miller sells to local merchants, a farmer may have all his meal, grits, and chops ground.

3. In Copiah County there are five wholesale houses, two at Crystal Springs, and three at Hazlehurst. In 1904 the Merchants Grocery Company at Crystal Springs began business as a partnership, A. Lotterhos, and C.M. Huber being the owners. In 1906 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of Mississippi, ownership continuing the same. Groceries of all kinds are sold by this company. Flour, sugar, and corn meal are bought in car load lots. Until the advent of motor trucks, it supplied only the retail merchants at Crystal Springs and nearby country stores. Later its operations were extended to include Terry, Hopewell, and Gatesville Nearby villages.

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CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Continued:

3. The number of employees has varied from four to seven, and the annual payroll has correspondingly varied according to the volume of business handled. (13)

The Breland Wholesale house located at Crystal Springs began business as a retail grocery in 1920 with A.D. Breland as owner. A short time later the volume of business increased so rapidly that it was necessary to include wholesale and retail groceries.

The first wholesale house in Hazlehurst was the Merchants' Grocery Company founded July 23, 1903 with R.S. Norman, President, T.J. Hubbard, Vice-president, and H.D. Fairly, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager. The volume of business of this company, Copiah County's largest wholesale grocery house, has increased to such an extent in recent years that a spur track has been built to facilitate the unloading of goods from railroad cars. The Merchants' Grocery Company handles wholesale groceries of all kinds and buys them in car load lots. At present 12 people are employed by this company. (14)

13. Interview with C.M. Huber.
14. Interview with H.D. Fairly.

Estelle Sutton, Supervisor

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B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES, Continued:

3. In 1904 J.S. Allred opened a wholesale grocery and feed store. Mr. Allred operates this business alone. Mr. Allred sells to citizens of Hazlehurst and nearby rural communities. He has no trucks in which to carry goods outside Hazlehurst.

In 1920 the Southern Grocery Company was organized with I.N. Ellis, President. This company deals, like the rest of the wholesale houses in the county, in wholesale groceries.

Copiah County Wholesale houses enable retail dealers to obtain supplies readily. Since all the wholesale plants buy groceries in car load lots, retail merchants are able to buy goods cheaply.

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

1. The first electric light plant in Copiah County was built at Wesson for the Mississippi Mills. In 1900 the city of Hazlehurst established a light and power plant which was owned by the municipality. In 1925 the company was sold to the Mississippi Power and Light Company. (15) The water and light plant at Crystal Springs was installed by the municipality in 1904 and bonds issued to cover cost. In 1936 the plant was bought by the Mississippi Power and Light Company. It, like the Power Company at Hazlehurst, furnished the residents of the town in which it is located with water and lights. The total number of people employed by both power companies in the county is eleven. Estelle Sexton Supervisor

15. Interview with Luther Watson and Mrs. Cora Slay.

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COPIAH COUNTY
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C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES, Continued,

1. Fire hazards have been lessened in Copiah County since a water plant has been established. The health situation of towns in which improved water plants are located has improved. A plentiful supply of water for sprinkling streets and lawns is also available. (16) Electric systems in the county has made abailable power for lighting houses and places of business and for cooking.

2. Crystal Springs had the first telephone company in the county which was established with only twelve subscribers by C.M. Huber. In 1898 the business was sold to the Cumberland Telephone Company and is at present owned and operated by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. There are now approximately 300 subscribers in Crystal Springs and vicinity. (17)

In 1897 a telephone line was established west of Hazlehurst. In 1898 a telephone service was established at Hazlehurst and Wesson. Both companies now belong to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Companies. Besides these companies there are several small independent telephone companies in the county. In 1916 I.R. Martin, unaided, built a telephone line to Perks. Later other citizens bought an interest and joined the main line. It is now the Martin Telephone Company with I.R. Martin, President. (18)

Estelle Sexton Supervisor

16. Interview with C.M Huber.
17. Interview with C.M. Huber.
18. Hazlehurst Courier February 24, 1916

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LEE HALEY
JEWEL SHEARER
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C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES, Continued:

2. There is another small telephone exchange, the McCardle exchange, located in southeastern Copiah.

All telephone companies in the county afford telephone services for all the county except the western section. Long distance service is afforded to the patrons of all telephone companies owned by Bell Telephone Company.

Approximately sixteen people are employed by all telephone companies in Copiah county.

Through telephone service instant communication is possible with others both nearby and at a distance.

3. The railroad was first built through Copiah County in 1858. This road, known as the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern ran from New Orleans to Canton, a total distance of 208 miles. It failed and a company at McComb bought the original property, and the name of the company was changed to the New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago. After the failure of this company, the Illinois Central took it over on a 99 year lease. (19)

At the present time there are two other railroad lines through Copiah County - the New Orleans and Great Northern, which traverses the eastern part of the county and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, which runs through the northwestern section of the county.

Estelle Sexton, Supervisor

19. Interview with A. Lotterhos.

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JEWEL SHEARER
MARY FOSTER

COPIAH COUNTY
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C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES, continued.

3. The total number of employees of all railroad companies in the county is 23. If it had not been for the railroads of the county, the trucking industry would not have been possible. They also make possible quick travel and transportation and rapid postal service.

The first bus line, operated by Roth, came through Copiah County in 1921. The first bus used was a Dodge car. Later Mr. Roth bought and operated a Rio bus. After operating for a year and a half, Mr. Roth sold out to a branch of the Drew Bus Line which also used Rio buses. After three years this company discontinued operations. From 1927 the towns in Copiah County on highway 51 have been accommodated by the Greyhound bus line. Employees of drug stores in the county act as ticket agents for the bus companies; in Copiah County there are no special employees of the bus companies. (20)

D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Ten years ago (in 1927) under the leadership of J.D. Wise, L.L. Simmons, C.A. Roper, and other young business men of Hazlehurst, a Lion's Club was organized. Three years later the club was reorganized and became the Hazlehurst Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce sponsors all worth-while movements in and around Hazlehurst. They have co-operated with the dairy farmers around Hazlehurst by raising a fund to help purchase

20. Interview with William West, mechanic for Wise Motor Company.

Estelle Sexton, Supervisor

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LEE HALEY
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COPIAH COUNTY
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D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, continued.

cows. It also helped prevent a boycott on Copiah County milk shipped into Louisiana. This organization was largely responsible for the installation of the flash light telephone system in Hazlehurst. The Chamber of Commerce is the sponsor for the Copiah County Fair, which is said to be one of the best in the state. This organization through its cooperation with the Board of Supervisors and the City Council has helped put Hazlehurst on a cash basis. It sponsored the New Hazlehurst Grammar School building. The program of Hazlehurst Chamber of Commerce for 1937-38 is to locate a larger building in which to have our growing Copiah County Fair, to get the railroad to replace the wooden bridge over the railroad crossing with a steel one, and to have a white way on main streets of our city. (21)

The Crystal Springs Chamber of Commerce, which has been in existence for a number of years, was incorporated August, 1934. The Crystal Springs Chamber of Commerce has been active in connection with industry of all kinds and has co-operated with the Board of Aldermen in obtaining government projects. It was through the instrumentality of this organization that the shirt manufacturing company was located at Crystal Springs. (22)

The Chambers of Commerce at both Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs have carefully looked after the welfare of the people and have brought new industries into the towns in which there is one of these organizations.

Estelle Sayton, Supervisor

21. Interview with Paul Kemp, one time President of Hazlehurst Chamber of Commerce. 22. Dr. Otho Messer, President of Crystal Springs Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER XXII

OLD ROADS: "The pioneers of every country bear the heaviest burdens in the great work of state building. The builder of roads and bridges is of more importance than the man who travels over them. The pioneer who clears and puts in cultivation a good farm does great, and perhaps greater work than his neighbor who holds a high official position. In other words, the men who blazed the way through the forests, established homes, cultivated the soil, defended their settlements against hostile Indians, and brought up families to love and serve God and their country were our greatest benefactors." (1) Copiah, being an inland county and traversed only at one corner by the Natchez Trace, Mississippi's first through highway, certainly owes a great deal of her development to the trailblazer who hacked their way through the dense forests of the Choctaw Country as this section was then called. "Mr. Hamilton (in the Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society, Vol.II) has forcibly said that the daring of hunters and pioneer explorers baptized these ways in blood and enriched them with romance, while the toilsome journeys of our emigrant fathers, moving families and belongings to a southern clime, in search of happier homes and fortunes, should make these ways sacred to remotest generations." (2)

COPIAH'S FIRST EXPLORERS and settlers came along the Natchez Trace and the Three Chopped Way from the older counties of the state, and from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. These were dangerous routes to travel by horse and on foot in those early years of the white man's invasion. The roads were little more than paths through the forests, and by horse or foot were the only possible means of traveling them in our earliest days. What happened along those weary miles as the wayfarers pushed their way through a new land, cruel in its wilderness and seemingly determined to protect its boundless resources against the white invaders. What tragedies and what deeds of heroism were enacted along those narrow trails of civilization? Very little of it is recorded in the history of our county, but such facts as we have concerning that dim past give us glimpses of one of the most fascinating stories in the development of the state.

THE NATCHEZ TRACE was "the spinal column" (3) of the net-work of trails and paths which provided for all overland travel in the early years of the states' history. The Trace

(1) Mrs. Dunbar Rowland--"A Brief Story of Mississippi" Daily Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss. Dec. 7,1930.
(2) F. L. Riley, A School History of Mississippi, p. 128.
(3) Information from James B. Gibson, "State Highway Story Starts and Ends with Trace. Daily Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss.

touched Copiah's northwest corner, and at an early date was reached by well-marked Indian paths from all parts of the county.

Little is known of the actual origin of the Trace. It is believed to have been trampled out of the wilderness by roaming buffaloes in search of water, grazing fields, and salt licks. True it is that the Trace follows the ridges northeast and southwest with an increasing certainty that reveals the engineering skill of some creatures, whether men or beasts, that followed those ridges to the southwest as civilization pressed behind them from the northeast.

There is a legend that a party of DeSoto's followers explored the Trace about 1541 or 1542, and that even DeSoto himself may have traveled along it before he wandered upon the Mississippi river just below Memphis in 1541. Recorded history of the Natchez Trace, however, tells us that it was an early connecting link between the civilized territory of the Carolinas and the Spanish territory along the Gulf coast and as far north as Natchez. It is also known that the Trace connected three important Indian tribes which inhabited the country-the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Cherokees. (1) Legend has it that the Natchez Indians originally came to Mississippi along the western end of the Trace from Mexico. In 1801 the United States made treaties with the Choctaws and Chickasaws by which the Natchez Trace was opened for the safe passage of travelers through their country. The Trace made a direct connection between Natchez and Nashville, and became Mississippi's most historic road. At the time of the treaties with the Indians, and for many years after, it was little more than a bridle-path, but had been a post-road as early as 1796 or 97. At that time the post was due in 10 days and 4 hours after leaving Nashville. The way was estimated as 550 miles.

From 1796 to about 1810 one of the post riders on the Trace was a certain John L. Swaney. In his memoirs he says that the mail consisted of "afew letters and Government dispatches, with a few newspapers; "in addition to the mail he carried "one-half bushel of corn for his horse, provender for himself, an over-coat or a blanket, and a tin trumpet."

"He would leave Nashville on Saturday night at eight o'clock; would go clattering down Market Street from William Tab's store, where the postoffice was located, and on out through the cabins of the town, already darkened for the night.

(1) Information from James B. Gibson, "State Highway Story and Ends with Trace." Daily Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss. Centennial Edition 1937.

"Toward midnight, he would reach the Big Branch of the Harpeth River; here lay Tom Davis' cabin and clearing. Davis' dogs would bark at his galloping passing; Swaney would answer with a hailing cry. This was the last white man's dwelling; beyond lay the wilderness.

"Sunday morning he would get to Gordon's Ferry on the Duck River, 51 miles from Nashville. There he fed his horse and ate breakfast. He had then to ride 80 miles to Colbert's Ferry on the Tennessee River, before night set in, where the Indians would set him across.....The Indians were contrary, and would not come across the river for him if he failed to get to the landing before bedtime.

"This ferry was operated under the auspices of old James Colbert, chief of the Chickasaws; on the opposite side they maintained a kind of inn, where Swaney stayed at night.

"Leaving here Swaney pushed on deeper into the wilderness. He would have to go to the Chickasaw Agency 120 miles before he would see a house, or even an Indian wigwam, and would have to lie out one night in the woods or cane brake---.

"The Chickasaw Agency was kept by McGee., who was the agent, with Jim Allen as interpreter.

"Two hundred miles further on lay the Choctaw Agency; The route was entirely through Indian Country. Compared to this the first half of the journey had been populous. One hundred miles farther still and he entered Natchez.

"It was here in this three hundred-mile-wide strip of cane brake, swamp, and desolation ruled by the Chickasaw and Choctaws, that the danger to travelers lay." (1) The danger however was not in the Indians so much as in the robbers and highwaymen who gave the Natchez Trace a bloody history for many years. By way of the Mississippi, downstream traffic was heavy with traders who sold their wares and boats at Natchez or New Orleans and made their way homeward to Kentucky or Tennessee by the only overland route, The Natchez Trace. The cash they received for goods sold must be carried through the wilderness in their rawhide saddle bags. To prey on these traders many famous and infamous robber bands infested the Natchez Trace. The traders usually traveled in bands for protection, so the robbers worked in bands. Some of the most desperate and cruel of these bandits were the Hares, led by Joseph T. Hare, and

(1) Robert M. Coates, The outlaw years, pp. 83-85.

the Mason Gang, led by Samuel Mason. John Swaney, the Post-rider, had many meetings with Mason and his gang. Some years later he moved and his confederates operated along the Trace.

By a later treaty with the Indians, The Three Chopped Way was opened in 1803 "from Milledgeville, Georgia, to Natchez by way of St. Stephens and Monticello. In 1807 the route was widened into a wagon road, and soon became the chief thoroughfare for immigrants coming from Georgia to the eastern and central parts of Mississippi. It was called the Three Chopped Way from the method of blazing the trees from Natchez to Georgia. The United States post passed over it every three weeks." (1)

AVAILABLE RECORDS are not clear on the exact location of the original Three Chopped Way. The map of Mississippi made in 1819 by John Melish shows a Post-Road from Natchez to St. Stephens through Franklin County, Copiah, Lawrence, Simpson, etc. Another road, marked mail road, has a more southernly route from Natchez through Amite, Pike, Marion, etc., to Fort Stoddard. Some authorities say the lower road was the Three Chopped Way, while others say Riley gave that name to the upper road. It seems safe to assume that both these roads were marked by the tree blazes on the trees along the routes, and both were known locally by the name of Three Chopped Way. It is certain that the road through the southern part of Copiah was known by that name by Copiah's early settlers. (2) It entered the county at its southwestern corner, near the Homochitto settlement on that river and passed along the southern edge of the county eastward. Near Pearl River, or near what is now the Stronghope community, it branched, one fork going toward Monticello, the other taking the Indian Path to cross the river near Rockport or Georgetown.

After Copiah was organized in 1823 an old Indian Path from Georgetown ran along the central-east and west ridge of the county, through Coars Springs, to Gallatin, where it forked, one branch going southwest to join the Three Chopped Way, and the other west to cross The Natchez Trace to Grand Gulf. This path was widened early in the history of the county and was called The River Road.

Another branch of the Indian path forked a few miles west of Georgetown and wound north-westerly to pass through old Crystal Springs and joins the Natchez Trace on the hills at the northwestern corner of Copiah. A little later

(1) F. L. Riley, A School History of Mississippi, p.128.
(2) J. M. Bass, Sr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

a stage line and Post-road was opened from Old Crystal Springs to Gallatin. On these roads came Copiah's first settlers by pack-horse, on foot, and later by wagon and stage-coach. "Rolling hogsheads were also frequently used. They were filled with the clothing and other things to be carried, and to them were attached shafts or poles in the same way as to tobacco hogsheads. They were drawn by horses or by oxen, and the roads were finally widened so as to permit the passage of wagons. This method of moving was attended by many difficulties. One pioneer said that upsets and breakages were his daily experience, and that long before he reached the end of his journey he wished that he had not been born." (1)

THESE EARLY ROADS followed the natural ridges of the county as far as possible, although there were sketches of lowlands along the creeks which had to be forded. As early as the 1820's a ferry was built and operated at Georgetown (see chapter I Formation). Bridges of a sort were soon built over Copiah Creek, Bahala, and Bayou Peirre. Taverns for the accommodation of travelers were kept at Georgetown, Coers Springs, Old Crystal Springs, County-line and Gallatin.

Local tradition has it that Andrew Jackson used one of these early cross roads or branches of the Natchez Trace in his march to Pensacola against the Spanish, or on his march to New Orleans.

"An Historical Glance" published in the Hazlehurst Courier about 1907, says: "These men in their coon skin caps following their large eyed, thin faced leader, camped near the present site of Hazlehurst and made the starry night ring with their care free songs and jests; one would have thought that they were on a pleasure jaunt or hunting trip, but never that they intended to put themselves against the veteran fighters of the two greatest monarchies of Europe.

"A few miles from Hazlehurst they found it necessary to bridge a swamp which lay in their path, as well as to cut out their way through the dense underbrush that obstructed their forward march at that point. Hence Jackson and his column were within a few miles of Hazlehurst for several days and doubtless many of them traveled what are now the busy streets of this city." (2)

This merely legend and very indefinite. Dunbar Rowland, in his studies of Jackson's travels over the Trace says it showed he remembered that Jackson made two expeditions with intentions of defending the lower southern reaches of America; one on 1813, when he came to Natchez with a large force of

(1) F. L. Riley, A School History of Mississippi, p.129
(2) The Hazlehurst Courier, Feb.,20,1907.

Tennessee Militia, when the infantry traveled by river, and the cavalry 700 or 800 strong, commanded by General Coffee, came over the Trace. His second expedition, in 1814, was against the Creek Nation and led to the Battle of New Orleans. At this time he did not bring his main army over the Trace, but; "It is certain that contingents of his army traveled over it on their way to New Orleans. Col. Thomas Hinds who had a rendezvous at Liberty, strick the Trace somewhere below Natchez, while it is true that General Carroll came by the way of the river, one cannot ignore a carefully marked road on an authentic map that bears the name of "The General Carroll Road: This left Choctaw Agency, in Hinds County, and cut through to join a road above New Orleans." (1) (map in Dept. of Archives, Jackson, Miss.). As this route leads directly through Copiah it is probable that the legend of Jackson's soldiers camping near the site of Hazlehurst has some foundation. Another legend has it that Gen. Claiborne traveled over the branch of the Three Chopped Way that leads through the southern part of the county, and that his soldiers had a skirmish with the Inidans near the present site of Stronghope school. This school is on or near that old road, but we have no authentic records of such skirmish.

STAGE COACH LINES: From early in the 1930's until about 1854 Captain W. D. Terry operated a stagecoach line from Jackson to Gallatin. County Line or "Line Store", on the northern edge of Copiah, was the relay stand for this coach line; here the jaded horses were exchanged for a fresh team of four. Henry Mims operated the Line Store and kept a small tavern or open house for travelers on the Stagecoach line. The site of this tavern is four miles north of Crystal Springs, a few Yards south of the present Negro county line church.

ROBERT MIMS, in his reminiscences, says: "I often envied the driver of this unique mode of transportation as he sat with two sets of ribbons in his hand, a long four-plait buckskin whip with hickory handle, and one foot on the brake. On account of the fact that here the horses were changed, the stop at Line Store was an important one for the passengers in the stage, and gave the children and on-lookers an opportunity to get the latest news from Gallatin, Jackson, and the outside world. I have often heard Col. Charles E. Hooker and President Jefferson Davis tell of their visits to our home, which was open to travelers from Jackson to Gallatin, and since these places were important in those days, many famous men of the times were often our guests." (2) Tradition says that this Stagecoach Line ran through Gallatin to join the Three Chopped Way at Homochitto, and thence to Natchez.

(1) Dunbar Rowland, "Jackson's Troops Traveled Natches Trace" Commercial Appeal - (Scrapbook).
(2) Robert B. Mims, Jackson, Miss.

Another Tavern on this line was Half-way House, one mile north of Gallman. Half-way House was built by Charles Black of hand-hewn logs. This was a favorite stopping place for travelers by horse and Stage, and is still standing on Highway 51, just north of the railroad crossing above Gallman. (see chapt. 6 Ante-bellum Days).

As late as 1860 a Stagecoach line was being operated between Hazlehurst and Port Gibson. It carried mail and passengers and made the round trip three times each week. (1)

GALLATIN was a well-known stopping place for travelers during the days of the Stage lines, and there were at least two taverns or Hotels quite early in the town's history (see chapt. I Formation).

"All the public traveling was then done by this English mode of conveyances and the arrival of this old fashioned coach-and-six, heralded by the Clarion notes of the driver's bugle, was an event of no importance to the tavern landlord, his cooks, hostlers, porters, and other ebony-hued domestics. These stages ran day and night, stopping at regular stations to change horses and for food and drinks. They generally seated comfortably nine persons on the inside and it was not infrequent that as many as nine took pot luck with the driver on top. We can easily imagine the exhilarating effect the arrival of this ponderous conveyance produced upon the quietude of an old fashioned isolated country village.
"

"It came with a dash! It might be said with clashing of cymbals and blast of bugles. It had a royal appearance, and its very pomp vested it with peculiar attractions. The stagecoach brought the mail, and in those days the mails were irregular....The drivers always carried a big bugle and would blow it before arriving at the places where the mail was to be delivered. Everybody ran for the mail when the bugle blew. The mail coach was often held up and robbed. At the outbreak of the War, they were employed by the Confederates to transport mail. Many of these coaches were captured and demolished during the War, and in some instances the drivers were killed." (2)

The Hazlehurst and Port Gibson Hack Line: "The undersigned is running a Hack from Hazlehurst to Port Gibson twice a week; leaves Hazlehurst Mondays and Thursdays at six A.M., arrives at Port Gibson at seven P.M., leaves Port Gibson Tuesdays and Fridays at six A.M.,arrives at Hazlehurst at

(1) Copiah County News, Sept. 19,1860.
(2) Daily Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss. Centennial Edition.

6 P.M. Good team and careful driver. All baggage over twenty lbs. charged at a rate of two dollars per hundred.

S. J. B. Walker."(1)

OVERLAND PACKETS. After the early trails or Traces were widened to admit wagon travel and the wilderness was cleared for planting cotton, overland packets were operated for the hauling of cotton to markets and for bringing farm supplies from the towns. James Bass, of near Brassfield, Lawrence County, operated an overland packet for many years, both before and after the War between the States. This packet line consisted of a number of ox-drawn wagons driven by Bass's sons, accompanied by slaves. From Lawrence County cotton was hauled to market at Grand Gulf and even Covington, Louisiana. The route to Grand Gulf lay through Copiah by way of the River Road. After the railroad was built through Copiah cotton was marketed at Hazlehurst and Wesson. J. M. Bass, Sr., of Hazlehurst, drove one of these ox-wagons for his father when a boy of 12 or 13 years. This was after the war and the cotton was hauled to Hazlehurst or direct to the cotton mills at Wesson. It took a week or 10 days to make the round-trip from Prentiss to Hazlehurst and Pearl River was crossed by ferry at Georgetown. Six or eight wagons made up a train and they traveled in trains for protection against robbers on the return trip with cotton money and expensive supplies. The boy drove an ox team consisting of four yokes and hauled about eight bales of cotton each trip. In addition to the cotton, each wagon took feed for the oxen and bedding and food for the driver. Before leaving home his mother made up a package of cooked food, consisting mostly of potato pudding sweetened with molasses. In addition to the cooked food, he carried corn meal for hoecakes and sweet potatoes and eggs for roasting. For meat, the drivers usually depended on game they might find along the road. They camped at night near a good spring or creek and, as a rule, tried to make regular camping spots throughout the trip. The drivers usually slept under the wagons or on the cotton in fine weather. When driving to Hazlehurst they camped near the present site of Shady Grove church, about three miles east of Hazlehurst. They could then reach the town on the following morning, sell the cotton, load the wagons with supplies, and get a fair start home before night, as most of the cotton was hauled during the fall and winter months, the roads were very bad. In rainy weather the boys' ox-teams would be muddy

(1) The Standard, Port Gibson, Miss. May 31,1872.

all over, and as he had to walk in order to drive the team, he was usually about knee-deep in mud and ice. (1)

Before the railroad was built at Hazlehurst, Gallatin was a well known stopping place for the overland packets on their way to and from Grand Gulf. Packet operators were paid by farmers and planters according to the loads hauled and distances covered. By carrying freight both ways, the overland packets made such hauling a paying business.

Railroad Pioneering

In the late 1840's the cotton merchants of New Orleans began to realize that unless a railroad was built connecting New Orleans and Jackson, the city of New Orleans would soon lose it's importance as a shipping point, as a great deal of cotton was passing up river by steamboat to the Ohio river. They planned and proposed a railroad to connect the two cities and, after much bickering and many long delays, the Mississippi legislature chartered the "New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company on February 20,1850."

Soon after the charter was received the New Orleans supporters began to back down, fearing that their investments in this project would involve too much risk. There were many miles of swamp lands and wide water courses to be bridged, and dense jungles of undergrowth made these swamp lands very difficult to survey. In the piney woods of Mississippi there were practically no towns and all supplies had to be hauled long distances by ox-teams. From New Orleans this track would have to be laid 170 miles before reaching their first source of freight. However, after several stormy conventions, the committee on location recommended that the railroad be constructed on an air-line route between New Orleans and Jackson. From Jackson the route was tentatively located in a northeastward direction. In February, 1852, the road was definitely fixed to run by way of Manchac, and thence to Jackson; on March 11, 1852, the Louisiana legislature granted a charter to the "New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company", and a similar charter was granted by the Mississippi legislature on the same day.

Construction contracts were awarded to build that section of the road from Pass Manchac to the Mississippi line, and it seemed certain that it would be extended to Jackson in a very short time, provided iron rails could be purchased on satisfactory terms. Rails at that time had to be trans-

(1) J. M. Bass, Sr., Hazlehurst, Miss.

ported from England. However, prospects were bright, as more than $3,000,000 worth of stock had been subscribed. These subscriptions were not cash, for the generous subscribers had little ready money. Times were hard and the cost of the project was estimated at $12,300,000. European support seemed necessary and President James Rabb attempted to raise funds in England, but since the road was largely a Mississippi project, and the State of Mississippi had repudiated an English debt, British capitalists and manufacturers refused him credit. In London, President Rabb was forced to dispose of the company's stock at a much lower price than the Council at New Orleans thought reasonable. An investigation was made into the sales, and the payment of the city subscribers was checked, very much to the detriment of the railroad company. 1852 was a very poor year, and there was little cash to be had from Mississippi and Louisiana subscribers. Rabb recommended that the construction in the New Orleans division be purchased and the Jackson end left until a later time. But now, after the Company had failed to secure foreign loans, the Mississippi Legislature appropriated $800,000 for the railroad. This sum was to be obtained from the sale of public lands.

In August, 1854, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern reached its first goal, the Mississippi boundary near Osyka, and by the beginning of 1857, one hundred thirty-seven miles of the road were placed in operation. Finally, on March 31,1858, the final rail was laid and the "golden spike" was driven in the railroad connecting New Orleans and Jackson, a distance of 182 miles, 23 miles north of Brookhaven and 35 miles south of Jackson, near Hazlehurst. The road was later connected with the newly-opened Mississippi Central between Jackson, Tennessee, and Canton, Mississippi, to form what is now the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, (see chap. I Formation).

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE or "steam cars" on this road were a curiosity to see them, and the railroad engineers and conductors now stepped into the places of the popular steamboat captains. The engines themselves were mechanical curiosities, with large smoke stacks, small boiler heads, and practically all of the clumsy working parts exposed to view. They were given names and acquired personalities along the road. The first locomotive on the N.A.J. and G.N. was called "Mississippi". The road itself was familiarly known as "The Big T." The little engines often stalled

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on steep grades and had to back up the tracks in order to get speed enough to go over. Often, passengers would have to get out and chop wood or carry water from the creeks for the boilers in order to be on their way sooner. (1) The New Orleans, Jackson and Great northern was merged into the Mississippi Central, and Tennessee Road into the Illinois Central system, in 1873.

The close of the War between the States had left the "Big J"a charred wreck, and the credit for putting new life into the systems is given to "General Bearegard, who turned from the bitter destruction of war to the task of rebuilding the prostrate industries and economic life of Mississippi. (2) With skill and confidence he plunged into the disheartening task of restoring the N.O.J. & G.N. Railroads. By 1869 he had virtually rebuilt the 206 miles from New Orleans to Jackson, and had trains running between the two cities in 11½ hours. The railroad station, Bahala, in Copiah County, was changed to the name of Beauregard in his honor.

Present Railroads Through County

In 1905 the NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD Company was incorporated in Louisiana and Mississippi to construct a line from New Orleans to Jackson along the Pearl River-190 miles. By July, 1909, the entire mileage was in operation. This line runs along the eastern border of Copiah through the towns of Rockport, Georgetown, Hopewell, and Gatesville.

In 1926, the G.M. & N. RAILROAD built into Jackson, Miss., from Jackson, Tennessee, to connect with the N.O.G.N., and leased for a period of 99 years the New Orleans Great northern Railway Company, which serves the eastern part of Copiah. The extreme western section of the county is served by the Y.& M.V. Railroad, which passes through the extreme northwestern section of Copiah.

The following time table of the Illinois Central Railroad was published in the Signal-Copiahan, Sept.,1,1887.

TIME TABLE

Trains passing Hazlehurst

Going North

No. 2 -	Express	3:45 P.M.
" 4 -	Fast Mail	11:35 P.M.
" 8 -	Way Freight	12:30 P.M.

(1) (Information) "Mississippi Railroad History", Daily Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss. Centennial Edition,1937
(2) R. E. Collins, Daily Clarion Ledger, June 30,1938.

TIME TABLE

Going South

No. 1 - Express 5:40 P.M.

" 3 - Fast Mail 2:32 A.M.

" 7 - Way Freight 12:30 P.M.

Trains 3 and 4 will not stop at Sauve, Louisiana Branch, Frenier, DeSair, Alligator, Tickfaw, Independence, Guilletts, Kent's Mill, Beechwood, Johnson's, Soudan, Montgomery, Martinsville, Gallman, Byram, Asylum, Tougaloo, Calhoun. Trains 7 and 8 are the only freight trains carrying passengers. Trains 7 and 8 do not run on Sundays.

B. Fugate, Agent."

Train No. 4 was for many years known locally as "The Cannon Ball". No. 1 was called "The Merry Widow". (1)

At present 1928 the Illinois Central Railroad traverses the entire length of the county, with stations at Crystal Springs, Gallman, Hazlehurst, Martinsville, Beauregard, and Wesson. On this line four passenger trains run north and the same number south, daily. Of these trains, numbers 3, 5, and 1 going south, are equipped with all Pullman, lounge, and diner accomodations; Numbers 2, 4, and 6 going north, are also in this class. Numbers 25 and 26, are locals. The Illinois Central Railroad system has been a great factor in the development of the vegetable industry in Copiah. At present it moves more than 100 cars of vegetables daily from the county by fast freight and express. The refrigerator cars on these trains were designed and built especially for the vegetable shippers of this section.

"Few recognize Copiah County as the pioneer in the building of gravel roads in the state of Mississippi, but the older citizens of this county, who recall the early days when the graveled pike was thought to be not a feasible, possible thing, say the county has that distinction.

"In 1894 the city of Hazlehurst set the pace which was destined to spread into all the counties of the state. At that time the mayor served for $12 per month and aldermen served gratis, as a matter of city pride. Judge James B. Errington was mayor of Hazlehurst, and as aldermen he had, B. F. Johnson, John B. Mayes, R. S. Norman, and A. Mangold... This city council decided to vote the sum of $10.00 for Judge Errington to build an experimental piece of street in the town. He had about a dozen boys under sentence for misdemeanors and he accordingly took the boys to work the streets.

(1) The Signal-Copiahian - Sept. 1,1887.

He selected West Estelle street and built that street 700 feet long with pure gravel taken from a gravel bed in the eastern edge of the town. The work was done in about 5 days. Then came a light rain. The gravel was not pressed or rolled hard, so the soft, unpacked and unwashed gravel made the street almost impassable. On Saturday no vehicle could traverse the street where the gravel had been placed..."Judge Errington said he felt "hacked" for it seemed his street work was a failure. He said he would remove the gravel, as it did not seem the graveling would work. But Saturday night a heavy rain fell and the next morning Dr. S. C. Caldwell, the religious patriahch of Hazlehurst, walked down town and saw the whole of West Estelle street a solid bed of hard gravel road....

"The city council immediately appropriated $100 to gravel the streets all aroung the main business block of the town. Each month a little additional strip of street was graveled until the whole town street system was finished.

"The city street commissioners and aldermen from Brookhaven first came here to learn; then Canton sent her city fathers here, then Crystal Springs took the fever, and within a few months the neighboring towns all adopted the system and began building the hard graveled streets.

"Then, in 1902, the county board of supervisors built a one-fourth mile strip of graveled road in the old Gallatin district through Johnson Creek bottom, four miles west of Hazlehurst. An appropriation of $1200 was made and the biggest howl of an electorate ever heard in Copiah went up, as it was claimed it was a big waste of money. Such a road was classed as a "luxury" and too dreamy a proposition for intelligent people to consider. But, in 1903, J. Morgan Bass, an enterprising citizen of the Shady Grove community, spirit, and by co-operative work by all those people on three miles of the road, he graveled the whole three miles just as Judge Errington had done nine years before in Hazlehurst.

"This gave the County determination to get a graveled road system. Little grading was done on these first projects, but a heavy coat of gravel was laid and nature settled the road bed into a hard surface-- "The good roads idea had its incipiency in Copiah County, so far as Mississippi is concerned, and the board of Aldermen at the town of Hazlehurst laid the corner stone, as it were, for the greatest boon to travelers..."For the lovers of good roads, the year 1894 is a "milestone" in the progress of the county and state." (1)

(1) Benjamin King-Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Lan. Nov.20,1920.

The County highway program is managed by the Board of Supervisors; members of this board at present are; J. C. Lowe, President, F. M. Brewer, M. E. Furr, L. E. Hood, Joe W. Smith.

The State Highway Commission, which supervises the upkeep of State highways through Copiah, are: F. L. Linker, Northern District; Brown Williams, Central District, Hiram J. Patterson, Southern District; and E. D. Kenna, State Director.

The county receiver's funds from the Federal and State departments are combined for upkeep and improvement of the U.S. Highways 51, 20, and 18. A gasoline excise tax is collected on all throughout the State, and is distributed to the various counties for upkeep and improvement of roads. In Copiah this sum averages annually around $70,000, 60% of which is used to pay off road bonds, and 40% for the maintenance of county roads. (1)

Natural Highways Through Copiah

Copiah is traversed by natural Highway number 51 which enters the county at the Hinds-Copiah line about 6 miles North of Crystal Springs and follows the I. C. Railroad south to the Lincoln County line about a mile south of Wesson. This highway is paved throughout the county, with concrete bridges over all water courses and over the railroad crossing below Wesson. There are no other naturalHighways through Copiah.

State Highways: There are two State Highways through Copiah-numbers 20 and 18. Highway 20 enters the county in the southwestern corner at the Franklin-Copiah line, runs northeasterly to Hazlehurst, then easterly to Georgetown and the Pearl River, which is the Copiah-Simpson line. Number 18 enters at the Claiborne-Copiah line in the northwestern part of the county, and joins Highway 20 at Hazlehurst. These roads, both second class State highways with graveled surfaces, are maintained by the State Highway Department, and kept in good condition at all times.

SECONDARY ROADS: Local, or secondary roads in Copiah, are all graded and graveled. These roads traverse every section of the county and make easy transportation into all market towns for even the most remote farming communities.

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(1) H. T. Funchess, Clerk of chancery court Copiah County, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

Good roads, as well as adequate railroad facilities, have had a great part in developing the vegetable industry in Copiah, as vegetables are perishable products and require careful as well as fast transportation. These roads were built since about the year 1912 by the separate Districts or Beats that floated bonds for the building of roads. They are at present maintained by gas tax moneys.

Bus Lines

The first Bus line through Copiah was operated on highway 51 by Roth and established in 1921. Roth's first vehicle was a Dodge car, but a few months later he bought and operated a Rio bus. After a year and a half, this line was sold to a branch of the Drew Bus Line, which also used Rio buses, and operated for three years. Since 1927 the towns on highway 51 have been accommodated by the Greyhound Bus Line, which runs four buses daily. The Greyhound in Crystal Springs, Hazlehurst, and Wesson act as ticket agents for the company. There are no other bus lines in the county except the school buses that transport children to and from the various consolidated schools. (1)

Each year during the vegetable season, or soon after, when the county usually have cash money, excursions planes visit the local airport for a week or so, and carry passengers for short sight-seeing flights over the county. The planes are usually well patronized.

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(1) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Miss.

Copiah County

~~23~~ 24

Transportation

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2nd Copy

The Press

I COPIAHS FIRST NEWSPAPERS

In 1828 there were six newspapers being published in Mississippi and one of these six was THE INTELLIGENCER at Gallatin. (1) In 1830 The Intelligencer was the official county journal. (2) It seems, however, that sometime between 1830 and 1840 the Intelligencer was moved to Vicksburg and was published there along with TRUE ISSUE and the CONSTITUTIONALIST by editors, McCreary, Hurst, Miller, Buck, and McCardle. (3) This is the only information we have concerning what seems to be Copiah's first newspaper.

Dunbar Rowland tells us that "Before the war newspapers flourished in almost every town and village. They were full of political matter and intensely partisan. There was a demand for such papers, but neutral papers found favor nowhere. But the war brought a time of great trials and difficulties for the newspapers. The first of these was the want of practical printers. Almost to a man the able bodied printers of the State answered the call of their country and went to the front. Their places could be filled to some extent by women and children, but the south was cut up from its paper supply. No paper could be brought into the State, and no machinery for tis manufacture. Some papers appeared printed on common brown paper, leaves of ledgers and wall paper..... At the beginning of the war there were 50 papers in the State. At ~~the~~ its close, 1865, there were only 14. When peace came, new papers were started, or old ones revived in all parts of the State." (4)

(1). Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss. History - Vol.II p.335
(2). Records, Copiah County Courthouse.
(3). Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss. History, Vol.II p.335
(4) Ibid, pp.336-337

The Press

The first newspaper printed in Copiah County of which any record can be found was the SOUTHERN STAR, a Democrat-Republican paper, published at Gallatin from 1830 to 1840. (1) Subscriptions to this weekly paper, edited by George R.Kiger, were five dollars ($5.00) per annum if paid in advance and six dollars ($6.00) per annum if deferred past that period. Advertisements were inserted at the rate of one dollar ($1.00) per square (ten lines or less) for the first insertion and fifty cents ($.50) for each insertion thereafter. The charges for articles of a personal nature were two dollars ($2.00) for ten lines. Candidates for county offices were charged five dollars ($5.00) for the insertion of their cards and candidates for state offices were charged ten dollars ($10.00). Job printing of all kinds with fancy type was done at the office of the Southern Star.

With the exception of a few obituary notices, there was no news of any kind about local individuals in this paper. The first and last pages of this four page paper were devoted almost entirely to "patent" articles which were for the most part very sentimental poems and stories. The second and third pages were largely filled with advertisements. The most prominent mercantile establishments located at Gallatin at that time seem to have been owned by Messrs. Rice and Brown and by Messrs. Fish and Johnson. These stores handled general merchandise and among the things they advertised were: dry goods, shoes, hardware, china, glassware, cutlery, books, stationery, saddles, drugs, medicine, paints, oils, dyes, old wine, tobacco, all kinds of groceries, and whiskey. There was a professional card and an odd notice of two doctors,

(1) Miss Alice Mayes, erstwhile librarian at the University of Mississippi.

The Press

Drs. Wells and Adams -- partners - in the 1838 issue of the Southern Star. The notice read: "Gentlemen: We cannot work for nothing; can you not give a mite to a doctor ? We have worked hard, worked most faithfully, to alleviate your wants. Come forward as men and settle or else your cases will be so bilious calomel will not cure them. We owe money and must pay it, or else we can have no credit." Signed: Wells and Adams. There was in this paper the card of one dentist, Dr. J.R.Johnson, of Monticello, who announced that he would visit Gallatin once a month. C.B.N. Rice announced the opening of his sawmill for business in an 1839 issue of the Southern Star. The lawyers and law firms whose cards were in this paper were: J.T.Bowie; Peyton and Fairly, Brown and Morehead, Catchings and Rose, Steele and McCaskell. (1)

Mr. Kiger's policies were intensely democratic, on one occasion he attacks the banking situation at that time as follows: "Shall ours be a government of banks or a government of the people ? Shall we have a constitutional treasury or an unconstitutional bank ? Shall we have a constitutional currency of gold and silver or one of irredeemable paper ? Shall we live under the despotism of a moneyed aristocracy or under the safe guard of a free constitution." (2)

We do not know when this paper was discontinued, or changed hands.

THE RADICAL DEMOCRAT was published in Gallatin during the early 1840s. Its editors were L.P.Holt and J.F.Vance. One copy of this paper dated July 20,1844 is preserved in the State Historical

(1). The Southern Star Gallatin, Miss. (1838 & 1839 issues on file in the State Historical Department)
(2). Ibid. Jan 20,1938.

The Press

Department. Subscriptions to the Radical Democrat were three dollars a year if paid in advance, four dollars for the same period of time, if payment was delayed longer than one month after time of subscribing. Advertisements were inserted at rates of one dollar per square (twelve lines, more or less) for the first insertion and fifty cents for each insertion thereafter.

The Politics of the Radical Democrat were exactly as implied by its name. In the July 20, 1844 issue there was an article denouncing Henry Clay in very strong terms, setting forth all his deeds of violence and calling on all loyal Democrats to vote for Andrew Jackson in the Presidential race. (1).

Following the example of the Southern Star, the Radical Democrat contained no local news, and except for its advertisements, was made up almost entirely of reprints from other papers. There were only three local advertisements in this copy of the paper: They were; a shoe making establishment operated by Z.R.Ripley; a writing school conducted by S.W.Francis, who taught the carstarian method of penmanship; and a gunsmithing shop, owned by B.F.Dunn. Other advertisements were of mercantile firms or industries located in various sections of the Mississippi and Louisiama, Greenwood, Jackson, Carrollton and New Orleans. (2)

THE GALLATIN ARGUS was probably published for the first time in the late 1840s. From a copy of this paper dated November 10,1849, we find that Isiah S.Woods was it's editor at that time. Dunbar Rowland tells us that it was a few years later

(1). Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Miss.
(2) Radical Democrat, Gallatin, Miss.,July 20,1844.

The Press

owned and edited by Col. J.L.Power and was merged into THE COPIAHIAN and moved to Hazlehurst in 1850 where it was published until some time during the War Between The States.

The Gallatin Argus in the year 1849 was a five column of four pages devoted largely to the publication of reprint artivles from other newspapers. Two of its four pages were devoted to legal advertisements. Among the names appearing in these legal notices were H.B.Mayes, Jackson Millsaps, and Wiley P.Harris. The name of Kitsey Ard appeared as administrator of the estate of James Ard, deceased. A law partnership between Hon. C.Hooker and B.King was also among the legal notices, Mr. Hooker having offices in Jackson and Mr. King in Gallatin.

The physicians whose cards appeared in this issue of the Argus were: Dr. C.Reid, Dr. G.W.Hold and Dr. D.H.Ryan.

There were no local news items but Thomas H.Wheeler, county treasurer submitted a report of the county's finances to the June term of the Police court, which showed total receipts since his December report, of $4,457.35. Full returns for both State and county elections were given and it is interesting to note that John A. Quitman received 758 votes for governor to 413 for Luke Lea. For Congress, fourth district, Albert Gallatin Brown received 806 votes to 354 for his opponent, William Winans. James M.Smiley was elected vice-chancellor without opposition, and Wiley P.Harris was elected circuit judge of the second district without opposition.

The following is the vote recorded for State and County officials:

For Senator - P.S.Catchings, ~~699~~ 668; George Rea, 445.

The Press

For Representative - B.F.Nelson, 642; W.W.Martin, 634; Green Millsaps, 512; William Black, 221, O.P. Cunningham, 33.

For Probate Judge - Jackson Millsaps, 815; John Fatheree, 336

For Sheriff - William M.Hadley, 579; Harrison Spinks, 373; William L.Shelby, 207

For Clerk Chancery Court - Morris Cook, 670; James M.Stagg,400.

For Clerk Probate Court - F.D.Brower, 896; E.W.Corley,291;

For County Treasurer - T.H.Wheeler, 791; Thomas Jones, 369

For Assessor - John McDonald, 468; D.P.Mullins, 405; D.L. Willard, 265

For Surveyor - Joel H.Norton, 642; W.H.Barker, 320;

For Ranger - J.M.Smith, 844; J.R.Floyd, 142

For Board of Police --

District 1 - J.C.Wade, 558; Josiah Hester, 387; Eli North, 85 P.W.Harper, 68

District 2 - C.Traweek, 758; A.Murry, 226; C.Honea, 42

District 3 - B.F.Granberry, 1049

District 4 - A.G.Carter, 592; J.F.Vance, 456

District 5 - H.H.Guynes, 712; Joel R.Davis, 347 (1).

(1). The Hazlehurst Courier, Jan 10, 1922.

The Press

Advertisements in the Gallatin Argus were a;; set in regular type. W.W.Cook, who later became sheriff of Copiah, conducted a drug store at this time and was the largest advertiser in this issue of the Argus. He advertised quinine, sasparilla and a new supply of indigo for dyeing homespun. (1)

There were two other newspapers published in Gallatin at an early date, the GALLATIN DEMOCRAT which was the official organ of the county in 1835 (2) and the GALLATIN MONITOR of which we have no dates or information other than mention of the paper found in old records in the Copiah county courthouse. (3)

Early newspapers published at Hazlehurst: The first newspaper published at Hazlehurst seems to have been THE COPIAHAN edited by Col. J.L.Power former editor of the Gallatin Argus. The Argus was merged into The Copiahan and moved to Hazlehurst in 1859. (1) We have no available copies of this paper and no information as to its subsequent history.

In 1860 the COPIAH COUNTY NEWS, was first published in Hazlehurst with John W.Ward, editor. In 1861 J.W.Ward and A.L.Allison were co-editors and subscription charges were two dollars and a half per year, if paid in advance, three dollars per year if not paid before the subscription expired.

The Copiah County News belied its name and gave little if any local news. It did, however, publish some interesting editorials and was the official organ of Copiah County. Its advertisements give

(1). The Gallatin Argus, Nov.,10, 1849, Gallatin, Miss.
(2). Records, Copiah County Court House.
(3). Ibid.

quite a bit of information concerning the county's professional and tradesmen of that time. General Mercamtile stores advertised in the Copiah County News were: Faler McLemore & Company; H.Dunning and Fawich & Freeman located at Hazlehurst. John McDonald kept a store at Bahala. Drug stores at Hazlehurst were kept by Scott & Welsh, E.F.Lowe, O,L. & O.H.Johnson, and Stubbs & Jones. (1)

Physicians who had cards in the Copiah County News were: Dr.A.W. Henley, Dr.J.C.Mixon, Dr.Oates & Garner and Dr.W.M.Dea son of Hazlehurst; Drs. Shahan & Rutherford of Gallatin; Dr. Chandler of Pine Bluff. (2)

The War was naturally the main topic during the year 1861. In the May 15 issue of that year, the News printed a notice extolling the generosity of some of the county's patriotic citizens who had presented the Crystal Springs Company of volunteers with complete uniforms. The Hon.John Fatheree had presented this company with one thousand dollars worth of uniforms and Dempsey Welsh with two hundred and fifty dollars. (3) In this issue was published the muster rolls of the Seven Star Artillery, Westville Guards, Pettus Relief, Brown Rebels, and Crystal Springs Southern Rigits. (see Addenda for rolls). The following military notice was published in this issue and signed by Captain A.B.Lowe under the caption: "Going to meet the Yankees.

"The Crystal Springs Guards under command of the undersigned was regularly mustered into the state service on Saturday, on the 17th instant. Young men who wish to enter the service immediately would do well to come up and enroll their names. We are now under marching orders." (4)

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(1). Copiah County News, Hazlehurst, Miss., Sept. 19,1860.
(2). Ibid.
(3). Ibid. Aug. 21,1861.
(4) Ibid. May 15,1861.

The following merchants of Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst announced in the News that they would accept confederate bonds and treasury notes in payment of debts; A.Jack Johnson, B.Berkson & Co., Smith & Sturgis, Lawrence Geiselbeth, O.Osburn, Stubbs & Jones, H. Lichtenstein and Catchings, Lowe & Co. (1)

The most interesting article in available copies of The Copiah County News was on the departure of the Pettus Relief, the first company of confederate soldiers to leave Copiah.

"Departure of Pettus Relief" -- "We have never seen so large a crowd in this town as assembled here on Saturday to witness the departure of these gallant gentlemen at arms. It was a sad and solemn day - such a one as we pray never to see again. At about 11 o'clock the company formed - the roll was called - and every member, save two who were disabled by sickness, answered promptly and proudly to their names. It was a noble array of brave and high-spirited men, who like the old guard of Napoleon, can die but never surrender. Copiah, in sending to the armies of the Confederacy this glorious company, has offered on the altar of sacrifice her best and purest blood - men whom she holds as the very apple of her eye: who are as well beloved for their many virtues in social life, as they will make themselves in the day of battle by their high and gallant bearing. They went off through the mist of many tears; they will return, if at all, in the halo of deed, of noble daring.

"We gazed with pride not unaccompanied with sadness, at the many youths who composed this company; the rich, the sacred gift of love to duty. We have seen countless multitudes of armed men - the flower and pride of their respective states - but never beheld a nobler corps than

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(1). Copiah County News, Hazlehurst, Miss. Aug. 21, 1861.

our own PETTUS RELIEF. They will write their names high and glorious upon the scroll of fame, when called to front the foe. Would that their noble blood might mingle with that of a nobler foe. Victory is dear, indeed, if it must be won at the peril of such men as make the rank and file of the Pettus Relief.

They are, in truth, the jewels of the country.

"Their departure drew tears from eyes unused to weep, and when the fervent prayers of Rev. W.F.Green (whose only son was in the company) went up to heaven in their behalf, a thousand hearts responded AMEN. It was a solemn, an impressive spectacle - men who were ready to dare all that the danger has in store for them, wept as the good man held them in his prayer to heaven, and commended them to the protection of Jehovah.

(Departure of Pettus Relief)

"At 4 o'clock, the special train destined for the accommodation, came to the depot having on board the Brookhaven Rifles. The two companies exchanged soldierly greetings and then amid the prayers and cheers of their admiring countrymen, the gallant soldiers took their leave." (1)

The Copiah County News was discontinued at some time during the War between the States and we have no further records of this paper.

The Copiah Signal was established in Hazlehurst the year 1864 by William R.Mitchell Sr., who published it until the late 1870s or early 1880 at which time it was sold to Oscar Johnston. Mr. Johnston published the paper until about 1890 when Judge D.M.Miller and his brother Sam Miller edited it for one year.

(1) Copiah County News, Hazlehurst, Miss. May 15,1861.

It was then sold to W.R.Mitchell,Jr., but after that date the paper seems to have fallen upon evil days and changed hands several times. James S.Sexton one of Copiah's leading lawyers owned it for awhile. Then J.E.Dupree was editor for a short time. It then passed to the management of Sam H.Aby. In 1896 Dr.E.A.Rowan and S.K.Magee were editors of the Signal. After publishing the paper in Hazlehurst for a short while, Dr.Rowan moved to Wesson where it was later bought by Mr.Armstrong of Raymond for his son-in-law, Willis N.Hawkins. Later it was sold to a man from Osyka, who moved the establishment to that town.(1)

Subscriptions to the Copiah Signal were two dollars per year in advance, during the 1880s. This price was reduced to one dollar per annum in 1896.

The Copiah Signal was Democratic in its policies, and during the 1880s its editorial columns flung attack after attack at the Independent party.

The Signal of 1882 and 1883 contained very little local news but in the 1890s it carried items of interest concerning various points in the county, mostly Hazlehurst, Gallatin and Ashley. From Ashley we see the following items: "The corn crop, judging from the present appearance, will ripen very early this year." "The sugarcane crops, both sorghum and Louisiana, is looking well, and if we have good seasons in the fall almost every farmer will make molasses enough to supply his family." The melon crop is ripening very fast and have a delicious flavor." The growth of the cotton weed has been checked by the

(1). E.W.Taylor, Hazlehurst, Miss.

dry weather in our locality." The most interesting note from Gallatin concerned the acting editor of the Signal as follows:

"We note a change in the Signal since our friend, Hon.H.J. Wilson, is acting editor." (1)

The WEEKLY COPIAHAN was established in Hazlehurst by Col. J.B.Vance in 1865. Col. Vance devoted himself to the business management of the paper and the editorial work was done by J.L. Meade,an able lawyer, an accomplished orator and a fearless writer. A few years later Ted Johnston and Oscar Johnston,Sr., wrote the editorials for this paper, during the reconstruction years when political questions were at fever heat. The Copiahan took the side of the Independents in political discussions. It is said that Oscar Johnston's attacks on opposing political parties were so vigorous that on one occasion he was challenged to a duel by Mr.Jones, a lawyer. Johnston specified double barrel shot guns loaded with buck shot as the weapons at ten paces so Jones withdrew the challenge and left the county. The editors and publishers of the Copiahan in 1883 were S.F.Massengill and J.F.Vance.

In 1878 Copiahan said of itself in a display advertisement, "The Copiahan is a friend to the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and all trades and professions; it should be a visitor to every fireside in Copiah county and the surrounding country, and the friends are respectfully urged to assist in extending its already large circulation. As an advertising medium it is

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(1). Copiah Signal, Hazlehurst, Miss. July 15, 1896.

unequalled by county papers; merchants and business men will find it to their advantage to advertise in its columns as it circulates throughout this section of country. Our terms are liberal and we make it a special duty to promote, as far as possible the interest of our advertising patrons." (1)

In May 1883 The Copiahan printed two pages of information concerning the Wesson and Brauregard cyclone. During that year a heated controversy over the temperance question in Copiah was carried through the pages of this paper.

Lawyers who had cards in the Copiahan during these years were; Ben King,Jr., of Beauregard, H.B.Mayes, Uriah Millsaps, A.J.Morehead, S.D.Ramsey, H.C.Conn, Tim E.Cooper, H.C.Fairman and A.G.Brown of Hazlehurst.

The only Republican paper ever puvlished in Copiah was the COPIAH HERALD which was printed in Hazlehurst for a few years during Reconstruction days. The name of the editor of this paper was never mentioned in its pages and of him we know very little except the following: "In consequence of the serious illness of the editor for nearly a week past, only an advertising sheet is issued today." (2). Other announcements in the Herald at this time were:"

"Hereafter, at all Republican meetings, no division of time will be granted to that effectm nade by the Executive committees of both parties." By order of the Republican Executive Committee; D.W.Jones, secretary." and: "If you want to save the country from ruin Register and vote the Republican ticket." (3)

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(1). The Weekly Copiahan, Hazlehurst, Miss. Mar.30,1878.

The Press

This article entitled "The Mississippi Outrages" reprinted from the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader showed clearly the political attitude of the Copiah Herald.

"Admitting that there are many Democrats in Mississippi who have no sympathy for the instigation of these affairs the Democratic party is nevertheless responsible for it. It will take away fifty votes from the Republican ticket, through the killing of fifty negroes, not to speak of those who will be kept away from the polls by intimidation. It is by this bloody process that Mississippi Democrats expect to control their state. The only way to put an end to such lawlessness is by Republican victories in the north. THE NEW YORK HERALD commenting on this last outrage says that "one or two more such exhibitions of lawlessness and violence might turn Ohio Republican by a large majority." One or two more exhibitions ought to be necessary. The people of Ohio by their votes on the 14th of October, can wield a powerful influence in behalf of the oppressed, down-trodden negro. A Democratic victory will be regarded as an endorsement of the late disgraceful riot and embolden x this superior race of the south to still greater deeds of violence." (1)

THE HAZLEHURST SIGNAL, was founded in 1882 by W.L.Mitchell. From all available accounts - it seems at present that this was not connected with the / Copiah Signal of 1864 a lthough it may have been the same paper as the newspapers changed hands and names quite frequently during those years. However at some time between 1883 and 1887 THE SIGNAL COPIAHAN composed of the "Hazlehurst Signal, Founded 1882 and Weekly Copiahan founded, 1865 -

(1). Copiah Herald Sat. October 12, 1875.

The Press

was first published by W.L.Mitchell, proprietor.

The Signal Copiahan was thoroughly Democratic in its politics and bore the motto "Home men and Home Rule." It was published on Thursday of each week and subscription rates were two dollars per year. In 1887 it was the "official journal of Copiah county." The first page of the Signal-Copiahan carried seven columns of reprints that ranged from poetry through fiction and serious articles to jokes. The second page carried "Editorial Items," the third page "Local Items" and the fourth page was devoted to advertisements. In one issue there was a column headed "Arsenic Eaters" from the Chicago Tribune, deploring the habit of arsenic-eating which was "becoming more and more common among young women." It seems that "The actual object to be obtained by arsenic eating is that clear, white, almost transparent skin, which they so much admire and which may mean an early death....

Advertisements of arsenic stare everybody in the face in spite of attempts to prohibit the sale. In this same issue, copied from the Pall Mall Gazette there was an entire column on "The Power of Ether. - a patients instinctive discreption of the effects of the anaesthetic." One column each week was headed "Full of Fun" and contained jokes from Boston Commonwealth, Elmira Gazette, Paris Figaro, Harpers Bazar etc. Other head lines were: "Some Strange Foods", "Lost notes and coin," "How Pilots are made," "Some Pretty Dresses" (charming lawn and percale costumes for out-door and home wear). "Anmer", once a faithful servant, but now a saint (short story), "The Florida Hog." Terrivle monsters that fear neither Panther nor Bloodhound."

The Press

In short the front pages of the Signal-Copiahan during the 80s was a very interesting digest of the news of the day.

Newspapers down to date:

THE HAZLEHURST COURIER was established April 25,1895 by Sam D.Harper who associated with him Henry E.Ramsey, who had previously been connected with the Copiah Signal, as business manager. Mr. Ramsey served in this capacity until 1898, when he enlisted for service ih the Spanish- American War. In the early part of the twentieth century the Courier was bought by W.N.Hawkins, who operated it successfully for several years. About the year 1906, he leased the paper to John T.Hood. C.E. and Hood. C.E. Hood retired from the paper after about one year of work to take the editorship of the Raymond Gazette, and afterwards established a paper at Georgetown, E.W.Taylor bought the Courier June 1, 1909 and after operating it successfully for almost exactly twenty-five years, sold it on April 1, 1934 to T.F.Godwin of Crystal Springs, its present owner and publisher. (1) Prior to March 1935 the Hazlehurst Courier, like the other papers published in the county, was a weekly paper: since that time it has been a semi-weekly publication. (2)

In the office of the Courier may be found files of the paper beginning with the year 1904. Complete files beginning with the year 1906 may be found in the Record Room of the Copiah County Court House at Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

The Courier in 1904 looked very much as it does today,being

(1) E.W.Taylor, former editor of the Hazlehurst Courier

(2) Miss Estelle McKee, local reporter on Courier.

The Press

a six column eight page publication, that contained locals, a personal mention column, and interesting editorials. The first and last pages were usually devoted to local news and other pages, with the exception of the editorial page, were devoted to reprint articles from other papers. Prominent advertisers were Raggsdale's Department Store; Dr.H.Burnley, Druggist; Hubbard-McGrath and Company, department store; Poets, Norman, and Company Department Store; Martin's Stock Farm, J.C.Martin proprietor; Hazlehurst Drug Store; George Tomicich, general merchandise and building material. Among the professional cards that appeared were: D.L.Fortenberry, dental surgeon; R.N.Miller, attorney at law, G.C.Broome, attorney at law; J.F.Guynes, attorney at law; Abe H.Conn, attorney at law; T.B.Birdsong, dental surgeon. In all the 1904 issues of the paper was a general directory to State officers, railroad commissioners, members of the Supreme Court, county officers, beat officers, members of the Legislature, pastors of churches, and Hazlehurst and Copiah County lodges.

From the files of the Courier we find that Hazlehurst was very active socially during the early 1900s. The, Culture Club, Floral Club, Book Club, Young Men's Club, Gun Club and Kings Daughters were very enterprising and attended by the city's most prominent men and women. The Floral Club bought a hook and ladder fire wagon for the town, at a cost of $250.00, raised most of the money to buy an iron fence for the cemetary and helped the Culture Club raise money for a town library.

At this time the Faler Opera House located on East Rail-

road avenue was a popular place for all kinds of social gatherings: commencement exercises of the Hazlehurst High School, legitimate stage plays, musical entertainments, banquets and balls.

In the Courier for Thursday, April 7, 1904 there was an interesting article setting forth the popularity of rural free delivery of mail to the communities near Hazlehurst, as follows:

"Hazlehurst has two rural free delivery routes and the increase of business on these routes has been phenominal since the service was begun about a year ago. One route, number two, the number of pieces of mail delivered has increased nearly five hundred per cent. This route is cared for by J.C.Fairchilds, the carrier. On route number one, the increase had not been as great as on number two, but the amount of pieces delivered is now double the amount when the service was begun. Mr. Slay is the carrier and the residents on the two routes are highly pleased with their services, They are both efficient and accommodating." (1) The carrier of route number one was however perfectly satisfactory with his route as is se n by the following extract from an article ca called "Rural Free Delivery" and signed "The carrier on Route 1." "I feel proud of my route and would not exchange with any other carrier in the county, for among the patrons of this route can be found some of the best and most substantial men in the county, and as for the ladies - they can't be excelled anywhere. They are so thoughtful; some of them have placed cakes and all kinds of nice eatables in their boxes for the carrier. Such little acts of kindness are very strengthening in more ways than one and are highly appreciated by the Carrier on Route (2)".

(1). Hazlehurst Courier, April 7,1904.
(2). Ibid. May 7, 1903.

The Press

In 1906 the Courier was printing information concerning the coming of the boll weevil toward Mississippi. The following article from the associated Press was represented in the Courier, July 14, of that year:"The statement that the cotton bool weevil is migrating eastward very rapidly and that he believes it will get into Mississippi by the close of the season was made today by W.S.Hunter, entymologist of the United States Government boll weevi. work in Texas and Louisiana. He came here to observe the summer and fall migration of this pest which is appearing in low wooded areas in Louisiana.... Mr. Hunter says the weevil is plentiful in Texas." (1). A two column article dealing with the birds as destroyers of the boll weevil was published in the Courier on July 26, 1906. On July 22, 1909 a front page article announced that the boll weevil had arrived: "Was Genuine Boll weevil" was this articles headline. "Insects found on the farm of S.S.Newman pronounced as boll weevils by State Entomologist."

"The Courier prints herewith a letter received from the state entomologist which is r self explanatory. We received these insects from the farm of Hon. S.S.Newman who lives in Beat Three. Mr. Newman says this insect is not uncommon in his section. The News comfronts us with the real situation and it is up to the people of this county to conquer." The letter in which State Entomologist, R.W.Harned states that insects received from Courier were positively identified as genuine boll weevils.

An interesting advertisement of the "Merchants Trade Carnival and Stock Show - "to be held in Hazlehurst October 12,1906 was

(1).Hazlehurst Courier, July 14, 1906.

The Press

published in the Courier Oct. 11, of that year. There would be addresses by Johb Sharp Williams and H.E.Blaseslee, candidates for Governor. A brass band would lead a grand street parade. A livestock show, agricultural exhibits, decorated vehicles, boat races, foot races, swimming contests and baseball would provide a good time for all. A basket dinner w ould be served at Lake Hazle.

On October 18, the Courier reported that this carnival was a great success. (1).

Later issues of the Courier are equally as interesting as the earlier ones. During the World War lists of all county men who served the United States and letters from soldiers who went over-seas were published. Questions of the day were discussed, pro and con, and in recent years more local news and fewer "patent" pages have been the rule of this paper.

For many years prior to January, 1927 the Courier was the official organ of Copiah County.

Since 1928 a page of this paper has been given to The Hazlehurst High Courier during the school term. The Hazlehurst High Courier is composed by students of the Hazlehurst High School.

The youngest newspaper in Hazlehurst and in the County is The Copiah County News. This paper is in no way connected with the earlier paper of that name. It was established July 4, 1935 by Everett M. Lewis, The News is a six column, six page weekly paper and its subscription charges are one dollar per year. The Copiah County News is devoted almost entirely to local news, and publishes very few reprint articles. One page called "Redskin Rumors" is devoted to high school news and is edited by the high

(1). Hazlehurst Courier, Oct. 11, 1906.

The Press

school students of Hazlehurst, during the school term. Its editorials carries excellent editorials on subjects that are vitally interesting to Copiah County citizens. Its slogan is "Covers Copiah Completely" and its type of news carries out this aim - The Copiah County News is at present the official organ of Copiah. It is owned and operated by Everette M.Lewis, Editor and William J. Selman, manager. The news has complete files of all issues since its establisment.

Newspapers Published at Crystal Springs

The Crystal Springs Monitor was being published in 1875 by editor J.S.Harris as we see by the fact that Mr.Harris was a member of the Press As sociation that year. (1) However we have no definite information as to the time this paper was established and we know that Dr.Alexander Hunter representative to the Miss.Legislature from Copiah in 1865-66 and shortly afterwards became editor of the Monitor from the following article from the Copiah Signal of 1896 which says of Dr.Hunter: "For many years the doctor has been a citizen of Copiah county, and through storm and sunshine he has always been found true to himself and his people. Directly after he was elected to the Legislature and took a prominent part in the difficult Legislation of the day: he was always at his post and met every proposition squarely; there was no skirking or dodging with him; his vote is recorded on every important act and his vote was always right; no mistake was made. He retired from the position with the plaudit: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant'. He shortly afterwards became editor of the

(1).Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss. History Vol.II p.337

The Press

CRYSTAL SPRINGS MONITOR and all through the dark days of the Radicalism he battled ably and manfully and contributed as much as any other to the overthrow of that dynasty in our county and state."(1)

Dr. Hunter was, for sometime during the later years of the 1890s editor of The Comet published at Crystal Springs. About the only information we have concerning The Comet is the following notice published in the Copiah Signal: The last Comet briefly announced that Dr. Hunter had purchased an interest in that paper and in the future would devote his time to the editorial department. We have known Dr.Hunter long and well. He is a man of splendid character, considerable ability, fine literary attainments, a scholar and a gentleman, an the Comet is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of such a man." (2)

The Meteor was founded at Crystal Springs, in 1881 by Sam H. Aby, Mr. Aby was editor of this paper for more than forty years until it was sold a few years ago to T.F.Godwin, its present editor and publisher. In the early days of its publication, the Meteor was an eight column, four page paper, published weekly. Its front and back pages were filled, for the most part, with reprint articles from other publications. Except for a personal mention column, most of the local news concerned the trucking industry around Crystal Springs. During the week ending Thursday, June 22, 1893, there were 352 cars of tomatoes shipped from Crystal Springs. Other trucking items were: "The rains of Sunday and Monday did great damage to the tomatoe crop, causing the fruit to spot and hence unfit to ship." "This time last year the packing company managed to

(1). Copiah Signal July 15,1896.
(2). Ibid.

The Press

get a car every other day, now it ships two daily, a quantity inadequate for its pack."

"Monday afternoon a long line of wagons ladened with canning tomatoes, stretched along Cayaza street waiting their turn to deliver. The canning factory is one of the busiest scenes of this busy town. Its success this season is assured beyond all doubt."(1)

The meteor is edited at present by T.F.Godwin. Its first and last pages are devoted to local news. One page is given to the publication of Crystal Springs High School news, being edited by the students. Three interior pages of each issue are devoted to publication of reprint articles.

During 1901 and for a short time thereafter a six column, eight page paper called THE ANNEX was published semi-monthly at Crystal Springs. The editorial staff of the Annex was composed of Miss Maggie Redding, Wallace Price, Miss Corry Robinson and Miss Mamie Redding. Its business manager was Miss America Oliver. Subscriptions were fifty cents for one year. According to a notice in the Annex, the paper was "devoted to the interests of the public school, the town, the county and the Chatauqua." The front page of the Annex was devoted to advertisements and locals. Most of the news items in the paper concerned the schools of Crystal Springs and Copiah County. Miss Bessie Flowers, piano teacher, Mrs.L.M.Dampeer, instructress in piano and Miss Allie Cammach, instructor in elocution and physical culture had professional cards in the Annex. Other interesting advertisements were those of Mrs. J.T.Johnson, modiste, The California Rabbitry, and the Mississippi Manufacturing company, manufacturers of pint packages.(2)

(1).The Crystal Springs Meteor, June 23, 1893.
(2) Estelle Sexton, Hazlehurst, Miss.

The Press

Other County Newspapers

The first newspaper published at Wesson was THE MIRROR edited by James B.Adams at some time before 1880, the exact date not now known. Mr. Adams sold the Mirror to W.A.Parker. Later the paper went into bankruptcy and was bought by W.W.Robertson who in 1899 established the WESSON ENTERPRISE and still publishes it under that name.

In 1882 a paper called THE HERALD was being published at Wesson, C.A.Hamilton editor. We do not know how long this paper lasted. As stated above the Copiah Signal was moved to Wesson by Dr.E.A.Rowan who published it there for a short time. (1)

The make up of the WESSON ENTERPRISE is today much the same as in 1899. It is an eight page, four column weekly, the first and last pages being devoted to reprint articles. The second and third pages contain local news, and news of the Copiah-Lincoln Junior College. After the manner of earlier newspapers, the Enterprise published train schedules each week. Items such as the following are found in nearly all issues of the Enterprise.

"Mrs. W.G.Westbrook dropped by the Enterprise office Monday afternoon and left the editor six dollars ($6.00) for her subscription to the Enterprise, for which he is very grateful. Mrs. Westbrook has been a constant reader of the Enterprise for many years and we hope she enjoys it for many, many years to come.

Mr. H.G.Vandeventer also came in last week to hand us another dollar on his subscription and also has our thanks. Mr. Vandeventer

(1). E.W.Taylor, Hazlehurst, Miss.

The Press

and his enterprising wife reside at Dixie Gardens just north of here and both take an active and helpful interest in our town." (1)

Complete files of the paper from the time of its establishment, are kept in the office of the Enterprise at Wesson, Miss.

Georgetown has had three newspapers, published there at different times. The first paper was established by C.E.Hood in 1910 and only lasted for a short while. Joe Dale of the Lawrence county Press then edited a paper at Georgetown for a time. Of these two papers we are unable to obtain any copies.

About 1924 T.F.Godwin of Crystal Springs published the GEORGETOWN NEWS with Mrs. C.A.Shoemaker as editor. The paper was printed at Crystal Springs and its publication was continued through 1925. No issues of the Georgetown News have been kept on file. During 1925 the Georgetown News published local news of Georgetown and Rockport and Branch L. In November of that year the most interesting news in the paper was an account of the artesian well at Georgetown whose waters were reported have medicinal properties. (See chapter 2, Topography) according to the article in the News: "A man from a distant city came to Georgetown and after viewing the well and listening to the testimony of the people about the wonderful virtues of the water, offered to build a sanatorium or hotel in behalf of the people in town and community and of all who might come and be benefited by drinking of the water." (2)

Outstanding Editorials: From Copiah-Signal-

"The Tocsin

(1). Wesson Enterprise, March 26,1937.
(2). Georgetown News, Nov., 20,1925.

The Press

Outstanding Editorials: From Copiah-Signal-

"The Tocsin

"We have been told that the Signal was pressing the Independents too hard; and some of our friends, who in their virtuous, (thinking themselves as good Democrats as anybody) believe we have been slandering them, and have gotten quite indignant. It has never been our purpose to assail the motives of all Independents, but rather to forecast the result the practical effect of Independentism in Mississippi. We do believe that some of them would, for the sale of a few fat offices, willingly sink the State again into that augean filth, of which it was cleansed in 1875, in utter disregard of the pents to which their course, if followed would almost surely lead. Such are the clansmen of those who teach, that there is in the State nothing to enlist the energies of the active and aspiring youth." Such are they, who say to the young suffragan "We have but span-long lives and "must ever bear in mind our limited time for the acquisition of office." And that "should he wish to enter the service of the United States, he finds no chance through which he can gain access to the appointing power" so long as he remains a Democrat. Nay, more. That the "united voices" of "our six members of the House and two Senators could not secure" to him "the appointment of a cross-roads post-master." Such are they who join in the teaching that there is an element in the Democratic party of the State, composed of the remains of the old Whig party and their descendents, which is susceptible of being warmed into life as an auxiliary to the Republican party in overthrowing the

The Press

Democracy of the State. Such are they, who "look confidently forward to an uprising, the result of which will astonish even the most active participants in it" but who close their eyes to the results of the past and care not what evils betide the future of the State. We do not believe that all Independants give their minds over to this kind of thing; but we do think that they GIVE POWER to those who do and the effect will be the same. It hurts no more to be slain by the intentional, than the unintentional thrust. But what reason heve we to apprehend danger to the commonwealth from this Independentism in Mississippi ?

"Could man be secure
That his days would endure
As of old for a thousand long years,
What things might he know !
What deeds might he do !
And all without-care."

But we cannot throw off CARE, for the future of Mississippi, so long as there is possibility of designing men working her ruin through the power of the credulous or ignorant voter. Look back over the years to the days of reconstruction in our state and see our Alcorns and Wiffords, our Catchings and Millsaps and their compatriots, rushing to the leadership of the ignorant masses - to shield the State from that class of men who composed the majority in the Legislature of 1865 - to hold up the hand of an arrogant and oppressive administration at Washington, etc. What reward have they today ? Disappointment and regret!(A little brief authority and then they were drawn into a whirlpool of corruption, dragged to the bottom and brow-beaten by such men as Ames and Cardozo and A.Davis - besides being thrown overboard by

their home crew, they were turned out to graze by the Administration. Could those men, who started with good motives stem the tide where ignorance was all powerful ? It seems not ! Can other men reasonably expect to do so now ? Most certainly not. It requires the combined effort of all the intelligence of the State, to prevent harm to the public weal, where there is such a mass of ignorance as we have - ready clothed with the elective franchise - a standing menace to every enterprise of progress. Yes, gentlemen, you may be independent of the Democratic party, but you will find that those who offer you the hand of fellowship in breaking down Democracy will be independent of you, at such time as you may wish to interpose to avert the ruin of your State and humiliation of her people. In God's name, does it require confiscation every ten years to make men think and feel ? But, you answer that you are not going clear over, that you are an Independent, but still a Democrat. How many have come back to the fold, without first having felt the stings of crimination and recrimination, uselessly presipitated but all of which might have been averted by a refusal to take the first active step of dissention. No, it is a certain fact that the word Democracy in Mississippi, and elsewhere in the South, means nothing more than a banding together of the intelligent, and those who sustain their control for the protection of the whole population of the State - Whigs, Union Democrats, and Secession Democrats, without distinction all answer to the name now. Even some of our erratic brethren, who sacrificed to the Republican God, are not

ashamed to say that "there is no hope for the State, save in the united effort of her intelligent voice and an acquiescence on the part of the ignorant." More than this. We feel sure that eight out of ten of those men who took their first steps out of the fold thirteen or fourteen years ago would now give all they have to be back to that time,with the knowledge of their experiences since, to shape their action by, and if they could blot out the bitterness that those early acts of folly have brought about. Nay, even the whilom carpet-bagger who has become a true Mississippian and cast his lot for weal or woe with us regrets his first political steps in the State and their direful consequences, and now seeks to repair the injuries done. Beware of the first step in the wrong direction ! Let our tocsin ring out, "In dissention there is nothing but ruin to our State,! " and let our Shibboleth be that, "In union there is strength ! Missis sippi must be free and her intelligrnce shall rule ! " (1)

"Truck growing has engendered an aristocracy of thought and action which has tended to belittle the value of small things and to ignore the importance they represent in rightful economy. Today there are those who move and have their being in this false and ethereal atmosphere who reap as a reward for their ignorance and hauteur will-merit failure. But men who keep constantly in view the end and its utilizable means are actuated by more sensible impulse and fall in naturally and willingly with any enterprise which has for its object mutual benefit. This latter class, be it said to their honor and profit, is largely increasing in number, and as

(1). Copiah Signal ! July 18, 1882. st be free nd her intelligence shall rule !

the years go by in their solemn and significant treat, leaving moral and experience to be applied to the future, they garner opportunities and improve them for their worth, These opportunities as improved have proved of immense benefit to those who seized and utilized them.

"Up to date, the Mississippi Manufacturing Company had distributed broadcast over the community $1000 for produce held to be worthless simply because it has been taught that it was a surrender of dignity to recognize small things. Scales are dropping from the people's eyes. As they grow older, they grow wiser, and ideas that exist now in all the plentitude of their supposed durability will pass away to mingle with the "has beens" to be followed by new methods, new actuations, new means to reach the goal of prosperity.

"It has been said that he is a benefactor that causes two blades of grass to grow where one has grown before, This statement should be supplemented by a truism of equal cogency: that he who fosters and inculcates true economy is greater benefactor than he who points the way to possible independence.

"Conserve your energies, utilize everything utilizable, practice the principles which direct the true course to competency, and no wayfaring man, however blind, can go astray. (1)

Outstanding Editorials: From Signal-Copiahan

"To Our Business Men

"We desire to say a few words to our business men, not in

(1). Crystal Springs Meteor, July 18, 1893.

the way of a complaint, but to show them how they are standing in their own light. It is true that the local paper is an index to persons at a distance of the prosperity and progress of a town. If the paper shows a good, healthy list of home advertisers it is an evidence that the business men are alive; in other words, that the town is not dead. We have endeavored to give the people a good county paper, and have given them as good as our means would allow, but the small local patronage does not show that our efforts have been altogether appreciated. There are in the town of Hazlehurst forty places of business, firms and individuals, outside of the professions, and out of these only ten are patronizing the paper. This may be astonishing but it is true. We boom your your booms, encourage every public measure, lend our columns to every laudable enterprise, free of charge, and receive the patronage of only one-fourth of the business men. Some have taken a notion that it does not pay to advertise. Admitting ~~Advertising~~ (which we do not) that advertising does no good in the way of bringing trade, doesn't it pay a town to have a good, well printed, live paper ? And can a paper be this without patronage ? We hope our merchants will consider this and give us their aid and substantial encouragement. You are going to have the compress, and it will be necessary to advertise yourself to the world. Look at Greenville. The paper there is well filled with home advertisements, and the proprietor has started a daily. The consequence is that Greenville is growing and prospering, and when a person looks at the paper he at once concludes that the business men are alive and the

city prosperous, which induces capital to seek the place. We will give our business men an opportunity and trust that we can say every one in the city has a card in the paper. (1)

From the Southern Star, Gallatin-

"All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward, and settle their accounts or they will be sued at the next court. N.B. I would not take this course, but I am being sued myself. (2)

Outstanding Editorials: Hazlehurst Courier

"This will probably be the last time old confederate soldiers will have an opportunity to cast a ballot for one of their comrades for governor or any other important state office. Judge Critz is the only old soldier running for governor. We believe his old comrades will cast their ballots for him next August." (3)

From Weekly-Copiahan,

Frank Marchetti of this place, has our thanks for a specimen of peaches raised at his residence in the southern part of the city. In a short time shipping fruit will be the order of the day."(4)

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(1). Signal-Copiahan, Aug. 18, 1887

(2). Southern Star, Jan.20,1838

(3) The Hazlehurst Courier, May 14, 1903.

(4) Weekly-Copiahan, May 26, 1877.

"what Hazlehurst Needs"----"Hazlehurst is one of the best towns in Mississippi;but this fact should not satisfy our people. There is nothing so good that it cannot be made better, and it should be the object of every citizen to see that his town does not lag in the march of progress. Every one should add his efforts to the town's general welfare.

"What Hazlehurst needs just now is good sidewalks and clean streets. This can be accomplished with a minimum of expense by the united efforts of its citizens. Some of our citizens are now engaged in putting down concrete sidewalks and should their example be followed by others, around whose property the sidewalks look like ancient ruins of some forsaken cith the general appearance of the town would be much improved and pedestrians would feel like offering up a special prayer for their deliverance from the pitfalls that now await them in many places.

The electric lights of the town, while a great convenience, are none too good, and when not working to the best advantage, together with the rough sidewalks makes the streets of Hazlehurst "a hard road to travel".

"When the Federal Government is petitioned by a town to establish free delivery within its limits, the first thing Uncle Sam's representative does in the matter is to ascertain the condition of the sidewalks, and if they are not up to date no free delivery goes. While Hazlehurst is not considering free delivery now, still she does not want to always remain an obscure little country town and it is just as well to get in line

when lightning does strike.

"And then our streets are not just what they should be. A little cleaning in that direction would not hurt things and would certainly give us a more prosperous and progressive appearance. To see a lot of brick-bats, pieces of lumber, and scraps of paper lying all over the streets does not give the visitor a very exalted idea of the cleanliness of the people, nor is it especially pleasing to our own people. Mot many towns of the state allow sweepings from the business houses to be dumped into the streets, but Hazlehurst is among those that don't seem to think this makes any particular difference and relies almost solely on the rains to clean up her streets for her.

"These suggestions are thrown out in a friendly spirit, and the Courier believes if more attention was given in this direction our town would not only have a more prosperous appearance but would be a lot more inviting place for the outsider to pitch his camp." (1)

Outstanding Editorials: Copiah County News

"The Need for a New School Building" ---"There may be a few persons here and there who are not well aware of the many reasons why everyone should vote for the bond issue for funds to match W.P.A. funds to build a new grammer school building in Hazlehurst and to renovate and improve the old building for the high school.

"To those people this writing is addressed. Most of us al-

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(1). Hazlehurst Courier, Feb. 16, 1906.

ready know far too well the multitude of whys and wherefores as to the need for the new building and repairs to the old. Most of us have seen inside of the present school building of ancient and venerable aspect which houses BOTH the High and Grammer Grades in a space which is really inadequate for either. Most of us know something of the infinite and perplexing problems of handling the pupils of such varied ages under one roof and teaching them something. None of us know, of course, half as well as Mr.Jobe and his efficient staff of teachers just how great the problem is and how acute the need for more.

"We all know that Hazlehurst has a fine school system, one of the finest in the state. The record of Hazlehurst High School in literary events in competition with all the other high schools in the state last year is one of which every Copiah County citizen should feel proud. The record shows that Hazlehurst excelled all others in scholarship. That can mean nothing else than that our High School is one of the very best in this or any other state and that it is a school to which any one should be proud to send their children.

"This high achievement was not attained by chance. It was attained only through hard and efficient work on the part of the Superintendent, the teachers, and the pupils. That it was attained in spite of the great handicap of one of the poorest physical plants in ANY high school in the state is a thing of which nobody in Copiah County should be proud.

The Press

"THERE ARE SO MANY HIGH SCHOOLS IN MANY POORER, SMALLER COMMUNITIES THAN HAZLEHURST THAT HAVE FINE AND ADEQUATE PLANTS THAT WE SHOULD BE ASHAMED TO POINT OUT OUR PRESENT RANSHACKLE OLD BUILDING AS OUR ONLY SCHOOL BUILDING.

"Hazlehurst needs, NEEDS, the new elementary school building. The need is desperate. Understand that the election on the bond issue if not called to buy pretty frills and furbelows. Far from it. That money will not be spent for something that is really not needed. You can be assured of that when you vote "yes" on the bond issue. All of that money will go to build things that are absolutely necessary for the backbone of a good school system, things which our school has needed for years, which other schools have had for years, but which we have not been able to get. Now the opportunity has presented itself. Uncle Sam says that he will pay forty-five per cent of the cost of the project. So that not only can this desperate need be met now, but it can be met at almost half the cost it would otherwise take ! We must sieze this occasion !

"If you don't think there is any real want or need for a new building and repairs, just walk over to the High School and look it over. Mr. Jobe will probably be very glad to show you around and explain the matter to you. But if you think that that isn't a fair way of being convinced, don't ask anyone to show you what is needed. Take a look around. Start off by looking at the date on the cornerstone, which will give some idea of the

The Press

antiquity of the edifice.

"Then walk around the first floor. You are in the grammar school. A wee bit crowded, eh ? But you haven't seen anything yet. Proceed upstairs. There's the High School. The school that turns out championship debating teams, first place quartetts, literary winners, consistently good football teams (about the best in the s tate in that) is all there, jammed in. There, in about seven rooms, are the library, class rooms, study hall, chapel (it and the study hall are wha t you might call the same thing), and all the rest.

"Take a look into the crowded rooms. There won't be any empty rooms around. If it happens to be the time when classes are changing, stand right there and wonder how it all works out, how it is ever managed at all with all those youngsters in that space. See them out on the grounds, too, and try to figure how they all get into that building.

"Just look the thing over then decide fairly in your own mind whether Hazlehurst needs to "fix up" her old building a bit and erect a new one for the grammar grades.

"IF EVERY CITIZEN WHO IS GOING TO VOTE ON THE BOND ISSUE FOR A NEW SCHOOL DOES THIS THEN THAT ELECTION WILL BE CARRIED WITHOUT A SINGLE ADVERSE VOTE." (1)

Outstanding Editors: Wesson Enterprise

"Not so may years ago a bright-minded little boy sat on a train. He saw the bigger boys bully the weaklings. He, himself was a weakling, but he wasn't to remain one. He determined to

(1). Copiah County News, Thursday, October 10,1935.

build up his body, through exercise and health training and did. That little boy was Teddy Roosevelt, who later became President of the United States.

"Today there is a department in the schools whose purpose it is to build bodies. It is the physical education department. Locally, any afternoon one can see a phase of it in action if he drives by the local junior college. Physical education is a branch of education which co-ordinates with the school's athletic programs. Once it was considered nothing more than an ordeal of bending and muscle-stretching, but no longer. It now includes recreational activities, health education, and safety education for boys and girls. A well trained supervisor is needed in all physical education departments for t best results. Most volunteers, though no doubt in earnest, are not capable instructors." (1)

Unusual News Items:

"No pen or tongue can do justice in describing the scene of the distressed and suffering that was caused by the dreadful cyclone at Wesson and Beauregard on Sunday last.

Brookhaven, Summit, Hazlehurst and Jackson contributed largely to the wants of our suffering community - with money, physicians and nurses.

"The storm carried a car load of machinery from off the side track to the main track, and ran it fifty yards up the road. This is what we call running trains by electricity.

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(1) Typical editorial in Wesson Enterprise. Friday, March 26,1887.

"Rev. H.F.Johnson, of Brookhaven did noble work in person, to relieve the suffering of our unfortunate people, his name will ever remain in the hearts of our people.

"It is said that the feathers of a chicken were completely picked from its body in Beauregard by the cyclone. This is no hoax but a fact.

"Thousands of dollars were stolen from trunks in Beauregard after the storm.

"Reverend R.H.Purser proved himself a patriot during the distress and suffering of our people as shown by his action that he practiced what he preached. All honor to this gentleman for his action in this hour of the people's suffering.

"About 100 deaths will occur in this county - about 300 wounded to be cared for and over 1000 persons made destitute. The situation is frightful." (1)

"Something new - A number of our citizens were edified one evening this week by Mr.Johnny Melton, with his Telephone. The transmission of music was a complete success. Prof. Brittain played an air with his cornet at one end of the line which was distinctly heard by a number of persons at the other end and was answered by Mr. Walter Birdsong and that was herd and loudly applauded by Brittain's Cornet band. The Talking was not so successful, on account of the incomplete instrument. (Signed) Spectator." (2)

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(1). Weekly Copiahan, May 5,1883 May 26, 1877

(2) Signal-Copiahan, Sept. 1, 1887.

The Press

"Several parties living in Milan, assert most positively that a few evenings since they distinctly saw angels flying through the air bearing in their midst an infant." (1)

"This fall Mississippi will have eighteen compresses running.(2)

"The horses attached to the Brown's Wells Hack, ran away on Saturday breaking the hack and bruising W.B.Deaton (the proprietor) considerably, though not dangerously; he returned that evening to the Wells." (3)

"News has been received here of a duel between Will Jones, formerly of this place, and his father-in-law, J.L.Bufkin. The trouble grew out of a dispute over some sugar cane. Six shots were exchanged and both parties received severe wounds." (4)

"Opening of Beauvoir

"Beauvoir the old home of Jefferson Davis, was opened as a home for indigent ex-confederates on May 1, under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy of Mississippi.

Several applications for admission have already been received."(5)

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(1). Weekly Copiahan, May 5, 1883
(2). Ibid May 26, 1877
(3) Ibid
(4) Hazlehurst Courier, May 7, 1903.
(5)/ Ibid.

The Press

"Miraculous Escape

"Tom Morris, who, with Bob Bryant, both colored, was hanged from a railroad bridge by a mob near Vicksburg, Miss., for the assassination of a prominent planter, escaped death in a miraculous manner. When Morris was pushed off the bridge the rope about his neck broke and he dropped sixty feet to the water below, which is only a few feet deep. Thinking that if the fall had not killed him he would drown, the mob paid no further attention to him. His shoes and the noose in the rope were found on the bank a hundred yards below the bridge the following morning and prints of his bare feet leading into a swamp gave conclusive evidence of his escape." (1)

"The scaffold upon which Antonio Dukes is to be executed next Monday has been erected. It is constructed so that nobody can see the execution except the sheriff and his deputies. Dukes is still hopeful and he thinks he will be commuted to life imprisonment. If a crowd comes to Hazlehurst next Monday hoping to see a hanging they will be disappointed." (2)

"Daughters of Jefferson Davis Dead.

The last member of the immediate family of Jefferson Davis passed away last Sunday afternoon, July 18th, This was Mrs.J. Addison Hayes (nee Miss Margaret Davis). The funeral services were held Wednesday at the family residence in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

"Mrs. Hayes is the last member of the Davis family to pass away.

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(1). Hazlehurst Courier, May 14, 1903.
(2). Ibid.

The Press

"Mrs. Hayes is the last member of the Davis family to pass away. Her beloved mother died in New York about two years ago and her sister Winnie died in New Orleans about four years ago. Upon the death of Winnie Davis the Confederate Reunion Association elected Mrs. Hayes to the title of "Daughter of the Confederacy".

"In her death the South loses her most typical example of Southern blood and breeding. She was in every sense a true daughter of the South and a worthy descendant of her great father and Confederate Chieftian," (1)

Unusual Social Items:

From: "Pencil Points - Points as caught on the Wing. (By Proba Indole) (Signal Copiahah)

"Last Sunday was an evaporator.

"Horace L.Pitcher, the handsome and fascinating drummer of the Williamatic Thread Co., spent Sunday in our town.

"Ed McMaster, one of the I.C.R.R.'s most popular Conductors, was a pleasant visitor to our town Sunday.

"Cary Birdsong and George Ard, our young amateur cowboys, are having lots of fun breaking and riding the frisky mustangs which Mr. Birdsong brought from Texas. Much obliged, Cary; we don't want to have any fun at the expense of a little mustang.

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(1). Hazlehurst Courier, July 22, 1909

The Press

"Supervisor Smith has treated himself to a brand new hack, but still he is not proud, but ready to speak to his old friends as usual." (1)

"Henry Holt, one of Crystal Springs heart crushers, was a pleasant visitor to this city Monday.

"Mack Millsaps, Bowerton's "la-la-da" was in this city to see the fair sex the first part of the week.

"Misses Ayleen Bailey and Lida Young, fair damsels of the Crystal City, visited here last week.

"Lee Soraby, who has been receiving and sending lightning at Crystal Springs for the last few days, has returned home.

"Flowers Nelson, after sojourning in the country for several weeks, is in town again. While gone, he "took in" the tournament and ball at Hermanville.

"Jno.Oliver, one of Wesson's worst mashers (on the fair sex) was in our city Monday, looking after the girls. Boys you'd better mind how you let him figure around, for if you don't, he may in the future, have some of you seeking self destruction. (?)

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(1). Signal Copiahan, Aug. 18, 1887.

The Press

"Our friend Isadore Lippmann, was out Tuesday forenoon riding (for his health) on one of Gary Birdsong's mustangs; the only objection was, that he rode to deep and didn't stay in one place long enough to become thoroughly acquainted, but have learned since that it couldn't be helped.

"Our fascinating barber, G.L.Cannon was in Wesson last Sunday visiting relatives. (1)

"We return thanks to our gardner, John Hamilton, for a mess of egg plants.

"Prof. Tom Haynie, of Wesson, was a recent visitor to the county capital. He looks as neat as a pin and is as lively as an energetic cricket.

"Our friend Pat Button, who has been in Nashville, Tenn., for sometime past, taking a course of bookkeeping and penmanship, has returned home in this city, and will resume his set of books at the popular firm of L.L.Brittain. (2)

"The young ladies and gents of our neighboring town, Crystal-Springs, recently enjoyed a novelty in the way of a rainbow party. We uhderstand that Peyton Cox took the prize for the best "Apron hemmer" over all the other young gents present at the entertainment.

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(1). Signal-Copiahan, Aug., 25,1887
(2). Ibid Sept. 1, 1887

The Press

"We understand by hear-say that some of our young gents will give the opening ball of the season in Faler Hall, on the night of the day the compress starts.

We are reliably informed that this fall we will have the pleasure of witnessing six marriage ceremonies.

"Some of our young people enjoyed a dance at the residence of Judge Millsaps last Friday night.

"The street on "silk stocking avenue", we notice is undergoing some needed repairs.

"Billy Phillips, one of the handsomest little drummers on the road, was a pleasant visitor to this city on last Sunday.

"We will take back what we said about the mustang rider not staying in one place long enough to get acquainted, for he states that when the pesky creature put him off, that it didn't give him time to pick out a suitable place to land and therefore was compelled to wait till his "remembrances returned before he could leave, don't you see.

"Excuse the scarcity of Pencil Points dots this week, as we have been considerably scared up, on account of one of our young gents hunting us up with a shooting iron, and therefore you see we had to kinder keep ourselves vacated off the streets.

But nevertheless we will be top side up by next issue." (1)

"A Visit to Pass Christian

"Hon. G.S.Dodds has returned from Pass Christian, where he had been mixing in with the Generals, Colonels, etc.; (nothing smaller than a major), of the militia of the State, which was encamped at that place. While there he paid a visit to the old Confederate Chieftain, Jeff Davis, and had the pleasure also of meeting Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie. He was much pleased with the cordial reception given him by this distinguished family." (2)

"A pleasant little affair in the shape of a moonlight croquet party came off on Tuesday night at the residence of Mrs. Gilmore. The lawn was beautifully illuminated and seats placed under the spreading oaks gave opportunity to such as were inclined to a social tete a tete to gratify their desire.

"Refreshments followed after which the gay followers of the festive Goddess, unable to resist the inspiring strains of music gathered in the drawing room and soon were treading the merry dance.

"Dancing alternated by exquisite renditions of operatic selections by Messrs. Stapleton and Birdsong occupied the time until a late hour when the guests separated with the most agreeable impressions of the pleasure afforded by the moon-light croquet party." (3)

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(1). Signal-Copiahan, Sept.1, 1887.
(2). Ibid
(3).Copiah-Signal, Aug. _ 1882.

"The ice cream festival given by the ladies of the Methodist church at Johnson's near carriage repository building last Friday evening was a financial success. The attendance was liberal and had the arrangements for providing refreshments been all that could have been wished for the receipts would have been much larger, an impromptu "surprise party" was participated in by the young ladies after the festival was over, which from the amount of after talk must have been highly amusing to the looker on in Vienna." (1)

"The cards are out for the Grand Calico Ball. From present indications it will be decidedly the affair of the season." (2)

"A large party from here have spent the past week jesting on Pearl River. They report a good time, with a large catch of fish. Among the crowd were, R. S.Norman, Robt.Burnley, W.M.Wilson, Gus Massa, Cary Birdsong, Will Wood, Dykes Granberry, Will Thigpen, Geo. Marx and others." (3)

"Tuesday evening Mrs. J.M.Dodds entertained several couples, complimentany to Miss Dora Greenlaw's guest, Miss Tommie Stokes of Stokes, Miss. Mrs. Dodds is a charming hostess and the young people spent a delightful evening playing Flinch and other games. Ices and other refreshments were served." (4)

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(1). Copiah-Signal, Aug. July, 14, 1882.
(2). Ibid May 14, 1903.
(3). Hazlehurst Courier, May 14,1903
(4). Ibid.

ODD ADVERTISEMENTS

From, Southern Star, Gallatin, Miss.

"A few days ago I was driving with my neighbor Thomas Howell, East of Big Bahala near a place called Wolf Pen. We soon started a deer, and our dogs run out of hearing; the course they pursued was down the creek -- we hunted for them but to no purpose - the next morning one of the dogs (Black Tan) came to Judge Keller's with his leg broke and had to be shot in the shoulder; another one was found by Mr.Howell on Monday with his head and legs tied together. Now I do not pretend to accuse any person in particular, but I would just give them a word of caution that they had better look out for squalls. I do not want my dogs killed, and will not suffer it. Signed James C.Scott, Gallatin, January 20, 1838." (1)

"To all who get letters from this office, take notice that from this time forward no men, women, or children can get a letter from this office without the money. I am compelled in self defense to adopt this plan and hope that in the future all who call for letters will be careful to have the money with them, and spicie at that." (2)

"Negro dogs owned by P.C.Hardin of Crystal Springs will run negro any hour of day or night. Dogs will run negro as long as the marrow is warm in his heels." (3)

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(1). Southern Star, Gallatin, Miss., Jan.20, 1838

(2) Ibid

(3) Southern Star ____ 1838.

class order and offered very cheap. For terms apply to,

W.A.Price, Carpenter,Miss.

M.Pokorny's

Celebrated Hand Sewn Shoes,

in all styles, for sale at

KLOTZ CLOTHING EMPORIUM

At city prices

Congress garters-------$4.00

Button "---------- 4.50

Lace Balmorals--------- 4.50 (1)

"QUIT YOUR MEANNESS"

"Sam Jones Sermons; agents wanted. Sam Jones condensed over 500 pp. Only subscription edition authorized x by Mr. Jones. Steel portrait and facimile, Jones ' card denouncing pirate editors. Address Mr. Jones publishers, Cranston ' Stowe, Cincinnati.O.

"W.B.Cook announces to his friends and acquaintances that from and after this date he can be found at P.B.Kings drug store, where he will be pleased to see them whether they want anything in his line or not. He extends to thema a cordial invitation to call and see him when they are in town.

An Elegant Substitute

"For oils, salts, pills and all kinds of bitter nauseous medicines is the only agreeable liquid ~~pint~~ fruit remedy, syrup of Fig.s For sale by J.C."hite.

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(1).Signal Copiahan, Aug. 18, 1887

The Press

"Malarial Poison may be thoroughly eradicated from the system by using Dr.J.H.McLean's chills and fever cure. It is mild in action and a certain cure, 50 cents a bottle.

"Those nusiances, rheumatism and the gout are relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50¢. The best.

"No opium in Piso's cure for comsumption. Cures where other remedies fail, 25¢.

"When fragile woman signs deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay ?
The only aid that's worth description,
Thousands of women gladly mention-

'Tis "Pierce's Favorite prescription.

The price of this royal remedy, Dr.Pierce's Favorite prescription is but one dollar.

KO-KO TULU

The best medicine in the world, and a Delicious

DELICIOUS CHEWUNG GUM.

-Cures-

Indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, foul breath.

Will last five years

Sol Coleman,Memphis, Tenn.

The Press

ASTONISHING SUCCESS

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia and in fact all throat and lung diseases. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported.....Regular size 75¢. Sold by all druggists and dealers in the United States and Canada. (1)

"One by one the roses fall, but 'Tansell's Punch' 5¢
Cigar outlives them all.

Pensions, officers pay, bounty procured; deserters relieved; 21 years practice. Success or no fee. Write for circulars and new laws. A.W.McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, Washington D.C.

"Ah me, sighed Potts, 'I'm tired of living;
The world is hollow, ambitions vain.'
'Come now' I said his chum, 'I know the symptons;
Its all your liver - that's very plain.

You need not suffer, for help is easy;
Pierce's Pellets go right to the place.
'A friend to the bilious; I might call them -
There's nothing better; they'll suit your case.'

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(1). Signal Copiahan, Aug., 25, 1887.

A NIGHT RIDER'S RAID

"The worst night riders are calomel, croton oil or Aloes pills. They raid your bed to rob you of your rest. Not so with Dr. King's new Life Pills. They never distress or inconvenience, but always cleanse the system curing colds, headache, constipation, malaria, 25¢ at J.C.White's.

"Ice cold drinks, the kind your'Grandma' used to drink.

Mullen News Agency." (1)

FELLOW CITIZENS

"As I could not sell out m y business I have put in the biggest stock I ever had. I can run the furniture business and the Legislature both.

And I surely won't retire
While they got me under fire.
For I have the finest furniture in town.
I delight in opposition
And defy all competition
For I've got the cheapest line of goods in town.

Furniture, organs, trunks, springs, iron beds, feather pillows, groceries, hardware and a candidate for the Legislature.

Tom S.Haynie.

"We have the people talking about us - Racket Store. (2)

Write Mrs. J.T.Hester for a setting of her fine Plymouth Rock eggs. They are dirt cheap - only $1.00 per setting.

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(1) Hazlehurst Courier, July 22, 1909.
(2) Ibid May 14, 1903.

"Good shoes make life's walk easy. Style and fit keep Hubbard McGrath Company ahead of all competition. (1)

"Dr.Penn will extract your teeth absolutely without the least of pain free of charge and make you a set out of the very best material for about half what others charge.

Ladies can wear shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25¢

"Seasonable spring goods at frost bitten prices at Hubbard-McGrath Co., (2)

"BROWN'S WELLS !

Near Hazlehurst,Mississippi

The remarkable mineral waters at Brown's Wells cure and relieve malaria and all liver, bowel, stomach or kidney troubles. Hotel capacity recently doubled. We operate our own gas and water plants, and have every modern sanitary arrangement. Hotel open all year. Safe teams meet trains at Hazlehurst. Rates $10.00 to $18.00 per week. Fires extra.

Geo.B.Ridgeley, Proprietor " (3)

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(1). Hazlehurst Courier, May 14, 1903
(2) Ibid May 7, 1903
(3) Ibid July 22, 1909.

WANTED !

1,000 Men

To please their wives and sweethearts by wearing "Subat's"Clothing. For further particulars apply to

J.Subat" (1)

(1). Hazlehurst Courier, May 10, 1907.

IV. Commercial Printing-

The Signal-Copiahan operated a commercial job shop in the 1880's and advertised as follows:

"JOB WORK

Done at this office.

In the latest designs" (1)

At present the Copiah County News operates a commercial job shop in Hazlehurst.

(1). SignaleCopiahan, Aug. 18, 1887.

Copiah County

The Press

<u>Radical-Democrat</u>, Gallatin, Miss.
July 20, 1844.

<u>Signal-Copiahan</u>, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Aug. 18, Aug., 25, & Sept. 1, 1887.

<u>Southern Star</u>, Gallatin, Miss.
Jan. 20, 1838 and (undated issue 1939)

<u>Weekly-Copiahan</u>, Hazlehurst, Miss.
May 26, 1877, Mar. 30, 1878, May 5,1883.

<u>Wesson Enterprise</u>, Wesson, Miss.
Mar. 26, 1937.

Copiah County

The Press-

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Nov. 20, 1925.

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May 7, 1903, May 14, 1903, April 7, 1904
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May 10, 1907, July 22, 1909.

W.P.A. 5-25-38

THE BAR

To the outstanding and brilliant members of Mississippi's legal profession, Copiah has contributed a number of ~~its most~~ famous lawyers. Old Gallatin was known throughout the State and County for its leaders in this profession and Hazlehurst has up held Gallatin's reputation during the years since the county courts were removed to that town.

Gallatin Lawyers

Gallatin's roll of distinguished lawyers is a long one and includes Gov. Albert Gallatin Brown, Judge E.G.Peyton, L.B. and Merry Harris, Judge H.B.Mayes, Judge "Jack" Millsaps. Thomas A. Willis, Benjamin King, and Buckner and Wiley Pope Harris, all of whom practiced law there at some time during their careers.

Buckner C.Harris was one of Copiah's earliest lawyers. He was born in Georgia but migrated to Copiah about 1830 and settled in Gallatin for the practice of law. In 1833 he was elected state senator from Jefferson and Copiah and in 1837 was elected judge of the circuit court, for the fourth district. In 1841 he resumed the practice of law but left Gallatin after the annexation of Texas and became a citizen of that state. (1)

Wiley Pope Harris was born in Pike county, Miss. Nov.9,1818, son of Early Harris and grandson of Gen.Buckner Harris and Nancy Early of Virginia. Early Harris died in 1821 and Wiley Pope then

(1). Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss. History Vol.I. pg.840

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aged three years, was adopted by his uncle, Gen.Wiley P.Harris, who was living in Copiah County near Georgetown. On his uncle's plantation young Wiley P. attended to farm work and household tasks for six months of the year. The other six months he attended school. It is said that in his later years in recalling the past to determine what part of it he would prefer to live over again, Judge Harris found that his thoughts invariably dwelt with most delight on those days which he passed on the banks of Pearl River at Georgetown. Later Wiley attended school at Columbus and at Brandon where he lived for a while with his elder brother who was a country merchant. While clerking in his brother's store the boy, who was then about fourteen became a great favorite with the ~~gentlemen~~ people of Brandon, ~~who~~ and with others he chanced to meet, and many of them loaned him books from their excellent libraries. Among these gentlemen were, S.S.Prentiss, H.S.Foote, Robert J.Walker and other celebrated lawyers.

"So proficient did he become for a youth of his age, in the art of conversation, and the power of recalling what he had read, that he was regarded as a prodigy." (1)

His brother, Buckner, sent him to the University of Virginia for two years, and then, to the college of Lexington, ~~Lexington~~, Ky., under Justice Marshall. He graduated in law at the age of 22, with honors. Upon leaving Lexington and returning to Mississippi in 1840 he found financial conditions very bad. He wished to practice law in Jackson but being without money and receiving little encouragement he had not the courage to face it so, he took the advice of his uncle, Judge Buckner Harris of Copiah, and

(1). State Ledger, Jackson, Miss. Dec. 7,1891.

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went to Gallatin. Here he ~~found~~ formed a partnership with Phillys Catchings, which did not last long, but did enable young Harris to secure a foothold and a fair practice which increased gradually as the county expanded. When a district chancery court was established at Monticello, Wiley P.Harris moved to that town and soon after was appointed Circuit Judge to succeed T.A.Willis deceased. At the expiration of that term he was elected Circuit Judge and, "though but 29 years old when he went upon the bench, he gained a reputation as the ablest circuit judge in the State." (1) He was elected to Congress in 1853 and served there until 1855. After this, he moved to Jackson. In Jan. 1861, Judge Harris was a member of the Constitutional Convention which adopted the ordinance of secession. He was a delegate to the Congress at Montgomery which framed the Confederate States Constitution, being the ~~footmen~~ first man chosen by the state convention. And by unanimous vote. Due to an infirmity of sight he was disqualified for duty as a soldier but he retired from office to serve in the artillery and was assigned duties he could perform.

"At the close of the War Between the States, Wiley P.Harris became a towering influence for political peace and economic recovery. A Democrat of the old school, he put patriotism above partisanship as he plead for the cooperation of all factions to bring order out of political chaos." (2)

His last public service was as a member of the Constutional Convention of 1890. Judge T.H.Woods in writing of that convention says: "Judge Wiley P.Harris, then and until his death, the recog-

(1). Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss.History, Vol.I.p.841

(2). Clayton Rand, Wiley Pope Harris' Leaflet pub. by Miss.Power & Light Co.

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nized and unchallenged leader of the bar of Mississippi, was pre-eminently influential, and his voice was regarded as the voice of an oracle. There, as elsewhere, in the midst of the noblest and proudest of his professional brethren, he was Premus inter Pares."(1) He died at Jackson, Dec.3,1891, at the age of 73 years.

Comments on the life and character of Judge Wiley P.Harris.

"Of few men can it be said more truthfully than we can say of Judge Harris, that he belonged to the whole people of Mississippi, that is to say, he belonged to the whole people, not in the sense of flattering them, that they might elevate him to office, for he never sought office, but he belonged to them in the sense that he was their real friend, their conscientious advisor, wise and faithful to warn and to give them counsel, without the shadow of the arts of the demagogue, he was ever the friend of the people in the best sense." Remarks at the funeral of Judge Harris by Rev. John Hunter, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Jackson, Miss.

"Too open - visioned to be blind partisan, too great to be a demagogue, too broad to be provincial, he yet loved his State with sincere, filial devotion, and cherished with patriotic pride all that was honorable and brilliant in her history. His was a grand character, massive, symetrical, beautiful." Bishop Charles B. Galloway.

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(1). Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss. History, Vol.I. P.843.

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"Judge Harris was illustrious as a lawyer and citizen, universally respected, confided in and admired more so probably than any other citizen of the State. His course through a long life begun, continued and ended in Mississippi, had inspired the belief that he was indifferent to the honors or emoluments of office; that he was not self-seeking; that he was able and honest, fearless and independent, and therefore a safe counsellor in time of trial and distress.

"Washington, Jackson, Lee and Stonewall Jackson, among soldiers - world known; Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Clay and Jefferson Davis in the list of statesmen; Marshall, Ruffin, and Sharkey, among judges, and Pickney, Luther Martin, ~~Judges~~ Judah P.Benjamin and Wiley P.Harris, the lawyers, may be proudly cited as equals of the greatest and most renowned who have shed lustre on the land." Chief Justice Campbell; Miss Supreme Court.

"It is not easy to analyze the gifts and adquirements of Judge Harris either as a lawyer or a citizen, or statesman. The lesson his life teaches is that the genuine respect and veneration won by such a character is far worthier of ambition than the baser adulation paid the successful scrambler for official place."

Hon.S.S.Calhoun. (1)

(1). Scrapbook of Miss Colie Covington Hazlehurst, Miss.

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J.R.Harris, son of Gen.Wiley P.Harris and cousin of Judge Harris, was born in Copiah in 1833. He attended school near Gallatin and afterwards studied law at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., graduating in 1854 at the age of 21. He immediately set up to practice his profession in Gallatin where he remained until 1857. Then on account of failing health he was obliged to seek out door employment, and became engaged in planting. He served during the War, in the 4th Miss. Cavalry. In 1887 Mr.Harris opened a store on his plantation and in 1889 a post office called Maharris was established at this place.

Tim Ervin Cooper, was born in Copiah, July 5,1843. His father William A.Cooper was a lawyer and planter and practiced his profession in Gallatin until his death about 1850. After the father's death, the family moved to Jackson and later to Georgetown, Ky. where Tim Cooper entered the University and studied law until the War interrupted his studies. He served the Confederate cause in Co.K., 8th Miss. Reg. After the war he read law in the office of King and Mayes at Gallatin and was admitted to practice there in 1866. He later removed to Crystal Springs where he practiced with success until 1872 at which time he opened an office at Hazlehurst. In Feb. 1881 he was called to accept the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court. He was reappointed in 1884 and served until 1888. Memoirs of Mississippi says of Judge Cooper, "He makes himself master of all the facts and law points of a case, and then he presents them with great force and effectiveness. His knowledge of the law, his love of justice,his high

sense of honor, his poise of mind, qualify him in an eminent degree for the bench, where he has the confidence of the bar and the people." (1)

Albert Gallatin Brown, tenth governor of Mississippi, was born in South Carolina, May 31,1813, son of Joseph Brown, a planter. In 1823 Joseph Brown removed to Mississippi and established a home in the wilderness of Copiah. With his two sons, Edwin and Albert and one hired man, Mr.Brown began erecting buildings on a tract of land in the western part of the county - at first they lived in tents while patches were cleared for farming. Young Albert minded the stock,worked on the farm, went to the grist mill and went to school when occasion would permit. After a few years of hard work and good management fortunes changed for the family and Albert, whose inclination for study was strongly marked, was given more time for books, in 1829 he was sent to Mississippi College where he remained for three years. He then went to Jefferson college but was dissatisfied there and returned home after six months. He wished to attend Princeton or Yale but his father thought it could not be afforded, so Albert Gallatin Brown's formal school days were ended. He was then nineteen years of age and left to determine his own future. He went to Gallatin and had an interview with E.G.Peyton, a prominent lawyer there and made arrangements with him to enter his office as a law student. He began his study of law the next day and within a year of that time was examined before the Supreme Court of Mississippi and licensed to practice. He was less than twenty years of age when admitted to the Bar and

(1). Memoirs of Miss., Vol.I.pp.591 Goodspeed Pub. Co.

was very much afraid that he would be asked his age, however, his examiners spared him the one question he could not have answered satisfactorily and he began the practice of his profession in the autumn of 1833. He was successful from the first and rose rapidly in the profession. While at Jefferson College, he had taken a course of military training and about the time he was admitted to the Bar, the people of Copiah elected him colonel of militia. This was the first office he ever held. The following year he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was known by the title of General Brown. He had taken an active interest in politics since he began the study of law and in 1835 was elected to the state legislature to fill the first vacancy occuring after he reached the age of twenty-one. It was an interesting period in the legislature of Mississippi and there was great competition for seats. Copiah was entitled to three representatives and there were nine candidates, all Democrats, or "Jackson men" as they called themselves. It was the plan among the aspiring politicians to defeat young Brown so that he would not be in their way in the future. It was maintained by some that he was too young to be of sound judgment but the main charge was that his father was a whig who called himself a Federalist of the old school. After a hot contest General Brown was elected, leading his next highest competitor by about 75 votes. He discharged his duties as a representative with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents who, at the next election returned him. He took a prominent part in all the debates and before the

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expiration of his ~~record~~ second term was acclaimed speaker pro tem (by reason of the illness of the presiding officer) at this time, 1838, the banking systems had given away and was tottering to its fall when Gov.Lynch recommended that the legislature ~~to~~ express its opinion ~~or~~ on the subject of a national bank and made an elaborate argument in favor of that institution. His message was referred to a committee of which Gen.Brown was made chairman. In his report Brown strongly opposed the establishment of the Bank on the grounds of inexpediency and unconstitutionality. The report brought ~~the warrant~~ applause from the ante bank party. In the fall of 1838, while Gen. Brown was absent, the bank party took advantage of a general panic in the public mind, and the financial embarrassments in the state, to have drawn up written instructions requiring Brown to support for the U.S.senate a man in favor of the bank or resign. Brown resigned. He then announced himself as candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, and was returned in triumph to the legislature by a majority of one hundred and fifty votes over his bank competitor. The democratic State Convention assembled soon after and although Gen. Brown was not yet twenty-five years of age, he was unanimously nominated for congress. During his campaign he made a vigrous canvass of the entire state. His addresses were able and convincing and the result was that he and his colleague, Jacob Thompson, were elected by a large majority. The state was redeemed and the

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thraldom ended. He left his law practice in Gallatin and took his seat in Congress in Dec. 1839. After adjournment of congress in 1840, Gen.Brown returned home and entered into the presidential canvass for Van Buren. His brilliant speeches failed to carry the state for Van Buren but placed Gen.Brown in the front rank as an orator and political debater. At the close of his term in 1841 he was nominated for the second time but declined the honor. He,however, consented to ~~start~~ stand for the judgeship of the circuit court and was elected over his distinguished opponent, Judge Willis, by a vote of twenty-three to one, although he was barely eligible to office on account of his youth.

He held this office until 1844 when he resigned to accept the governorship of the state, to which he had been elected by the Democratic party after a very exciting contest.

The administration of Governor Brown will long be remembered as one of the most fortunate that the state of Mississippi ever had. He proved to be a man of great financial and executive ability. He found the treasury bankrupt and the officers of the state said in a paper known as Auditors' Warrants, then at a depreciation of fifty cents on the dollar, He gave his earnest attention to reviving the credit of the state and at the end of two years saw the auditors' warrants at par with gold and a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. He was an advocate of education and did much to advance the

common schools and by his labors the State University was established. Before expiration of his second term as governor he accepted the nomination of the fourth congressional district and was elected to congress without opposition. He took his seat pending a heated debate growing out of the Mexican War and made an eloquent address which has often been quoted, especially the following: "Other gentlemen may do as they please but for me and my people, we go for our country. We write on our banner 'millions for defense but not one cent for tribute.' Tax our property, tax our supplies, aye tax us millions on millions for the defense of our country's flag and our countrys' honor and we will pay it, but if you ask us to pay one cent of tribute to your lordly manufacturers we rise in rebellion against you. Take our property for the defense of our national honor, but do not plunder us to make the rich man more rich." He was reelected to the thirty-second congress after which he wished to retire but was again reelected and returned to defend the cause of states rights democracy. At the end of this term he returned to his law practice, but was again called to serve the people, being elected by the Mississippi legislature to the United States Senate. He took his seat in the Senate Jan.26, 1854. He became one of its leading members and was reelected which took him into the war period when Mississippi withdrew from the Union. He returned home and actively supported the Confederacy. He organized in Copiah a company known as the Brown Rebels, of which he was elected captain. He participated in the battle of Manassas and some other engagements

until he was elected to the Confederate congress as senator from Mississippi. (1)

After the War Between The States, Albert Gallatin Brown moved from Copiah County and located near Terry, Hinds County, living on his plantation, "Chicama," an name signifying good. He accepted honestly the results of the war and advised the people to do the same. He met a tragic death on his plantation June 12, 1880. "Returning from Terry he rode by a pond on his place to let his horse drink. The horse walked out in the water, and so eager was it to drink that it suddenly lowered its head, and Governor Brown fell in the pond on his head, which buried him in the mud. He was unable to rise. Governor Brown is buried in Greenwood cemetery in Jackson." (2)

Ephriam Geoffrey Peyton, was born in Kentucky, Oct.20,1802. When 17 he emigrated to Mississippi and worked in a printing office in Natchez for a short time. Later he taught school and read law in Wilkinson county until the winter of 1824-25 when he was examined at Natchez and admitted to the bar. He then began practicing at Gallatin and later established a mercantile business at Grand Gulf in addition to his law practice. In 1838 he was elected district attorney of what was then the 4th judicial district and was reelected several times finally resigning to return to his general practice. He was a pronounced Whig and bitterly opposed secession. After the War he became a Repub-

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(1). Memoirs of Mississippi. Vol. I., pp.429-433.
(2). Edgar S,Neilson, Commercial A ppeal
(Scrapbook of Miss Colie Covington.)

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lican. In 1867 he was appointed to the Supreme Court by the Military authorities and on the reorganization of the judiciary by the constitution of 1869 was commissioned, May 10, 1870, as chief justice. He was reappointed in 1873 for nine years but resigned May 1, 1876 and died at Jackson, Sept.5,1876.

Edward Mayes said of Judge Peyton, "His opinions as a judge are of the finest type." He was such a close student that A.G. Brown said that for fifty years he studied law each day as if he expected to be examined for the bar the next day." (1)

Uriah Millsaps was born in Copiah in 1828. He was educated at Hanover College, Indiana, and at Danville, Ky. where he graduated. He then studied law in the office of Judge Daniel Mayes of Jackson. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and began practicing at Gallatin, where he was quite successful until some time after the War when he removed to Hazlehurst.

In 1869 he was appointed judge of the fifth judicial district and served uhtil 1876.

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(1). Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Miss. History Vol.II, p.420.

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Robert P.Willing, a son of W.J.Willing who was engaged in merchandising at old Gallatin, was born at that place in 1836. He received his early education there and graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1856. Soon after he began the study of law and had just begun to practice when interrupted by the War. He joined the Pettus Relief and served throughout the War. After the War he located at Gallatin to practice law and soon after was elected District Attorney. He served this office with credit for eighteen months "when he was reconstructed out of office." (1) In 1869 he removed to Crystal Springs, and thence in 1885 to Fort Worth Texas. In 1891 he returned to Copiah and with his son and son-in-law organized the law firm of Willing, Ramsey & Willing of Hazlehurst. Other members of this firm were Robert P.Willing,Jr. and J.L.Ramsey.

Other lawyers who practiced in Gallatin from the 1830's until the War between the States were, J.J.Bowie, William P.Rose, T.J. Fairly, Phillips Catchings, the firm of Steele and McCaskell, Jackson Millsaps, H.B.Mayes, Benjamin King, and Hon. C.E.Hooker, Mr. Hooker having offices in Jackson and Mr. King in Gallatin. (2) It is said that Franklin E.Plummer who afterwards removed to Simpson County, practiced law at Coor's Springs and Gallatin early in the history of the county. (3)

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(1). Historical & Bibographical Memoirs of Miss. Vol. II p.1053.
(2). The Southern Star, Gallatin, Jan. __ 1838.
(3). Hazlehurst Courier, clipping (Scrapbook , Miss Colie Covington.)

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Hazlehurst Lawyers

In 1872 the county seat of Copiah was removed from Gallatin to Hazlehurst and courts were held in the basement of the Baptist church until the new courthouse was completed. (See chapt. I Formation) Members of the legal profession then moved their offices to Hazlehurst except a few lawyers who were established in Crystal Springs. Among the lawyers who were already in Hazlehurst or moved to that place about this time were: L.B.Harris, G.S.Dodds, H.B.Mayes, J.B.Chrisman, E.G.Peyton, R.N.Miller, R.R.Willing, J.S.Sexton, H.C.Conn, and Alonzo Ramsey, Joseph W. Bailey, Joseph Meade, Joseph Purser, Thomas H. Willing. Later lawyers who practiced in Hazlehurst were and are: R.H.Thompson, Chancellor E.G.Peyton, son of Judge D.M.Miller, J.B.Errington, W.B.Lockwood, G.C.Broome, A.B.Conn, R.P.Willing, J.L.Ramsey.(1)

¶ R.H.Thompson, was born in the southwestern part of Copiah, Aug. 25th, 1847, the son of John H.Thompson and grandson of Jesse Thompson who built the Copiah's first courthouse. (See chapt.1, Formation). He was preparing for the bar when the War between the States interrupted his studies. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the War. At the close of the War he entered the University of Mississippi and received his degree in law from that school in 1871. He set up to practice in Brookhaven and quickly won recognition as one of the foremost lawyers in this section of the state. He was elected to the State Senate and served from 1876 to 1880, or during that period in which

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was written one of the most memorable chapters in the State's history, the overthrow of the carpetbaggers ~~government~~ and ousting of Gov, Adlebert Ames.

During the 1880's R. H.Thompson practiced in Hazlehurst in partnership with J.S.Sexton, the partners maintaining offices at both Hazlehurst and Brookhaven. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, ~~that~~ which marked the end of negro domination of ~~government~~ in the State. The constitution formulated by this convention required the Governor to appoint a committee of three learned lawyers to revise the statute laws of the state and prepare such other laws for adoption by the legislature as should be found necessary to put the new constitution into force. R.H.Thompson was made chairman of this committee and the result was the Thompson, Dillard and Campbell code, compilation of which began in 1890 and was finished in 1892.

When the state department of archives and history was proposed to the Legislature, Judge Thompson was active in the creation of the body and succeeded Gen. Stephens D.Lee as member of its board, serving continuously until his death in May, 1935. (1).

James S.Sexton was born in Copiah in 1854, where he received his early education and later was for three years a student at the University of Mississippi. He then taught school for a few years while reading law with Judge Tim E.Cooper. He was admitted to the bar in 1881. He immediately formed a partnership with R.R. Willing of Hazlehurst which lasted for about a year. He then

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(1). Jackson Daily News, May 31, 1935.

practiced alone until he became associated with R.H.Thompson about 1885. He was elected to represent the state at large at the constitutional convention of 1890 and was the youngest member of that body from the state at large. For many years Mr. Sexton was regarded as one of the best lawyers in this section of the state.

Joseph W.Bailey, former United States Senator from Texas, was born in Crystal Springs and practiced law in Hazlehurst early in his career. His law partner here was Alonzo Ramsey. John Subat in the Jackson Daily News says; "Mr. Bailey took active part with other prominent men of their day in Copiah County in their revolt against negroes, in politics. I can visualize him now astride his horse as he rode in the march from beat 3, Copiah County and the trumpet gathering which was addressed at the time by Hon. Ethelbert Barksdale, who represented this district in Congress at the time. A small cannon known as "Lamar" boomed and proclaimed white supremacy in Mississippi. This uprising was later investigated by a senatorial committee in New Orleans and Baily was pointed out as a chief figure." (1). Soon after this Joe Baily moved to Texas where he had a remarkable career as lawyer senator. "During his long public career Senator Baily made occasional visits to his old home town Brystal-Springs, and when he did he would drop down to Hazlehurst to greet his old friend Hon. R.N.Miller who served as district attorney when Bailey was practicing law here, and another great

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(1). Jackson Daily News, (Scrapbook of Miss Colie Covington)

friend Charles Allen, whose son, Joe Bailey Allen, now a prominent attorney in Oklahoma, was named after the senator." (1)

H.C.Conn was a native of Copiah and received his early education in the common schools of the county, afterwards attending the University of Mississippi where he graduated in Law. He first settled in Monticello where he practiced law for a few years then removed to Hazlehurst, He was appointed Chancellor of the Fifth District in 1890 and again in 1898 and 1902 where he served until a short time before his death in 1903. "Few of his cases were ever reversed by the supreme court and his record before that tribunal had no superiors and few, if any equals. (2)

George S.Dodds, was the son of Samuel D.Dodds one of Copiah's early settlers. George Dodds received his early education at Hazlehurst and graduated from Mississippi College in 1876. He taught school for a time and studied law with Judge Tim E.Cooper. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and formed a partnership with H.C.Conn. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Hazlehurst and during the session of 1880 and 1881 was reading clerk of the state legislature. In 1882 he was elected representative from Copiah to the Legislature and in 1885 was elected to the State Senate. (3)

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(1). Jackson Daily News (Scrapbook of Miss Colie Covington)
(2). Hazlehurst Courier, May 14, 1903.
(3). Memoirs of Mississippi Vol.I.,p.654 - ~~Sordyan Pub. Co.~~, 1891.

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Robert B.Mayes, was born at Gallatin, June 20, 1867, and began practicing law at Hazlehurst early in his career. He was elected to the State Senate in 1892 and appointed chancellor in 1903. He moved from Hazlehurst to Jackson when appointed Supreme Judge in 1906.

Political Positions held by Copiah Lawyers

JUDGES FROM COPIAH COUNTY.

Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi:
Ephriam G.Peyton, 1868.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Mississippi:

Ephriam G.Peyton, 1870-1873: 1873-1876
Tim E.Cooper, 1881-1884; 1884-1888:
R.B.Mayes 1906-1912

Circuit Judges:
Buckner Harris, 1837-1841
Albert G.Brown, 1841-1845
Wiley P.Harris, 1847-1853
Uriah Millsaps, 1867-1870:1870-1876.
J.B.Cushman- 1880-1884
D.M.Miller - 1903-1907
J.F.Guynes - 1916-1920.
J.F.Guynes - 1934-1938: 1938

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Chancellors
E.G.Peyton,Jr., 1890-1895- 1875-1876: 1876-1880
H.C.Conn, 1890-1898: 1898-1902
R.B.Mayes, 1903- 1906

Members of Miss Legislature - Senators
P.C.Catchings, 1848- 1852: 1858-1862
George S.Dodds, 1886-1890
Buckner Harris, 1832-1833
Benjamin King, 1878-1880
R.B.Mayes, 1892-1896
M.S.McNeil, 1904-1906
Green Millsaps, 1870-1874
R.P.Willing, Jr. 1894 ~~(1)~~
Olney Arrington, 1936 - (1)

(1). Dunbar Rowland,- Official and Statistical Register of Miss.1917 pp.167-208.

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Members of Mississippi Legislature - Representatives.

A.G.Brown,	1836 - 1839
Catchings Phillip, Jr.	1858-1862
George H.Dodds,	1882-1884
J.B.Errington,	1904-1906
R.E.Harris,	1844-1846
John B.Mayes,	1912-1914
R.N.Miller,	1878-1882
T.J.Millsaps,	1886-1890
E.G.Peyton,	1830-1832
J.L.Ramsey,	1888-1890
J.S.Sexton,	1888-1890-1896-1904.
J.C.Smylie,	1900-1902:1916-1920
J.H.Thompson,	1846-1858
W.J.Willing,Jr.	1870-1872
Benjamin King	1916-1920
H.B.Miller,	1920-1924
John Armstrong,	1936-1938 (1)

(1). Dunbar Rowland, Official & Statistical Register of Miss.1917 - pp.209-275

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Present members of Copiah County Bar.

Armstrong, John	Hazlehurst, Miss
Arrington, Olney	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Bass, Catherine	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Garth, J.H.	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Grice, Luther	Crystal Springs, Miss.
Guynes, J.F.	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Henley, W.S.	" " "
Kemp, Carol	" " "
King, Benjamin	" " "
Lewis, Everett	" " "
Lewis, Ida Lou	" " "
Miller, D.M.	" " "
Miller, H.B.	" " "
Millsaps, Webster	" " "
McNeil, M.S.	" " "
Salter, Sim	" " "
Smylie, J.H.	Crystal Springs, Miss.
Salter, Sim	Hazlehurst, Miss.
Woodliff, George	" " "
Zama, Lena	" " "

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The Jackson Daily News, May 31, 1935.

The Southern Star, Gallatin, Miss. Jan.20,1838

Scrapbook, Miss Colie Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.

State Ledger, Jackson, Miss. Dec. 7, 1891.

COPIAH COUNTY (Second Copy)

Chapter XXII

ORGANIZATIONS

The fraternal, social, civic, and cultural, and patriotic organizations of Copiah are closely interwoven with the history of the county and deserve a great deal of credit for the county's progress.

MASONIC ORDER

QUITMAN LODGE NO.18 was, so far as we are able to ascertain, the first Masonic lodge in Copiah. This lodge was organized in the county's early days and held its meetings at or near Providence Church, Rockport, postoffice. Since many of the Masonic chapters were disorganized during the War between the States, we have no records of Quitman lodge's first officers the earliest now available being for the year 1865, and as follows:

J. Gideon Kyle, Worthy Master; J.A.J. Crowford, Senior Warden; M. Beasley, Junior Warden: A.W.Norman, Treasurer; C.A.Ray Secretary; William Cammack, Senior Deacon; B.P. Middleton, Junior Deacon; B. Harris, Tyler. Other members of the Quitman lodge at this time were: E.L.Norman, I.N.Lowe, R.W.Little, J.B.Lowe, F.G.B.Norman, A.Page, T. Q.Ramsey, W.P.Randall, H.P.Randeall, S.G.Salter, P.D. Trawick, I.Page, Allen Harris, Jasper Norman, R.Gray, T.J. Norman, A.Steele, E.M.Ashley, Thomas Hamilton, I.N.Bille, J.M.Norman, S. Allen, J.T. Beasley, A.W.Little, A. Whitsworth, J.W. Nelson.(1)

We have no record of later activities of this lodge or of the time when it was disorganized

GALLATIN LODGE NO. 25 the second lodge organized in Copiah was instituted at Gallatin before 1842, however its first available minutes are dated June 24,1846 and show the following officers for that year:

Stephen H.Johnson, W.M., William W.Cook, Sr. W., John M. McDonald, Jr. W., T.C.Watson, Sec., E.R. Perkins, Treas., E.W.Corley, Sr. D., Daniel Coor, Jr. D. W.H.Sanders, S. & T.

(1) Proceedings of Grand Lodge, Mississippi, 1865.

The labors of this chapter were interruped by the War between the States but its annual return for the year 1865 shows eighty-two members with twenty-one degrees conferred during the year, all degrees being conferred for Confederate money. The office s and members for the year 1865 were as follows: Josiah Hester, W.M., George Rea,S.W. , J.B. Hall,J.W., A.L.Potter, Treasurer, A.P.Barry Sec., S.J.Scott,S. D., W.A.Stocton,J.D., R.H.Haley,S.& T.

Past Masters were : S.H.Johnson, M.Cook, Members were:

Allison, A.L.
Aby,Thomas Y.
Allen,J.B.
Amos, J.L.
Anding, A.M.
Brown,H.G.D.
Brown, Timothy
Butler,W.J.
Beacham,S.P.
Beasley,J.S.
Bullock,S.J.
Butler,Reuben,
Bonduarant, H. W.
Cochran,R.C.
Coor,D.K.
Corley E.W.
Coor ,R.K.
Coxwell,Richard,
Curtis, M.M.
Catchings,W.H.
Crawford, J.N.
Cueld,J.D.
Deason,W.M.
Dunn, S.R.
Dodds,B.D.
Dumontiel,F.
Donahoo,B.L.
Fertinberry,O.C.
Ethridge,J.W.
Granberry,B.F.
Hargraves,J.T.
HargravesB.K.
Hawkins,B.K.
Haley,W.M.
Harris,J.R.
Hester,J.L.
Harris,L.B.
Johnson,S.J.
Johnson,H.C.
Jones,J.B.
Jing,William
Kendrick,F.C.
Lowe,D. G.
McKee,S.P.
Martin,J.M.
Martin,B.F.
Martin,J.
Matthews,J.R.
Millsaps,J.
Mullins,W.H.
Millsaps,W.
Price,Joseph S.
Phillips,Lewis
Robertson,J.R.
Roberts,Calvill
Rice,C.B.N
Rembert,J.P.
Starnes,J.H.
Smiley,Neal
Sumrall,William
Starnes,S.S.
Sturgis,Frank
Thompson,J.H.
Thompson,J.F.
Thompson,W.J.
Talliferro,R.H.
Watson,T.C.
Wheat,T.C.
Wright,Elijah
Cato,L.M. (1)

(1) Minutes of the Gallatin Lodge No.25, 1865

HAZLEHURST LODGE NO.245 was instituted at Hazlehurst in 1859 when members of the Masonic fraternith at Hazlehurst met at the W.A.Kilpatrick Hotel, September 24 of that year to petition Grand Lodge of Mississippi to grant a dispensation authorizing them to organize a lodge. At this meeting, W.W. Cook was called to the chair and O.H.Johnson appointed Secretary. The following officers w ere elected for the balance of that year: W.W.Cook,W.M., O.L.Johnson,S.W., Bud Hidgon,J.W.,John Ricker,Treas., O.H.Johnson ,Sec., Joseph Price,S.D., W.W. Miller,J.D., David Cogdell,S& T./

On February 4,1860 the following first officers were installed: W.W.Cook,W.M, O.L.Johnson, S.W., Bud Hidgon J.W., Joseph Price, Treas., O.H.Jognson ,Sec., M.J.Massengill, S.D., John Ricker, J.D., W.W. Miller S.& T.,

During the year 1863 this lodge had a membership of forty-one with the following officers: G.J.D.Funchess, W.M., Martin Faler, Sr. W., M.J.Massengill,J.W., G.W.Kilcrease, Treas., S.H.Aby,Sec. D.B.Lowe,S.D.,John Ricker,J.D., Moses Marx,S.& T.

At a meeting on December 3,1870, the Hazlehurst lodge accepted the proposition of a committee from Gallatin lodge, committeed being composed of George Rea and A.P.Barry, that Gallatin lodge unite with the Hazlehurst lodge as on lodge to be called Hazlehurst Lodge No.25. On this date each lodge petitioned Grand Lodge of Mississippi at its next convocation to ratify and make such two lodges into one. Snce that time this lodge has been called Hazlehurst Lodge No.25.(1)

Major A.P.Barry of Gallatin Lodge was elected Treasurer of Grand Lodge of Mississippi in 1866 and held that office until the year 1891, with exception of a portion of one year. About this time he was also elected treasurer of the Grand Council and continued in that office until the Grand Council was merged into the Grand Chapter, During the existence

(1)Minutes of Gallatin and Hazlehurst Lodges, Masonic Hall, Hazlehurst,Miss

of the Home Masonic Insurance order, Major Barry was its treasurer also. He was devoted to the purpose of organizing the Masonic Orphans' Home and accomplished a great part of that work.

Morris Cook of this lodge was Grand Master in the year 1869.

Hazlehurst Lodge No.25 has a t present a membership of 118 with the following officers: ~~Emmy~~ Dewey R.Sanderson,W.M., James L.Watson,S.W., Sol Sherman,J.W. L.A.Kemp,Treas., T.M.Farrar, Sec., James L.Angus,T~~xxxx~~.
Some of its past Masters are: John M. Bass Jr., J.F.Guynes, George T.Hallas, W.S.Henley, Paul Kemp, Isadore Loeb, W.A.Long, L.S.Pitts, D.W.Sanderson, W.J. Selman, J.L.Slay. Stated communiations are held in the Lodge Hall on the first Friday evening of each month. (1)

CRYSTAL SPRINGS LODGE NO.452, Cryseral Springs,Mississippi has at present a total membership of on hundred thirty with the following officers: Hillard. B.Adams, W.M., M.L.Smith S.W., Orvill C.~~Knight~~ Wykert,J.W., Owen B. Harris,Treas. J.G. Bennett,Sec., Carl Taylor,S.D., R.H.Eady,J.D., R.P.Slay,T. Past Masters are: Carl D.Barnes, E.A.Fleming, A.J.Furlow, R.H.Jones, F.L.Lewis, Otho Messer, M.E.Oliver, W.F.Palmer, J.B.Robinson, R.B.Taylor. This lodge holds stated communication on the first Monday night of each month. (2)
J.M.WESSON LODGE NO.317 was chartered on January 20,1869 with the following members: F.A. Strohecher, Charlie Hughes, W.B.Clanton, E.W.Reynolds,James Finch, F.E.Collins, William Collier,J.W.Greenlee,James Ethridge, M.M.Sanders, Thomas Morris,J.M.Wesson, W.M. Hallam, M.W. Callahan. Its first off cers were: F.A.Strohecher,W.M., F.E.Collins,S.W.,M.M. Sanders,J.W., Charles Hughes,Treas.,

(1) T.M.Farrar, Hazlehurst,Miss.
(2) B.A.Crews,Hazlehurst, Miss

Wm. Collier,Sec., Thomas Morris,S.D., W.B. Clanton,D.D., J.W.Greenlee,T.
The lodge was named in honor of Colonel J.M. Wesson founder of the Mississippi Millsa and the town of Wesson. The following members of this lodge have been outstanding workers , having rendered untiring service in all forms of Masonic work: Robert E.Rea, Coleman Furlow, Kennedy Patterson, Carl A.Ray. Present officers of the J.M.Wesson Lodge are: Robert E.Rea,W.M., James M.Ewing,S.W., Carl A.Ray,J.W. Albert Drance,Treas., Larry O. Carraway,Sec., Coleman M.Furlow, S.D., Wilson V.Mayfield, J.D., Joe C. Reynolds,T. Past masters are: L.O.Carraway, J.R. Cannon, Jr., J.M.Ewing, M.H.Perrett, J.C.Reynolds, W.F.Reynolds, Curtis Youngblood, J.K.Patterson. Its total membership at present is fifty-one. (1)
E.GEO. DELAP LODGE NO.545, Georgetown,Mississippi has a membership of fifteen with the following officers: W.M.Lee,W.M., W.A.T.Long,S.W., L.D.Spell,J.W., M.P. Jones, Treas., W.M.Farrar,Sec., E.H.Ashley,S.D., S.L.Watts,J.D., B.C.Rushing,T.(2)
PINE BLUFF LODGE NO.428,Dentville,Mississippi has a total membership of twenty-three with the following officers: O.R.Mohon,W.M., H.B.Hood,B.W., W.L.Douglas,J.W., William F.Hood,Treas., R.L.Purser,Sec., E.B.Carroway,S.D.,E.W.Carroway,J.D., J.M. Hodges,T. (3)
SHADY GROVE Lodge NO. 43, Crystal Springs Mississippi was an active lodge of one hundred twenty-six members during the year 1865 but we have no records of its organization or of when it was dissolved. Its officers for the year 1865 were as follows: W.J.Willing,W.M., A.J.Sturgis,S.W., M.W.Eagan,J.W. , J.D.Cammack,Treas., A.B.Lowe,Sec., J.C.Alford,S.D., J.T.Alford,J.D., A.McIntosh,T. (4)

(1) B.A.Crews,Hazlehurst,Miss
(2) Ray Albritton,Hazlehurst,Miss.
(3) Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Mississippi,1935,P.330
(4) Ibid

1865

Other active lodges in Copiah during the 1860s but now extinct , were: CHARLES SCOTT CHAPTER NO. 136,Sandifer's Mill,Post office which had a total membership of fifty-one.

PINE BLUFF ~~KNOX~~ CHAPTER NO. 153, Pine Bluff, Postoffice with a membership of f forty-one.

BAHALA CHAPTER NO.173, Van Dorn Postoffice with forty-three members. (1)

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

HAZLEHURST CHAPTER NO.25 was instituted March 13,1908 and its Charter members were: Mary Hamilton, first Worthy Matron, J.H.Long,Sr., first Worthy Patron, C.J. Strauss, Emma S.Cannon, Lula P.Crout, Eula R.Guynes, Minnie I.Hood, Josie A. Hawkins, Mary H.Long, Mary N.Hamilton, Willis Hawkins, J.T.Woney, Mary A. McConnico, Sallie N. Stenson, Sallie J.Slay, Mary Q.Salter, G.L.Cannon, J.F.Guynes, J.T.Hood,S.J.Ratcliff, R.G.Slay.

The following ~~worthy matrons~~ officers have served this chapter from 1908 to 1939:

~~Worthy~~ Matrons	Worthy Patrons
Mary Hamilton	J.H.Long
	J.F.Guynes
Caradelle Anderson	Lee Schoenholtz
	H.Moss
Katie B.Strauss	G.L.Cannon
Lou Featherston	J.A.Vincent
Teresa Tomicich	Denman Myers
Corinne Pitts	J.M.Bass
Lula Crout	T.M.Farrar
Pauline Kemp	F.S.Ainsworth
Lucy Myers	Sol Sherman
~~Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, 1865~~	
Evelyn Oswalt	
Mona Nix	
Ella Watson	
Myrtle Stanley	
Eunice King	
Mary Foster	
Addie Parker	
Bettie Edmonds	

This Chapter's present membership is thirty nine and the following members have served the Grand Lodge of Mississippi:

① Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, 1865

Mrs. Ella Watson,D.D.G.M., 1932-1933; ~~Mrs Ella Watson~~, Committee of "Good Order", 1934; Grand Ruth, 1938-1939; Grand Chaplain,1936; Grand Page,1929. T.M.Farrar served on Credential Committee,1936-1937 and as Grand Guard,1939. Sol Sherman served as Grand Guard in 1938.

Life time certificates were presented ~~to~~ in 1938 to Mrs. Lou Featherston, Chaplain of Hazlehurst Chapter for sixteen years,and to Mrs. Lula Crout and C.J.Strauss, Charter members. (1)

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The UTILE DULCI Club organized in Hazlehurst in 1882 was a social club "organized by some of our young ladies and gentlemen to while away the long summer hours. As the name Utile Dulci signifies, it is to be for amusement and mutual improvements. The officers elected were, E.M.Cook, President; J.M.Marshall,Vice-President; Miss Lizzie Parnell,Sec'ty, and W.Y.Dunning,Treasurer. The society will not want for amusement as a fair share of out musical talent is embraced in it.Miss Lillie Deaton, Miss Fannie Williams and Joe Purser were appointed as a committee to draft the Constitution and By-laws which with one or two amendments were adopted. Miss Kate Birdsong, Miss Mary Marshall and Will Dunning were appointed as a committee of arrangements.

"The program for the evening consists of Music, vocal and instrumental, Readings, Recitations and Drama . After a short while they intend to give a series of entertainments for the purpose of establishing a library. They meet Monday night, nextat Mrs. John Dunnings."(1) Other members of this club were: Misses Ruth and Maud Hawkins, Dennie and Fannie Neil, Minnie Speak, Willie Flowers,Magry Mayes, Nannie Harris, Mary Norman, Ellen and Lula Coor, Mary Belle DeBerry,Matilda Jones, Lillie Burditt, Agnes Harris; Dr. Ferry, H.B.Mayes,Jr.,Chas.Miller, Joe W.Bailey,

(1) Mrs. Lou Featherston, Hazlehurst,Mississippi

F.D.Squires, Dr. Nelson, John Mayes, Amidee Young, Mack Millsaps,John White, Pooler Brittain, Amos ~~Emmitt~~ Burnett,Joe Stapleton, Sidney Johnston, Fayette Ware.(1) We have no record of how long this club functiond but find mention of its social activites in a number of old newspapers.

THE HAZLEHURST FLORAL CLUB was quite prominent in Hazlehurst during the early 1900s. We do not have the exact date of its organization but the following officers were were wrking in this club in 1904: Mrs. William Ainsworth, Mrs. D.L.Fortenberry and Mrs. A.H. Henry, Directors; Miss Colie Covington,Secretary , and Mrs. R.L. Covington Treasurer. During this year the members of the Floral Club bought a hook and ladder fire~~xxxxxx~~ truck for the town of Hazlehurst at a cost of two hundred~~xxxxxx~~ and fifty dollars, raised most of the money to buy an iron fence for the cemetary and helped the Culture Club raise money for a town library. The Club has been disorganized for a number of years. (2)

Other clubs in Hazlehurst about this time were, YOUNG MEN'S CLUB, GUN CLUB, CALDWELL CLUB, CHAUTAUQUA CLUB, BOOK CLUB, and CULTURE CLUB, the last four being literary clubs. In April 1909, nine women representing the Culture Club, Book Club and Floral Club formed a Library Association which bec me a permananet organization in Hazlehurst for many years. Officers for this Association for the year 1904 were: Mrs. J.M.Dodds, President; Mrs. Carrie W.Ramsey, Vice-President; Mrs. J.D.Granberry, Secretary; Miss Colie Covington, Treasurer; Mrs. S.Sokoloski, Librarian. This Association maintained a public library in Hazlehurst for many years. (3)

A YOUNGMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was organized in Hazlehurst during the summer of 1887. Its first officers were: L.L.Brittain, President; Judge Peyton,Vice-President; W.H.Brown, Secretary; F.M.Redding, Treasurer; D.C.Howell, Recording Secretary.(4) We do not know how long this particular club functions nor do we have any records of later Y.W.C.A. clubs in the county.

(1) Copiah County Signal, Hazlehurst,Miss, July 14,1882
(2) Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst,Miss. April 7,1904
(3) Signal-Copiahan, Hazlehurst Miss., Aug. 18,1887

GIRL RESERVE CLUBS

Several GIRL RESERVE clubs have been active in Copiah High Schools at different times. During 1926 and 1927 these clubs were functioning in Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs. At present there are Girl Reserve Clubs at Hazlehurst,Crystal Springs and Gallman.

~~xxxxxxxxx~~ The NATOMA Girl Reserve Club at Hazlehurst was organized in 1937 under sponsership of Miss Olive Hay, a member of the local school faculty. It was called the Natoma Club in honor of Mrs. Natoma Campbell Nobles, former State Girl Reserve Secretary. The club membership for the year 1937 was thirty with the following officers: Pauline Sigler, President; Iris Henley,Vice-President; Hilda Coen,Secretary; Katerine Mullins, Treasurer,. Mary Elizabeth West and Elizabeth Shelton were sent to the District Conference at Natchez in the fall of 1937 and Elizabeth Shelton was elected ~~xxx~~ secretary of the Conference. The District Four Conference was held in Hazlehurst in November 1938 and Louise Miller president of the Natoma Club for that year was elected President of the Conference. The following officers have been elected for the year 1939-1940: Louise Miller, President; Christine Stevens, Vice-President; Charlotte Hartley,Secretary; Billie Allen,Treasurer; Jane Loeb and Mary Lois Bridges, Song leaders. The club membership is now fifty. (1)

BOY SCOUT CLUBS

Copiah's first Boy Scout Troop was organized in Hazlehurst in 1917 under direction of B.F.Brown, Scout Master. Later Scout Masters for this Hazlehurst Troop were Marshall Nesmith and John Subat. This club functioned during 1917 and 1918. Present Scout organizations in the county are, two troops in Crystal Springs, one in Hazlehurst, one recently organized in Georgetown and one in Wesson, the latter being listed in the Lincoln County district.

THE HAZLEHURST BOY SCOUT TROOP NO.39 was organized on February 21,1936 under the leadership of Edgar Weeks, Scout Master and George Wood Assistant Scout Master.Its

(1) Susan Spitchley, Hazlehurst,Miss.

ten charter members were as follows: Hugh Hallas, George Wood,Jr., Bobbie Miller, Wilmot Thompson, Billy McKee, Charles Allen, Billy Henley, Albert Shelton,Jr., Elstner Ford, and Rober Davis. The troop now numbers thirty-eight scouts under the following officers: C.L.Allred, Scout Master, Mr. Elkins and Rev. Cox Assistant Scout Masters. Troop officers are as follows: Ellis Allen, Senior Patrol Leader, Billy Henley, Bobbie Miller, Andre Wise, Cecil White, Otis Myers, Patrol leaders; J.D.Wise Jr., Charles Henley, Tracy Lusk, Bobbie Brent, W.L.Jacobs, Assistant Patrol leaders; W.L. Jacobs, Quartermaster; John Bass, Jr., Scribe and Treasurer.

The HAZLEHURST CUB PACK was organized under direction of Francis Tomleigh in November,1938. This Pack now numbers isxteen and is directed by Rev. Cox,Cub-Master, and Mr. Elkins, Assistant Cub-Master.

In 1938 the Hazlehurst Troop won the atendance cup at the District meet in Jackson. In 1939 they rated second in atendence. In 1938 the Troop won twenty-fice badges; twenty second class, ten first, and two star. (1)

CIVIC CLUBS

Civic Clubs in Copiah have , for a number of years been working for the progress of the county's two main towns, Hazlehurst and Crystal Springs. Crystal Springs has two outstanding civic organizations,THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and THE LIONS CLUB. These clubs have been active in fostering the annual Tomato Festival and in conducting the general advertising of the vegetable and trucking industry in that section of Copiah. Present officers of the Crystal Springs Chamber of Commerce are as follows: Dr. Otho Messer, President; J.T. Biggs, Vice-President; W.B.Dickson, Secretary. (2)

L.E. Grice is present Chief Justice of the Lion's Club. (3)

(1) C.L.Allred, Hazlehurst,Miss
(2) Crystal Springs Meteor, October 23,1938
(3) Crystal Springs Meteor, Crystal Springs, Miss., May 12,1939

THE HAZLEHURST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE was first organized as a Lion's Club in the fall of 1928 . This organization functioned as such until January 2,1930 when at a meeting held in the Bell Cafe, the club was changed from a National organization and made a purely local civic band, called the Hazlehurst Civic Club. At this Mxx meeting Hames Perkins was elected President; H.J.Wilson,1st Vice-President; Roy S. Hill 2nd Vice-President; T.A.Huntington, Secretary; and S.C.Caldwell,Jr.,Treasurer. Its executive committee was composed of H.J.Wilson,Chairman, W.B.Alford, Dr. S.C.Caldwell, L.L.Simmons, and W.S.Henley. At a meeting held on February 6, 1930 the Civic Club adoped the name, Hazlehurst Chamber of Commerce and its sole aim became "the building up of Hazlehurst and Copiah County along ~~xxxx~~ business, educational and religious lines."(1) Since that time the Chamber of Commerce has been mainly responsible for many civic imporvements, among them being, sewer and paving program, parkway on Extension Street, Electric sign, county fairs, flash light telephone system, modern gymnasium for Hazlehurst High School and a number of WPA projects. Its present officers are: Newton Ellis, President, Rev. White, 1st Vice -President; Durr Wise, 2nd Vice-President; Earnest Green, Secretary.

PATRIOTIC CLUBS

The UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS OF MISSISSIPPI organized as a Grand Camp on October 15,1889 at Aberdeen, Mississippi. Its membership was first composed of three camps which had increased to fourteen by the year 1890. Of this fourteen one camp was located at Crystal Springs. However at present there are no available records concerning this camp at Crystal Springs. (2)

CAMP DRURY J.BROWN No.544 of United confederate Veterans was organized in Hazlehurst during the 1890s but their records are no longer available. W.W.Gant was adjudant of this camp during the early 1900s at which time he was also Adj-General of the 22nd Brigade,Mississippi Div. U.C.V. (3)

Copiah has two chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The JULIA JACKSON Chapter is active at Crystal Springs and CHARLES E. HOOKER CHAPTER NO.1179 at Hazlehurst.

W. W. Gant - Adj Gen'l 22nd Brigade Miss. Division MS Vols, Copiah County Miss

(3) (2) The Hazlehurst Miss. Dec. 13, 1930
Bond reed's Historical and Biographical memoirs of Miss. Vol II p. 52

It was in the golden autumn of 1908 that Mrs. L.E.Harris and her sister,Mrs. Charles Talliaferro of Port Gibson met with a small group of Hazlehurst women for the purpose of organizing a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confedeacy. The first meeting was held at The Manse, home of Dr. and Mrs. S.C. Caldwell. At this meeting, among those present were:Mesdames W.M.Wilson, H.J.Wilson, Carrie W.Ramsey, L Louise H.Wood, Linel N.Caldwell, Misses Nell Harris, Bessie Harris, Rea Ard and Colie Covington. On January 191909 there was a meeting at the Woman's Club Room for the purpose of perfecting the organization and at this meeting the folling officers were elected: Mrs. S.C.Caldwell, President; Mrs. J.S.Wise, Vice-President; Miss Colie Covington, Secretary; Mrs. H.J.Wilson, Treasurer; Mrs.C.W. Ramsey, Historian.

Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens was at that time Division President and signed the charter Number 1179 with the following as original members: Miss Rea Ard, Mrs. Linel M. Caldwell, Miss Bessie Harris, Miss Nell Harris, Mrs. L.E.Harris, Miss Mary N. Hamilton, Miss Olive Jones, Mrs. M.A.Nelson, Mrs. Carrie W.Ramsey, Miss May Barry Wilson, Mrs. Mamie F.Wilson, Mrs. Myra Willing Wise, Mrs Louise Harris Wood, Miss Pearl Talliaferro, Miss Balmayne Talliaferro. Other members added that year were, Mrs. Ethel Conn Dodds, Mrs. J.H.Long, Mrs. Louise C.Garth, Mrs. Georgia S.Ellis. Upon suggestion of Mrs. H.J.Wilson the chapter adopted the name, Clarles E.Hooker Chapter in honor of the Colonel of the Regiment who fought so nobly and l lost his arm for the Southern Couse. The personnel of this organization trace th their ancestry far back to the worthy sons of Copiah ho rose to distinction in Serv history from the early settlements.

The first work of the Charles E.Hooker Chapter was to awaken interest in our annual Memorial Day. On April 26,1909 an elaborate celebration in honor of the Confederate dead, was sponsered by the chapter. There was a public gathering, a band, speakers, a parade to the soldiers' graves and monument at the cemetary. A memorable feature of this celebration was presentation of Crosses of Honor to Copiah Veterans.

The first monument ~~of~~ to Copiah's Confederate dead stands in the Hazlehurst cemetary and was unveiled on April5,1877 by Miss Ella Lowe. On this occasion Miss Lowe made an address which was responded to by Hon. R.N.Miller. Dr. G.W. Purnell acted as Marshal and led the parade from the courthouse to the cemetary. This monument was erected by the women of Copiah.

The erection of the new monument which stands on the Court Square to-day "To those who fought and to those who died", was on of the outstanding achievements of the Charles E.Hooker Chapter. At its unveiling very impressive ceremonies were held on the Court Square. The Hon. Byron Patton Harrison made the main address of the day and Miss Nellie Harris had charge of the music.

The original roster of the Pettus Relief was presented to the Chapter by Lieutenant W.L.Haley shortly before his death some years ago. The roster was placed in a frame made by Lieut. Haley and hung in the Public Library. It bears many familiar names of Copiah's distinguished ~~xxxxxx~~ sons.

Another interesting memento now belonging to the Chapter is the historic battle flag of the Pettus Relief. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ This flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Charles A. Talliaferro at a meeting held in the home of Mrs. D.M.Miller, June 15,1917. This banner , scarred and faded hangs today in the Municipal Club Room with other historic relics. The flag was made of silk by the ladies of Gallatin and Hazlehurst and presented by Miss Octavia Peyton to the Pettus Relief when that company left Copiah to join the Army of Northern Virginia in May 1861. Mr. Charles Talliaferro was chosen by Miss Peyton to bear the flag a and Captain Merrie B. Harris accepted it in behalf of the Company. (1)

(1) The Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss, Oct. 13,1938

AMERICAN WAR VETERANS AND AUXILIARY

The first American Legion Post organized in Copiah was the HILTON-COTTINGHAM POST NO.41 instituted at Crystal Springs in 1919. This post has been active since that time and sponsers various civic and character building activities in Crystal Springs, among them being, operation of Lake Chautauqua as a recreation center, sponsership of the Future Farmers of America and veterans relief work. At present this post has a membership of ~~kkx~~ one hundred thirteen with the following officers: J.S, Gibson, Commander; R.R.Scott, Adjutant.

GRAVES -MARTIN POST NO. 92 of Hazlehurst, was organized in 1920 and is still active in ~~veteran~~ civic improvement and veterans' relief work. For several years this Post had charge of Lake Hazle and made many improvements there for local recreation such as fishing and swimming. The Post has charge of veterans' relief work in the vicinity of Hazlehurst and welfare work for families and children of veterans. Its present officers are: J.B.Allred, Commander; Fred W.Weems,Adjutant.

THE DRANE-PRINE POST NO.79 was org nized in Wesson in 1934 through the efforts of C.D.Mullican who served as Commander and Service Officer for the Post during the first two years of its organization. The Post is at present engaged in Child welfare work, claim work and community service. It sponsers the Boy Scouts, Future Farmers of America and Boy State Clubs in Wesson. The Post is also raising funds for an auditorium and recreation playground in Wesson. Its present officers are: Paul Thompson, Commander; J.R.Mullican, Adjutant. (1)

THE LADIES AUXILIARY of the American Legion has three chapters in Copiah,namely: Crystal Springs, Hazlehurst and Wesson.

THE HAZLEHURST CHAPTER was first organized in 1925 throught the efforts of Mrs. Burrus Spitchley and Mrs. Marshall Nesmith. This chapter was active for some years but was later discontinued. The chapter was re-organized in April, 1939 and the following officers named for the present year: Mrs. Idus Whitten,President; Mrs. Burrus Spitchley,Acting President; Mrs. J.B.Allred, Secretary; Mrs Talton Cannon, Treasurer;Mrs Edgar Bass,Chaipain; Mrs Fred Weems ,Historian. (2)

(1) B.A.Crews, Service Officer,Graves-Martin Post, Hazlehurst,Miss.
(2)Copiah County News, Hazlehurst,Miss. April 27,1939

The WESSON CHAPTER of the Auxiliary was organized in January ,1939 and is composed of the following officers and charter members: Mrs. Noah Wallace,President; Mrs. W.A.Brown,Secretary & Treasurer; Mrs. T.N.Butler,Vice-President; Mrs. Edward C.Batton, Chaplain. Charter members: Mesdames F.E.Montgomery, T.N.Butler, W.J. Butler, Noah Wallace, G.E.Cowan,C.A.Ray,W.A.Brown,H.B.Rolling, P.T.Byrd, J.R. Mullican,E.C.Batton, A.M. Randall, Paul Thompson, Lula May Thompson, Ida W.Mason, Johnny White, Dennis Lack, T.C.Kelly,Nelson Beasley, Claude Hester,Bryant Barlow, Ruth Reeves, Miss Louise Cowan. (1)

The MASSA&MARLER PostNo.2567, Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in Hazlehurst a few years ago and at present has the following officers: T.H.Funchess,Commader; Garland Holliday,Vice-Commander; W.F.Johnson,Vice-Commander; Talton Cannon,Quartermaster; R.O.Arrington,Post Advocate; W.J.Selman, Chaplain; C.R.McKee,Surgeon; W.K.Cooper,Adjutant. (2)

A COPIAH COUNTY CHAPTER OF AMERICAN RED CROSS was first organized in Hazlehurst at a meeting held on June 5,1917. At this meeting Mrs. Alec Watkins and Dr. H.R. Shands gave talks and instructions in regard to the purpose and organization of chapters in Copiah . The following officers were appointed: Dr. S.C.Caldwell, Chairman; Miss Colie Covington,1st Vice-Chairman; J.S. Sexton, 2nd Vice-Chairman; Mrs. H.B.Miller, Secretary; R.L.Covington, Treasurer.

During this year of 1917 chapters were also organized at Crystal Springs and Wesson. L.M.Dampeer was appointed chairman of the Crystal Springs organization and Robert E.Rea ,Chairman of the Wesson chapter. Juniro Red Cross chapters were organized in the Hight Schools of these three towns.

(1) J.R.Mullican, Wesson,Miss
(2) Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst,Miss., May 8,1939

During the winter of 1917-1918 the Red Cross in Copiah collected contributions for various kinds of war work and volunteer workers did knitting and the preperation of surgical supplies for hospitals in France. Christmas packages were made for United State soldiers in France. Copiah's quota in the 2nd Red Cross War Fund Campaign was $5,600. To this fund, however Copiah chapters contributed $13,070.(1) The present Copiah Cunty Chapter American Red Cross is located at Hazlehurst with headquarters in the Masonic Building on Estelle Street. Its current officers are as follows: Sol Sherman,Hazlehurst, Chairman; Mrs. J.Covens,Crystal Springs, Mrs. Fred Furr,Wesson, Mrs. Bill Jones,Georgetown, R.H.Stevens,Hazlehurst, Mrs.S. P.Miller,Hopewell,Mrs. Sadie Hudson,Carpenter,Ray Izard,Gallman, Mrs. Verson Grantham,Gatesville, Vice-Chairmen; Miss Ora May Salter, Hazlehurst,Executive Secretary; T.M.Farrar,Hazlehurst,Secretary; S.C.Caldwell,Hazlehurst, Treasurer; Paul Kemp,Hazlehurst and Jim Thomas, Crystal Springs, Disaster Committee; Mrs. J.L. Watson,Hazlehurst, Home Service worker. In addition to these officers the Copiah County Chapter has a part time stenographer paid by the NYA. The chapter's activities are varied according to local needs but are mainly as follows: Educational programs, Safety Campaigns, Civilian Relief, Veterans' Relief, Army and Navy work, C.C.Camp Boys work, First Aid and Life Saving schools.(2)

(1) Hazlehurst Courier,Hazlehurst,Miss. May 30,1918
(2) Miss Ora May Salter,Executive Sec. American Red Cross,Hazlehurst,Miss.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS

The Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs is represented in Copiah by the Floral Club of Crystal Springs and the Woman's Club of Hazlehurst.

THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS FLORAL CLUB was organized in 1894 and federated in 1900. Mrs R.E.Jones who served as president of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, 1904-1906 was one of the founders and the first president of this pioneer woman's club. Mrs. Cliff Thomas is now president of the Chrystal Springs Floral Club.

THE HAZLEHURST WOMAN'S CLUB was organized as the Woman's Culture Club, October 11, 1902, with twenty-five charter members. The Culture, as its name implied, was instituted for the purpose of social and intellectual improvement. Its Motto was "The beginning of greater things" The violet, "a fitting type of the humility possessed by all votaries of beauty anf truth", was the club flower and "purple, asslightly indicating the royalty of thought," its color.(1)

During the years 1900-1905 the activities of the Culture Club were devoted to studies in American and British literature and to the establishment of a public library at Hazlehurst.

In April,1905 the Culture Club was admitted to the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, under its present name,HAZLEHURST WOMAN'S CLUB. (2) Its present club rooms are located in the old Baptist Church Building on East Estelle Street and its local activities are in the field of education with special attention to citizenship, public welfare and child welfare.

Members of the Hazlehurst Woman's Club who have done outstanding work in the State Federation are Mrs. H.J.Wilson and Miss M.Celie Covington.

MRS HARDY J.WILSON served as president of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, 1936-1938. She was elected to the presidency after years of service in the Federation: as President of Woman's Club of Hazlehurst, President of the

(1)Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst,Miss. Oct.11,1905
(2)Hazlehurst Courier,Hazlehurst,Miss., Oct.11,1905

Sixth District for five years, and chairman of the State Headquarters Committee for three years. The Mississippi Woman's Magazine, January-February, issue, 1937 was dedicated to Mrs. Wilson and says of her work while chairman of the State Headquarters Committee, "The consummation of this ten years ' dream of Mississippi Club women is largely due to Mrs. Wilson's untiring efforts." (1)

While "First Lady" of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Wilson served as vice-chairman of the Committee on Highway Safety and was one of the five appointed to serve on the Rules and Regulations Committee of the State Safetty Council. She served as on of the ten on a state-wide committee for the appraisal of WPA projects in the state. Through Mrs. Wilson's influence and assistance, the purchase of the iron lungs for the polio clinic in Jackson, was made a Federation project and successfully accomplished. Mrs. Wilson as president, also held office as ~~director~~ General Federation Director at General Federation Conventions at Miami, Florida, 1936; Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1937; and Kansas City, Missouri, 1938. In January 1938, Mrs. Wilson attended the General Federation Board Meeting at Washington, D.C.

On November, 1, 1938 the Executive Board of the Mississippi Federation of Women'S Clubs extended a vote of thanks to Mrs. Wilson in appreciation ~~f~~ of her outst nding service to the Federation.(2)

MISS M.COLIE COVINGTON present Historian of the Mississippi Federation of Woman's Clubs has been , for a number of years one of the outstanding club women of the state. Miss Colie attended the General Federation Conventions of 1936, 1937 , and 1938. At the Kansas City Convention of 1938 she was appointed Chairman of Family Finance Committee on the General Federation Board and in that office attended the General Federation Board meeting at Washington, D.C. in 1939. (3)

MRS O.B.TAYLOR, a native of Wesson ~~s~~ now living in Washington, D.C. ~~was~~ served

① ~~The Mississippi Woman's Magazine~~, Waynesboro, Miss.
② Year Book Mississippi Fed. of Women's Clubs - 1938-1940
③ Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss. May 12, 1939

as president of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs in 1932-1934. These three Copiah women, Mrs. R.E.Jones, Mrs. O.B.Taylor and Mrs. H.J.Wilson are remembered as outstanding presidents of the State Federation.

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Mullican,C.D.	Wesson,Mississippi
Mullican, J.R.	Wesson,Mississippi
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SENATOR BYRON PATTON HARRISON, son of Robert and Myra Anna (Patton) Harrison, was born at Crystal Springs, Miss., August 29, 1881. "In his veins flow the rocky corpuscles of the Southern branch of the family that gave the United States its Presidents, (1) William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison." Robert Harrison served as a Confederate soldier and being invalided by his services, died early, leaving a wife and four children. Pat at an early age began to earn most of the living for the family by selling news - papers. Louis Cochran says in Outlook and Independent, "when the Spanish War was progressing in an amateurish but highly satisfactory manner, the town of Crystal Springs Mississippi, was each day awakened from its somnolence by a series of blood curding yells so terrifying that even the hound dogs of the village would awake sluggish by from their twitching slumbers and betake themselves hurridly to sheltering porches. Daily as all Crystal Springs stood agast, the peace of the country-side was shattered and southern chivalry stood by in abashed impotence.

"The yells, however, were and old story to the natives of the little Mississippi village. A ll were well a are that these yells signified that all was yet well With the nation, and that the daily shipment of Memphis, Appeal- Avalanches had been delivered into the vociferous custody of its agent, Byron Patton Harrison, and that Pat, to drum up a little more trade, was vocally killing

(1) Holland's, The Magazine of the South, Feb. 1934

Copiah County

the Spanish Army by platoons and regiments." (1)

In addition to the selling of newspapers , Pat also drove a two-mule hack from Crystal Springs to the Chatauqua grounds and back for the not excessive fare of fifteen cents the round trip. "These two rabbit-eared mules earned many a dollar for the furure Senator."(2)

While attending the public school in Crystal Springs the boy, Pat began looking about for some way of earing his way through College. His skill as a baseball pitcher gave him an idea and during the summers he played semi-Professional baseball. While a student at the University of Mississippi, his fame as a pitcher was spread abroad with the result that the University of Louisana beckoned and Pat transferred baseball gloves as well as school books to the university at Baton Rouge. Here he found a job as waiter which assured him his living while attending school. When he graduated from the University of Louisana his first job was pitcher for the semi-Professional baseball team of Pickens, Mississippi. From that to teaching in a country school, studying law at night and national prominence were not steps too long or too difficult for Pat Harrison.

Admitted to the Bar, he immediately ran for District Attorney and was elected at the age of twenty-three. Six years later he resigned to accept the Democrate nomination and election at the sixty-fifth Congress, where he remained until 1918 when he defeated the supposedly invincible James K. Vardaman. In this campaign which "scorched Mississippi from the balmy Gulf Coast to the red beeswax hills of

(1) Out look and Independent August 5, 1931

(2) Ibid

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the Tennessee line," (1) Pat was elected Senator at the youthful age of thirty-seven. Since then he has been a fixture as Mississippi's senior Senator. Wellington Brink says of Pat Harrison's record as Senator, "his well-deserved reputation for wit, grip sarcasm and buffoonery (so often exercised for the noble purpose of maintaining senatorial perspective) obscures to superficial eyes a solid record of hard, interrigent achievement within committee. Through the years he has been toiling and sweating--happily, albeit , earnestly-- on the taxation, tariff nd money problems of the nation. He has earned hinself a name for thoroughness and penetration. Today he heads the Finance committee as much because he is the herd bull of senate financiers as by simple right of seniority. He is , in addition, an important member of the Roosevelt board of strategy." (2)

Louis Cochran writing of "The Gadfly in the Senate" says, " Since June 10, 1911, when Pat Harrison made his maiden speech in the House of Representatives in a characteristic reply to Representative Crumpacher of Pennsylvania on a popualtion question, he has been both an irritant and delight to his colleagues. He is quick on his feet, ready in repartee, clever in debate. He is, more over, a good Congressional politician. He knows his Senate. He has a great many contacts on both sides the Chamber, understands how the senatorial mind works, and can make a pretty accurate guess at first what tactics will work and what tactics will now. He seems to have no

(1) Out look and Independent, August 5, 1931

(2) Holland's, The Magazine of the South, Feb. 1934

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particular pride of opinion; makes no enemies, even with his satire, and realizes the importance of committee work, on which all effectiveness in the Senate depends.-------- As a debater he knows he has few equals, certainly not on the Republican side, and no superiors in the Senate, and few are the days when he does not make some portly Republican twitch restlessly in his seat. He is the Democratic D 'A rtagnan ('gad fly', the Republicans call him), forever flashing the rapier of his wet into the sensitive portions of the wept and blundering majority; but yet always welling en ugh to subordinate partisan politics when occasion arises. The Republicans speak of him affectionalely whenever he allows them the opportunity, and laugh heartily at the jokes he always spills in jocund generosity after his chastisement of some unlucky stray member of the blundering herd.-------- When he plays the Republican elephant he wields his scalpel so gracefully that he elicits roars of applause even from his squirming victim. --------

"Occupying in the S enate Chamber the same desk behind which sat the President of the Confederate States in the happier days before that title was acquired, the office of S enator Harrison is also in keeping with the sentiments of the man. Hanging upon the walls , may be seen large portraits of Mississippi S enators who acquired more or less distinction. Immediately back of his chair are two framed letters which the S enator prizes deeply. 'This one', he tells you, 'is from President Harding; this one from President Wilson.'" (1)

In January 1905, Byron Patton Harrison married Mary Edwina McInnis of Leakesville, Mississippi. There are three children,

(1) Outlook and Independent, August 5, 193 1

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Pat, Jr., Catherine and Marianne. In addition there is a young grand-daughter, Patrica Louise. His home is now in a green house on Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C. To help friend s distinguis h this green house from it's identical neighbors, Pat tells them: " We have a little mail box in front." In this simple green house, at the desk of Jefferson Davis, on the floor of the Senate Chamber, he is the same irrepressible Pat who woke the sleepy little town of Crystal Springs with blood curdling yells that defeated the whole Spanish Army at one mouthful; he is the same striving Pat who shouldered a man's responsibility while still a small boy; he is the same cheerful Pat who drove a hack between Crystal Springs depot and the Chautauqua grounds at fifteen cents, one way, round trip, twenty five.

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A. F. ANDRE, former merchant and banker of Crystal Springs, was born in Sweden in 1835. He attended schools in that country until the age of seventeen, when a desire to see the world inspired him to take a sea voyage with a friend of his family, who was a sea captain. For about three years he traveled over southern Europe, Asia and the West Indies and after many interesting adventures landed in New York in 1855. Wishing to see Niagara brought him to St. Catherine, Ontario, where he worked four years in a law office. " A desire to see the Southern stated and the 'peculiar institution' (of slavery) that then existed revived his roving disposition and On September, 1, 1859, he arrived in Crystal Springs, Miss." (1) For a few months he worked as clerk in the railroad depot, then as bookkeeper for a merchant. Here he remained until the outbreak of the War Between the States. With the first volunteers he joined the 16th Miss. Regiment, Infantry and served in Virginia. Later he served in the 36th Mississippi as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the North Mississippi Campaign. During the siege of Vicksburg he received a severe wound but rejoined his command at Mobile in time to participate in the defense of Blakely near the close of the War.

After the surrender he returned to Crystal Springs and resumed his work as bookkeeper until 1866 when he set up in merchandising business and became very successful. For many years he was recognized as one of the towns leading merchants until he retired to take the position as cashier of the Crystal Springs Bank . He held this position until 1891 when he retired to accept that of

(1) Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Miss. Vol I p.307

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of cashier of the Mutual Bank of Crystal Springs, in which he was a large stockholder, and which he helped to organize. Mr. Andre was one of the most progressive business men of Copiah County. From 1875 to 1877 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County. In 1869 he married Aresta Newton, daughter of Rev. Dr. Alexander Newton of Jackson. (1)

MR. I. N. ELLIS was born January 15, 1849, on the Ellis plantation near Pine Bluff, the son of Lott W. and Anna Roberts Ellis, who were among Copiah's earliest settlers. I. N. Ellis attended school at Gallatin and Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn. He moved to Hazlehurst in 1866, when the town was in its infancy and clerked in a store here for several years. In 1871 he was elected chancery clerk and served four years, being clerk at the time the county seat was moved from Gallatin to Hazlehurst. Upon completion of his term of office as clerk, Mr. Ellis engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He married Georgia Stapleton on Dec. 5, 1872, of which union there were eleven children.

In 1882 Mr. Ellis, in connection with Major R.W. Millsaps, organized the Merchants & Planter's Bank in Hazlehurst. Mr. Ellis and Major Millsaps were among the organizers of the Mississippi Bankers Association. Mr. Ellis was one of the charter members of the Hazlehurst Baptist Church and served as treasurer of the

(1) Goodspeeds, Historical & Biographica l Memoirs of Miss.
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church for fifty- eight years. From the Hazlehurst Courier we take the following appreciation of I. N. Ellis.

" The Courier believes that Mr. Ellis has beenone of the most useful citizens Copiah County has ever had, and we have had many fine citiz ens . Two trails of his character have contributed largely to make Copiah County one of the best Counties in the state: First, his devotion to this church, hich has been given without narrowness; second , his conservatism. Other communties, which have perhaps had larger incomes than Hazlehurst, are not so solvent, and this fortunate fact in our community life can be largely attributed to the balancing effect of Mr. Ellis' conservatism. In good times and bad times, he has counseled thrift; saving some out of earnings, be they small or large. His long business life, of unfailing and never changing integrity, sets the young men of the County a good example." (1)

Mr. Ellis died on Movember 30, 1930 at the age of 81.

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(1) Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst, Miss. June 28, 1928

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Major Reuben W. Millsaps was born in Copiah County on May 30, 1833. He was the son of Reuben and Lavinia Clowers Millsaps and spent his boyhood on his fathers farm, attending the common schools in winter and following "Old Beck" at the plow in summer. He also picked his share of cotton, saved his pennies and at the age of seventeen set forth in a wagon to work his way through college. He caught a river boat at Natchez and finally arrived at Hanover College in Indiana. In his third year he transferred to Indiana Asbury Vniversity, now De Pauw, where he graduated in 1854 .

He then taught school for two years, sold books during the summer and in 1856 entered Harvard Law School where he finished the four year course in three years.

On his way back home he called upon Senator Jefferson Davis in Washington and decided to locate in Pine Bluff, Arkansas where he opened an office and practiced law until the outbreak of the War between the States. He then enlisted with the Confederacy in Company A, ninth Arkansas Infantry and was elected Lieutenant on the day of its organization. He fought in the battles of Shiloh, Franklin and Nashville, was twice wounded and advanced from lieutenant to captain, adjutant and major.

With the close of the War, Major Millsaps then 32 years of age, returned to Mississippi. During the years of reconstruction, he abandoned the law, rolled up his sleeves and got a job hauling cotton to Natchez. In 1869 he began merchandising in Brookhaven, where he continued in business for sixteen years and opened branch establishments at Hazlehurst and Union Church. In 1881 he moved to St. Louis, Mo. where he started a wholesale grocery and cotton commission business, under the firm name of Millsaps,

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Magee & Co. In 1885 he sold his thriving business and spent a year traveling in Europe. After returning to America he became actively engaged in banking, having already in with I. N. Ellis, established the Merchants & Planter's Bank of Hazlehurst. He settled in Jackson and in a few years became the " financial wizard of Mississippi." (1)

He became President of the Capital State Bank at Jackson, and stock holder and director of the Delta ~~Clayton Rand,~~ Trust and Banking Company of Vicksburg; the First National Bank of Greenville; the Bank of Greenville; Merchants and Planters' Bank of Greenville; the Bank of Rosedale; and the Clarksville Bank and Trusr Co. of Clarksville. He also came to own large planting interests in Washington and Sunflower Counties and became a director in the Illinois Central Railway. He seemed to have a genius for making money and as a banker his simple rule was "lend money to the man, and take security to bar accidents ."

In 1869 Major Millsaps was married to Mrs. Mary F. Younkin, a daughter of Horace Bean, wealthy banker of New Orleans. They had one adopted daughter, Josie. The Major and his wife were ardent workers in the Methodist Church. For many years Major Millsaps cherished a scheme for establishing a college in Mississippi. In the late 1890's Bishop Charles Betts Galloway, an intimate friend of Major Millsaps campaigned the state for $50,000 to establish a Methodist College. Major Millsaps matched this amount with a donation of $50,000 and the ground on which to locate the college at Jackson. Bishop Galloway dedicated this college in 1893.

" In his modesty the major objected to the college bearing

(1) Leaflet published by Miss. Power & Light Company--Jackson--

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his name. But he endowed Millsaps with $500,000 and the institution stands today, a living monument to his character, industry and idealism." (1) Major Millsaps' Philanthropies were extensive and to them he gave his time as well as money. He was treasurer of the American Red Cross in Mississippi for thirteen years. He was an active steward in the Methodist Church for forty-five years and a Sunday School teacher for twenty-five years.

He died in 1916 at he age of 83. " Consecrated soldier of the Cross- -farmer, lawyer, patriot, merchant, banker, Capitalist, benefactor and gentleman--seldom within a century does a single state produce a man of such usefulness and influence." (2)

John Alexander Covington was born in 1840, near Quitman, Miss. His parents came to Mississippi from North Carolina in 1830. He taught school in Covington and Simpson Counties during the 1850's and enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army in 1861. He was wounded at Shiloh and discharged with rank of Captain in 1865. After the war he was engaged in mercantile business at Westville, Simpson County. He was married to Miss Lenora Williams, daughter of Col. G.W. Williams in 1867. Mr. Covington moved with his family to Hazlehurst in 1880, where he was a successful merchant until 1890 when he established and became President of the Bank of Hazlehurst a position he filled honorably and faithfully until his death in 1904.

(1) Clayton Rand, Leaflet Published by Miss. Power & Light Co. Jackson, Miss.

(2) Ibid

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Mr. Covington had an active part in every movement for the upbuilding of his community. He was deacon in the Baptist Church and a member of the Masonic Order,. He left a record of usefulness which his sons and daughters, G.W. Covington, R. L. Covington, Walter Covington, Miss. Colie Covington and Mrs. S..F. Fugate have carried on. (1)

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(1) Miss Collie Covingtton, Hazlehurst, Mis s.

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R.S . Norman moved to Hazlehurst from Wesson in 1898 when he organized the mercantile firm of Peets, Norman & Company, for many years one of the most prominent mercantile establishments in Copiah. This firm also acted as cotton buyers and during the early 1900's handled the bulk of cotton marketed at Hazlehurst which was from 16,000 to 18,000 bales per season.

In 1905 Mr. Norman undertook the development of the vegetable industry in the Hazlehurst section. Through the cooperation of his customers and friends in this part of the county, he succeeded in having a good crop grown that year but exceptionally low prices made the out come unfortunate. This caused discouragement among the growers but did not stop Mr. Norman. He went to work with new energy the following year and by making liberal advances to such growers as were unable to try the crop again, an excellent crop was grown in 1906. During this season Mr. Norman shipped 150 cars of various kinds of vegetables and obtained good prices for all growers. Since that time the vegetable business has been Hazlehurst's most important industry and its early success was largely due to the untiring efforts of R. S. Norman. (1)
Norman retired from the Mercantile business about 1912 and devoted his time to the marketing of vegetables until his removal from Copiah to Texas about 1930.

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(1) Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst Miss. Feb. 7, 1907

E.N.
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Copis h County

George Tomicich, of Hazlehurst is one of Copiah's surviving pioneer merchants, having celebrated his 92nd birthday on April 3, 1939. Mr. Tomicich was born in Boka- Katorska -Rose, Jugoslavia in 1847 and at the age of thirty came to America. Two years later, in 1879 he settled in Hazlehurst where he has resided since that time. Soon after his arrival in Hazlehurst, Mr. Tomicich established a hardware store and some years later increased his business to a general mercantile establishment. His original store is still standing on its early location, at the corner of E. Green St. and F. Railroad Avenue and is now accupied by his son, Emanuel Tomicich, Grocer. George Tomicich was identified with the commercial life of Hazlehurst for more than fifty years until his retirement from business some years ago, and during this time he was always a builder for, and firm believer in the future of the town. (1)

(1) Hazlehurst Courier, Hazlehurst Miss. April 3, 1939

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Railroad Men:

ROBERT ALBERT ARTICE AND JOEL R. LILLY, sons of Albert and Margaret McKay Lilly moved to Hazlehurst from Alabama with their parents in 1878. These boys went to school at the old Peabody school and when old enough to claim a position in life they chose mechanical work, made application at the I. C. Railroad Shops in McComb and to prove their ability as mechanics ,constructed a model engine and made a perfect demonstration which secure for the three of them positions as apprentices in the Machine Shops. Robert died at an early age while serving there. Albert and Joe as he was known, proved to be efficient passenger engineers and Joe had the honor of bringing the first electric headlight on this division of the I. C. Railroad. He realized the great need of this improvement over the old lighting system and began an effort to convince the officials that the lives of the engine men could be made safer by the adoption of electric lights. After working on the idea for about two years he succeeded and bought the first electric headlight on " number 6" as the train was called at that time, through Hazlehurst about 9 o'clock on the night of March 31st, 1915. Albert Lilly was one of the engineers who was put on when the test run was to be made became of hiscapability, his alertness and mechanical abilities. When the I. C. Company was negotiating for the banana trade from New Orleans to Northern Points, Albert Lilly was chosen to drive the first train load north and the order given "make the time if possible to make it." The train made the run and the I. C. won the contract for the banana marketing. He later served on the "Grievance Committee" and was appointed Traveling Engineer.(1)

(1) Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Hazlehurst Miss.

2nd Copy

1877
COPIAH COUNTY

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.W.Cook, sheriff; A .J.Hodges, treasurer; J.S.Martin, assessor; H.D.Burton, surveyor; A.J.Welch, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

C.D.Lowe, 1st; S.G.Salter,2nd; S.P.Beach, 3rd; J.J.Ellis, 4th,; M.G.Norman,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W .M,Haley, F.D.Burrage,1st; T.F.Cmmmack, W.S.Swilly,2nd; T.C.Watson, Geo Noland,3rd; H.B.Grant, Jas Hoges,4th; Jno Ferry, C.B .Allen,5th.

CONSTABLES

W.R.Walker,1st; Henry Furr, 2nd; Wm U.Furguson,3rd; Wm. Shelby, 4th; Whit Steel,5th.

1878 - 1879

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.W.Cook, sheriff; J.M.Norman, chancery clerk; E.W.Brown, circuit clerk; W.L.Ainsworth, treasurer; W.J.Butler,Jr,assessor; A.F. Kilpatrick, surveyor; A.J.Welch, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

H.H.Hogg,1st; S.G.Salter,2nd; J.S.Beasley,3rd; J.B.Jones, 4th; R.A.Evans,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W.M.Haley, Thomas Tillman,1st; P.D.Traweek, W.S.Swilley,2nd; W.C. Smith, B.F.Bufkin,3rd; Wm N.Donahue, W .J.Smith,4th; John Terry, E.B.Conn,5th.

CONSTABLES

W.R.Walker,1st; Fred Traweek,2nd; A.B.Butler,3rd; Hugh Anderson,Jr,4th; B.F.Gaynes,5th .

1880 - 1881

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.J.Hargrave, sheriff; W.LAinsworth, treasurer; F.R.J.Terry, assessor; A.F.Kilpatrick, surveyor; S.D.Schourner, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Charner Price,1st; W.F.Price, 2nd; F.M.Bufkin, 3rd; J.B.Jones,4th; ~~xxMrxxx~~ I.M.Jones,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Jesse Jordan, L.B.Williams,1st; P.D.Traweek,J.J.F.Horton,2nd; B.F.Bufkin,Watson Smith,3rd; S.G.Jenkins, Sr., C.J.Holden,4th; J. Terry, C.J.Davis,5th.

CONSTABLES

A.J.Ainsworth,1st; O.F.Traweek,2nd; J.W.Dunbar,3rd; J.M.Hood, 4th; B.F.Guynes,5th.

1882 - 1883

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.J.Hargrave, sheriff; G.F.Wolfe, chancery clerk; E.W.Brown, circuit clerk; R.W.Millsaps, treasurer; C.D.Rymes, assessor; A.F.Kilpatrick, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

D .C.W ood, coroner and ranger; Joel Lilly,1st; W.F.Price,2nd; W.W. Davis3rd; N.L.Fulgham,4th; J.F.Sexton,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

G.D.Lowe, J.N.Wilson,1st; Rufus King, C.A.Ray,2nd; Watson Smith, W.R.Temples,3rd; J.M.Cohen,J.C.Jenkins,4th; C.J.Davis,C.J.Johnson,5th.

CONSTABLES

S.G.Kent,1st; W.H.Beesly,2nd; G.A.Smith,3rd; W.J.Butler,4th; Frank Guynes,5th

1884 - 1885

COUNTY OFFICERS

Thos. Millsaps, E.A.Rowan, representatives; Thos. J.Hargrave, sheriff; Bud Higdon, treasurer; W.T.Matheny, assessor; A.F. Kilpatrick, surveyor; William M.Robertson, coroner and ~~ranger~~; J.D. Granberry, chancery clerk.

SUPERVISORS

Joel Lilly,1st; O.C.McKinnel, 2nd; W.C. ~~Hith~~ Smith,3rd; W.J.Butterson,Sr,4th; J.H.Garth,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

G.D.Lowe,A.J.Wheeler,1st; R.R.King, C.A.Ray,2nd; L.M.Leonard,O.F. Harris,3rd; J.M.Cain,W.N.Donahoe,4th; J.B.Allen, J.W.Parsons,5th.

(CONSTABLES)------- B.F.Bankston,1st; W.H.Beasley,2nd; J.A.Leggett, 3rd; G.W.Marlow,4th; Dave Seller,5th'

1888 - 1889

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.W.Brown, sheriff; Bud Higdon, treasurer; W.T.Matheny, assessor; R.A.Smith, surveyor; R.A.Ainsworth, coroner and ranger; A.A.Lomax, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

Joel Lilly,1st; S .G.Salter,2nd; W.C.Smith,3rd; G.W.Cooper,4th; P.J.Young, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

G.D.Lowe, D.W.Simmons,1st; C.A.Ray,T.F.Cammack,2nd; M.T.Newton,L.M. Leonard,3rd; J.J.Sullivan,W.L.Shelby,4th; C.B.A llen,J.W.Parsons,5th.

CONSTABLES

W.L.Lowe,1st; A.J.Palmer,2nd; W.U.Ferguson,3rd; John Cason,4th; B.F.Guynes,A.T.Sturgis,5th.

1890 - 1891

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.Q.Martin, chancery clerk; W.J.Rea, circuit clerk; W.T.Matheny, sheriff; T.E.Groome, treasurer; D.W.Simmons, assessor; W .L.Haley, s urveyor; W.M.Robertson, soroner and ranger; R.E.A.Stewart,supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

B.T.Catchings,1st; J.C.Rhymes,2nd; J.S.Decell,3rd; G.W.Cooper,4th; G .W.Didlake,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

F.D.Burrage,L.D.Greenlaw,1st; T.F.Commack, J.T.Bridewell,snd; L.M. Leonard, W.H.Watson,3rd; G.W.Harris, J.D.Jenkins,4th; E.W.Steele, A.D .Slay,5th.

CONSTABLES

Jesse Thompson,Jr.,1st; A.J.Farmer,2nd; J.A.Leggett,3rd; M.Young,4th; W.J.Beard,B.F.G uynes,5th.

1894 - 1895

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.D.Dampeer, chancery clerk; W.J.Rea, circuit clerk; Jesse Thompson, Jr., sheriff; S.G.Salter, treasurer; P.C.Ray, assessor; W.L.Haley, surveyor; D.W.Jones, supt. of education; N.L.Cato, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

W.H.Ainsworth,1st; J.S.Beasley,2nd; J.S.Decell,3rd; W.L.Shelby,4th; J.W.Didlak,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A.L.Peagler, A.Russell,1st; F.F.Cammack, H.M.Buckley,2nd; W.H.Stafford, J.G.Fore,3rd; R.B.Greenlee, J.A.Anderson,4th; A.D.Slay, L.Palmer,5th.

CONSTABLES

Dave Scott,1st; H.Wilks,2nd; S.T.Newman,3rd; J.G.Moore,4th; A.T. Sturgis,5th.

1896 - 1897

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.D.Dampeer, chancery clerk; W.J.Rea, circuit clerk;J.Thompson,Jr, sheriff; S.G.Salter, treasurer; R.C.Ray, assessor; D.W.Jones,Jr, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.H.Ainsworth; 2nd, J.S.Beasley; 3rd, J.S.Decell;4th, W.L. Shelby;5th, J.W.Didlake.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.L.Peagler,A.Russell,J.J.Ellis; 2nd, F.F.Cammack, H.M.Buckley; 3rd, W.H.Stafford, J.G.Fore; 4th, R.B.Greenlee, J.A.Anderson; 5th, A.D.Slay, L.Palmer, S.W.Allen.

CONSTABLES

1st, H.B.Penn;2nd, H.Wilks;3rd, S.T.Newman;4th, J.C.Moore;5th,A.T. Sturgis,W.E.Holliday.

1898 - 1899

COUNTY OFFICERS

Dan C.Woods, circuit clerk; J.B.Mayers, chancery clerk; J.S.Decell, sheriff; John Massa, coroner; E.M.Wade, treasurer; O.A.Davis, assessor; N.E.Spencer, surveyor;J.L.Wilson, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st,W.M.Ainsworth; 2nd, M.O.Jones; 3rd, Watson C.Smith; 4th, J.J. Sullivan; 5th, J.W.Didlake.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.M.Norman,A.W.Russell; 2nd, J.T.Bridewell, A.J.Hickman;3rd, W.F.Millsaps, W.H.Thetford; 4th, W.N.Donahoe,R.B.Greenlee;5th, C.J.Davis,A.D.Slay.

CONSTABLES

1st, Perry Young;2nd, Calvin McBride; 3rd, J.A.Leggette; 4th, A.J.Hodges; 5th, W.J.Beard

1899 - 1901

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1898 - 1899

SUPERVISORS

SAME AS BOOK 1898 - 1899

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.M.Norman, A.W.Russell, H.R.Caldwell; 2nd, J.T.Bridewell, A.J. Hickman; 3rd, W.F.Millsaps, W.H.Thetford; 4th, W.N.Donahoe, R.B.Greenlee, O.C.Beal, J.D.Jenkins;5th, C.J.Davis, A.D.Slay, B.F.Walder.

CONSTABLES

1st, Perry Young; 2nd, Calvin McBride; 3rd, J.A.Leggett; 4th,A.J. Hodges; 5th, W.J.Beard, F.Ball.

1901 - 1903

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.T.Hood, supt. of education; D.C.Woods, circuit clerk; J.H.Long, chancery clerk; Thomas Hamilton, sheriff; John Massa, coroner; B.F.Brown, treasurer; A.B.Weeks, assessor; W.L.Haley, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st,B .F.Catchings; 2nd, W.C.Beacham; 3rd, G.H.Mullen;4th,W.S.Graves; 5th, J.W.Didlake.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell, B.F.Burage; 2nd, J.T.Bridewell, J.A.Hickman; 3rd, John T.Fore, S.S.Newman; 4th, R.B.Greenlee , J.D.Jenkins; 5th,A.D.Slay, C.J.Davis;

CONSTABLES

1st, John Lowe; 2nd, Ely Cook; 3rd, M.H.Hawkins; 4th, L.H.Jasper; 5th, W.J.Beard

1903 - 1905

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1901 - 1903 EXCEPT W.T.Matheny, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

ixtxxxx SAME AS BOOK 1901 - 1903

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

****

1905 - 1907

COUNTY OFFICERS

A.A.McAlpin, supt. of education; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; J.H.Long, chancery clerk; J.L.Miller, sheriff; H.D.Tillman, treasurer; C.O.McKinnell, assessor; W.T.Matheny, surveyor; John Massa, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, D.D.McLehaney; 2nd, R.C.Douglass;3rd, M.E.Furr;4th, R.B.Greenlee; 5th, R.A.Evans.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell, T.J.Kent; 2nd, T.T.Hardy, G.H.Gardner; 3rd, S.S.Newman, John W.Newton; 4th, J.D.Jenkins, W.B.Caussey; 5th, A.D.Slay, L.B.Loflin

CONSTABLES

1st, J.C.Lowe; 2nd, L.O.Sumrall; 3rd, M.H.Hawkins;4th, C.N. Holden; 5th, J.R.Brown.

1907 - 1909

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1905 - 1907

SUPERVISORS

S AME AS BOOK 1905 - 1907

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

1909 - 1911

COUNTY OFFICERS

A.A.McAlpin, supt. of education; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; B.Shelton, chancery clerk; J.C.Lowe, sheriff; O.C.Beall, treasurer; G H/ Wade, assessor; Gus Massa, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, B.F.Catchings; 2nd, B.M.Brown; 3rd, M.B.Starnes; 4th, R.B. Greenlee; 5th, W.J.Cottingham.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.M.Martin, J.A.Anderson; 2nd, A.J.Hickman,A.N.Carter; 3rd, J.A.Leggett, M.H.Hawkins; 4th, W.E.Purser, J.A.Jenkins;5th, A.D.Slay, P.T.Walden, L.B.Loflin.

CONSTABLES

1st, Gillis Cato; 2nd, Howell Cobb; 3rd, J.P.Cranfield; 4th, A.J.Hodges; 5th, J.R.Brown.

1911 - 1913

COUNTY OFFICERS

A.A.McAlpin, supt. of education; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; B.Shelton, chancery clerk; J.C.Lowe, sheriff; O.C.Bealle,treasurer; G.H.Wade, assessor; Gus Massa, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, B.F.Catching; 2nd, B.M.Brown; 3rd, M.B.Starnes; 4th, R.B . Greenlee; 5th, W.J.Cottingham

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

1913 - 1915

COUNTY OFFICERS

(TORN OUT)

SUPERVISORS

1st, Mr. Nelson; 2nd, S.F.Lusk; 3rd, M.E.Furr; 4th, W.E.Purser; 5th, Glenn Ervin.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell, Elie M.Cook; 2nd, G.H.Matthews, A.J.Hickman; 3rd, S.S.Newman, J.M.Edwards; 4th, J.A.Jenkins,J.M.Evans;5th, A.D. Slay,B.T.Walden, C.J.Davis.

CONSTABLES

1st, Philip Massa,; 2nd, John Butler; 3rd, Tom Weeks; 4th, F.G. Thompson; 5th, C.B.Willard ;

1917 - 1921

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.Q.Martin, supt. of education; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; J.C.Smith, chancery clerk; H.E.Ramsey, sheriff; A.N.Carter, treasurer; R.L.Mullen,assessor; W.T.Matheny, surveyor; J.W .Patrick, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.L.Miller; 2nd,M.O.Jones; 3rd, J.W.Smith; 4th, J.A.Jenkins;5th, H.F.Mackey.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell, E.M.Cook;2nd, A.J.Hickman, G .H.Matthews; 3rd, S.S.Newman, J.W.Leggett; 4th, A.B.Norton, Frank Thompson; 5th, A.D.Slay, B .T.Walden.

CONSTABLES

1st, Dan T.Love; 2nd, F.N.Butler; 3rd, A.E.Ferguson; 4th, E.C. Mitcham; 5th, W.N.Hall.

1921 - 1923

COUNTY OFFICERS

Jack Sullivan, supt. of education; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; J.M.Bass,Jr, chancery clerk; J.J.Miller, sheriff; R.L.Mullen, assessor; W.T.Matheny, surveyor; J.W .Patrick, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, H.C.Pitts; 2nd, S.F.Lusk; 3rd, M.B.Starnes; 4th, R.E.Deer; 5th, F.M.Brewer.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell, Elie M.Cook; ~~3rd~~ 2nd, A.N.Carter, A.J.Hickman; 3rd, J.W.Leggett, J.M.Edwards; 4th, F.G.Thompson,H.J.Simmons; 5th, L.B.Ramsey, N.J.Barron.

CONSTABLES

1st, D.T.Lowe; 2nd, T.N.Butler; 3rd, Troy Holliday; 4th, E.C. Mitcham; 5th, J.D.Puckett.

1923 - 1925

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

SUPERVISORS

1st, H.C.Pitts; 2nd, S.F.Lusk; 3rd, M.B.Starnes; 4th, R.E. Carpenter; 5th, F.M.Brewer.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

CONSTABLES

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

1925 - 1927

COUNTY OFFICERS

Jack Sullivan, supt. of education; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; J.W.Hester, chancery clerk; Gillis Cato,sheriff; L.C.Ramsey, assessor; W.A.Sitts, surveyor; J.W.Patrick, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st,W.M.Wilson; 2nd, J.W.Smith; 3rd, M.E.Burr; 4th, R.E.Dear; F.M. Brewer.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell, A.B.Norton; 2nd, A.N.Carter, A.J.Hickman; 3rd, A .M.Edwards,J.W.Leggett; 4th, Frank Thompson,J.F.Conn; 5th,L.B. Ramsey,N.J.Barron.

CONSTABLES

1st, Dan T.Lowe; 2nd, W.C.Loving; 3rd, A.E.Ferguson; 4th, E.C.Mitcham; 5th, B.F.Mitchell.

1927 - 1929

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1925 - 1927

SUPERVISORS

SAME AS BOOK 1925 - 1927

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.W.Russell,A.B.Norton; 2nd, A.N.Carter, A.J.Hickman; 3rd, J.M. Edwards, J.W.Leggett; 4th, Frank Thompson, J.F.Conn; 5th, L.B. Ramsey, J.A.Smylie.

CONSTABLES

SAME AS BOOK 1925 - 1927

1929 - 1931

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.W.Hester, sheriff; R.L.Mullen, chancery clerk; C.B.Rea, circuit clerk; Jack Sullivan, supt. of education; R.M.Wade, assessor; W.C.Stowell, surveyor; J.W.Patrick, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.C.Lowe; 2nd, J.L.King; 3rd, M.B.Starnes; 4th, Lafayette Hood; 5th, W.W.Ervin.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st,A.B.Norton,A.W.Russell; 2nd, A .N.Carter, G.H.Matthews; 3rd, J.M.Edwards,J.B.McKee; 4th, F.T.Powers, F.G.Thompson;5th, B.T. Walden,O.A .Doss, Sr.

CONSTABLES

1st, Hermon Tillman; 2nd, Harry L.Quarles; 3rd, Robert Pickering; 4th, Cyrus Hood; 5th, John D .Puckett.

1931 - 1933

COUNTY OFFICERS

F.M.Brewer, sheriff; R.L.Mullen, chancery clerk; C.B.Rea,circuit clerk; Jack Sullivan, supt. of education; R.M.Wade, assessor; W.C. Stowell, surveyor; J.W.Patrick, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.C.Lowe; 2nd, J.L.King; 3rd, M.B.Starnes; 4th, Spence Templeton; 5th, W.W.Ervin.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

SAME AS BOOK 1929 - 1931

CONSTABLES

SAME AS BOOK 1929 - 1931

accepted SL

CANVASSERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEA ER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 13

INTERVIEWS

PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH MISS LOVIE LEWIS

The Lewis family name originated in France from Bible time; the Lewis' are descendants of Jospheth, the youngest son of Noah. The Lewis name originally was spelled L-o-u-i-s, meaning strong or brave. After the Lewis family came to America the Lewis name was analysed and spelled L-e-w-i-s. The Lewis family are descendants of Louis IV, King of France. The King was born September 5, 1638 and become King of France when he was five years of age, 1643, and he ruled untill his death in 1715. He was a great and noble King.

Joseph B. Lewis, a member of the Lewis family was born September, 30, 1763. He married Miss Elizabeth Magee in 1786. Joseph B. Lewis came to Mississippi from Jamestown, Virginia. He was an evangelist Baptist preacher. He was a great preacher and was known far and wide for his wonderful preaching. He settled in Copiah county, Miss.. He did wonderful Evangelist work for the upbuilding of Copiah county, Miss. He a great and noble preacher. He preached all over Mississippi and did wonderful evangelist work and won a many heart for the Lord and seven. He reared a large family six daughters and seven sons.

Hugh W. Lewis was the youngest of his father's Joseph B. Lewis, father family. Hugh W. Lewis was born November 6, 1813, and he married Miss Lizzie Morris March 28, 1836. Miss Lizzie Morris grandfather was a Irish Lord and came to America from Daublin, Ireland.

CANVASSERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARRS

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 13

INTERVIEWS

LEWIS FAMILY OF AMERICA CONT'D:

He and his family came to Charleston, South Carolina in about 1738. Decendants came to Mississippi , some located in Copiah county, Miss. and some located in South Mississippi. There was eighteen preachers in the Morris family.--

Hugh W. Lewis lived in Gallatin, Copiah county in 1836. Gallatin was then a thriving town in Copiah county. Hugh W. Lewis operated his variety shop in Gallatin from 1836 till 1847, he made plows, buggies, wagons, and coffins and all farming implements. He was the first undertaker in Gallatin. There was such a demand up in Holmes county, Miss. in March 1847. Hugh W. Lewis and family moved from Gallatin to Franklin Holmes county, Miss and he operated his variety shop in Franklin, Holmes county and Chile. He was living in Franklin Holmes county. His youngest son Joseph Benjamin Lewis was born June 21, 1847. Hugh W. Lewis operated his variety shop in Holmes county until January 1856 he moved from Lexington Holmes county to Utica, Hinds county. He operated his variety shop in Utica and he owned a big plantation in northwest Copiah county, seven miles of Utica. His slaves grew lots of cotton and all kinds of foodstuff and raised lots of cattle and hogs. In 1847 Hugh W. Lewis and family moved to Hazlehurst, Mississippi and lived where Judge J. F. Guynes home now stands and operated his variety shop about where Mr. J. H. Long home now is on Georgetown street north of I.C. depot. They made plows, buggies, wagons, and coffins and all farming implements. They made the finest of coffins, Hugh W. Lewis was the first undertaker in Hazlehurst.

CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER.

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
HAZLEHURST, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT # 13.

INTERVIEWS.

LEWIS FAMILY OF AMERICA: CONT'D. FROM PAGE #2.

January 1868 Hugh W. Lewis bought him a big plantiation home 2 miles north o Hazlehurst on the Jackson and Gallatin public road or the old Natchez Trace road and stage route. He built his home on his plantation and he operated his variety shop on this old Natchez Trace Road and did a thriving business on his plantation home. The stage route was on this road a man by the name of Kilpatrick drove the satge from Natchez to Jackson and the first telegraph wire in Copiah county was strung on trees on this road "the Old Natchez Trace road." In March 1877 Hugh W. Lewis and family moved to Jackson, Miss. He operated his variety shop in Jackson and there was xxr a great demand for plows, buggies, wagons, and coffins, also farming impliments of alll kinds. He was an undertaker in Jackson. Hugh W. Lewis died in Jackson June 23, 1883. He reared a large family of children, four daughters: Car ie Sardenia Lewis; Joycy Gabrelya Lewis; Dasda Amanda Lewis, Sarah Elizabeth Lewis. The three sons: Edimn Rayford Lewis, Albert Clayton Lewis; Joseph Benjamin Lewis. All three of his sons was in the Civil War at the same time. Edimn Rayford Lewis was killed at the Battle of Corrinth, Miss. Albert Clayton Lewis and Joshph Benjamin Lewis went through war and x was never wounded.

6—

CHECKERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
HAZLEHURST, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT # 13

INTERVIEWS.

LEWIS FAMILY OF AMERICA CONT'D. FROM PAGE # 3.

xJoseph Benjamin Lewis was born in Franklin, Holmes County, Miss. June 21, 1847, The youngest son f Hugh W. Lewis and Lizzie Morris Lewis. Joseph Lewis married Miss Araminta Barker, June 5, 1869 at North Hotel in Gallatin, Copiah County, Miss. They reared three xx children, two daughters: Miss Lovie Pheletrus Lewis, Miss Quincy Cornelia Lewis and one son: Benjamin Robert Ingrim Lewis. Mississippians are proud of the family of Lewis's known throughout the state. As the preacher Lewis Family, there having been forty three ministers of the Gospel by the name of Lewis. One of Joseph Benjamin Lewis, cousin Rev. Briant Lewis served more than fifty years in Mississippi conference, One of his brothers Rev. Henry P. Lewis was in active service in the Mississippi Conference fifty two years. Rev. Henry P. Lewis had five sons that was Preachers.

No family is better known in Miss. than the Lewis family. No family has done more for the upbuildingxx of the state Educationally and religiously and financially than the Lewis generation. They always ready to heop in any charity cause, being early settlers they endured hardshipx with fortitude and overcome difficulties by perserverance to have assisted in developing Miss. from a wilderness when the Indians roamed the state to have given laggely of money and time to the develpping and upbuilding the state and citizenship.

He who has so lived has nobly lived and has found peace with hon - or when the shadows begin to lenghten and the evening of life draws near and when the sumons comes they are ready and willing to go. x

Miss Louie Lewis

CANVASSER:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 13

INTERVIEWS

2. Interview with Mrs. A.B.C. Patrick.

Sara Mills Patrick, grand daughter of Nathan Patrick, who came to Copiah county from Sumpter District, South Carolina in 1820, was brought to Copiah county by her father, William Mills, from Alabama, with five slaves for her support. Her mother Sara Patrick, daughter of Nathan Patrick, having died leaving her an infamt. In those days wet nurses were employed to rear them, so her father hired an Indian woman who was camping on his place to take care of her. When she was about two years of age the Indians decamped, taking the babe with them during her father's absence. When he returned, finding his babe gone, he rides horse back two hundred miles and overtakes them and brings the babe home and fearing the Indians would return and kidnap her, he brought her to Copiah county to her grandfather. In course of time she met and married Mr. B.P. Williams of Madison County and their first daughter was named for the Indian Princess of the tribe who had stolen her. The daughter's name is Kaloolah McLaurin of Lafayette Louisiana, wife of Lieutenant Hugh D. McLaurin, deceased.

Elizabeth Clark Patrick, wife of Nathan Patrick and grandmother of Sara Mills Williams, was born in Sumpter District, South Carolina in May, 1792, emigrated to Copiah county, Mississippi the first day of January, 1820, died near Gallatin, Copiah county, February 17, 1828, was buried in a hand mortised and pegged Chestnut tree coffin, was carried by slave

CANVASSERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 13

INTERVIEWS

2. Interview with Mrs. A.B.C. Patrick Cont'd.

with grape vines wrapped around it and a pole run through it, one and one half miles through an Indian trail and burried on what is known as the old Haley Place. The forest was so dense that part of the slaves had to go ahead to widen thetrail for the others to carry the body. (2)

(2) Mrs. A.B.C. Patrick

CANVASSERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT 13

INTERVIEWS

1. Personal Interview with Mrs. Emma C. Fortenberry--

The first site of Hazlehurst was planned at old Damascus Church, one mile north of the present site. Father entered a section of land, (640 acres) including what is now Lake Hazle and all from near Damascus to the Fugate property in Hazlehurst. My father b uilt his house facing north thinking the railroad would build its station near old Damascus. Building material for the Griffing home was hauled from Grand Gulf, eight miles below Port Gibson on the Mississippi River by mules driven by slaves. The heavy timbers were cut and hewn by slaves. For some reason the site was changed to the present location. I rode on the first train from Hazlehurst to Crystal Springs. I remember the trip vividly though not more than five years of age. We stood on the porch of our home and saw the flames devour all but one of the stores of Hazlehurst (burned by the Yankee soldiers during the Civil War). Merchants of Gal atin were Presser, Taylor, Howard, and hotel keeper was Mrs. North. The hotel and Court House were very nice brick buildings. Martin Traweek, later Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hazlehurst, was owner or clerk in one of the stores. Mr. Neil, another minister of the same denomination was a school teacher and later married Mr. Askew, had a girls school in East Hazlehurst on the site where Earnest Green now lives. Miss Lizzie Holmes was music teacher in the school. It was well patronized and a great help to many girls. Uncle Samp Johnson, as everybody cal ed him moved from Gallatin to Hazlehurst and opened the

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CANVASSERS:
LEE HALEY
JEWELL SHEARER

COPIAH COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
ASSIGNMENT # 13

INTERVIEWS

1.Personal Interview with Mrs. Emma Fortenberry Cont'd.

first Saddlers shop in the new town. Mr. Presser, the father of Mrs. Bettie Sokoloski, also moved about the same time and opened the first bakery, had in connection a grocery and dry goods store. He built a neat little home and storehouse combined where I think he resided as long as he lived.

I was the first child born in Hazlehurst after the town was incorporated. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Emma G. Fortenberry

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
HAZLEHURST, MISSISSIPPI

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INTERVIEWS.

4. Interview with Judge Jasper F. Guynes.

Albert Brown Guynes, the youngest son of Henry Hall Guynes and Mary Butler Finley Guynes, his wife, was born near Georgetown in Copiah county, on June 10th, 1848, and there he grew to young manhood.

He was married on Dec. 1st, 1870, to Emma Jnae Ramsey, the daughter of T.J. Ramsey and Mrs. Rebecca Ramsey, his wife. As result of this union four children were born who reached their majority, namely,- Chas. O. Guynes, now a prominent lawyer of Houston, Texas, Jasper F. Guynes, anattorney of Hazlehurst and now the Circuit Judge of the 14th judicial district of Mississippi, Eula R. Guynes, and efficient music teacher of the county, and Andy M. Guynes, now deceased. The first born Clara Ella Guynes died at 2 years of age.

Said A.B. Guynes, originally christened A.G.B. Guynes but himself dropping the G. in his initial, was educated in the neighborhood schools, was a confederate soldier, having volunteered during the latter part of the war and being then under military age. After the war he worked upon his father's farm and taught school for several years being the first teacher to obtain first grade license to teach in the county. He engaged

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INTERVIEWS.

4. Interview with Judge Jasper F. Guynes cont'd. from page # 1.

in farming and acquired a very large and valuable farm on Copiah county in said county.

He early in life united with the Baptist Church and served for a long period of that time as deacon, was active worker in the Sunday School serving as teacher and as superintendent for many years. Throughout his life, he was active in political affairs and served four terms in the state legislature- in 1882, 1884, 1892 to 1896 and from 1927 to date of his death April 19th, 1929. He served also as member of the state constitutional convention of 1890. For 12 years he served the state as sergeant of the state pentitentiary where he had charge of one of the farm camps of that institution, and was so serving at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, of the W.O.W. and other fraternal orders. Mr. Guynes was deseended from Revolutionary parentage, his forefathers having participated in that struggle. Some of the family records show the following facts:-

John Goyne, a native of what is now State of Tennessee, born July 5th, 1776, was on Dec. 8th, 1800, married to Matilda Hall, also native of that state. This younge couple with their young children subsequently came to Mississippi settling near Georgetown in what is now Copiah county.

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INTERVIEWS.

4. Interview with Judge Jasper F. Guynes. contt'd, from page #2.

The folhowing were born unto them, Briaht Goyne, Wiatt Goyne, John Goyne, George Goyne, Elbert Goyne, Priscilla Goyne, Sarah Goyne, Nancy Goyne, Harmon Goyne, Matilda Goyne, who became the wige of Samuel Barron, Nacy Goyne, Harmon Goyne, Elbert Goyne and Alzada Goyne.

After this family came to Mississippi or short time before the spelling of the name was changed to "Guynes", when or for what reason is not known, The earliesttentry in the family records showing this change is dated 183?.

Said Henry Hall Goyne, the father of A.B. Guynes, subject of this skethh, was born April 18, 180? in Tennessee. He was married to Mary Butler Finley. They settled near Georgetown, Copiah County, Miss., and there reared a large family, the names of their children being as follows:-
Elizabeth Guynes, John Guynes, Bryant Floydy Guynes, Calvin Guynes, Nicholas L. Guynes, Thomas Jefferson Guynes, Wm. ~~Guynes~~ Patterson Guynes, Felix Rankin Guynes, and Albert Gallatin Brown Guynes. (4)

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(4) Judge Jasper F. Guynes.

CANVASSER:
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INTERVIEWS

3. Interviewed with Thos. B. Birdsong--

My father, L.F. Birdsong, served as a captain in commissary under Col. J.B. Chrisman during the latter part of the Civil War. Chrisman's Headquarters was at Brookhaven father's at Hazlehurst, Copiah County, Miss. Father was born in Alabama near Roanoke in Randolp county and he went to Preston, Georgia, met Sarah Stapleton, my mother, married her in 1858. I, his eldest child was born the following year and will be 77 years of age next August, 21. When the war broke betwe n the States, father went out with Capt. Leonard, joining the 46th. Ga., going to Charleston, S.C. but soon transferred to help feed the Western Army with his commissary stores in Hazlehurst, Mississippi. After the War he became a successful m merchant for many years there and prominent in all public affairs. Took on partnar and for years the old firm of Birdsong, Horne and Brittain was widely known. Raised a large family , helped found the first school and practically built the First Baptist Church, making the brick of which it was built, and giving the land upon which it stood. Along with L.L. Brittain, Dr. H. Burnley, and my Grandfather John D. Stapleton and I.N. Ellis, the church was finished and founded. My grandfather Stapleton sold his old Antebellum Plantation where I was born in Preston, Ga. After college days at the age of 23 I married Elizabeth Purnell, daughter of Dr. Geo. Purnell and moved to Crystal Springs, and with a brother, Walter Purnell opened a mercantile business, at the time that the now famous Senator Pat Harrison was a barefoot boy selling newspapers there. F[illegible]

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INTERVIEWS

3. Interview with Thos. B. Birdsong Cont'd.

I failed to make a success of the business, and in 1887 three years later graduated at Dentistry at Vanderbilt and enjoyed a fined practise there for many years. Nine children was born to wife and I, and all still alive except one girl, there being seven boys and two girls. The eldest lives h Mich., the youngest in the regular Army, now stationed in the Phillipines, the others around me here in Coahoma. When the War with Spain was declared President McKinley called for volunteers first fro the National Guard of the several States, and having been a Captain twelve years, felt I should go, so organized a company, left my dental practise with a young graduate and left my growing family and joined on with Col. Govan with the Ist. Reg - iment, spending the entire time in Chicamauga Park, Ga., though we did get orders to go to Cuba just before the battle of San Diego, but the order was rescinded, at once. Sometime after the Spanish War I moved with my en- tire family to Clarksdale where I enjoyed over twenty years of good dental practise. My children are--

Wilmer, married, no children, Detroit, Real Estate.
Katie, Mrs. E.B. Taylor, 4 girls, Shelby, Miss. Lawyer.
Walter, widower, two boys amd one girl. Electician, Clarksdale.
William "Boots" married, two girls, Civil Engineer, Clarksdale.
Prunell, married, two girls and one boy, Job Printer, Register, Clarksdale.
Leonard, married, one girl, Chief Police, Major Guard, Clarksdale.
T.B. Jr. married, one girl, Chief Police, Major Guard, Clarksdale.
Willie Belle, married Maurice Miller, died leaving a boy and girl, Clarksdal
Robert, single, in the U.S. Army ten years, now in the Orient.

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INTERVIEWE.

3. Interview with Thos. B. Birdsong, cont'd.

My children were all born in Copiah. My wife died in 1929 here.

About 1885 I became interested in Archeology, and with old Col. Lewis J. Dupree excavated a number of so-called Indian Mounds, mostly in Copiah. As the pottery and stone utensils from these mounds accumulated I had quite a nice little museum in my office which attracted considerable attention. Before leaving Copiah I sold this collection to Victor Barranger of Monroe,La. Calvin Brown of the University of Miss., wrote a book on the Archology of Mississippi and asked me to contribute a chapter on the matter in Copiah. I did send him a short story which he published. I know nothing of the Indians of Copiah. When a boy occasionaly a tribe of Choctaws camped on the Bay- ou Pierre near what is Browns Wells, and made blow guns and baskets. (3)

(3) Thos. B. Birdsong, Sr.