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

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Itawamba County

Volume XXIX

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Epic material

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OUT-STANDING POINTS OF
INTEREST TO TOURIST
ITAWAMBA COUNTY

Geological Formation

In the Tuscaloosa beds of Itawamba County lignite of Cretaceous age occurs, but no thick beds have been found. A bed of lignite to be available should be no less than three feet thick.

The road materials of Mississippi consist of chert gravels, bedded chert, limestones, ironstones, sandstones, quartzites, sand and clay.

Sand and clay in approximately the right proportions to make sand-clay roads are found abundantly in several counties of the State. Itawamba County is one of these counties.

Sandstones and quartzites occur at a great many points in the State, representing several geologic horizons. The oldest of these are the Sub-carboniferous sandstones of Itawamba County. What we have designated as "Hartselle Sandstone" is a thickly bedded, light gray, medium fine grained sandstone which is sufficiently hard to make a fair road-metal, though its best use would be for building.

The gravel deposits of northeast Mississippi, chiefly of Cretaceous age, are very light gray or yellowish chert pebbles, subangular in shape showing often slight effects of wear by currents which deposited them. These gravel beds occupy the surface or lie a few feet beneath the surface throughout Itawamba; they are in beds 25 to 75 feet thick. The supply is practically unlimited and very much of it is accessible to roailroad transportation. The largest pits that have been opened are near the Itawamba-Tishimingo County line.

INDIAN MOUNDS

There are numerous Indian Mounds over the area of this county; many others have probably been destroyed by the action of the plow. Some mounds have been found upon examination to contain alternating layers of bones mixed with pieces of pottery and other Indian articles. A collection of pieces of pottery, Indian Arrow-heads made from flint rocks, and mortor stones for grinding corn are in the county office.

The largest mound in the county is located in Bull Mountain Bottom, eight miles east of Fulton, two and one half miles off highway 78. It is of well defined form, covering two acres of land over seven feet high; trees are now growing on it.

OTHER MOUNDS OF INTEREST:

Popular Mound is located five and one half miles north of Fulton near highway 78. It covers one and one half acres.

Another mound of interest is located two and one half miles southeast of Fulton on highway 25. In recent years several things have been dug from this mound such as pottery, Indian skeletons and money.

Five miles east of Tremont on Russelville Road is another mound covering one and one half acres and is five feet high. This mound was cleared and worked by an old negro slave in 1864.

HUNTING, FISHING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

There are many beautiful lakes located in this county.

Located ten miles from Fulton on a gravel road leading north from highway 78 is the Googe, Cox and Cox Lake. This is an artifical lake containing many kinds of fish. One million fish have been put in the lake during the past four years. This lake is three hundred yards wide and one mile long. It is surrounded by large oaks and pines, an ideal

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place for recreational activities. A Brim Lake covering six acres joins the larger lake.

Located five and one half miles from Fulton on gravel road leading from highway 78 is the Leak and Goodlette Lake. This is a private lake owned and operated by these business men of Tupelo. This lake covers five acres, contains various kinds of fish, and is very beautifully surrounded by trees. Annual picnics are held there each year, and boat-riding, hunting and fishing are enjoyed. A log cabin which is very conveniently furnished is located near the lake; therefore, people may enjoy several days of recreation at this lake.

Graham Lake is located twelve miles northeast of Fulton on highway 25. Swimming is the chief recreational activity, but the surrounding hills which are covered with trees affords a beautiful place for picnics. This lake is between two hills making it one of the prettiest lakes in the county.

Whitten Lake, one of the most beautiful natural lakes in the county was formed from a branch of the Tombigbee River. It is surrounded by cypress, gum and maple trees. This lake is located three miles north of Fulton on a gravel road. Horse-shoe, Queen and Jack Lakes are one half mile south of Whitten Lake. These are small lakes.

WHITE SPRINGS PARK

A noted health resort covering a large territory of level surface. This park is located twelve miles south of Fulton near the Tombigbee River. There are two big springs of pure sulphur and iron water with a number of cabins to accomodate visitors over night. It is recognized as an ideal place for political rallies, Boy Scout Camps, and other forms of recreational activities. Many people have gone there for thier health staying for perhaps a month at a time during the summer.

UNUSUAL CITIZENS

Harrison, M. (Uncle Mid) came to Itawamba County in 1833. He was one of the early pioneers who assisted in the organization of the county. He acquired a large property both by his successful dealings in land and slaves. He was the grand-father of Willis Harrison now Mayor of Fulton.

Mr. Jesse Nanney, eighty years old, is a native of this county; he was one of the most successful merchants of Fulton during the time of the county's most rapid growth. He has a keen interest in the affairs of Fulton and Itawamba County. He is the father of Mayor Phillip Nanney of Tupelo.

Dr. R. L. Senter, son of Abb Senter, a pioneer citizen of Itawamba County, and a long time religious leader of this his native county. He has served sixteen years as Sunday School Supt. He is an efficient dentist and keeps his office equipped with the most improved scientific instruments.

Mrs. Matilda Gather Cates, daughter of Mr. Billie Gaither one of Itawamba's pioneer merchants. She is prominent in the effections of both young and old, because of her great influence on the social life of the county.

Samuel Moore, son of late Mr. William Hurt Moore, for twelve years Chancery Court Clerk of Itawamba County. As a farmer he was constantly experimenting with crops and methods. He was among the first to make improvements in the early crude methods of handling cotton crops in this county.

Neil S. Brown, son of Joseph and Margarette Brown, was born in Hardin County, Tennessee in 1873, coming with his parents to Itawamba County when he was two years old. He was married to Miss Bettie Dunahoo of Hardin County, Tennessee, and to this union

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nine children were born. After the death of his wife, he married Mrs. Mollie Cummings in 1892, and to this union three children were born. Mr. Brown moved west in 1894 settling first in Hobart, Okla., then moving to Goodwell in 1904. There he owned and eperated extensive ranch properties. He was a member of the Legislature and Mayor of Goodwell for many years moving back to Fulton in 1917. He was widely known over this county and fondly remembered by children and adults as "Uncle Neil". He was one of the oldest and most influential citizens in Itawamba County.

Mr. J. F. Spearman, one of the oldest citizens, was one who labored on the building of log school houses and roads. He was a member of the Board of Police when the county was undergoing its orginazation. He is the grandfather of Paul D. P. Spearman, now a prominent lawyer in Washington, D. C.

James S. Bourland, leading pioneer citizen of Itawamba, was one of the few political leaders in the early organization of the county in 1836. He was honored by being elected President of the first Board of Police in the county. He was the grandfather of Chester Bourland who served eight years as Chancery Clerk.

Delmous Stone, prominent in the early affairs of the County of Itawamba, was a man of most distinguished manner and bearing and commanded in rare degree the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. He was the grandfather of Dr. John Henry Stone who is now of Jackson, Mississippi.

G. A. Holley, son of Charles Holley, was graduated from Iuka Normal College in 1876 and Lebdon, Ohio in 1878. He was studious, ambitious and energetic. His youth was spent in the school room. Itawamba County has had no son who achieved more signal success and wide spread reputation as an educator than Mr. Holley. He

with his brother, J. F, Holley, established and mantained Oakland College located in the northeastern part of Itawamba County. Eighty-five graduates of that institution have entered medical practice. Sutdents entered from various places into this school; some from Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. He (G. A. Holley) is now a prominent lawyer of Oklahoma City, Okla.

J. F. Holley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holley, after his graduation from Lebodan, Ohio, assisted his brother G. A. Holley in the establishing of Okland College. He rapidly forged to the front as an educational leader. He was a pioneer in the field of education in Itawamba County. Mr. Holley helped to plant the educational ideals in the mind of the many young men who attended. Altho a private institution it grew rapidly and sent out numbers of graduates who have been a blessing to this and other counties as well as other states. Mr. Holley is now in Oklahoma in the real estate and insurance business. He is about seventy five years.

James Franklin Benson, deceased son of the late Captain and Mrs. William Benson, came to Itawamba County May 1844, when an infant living near Rara Avis in the eastern part of the county. He enlisted in the 28th Mississippi Calvary; Company H. He took part in many important battles. At one time his mare was shot from under him, and he was pinned to the ground, Mr. Benson was not college-bred, but a man of one Book and "mighty in the Scriptures". He served as paster of twenty Churches, eight of these he organized as a result of his own labors. He helped ordain thirty-one preachers, and he served two years as missionary with the State Board and the Associational Board at a salary of $300. a year. Bro. Benson had a political career also. He served Itawamba for seven years as tax assessor and four years as circuit clerk; for fifty-five years he preached the gospel in one county. Through his faithful services for more than a half century, he did much

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for the moral, religious and educational uplift in this county. During his long and useful career he has set in motion many influences that will go on blessing humanity and glorifying God until Jesus returns.

M. C. Cummings, deceased, known to all as "Uncle Mac", was an outstanding figure in the history of the county. He was a poor boy, but determined in his youth to acquire a fortune. The old records reveal that he was given license to operate the first "Inn" in Fulton, Feburary 1837. He was a man of fine business judgement. Mr. Cummings soon accumulated a vast fortune in land and slaves. He was recognized as the wealthiest man in Itawamba County from 1855 to 1895 at the time of his death. He was a member of the Secession Constitutional Convention and was the one member who refused to sign the ordinance of secession. He was a member of the State Legislature, and was a very enthusiastic member of the Methodist Church. The first Methodist Church in Fulton was a gift from him; all denominations worshiped in it for a number of years. He and his wife, "Aunt Sarah" were childless, but they reared and educated twenty-two opphan boys and girls, making the memory of "Uncle Mac" and "Aunt Sarah" live on in the hearts of Itawamba County people.

James Garvin Chastain, a Baptist Minister, was graduated from Mississippi College with a B. A. degree and was valedictorian of his class. He spent one year at State University in the study of English. Then he was graduated from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Mr. Chastain received his honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Mississippi College, and he served as missionalry under the direction of the State Mission Board. In 1888 he was appointed as a foreign missionalry and assigned to work in Mexico. There he labored among these needy people for twenty-five years.

God only knows and eternity will revial the results of his labors. In 1913 he was forced to leave Mexico on accounty of the Revolution. He spent four years in his native land doing enlistment work, working in six different States taking part in thirty local and State campaigns. In 1917 he was appointed missionary to Cuba where he spent three years. Since 1920 he has been spperintendent of the Spanish work of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board with his home and headquaters at Tampa, Florida. Itawamba County is justly proud to claim Bro. Chaistain as one of her illustrious chtizens. The magnetism of his presence, his cheerful countenance, and encourgging words aids largely in his mighty career for our Lord.

Steve H. Turner, deceased, was a prominent citizen of his native county and devoted his time to teaching and farming; twenty years were spent in school rooms of Itawamba. He attended school in Baldwyn, Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee, and New Orleans, La. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. He proved himself ominently worthy of the trust and confidance reposed in him by the people of this county. He lived to be 84 years of age.

ITAWAMBA'S ILLUSTRIOUS SONS: Men whose forefathers, with thier limited opportunities and education provided a firm foundation upon which these of this younger generation have built; altho they were handicapped greatly with the educational advantages of this county, they were determined to reflect credit upon their fathers and grandfathers. It is most fitting to honor these young men in the celebration of the one hundred years of progress in the educational field.

John E. Rankin---Congressman Rankin is one of the county's most brilliant sons. He, as well as his forefathers, has been

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prominently identified with the history and development of Itawamba. He received his education in the public schools of this county and graduated with honors from Verona High School. Then he received his B. S. and Ll. D. degree from Ole Mississippi. Mr. Rankin is an eloguent and gifted speaker. He is a man of indomitable will power and has been the means of pushing many enterprises that have come up before him to a successful issue. He has been one of the nation's outstanding men in the U. S. Congress in the T. V. A. development. Itawamba County is proud of Johnnie E. Rankin and his record of service for the past eighteen years in Washington, D. C.

Dillard Brown, now Railroad Commissioner of the third district, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown. Dillard received his early education in this county and was graduated from A. and M. College with a B. S. degree in 1917. Then he received his LL. D. degree from Ole Miss. in 1920. He is a gifted speaker uniting the wit and humor of Mark Twain with the eloquence of Prentiss. He is a successful lawyer now residing in Fulton and serving the people in the second term as State Railroad Commissioner.

Marcus Benson, deceased, son of the late Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Benson, was born and reared in this county receiving his education in the public schools of the county and graduating at Oakland College. He received his Degree of Bachelor of Law from Ole Miss. in 1901. He was the first County Attorney for Itawamba County serving six years. His ability as a lawyer, his keen intellect, and his willingness to help the needy make him one of Itawamba's most loved citizens. At the zenith of his power he was called into eternity.

Homer Benson, son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Marcus Benson, grandson of the late Rev and Mrs. J. F. Benson, gained his early

education in the grammar and high schools of this county. He received his B. S. degree from State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi in 1927, and then he attended Ole Miss. Law School. In 1930 he was admitted to the bar. Homer served as Representative for this county at the age of twenty-four. For four years he served as County Attorney. Now he is engaged in private practice of law in Fulton. (Spends nearly every week-end in county jail)?

A. T. Cleveland, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cleveland, pioneers of the county. He was educated in the public schools of this county, and was later graduated from Oakland College. He received his LL. D. degree from Ole Miss. in 1912. Mr. Cleveland served as alderman in town of Fulton for eight years. He served as County Attorney for this county eight years. One of the out standing leaders in all civic and political affairs of this town and county.

Isaac Lewis Sheffield, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Issac Sheffield, poineer settlers in this county recieved his early education in this county. He was admitted to the bar in 1909. He attended the Educated Southern Normal University and received his B. S. degree. Then from the University of Mississippi he received his LL. B. Mr. Sheffield was at one time County Attorney for four years. He is a member of the Mississippi State Bar Association. Now Mr. Sheffield is doing private practice in Fulton.

J. Hollis Brown received his public school education in this county; then he was graduated from Mississippi Heights Academy, Blue Mountain, Mississippi. He received his LL. D. degree from University of Mississippi in 1919. In 1920 he was elected Representative. In 1924 he was elected County Attorney. Until 1932 Mr. Brown did private law practice in Fulton. He now resides in Jackson, Mississippi with the Home Owners' Land Cooperation.

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Dr. N. W. Nanney was graduated in 1904 from the Memphis Hospital Medical College at the age of twenty-five. Practiced medicine at Mantachie for fourteen years, and then moved to Verona in 1918. He stayed there five years, after which he moved to Fulton in 1923. Dr. Nanney has had a post graduate course at the Chicago Poly-clinic in 1914. He also had a post graduate course at Tulane in 1930 and a Common Wealth Scholorship in 1935 which was also at Tulane. Dr. Nanney is now County Health Officer for Itawamba County in which office he has devotedly spent his time during the past twelve years.

Dr. N. B. Burch, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burch, received his early education in this county, Mississippi Heights Academy, Blue Mountain, Mississippi, and was graduated at Columbus, Ohio School of Penmanship. He is also a graduate of Nelson's Business College, Memphis, Tennessee, receiving his medical degree from the University of Tennessee in 1916. After private practice at Hughes Arkansaw for several years he completed a graduate course at Tulane University, La. He is now Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at Hot Springs, Ark.

Dr. W. D. Burch, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burch, was educated in public schools of Itawamba County and graduated from Oakland College. Later he received his medical degree at the University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tennessee, in 1916. Now he is a prominent physician in Hughes, Arkansaw.

John Thomas Senter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abb Senter, received his public school education in this county. Then he received his medical degree from Louisville Medical College. He served this sounty as County Health Officer for four years. He is a member of Northeast Medical Society. Dr. Senter is now a promintnt physician residing in Fulton.

Luther Bennette, graduate of Itawamba County Agricultural High School, received his B. S. degree from Millsaps in 1934, and then he was awarded a scholarship to Duke University. Now he is now a Methodist Minister in North Carolina.

A. J. Mattox, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alf Mattox, early settlers in this county, was educated in public school and high school of his native county. He received his B. S. degree from A. and M. College in 1923, and in 1924 he attended Peabody College. Mr. Mattox is now one of the leading business men of Fulton.

Henry Alfred Burch, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burch, and grandson of Henry Burch, a prominent pioneer citizen of this county. He received his B. S. degree at State Teachers College, Hattiesburg Mississippi, in 1928. Also he had one year of post graduate work at Ole Miss. He has served in the World's War teaching school in Le Mons Sarthe, France. He has served as superintendent of schools in his own and joining counties for twenty years.

Wiley Gaither, son of Mrs.and Mrs. W. L. Gaither, graduated from the Itawamba County Agricultural High School in 1928, and then he received his B. S. degree from the University of Mississippi, in 1932. He is now a prominent pharmacist in Washington, D. C.

Claudie Whitehead received his early education in the publi c schools of Itawamba, graduating at the I. A. H. S., Fulton. He was then graduated at A. and M. College, Starkville, Mississippi, in 1924. He has devoted most of his time to the teaching profession. Now he is Field Representative of the Land Bank of New Orleans, La.; having been in this work two and a half years, he has proven his efficiency in this type of work.

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Carl Mullens, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mullens, a pioneer merchant of this county, received his public school trainning in this county. Then he received his B. S. degree from Birmingham Southern, Birmingham, Alabama, in 1932. His interest is in the teaching profession. He is now teaching science in his alma mater, the Itawamba County Agricultural High School, Fulton.

Philip Sheffield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sheffield, attended school in this county and was graduated from Mississippi State College, Starkville, in 1932 with a B. S. degree. He is now engaged in teaching and coaching in the Itawamba County Agricultural High School.

Stanley Sheffield, son of Mr. and mrs. Sidney Sheffield, was educated in the public schools of this county and later received his B. S. degree from A. and M. College in 1928. He is now Ship Imigrant Inspector with headquaters at Mobile, Alabama.

Thomas Gurley, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gurley, was graduated from the I. A. H. S., Fulton, after having received his grammar school education in the public schools of the county. In 1928 he was graduated from Mississippi A. and M. College, Starkville, Mississippi. He is now employed by the Federal Government and is located in New Mexico.

W. C. Davis, Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, was born and reared in this county near Rava Avis Community. Itawamba is justly proud of this prominent man.

Judge Will Brown, former Itawambian, is now a prominent lawyer in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Edd Cormac, deceased, attended public schools of this county. Later he was graduated from Bellbuckel School in Tennessee. Then he became one of Tennessee's leading men; he was State Senator, and was at one time connected with the Commercia Appeal for a number of

years. At the time of his death he was editor of one of Nashville's leading newspapers.

W. L. Orr received his early training in the public schools of Alabama. He was graduated from Bell Buckle, Tennessee. He received his medical degree from the University of Louville. He took a post graduate course from the Polly-Clinic at New Orleans, La. For the past twenty-nine years he has been one of the leading physicians of the county. His office has never been moved; he is a leader in public affairs of the town and county.

Dr. E. J. Chaffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Chaffin, is a very prominent doctor in Hughes Arkansaw. He received his early education in this county.

Dr. C. W. Chaffin is one of the prominent physicians in Arkansaw, located now in Moro. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Chaffin of this county and received his early education here.

S. M. Cummings is now a leading lawyer in Borger, Texas. He is a native of this county.

B. Y. Cummings, prominent lawyer of Wichita Falls, attended the public schools of this county for a number of years. Itawamba is proud to claim these distingusihed Cummings brothers as former citizens.

James B. Wheeler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wheeler, attended public schools in this county; later he was graduated from State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Later he took a post graduate course in Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. For eight years he taught in the public schools of Mississippi. Now he is connected with the State Department of Education at Jackson, Mississippi.

G. E. Sheffield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sheffield, was graduated from A. and M. College with a B. S. degree, and in 1933 he received his M. A. degree from the University of Mississippi. Mr. Sheffield is one of the outstanding high school superintendents

of the state.

Dr. Henry Bouland, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bourland, obtained his earrly education in this his native county. Later he was graduated from the University of Mississippi. Then he attended Tulane University of New Orleand, Lousina, two years and Touro Infirmary one year. He is now located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a very prominent surgeon. Itawamba is justly proud of the achievement of Dr. Bourland.

Dr. O. E. Grissom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carol Grissom, obtained his medical course from the Unviersity of Alabama in 1924. Then he was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1930. Since that time he has been in dental practice. He is now a skilled dentist of Fulton.

OTHER UNUSUAL CITIZENS WHOES COMPLETE RECORD WE FAILED TO SECURE:

Captain Baldridge, deceased, was a captain in the Civil War. He by his business ability and success in buying of land accumulated a small fortune. He was the father of Paul Baldridge now of Jackson, Tennessee and Dee Baldridge of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a prominent lawyer.

John Clifton, deceased, one of the leading lawyers and one of the most prominent families of Itawamba County, was noted for wealtth and culture; Lawyer Clifton was well educated for his time, and he took special interest in the building of the town and county. His two sons, Wiley and Charles Clifton are prominent druggest in Tupelo. Wiley Blair, former State Senator from Lee and Itawamba, is a nephew of Lawyer Clifton.

William G. Orr was for thirty-five years one of the leading merchants of Fulton. He possissed strong and resolute will, great firmness, a keen insight into the motives and methods of men, and in all respects he was well fitted for the work he chose to do. He owned one of the most beautiful and attractive private homes in the county.

Dr. Martin Howard (deceased) a pioneer physician of this county, has a memory which still lingers in the minds of the younger generation. He was graduated from Newton's Clintic, Cincinnati, Ohio, with sugery and medical degrees. For a number of years he was the only surgeon in this county. He was the father of Prentiss Howard, President of The Fulton Bank for a number of years.

Dr. R. D. Kirk, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirk, Sr. of Kirkville, a small village of northeastern part of this county, is a prominent physician of Baldwyn, Mississippi.

Dr. R. D. Kirk, III is one of North Mississippi's most noted surgeon located in Tupelo. He was born and reared in Itawamba County.

Dr. G. L. Willis, a native of this county, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Willis, received his medical degree from Mobile, Alabama, in 1888. Dr. Willis for a number of years was one of the counties most efficient physicians.

Dr. John H. Stone, one of the county's most useful men, and leading physicans, is a strong speaker and successful politician. He has served this county as State Senator for four years. The Tremont High School was established largely through his efforts. Dr. Stone is now located in Jackson as Superindent of the School for Blind.

Dr. M. L. Reed, a successful physician, and acquired a large property both by his practice and business interests. He is loved by all in the county for his unselfishness in service for others. He is the father of R. W. and R. F. Reed, prominent business men in Tupelo; and A. K. Reed of Shelby, Mississippi. Dr. W. N. Reed and J. L. Reed, Amory, Mississippi.

Phillip Nanney who is now Mayor of Tupelo obtained his early education in this county. At the age of fifteen he secured a job in a post office and worked at this job for two years; then he began working in a bank. After several years of this work he was make

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president of the Tupelo Bank with a bfanch bank, The Fulton Bank, at Fulton. For one year he had headquaters in Jackson while he did examining work for a banking company. For eight years Mr. Nanney has been Mayor of Tupelo, and he is still president of the bank. Itawamba County is proud of the achievement of this native Itawambian.

Dr. Charles Graham, one of the county's oldest physicians, spent over fifty years in practicing his chosen profession. It is said of Dr. Graham that he never refused to go when called, regardless of the weather conditions. He is now in declining health, almost blind. He is now eighty-eight years of age. However, his memory will linger long in the hearts of Itawambians for his faithful service to suffering humanity.

RARE OLD HOMES HISTORICALLY AND ARCHITECTUALLY INTERESTING

Home of "Uncle Mac" Cummings, one of the most beautiful private dwellings in North Mississippi, was located one mile from Fulton one the road leading North. This twelve room house had eighteen windows, twelve glasses 18X20. Glass was cut by hard. Six rooms were 20X20 feet. There were twelve fire places in the house. All lumber used was ripped sawed by hand and dressed by hand.

The home was surrounded by oak and hickory grove. There was one half acre in the front yard.. Native wild flowers and shrubs were on every side of the house.

The floors, windows, and panels were made of virgin pine and fitted together with square finished nails polished so they were invisible; doors were maid from dressed oak and the grain was plainly visible. Walls were plastered, splits used made from heart of cypress The brick used for the foundation and chimney were moulded by hand, and even this was done on the site of the building. All work on this home

was done by the slaves. The construction covered a perioud of five years and was completed in 1856. Even with all work done by his slaves and a very large part of the lumber from his own land, and the brick made from the site of the house, the building cost Mr. Cummings five thousand dollars.

One of the true types of Southern Colonial Homes is found in Fulton was formerly owned by Captain Baldridge and later belonged to the late W. G. Orr, and now is the home of Dr. W. L. Orr. This dwelling is a frame construction with large varanda with columns extending across the front. All lumber used was hand hewn from logs of the heart of pine. It is holed and pegged. The beautiful old mantles are made from virgin pine. The flooring in three rooms was planed by hand. The old furniture remaines in three rooms as it was years ago. This furniture is solid walnut, with marble top. This home is well preserved and one of the most beautiful in Fulton. It is located in an oak grove.

The home of L. N. Robison in Fulton is architectually interesting. It is a frame dwelling and well preserved. It was built in 1856. There are six large rooms and veranda with columns. The sills are fourteen inches square, all studs and braces are mortared and pinned both sills and plates above. All lumber used was hand hewn. All windows, doors, mantels and panels are made from virgin pine, hand hewn and hand dressed. The original floors are of one and one half inch lumber and still remain. There is a brick foundation.

The homes of Mr. Samuel Moore three miles north of Fulton was built 125 years ago. It is a two room log house. The cracks are dobbed with clay mud and straw. The original floors are still in use. The complete surrounding, old fashioned smoke house, chicken house and other out houses are still in use and are all made of logs.

Mr. Moore is now 86 years of age and has never lived any where else.

At the little village of Tremont is a rare old log house built in 1845 and now owned by Honorable Paul D. P. Spearman. It consists of three rooms and a hall. It is made of pine and oak logs. The ceiling is of hand hewn boards. The house is still in use. Several trees are in the yard and old settlers say they have been there over 100 years.

SENIC BEAUTY

When one drives from the town of Fulton to the little village of Tremont, he has ten milds of beautiful scenery---seenery surpassed in beauty in very few places in the United States. Although this road is a very dangerous one, the thrill caused by the danger seems to enhance the beauty of the scene; the first time anyone makes this drive he thinks he should surely be back in the place from which he started, so curving the road is. There are eight hazardous curves which are clearly descrived by the letter "S". Along the side of part of the road there are deep ravines, red gullies, crystal clear creeks, and there is an occasional spring babbling from under the hill. Then in some pl ces there are beautiful trees of the oak, pine, and hickory varieties, not to mention the dog wood that in the spring time lends a white splashe on the picture and the wild honey suckle also in the season fills the air with a subtle fragrance that makes one appreciate the glories of nature as the perfume of the flowers is wafted to him.

Another place of beauty is found in the southeastern part of the county. One who leaves highway 78 at Tremont and drives south finds himself among some of the highest hills in the northern part of the state. These hills are covered with such trees such as pines, cypress, oak, dog wood, elm, hickory, and cedar. Around some of these hills a road winds for miles with hardly space enough for another car to pass. In the distance, hills may be seen in every direction with

valleys between them.

One place of beauty which is noticed by everyone traveling over road 78 notices is found near the Tombigbee River. This scene is especially noticed by those traveling east, because as one comes through the "cut-off" he can from the top of the hill see the Tombigbee River and bottom. The highway is bedded with grass on each side of the concrete, and the road is one long stretch down the hill, and dows not curve until after the second bridge. The scene is banked by a backgrounid of trees.

NOVEL FICTION

Itawamba County, with its vine covered trees, vast hills which are covered with wild flo wers, can easily make a beautiful setting for a novel. The rivers and creeks and the banks covered with beautiful trees and wild shrubs, the springs of pure water surrounded by the mighty oaks and pines offers a variety of settings for novel fiction.

Mrs Mary K. Burch.
Supervisor Itawamba County

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

K. file

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment One

I. SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

Records on file in County Court House, Itawamba County Agricultural High School Library, County Library, and Mississippi State-Geological Survey Bulletins 20 and 26.

PIONEER CITIZENS: Who have been interviewed. Dr. M. L. Reed, Mayor Willis Harrison, Prof. Joe Sandlin, Mr. Jessie Nanney, Mr. Prentiss Howard, Prof. M. B. Turman, William Pate, Dr. W. L. Orr, Mrs. Daisy Benson, Mrs. C. A. Dozier.

By personal visits to the places and persons mentioned.

Itawamba Orig. Ret.
Cy Com
II — Formation of County

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH
MARCH 19,1936
Mrs. Mary K. Burch, Supervisor

In September 1836, one hundred years ago, during the administration of Governor Charles Lynch, Itawamba County Court of the Board of County Police, now known as the Board of Supervisors, met, and the following record is on file in the Chancery Clerk Office. Note spelling which is exactly as recorded.

(1) "The State of Mississippi, Itawamba County, Court of the Board of County Police, September Term 1836.

Present
Alfred G. Lane
James S. Bourland
John Beene
Samuel S. Spearman
Members of said Board

It was thus ordered that the court do now proceed to its organization. Whereupon James S. Bourland, Sqr., was elected president of said Board. Ordered by the court that an election be held at the following places on the first Monday-Tuesday in November next. Towit at the store house of Clisha Thomas, at the store of Mr. Thomas for the purpose of electing Elders to vote for President and Vice-president of the W. S., a Judge of Probates, a Sherriff, a Circut Court Clk., a Clerk of the County Court of Probates, Assisor and Collector of Public Taxes, Coriner County Surveyor, County Treasure and County Ranger, and one Representative for the County.

Ordered that Leroes H. Gideon be appointed Clerk proten of this

(1) Minutes of the Police Courts of Itawamba County, 1836

Court until there be a clerk election and quallafyed.

Ordered that this court stand adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in October next at the house of James S. Barnard."

James S. Bourland, Pres.

A. G. Lane Members

S. S. Spearman

John Beene

(2) The United States Governmmnt concluded a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians and the territory ceded to the Government under this treaty was called and is usually referred to at this day as the Chickasaw Cession.

These lands extended from the Alabama State Line to or near the Mississippi River on the west and from the Tennessee State Line to a zig zag line on the south which begins on the Alabama State Line not far south of the southeast corner of Itawamba County, in Monroe County and meanders in the southwestern direction across Monroe County and across the state to the Mississippi River.

The Chickasaw Cession line crosses Monroe County about three to four miles south of Smithville.

On February 9, 1836, the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, passed an act or law dividing the lands of the Chickasaw Cession into counties. These counties were larger than as a t present, and many of the present counties in this territory were then unknown being estabilished at various time since.

(2) History of Mississippi By Dunbar Rowland Pages 743, 744, &745

HOW ITAWAMBA GOT ITS NAME

Situated in the northeastern part of the State of Mississippi on the Alabama border, lies the vine-clad hills of Itawamba. In the early part of the nineteenth century Indians were thickly settled. Itawamba was populated chiefly by the Chickasaws. They were much more fierce and war-like than the Choctaws. The most celebrated of the Chickasaw Chiefs was Itawamba Mingo or Levi Colbert, a half-breed. Itawamba himself was the most intelligent of the Chickasaw Chiefs. His name has been kept in our history by calling the country near where he lived Itawamba. This Indian Chief, who was known by the whites as Major Levi Colbert, lived about ten miles west of Amory. He kept a tavern on the old Gaines Trace Road.

(4) This is the story of how he received the name of "Itawamba": The Chickasaw warriors had all gone off on their yearly hunt. Levi Colbert and a few more young men had been left at camp. Young Colbert heard that some Indians of the Fierce tribes had plotted to raid the country while the warriors were gone. On hearing this, he gathered his young men together and slipped out to meet the foe. They took the enemy by surprise and defeated them completely, killing and wounding more than their whole band numbered.

When the warriors returned from the hunt and heard of Colbert's brave deed, they met to give him a new name to do him honor. When a new name was given an Indian, it was usual for him to sit flat on the ground to recieve the title while all others stood around him. This time as a special honor the Indians gave Colbert a little wooden bench

(4) History of Mississippi By Fant Page 132

on which to sit
to sit on. A wreath was placed on his head and the name Itawamba, "Bench Chief", was given him. February 9, 1836, was the date on which Itawamba County was given its name under the administration of Governor Lynch.

There are practically no Indians in our country now, but occasionally we see car loads from different states, usually Oklahoma, where their headquaters are.

COUNTY SITE OR SITES

West Fulton was the original County Site, but for only a very short time. In 1839 it was moved to Fulton, the present County Site.

(5) The villages of Van Buren, Wheeling, West Fulton, and Ironwood Bluff were among the earliest places in the county to be settled. All these towns have now disappeared. Van Buren was located on a high bluff on the Tombigbee River; Winfield Walker, nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott, opened a store there in 1833, and the following year W. C. Thomas and Brother also began business there. Other business men of the place were Mr. Dines, from New York, John W. Lindsey, J. C. Ritchie, H. W. Bates, Elijah P. Harber, ---Weaks, E. Moore, and R. F. Shannon. The building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad caused the place to decay and the old site is now in cultivation. Wheeling was located on the Tombigbee, three miles below Van Buren; soon after the Chickasaw land sales, Jowers and Holcomb, and R. P. Snow did business there for a short time. After two or three years its life

(5) Minutes of the Police Courts of Itawamba County, 1838

was absorbed by the Van Buren, three miles up the river. Old West Fulton was on the west side of the Tombigbee River, two and one-fourth miles from Fulton, and Iron Bluff was about ten miles south of West Fulton, on the same side of the river.

In northeast Mississippi there were four counties originally established, Tishomingo, Itawamba, Tippah, and Pontotoc. The original counties were therefore much larger in area than as at present.

The area of Itawamba County originally extended several miles into Thishomingo, and into what is now Prentiss on the north and for several miles into what is now Lee County on the west; the south boundary of Itawamba has never been changed materially. Its original limits were defined as follows: "Beginning at the point where the line between townships 6 and 7 intersects the eastern boundary of the State, and running with the said boundary line to a point one mile north of its intersection with the line between ranges 5 and 6 east; thence north with the said range line, to the line between township 6 and 7, and thence east with the said township line, to the beginning." (3) October 26, 1366, it contributed a large part of its western territory, to assist in forming the county of Lee and a few years later the dividing line between Itawamba and the counties of Prentiss and Tishomingo was defined by a line running east from the southwest corner of section 14 and 23, township 7, to the eastern boundary line of the State. In common with all this Chickasaw region, Itawamba County had been rapidly settled by a strong tide of emigration, not only from the older counties of the State, but from the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia as well. The Indians, reluctant at first to abandon their homes, by the close of the year 1339, had nearly all retired to their new allotments west of the Mississippi River.

(3) Minutes of the Police Courts of Itawamba County, 1836

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ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 4

I. WATER-SHEDS

a. Name of rivers, creeks, etc. Origin of names.
b. Direction of flow, into what stream do they flow.
c. Effect on county, on health, soil, etc.

II. ELEVATION

a. Highest point (where)
b. Lowest point "
c. Bottom lands "
d. Prairie lands (and flat-wood regions)
e. Rugged regions

III. LAKES- MARSHES - BAYOUS

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

IV. SPRINGS-WELLS-AND MINERAL WATERS

a. Springs (where found)
b. Wells " "
   1. Ordinary wells
   2. Artesian wells
c. Mineral wells
   1. Kind, analysis, where found.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WATERSHEDS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #IV

Persons Interviewed

Prof. S. Barber, Sid Kirksey, George Moreland, Elmo Jarvis, Lawyer W. L. Elledge, H. A. Burch, Dr. N. W. Nanney, Noonen Senter, Elias Googe, Prentiss Howard, Mrs. Ezra Sandlin.

From Histories

Mississippi The Heart of the South, by Dunbar Roland, Volume I., Page 35.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment IV

I. Water Sheds

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

(1) The water-sheds of Itawamba are those over which its interior waters are drained into Tombigbee River and Bull Mountain Creek.

Beginning at the Northeastern part of the county a small water-shed divides the water that flows into Gum Creek and the Tombigbee River. It extends in a Southwestern direction.

A water-shed starts in the Northwestern part of the county extends in a Southeastern direction, dividing the waters that enter Twenty Mile Creek and Tombigbee River on the East and Mantachie Creek on the West.

Tombigbee River is the largest and most important stream. It heads in Itawamba County, Sections 35-7-8 where Browns Creeks and Mackey's Creek come together forming Tombigbee River.

In recent years great things have been planned for the Tombigbee River. The following is an extract from Congressman Rankin's speech to a group of leading men from over the South at Florence, Alabama, November 1933 (1) (Fulton News Beacon).

"The improvement of the Tombigbee River including the construction of a Canal to connect the Tombigbee with the Tennessee River through what is known as Mackey's Creek and Bear Creek Cut-off and the

(1) (2) Prof. S. Barber, and Sid Kirksey

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WATERSHEDS

construction of locks and dams along the Tombigbee River, so as to furnish an all year water route from Tennessee River down the Tombigbee River to Mobile Bay, thereby shortening the water distance from Muscle Shoals to Mobile Bay by approximately 1000 miles and also greatly aiding the control of floods on the lower Tennessee River and Consepuently aiding flood control on the Mississippi River."

The Tennessee Valley and Tombigbee River Association was formed November 1933.

This marvelous task would do much for this and adjoining counties if it could be completed.

At this date only banks have been dug off the Tombigbee River. Canals have been constructed on Twenty Mile Creek, West Tombigbee, Mackey's, Eucurba, Mantachiem and Boguefala Creeks. Tombigbee River empties into Mobile Bay.

(2) The Tombigbee River wears a Chickasaw Indian name. A beautiful legend is told that in early days the river bank was the home of an old white man who lived among the Indians. He taught the Indians to bury their dead in coffins instead of the old Indian way. Since he lived upon the river bank when an Indian died the friends would go to "the coffin maker" to buy a coffin for the dead. The way to say coffin maker in the Chickasaw language is "Tom-bee-bee". Thus they called the river upon which the coffin maker lived by the name of Tom-bee-bee which has been conglomerated into Tombigbee by the whites.

George Moreland, Commercial Appeal Correspondant, said, "Once when I was a boy living near the Tombigbee River I wrote a crudd poem about the legend. Although the crude efforts of a boy, here is that poem published in and Amory newspaper many, many years ago:"

(1)(3) George Moreland, Commercial Appeal Correspondant.

TOMBIGBEE'S NAME

They are telling now a story,
How Tombigbee got its name,
How a poor old coffin maker
Brought the queer name into fame.

Years ago when Mississippi
Was infested by the braves
Of the Chickasaws, and others,
Who for dead men made no graves,

Came a lonely pale-faced rambler,
Settled near the river's flow,
And upon the rippling waters
Saw the Indians come and go;

Saw them heap the dying Indians
In embarkments very high;
So he made for them a coffin,
"For your bravest when they die".

So they called him "coffin maker",
Or Tom-bee-bee, as they say,
And the river near his dwelling
Call they that unto this day.

---George Moreland

Cummings Creek

(1) Beginning 9 miles Northeast of Fulton and running Southwest and emptying into the Tombigbee River about ½ mile from the Bankhead Highway, Cummings Creek.

(1)(4) Elmo Jarvis, Chancery Clerk.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WATERSHEDS

Cummings Creek was named for Mr. Mac Cummings. He had his noted windmills on this creek.

Bull Mountain Creek

(1) ~~This creek~~ enters Itawamba County near the eastern center of the county and flows in a southwesterhly direction for about twenty five miles; there it empties into Tombigbee River a little west of the southern center of Itawamba County near the Monroe County line. Its tributaries in Itawamba County from North to South are as follows: Hurricane Creek, Briar Creek, Cypress Creek, Hickory Creek, John's Creek, and Gum Creek. The two little streams, Cypress and Hickory are mere arms flowing out from the main stream, and Gum Creek ~~forming~~ forming a net work of little streams until they enter into Bull Mountain Creek.

Bull Mountain Creek with its tributaries forms a broad level bottom, which is principally wet sandy land. The creek empties into the Tombigbee River.

From tradition Bull Mountain Creek was named by the Indians. This name was taken from a mountian in the western part of Alabama, the foot-hills of which extend into the northeastern part of this county.

(2)Twenty Mile Creek, west of Fulton empties into the Tombigbee River. The origin of the name is unknown.

Mantachie Creek, northwest of Fulton, named for an old Indian Chief, empties into the Tombigbee River.

Mackey's Creek, northwest of Fulton empties into the Tombigbee River. It was named for Mr. Mackey, the man who owned the land

(5) (1) Rev. P. D. Lawson

(6) (2) Lawyer W. L. Elledge, and H. A. Burch

through which this creek runs.

Brown's Creek, northwest of Fulton, received the name from Jackie Brwon, an old planter who owned the land. It also empties into the Tombigbee River.

Dunavan Creek, west of Tombigbee River, also empties into the Tombigbee River. The origin of the name is unknown.

Mud Creek, East of Tombigbee River empties into the Tombigbee River. The origin of its name is also unknown.

Hurricane, Cypress, Hickory, Briar, John's, and Gum Creeks flow into Bull Mountain Creek.

Reed's Creek, South of Fulton, was named for Dr. M. L. Reed. This creek empties into the Tombigbee River.

Boguefola, South of Fulton, is an Indian name. The Creek flows into the Tombigbee River.

Chubby Creek, northeast of Fulton, empties into Bull Mountain.

c. Effect on county, on health, soil.

Tombigbee River with its tributary streams presents excellent bottom lands.

Over flows: As the water recedes often one flow, it leaves behind on the bottom lands a sediment of fine and well fertilized land. As a result of these long recurring annual overflows there is a wide belt of highly productive soil which is alluvium bordering on the Tombigbee River. There is some fertile ridge lands lying along the brow of the rich creek bottoms.

(1)Some ill effects of this stream ~~is~~ are felt. The increased number of persons with malaria is alarming due to ~~this~~ the over flow of water left standing ~~and~~ which promotes constant breeding of mosquitoes.

(7) (1) Dr. N. W. Nanney, County Health Officer.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WATERSHEDS

The soil deteriates and cannot stand drought.

If the Tombigbee River could be drained it would ~~eliminate~~ prevent over flows that hinder crops. Hundreds of dollars worth of food could be raised in this bottom yearly.

"Malaria could be practically wiped out", says Dr. Nanney, County Health Officer, "and Itawamba County would be noted as a health resort of the state."

II. Elevation

(a) (1) The highest point in Itawamba County is 17 miles East of Fulton, 2½ miles of Cotton Gin Road, near the Alabama State line. From this point one can see many miles, ~~One is able to see Rara Avis, Bexar, and Vina Alabama.~~ over into Alabama

(b) The lowest point in the county is 13 miles South of Fulton in Tombigbee Bottom.

(c) ~~(XXX~~ Itawamba's bottom land is perhaps the most fertile land used for farming in this county. The over flows leave an amount of rich soil as it resides. The Tombigbee bottom and its tributaries provide a productive place for farming when the waters are not out over the farming districts.

(d) ~~(e)~~ Itawamba's rolling oak upland with very few prairie tracts in southwest township, district 3, is highly productive.

(e) This county has numerous rugged hills and valleys. Most of the hills are in cultivation except the most rugged sections in district 1, in the eastern part of the county. The hills which are too rugged for cultivation are timber sections.

III. Lakes--Marshes--Bayous

The lakes are ~~Lakes~~--Googe; Cox, and Cox; Graham's; Whitten; Reed's; Queen; Horse Shoe; Leak and Goodlett; Fergurson; and Lawson.

(1) ~~Lawyer W. L. Elledge, Sid Kirksey, Tax Assessor.~~
(2) Mississippi The Heart of the South, by Roland, Vol. I. Page 35.
(3) Nonnen Senter, and Elias Googe.

There are no marshes and bayous in this county.

(a) These lakes have very little effect on the temparature.

IV. Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

(1) This section is bountifully supplied with springs of pure free-stone sulphur and iron water.

White Springs, 12 miles southwest of Fulton has three springs ~~namely, iron and free stone.~~ which contain quite a bit of iron

(2) Mattox Springs, 20 miles southwest of Fulton has three springs, which are sulphur, iron and free stone.

Sulphur Springs, 6 miles south of Fulton has fine sulphur water.

Raper Springs located 12 miles South of Fulton in Bull Mountain has fine mineral springs. These springs are noted for their health restoring qualities.

~~(6)~~ Wells---Numerous ordinary wells are found in every section of the county. Forty to forty-four feet may be stated as the average depth at which permanent streams are obtained. On the flat lands twenty to twenty-five feet is the average depth.

Artesian Wells---Artesian wells are found in most every section of this county. Three are found in Fulton with depth 180 to 200 feet. One of the largest artesian wells is found on the bank of the Whitten lake, the water of which runs into Whitten lake. Numerous artesian wells are found in the county.

Mineral Water--(By Dr. N. W. Nanney) A bountiful supply of free-stone iron and sulphur water is found in this county. Analysis of the water was made at A. and M. College in 1917, and 20 different

(1) Prentiss Howard.
(2) Mrs. Ezra Sandlin.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WATERSHEDS

kinds of minerals were found. The report came back, "Itawamba County "ater found second to none".

Mary K. Bursch Supervisor
Itawamba County Historical Research Project

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
WATERSHEDS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 25

TREE SURVEY

I. Purpose-Location, preservation and history of certain trees. Information to be used in the publication of bulletins, educational work, and in the county history.

1. Historic trees.
2. Largest trees.
3. Freak or unusual trees.
4. Fine specimens of flowering trees.

II. Procedure:

a. Locate such trees.
b. List them by location and name.
(Send the list to the State Office)
Write full description of each to cover the following points and send as an assignment to the State Office.

a. Name of tree, location and historic connections; also, what is being done to preserve tree.

b. Location, species, and circumference four and one-half feet above ground.

c. Location, kind and description of the unique characteristics of the tree.

III. The photographers will be given a copy of your list and, when they come to your county, will be instructed to photograph the trees.

Canvassers:

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. Lola B. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 25

TREE SURVEY

1. Historic trees

In the later part of the nineteenth century, Oakland Institute was an outstanding center of learning. This school ~~is~~ was located in the little village of Oakland about fifteen miles northeast of Fulton on highway No. 24. Its campus of red oak trees added much to the educational environment. The age of the trees are unknown; for the college buildings were erected in the midst of this grove of red oaks in 1887. The limbs of these towering oaks overlapping forms a most restful and peaceful abode from the sun. Many of their rustic roots crumple near the surface of the ground making an ideal props for the ardent student as he poured over the pages of knowledge. The best educated men and women that have honored Itawamba County with outstanding deeds of accomplishments in their home state or elsewhere have spent many profitable hours under these rugged oaks.

Many a romance budded and blossomed into happy unions as lovers chatted while roaming among these stalwart trees.

In 1902, this wonderful institution closed its doors, and the buildings were torn away, but the red oak grove still marks this site of learning. The alumni have enjoyed many a reunion under the shade of the oaks. Picnics are frequently held on this location. Citizens and alumni hope to be able to preserve this grove; so that these oaks will forever stand as a monument to Itawamba's foremost institution of learning. (1)

(1) Charlie Holley

The locust trees on Court Square constitutes one of the most beautiful places in Fulton, and ~~it~~ has served as a park for more than sixty years. In May the fragrance of their blossoms perfume the atmosphere. Many a visitor has cooled his feverish brow on a sultry day under the gracious shades of these locusts, and citizens have spent countless hours under these leafy boughs as they engaged in games of marbles, croquet and "washer pitching". No public picnic is a success unless the good ladies served their lunches under the shades of these trees; no local politician could close his campaign until he had delivered his closing address to a huge crowd that had gathered under the locusts. Many a ~~xxxxxxxx~~ family has been brought together in a reunion under the locusts, and natives rejoiced in 1928 as they gathered from the various states to come home again and assemble on the old court square to pay tribute to their beloved Itawamba.

The bark on the trunks is rustic and rough and bears the marks of county whittlers. Although, they bear no special inscription, neither tree has escaped the slashing of a saucy knife. No yarn could carry forth its full meaning, unless the teller was seated under one of these trees spitting ambeer and whittling on a piece of choicy locust bark.

The jagged parts of limbs protruding from bended trunks show that many a storm has twisted through these boughs.

The exact date that these trees were set out around the court house is unknown, but it is believed to have been about 1875. At one time, these trees completely surrounded the old building, but the new repair project made it necessary to uproot the locust on the north and south of the building. Eleven of the old trees remain on the east side of the court house; while six remains on the west side. They ~~xxxxx~~ tower far above the roof of the court house which was built in 1856.

They average about four foot in circumference.

In 1933, the ERA Beautification Project set a row of young locust near the street curb all around the court square.

If these beloved trees, belonging to the leguminosae family, could speak forth the conversations that have been sounded under their flat topped heads of slender feathery foliage of pinnate leaves, many pages could be added to the history of Itawamba County. (1)

2. Largest trees

Located in the fifth district of Itawamba County, four miles north east of Fulton is a large short leaf pine tree. The circumference of this tree is 11 feet. It is evidently one of the oldest pines left standing; for no one interviewed remembers when it didn't appear just as it is today. Near by this pine is a white oak tree. Its circumference is 10 feet and 8 inches and is 80 years old.

Located in the 5th district of Itawamba County on what is known as the John Graham place about 6 miles east of Fulton, there is an old-growth short leaf pine having a circumference of 10 foot, and is thought to be 75 years old.

Near the Cotton Gin Road in the fourth district is a beautiful grove of red oak trees. They are located at Providence Church, and are said to have been used as hitching post for ox teams at least a hundred years ago. They average from 8 to 10 foot in circumference. (2)

Mr. Leonard Hughes is trying to preserve a large grove of red and white oaks that are near his home, but which furnish shades for Gum

(1) J. G. Nanney

(2) Mack Parker

Church. They average about 9 feet in circumference. (1)

Located on Mr. Hite Dulaney's farm 4 miles north east of Fulton are 4 red oak trees having an average circumference of from 9 to 10½ feet. They are 65 years old. (2)

Located at Tremont on the place formerly owned by Mr. Pink Stone, but now is the property of Mr. Paul D. P. Spearman, is a large cedar grove. All of these trees were transplanted on this place by Mr. Pink Stone 60 years ago for shade trees. They average about 5 foot in circumference and are very tall. Most of these trees are being uprooted for rightway on highway # 78. (3)

The red oak and white oak that shades the yard at the L. P. Weaver farm are more than a 100 years olds and are extremely large. The circumference of the red oak is 12 feet while that of the red oak is 10 feet.

A white oak tree located on Mr. Jack Alverson's farm about 6 miles north east of Tremont on the Cotton Gin Road is known to be at least 150 years old, and the owner hopes to be able to preserve it for ever; as it is an ideal shade. It is 13 feet in ~~diameter~~ circumference. (4)

On Mr. Walter Dulaney's farm which is nine and one-half miles north of Fulton are several large trees. Among the most outstanding are two large post oaks measuring 11½ feet in circumference. On this same place there are two water oaks which measure 13 foot in circumference. One of the largest trees measured 81 feet from tip to tip of limbs. Their tops are simply beautiful being so closely leaved that they are almost a shelter from rain or sun. He also has a walnut tree that is 100 years old and is 4 feet in circumference. (5)

(1)Leonard Hughes
(2) Hite Dulaney
(3) Dave Stone
(4) Billie Hopkins
(5) Walter Dulaney

Mt. Pleasant Church was organized about 1842 and the first log building was erected on a grove of large red oaks. The oaks still stand and furnish beautiful and restful shades for the people that gather for meetings at this place. In the largest of these oaks which shades the cemetery hangs the old bell which has called so many times in the past for help to dig graves or to offer other assistance that might be needed. This tree is 10 foot in circumference and its limbs branch many foot from the trunk of the tree. (1)

On the church yard at Van Buren Methodist Church in the third district, one-fourth mile west of Tombigbee River on the Richmond and Van Buren Public Road, can be found a variety of large and unusual trees. One Red Oak is 40.62 inches in diameter, 90 foot high and has a large bushy top and is believed to be about 100 years old. A post oak, 38.6 inches in diameter and 85 foot high has 43 large limbs. One pine tree of the short leaf variety is 34.12 inches in diameter and 140 feet high. Then there is a series of three pines of the short leaf variety standing in a row just as if they had been planted that way. The larges tree is 39.3 inches in diameter and 130 feet high; the second is 33.4 inches in diameter and 120 feet high; and the third is 24.2 inches in diameter and 102 feet high. They are though to be about 90 years old. (2)

On Mr. Jimmie Mattox's land at the site that is known as Mattox Springs there are several large and aged trees. These springs are located in Greenwood bottom 2¼ miles northeast of Evergreen, ½ miles from the Fulton and Aberdeen road. One white oak is 120 feet high, diameter 49.7 inches, and large limbs forming a bushy top. A sweet gum tree 117 feet high having a diameter of 45.11 inches. It has large long limbs and a slender top. It is believed to be 196 years old.

(1) (Dove Dulaney
(2) Wiley Nanney

A water oak, that is believed to be 182 years old, has an unusually bushy top which forms almost a complete shelter from the rain and sun. It is a hundred twenty feet high and has a diameter of 40.16 inches.(1)

Seventy-four years ago, Dr. R. D. Kirk, transplanted at his home place at Kirkville, a cedar tree and a Holly tree. The cedar is 16.3 inches in diameter and 30 feet high. The holly tree is 27 inches in diameter and also about 30 feet high. Both trees are very attractive.(2)

On Mr. Buddie~~x~~ Houston's home place about 3 miles west of Ozark on the Palestine Highway are two large and beautiful red oak trees. Mr. Houston is trying to preserve these trees for shades. They are at least 90 years old. One of these trees are 34 inches in diameter and 130 feet high while the other is 33 inches in diameter and 134 feet high. (3)

The Ashby-Grimes Lumber Co., who have a mill in operation just west of the Tombigbee River bridge from Fulton, have recently purchased some poplar timber from Mr. J. M. Webb near Clay. Wagons passed through her Saturday with a popular log that was cut from Mr. Webb's land. The first cut of which scaled 1586 feet being 12 feet long. There were 4 cuts obtained from this log; 3 of them were 12 feet long and one 10 feet long. They all scaled out some over 5740 feet. This was an exceptionally large tree for this section, but there are a great many other large popular trees in our wood; and there is yet much valuable timber in this county; although there has been a great deal deadened and cut over. (4)

A red elm tree, 29 feet high and 20.1 inches in diameter, and approximately 90 years old, is located on the farm belonging to

(1) Jimmie Mattox
(2) Mrs. R. C. Davis
(3) Buddie Houston
(4) Itawamba County News 5-3-22

Mr. Bob Hall which is on the Mooreville and Amory Highway, one mile southeast of Evergreen.

This tree has been toped and really looks old. The most unique thing about it is its rough appearances and is located at Hon. John Rankin's early childhood home. ~~xxx~~ On this same farm, there are two old cedar that are more than 100 years old. One of these trees is 18.3 inches in diameter and 28 feet high. The other cedar is 14 inches in diameter and 23 feet high. (1)

3. Freak or unusual trees

There is a red elm tree located 2 miles north of Evergreen, on the Richmond and VanBuren Road at the old home place of Mr. & Mrs. Henry Stovall. It is 88 years old, has a diameter of 40.2 inch~~ing~~es and a heighth of about 45 feet. The body is about 6 feet long. It has 26 bushy limbs all extending outward instead of upward. (2)

There is a red oak tree at the Van Buren Methodist Church lot that is 80 feet high and has a diameter of 40.62 inches. It is thought be about 100 years old. All of the limbs are on the west side of the tree and are very long and bushy.

On this same lot there is another red oak tree that is 44.19 inches in diameter and 70 feet high. It has only four limbs. (3)

At Mattox Springs, there is a tall beech tree 128 feet high having a diamter of 33.9 inches. This tree has very few but exceeding large limbs. The bark is very firm and slick. The tree bears this date, July 10, 1877. On this same lot, there is a white oak tree 173 feet high with a diameter of 56.8 inches. This tree has only four limbs. Near this oak is a beech tree which is only 18.10 inches in diameter, but is more than 100 feet high. Carved on its body is the date 1700 and an ~~xxxx~~ Indian face. It is believed that this location was at one time an Indian camp. (4)

(1) Bob Hall (2) D.D. Armstrong (3) Wiley Nanney (4) Jimmie Mattox

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ITAWAMBA COUNTY TREES

On the banks of Mudcreek about 10 miles north of Fulton on Mrs. M. M. Owens farm, there are eight very unusual beech trees. Each tree is very tall and average from eight to ten feet in circumference. From the inscriptions that are carved on there trees, it is believed that this was either an Indian Camp or possibly a trail between camps.

This creek runs in a southwestward direction. Reading from up stream on south side, the first beech tree has a bow and arrow carved on it and also various other odd signs. A short distance farther down stream is the second tree. On it is very plainly carved a rattle snake. This carving must have been done many years ago; as the lines appear to have grown farther apart until it is very large. Crossing to the north side of the stream on the straight of the double S curve of the stream will be found two large beech close together and leaning over the stream. Numerous fishes resembling perch also a turkey and other odd signs appear on these trees. On farther down the creek are four beech almost in a straight row. One tree bears the date of 1787. The other have numerous fishes, rabbits and other curious images carved on them. Many of these carvings are as height as 15 feet up on the body of the tree; so much of this cut work must have been done when the trees were small. All of the trees have lots of limbs making very heavy bushy tops. (1)

4. ~~Trees~~ Fine specimens of flowering trees

The redbud tree is the first tree to blossom in early spring. It usually blooms in March. Its blossoms are small deep rose buds sprangling forth all along the limbs. These buds are usually so numerous along the limbs that they appear to be much larger than they really are. These blossoms fade away in about two weeks; then the leaves appear, and there are no more blossom that season. The bark of the red bud tree is very smooth, and the trees grow large in size. It has a soft white wood pulp. It is one of natures most beautiful spring ornaments to decorate

(1) Mrs. M. M. Owens

the bleak hills of Itawamba County. It may be found in all sections of the county, but their beauty is marveled at by tourist as they travel highway # 78 from Tombigbee river to Lee County line in early spring. Each little knoll on either side of the road has two or three of these Red bud trees to add color to the dismal shrubs that have been made bare by winter. (1)

This magnolia tree is 55 years old. It is located at the Green old home. It was purchased and planted by Mrs. Fitsie Ellen(Gree) Arnold fifty-five years ago. It is about 60 feet high and has grown in a twin shape, almost a double tree. The main body of the tree is only 13 inches high. The limbs almost touch the ground. The diameter of one of the trees is 20.1 inches while that of the other is 19.2 inches. This tree blooms every spring. (2)

The Bay trees of Itawamba County are among the most beautiful flowering trees we have. They very closely resemble the magnolia in size, shape of leaves and the flowers. They are an evergreen tree and are very beautiful during the winter months. They are decidedly a lowland tree and can be found only near the edges of the bottoms and marsh lands. They can be found in almost any bottom or lowland section in Itawamba County. As stated before, the flower is very much like the magnolia blossom. It is white and has a sweet odor. These magnolia blossoms are usually to be found about the first of May. Just a week or two later than the dogwood blossom. (3)

The Dogwood and Bush Honey Suckle are very plentiful in all sections of Itawamba . Their beauty is unsurpassed, and the fragrance of the bush honey suckle is most noticeable in April when they are in full blossom.

(1) Mrs. W. L. Kilpatrick
(2) Mrs. Dessie Brown
(3) Mrs. Myrtis York

bloom.

Both trees blossom in April and every one marvels at natures handiwork. Highway # 25 is probably the most beautiful drive in the county when these trees are in full bloom.

The bush honey suckle is a small shrub and its blossom is a delicate fringed small bugle shaped flower colors white, pink, and rose.

The dogwood is a hardy deciduous shrub. It grows plentiful at the margins of the woodlands, the branches are horizontal, shelving habits, and are laden, in April, with masses of flowers, heads subtended by four large broad, emarginate bracts, snowy white petals tinged with rose. It has been stated that a perfect dogwood blossom cannot be found. The oval leaves turn to brilliant scarlet in fall. (1)

(1) Mrs. A. R. Sheffield

INTERVIEWS:

Charley Holley, J. G. Nanney, Mack Parker, Leonard Hughes, Hite Dulaney, Dave Stone, Billie Hopkins, Walter Dulaney, Dove Dulaney, Wiley Nanney, Jimmie Mattox, Mrs. R. C. Davis Buddie Houston, Bob Hall, D. D. Armstrong, Mrs. M. M. Owens, Mrs. W. L. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Dessie Brown, Mrs. Myrtis York, and Mrs. A. R. Sheffield.

OTHER MATERIAL

Itawamba County News 5-3-22

Mrs. Evelyn M. Riley

Mrs. Evelyn M. Riley, Historian
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

5/19/37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, TREES

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #7

Written Copy

SOILS AND MINERALS

I. SOILS:

1. The principal soil-forming material in county. (Such as limestones and marls, calcareous, clay-soils.)
2. Soil types, as based on similar origin, color, structural characteristics, surface features and drainage. (Sand, clay, rock, sholes, slates, silts, etc.)
3. List of soils and series.
4. Value of each type as to crop raising, grazing, timber crop.
5. Commercial Stones; Building Stone; Iron Sandstones, and Limestones.
6. Petrified Rock and Fossils.

II. MINERALS:

1. Metalic minerals
   - (a) Iron
     1. Bessermer ores
     2. Non-Bessemer ores
   - (b) Aluminum
     1. Kind of ore
2. Non Metallic Minerals.
   - (a) Cement Resources
   - (b) Lignite
   - (c) Clays, kinds
   - (d) Special Clays and uses
   - (e) Bentonite
   - (f) Other minerals
   - (g) Sands, for glass manufacture and pottery
   - (h) Mineral Waters
   - (i) Oil

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 7

SOILS AND MINERALS

Interviews:

Judge Jim Spradlin	Dr. N. W. Nanney, County Health Officer
Mrs. H. B. Shaw, Sr.	J. E. Cummings
H. B. Shaw, Sr.	Jack Wheeler
Prentis Howard	M. T. Sietz

Other Material:

The Soils of Mississippi, Technical Bulletin No. 4.

William N. Logan

Mississippi The Heart of The South, Volume I, Dunbar Rolland

Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 19

Fulton News Beacon, August 15, 1935

Fulton News Beacon, November 28, 1935

Fulton News Beacon, August 1, 1935

Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 26

William Clifford Morse, Director

Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 20

E. N. Lowe, Director

Itawamba County News, May 18, 1922

Itawamba County News, April 19, 1923

Text Book of Geology, Volume I., Sir Archibald Geikie

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #7

SOILS AND MINERALS

I. 1. (1) The greater part of Itawamba County is between 400 and 600 feet above sea level, and the highest land is about 400 feet above the level of the valley of the Tennessee River. A great part of Itawamba's land is considered rugged. The tributaries of the Tombigbee River have cut incisions through some of these hills. The valleys of these streams are from ½ to 1 mile in width. Between the Tennessee water-shed and the Tombigbee water-shed is an area of slightly rolling land. Most of the soil between these two places is a fine sandy loam.

This soil may be classified according to origin as residual and transportation soils. The residual soil is confined to the highland, and the transportaiion soil is confined to the low-lands along the streams, which is commonly known as alluvial or bottom soils.

The underlying formations along this district consist of limestones, sholes, cherts, clays, sands, and gravels.

The residual soils near here have been formed principally from the Lafayette mantle which consists mainly of a red or orange colored sandy loam. However, it resembles and has several characteristics of almost pure sand, clay, and gravel. Eventhough for the most part a sandy loam, it becomes a silt loam by the influence of Columbia. By the compositaon of soil particles

Ref. 1

(1) The Soils of Mississippi, By William. N. Logan

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

from all the rocks is alluvial composed. However, these are more easily eroded because of their position and softness if they are formed from mantle rocks.

(1) In Itawamba County cretaceous marls are found. This is said to contain about 15 per cent of carbonate of lime and less than 1 per cent potash, ~~Clay marls are a comporition of cl y and rotten lime-stone. A valuable quality of rotten lime as a fertilizer is that it is rich in green sand marl.~~

From a chemical point of view carbonates, including the limestones and clay; ironstones are more prevalent in the county than most of the other types of these materials.

(2) The ruggedness of this section is due in part, at least, to the resistant Paleozoic beds on the West and South the capping of cretaceous sands, clays and gravels are thicker. As a result the hills are less precipitous in this section, and the valleys slope more gently to the Tombigbee River.

(3) Near the Tombigbee it appears that the smaller streams have been cut since the deposit of the loam. The soil may be described as appearing to be a mellow clay or loan, tinted with iron and containing from one-tenth to one-fourth siliceous sands, forming loose mellow deposits and abundant beds of good brick clay.

(4) "The Prairie lands of Mississippi correspond substantially with the underlying formations of the cretaceous era; with the soils so richly fertilized with the lime of both fresh

(1) Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Volume I, Dunbar Rolland, Page 35.
(2) Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin #19, Page 81.
(3) Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Volume I, Dunbar Rolland, Page 31.
(4) Mississippi The Heart Of The South, Volume I, Dunbar Rolland, Page 35.

water and marine shells. The most pronounced lands of this description are found in northeastern part of Mississippi, and include Itawamba... Geologically, the region has been known for more than sixty years as the Northeastern Lime Region."

T. 2. The chert beds of Itawamba County are deeper than some o those of thecounties North of Itawamba.

The chert which forms this formation is an impure variety of flint. The impurity of this material is chiefly clay in varing proportion, often with iron as a coloring matter. This iron substance, in part, is responsible for the gray color of the chert. There is a cream colored chert found in places, and the redness of the clay which helps form the chert causes this color to be visible. Because of the hardness of this material it makes an excellent road material.

Many of the roads of the county are made from a mixture of sand and clay found within its limits ~~because of the abundance of both materials.~~ These roads are very good except during wet weather. After the roads have dried they must be frequently dragged to keep the road from having too many ruts. This fills the ruts and at the same time packs the road bed; also this causes the surface of the road to dry more rapidly. A larger percent of this road must be sand (from 65 to 75%), so that the road will not be too slick during the wet weather. With 25 to 35% clay will be enough to "cement" the surface of the road.

(1) In the northwestern part of the county lime rock is found in abundance in some places. Near Dorsey beds of lime shells are found, and after these shells are burned, a good grade

(1) Judge Jim Spradlin

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

of lime is obtained.

Near Oakgrove aluvia is found in small proportions.

The surface features and drenage of this county is in great need of improvemnet. The top soil is being washed away and gulleys are being formed by erosion and leaching. During the winter many farmers do not plant a cover crop, and the rains fall on the bare soils.

(1)"County Agent Meador says the main cause of excessive soil washing in the county is due to the heavy rains which sweep over bare and unprotected soils. The fact that in Mississippi where there is little snow and ice and where the weather is comparatively mild farmers may grow winter cover crops which will not only prevent erosion, but at the same time furnish valuable grazing, and if legumes are grown, they will furnish much if not all of the nitrogen required by the summer crops that follow them."

The soils of this county may be classed as the upland soils and the lowland soils of the Northeast Highland section of the state. ~~The mineral plant foods are slightly more abundant than are found of similar origin in other areas.~~ Samples of the soils have been analysed, but the nitrogen element is not given because its abundance depends upon the type of farming which has been done and not upon the original mineral particles of the soil. The following report was complied by William N. Logan in Technical Bulletin No. 4, The Soils of Mississippi: "Phosphorus---

(1) Fulton News Beacon, August 15, 1935 (County Agents Notes)

The average amount of phosphorus in the upland soils of this area is .038% which is about 616 pounds per acre for a depth of seven inches. Expressed in terms of phosphoric acid this amount would be about 1412 pounds per acre. It would require 26 crops of corn each yielding 100 bushels per acre to remove the average amount of phosphorus from this soil, providing both grain and stover were removed with each crop. If the grain only were removed and the stover returned to the soil it would require 36 crops of the same yield. The maximum amount of phosphorus in any of the samples is .076% or 1520 pounds per acre which was contained in a virgin soil.

A comparison of Phosphorus is:

2,000 pounds -- maximum estimate

616 pounds -- amount in this soil

1,000 pounds -- minimum estimate

"Potassium---The average per cent of potassium in the upland soil is .1031% or 2,062 pounds per acre. Expressed as potash (K_2O) the amount is 2,496 pounds per acre. The highest amount of potassium in any of the samples is .226%, or 4,520 pounds per acre. This amount is a little in excess of the amount (4,000 pounds) present in the average German fertile soil but falls below the amount present (6,000 pounds) in the average fertile soil of the United States.

The comparison of Potassium is:

6,000 minimum estimate

3,200 amount in this soil

4,000 minimum estimate

"Lime---The average amount of lime in the samples of the upland soil is .15% or 3,000 pounds per acre. The highest

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

amount of lime in any of the samples is .36% or 7,200 pounds per acre. The average amount of lime is less than the amount estimated as efficient for a clay soil but is more than the minimum estimate for a sandy soil. The sample containing the next to the highest per cent of lime contained the highest per cent of phosphorus and potassium.

"Upland Sub-Soils----The texture of the upland sub-soil of this region varies from a heavy clay to a sandy clay. The color is usually some shade of red, orange or yellow. The amount of clay contained in it ranges from 15% to 35%; of the silt from 18% to 50%; and of sand from 31% to 48%. An average of nine samples of the sub-soils contained .024% of phosphorus or about 480 pounds per acre; of potassium .143% or 2,860 pounds per acre; and of lime .12% or 2,400 pounds per acre.

"Bottom Soils---The bottom soils of the Northeast Highland contain slightly higher per cent of the mineral plant foods than the upland soils of that region. An average of the analyses of 13 samples of bottom soils from this area contains the following amounts of phosphorus, potassium and lime.

"Phosphorus---The average amount of phosphorus contained in the samples of bottom soil is .078% which is about 1,560 pounds per acre. Expressed as phosphoric acid, it is 3,580 pounds in a virgin soil. The average phosphorus content of these soils would be depleted by 67 crops of corn yielding one hundred bushels per acre, provided both grain and stover were removed. Below gives a a comparison between the average amount of phosphorus present in this soil and the highest and lowest estimates for efficdency.

2,000 pounds -- maximum estimate

1, 560 Pounds--amount in this soil

1,000 pounds --minimum estimate

"Potassium---The average amount of potassium contained in this type of soil is .16% or 3,200 pounds per acre. Expressed as potash the amount is 3,860 pounds per acre. The largest amount of potassium contained in any of the samples is.23% or 4,600 pounds per acre. To remove the average amount of potassium in this soil would require 46 crops of corn, each crop yielding 100 bushels per acre provided both grain and stover were removed. Below is given a comparison between the average amount of potassium present in the soil and the highest and lowest amounts estimated as efficient.

6,000 pounds--maximum estimate

3,200 pounds--amount in this soil

4,000 pounds-minimum estimate

"Lime---The average amount of lime in the bottom soils of this area is .385% or 7,700 pounds per acre. The highest amount of lime in any of the samples is .69% or 13,800 pounds per acre. The average amount of lime in this soil is below the amount required for efficiency in a cely soil but the virgin sandy loams contain an amount which is adequate under normal crop conditions.

"Botton Sub-Soils---The botton sub-soils are generally gray or yellow in color and composed of a sandy or silty loam. They contain ordinarily about 45% of silt; about 13% or clay; and 42% of sand.

"An average of the analyses of five samples of the bottom sub-soils shows .029% of phosphorus or about 580 pounds per acre for a seven inch depth. Expressed as phosphoric acid the amount is .666% or 1,320 pounds per acre. The potassium is .132% or 2,640

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

(1) The soils of this region are made up of soils belonging to the Norfolk, the Orangeburg, the Ruston, the Guin, and the Susquehanna series. In some of the bottoms may be found types belonging to the Cahoba, the Kalmia, the Myatt, and the Amory series. Other bottoms are made up of soils belonging to the Ocklocknee, the Bibb, and the Meadow series.

I. 4. The principal crops grown at present in Itawamba County are cotton and corn. The average yield per acre of corn is from 10 to 25 bushels and the average yield per acre of cotton is ½ to 3/4 of a bale per acre.

(2) There is now a drive on in this county to get people to raise watermelons. The soil of this county is suitable for growing melons, Sandy and clay loam are the best for melons. The average return per acre on watermelons is about $40.00. One advantage of a melon crop is that other crops can follow, and in this way gives double income from the same land. Soybeans or peas can be sowed in June while the melons are still growing. This gives an additional crop, enriches the land, and shades the melons. Irish potatoes and late corn can also follow the melon crop.

The most common cover crop in this county is vetch. This not only aids in the fertility of the soil but at the same time is very pretty while in bloom in the spring. Maintaining fertility in this county is rather difficult because of the mild winters, the ground does not stay frozen for any length of time, and the rians wash and leach the soil and may remove more plant food in a single season than a dozen crops might have done. This accounts for the necessity of planting winter cover crops.

(3) (1) Technical Bulletin No. 4., The Soils of Mississippi, Wm. N. Logan and M. T. Sietz, Agricultural teacher, I. A. M. S.

(2) Fulton News Beacon--Nov. 28, 1935

(1) "The first step in the direction of saving the lands is the protection of the ones that are still cultivated by terracting; the sodding to grass of those too steep for cultivation; the planting of trees in and around the gullies already started; and the modification of our present system of leaving the cultivated lands bare of cover during the winter and instead of planting to one or the other of the numerous crops that are known to thrive: oats, rye, barley, vetch, winter peas or clover."

A few farmer of Itawamba are planting permanent pastures on some of the hills too steep for cultivation, and on some of the soils not suitable for cultivation.

The dairy and livestock farmers of Itawamba have advantages over their competitors in other sections have an opportunity to lower the cost of producing milk and beef by planning to have an abundance of pasture. The long growing season of this county it is possible to establish pastures that are nutritious and have a high grazing capacity per acre for practically the entire grazing season. The temperature, climate and abundant rainfall.

Lespedeza, oats, cowpeas, garden truck and other crops are grown.

Tobacco is grown to a very limited extent in this county for local use.

Peaches, apples, and grapes have been grown successfully and recently a few orchards have been planted for commercial purpose.

The prevailing type of soil responds well to the use of nitrogen compounds, and that is the chief material used for inriching the soils.

(1) Fulton News Beacon, August 1, 1935, Obe Meadow

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

(1) By the use of barnyard manure some farmers have been able to produce 150 bushels of Irish Potatoes and one and one half bales of cotton per acre the same season. Another incouraging factor for this is that the annual rainfall for the Northeast Highland, of which Itawamba is a part, is about 50 inches per year, and the avérage temperature for the year is 62°F. The last killing frost in the spring occurs about the first of April, and the first killing frost in the fall occurs about the first of November.

The soils of Itawamba are very favorable for the growth of trees, including all the oaks and nuts, and other hardwoods. A large variety of trees grow here including Pin Oaks, Red Oaks, White Oaks, Water Oaks, Over Cuped Oaks, Post Oaks, Black Jack Oaks, White Maples, Silver Leaf Maples, Tupler Gum, Sweet Gum, Black Gum, Beach, Chestnut, Chinque Pin, Popular, Sycamore, Red Elm, Black Walnut, Japaneese Walnut, Hickory, Scaly Bark Hickory, Cypress, Mulberry, Ash, Locus, Mamosa, Chinaberry, Willow, Cedar, Walnut, and Persimmon. Pines are found in a bountiful supply on some of the hills of the county. These trees hold the soil and keep it from washing away and gullies down the hillsides.

I. 5, Quartz (a form of silica) is found in very small amounts in Itawamba. A few pieces have been brought to the county office. That found in this county is of a gray or white color, not transparent, but the crystals seem to be hexagonal shape; at least, it is a crystalline mass of vitreous luster. Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, rhyolite, certain gneisses, and

(1) Technical Bulletin No. 4, The Soils of Mississippi, Wm. N. Logan

forms the mass of quartzite, of sand-stone, and of most sand and gravel.

The sub-carboniferous sandstones are found in this county.

(1) "Hartselle Sandstone" is a thickly bedded, light gray, medium fine grained sandstone which is sufficiently hard to make a fair road-metal, but the best use of this material is for building. As yet no experiments of note have been made with this rock as a road metal.

There is another sandstone found in the same general region that is sufficiently rich in asphaltic matter to be a valuable top dressing if it were developed.

(2) There is some very good sandstone found near the water of Bull Mountian Creek. When this sandstone is ground up it is a very excellent sand for mortar.

There are Palzoic rocks found also in the Bull Mountian Bottom.

I. 6, Found in the valley of the Tombigbee River are the characteristic cretaceous marls, which contain more or less green sand and characterized by fossils of the cretaceous era. The fossils are formed by organic matter, which by burial in the earth has become petrified or changed to stone. A pine knot, wood chips, a piece of hickory, a hickory log, and a squirrel head have been found in petrified conditions in parts of this county.

(1) Mississippi State Geological Survey, No. 26, Wm. Clifford Morse, Director

(2) Judge Jim Spradlin

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

The log extends from a bank near Road 25 leading to Mount Pleasant.

The most of the petrified ~~in~~ this county seems to be of trees. When these trees are exposed in the open air to the action of the sun and rain, it does in time petrify, but a very large majority of the trees are dissolved into its component elements (oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon); this is because they are generally submerged into water or at least stay in a damp place, because of the Tombigbee bottom and the tributary bottoms. In this case the wood decomposes gradually, and the rains wash these elements into the streams which carry them on into the river. During overflows this partially decayed material is deposited upon the fields along the Tombigbee River and its tributaries. This accounts for the fertility of the land in the lowlands of the county and for the sandy loam on the hills.

II. 1. (a). In the southeastern part of the county a small amount of iron ore is found. All the iron ore found in this county is combined with some other material such as sandstone. A man who was connected with the oil well of this county had some of this rock analized several years ago, and in return a large piece of iron ore was sent back. This iron ore causes the rock in which it is found to have a brilliant appearance.

II. 1. (a) 1. ~~There are no Bessemer ores in this county.~~

II. 1. (a) 2. From the combination of carbon dioxide produced by the decay of vegetation in the swamps with the protoxide of iron, the deposition of carbonate of iron instead of the oxide results. Sometimes while in this state the iron is held in solution in the water, as in the case of Bog Ore.

Well drillers, as well as other people, often call this carbonate iron ore "flint" as the name indicates this material is a very dense and heavy light grey rock. In some places it is formed with so fine a grain that it resembles the surface of flint when broken. A large quanity of this substance is found embedded in the clays of this county.

In this county is found a considerable quanitity of

carbonate ores which is found in the clays of the Tuscaloosa formations. These carbonate ore deposits are made in fresh water swamps and the ore probably accumulated, if not simultaneously with the enclosing clay beds; at any rate it happened during the same geologic epoch.

II. 1. (b) There is no aluminum in this county.

II. 2. (a) The only cement resources in this count lie chiefly in the limestone which is a main ingredient of Portland cement. This county has a large supply of this limestone.

II. 2. (b) (1) Lignite is found in Bull Mountain bottom in the southern part of the county. This lignite is like that of a poor grade of coal, but it has enough fuel value to burn. It is made from woody matter, and it is generally interbedded with other rocks. Lignite in fuel value is that between wood and coal, and is a fuel of organic origin. Therefore, it is most often found in or near peat swamps.

(2) A small amount of lignite is found in the first district and looks like poor grade of coal. This lignite of the county is found from Pearce Mill to the southeastern corner of the county. This lignite is of a good grade. Lignite in fuel value is that between wood and coal and is a fuel of organic origin. Lignite is also found in Bull Mtn. Bottom.

(3) "In the Tuscaloosa beds of Itawamba and Monroe Counties lignite of cretaceous age occurs, but no thick beds have been found. A bed of lignite to be available should be not less than three feet thick."

(4) Lignite runs East and West and crops out on the bluff of the Tombigbee River three miles South Southeast ridge of the river also.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Shaw, Sr.

(2) M. E. Shaw, Sr.

(3) Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 20, E. N. Lowe

(4) Prentice Howard

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

II. 2. (c) The greatest quantities of clay in the county is that of red brick clay. The Itawamba Agricultural High School was built in 1921-22, with brick which were made from the clay that is only about one hundred feet from the girls' dormitory.

There is a white or grayish clay in the southeastern section of the county from which churns, flower pots, and vases are made. There are two factories for making such pottery located near this section of clay at Turon. ~~Churns, flower pots, and vases are made at both factories and sold to people of this and surrounding counties.~~

II. 2. (d) (1) A Fullers Earth is found near Fairview in this county. (2) This is a highly siliceous, light and porous clay. The chief use of this is for absorbing coloring matters from vegetable and mineral oils. Fullers Earth is generally gray or buff color and is devoid of plasticity. Owing to its peculiar property it is used for clarifying oils. A good grade of this clay should not only clarify crude oils, giving them a colorless or light amber tint, but should be susceptible of repeated use, and after the oil has been through this clay it should leave the oil without disagreeable taste or order.

The Standard Oil Company uses Fullers Earth for clarifying their oil.

(3) Another special clay of this county is found three miles South of Fulton on the site of the oil well. During the drilling of this oil well this clay was discovered when the driller had drilled thirty or forty feet. When the clay was first brought to the surface it was a bright red clay which was very sticky. After this clay stayed in the sun and air it became plastic and of a pinkish color. This clay may be used for making pottery.

II. 2. (e) (1) Bentonite is found near White Springs. This

(1) N. F. Shaw, Sr.

(2) Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin # 20, E. N. Lowe, Director

(3) Prentis Howard

has been investigated by an investigator of the U. S. Government and was reported to be of a good grade, but no one has thought the quanity large enough to justify the extraction of what has been found.

II. 2. (f) (1) Very little silica of value is found in this county; it is not available in a free state.

II. 2. (f) (2) Ochres has not been found in Itawamba.

(1) Another material of the county is a small amount of aluvia which is found near Oakgrove.

A very small quantity of limite on the west side of the county has been noticed.

A small amount of coal has been found in the hills on the eastern side of this county near the Alabama line, but as to the quantity of this no one knows.

II. 2. (g) (3) According to the State Geological Survey map of 1907 (By Dr. E. W. Hilgard) Itawamba County is divided into four types of minerals which could be classed as commercial stones of value. On the East joining the Alabama State line is the Paleozoic or slates and clays which could be used for making paving brick, sewer pipe and tiling; limestone for lime, building stone, road making, natural and Portland cement; sandstone for building stone and glass. There are great possibilities in this section for developing profitable resources but until yet very little has been done about it. A number of years ago some sand from this part of the county was sent to New York to be tested, and in return beautiful glass was sent back. Mr. Prentis Howard, then president of the bank, who saw this glass ware said it was of the most beautiful luster he had ever seen. The sand was of such

(1) Judge Jim Spradlin

(2) Prentis Howard

(3) Text Book of Geology, Volume I, Sir Archibald Geikie

(6)

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crystalline form that the glass was very clear and sparkling. However, as yet nothing more has been done to make this sand of commercial profit.

On the western part of the county is Eutaw sand. These sands follow the western part of the Tombigbee River and extend to the Lee County line.

In the extreme south-eastern part of the county and through the central part is found to contain Tuscaloosa sands and clays for pottery, tiling, fire brick and face brick.

The other listed clay of the county forms a narrow U shape between the central and East and western divisions of the county. This clay is classed as quaternary and is a clay loam for making common brick, tiling, and road ballast. This is not found in as much abundance as the other clays and sands of the county.

II. 2. (b) (1) The artesian water of this county has been analyzed and the report was that it is second to none. The springs of the county are noted for their minerals. Roper Springs, near Bull Mountain, contain sulphur and other minerals. People drink the water of Natter Spring for their health. White Springs is considered a health resort because of the beneficial minerals its waters contain. Our County Health Officer, Dr. N. W. Nanney, is very anxious to see this county made into a location for a State Health Resort. He says there could be no more ideal place for such than in Itawamba County if the misquetoes could be eliminated. Not only the healthy water but also the hills and scenery would add to the idealness of a health resort.

(2) Only the surface water of this county is free stone water. All of the water found below the surface contains minerals.

Once there was a well in Bull Mountain bottom of which on the surface of the water was a scum of oil or solid matter containing minerals. This

(1) Dr. N. W. Nanney, County Health Officer

(2) Prentis Howard

well was known as the Medley Well, and this scum was considered a good medicine; the people used it for sores and sore eyes. The scum was collected and sold for so much a pint. In recent years people have looked for this well but have found no trace of it.

(1) Three analysis of water in Fulton have been obtained. The following is the analysis of the water from the artesian well at the ice plant of Fulton. It is analysis No. 100403 of Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory, A. & M. College, Mississippi. This water was analized 3/12/30, and the report was returned by W. F. Hand, State Chemist.

Total solid matter in solution	(Part per million)	116.00
Bicarbonic acid	" " "	61.00
Chlorine	" " "	8.00

Mr. Hand stated further, "This water contains somewhat more solid matter in solution than that from the pump well, but the total amount of dissolved solids present is still comparatively small. The dissolved solids consist principally of bicarbonate of sodium, and calcium, chloride of sodium, sulphate of sodium, together with small amounts of salts of magnesium and iron. This water is also free of ammonia and nitrogen in the form of nitrates and nitrites."

Following is the analysis of the pump well from which Fulton Water Company obtains its supply of water.

Analysis no. 100401 of Mississippi State Chemical Labratory, A. & M. College, Mississippi.

Total solid matter in solution	(Part per million)	76.00
Bicarbonic acid	" " "	73.20
Chlorine	" " "	10.00

Mr. Hand, State Chemist, stated in a report of this water that, "The total amount of dissolved solids in this water is small. It consists principally of sodium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate, and sodium chloride. The water contains only extremely small amounts of salts of iron and of

(1) J. W. Cummings, Supt. Fulton Water Co.

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magnesuim. It is free of ammonia and of nitrogen in the form of nitrates and nitrites.

From both the pump well and artesian water there is a red sediment which is caused by the presence of bicarbonate of iron, and when they are exposed to the air the iron bicarbonate is converted into iron hydroxide. This is the red solid which separates out on the walls of pitchers, bath tubs, glasses, etc. The only way to eliminate this is by treating the water or by allowing it to seperate in a reservoir. Treating the water is most effective.

Both the pump well and the artesian well are on the Tuscaloosa stratta.

The water of Cummings' Creek was analized 2/7/30 and the following report given:

Analysis no. 100402 of Mississippi State Chemical Labratory, A. & M. College, Mississippi.

Total solid matter in solution (Part per million)	40.00
Bicarbonic acid	18.64
Chlorine	7.00

Mr. Hand said of the water, "The analysis is about what one would expect of creek water. The total amount of dissolved solids is low. The salts in solution consist principally of bicarbonate of solium and bicarbonate of magnesium. Only small amount of iron is present.

"The analysis shows the water to be free of ammonia and of nitrogen in the form of nitrates and nitrites. While this is an indication of purity, one cannot depend upon creek water for domestic supply unless it is treated". This is especially true of this creek water.

II. 2. (1) (1) Three miles South of Fulton on Highway 25 is located the only oil well of Itawamba. It is near the highway. Eventhough there are numerous indications of oil in this county only one well has been undertaken.

(1) Mr. Jack Sheller

In 1922 the drilling of test wells was begun under the supervision of H. O. Stenmum of Smith, Missouri. The driller was Mr. Hessie. This well was drilled five hundred feet. Some type of oil was found, but some people thought it a poor grade of oil which had been burned out. However, the men who were connected with the well state that the oil was of good grade. At any rate, the drillers thought enough of it to cap the well with six sacks of cement, when the drilling ceased because of the death of Mr. O'Neil who was financing the greatest part of the work. Near the well may be found ponds on which oil covers the water. This may be found in several sections of the southern part of the county; this is one of the several indications that there is oil in this county.

(1) During the drilling of a test well about four miles southeast of Fulton, a bed of gravel was struck at a depth of about 140 feet which gave the drillers some trouble to get through.

(2) During the drilling of another test well they drilled into a rock over a hundred feet in depth, and this too was a difficult thing to cut through.

The company in charge of this drilling was known as the Itawamba Coal and Oil Development Company.

From the foregoing indications of minerals and soil analysis of this county one may immediately see that Itawamba is a county of unlimited possibilities which are yet to be developed into commercial value and profits.

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(1) Itawamba County News, May 18, 1922

(2) Itawamba County News, April 19, 1923

Mary K. Buck
Supervisor
Itawamba County Historical Research Project

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment #8

FOREST AND FAUNA

I. Forest Reserves:

(a) None

(b) None

(c) None

II. Forest Trees and Forest Types.

(a) Conifers (Trees having cones): (1) The Loblolly Pine is found in abundance in this county and may be distuinguished from the several other pines by having three leaves, or "straws" in each cluster, deeply divided and rough bark, very prickly burrs, which when closed are about the size of a duck's egg. The leaves vary mostly from 5 to 8 inches in length and the burrs from 3 to 5 inches. The loblolly heals its wounds with pitch or "gum" but does not produce gum in paying qualities.

This pine is known over the South as "old field""short leaf" and some times as "black" pine. The term "lowland short-leaf" might be applied to it, because it is a tree of the lower lands. It is a faster growing tree than either the long leaf or the true short leaf yellow pine.

Pine timber in this county is rapidly becoming depleted and is rapidly increasing in value.

The pine has been the most valuable timber in the county. It grows well on hilly lands and is found in the eastern and southern sections of this county. The timber is cut, sawed and shipped principally to northern cities and made into fine furniture. "Short leaf pine" is found in this county but to now great extent.

(1) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletine No. 1517.

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CEDAR. Numerous cedars are f und in this county. There are two cedar facrories owned and operated by private individuals, making cedar chests and other furniture.

(b) Hardwoods--kinds--grouped

OAKS

Red Oaks, Acorns maturing in two seasons. Acorns usually bitter, leaves tipped with bristles.

White Oaks, Acorns maturing in one season; leaves rounded at the tips.

Water Oaks, Tardy in shedding their leaves; leaves wedge shape; broadest at the apex.

Post Oak, A variety of this species.

Over-cup Oak, In a class by its self; to most lumbermen, these acorns are from two-thirds to completely enclosed in deep round cup.

Black Jack Oaks, Is classed as Red Oaks.

Pin Oaks, A splendid structural timber.

The oaks are the most important commercially of any hardwood group.

GUM

Sweet Gum, This is one of the most common species on many upland sites in this county on old fields in dense even aged stands. Sweet Gum is divided into two types of lumber. The heart wood is designated Red Gum and the balance Sap Gum. Red Gum is used in interior finish, cabinet work and furniture, and imitation of Mahogany. The outstanding use of Sap Gum is automobile bodies, and other uses include factory lumber, slack staves, heading, crating, soda pulp, ties, and crossing plank.

Tupelo Gum. The bark of this is thin, leaves 5 to 8 inches long, crown is narrow and open. In recent years has come into wide use. As wagon box boards, cigar boxes, novelties, lower grades goes to box factories and tie timber. Because of the lightness of this material it is used by some in this county on their fishing lines instead of corks.

BLACK GUM: The bark is thick, leaves 2 to 5 inches, crown is flat. Only large logs are used. The upper grade goes into furniture, and the lower grade goes into box trade. Locally it is used for ox yokes, mallet heads, wagon tongues, because of its extreme toughness and comparativly light weight.

HICKORIES AND PECANS:

These trees fall into two groups: the Scaley Bark Hickory and Pecans.

Pecans--the ~~fixx~~ fruit is a well known nut which does not resemble the nuts of the other Hickories. They are not cultivated extinsively in this county.

Scaley Barks--are found in abundance and known by its fruits as a thin shelled nut. Its timber is used for home consumptions principally. The timber is used for handles for tools, cross-ties, etc. Often it is split and rived out by hand.

WALNUT: Black walnut is very common in this county. A fruit bearing tree. The principal commercial uses are for lumber for interior finishing and cabinet work.

A few Japanesse Walnut Trees are found in this county.

MAPLE:

SILVER MAPLE: This tree is frequently common on loamy flats or low moist ridges, and shallow swamps and sloughs and on the banks of streams. It is used for lumber for interior finish, furniture and auto bodies. Other timber found in this county but to no great extent.

DOG WOOD: (Flowering Dogwood)

Beech: (Used for fuel)

POPLAR: (Furniture and commercial use as well as for local use)

BLACK LOCUST: (Used for fence posts)

PERSIMMON: (Novelties)

SYCAMORE: (Slack staves, box, and crate stack)

SASSAFRAS: (Local use for fuel and post)

RED MULBERRY: (Not prominent. Used for fence posts)

(1) Extension Bulletin No. 67, November'33

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FAUNA

C. (1) Fruit bearing trees; how used.

1. Apples, 2. Peach, 3. Plum, 4. Pear, 5 Cherry, 6. Apricot, 7. Mixed fruit is found in abundance in every section of the county. Most of the fruit has been used for home consumption. Recently hundreds of acres were planted for commercial uses.

(2) Before the days of prebition this county owned a large number of plantations of trees; especially of wine sap apples for the purpose of making cidar. There was one very large acreage of rusty coat apples. After the great demand for apples ceased, the trees of this kind lived on for a long time even though the pine trees were coming up thickly in that orchard.

Z. (3) The woodlands of Itawamba have decreased in the past ten years, due to the fact that Fulton has one of the largest lumber industries in northeast Mississippi. The largest tracts of timber in the county are found in District III, principally hardwoods. The greatest destruction after the larger timber has been removed is the forest fires destroying the young trees.

4. (a) (4) ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST: This county has been slow to realize the potential dangers of forest destruction and the destruction of the natural vegetation cover of the plains and non-forested lands.

The coming of the white men to Itawamba has produced changes of destructive nature in theremoval of forest cover by burning and destroying of younger trees. This causes a rapid run-off of rainfall and soil erosion certain types of soil are particularly liable to erosion. This washing away is destroying the valuable humus layer that has required hundreds of years to form and opens the way for more rapid erosion.

(1) Mrs. S. Barber

(2) Prentis Howard

(3) R. A. Haynes, of the Haynes Lumber Co., Fulton

(4) Year Book of Agri. 1931

It is estimated that more loss in soluble fertility alone is double that removed by crops.

(c) The forest is a protection to the soil against its becoming hot and dry in midsummer.

(d) When the protective forest cover is destroyed by fire, rain-storms the valuable top soils are washed away, clog the streams and damage furtile farm lands in the valleys and on the hills. Protection of forest means a yearly income to the farmer. Returns will come periodically, as the trees of different sizes and ages reach financial maturity yearly and gives employment to tenants while they "live" at home.

5. PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FORESTS: From our home forests we find sufficient timber to supply ally needs for local uses, for home and farm.

Two small factories are operated in this county using the cedar trees to make cedar chests and other useful furniture for the hom. The furniture made by these people is very pretty.

(1) 100 million feet of lumber was sawed in the Fulton mills the past 5 years.

6 The methods of cutting and handling timber in this county:

The methods are cutting the timber on a simple method in this county. When there is only a small amount of timber for individual use a small saw mill is moved to the tract of timber to save labor and trouble of handling the logs in sending to larger mills. Often times the owner of these small mills buys the timber and makes a nice income in the handling of same. Most farmers save enough woodland to provide building material for fence post, and ax and hoe handles and other materials needed on the farm. The fuel for home use is usually cut by hand.

7. Marketing Farm Timbers:

Local prices for dressed lumber are $17.00 and $18.00 per Million as by car-loads.

The kind sold from this county is in large quanities of Pine, Oaks,

(1) R. A. Haynes, of the Haynes Lumber Co., Fulton

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FAUNA

Gum, and Poplar. This is sold to local lumber men and shipped to the northern and eastern cities, and then it is shipped back to this county as furniture and other useful things. All the profits going to the Northern States.

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS:

The county needs productive and range lands to maintain its prosperity, but it cannot have it whicl woods are burned which seems to continue in spite of warnings against such. The wood-burner drags down business causing game to leave the country, fish life is endangered, stream shade is removed, insect and plant fish food is destroyed by ashed washed down from burned hillsides. Streams lose their beauty, will flowers are killed, and many furred and feathered creatures perish in each blaze.

Regardless of the motive that may prompt a man to set fire in the woods, he creates a danger in doing so.

To sum up, forest destruction in the South is due to custom of woods burning and the handicap which this custom imposes on the people who want to put their forest lands to profitavle sue. Customs, indifference, and lack of understanding often joins the woods burner to defeat the efforts of the individual land owner and the public to keep fires out.

Many fires have been started inthis county this spring because of the fact that some farmers thought it the thing to do to burn off their field before planting. The do not understand that in doing such an act that it lessens to a very great extent the value of the soil, which of course, lessens the yield. These fires have not stopped in the field but went on into the forests destroying as it went. Not only have the forests of the County been burned, but this spring three tressels have been burned from under the railroad in this county, just because of the unthoughtfulness of someone. There cannot be enough of caution taken to save the forests and the soil value of this and other counties.

The remedy is clear. It must strike through education at the lack of information, the prejudice, and carelessness of the woods burner. Every educational facility available should be brought into play. Motion pictures and

illustrated lecture should be used to bring every southern school-house bringing a forest protection message to old and young.

Other things to protect the woods against fires:

1. Do not throw a match down unless it is out. Break it into before throwing it.
2. Do not throw cigar, cigarette stubbs into brush, leaves or needles.
3. Build camp-fires in the open; not against a tree or log.
4. Never break camp until fire is entirely out.
5. Wet the ground around the fire, or stir earth and tread down.
6. Never build brush or clearing fires in cindy weather.

Damages from fires are to : 1. soil, 2. timber, 3. water, 4. wild life, 5. beauty.

The Boy Scouts, and CCC Boys are a great help in forest protection.

9. IMPROVMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FOREST:

The farmers in this county have had an awakening in the importance of replanting the forest. Two farmers have young nurseries of Black Locust; Mr. Clem Stephens of District II has recently planted 3000 young Black Locusts. Mr. Tenard Nabors, District II has 2000 young trees.

There is more interest in the protection and reproduction of the forest.

10. Street and Highway Trees---Black Locust are used on court square; few trees are found on the streets, but a number of trees are found in the yards of some of the residences of Fulton and other communities of the county.

11. WILD FLOWERS:

(1) White Heath Aster---Bordering the dry fields and pastures are found the wild flowers by this name. It has little tiny white blossoms with yellow center. They bloom in August, and they are noticed by the trablers and passers.

White Water Lily---This exquisite flower calls for little description; many of us are so fortunate as to hold in our memories golden mornings devoted to it s quest. We see the water lily growing in shallow pools, and ponds of water; they have a beautiful white bloom, large leaves that float on the water.

(1) Wild Flowers of America, By Jane Harvey

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FAUNA

Life Everlasting---This plant grows in sage fields and on hill sides. It has leaves with are used for medical use.

Poison Sumach---This grows in swampy places and flowers in June; it is a very poisonour plant, and has a yellowish white bloom.

Rough Hawk Weed---This little flower attracts the attention of many people of our county. The leaves and flower runs from the roots and have a yellow flower when the bloom falls off; then it has a soft white ball in place of the bloom.

Mullin---It grows on dry land. It has large leaves; the stem runs from the root of the plant and has yellow blooms. It is used for medicine, making polices for swollen parts of the body after bites by insects, etc. The oil that runs out of the bloom has been used for rheumatism.

Wild Honey Suckles---The Wild Honey Suckles grow in hollows, on ditch banks, and other places where the soil is rich; their leaves are green, and their blossoms are funnel shape with five long recurved lobes of pink cluster.

Morning Glory (Wild)---There are several kinds of Wild Morning Glory, which grow in the bottoms; it is a vine that has long runners, the bloom of which is a funnel shape.

Butterfly Weed---Few if any of our native plants add more to the beauty of themidsummer landscape than the Butterfly Weed. The flowers cluster and flame from the dry sandy meadows with such brilliance as to seem almost tropical. It has a very small amunty of milky juice which is very common to other members of this family. The leaves are short-stemed, oblong and of a pale olive-green color, slightly hairy underneath. This plant blossoms from June to September.

Bottle or Closed Gentian---This blossoms a s a bottle shaped and the corals are tightly closed. Flowers are arranged in terminal clusters in axils of last pair of leaves. The leaves are green and arranged in pairs, opposite eahh other. They grow in rich damp soil.

Catnip---This grows in old settled places. People make tea out of it; it is good for a medicine for little babies to break the hives out, and to make

them sleep; it has clusters of white blooms.

Boneset---This is a very common plant and has a stout hairy stem that is laced shaped in the leaves which are in pairs. The blossoms are white, and in clusters. Bone set tea is a popular house hold remedy in the county. This plant grows every where wild in the moist places in this county.

White Golden Rod---Early Golden Rod: Early Golden Rods are very attractive in this county for thdr beautiful colors: it grows wild in thickets and along the road sides. They have yellow and white flower heads in clusters; also there is a sharply toothed green leaf.

Dog Wood---This is a beautiful wild flower. Their blooms are so white. They attract most every bodys attention in the spring. They are the earliest flower to bloom, and they grow on dry sandy land and hill sides. It has round green leaves. The bloom has four petals, and are snow white. These plants grow to be large bushes about 6 to 10 feet high.

Cardinal Flower---There is not another flower which is as vivid in color as this flower. In late summer it is brilliant red and gleams from the marshes or is reflected from the shadowy water's edge with unequalled intensity.

The Peppermint---This is another emegrant, and on escape from gardens, which has made itself thoroughly at home along our Brooks.

Cat Tail---This grows in marshes every where. The leaves are flat sword shaped light green and usually grow higher than the flower stem cylindrical flower spike bears the stamens and of a belver, yellowish brown. The lower part bears the pistils and is the familiar brown cat tail. They blossom from June through July.

Poppy---This grows in rich sandy soil and has pale green leaves which are divided into lobes, flowers are of different colors, consisting of four pitals.

Wild Roses---These roses are beautiful having deep pink flowers grown in clusters and are followed by a red fruit, resembling small apples. They grow in low grounds and blossom in June and July.

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Indian Pink---This wild flower is found on ditch banks and low places that are rich soil, flowering of tubular, red out side, with five yellowish lobes, and it grows up one side of the stalk. This is a very attractive plant.

Partridge Vine---At all times of the year this little vine is noticed by people of our county by its evergreen leaves and by its pretty little blooms that bloom in April. It has a red berry that feeds the birds of the air.

Comon Elder---Borders the lands, and little streams with its spreading clusters of flowers in early summer, and in the later part of the summer. It is noticeable for the dark berries from which elderberry wine is made, and it is a medical plant.

Poke Weed---There is a vigor about this native plant which is very pleasing. It grows most every where in this county. In early spring the little tender buds are picked for sallad. It has a white flower in September. The tall purple stem s rear themselves above their neighbors in the road side thickets. The leaves look as though stained with wine; the berries are dark red and serves as for food for the birds. The plant and berries are used as a remedy for rheumatism and are used in whiskey to make a so called part of wine. From the bard juice arouse the name of Red Ink Plant. The children use the berries to make red ink ~~thik~~ with.

May Apple---They lie thickly along the woods and meadows in many parts of the county arresting ones attention by the road sides. It blossoms are white; then when the bloom falls off there is a "lemon" shaped fruit that gets ripe in July. The Indians valued this for medical purposes, and out first settlers of white people used it for medicine.

Haw Thorn---This flower of the white thorn appears in spring; at the same time with those of many of the dogwoods. It scarlet fruit gleams from the thicket in September.

Water Arum---This grows on the rich soils of the swamp or from the shallow borders of the stream.

Blackberry---There are Blackberries growing all over this county; they are very usefull for canning purpose, and they have a white bloom in spring. The berries come in June. We have other berries such as Dewberries that grow on the dry lands of our county.

Black Eyed Susans---This flower is attractive in this county. They have yellow blossoms that have from ten to twelve very small florets tubular in shape had a brown disk, or center. It grows on old fields that have been in cultivation and on ditch banks.

Bull Thistle---This is very common in Itawamba County. It has dark green leaf above and cotton below with flowers are tubular in shape, crowded in dense clusters of a color, forming terminal heads. It grows in pastures beside highways and blooms in July and October.

Wild Violets---These violets grow in abundance in this county. The blooms are larger and of a lighter color than the tame blooms. They may be found in the woods.

Mary K. Burch Supervisor
Itawamba County Historical Research Project.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 12

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REFERENCE MATERIAL:

A Year In Agriculture, By Artis W. Nolan

Lippincott's Farm Manuals, Productive Orcharding, By Fred C. Sears, M. S.

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By Milton S. Eisenhower

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The Volume Library

The New International Encyclopedia, Volume XVI, Page 56

The New International Encyclopedia, Volume VI, Page 60

The New International Encyclopedia, Volume III, Page 361

Webster's Dictionary

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Interviews:

Mr. C. E. Lilly, District Game Warden

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I. INSECTS

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

1. Forage and Cereal crops as: alfalfa, clover, sorghum, hay, oats, etc. (List of insects-corn borer, earworm, chinch bug, wire worm, weevil, Hessian fly, root aphids, army worm, grass-hoppers, cut-worm, etc.

2. Garden crops as: Peas, beans, mustard, potatoes, squash, beets, etc. (List of insects-thrips, aphids, lady bugs, potatoes beetle, etc.)

3. Field crops as: cotton, sugar cane, tobacco.

4. Orchards: apples, pear, plum, peaches, grapes, satsumas, etc.

B. INSECTS AS PESTS OF POULTRY, LIVESTOCK, MAN

1. Poultry-Lice and mites

2. Livestock-Insects as: blood-sucking, flies, horse fly, screw worm.

3. Man- Insects as: Mosquitoes carrying malaria germs, yellow fever germs, dengue fever germs, and filaria. Flies: blood sucking flies, sand flies, stable flies, fleas, lice, bed bugs.

C. COMMON ROADSIDE AND FIELD INSECTS

1. Hymenoptera- Insects of this type are: wasp, mud-daubers, hornets, ants, honey bees, bumble bees, yellow jacket.

2. Dyptera-List of this type are: crane flies, robber flies, gnats, mosquitoes, housefly.

3. Hemiptera-List of this type are: stink bugs, water bugs, squash bugs, etc.

4. Orthoptera-List of this type are: chickets, roaches, grass-hoppers, katy-dids, devil horse (Praying Mantis) walking sticks, etc.

5. Lepidotera-List of this type are: butterflies (Monarch, Mourning Cloak, Peacock, Swallow Tails, Sulfur, etc.)

6. Odonata- Dragon flies and damsel flies (snake doctor).

7. Coleoptera-Beetles (Betsy bug, June bug, May beetle, Lady bug, Lightening bug, Etc.

D. SPIDERS

1. Black widow, Crab spiders, trap-door spiders, funnel wed spiders, orb web spiders, and cob-web spiders, etc.

2. Ticks: Wood Tick, cattle tick, etc.

3. Mites, poultry mites, mango, "Itch of Dogs", etc, red bug.

4. True scorpions (not a lizard).

II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

1. Fresh water sponges, etc.
2. Coral, Jelly Fish, etc.
3. Worms, (flukes, tapeworm, hookworm, porkworm).
4. Leeches, earthworms.
5. Starfish, sand-dollar, brittle star, sea cucumber, etc.
6. Mullusks: snails, clams, mussels, oysters, conch, squids.
7. Crustaceans: cray fish, crab, shrimp, kill-bug, barnacles.

III. FISH AND THEIR RELATIVES

1. Gars, Pikes, etc.
2. Lampreys and hag-fish (Marine)
3. Sharks and stingaress (Marine)
4. Typical bony fish: Fresh water-trout, perch, eels, bass, and any other.

Amphibians-Salamanders, toads, frogs (tree frogs, bull frog, spring frogs).
Reptiles-Alligators, Turtles.
Lizards-Skink, swifts, American Chamerleon, horned toad.

Snakes-

a. Poisonous: rattler, water moccasin, copperhead, coral snakes. water puppy, and any others.

b. Non-Poisonous: spreading adder, king snake, black snake, blue racer, whip snake, garter snake, chicken snake, water snake .

IV. FOWLS

1. Game birds-wood duck-mallard, pintail, and teal ducks.)
2. Canadian goose, blue goose, snow goose, brant goose.
3. Birds: song birds as: mocking bird, warblers, and so forth.
4. Birds of pry as: hawks, owls, shrikes.
5. Aquatic birds as: heron, bitterns, pelicans and others.

V. MAMMALS

1. Opossum, moles, shrews, bats.

2. Bear, dog, wolf, fox, raccon, weasle, mink, skunk, cats, lynx, panthers, coyote.

3. Rodents as: mice, rats, muskrats, gophers, rabbits, porcupine, squirrels.

4. Hoofed Animals: Pigs, deer, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mules

5. Primates: Monkeys, marmosets, orangutangs, chimpansee, and gorillas.

6. Man.

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I.A. 1. It is probable that the greater numbers of insects or pests to cereal crops are found in this county on those crops which are grown in Itawamba. There is very little alfalfa or wheat grown in this county which eliminate pests peculiar to these crops.

Clover, sorghum, and hay are affected with rust causing great loss in the above crops annually.

(1) "Smut of Oats is the most destructive disease that attacks the oats . It may be recognized in the field by the black powdery spores that attack the heads and prevents the grain and the glumes from developing. The covered smut is a similar disease, affecting only the kernels of the oats, which are displaced by the black spore masses" Very little has been done to combat this smut in this county.

(2) "Corn attakked by this insect becomes dwarfted, the leaves turn red and yellow, and there is general lack of vigor. The root-louse is a small insect, bluish-green in color, oval in form, with two short slender tubes projecting from the back part of the abdomen. The root-lice are nearly always accompanied by ants, and the farmer who sees the ants about the roots of his corn is likely to lay the blame of his sickly crop to them rather than to the root-lice, and real pests. The ants, however, are indirectly responsible for the root-louse injury, as they care for the eggs of the louse during the winter, and bring the young lice to the roots of the young smart-weed early in the spring.

(1) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 28
(2) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 79

"About the first of May the second generation of lice appears, and the little brown ants transfer them to the roots of the young corn plants. During the summer the lice continue breeding with great rapidity, all the while sucking the juice from the young roots of the growing corn. About the middle of September the last brood of females begin to lay eggs for the winter. These females are usually carried by the ants to their nests, where the eggs are laid.

"Rotation of crops, proper fertilization of the soil, deep fall plowing or early spring plowing, followed by repeating deep disking to destroy the ants' nests, are some of the successful methods for combating the corn root-louse."

(1) "The corn ear-worm injures the ears of corn and is serious pest, especially to sugar corn. In the South this same insect is known as the cotton boll-worm, from its habit of boring into the boll of the cotton.

"In our latitude the first broods of the moths appear in May and deposit their eggs on corn or other food plants. The second or third broods lay their eggs in the silks or tassels of the corn. The young worms hatch in three or four days, and begin feeding upon the silks of the corn. In a few days they get into the tips of the young ears. Each worm may feed upon several ears, and, when full grown, the worms leave the ear and go into the ground, where they make little cells and in these transform to paupae. In about two weeks the next brood of moths appear. There are two or three broods in a year.

"The pest is very difficult to combat. Since the paupae of the last brood hibernate in the ground during the winter, many of them may be killed by deep, late fall plowing. The time of planting should be taken into consideration; since the moths prefer to lay their eggs on the silk, the corn which is in silk when the moths emerge from the ground will be most seriously injured. Early planted corn is less liable to injury from this source."

(1) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 81

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(1) "The great arch enemy of the corn crop is the chinch bug. This insect is about one-tenth of an inch long, and does its work of injury by sucking the juice from the stalks of the growing corn, completely destroying whole fields. The insect goes into winter quarters as an adult bug, and there remains until thw warm weather of the next April or May. It is hidden away at the roots of various grasses, and in accumulations of weeds, leaves, and other rubbish. Many bugs may be destroyed by burning such rubbish and grass. The bugs that live through the winter come out in the spring and spread over the country on the wing, setting in fields of wheat, early oats, or other grasses, and in these lay their eggs for the first generation of the year. The young hatching from these eggs injure the crop in which tthey findthemselves. Later, at wheat harvest time, being only partly grown , they move out of infested wheat fields on foot into tother fields on foot into other fields of grain, especially of corn, where, if the season favors them, a second generation will be bred to the enormous injury of the infested crops.

"The successful combating of chinch bugs is a community affair. Every farmer who has chinch bugs on his place should clean up and burn up all trash which would harbor the bug during the winter. In summer the farmers of the community should all co-operate in throwing crude oil lines about their wheat fields to catch the bugs as they migrate from the wheat to the corn."

Grass-hopper---One of the most notable insects in the U. S. is the grass-hoppers, but not so much damage is done by them in this county. We have the striped grass-hoppers and differential grass-hoppers, both are rather heavy bodied species, and are not migratary except in local movements. The differential grass-hopper is a fairly strong flyer and under exceptional conditions may move a little more widely.

The weather condition for several years has been favorable to local grass-hopper multiplication, and the farmers were warned by Federal

(1) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 80

Entomologists in 1931 and were urged to prepare to fight them but adequate steps were not taken. Efficient and effective controls are possible chiefly against "egg beds" and against newly hatched hoppers, cultivating areas and poison brand baits.

Wire-worm---The wire worm or bud worm has caused much damage to corn crops especially at planting time. It cuts the bud soon as it comes up, during the first 12 inches of growth it is serious to the corn. Very little has been done in this county in attempting to combat this worm.

Army-worm---The cotton leaf caterpillar or cotton army worm is green in color. They usually move in great armies from one cotton patch to another. They cause a great loss annually to the cotton crops. They are checked by poison.

Cut-worm---A cut worm is a very distingusihed worm in this county. We have two kinds of cut worms; one is a green color, and it cuts in the bud of cabbage and mustard. There is a large cut worm which is a dove color with stripes down its back. They work around plants and cut the plants off just above the ground such as cabbage, corn, onions, peas, and tomatoes.

2. Garden crops--- The corm pea weevil are the worst pest of cow pea seed and bean seed. They are a big factor in maintaining , in a year of normal production, the high cost of seed, and in the consequeht curtailment of the use of this plant as a soil builder. It isevident, therefore, that bean and pea weevils should be charged not only with the damage they cause leguminous food actually produced, but also with the indirect losses to the country due to the reduction in the areas planted to beans, peas, and cow peas.

The bean and pea weevils of the county are all very small . none of them is longer than one-eight of an inch or one-fifth of an inch. They are dull colored with marking of white or black. They have eggs that are little whitish, and appear as specks. When laid on beans and peas. They hatch out little grubs and develpp a bug or insect.

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The garden crops of Itawamba County are infested with the following insects and pests in practically every part of the county: cutworms, Mexican bean beetle, bean leaf beetle, tomato fruit worm, web-worm, cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, twelve spotted cucumber beetle, harequin cabbage bug, squash bug, aphids. In some seasons the attacks of these different garden vegetables is very severe. While it is probable that there is no garden infested by all of these insects at the same time and to the same degree. Yet it is equally sure that there is no garden completely free from them at any time.

(1) "GREEN CABBAGE WORM---This worm is the greatest obstacle to cabbage growing. It can be controlled early in the season with arsenical poisons, which may be used without damger to human beings. Some persons even say that it can be used after the plants have begun to head. While this view seems reasonable, it is perhaps best to be on the safe side and not use poison after the heads begin to form. Later pyrethrum and white hellebore may be used.

"Striped cucumber beetle. This pest may be controlled by applying Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead to the young plants. It should be applied as soon as the plants appear above ground and plants should be kept covered on both the upper and lower sides of the leaves with this material until the vines have begun to run. For cucumbers or emllons the standard Bordeaux mixture is too strong, and a mixture containing half the usual amount of copper sulphate should be used. A mixture of 4 pounds lime, 2 pounds copper sulphate and 2 pounds lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water will not injure the plants and will effectively control the insect."

(1) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 301

(1) "LICE---Melon lice often destroy a melon or cucumber crop in a few days. This insect may be effectively controlled by spraying with a 40 per cent solution of nicotine sulphate, reduced to one part in one thousand parts of water. This will effectively control the lice, and will not injure the foliage. The lice live mainly on the under surfaces of the leaves. As they do not chew, but rather get their food by sticking their beak into the tissue of the plant and drawing out the sap; it is necessary to conver their body with the material named in order to kill them. Arsenical poisons are of no help in controlling this insect. The methods of applying the spray is as important as the material itself. For the best results use a Vermoral nozzle with bent shank, fastened on the end of spraying rod. If the nozzle is worked about between the foliage thoroughly and a fairly high pressure is maintained, the material will be thrown out in a fine spray and practically every insect on the plants will be reached."

(2) COLORADO POTATO BEETLE---Paris green, or lead arsenate, mixed with a little slack lime, are the insecticides to use for this pest.

"Flea beetles often cause serious damage to tomatoes, eggplants, and potatoes; this is a small black beetle which jumps from plant to plant when disturbed. It may be effectively controlled by keeping plants covered with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead.

"CUTWORMS- These often work serious damage in the spring of the year while the ground is still cold. It is always well to avoid planting vegetables on sod ground if possible. Sometimes manure, which has laid on a pile during the previous summer, has provided an ideal place for the cutworm moths to lay their eggs, and such manure often adds multitudes of cut-

(1) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 300

(2) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan, Page 301

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worms can be best controlled by uncovering the earth about the plants which have been attacked and hunting out the cutworms. Bran mixed with molasses and a small amount of Paris green placed in small pits on the higher spots of land will often be effective as a poison bait.

"DISEASES AND PESTS---Downy mildew and wilt are diseases that sometimes attact the cucumber. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is effective for these diseases. All vines diseased beyond control should be destroyed as far as possible. Arsenate of lead should be sprayed on the vines for the cucumber worm, and this is also effective against the striped beetle. The striped beetle is the most serious pest of the cucumber. Air-slacked lime or tobacco dust scattered about the vines often acts as a successful repellent against these pests. For melon lice, which are often serious pests of the cucumber, spray with the tobacco water or whale-oil soap. The under sides of the leaves must be reached."

Coleapeera---Potato bug is a medium sized insect that has stripes up and down his back. They lay little yellow eggs in clusters. Sometimes there are more than a hundred of them in a bunch. They damage Irish potato crops, tomato crops, eat their leaves and blooms.

LADY BUG---The lady bug is a small bug that has six legs. Its color is of orange and black spots. If they damage anything it is very little when the little egg hatches they are little soft bugs, but when they get older their shell is hard . The covering becomes solid.

(1) "Mexican Bean Beetle---The Mexican bean beetle has now spread from the Southwestern States, where it has long been established, through the Southern, Central, and Eastern States and as far north as Candda, and continues to be the most important pest of the bean crop. Public interest in this insect is greatly accentuated, by the fact that it

(1) Insect Pest Conditions, Year Book of Agriculture, 1932
By Milton S. Eisenhower

has made the kitchen garden culture of beans as a table vegetable very uncertain. While the control of the bean beetle in commercial plantings for the market of for canning is readily obtained by three or four applications of magnesium arsenate, applied with adequate machinery and at the proper time as a spray, the similar control of the pest on garden crops is much more difficult. Not only is it difficult to have such spraying done as efficiently as to method and time, but more treatments are needed, because in such garden cultures the picking is extended over the longest possible period, whereas in commercial cultures it concerns usualy only a few pickings over a much shorter period. Control is also possible with pyrethrum extracts. These materials are particularly useful on small garden plantings when it is necessary to apply a remedy after the crops has reached the bearing state, since pyrethrum is nonpoisonous to man in the dilutions used to control the beetle.

" The effect on the bean beetle of the long drought and high temperatures of 1930 was to reduce the winter carry over of this pest. Damage from it during the current season was much reduced. No permanent natural control of the bean beetle by parasites has been developed in this country. Attempts have been made to introduce a parasite from Mexico, but it has proved difficult to carry the insect over the winter. In the winter of 1930-31, however, a large number of parasites were bred in a greenhouse and liberated. The establishment of this beneficial insect should help to reduce the bean beetle menace."

The Hessian fly is not very common in this county, and there are not enough to observe any affect upon crops.

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I. A. 3. Field Crops---

The field crops such as cotton, corn, sugar cane are effected by the cotton boll weevil, army worm, cotton wilt, corn borer, root worm, and corn smut.

The cotton crops of this county, about 21,742,47 acres allowed in this county last year (1935) averaged170 pounds per acre.

(1) The corn crop of Itawamba is splendid; more than 500,000 bushels of corn in 1930, and only 29 counties in the state equal or exceed this.

Sugar cane---About 26 acres of sugar cane is raised in this county. With a slight increase over the year before. This cane is suceptible to red rot.

Sorghum---This county last year had about 499 acres of sorghum. The chinch bug is one insect that causes some damage.

(2) "The basis or cause of chinch-bug resestance in sorghum is not known, though it is known to be a heritable character and one that can be combined through hybridization with other desirable character such as dwarfness, erect heads, and smut resistance" In order to do away with the chinch-bug resistance, the farmers plant a resistant variety.

(3) "BOLL WEEVIL---The boll weevil is a small grey weevil about ¼ inch long, which is the most serious pest of cotton in the U. S., infesting in 1929 more than 90 per cent of the nation's cotton fields; it first entered the U. S. in 1893. The adult weevils puncture the young flowers and deposit eggs. They also lay eggs later in the year in the young bolls, and when the

(1) Cencus Report---1930

(2) Year Book of Agriculture---1932

(3) World Wide Encyclopedia ---Compiled by Carl Van Doren

grubs develop, the cotton is ruined. For many years all attempts to destroy the weevil met with scant success. Since 1923 applying posion has become very successful, and hot, dry weather, predacious birds, and insects are enemies of the weevil."

Other field crops in this county for home consumption are potatoes,(sweet and Irish), tobacco, hay of several varieties.

I. A. 4. Orchards---

(1) "Curculio--Apples, plums, and cherrries are often injured by an insect called the curculio. This insect punctures the skins of the fruit and lays its eggs in it. The eggs hatch into grubs that live until they are full grown. This causes the fruit to be "wormy" and to drop before ripening.

"SAN JOSE SCALE---The common enemy of all friut treesis the San Jose scale. About all the structure the insect has is a long beak and a big stomach. It is entirely covered with a waxy scale, giving the branch upon which great numbers collect an ashy color. The scale insects suck the sap from the living bark and cause the tree to die. There are four or five broods in a season, and the young scales live dormant through the winter. The oyster-shell scale is common on the apple and peach tree, but, having only one generation in a season, the injury done by it is not so serious."

The orchards in this county are effected by bacterial diseases and most common is the tent-caterpillar.

(2) "Take the tent-caterpillar as an example of this class of insect. Almost every one is familiar with its work. The tree attacked looks more and more ragged as its leaves are eaten until finally it may be entirely

(1) A Year In Agriculture By Artas W. Nolan

(2) Lippincott's Farm Manuals, Productive Orcharding, By Fred C. Sears, M. S.

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stripped of foliage. It ought to be evident to anyone that these insects are devouring the plant tissues and can be killed through their food. Some sort of poison is used to kill them, such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, and not such a substance as lime, or sulfur or copper surfate.

"San Jose scale and the codling moth are rivals for first place on the list of the apple grower's insect troubles. Either one is bad enough but the scale is considered first because of its ability in actually killing the trees. In its damage to the fruit itself the codling moth is far in the lead, for a wormy apple is seriously damaged, while the apple with scale on it is not hurt much for cooking and even for eating raw, a few scales will not particularly affect the flavor."

(1)" INCONSPICUOUS---The first of these is its inconspicous character. Unless the owner is very familiar with it, the first notice he has of its presence on the tree may be the dying of some of the branches. An insect which is spectacular in its attack, such as the tent-caterpillar or the fall web-worm, has little chance of escaping notice. But the San Jose scale is so small, and looks so much like the bark of the tree, that even one who is entirely familiar with it may go by an affected tree day after day and never notice it. The writer confesses with chagrin that he has proved that point in his own garden.

CODLING MOTH--"This is the insect that is responsible for the wormy apple, and no one can visit our markets without having it borne in upon him what a fearful responsibility it is. Simple as the treatment for this insect is, and long as the life history has been well understood, the pest is still allowed to do a tremendous amount of damage.

"The moth itself is small and inconspicuous and is seldom seen by the orchard man. It deposits its egg sometimes on the fruit but more often

(1) Lippincott's Farm Manuals, Productive Orcharding. By Fred C. Sears, M.S.

on adjoining leaves or even on the bark of twigs and branches, where they hatch in a short time and the little "worm", or larvae, soon attack the young apples, in the most cases entering at the blossom end. Once inside the apple, they feed for about a month, principally on the indide (but occasionally working on the surface). When it has reached full size the larva emerges and forms its cocoon usually in a crevice in the bark. From this point the life history varies with the different parts of the country. In the most of New England there is only a partial second brood, that is most of them pass the winter in the cocoon stage. A few pass through this stage and emerge as moths which deposit their eggs, producing the second brood of "worms". The future history is practically the same as before, except that the later broods of the season do more feeding on the surface of the apples, especially where two apples hang together or where a leaf rests upon an apple."

"The all-important remedy in fighting the codling moth is spraying with poison, and usually it is the only remedy attempted. In sections where the codling moth is very troublesome the following additional methods are practiced:

"First, the rough bark is scraped from the trees to reduce the number of hiding places for the larvae when they emerge."

"Second, bands of burlap are put about the trees as traps under which the larvae will spin their cocoons. These bands are removed from time to time and the insects which are found under them are killed.

"Third, the windows of storage houses are kept screened so as to prevent the escape of the moths which may have palled the winter as larvae in barrels or elsewhere."

"But, as before suggested, the all-important method of control is spraying with a poison. Authorities differ as to just the type of spray that is best. Many western experimenters insist on a comrse, forcible spray which shall force the poison into the calyx cups."

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"BUD MOTH" This is a very interesting insect from the standpoint of its life history which is quite unusual. The egg hatches in the summer and the little "worm" is dark brown with a shiny black head. It grows to perhaps as eighth of an inch in length and then prepares a little nest for the winter. This little nest or burrow is usually located in some crevice of the bark near a bud, and considerable experience is necessary to find it, as it is very difficult to detect. About the only indication of its whereabouts is a bit of leaf, or a small scale of bark, attached to the branch. On poking about with a pin, however, the searcher will find a little web and soon is rewarded by finding the little silk-lined tunnel and in it the little "worm".

"As soon as the weather begins to warm up in the spring, and the bud begin to break, this little fellow crawls out of his winter quarters and establishes himself in the center of the expanding cluster of leaves and blossoms from ~~xkkxk~~ some terminal bud. Here he developes, feeding on the leaves and blossoms and drawing them together in a rather compact bunch by fastening the ends together with silk threads."

"Spraying---Once the larva gets inside this cluster it is perfectly safe. No amount of spraying can touch it, as it feeds on the inside. The only time when it is feasible to attack this emeny is when it goes from its winter quarters to the opening buds and leaves. The larva eats its way into this cluster of leaves, and if the trees can be sprayed just before it crawls from winter quarters it can be poisoned. But the poison must be strong. Five to ten pounds of arsenate of lead past or half that amount of the powder to fifty gallons of water will be none to ~~tkongg~~ strong. And the spraying must be thorough; every budcluster must be reached.

"The amount of damage which this insect does in some seasons is very great, but the insect is so incompicious that its presence is usually not even suspected. Practically the entire crop of certain varieties

is sometimes destroyed by the bud moth and the loss attributed by the growers to unfavorable weather at blossoming time."

"Canker Worm.---There are two types of canker worm, differing principally in the fact that in one case the eggs are laid in the autumn and in the other case in the spring. In both types the insect pupates in the soil and the wingless adult females crawl up the trunk of the tree and deposit their eggs in clusters or sheets upon the branches. Here they hatch about the time the leaves are well expanded into small "measuring-worms" and begin feeding."

"Their presence can usually be detected by shaking the branches of the trees, when each little "worm" will drop from the leaves and hang by a thread. Another good method is to go under the trees and look up through the tops, whenthe small holes eaten out where the little larvae have been feeding will be readily seen.

"Ordinarly canker worms are not troublesome, frequently they will not be seen for years, but when they do come in force, look out for trouble. It will require sharp, efficient work to keep them in check."

"METHODS OF COMBATING.---there are two principal ways in which these insects may be combated. The best way by all odds, because it fits in with the fight against other insects, is to spray with arsenate of lead or some other such poison. Usually the spraying for codling moth will attend to the canker worms as well. And yet swamped by a bad outbreak of this pest.

"Where, for any reason, one expects such an especially severe attack from them, it is well to band the trees with some sticky substance to catch the ~~kmgk~~ wingless female insects as they crawl up the trunk. If no crack is left underneath the band through which the female can make her way, and if the bands are kept sticky for a long enough time, the method

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is decidedly effective. For the fall canker worm October and November, and for the spring species March and April, are likely to be months during which the females move up the trunk.

" In this connection it is worth calling attention to the fact that the stirring of the soil in cultivated orchards makes it difficult for canker worms to pupate with any degree of comfort and security."

"TENT-CATERPILLAR---This is a leaf eating caterpillar of the first magnitude. A few nests of them in an apple tree will strip it of leaves about as completely as the cold weather can.

"The eggs are laid in the summer in curious bands which may be discovered about the twigs during the winter when the leaves are off. These eggs hatch with the first warm days of spring and the little bits of black hairy caterpillars may be found clustered about the expanding buds in the vicinity, waiting for the leaves to come out to give them a "square meal", Getting such an early start as they do and being provided with an insatible appetite, they come very near to keeping up with the leaves when there is a bad attack of them. This makes it necessary to use drastic measures with them when they once get a start in an orchard. Few insects can make and apple tree look more desolate.

"Remedy---When trees are attacked badly by this insect it will usually be necessary to give a special spraying with arsenate of lead before the blossoms open, else they may get so large that it will be difficult to kill them with any ordinary dose. If they have been allowed to get a start in the orchard it is simply a question of using poison strong enough and they can be killed. Four to six pounds of arsenate of lead paste to fifty gallons of water will be found none too strong. It is also worth noting that where orchards are sprayed while dormant with lime-sulfur at the usual strength there is generally no trouble from the

tent-caterpillar as the eggs are usually all destroyed."

Also found in this county are these: The Railroad worm or Apple Maggot, Borers, Pear Psylla, Leaf Blister Mite, The Pear Slug, Peach Tree Borer, The Plum Curculio and The Cherry Aphis.

GRAPES--- Grapes are attacked by a downy mildew which causes the grapes to dry up into a dry crusty peeling with none of the moisture inside.

B. INSECTS AS PESTS OF POULTRY, LIVESTOCK, MAN

1. POULTRY

Lice and Mites---Lice is a very common insect among the poultry in this county. They kill 20% of the little chickens in this county. It is a little insect grayish color and sticks to the fowls head, sucking their blood. The fowls cannot grow as they should while these lice are on them.

MITES---(1) Chicken, (2) Feather mites, (3) Scaly leg mites

The mites are serious insects among our poultry in this section. They are small, round, in shape, have 6 legs, feeding on the chickens at night while they are on the roost, sucking their blood and often causing their death. Often they attack the sitting hen, causing her death on the nest. They stay in the cracks of the chicken house and on roosting poles in day time and come out at night.

STICK TIGHTS--Another fowl blood sucking insect, They stick tight on the fowls head causing a great loss to the poultry industry here. The most successful remedy is the burning of nest, roosting poles, and the use of boiling water in the hen houses.

I B. 2.LIVESTOCK

The livestock indsutry contimues to be valuable balance wheel

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to agriculture in this county especially in utilizing crops produced in excess of human requirements. The losses from diseases, parasites and other causes are being steadily reduces.

Blood-sucking Flies-- They are common among our live stock here.

Horse Fly--One of the species of the winged insects, and is distinquished by having a metanmorphosis and by its sucking mouth parts. Causing much suffering among our livestock in this county.

We also have the blood-sucking flies called ear flies, They are smaller that the horse fly with a long stiff wing which is lighter that its body.

(1)"SCREW WORMS---Screw worms are the maggots of a fly (chrysomyia macellaria), so called from their fancied resemblance to a screw. The adult fly is about one-third of an inch long, with a bluish-green body, red eyes, and with three dark longitudinal strips on the black (thorox) attmacted by odors of decay; it deposits its eggs, 300 to 400 at a time, in cuts, sores, castration wounds, etc. The crushing of a tick on the skin commonly results in screw-worm infection at that pôint. The eggs hatch in a few hours and the larvae or maggots, or so-called screw worms, begin to burrow into the flesh and continue burrowing and feeding from three to six days, after which they have the wouldand crawl into the earth, there transforming into the quiescent pupal stage. This stage is completed in three or fourteen days. The nature flies then emerge from the paupal envelpoe and are soon ready for egg laying. From two to three weeks are therefore required for the

(1) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Diseases of Cattle, By Drs. Atkinson Dickerson, Eichhorn, Hickman, Law, Love, Marsh, Mahler, Murray, Pearson, Ranson, and Woodword. Page 506-507

entire life cycle, although under certain conditions it is possible, for the fly to undergo its full development in as short a time as seven days, and on the other hand as long as a month is after required.

" Besides cattle, the screw worm fly attacks sheep, horses, dogs, and man. In the case of hogs it is generally the ears which are affected. The fly also breeds in dead animals, and all carcasses should therefore be buried deeply or burned. The complete distruction of all dead animals by buring has been found by the Bureau of Entomology to be by far the best method of controlling screw worms.

"Treatment for screw worms--- For proper treatment of animal suffering from screw worms should be caught and thrown. Chloroform is then poured into the wound, taking care that it penetrates throughly into all the burrows of the screw worm, if necessary using a slender stick or a small bunch of twisted hay as a prober. The animal should be held for several minutes in order to insure the continued action of chloroform; gasoline may be used instead of chloroform, and carbon tetrachlorid is said by some authorities to give good results."

Livestock: The live-stock industry continues to be a valuable balance wheel to agriculture in this county, especially in utilizing crops producid in excess of human requirements the losses from diseases, parasites, and other causes are being steadyly reduced.

The bloodsucking flies common among out live-stock here are: Horse Fly---This is one of the species of the winged insects, and is distinguished by having a metanmorpjosis and by its sucking mouth parts. Causing much suffering in this way among our livestock in this county.

We also have the blood-sucking flies called ear-flies. They are smaller than the horse fly--with a long stiff wing which is lighter than its body.

(1) "Horses, mules, and related equines, perhaps more than any other class of domestic animals, offer a havento numerous kinds and astonishing numbers of parasites. Among the most injurious of these parasites wonder extensively throughout the horse's body at some stage of their life cycle, but they finally return to the alimentary canal and develpp there to maturity. The eggs thus discharged from the starting point for new infestations.

"Bots are the maggots of flies. The adult fly glues its egg to the base of the horse's hair. After the tiny maggot hatches it is taken into themouth by the horse's licking itself, or finds its way into the mouth in some other manner. In time the bots attach themselves to the stomach and gut wall by means of sharp hooks which injure these delicate surfaces.

"Stomach worms, ascarids, and strongyles are known also as round-worms or threadworms. They multiply by means of eggs which are present in manure of infested horses. Roundworms are responsible for colic and other digestive upsets which render horses unfit for work/

"The control of bots is best accomplished by medicaial treatment. The contol of roundworms involves a combination of pasture sanitation and medicinal treatment. Carbon bisulphide for removing bots, stomach worms, and ascarids. However, unless precautions against reinfestation are taken, much of the good accomplished by treatment may be undone in a few months. Among the precautions are pasture rotation, cleanliness of stables and yards and manure diposal".

(1) Yearbook of Agriculture, 1933, Page 234

(1) " Of the internal parasites that infest swine, the large intestinal round-worm, the kidney worm, and the nodular worms, and lungworm are most responsible for lack of thrift, and for deaths, especially among young pigs. The large intestinal roundworm gains entrance into pigs with feed and water contaminated with the eggs of the parasite after following a complex route through the body of the pigs, the worms reach the intestine for the second time, settle down, and develop to maturity in about two months. The mature worms produce eggs, t hus starting the vicious cycle once more."

In the south, the kidney worm occurs in swine. These parasites stop the growth and development and also render a large proportion of livers unfit for food. At times the entire carcass is unfit for food.

"The control of swine parasites consists principally in providing clean farrowing pens and fresh pastures for young pigs."

3. MAN---INSECTS:---Insects and other carriers of disease. The control of insects in this county is one of the greatest handicaps. It is important that each household play its part in combating these winged enemies of man. The cooperation of the entire county with its health authorities in action is also essential.

Mosquitoes: The most dangerous of all insects to man, especially of all insects to man ih this county, is the mosquito , because they are the specified carriers of malaria. Like other insects the mosquito goes through the four phases in its life history (1) egg (2) larva (3) papa (4) adult; the eggs are laid in stagnant or slow

(1) Yearbook of Agriculture, 1933 , Page 237

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moving water, small pools or ponds, tin cans, also any collection of exposed water.

The common mosquito (culex) which is a nuisance but which is not ordinarly capable of carrying malaria, can be distinquished from the more dangerous malaria mosquito by its singing and position of it when biting.

Itawamba County's suffering from Malaria Mosquitoes is beyond computation. It is estimated that malaria in some form or other is directly connected with eighty-five per cent of the human illness in this county. But only spasmodic efforts have been made to rid the county of misquitoes. Probably more people suffer from mosquitoes than all other pest combined.

No yellow fever, dengue, fever, or filaria can be found in this county.

FLIES:--A true type of dytera---The house fly is universally present and can be charged with the transmition of many diseases including the dreaded typhoid. The house fly is especially dangerous to young children. It is an insect which cannot thrive exceting in filth. Each female lays about a hundred and twenty eggs in a batch and lays at least four batches each season. It has pods on the feet and the body is covered with hairs. It walks in filthy places and then lights upon food and spreads its deadly work.

FLEAS:---Fleas are also present in this county; they belong to the wingless parasites--legs admirable adapted to jumping. Their breeding places are in dirt. Not only attacking man but lower animals also. It has now become known that they are an agency in transmission of certain disease, Bubonic Plague.

LICE:---The common head lice and body lice are no longer of much concern in this county; they are seldom found at any time. Individuals have learned to combat them ridding this county of the nuisance.

BED BUG---Bed bugs are gradually disappearing and individuals realize that plenty of boiling water and insect powder will completely dispose of the dreaded bed bug.

C. COMMON ROADSIDE AND FIELD INSECTS:

Hymenoptera---We have in this county Wasp, Mud-daubers, Hornets, Ants, honeybees, bumble bees, yellow jackets, sweat bees,

Wasp:--The wasp is recognized by even a small child as very harmful to them as the sting is painful. They build their nest of wood pulp in brier patches, trees, old buildings, etc. A very ill natured insect is the wasp.

Mud-daubers are commenly called dirt daubers; they have a slim body and resemble the wasp but do not have stingers. They build their nest among clothes, on the walls, behind pictures. They catchspiders.

Hornets. The hornet is a vigorous insect. It is smaller than the wasp but more dangerous to sting. They build their nest in oblong shapes in hollow trees or on limbs.

Ants---The ants are busy bodies that are very small and always are busy storing away food. Their food is stored in small holes. When their young is fed they then store the remainder in these holes. They are a great pest to house wives in this county. They also get into thick beds in flower beds and in the gardent.

Honey Bee---The honey bee is a very useful insect in this county, making honey that is used in the homes. Many wild bees are found in the woods of this county . The queen bee is the boss of the bees, only one

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queen is in a swarm.

Yellow Jacket---The yellow jacket is vigorous, illnatured bee. They buried their nest in the ground.

Sweat Bee---The sweat bee, that is very annoying and stings very painful.

DYPTERS:---

Gnats--are plenteous in this county. This insect is harmful both to man and lower animals. Mosquitoes and house fly fully discussed under B. Insects and Man.

3. Hemiptera--Stink bug, water bugs, and squash bugs are found in this county.

4. Orthoptera---List of types found in this county are: crickets, roahhes, grasshoppers, katy-dids, devil horses (Praying Mantis) and walking stick insects are found in this county also.

5. Lepidoptera:---(1) "The well-known Monarch butterfly makes regular annual migratiory flights, covering many miles traveling from the Canadian border southward as far as the Gulf States in the autumn remaining there or going to Fla. and Texas and returning North in the early Spring. The monarch does not flutter its wings when when in flight. After a few strong, full wing strokes, it glides gracefully for a long distance, and it has the power to regulate its speed. When on protracted flights it "Sails" very rapidly. The monarchs gather together in large swarms just before starting on the long flight southward. Hundreds gather on a chosen tree and after the start is made, they are joined by others as they are on the wing. The return is made more or less individually--small groups starting off and scattering after a few hours. From June until

(1) Butterflies and Moths of America, By Lillian Davids Fassini

October this beautiful and distinctive butterfly can be seen in nearly every field and garden throughout the entire section where the mildweed grows. The Monarch is also called the milkweed Butterfly.

"The pale green eggs are laid on the leaves of the milkweed in Spring and early summer. They soon hatch into small black and white caterpillars and when fully grown are the familiar milkweed caterpillar about two inches long with a yellow head marked by two triangular stripes of black. The body is marked with narrow transverse stripes of yellow, orange, white and black. They are adorned with four long shaking black horns--or filaments. They soon form a chrysalis of great beauty; smooth light green, dotted with brillant gold. The butterflies emerge in about two weeks, a truly beautiful insect with a wing expanse of about four inches The monarch butterflies are never pursued by Birds or other enemies, because of their acrid blood which makes them highly distasteful to every type of insect-eating creature. And the Monarchs are will aware of this protection, for they show no fear of birds that alight within a few feet of them.

"The small elongated black spot on the hind wings of the male, are scent pockets, not a protective odor, but like many other butterflies they seem to consider it attractive to the females.

"These butterflies show less fear of mankind than other species and will alight near you in fields or garden, and it is a common sight to see them hovering about flowers growing in window boxes. They are easily captured without the use of the net.

"The MOURNING CLOAK---The mourning cloak butterfly is a beautiful purple-maroon brown--that takes on a brighter hue in the sunshine--with a border of light ochre yellow sprinkled with minute black spots--preceded by a black band containing a row of blue spots. The underside of the wings

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so closely resemble and thoroughly blends with the coloring of tree bark that it is well concealed on a branch.

"It is one of the largest of out butterflies that hibernates as an adult, having an expanse of from two to slightly more than three inches. During the winter months it hangs motionless from the branches of trees, under eaves of buildings, the underside of fence rails, in hollow trees, in fact in any well-protected spot, and c an often be seen during the mild days of the mid winter thaws seeking sunny sheltered spots. The eggs are laid late in spring, clusters encircling the small branches of elm, willow and poplar. The eggs hatch in about two weeks into small , almost black, caterpillars. As soon as hatched they range themselves, side by side upon the nearest leaves, eating the surface of each leaf, leaving the net work of "veins". At the end of one week they moult, and during the next three weeks they cast their skins three repeated times.

"The caterpillars gain in size with each moulting when fully grown they devour all but the mid-rib of the leaves. They show a marked preference for the elm leaves.

"The mourning cloak subsidt upon exuding tree sap, preferring maple, also the nectar secreted by blossoms of various plants, and they can be found in considerable mnumbers in orchards, eagerly sipping the juice of over-ripe fruit.

"TIGER SWALLOW-TAIL:---"The tiger swallow tail is a large yellow butterfly with a wing expanse of 4 to 5 inches and tiger like black markings The eggs are deposited upon the leaves of orchard and wild cherry trees and a great vairety of other trees and plants. These eggs are green or bluish-green and some of them have tiny reddish spots; they are smooth and round, but are slightly flattered on the side that adheres to the leaves. The leaves of the wild cherry are favorites for the newly hatched caterpillars.

They are green nearly the color of the leaves upon which they feed. The front part of the body is very large and has a double stripe of yellow and black across the back. There are 2 yellow-black and turquoise eye-spots in front of this stripe and rows of turquoise spots behind it.

"When disturbed this caterpillar rolls its head under and throws up the front part of its body; this hides the real head and causes the large, fierce-looking ege-spots to seem like real eyes. It throws out its curious scent organ that looks like a forked tongue and the harmless caterpillar suddenly becomes a terrifying object, looking like the head of a snake and this effect is heightened by a swaying motion of the front part of the body. Birds and other insect-eating enemies become frightened and lose no time in retreating from this fearsome-looking creature.

"The scent organs exude a foul odor which is very distasteful to all the many caterpillar eaters; the larvae of most of the Swallow-tail butterflies exude bad odord whenever disturbed.

"They construct a very comfortable spring-bed by spinning a web across a leaf, fastening the strands of silk to the margin and drawing them just tight enough to cause the leaf to curve and make the web springy and upon this they rest when not feeding. The chrysolids are brown or greenish-brown and are held in place on the branches by a silk girdle.

"The first brood come forth as butterflies in July and August, the second brood winter in the chrysalids.

"Most of the females are the color of the males, the others being brownish-black.

"BLACK SWALLOW-TAIL:---This is a well-known butterfly in this county. Only slight variations in size and width of the yellow markings denote the various kinds. The female is darker than the male.

"These butterflies feed upon nectar of a large variety of field and garden flowers, but the female always selects the food plants of the

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larva upon which to deposit the eggs, which are a pale yellow, small, smooth and round with the exception of a slightly flattered spot where they are attached to the leaf; they are laid one in a place on the leaves and hatch in about 10 days.

"The larva is the well known yellow dotted, green and black stripped parsnip worm that is found feeding upon celery, parsley, parsnip, carrots and many of the wild plants that belong to this order.

"The full grown caterpillars do not resemble those newly hatched, which are nearly black, with two white bands, one across the middle and a narrower one on the hind part of the body, which is covered with small tubercles from which arise short bristles.

"They moult four times, each time showing a decided change.

"These caterpillars do not conceal themselves by keeping under the leaves when feeding, as so many other caterpillars do, for they seem to sense the protection their curious scent organs give them.

" VIRGIN TIGER MOTH---The virgin tiger moth is very bountiful in Itawamba County.

"The Virgin Tiger Moth is one of the most brilliantly colored and attractive of this species.

"Its range is the Atlantic States where it is very common, but strays are found in other sections--one of the finest speimens the writer ever captured was found in Massachusetts.

"The larva of this moth is covered with long dense hair, it being one of the well-known wooly-Bear Caterpillars to be found in so many fields and gardens during summer and fall. It feels on a variety of low-growing plants, showing a preference for pigweed and plantain.

"The fore wings of the Virgin Tiger Moth are black with narrow line makings of sunkist buff or yellow-markings and coloring vary greatly in different specimens. The hind wings are red or pinkish-red with

irregular spots of black. It has a wing expanse of about two and a half inches.

"THE POLYPHEMUS MOTH---The well-known Polyphemus moth needs no introduction to nature lovers in the U. S. for its range is the entire country

"The larva feeds on various trees and is equally at home in orchard, on shade trees or in the woods; it is light green, red dotted, and about three inches in length when fully developed.

"It spins a silken cocoon, oval and compact, using a few leaves which it wraps around it and fastens firmly with silk threads. This cocoon may remain fastened to the tree all winter, but it usually falls to the ground during wind storms of autumn.

"In the spring the Polyphemus emerges from its house of silk--a beautiful moth, ochre-tan, with violet-pinkish and blackish transverse bands and large black and blue eye spots, with clear "window" spots.

"Unsuccessfyl efforts have been made to reel the silk from these compact cacoons.

"THE LUNA MOTH---This range of this moth is over the whole of the U. S., from the most northerly boundary to Florida and from the atlantic to the Pacific.

"The color is usually a delicate yellowish-green, but occasionlly one of an exquisite, pale, greenish-blue appears. This is one of our truly beautifyl moths, both in coloring and outline; it is often called the Empress of the night. Specimens of this moth vary considerably in size, the average being four inches in wing spread, but four inches and one half to five inch wing expanse in common in some sections.

"The caterpillars feed on the foliage of hickory, walnut and other forest trees. The larva is pale bluish-green, a yellow stripe running the length of the body. It measures, when full grown, from two and one half to

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two inches in length.

"It spins a tough, compact cacoon, a combination of silk and leaves, on the ground."

6. Odonata--Dragon flies and damsel flies are found in this county.

7. Celeoptera---Beetles, betsy bugs, June bugs, May beetles, Lady bugs, lightning bugs are found in abundance in this county.

D. SPIDERS:---The Black Widow, funnel web and cob web spiders are found in this county. The black Widow is the most poisonous spider found here.

2. Ticks---Wood ticks and cattle ticks are found in this county. Cattle are dipped in a solution to rid them of ticks. Wood ticks are a flat parasides which have four legs and when they get on cattle or other animals they bite and stick as tight to the skin as they can and suck their blood.

3. Mites:-- Discussed under poultry--B.

4. No true scorpions are found inthis county. The common lizard is found here.

II. OTHER INVERTEBRATES---

1. Fresh water sponges---None

2. Coral, Jelly fish---None

3. Worms--Hook Worm (1)"The hook worm is a small worm found commonly in the soil of this county. As a parasite it bores through the human skin, and makes its way finally into the intestine. There it causes

(1) The Volume Library, Page 971

severe bleeding which results in marked weakness. The lungs are also subject to attack, and the victims often contract tuberculosis." A number of cases in this county have developed from this cause.

4. Leeches--Earth worms---The earth worms are particularly abundant in old hog lots and on rich permanent pastures. The accumulation of manure and litter in permanent hog lots is especially favorable to the perpetuation of earth worms which thrive and multiply in such places, presumably because of the abundant food supply which they obtained from the manure. Well drained, cultivated fields on the other hand have been found to contain relatively few earth worms. In some fields which had been cultivated seasonally, very few earth worms were found after a rather prolonged search. They effect hogs by eating these earth worms, causing them to have lung worm infestations.

5. Fish and their relatives.

(1)"A remarkable genus of fishes inhabiting the rivers and lakes of North America. The body is covered with thick smooth, rhomboid scales, so hard that it is almost impossible to penetrate them with a spear. They some time attain a length of 5 feet, and is easily distinguished by the long extension of the mouth region to form a beak-like structure."

"Lamprey---El-shaped animals ocassionally found in Tombigbee river and creeks in the county. They are nearly 3 feet long. " It has no lower jaw, but its mouth is permanently open and is lined with horny teeth by which the animal fastens itself to other fishes, on the blood and mucus of which it lives. There is a single nostrel and 7 gell openings on the side of the neck."

(1) The Volume Library--Page 967

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Trout---The trout is a very game fish, but is very excellent for food. They have very small scales and thrives in the coldest and clearest streams, laying its eggs in December ar January.

Perch---Perch are very plentiful in all of the streams of the county. They are used extensively for food. They have hard scales and sharp fins, and never grow very large in size.

Els---The eel is snake like in form. It has spine and gill fins. They are black in color. They hardly ever exceed 2 feet in length. They are easily caught in muddy streams. They are used for food.

Bass---The bass is a very game fish and is found mostly in private owned lakes where they have been transplanted by the owners. Their varities vary greatly---black bass, grass, bass/ and red eyed bass. The black bass is most common in this county and is excellent for food. It is great sport to fish for bass.

(1) "Toad---The toad is the most common of any amphibran with out a tail or teeth and with a warty skin. They are mostly noctunal and, as they feed on insects they are among the best friends of man. The warts are caused by glands in the skin which secrete an acid fluid. Warts constitute the chief means of defense as few animals will touch them. It is scarcely necessary to say that thads are perfectly harmless to man and they cannot cause warts."

(2) "Bullfrog---The largest of North American frogs, sometimes 8 inches long. It is green, mottled with brown and inhabits warm, sluggish streams and marshes." The hind legs when suitable prepared form a delicacy highly esteemed.

(1) The Volume Library, Page 975

(2) World Wide Encyclopedia. By C. R. Taylor and C. V. Doren

"Tree frog---Treefrogs are very numerous in Itawamba County. They feed on tree insects, and have the characteristic of changing their color to that of the object they are on.

REPTILES--- Alligators-There are no alligators in Itawamba County.

"Turtles---The common name for one of the reptiles. They are remarkable for having the body inclosed in a hard case, composed above of the enlarged ribs, and below of several large bony plates. In some turtles the head and legs can be retracted inside this shell. Over the outside of the case are horny plates. Most species are inoffensive, but our soft shelled turtles and snapping turtles are savage animals.

"Lizards"---In this county, we have the swifts and american chamerleon lizards.

SNAKES

a. Poisonous: The rattler snake is deadly poison. They are found in theswamps of Tombigbee River Bottom. It occasionally attains a length of five feet or more with a diameter of three to five inches. When preparing to strike the rattler warns it prey by the rattlers that are attached to the end of his tail. Its color is very much like that of the ground ranging from bright tawny to dark brown. The variety found most frequently in this county is the diamond back rattler.

(1) " The water moccasin is a fish eating viper. It may grow to be four feet long is thick and heavy in body; has a tapering tail without rattler or spine; and in color is dark chestnut brown with light marks on the lips, obscure blackish bars on the sides, and the abdomen black blotched with yellowish white. The interior of the mouth is cottony white. It lives in swamps, streams and ponds. It is fond of lying in the sunshine upon banks

(1) The New International Encyclopedia, Vol. XVI Page 56

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tussocks, driftwood, or bushes and trees overhanging the water."

(1) "The Copperhead"--- The copperhead is a member of the rattlers family. It may exceed four feet in length, and has a burnished copper colored head, hazel brown body, with X-shaped dark blotches on the sides which usually met over the back. The belly is marked with round black spots The tail is tapered, greenish when young, chestnut when aged, and has no rattler; nor does the snake vibrate it against the grass and so produce a warning sound not unlike that of the rattle snake, as it often said more than is the habit of all snakes when excited." Its bite is very poisonous. The copperhead dwells in swamps and wet meadows. Their food is cheifly field mice.

Coral Snake--There are no coral snakes in this county.

Water Puppy--There are no water puppies in this county

b. Non-poisonous: The spreading adder sometimes attains a length of over two feet. It is brown with a black zigzag line down the back. It feeds chiefly upon mice, and is viviparous. Its bite is rarely fatal.

King Snake--The king snake is red with black bands around its body. It is very long sometimes attaining a lenght of ten feet. It is harmless to man but attacks and kills other snakes. It especially makes war on the rattlesnake and copperheads.

(2) "Black Snake-- or black racces is very common in this county. It is very slender in form and is usually about six feet in length. ~~It is~~ It is pitch black in color above and slate color beneath, sometimes tinged with greenish white; lower jaw chin and sometimes edges of the upper-lip plates white and the tongue is black. It is at home on the ground, where it runs with amazing swiftness; but it is also an expert climber scaling trees

(1) The New International Encyclopaedia, Vol. VI PP 60
(2) The New International Encyclopaedia, Vol.III, PP 361

and searching their topmost branches, many yards above the ground, with as great ease as it explores bushes and rocks; it will leap more than its own length from tree to tree when in haste. It is also a swift and powerful swimmer and seeks much of its food in swamps and along streams. Its food consists mainly of frogs, toads other snakes, small mammals, birds and their young, and eggs, together with some insects. The blacksnake is very useful to the farmer in destroying great numbers of moles and mice, but also is the most in defatigable and successful searcher for birds nests.

"When held in the hand a black snake will sometimes coil about the arm of a man as it would brace itself among the branches of tree, but the pressure could not injure a child, and the snake may readily be unwound with one hand. The blacksnake is altogether harmless to man."

"Blue Racer--The blue Racer is very much like the black racer with the exception thats its skin is a shiny dark blue. Its body is long and slender. It is noted for its extreme swiftness. It is perfectly harmless to man and feeds on insect, mice and frogs.

"Whip Snake---The whip snake is known as the coach whip in this county. It is usually about five or six feet in length; the body being very slender. The color is slate black. The skin near the tail is designed in a plaited effect. The coach whip feeds on toads and field mice. It is usually found in the hilly section. It is very swift.

"(1)Garter Snake--A harmless American snake which are the best known species. They are marked by long yellow stripes.

Chicken Snake---Chicken snaked are very plentiful in this county. Their colors are brown and yellow spotted. Some are black speckled with small yellow dots. The body is slender and ranges in length from five to

(1) Websters Dictionary

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six feet in length. They are very useful to the farmers as they catch rats. Some farmers keep them in their corn cribs to rid them of rats. They are absolutely harmless to man.

"(1) Water Snake--Its average adult is three feet, but frequently grows larger. The color is a variable brown with large dark brown markings on the back and side and with the belly yellowish or reddish spotted with reddish brown round spots. It is usually found on the borders of waters, especially sluggish streams and quiet mill ponds. It is an expert swimmer and diver, and skillful at catching fishes on which it maily subs ists. It is harmless to man."

IV. FOWLS

1. Birds-wood--The quail or bob-white lives in old fields, woodlands and fence corners. The female is smaller than the male and darker in color. They feed on berries seeds, pines and other mast. After harvest season, they may be found gleaming the grain. Bob-white is cheerful, active, industious and brave. Both sexes are devoted parents. The male very often takes the females place on the nest. He very often hatches and cares for the young. Two broods are sometimes reared in a season. The quail is k very valuable for food and is sought by hunters, but the farmers are trying to protect the broods by posting land and importing broods from other sections.

Downy Woodpecker-- A woodpecker may frequently be seen pecking away at bark and decayed wood in search of grub and insects on which its feeds. They cling to the bark of the trees by means of their strong sharp tail feathers. Their strong beaks enable them to peck in solid wood.

(1) The New International Encyclopaedia, Vol. XXII, P 387

The woodpecker locates hidden insects with great accuracy and often pecks directly into the burrows of the grub. The downy woodpecker is the smallest of our woodpeckers. It is the fruit growers friend. Besides picking up various pest it locates burrows of the flat-headed apple tree borer and extracts insects in considerable number. It is also an enemy of the codling moth.

The Hairy Woodpecker--This birds looks like the big brother of the downy woodpecker. It is very useful to the orchardist and the forester. More than three-fourths of the food of this woodpecker is composed of animal matter and less than a fourth is fruit, which is mostly wild fruit.

Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker---Unlike the woodpecker, the sapsucker kills many trees by sucking the sap from them. They are very numerous in this county.

Red-Headed Woodpecker---This is the most commonly found wood-pecker in this county. It is very often called the flag bird because of its stripped color; the head being brilliant red, the breast white, the back and wings black with white stripes on wings. This woodpecker is very fond of grasshoppers and flies. It will fly some distance trying to capture a grasshopper or fly. If unsuccessful, it will return to perch and await for another. It is also accused of eating most all varieties of fruit, but its useful habits overbalance its harmful traits.

Flicker---This bird is often consider the most interesting of all woodpeckers. It is a welcome bird where ever found and farmers are trying to encourage their habitation on the farms. It produces most of its food from the ground by eating lots of harmful insects, especially ants.

Whip-poor-will--The whip-poor-will searches for its food about twilight and rest most of the day. Its food consist mainly of insects. It does not make a nest, but lays its eggs on the graound or on other flat surface.

Kingbird---This bird prefers to live on the outskirts of woods and near streams. It belongs to the fly catchers family. The kingbird spends most of its time searching for food. Flying insects such as gnats, misquitoes, etc., make up its food. It has a very sharp eyes, much sharper than man. It can see an insect at a distance of more than one-hundred feet.

Phoebe---This bird is a useful destroyer of harmful insects. Few birds are greater insect eaters. It is distinquished for its speed and skill. It is the first bird to arrive in spring.

Flycatcher---This is a home loving bird that never ventures far from its nest. The nest is a very frail structure, built on some low, hanging limb over a stream.

Blue Jay---Itawamba County is infested with Blue Jays. They are known as the clown and scoffer of bird land. It is very over bearing; it sreaks with a loud, harsh voice; and it robs the nests of other birds. Despite its faults, it is beloved by all bird lovers because of its intelligence, bright feathers, and dashing ways.

Red-Winged Blackbird.---This bird dwells in marshy places, and it makes a crocking sound similar to frogs. The color is black with brilliant red shoulders bordered in a yellow stripe. It does great damage to growing crops by eating the heads of growing grain.

Cardinal---Its striking plumage of red and its rich varied song makes the cardinal an outstanding bird in the bird wofld. It feads on seeds, berries, fruits, and insects.

Indigo Bunting---In the pastures, along the edges of swamps, or along road sides that are lined with trees or bushes the buntings may be found. Their color is a very rich indigo blue, the wings and tails being slightly in

[illegible] farmer/that

kinds.

Duck--Mallard---The mallard is found on the river, lakes, and swamps in this county.(1) They are noticed most generally in summer and fall. They are very valuable for food. It is very wise, handsome, and strong, and it is the noisest of all ducks. They are largely vegetarians. They prefer soft, succulent vegetable matter.

Pintail---The pintail is called the grayhound among the water fouls because of swiftness in flight. It is very easily tamed and can live in most section in all seasons. It especially likes to live in marshy section where there is tall grass. It feeds on vegetable matter and grains.

Green-Winged Teal---The teal is very small and swift; it darts through the air with great speed when frightened. It feeds on grass seeds and weeds. It also eats cray fish, worms and small snails.

Blue-Winged Teals---This teal cannot endure cold weather. They build their nests in the tall marsh grass near the water. The nest is constructed of grass and weed stems and lined with down. These birds are very rare in this county.

2. Canadian goose---None

Blue Goose---This is the largest of the common goose. Its color is blue-gray, with white stripe asound its neck. It feeds on vegitable matter and insects, and it is a harmless foul.

Snow Goose---None

Brant Goose---It is found in this county and is used for food for the homes. The feathers are used for feather-beds and feather pillows. Most all farmers have some of these geese.

(1) C. E. Lilly, District Game Warden

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3. Song Birds---Ruby-Throated Hummingbird---This is a very beautiful bird: it has a long spike tail and a green coat tinged with brown. The thorat band is a beautiful red. The nest is one of the most esquisite homes in the bird world, and is placed, saddle fashion on a limb usually 15 feet or more above the ground. They feed from the nectar of flowers.

Wood Pewee---The wood pewee is a very industrious fly catcher but is rather known for the beautifyl songs they sing. The pewee prefers the forrest to the farm yard.

Meadowlark---The high, clear whistle of the meadowlark is one of the most welcome bird songs of early spring. They dwell in open fields and meadows. Grass hoppers and crickets are their favorite foods.

City Sparrow---They are found in numerous quanities in Itawamba County. It has a rather pleasing musical song but is a muisance in that it destroys gardens. They build their nests in roofs of houses which forms a breeding place for mites. These birds are found mostly around villages and business sections of towns.

Dove---This is a very friendly bird and has dark gray feathers with a touch of white. Its song is that of coo -coo. It is useful to the farmer in that it destroyes insects. The dove is a very calm bird.

Mocking Bird---The mocking bird is slate-gray in color and is splotched with white. They build their nests in trees and bushes and feed on insects and worms. They usually build their nests near farms or houses and are very usdful to scare off hawks. Their unsual trait is that of mocking other birds. The sometimes sing all night, and their music is very appeasing to the ear.

4. Birds Of Prey:

Marsh Hawk: This hawk is considered more benificial than harmful;because they eat great numbers of meadow mice, snakes, lizards, and frogs. They occasionaly make a raid on chickens.

Red Tailed Hawk: In general appearance these birds are heavy, and their legs are well feathered below the knee joints. They kill their prey by teaming it to pieces with its sharp claws and bill. This bird is especially found in hilly sections where it preys on squirrels, mice, other small birds and chickens. They are an enemy of the poultryman.

Sparrow Hawk: This bird is very small and handsome and is the most sociable of all hawks. Often it builds its nest in the hallow of an old orchard tree, near the farm house. Its chief food is grass-hoppers and mice; as most other hawks it has the habit of catching chickenes and other birds. It creates great havok between other birds during bfeeding season as it destroys the nest and young birds.

Screech Owl: Owls are nocturnal birds of prey. They work at night while theother birds are asleep. The owl captures its prey with its feet. If its prey is not too large it is swollowed whole. The cry of the owl is usually a trembling and mornful sound. It feeds on birds, chickens, mice, and squirrels. Most of the birds destroyed by the owls are killed either in severe winter weather or during breeding season, when the owl finds it difficult to feeds its young.

Great Horned Owl: This owl is bold and persistent in its rage on poultry and is a terror to the poultraman. This bird does all of its work at night. The breeding habits are peculiar. They do most of their setting on their eggs during the winter.

Barred Owl: This bird loves the deep forest and makes its home there. Its nest may be found in a deep growth or in a dense swamp.

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When night has fallen this owl is very busy. It is a most proficient hooter. This owl hardly ever builds a nest of its own, but selects a deserted nest of a crow or hawk. The food consist of mice, frogs, lizards, crawfish, and various insects. Their food sometimes consists of a domestic fowl that is making its roost in some tree.

Crow: Well known is the call of the crow as they go in droves hither and thither in search of corn fields. They also are very bad to catch little chickens. During the winter the roost in colonies. When arroused they make a scresming noise.

5. Aquatic Birds:

The Great Blue Heron: This bird may be found along streams, lakes, swamps; fish forms the bulk of its food, and it also eats frogs, small snakes, and insects. It searches for food generally in the early morning and evening. The cry is a sort of a "crank, crank" uttered in a hoarse voice.

OTHER BIRDS IN THE COUNTY ARE:

House wren, rain crow, chimney swift, bee martin, purple martin, night hawk, turkey vulture, buzzard, killdeer, burchard bird, cat bird, robin, snipes, and the brown thrush.

V. MAMMALS--The following mammals are found in this county.

1. Opossum used for food by some. Hunters get great sport out of the hunting for opossums. No serious damage is done by the opossum. They occasionally make a raid on the poultry house and carry away a fat hen.

Moles are very destructive to gardens and crops in that they destroy the roots of plants and often destroy the seeds before they germinate.

Bates are insect carriers, and they cause much damage in this county.

2. There are no bears in Itawamba County.

Dogs, fox, raccoon, weasle, mink, skunk, cats and lynx are all found in this county.

3. Rodents as: Mice, rats, muskrats, gophers, rabbits, and squirrels are all found in this county. Mice are destructive to corn and other food. There is very little protection from them.

Rats are destructive to poultry, corn and other grains. They do much damage in this county. A county-wide move was made to rid the place of rats by poison, but results were not satisfactory.

Muskrats are valuable for their furs. Trappers search for them along the streams. They occasionally make a raid on a corn field, but as a general rule they cause very little damage.

Gophers--There are no gophers in this county.

Rabbits--Rabbits are used for food by many, but recently, some people have become afraid to eat them; since they are supposed to be the carriers of a most dreaded fever. During the winter months, they are hunted by sportsman; for the purpose of them destroying them; since they are so harmful. The rabbits destroy great quanities of vegetables and crops.

Squirrels--Squirrels are used for food and pets. They do little damage in this county. They feed on nuts.

4. Hoofed Animals: Pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses and mules are found in this county.

The pigs, cattle, sheep & goats are used for meats, usually an abundance for home consumption. The horses and mules are used on the farm for cultivation of crops.

5. Primates: none found in this county.

6. Man--Man is not zoolozically a member of the order primates. His accomplishments in this county the past century in all phrases of advancement is worthy of note.

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Man is protestant in religious belief in this county.

His chief occupation is that of farming and common day labor.

The white and ~~and~~ black predominate in this county. This county ranks second as the whitest county in the state.

Mrs Mary K. Burch.

Supervisor Historical Research Project

Itawamba County

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FAUNA

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment #9
EARLY INHABITANTS

(A) MAJOR AND MINOR TRIBES

During what is known as the Stone Age, this county was inhabited by the Chickasaw Indians. There were a few Choctaws. But the Chickasaw tribe occupied the grounds that constitute now the northeastern part of the state. These different tribes were constantly at war with one another, both before and after the coming of the white man. Their warfare was primitive and barbarous in the extreme, and pursued without quarter. Their conflicts originated mainly in encounters on their hunting grounds. There were no clearly defined limits of the territory of a tribe. These hunting parties extended as far as the game and their inclination led them. Often times this led to a war of vengeance and developed sometimes traditional tribal enmity and endless wars. The Chickasaws and Choctaws were ever at war.

(b) CUSTOMS AND CHARACTERISTICS

1. Their Customs of Dress.

They used fringes of moss and bark, or strings of beads and shells girled around the body. Sometimes they made mantles of the inner bark of trees interwoven with a species of flax. They also had mantles of skins and gorgeous ones of birds' plumage. The Chief on special occasions wore such mantles. They wore moccasins of skins. They decorated their heads with feathers and other showy ornaments; and in war the warriors frequently wore a horrid head dress of the heads of animals or some other fearful trophy of farmer prowess.

2. Their Food.

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For their food they depended mainly upon the killing of wild animals and upon wild fruit and berries. But they planted some vegtables as corn, pumpkins, squash and peas. At that time the soil was very fertile and the seed would grow put into the ground most any way. They were able to preserve a supply of meat by smoking it.

3. Games.

The Indians had several forms of Ball Play. One of these, common to most Indians was not unlike foot ball in the arrangement of the ground and the object of the game.

The ball, however, was handled with a racket consisting of a long and very strong handle and a net of rawhide. Such tremendous exertion was put into the game with such disregard of consequences that it was like a small battle.

Another game, called Chunkey, some what resembled Bowling. Great stone wheels like grindstones, were propelled by hurling at them wooden sticks. It was the apposing player's object to hurl his stick so as to deflect the aim of the other. On all their games the Indians gambled furiously, staking their utmost possessions.

4. Methods of Counting.

How do you suppose the Indians kept account of time? Why, when a day was to be set for some performance in concert, they prepared bundles of sticks or split cane, the number of sticks in the bundle being the number of days to elapse, before the appointed time; and a bundle was given to each tribe or party of Indians interested. Each day at sunset a priest or prophet of the tribe, or the Chief would draw a stick from the bundle and destroy it; and when but one stick remained they knew the appointed day had arrived. It was only after long assdciation with the white people that the Indians were willing or able to substitute the calendar for this method of counting time.

Also for making lists of persons they made bundles of sticks, each stick

representing a person, and for all ordinary counting above ten marks were made upon a stick or pose which was dept to show the number.

5. Implements.

They made their implements out of wood, and of various clays, stones, and rocks. They had mortar stones for grinding corn, bowls, pitchers, and pipes of clay. They were very ingenious also in weaving mats and baskets from split cane. They made ar-heads and clubs of stone and of wood and used flint-rock or bone, sometimes even cane, to tip their arrows and wooden spears. The Indians had no iron, but they had some crude articles of silver and copper.

6. Their Characteristics.

They were unspeakably cruel in their treatment of the fallen foe. Often they would have a fubilation in an Indian village after a successful sally-of-war, characterized by multilation of the bodies of victims, all Indians took and preserved as many scalps as possible, to possess a large number being a record of honor.

The Chickasaw Indians like the other tribes were not curious toward nature and not intelligent in their work.

Their only water craft were the canoes. They were made of skin, barks, or hollowed tree trunks.

(c) INDIAN TRADITIONS, LEGENDS, MYTHS, AND ROMANCES

1. The Legend of Itawamba.

Itawamba was populated chiefly by the Chickasaws. They were much more fierce and war-like than the Cheetaws. The most celebrated of the Chickasaw Chiefs was Itawamba Mingo or Levi Colbert, a half breed. Itawamba himself was the most intelligent of the Chickasaw Chiefs. His name has been kept in our history by calling the county near where he lived Itawamba. This Indian Chief, who was known by the whites as Major Levi Colbert, lived about ten miles west of Amory. He kept a tavern on the old Gaines Trace road.

(1) History of Mississippi by Fant

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, INDIANS

This is the story of how he received the name of "Itawamba":
The Chickasaw warriors had all gone off on their yearly hunt. Levi Colbert and a few more young men had been left at camp. Young Colbert heard that some Indians of the fierce tribes had plotted to raid the country while the warriors were gone. On hearing this, he gathered his young men together and slipped out to meet the foe. They took the enemy by surprise and defeated them completely, killing and wounding more then their whole band numbered.

When the warriors returned from the hunt and heard of Colbert's brave deed, they met to give him a new name to do him honor. When a new name was given on Indians, it was usual for him to sit flat on the ground to recieve the title while all others stood around him. This time as a special honor the Indians gave Colbert a little wooden bench to sit on. A wreath was placed on his head and the name Ita-Wamba, "Bench Chief" was given him. February 9, 1836, was the date on which Itawamba County was given its name under the administration of Governor Lynch.

2. The Legend of the Purple Shell.

When the red man here was monarch, as the old-time legend tell,
Once he owned a priceless treasure, 'twas a shining purple shell,
And he held the powers of healing, hid within its mystic hue,
He who touched its polished surface, pain or sickness never knew.

Oft it healed the wounded warrior, with the foe before his face,
Oft refreshed the bleeding hunter, faint, returning from the chase,
Oft when burning, deadly fever, smote the red man with its breath,
Purple Shell, the Nemo-Akim, saved him from the sleep of death.

Far across the distant mountain, hunters came o'er rock and dell,
Many weary moons they wandered, just to touch the magic shell,
Long was it the red man's blessing, Nemo-Akim bright and fair,
Never failing with its power all who came and touched it there.

Autumn's painted leaves were burning, dancing, falling, soft and still,
Where a spring was gurgling, rippling, in the sands beneath the hill,
When the mighty Chief Mokonah, paused to rest him in the shade,
Gazing on the limpid waters, where the gay leaves danced and played.

Then the bright-hued leaves in circles, flutter'd round the warrior's head,
"Set the great Mokonah listen, he is thirsty now", they said:
"He must drink from Nemo-Akim, then his slubers will be sweet,
And the leaves shall dance together, in the sunlight, at his feet."

Then the Chief, as in a vision, saw them dancing as they fell,
And he, in the laughing waters, idly dipped the purple shell;
But it slipped between his fingers, bright waves snatched it from his hand.
Then in vain, the mighty sachem, sought it in the shallow sand.

Then he came before his people, on his face in anguish fell,
"Woe, my brothers, to Mokoah, he has lost the purple shell,
Nemo-Akim. Oh, my people, let the carless warrior die,
He has lost the red man's treasure, never more shall your tears be dry."

Then from every scatterdd wigwam, every lodge beside the roll,
Came the warrior and the maiden, to the spring beneaththe hill;
Vainly searching, searching, searching, till the red man's heart was sore,
But no hunter, squaw, nor sachem, ever saw the treasure more.

In the bands where Nemo-Akim vanished from Mokonah's sight,
Bubbled forth a fresher fountain, it was clear and pure and bright;
And it held the power of healing, still they came and found it true,
He who drank its limpid waters, pain or sickness never knew.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, INDIANS

Long, oh, long ago has vanished of the red man's every trace,
From the hillsides and the hollows, that were once his dwelling place,
Every tollán has departed, where his tribe were wont to meet,
And his ashes long have mingled, with the dust beneath our feet.

But that spring is gushing, rippling, in the sands beneath the hill,
Where concealed from white man's vision, Nemo-Akim lieth still;
Still its healing balm distilling thro' the bubbles as they rise,
From the heart of Nemo-Akimthat in viewless splendor lies.

Still, when autumn paints the forest, with her tints of red and gold,
Bright leaves dance again in circles, gayly as they did of old;
Holding every breeze enchanted, while they keep their mystic spell--
Thus they hold their yearly revels, o'er the spring of Purple Shell.

And 'tis said the red man's spirit, to this fountain of youp,
When the midnight moon is beaming, brings his earthen cup once more,
Quaffs again the healing waters, that are gushing, rippling still,
O'er the long lost Nemo-Akim in the sands beneath the hill.

(d) MOUNDS, LOCATION, PRESENT CONDITION

There are numerous Indian Mounds over the area of this County, and many others have probably been destroyed by the action of the plow.

These mounds are due to several customs among the Indians, one of which was the notion of having a mound as the center of village life, one the making of mounds as the place of worship and another the forming of mounds over the gathered bones of the dead. Some mounds in this county have been found upon examination to contain alternating layers of bones mixed with pieces of pottery and other Indian articles, and of earth, charcoal, and ashes.

Where the high school is now located was once a large Indian

(1) Miss Jessie Archer, Published in "The Pleador", Baldwyn, 1882.

Mound. Cultivating the land has caused the Mound to be dug away. Hats, Tomahawks, Rocks, and other things have been found years ago that the Indians put there in building it.

One mile north of Fulton, the old home place of Mack Cummings, was once a large Mound. It is yet a high peak, having never been dug down level because of its large size. At the time Mr. Cummings came here he said that he could stand on his front porch and see Indian cabins for a great distance. They were of the Chickasaw Race.

The largest mound in the county is located in Bull Mountain Bottom, eight miles east of Fulton, tow and one half miles off highway 78. It is of well defined ofrm, covering two acres of land over seven feet high; trees are now growing on it.

Popular Mound is located five and one half miles north of Fulton near highway 78. It covers one and one half acres.

Another mound is located two and one half miles southeastoof Fulton on highway 25. In recent years several things have been dug from this mound such as pottery, Indian skeletons and money.

Five miles east of Tremont on Russelville Road is another mound covering one and one half acres and is five feet high. This mound was cleared and worked by an old negro slave in 1864.

The Indians were the only race whorreallytried to preserve and keep the wild animals and game of all kinds. At the time of the great overflows the Indians would help in getting the animals to the Mounds. This was their refuge.

(1) Mr. Prentiss Howard
(2)Mrs. Prentiss Howard

THE TEMPLE DANCING GIRL

You will be mine; those lightly dancing feet,
Falling as softly on the careless street
As the wind-loosened petals of a flower,
Will bring you here, at the Appointed Hour.

And all the Temple's little links and laws
Will not for long protect your loveliness.
I have a stronger force to aid my cause,
Nature's great Law, to love and to possess!

Throughout those sleepless watches, when I lay
Wakeful, desiring what I might not see,
I knew, (it helped those hours, from dusk to day,)
In this one thing, Fate would be kind to me.

You will consent, through all my veins like wine
This prescience flows; your lips meet mine above,
Your clear soft eyes look upward into mine
Dim in a silent ecstasy of love.

The clustered softness of your waving hair,
That curious paleness which enchants me so,
And all your delicate strength and youthful air,
Destiny will compel you to bestow!

Refuse, withdraw, and hesitate awhile,
Your young reluctance does but fan the flame;
My partner, Love, waits, with a tender smile,
Who play against him play a losing game.

I, strong in nothing else, have strength in this,
The subtlest, most resistless, force we know
Is aiding me; and you must stoop and kiss:
The genius of the race will have it so!

Yet, make it not too long, nor too intense
My thirst; lest I should break beneath the strain,
And the worn nerves, and over-wearied sense,
Enjoy not what they spent themselves to gain.

Lest, in the hour when you consent to share
That human passion Beauty makes divine,
I, over worn, should find you over fair,
Lest I should die before I make you mine.

You will consent, those slim, reluctant feet,
Falling as lightly on the careless street
As the white petals of a wind-worn flower,
Will bring you here, at the Appointed Hour.

From India's Love Lyrics by Laurence Hope

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, INDIANS

(e) PROMINENT INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN

The prominent Indian men who formerly occupied the land that is now Itawamba County were Chief Tishomingo and Levi Colbert or Chief Itawamba. These Chiefs by reason of annuities from the Government in consequence of land cessions and sometimes by reason of trading or farming on the sections allotted them, were very wealthy. They often raised stock extensively and lived in good houses.

The Chickasaw cession provided that there should be reservations of land for the Chickasaws out west in the Indian Territory.

2. NOW LIVING IN YOUR COUNTY

There is not an Indian now living in Itawamba County.

(1) Census Report of 1935.

(2) Our State by Bolton.

Mary K. Burch.

Supervisor of Itawamba County Historical Research.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

THIS IS NOT A NEW ASSIGNMENT BUT A
CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT # 15

SUBJECT: Ante-bellum Days, Old Homes, Antiques and Relics.

I. INTRODUCTORY

II. THE OLD HOMES:
(Make each home a complete unit in the chapter as far as possible)
1. Name of Home, Builder, Type of Architecture, date, any unique arrangement or any unusual feature.
2. Incidents and stories of the life within the home.
3. Traditions of the home.
4. Antiques and Heirlooms:
   a. Furniture
   b. Pictures, Paintings
   c. Jewelry, Firearms
   d. Ante-bellum Apparel
   e. Miscellaneous Items
5. Documents and Papers:
   a. Of historic public interest
   b. Of private family interest
6. Noted men or women who were born or lived in the home.
7. Present condition of home
8. Present owners

III. ANTIQUES AND RELICS (Not listed with Homes):
1. Articles, Owner, Where found
2. In Museums--Public or Private
3. In Libraries
4. In public or Government Buildings.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:
1. Sketches of Antebellum characters and incidents.
2. Any other items of interest pertaining to this period of the county history.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

Canvassers:

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 15

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS, OLD HOMES, ANTIQUES AND RELICS.

I. INTRODUCTORY

In most places where colonial homes were built by early pioneers, new residences have been erected; but still are to be found some of the structures of ante-bellum days. Usually the buildings were constructed of large hewn logs chopped in on the corners and the cracks between the logs covered with boards or daubed with mud so as to keep out the cold in winter. The roof was made of boards of oak, pine or cypress, which in some cases mossed over after many years of use. The county was covered with large trees suitable to make building material for wood construction of the house. The chimneys were constructed of rock, brick and dirt. On the east side of Tombigbee river many of the rock chimneys may be seen which were erected more than a century ago. These rocks are plentiful along the Alabama line, and, besides the use in chimneys, [illegible] are used in the foundation of buildings.

On account of the fertility of soil, abundance of timber and water, many settlers were attracted here from the Carolinas, Georgia and other sections of the country, and, by 1836, a sufficiency of population resided in the county to organize it into Itawamba County which included what is now Lee and Itawamba counties. These early settlers took great pride in making their

homes beautiful, surrounded by natural forests of oak, pine, hickory and luxuriant growth of various other species of trees, vines and grasses. The houses were most always erected near a clear spring of water from which came water for use in the home and for stock water. There were many homes built on the Tombigbee River on account of the access to transportation by boats. There was a town erected at West Fulton where was located the warehouse in which was stored the goods delivered by the steam boats which made trips this far to bring the necessities of life and to carry back cargoes of cotton and other products we had to sell to Mobile and other places on the river.

One of the most noted homes of early times was the Willimm Rogers place at West Fulton. This house was constructed of logs and was covered with endurable cypress boards, which kept dry the inmates for many years. Uncle Billie was the warehouse keeper, and would deliver the goods from the warehouse to parties calling for them from time to time. W. G., son of Uncle William, lived in the old residence until a few years ago when it was removed for a new building instead. Another noted home on the river was the Bean place at Bean's Ferry which was a beautiful home on the bank of the river. Here a large family of boys and girls were reared. Often fishers would congregate to fish and hunt in the river bottom. The Bourland place was another very substantial home on the river where a large family of boys and girls passed out into life in various places of the country. The Rutledge place also was near the river where several children were reared. The Green place was a nice old home near the river where another large

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

family was reared. The Sandlin home is also in the same community as above, known as Van Buren. The Moore home on the Mantachie was another beautiful home where a large family of boys and girls were reared and scattered abroad except the youngest one, Binnie, who is now living in the old home. The Ballard place in the extreme western part of the county was one of the pioneer homes of that part of the county. Mr. Alf Ballard, the father of the Ballard family, settled there at an early date and became wealthy by hard work and honest living. For many years he was in the Mercantile business at Ballardsville, where he ran in connection a gin and blacksmith shop. His sons and daughters inherited the estate, and G. W. Ballard took the place of his father in Mercantile business, and it is now successfully managed by his son, C. C. Ballard. The old home is still a relic of the past. The Cummings place in North Fulton was a noted house in early times. Though the old home was removed for a barn, it was one of the most noted in the county; large and beautiful in every way conceivable. The furniture was fine as could be obtained with money. As in most places already mentioned, slaves were kept around this ancient palace. At Tremont, in the 4th District, old ancient residences were occupied by the Stone Brothers near where the Tremont High School stands. Their homes were erected on either side of the road, beautifully surrounded by the monarchs of the hills and in the beds of rock and gravel. These structures are still well kept. The Hartsfield place, on the old Fulton Highway, about five miles from Fulton, was the home of Uncle Billie Hartsfield, the father of W. A. Hartsfield, who died in the Legislature in 1890. The old home is still on the place

but was moved a few year ago from where it was built to a place on the road. The Warren place in the Southern part of the 2nd District is now used as a barn but has much interest about it. During the Civil War a soldier was shot and killed by officers of the army and the blood can still be seen on the floor where he died. From this family came noted men of various vocations. Percy Duncan owns this property now. The graves of Mr. Warren and wife are on the place.

Besides the places mentioned, many others not mentioned have much interest and the illustrious men and women who filled high stations in life are but sweet memories in the history of Itawamba County homes, viz.: Hon. J. M. Allen, Sam Taylor, John P. Lee, Judge Newman Cayce, Andrew and Lige Holley, Hon. J. E. Rankin, Hon. J. M. Weaver and many others.

The spinning wheel and loom are kept in some of these homes, but of course not used on account of modern inventions taking their places. It is interesting for children to hear older ones tell about spinning and weaving, about the noise the wheel made in spinning and of the coloring of the cloth in weaving. There are relics of Civil War in these old homes, such as the musket, canteens, cannon balls, etc., to leave to the world the story of how the heroes in Grey fought during that civil strife, and something of how the people of Itawamba county bore the hardships of the war.

In most places mentioned there were Negro slave living on the place who, in most cases, were well cared for and really loved their masters. They usually lived in little cabins near the main residence,

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

but after the Amnesty Proclamation on January 1, 1863, the Negroes were freed and large plantations grew up for lack of labor. (1)

II. THE OLD HOME

Rutledge Home

In 1860, Mr. Alfred Rutledge, constructed a two story building near what is now Van Buren. This is an antebellum home. The structure is colonial type made of heart pine. All lumber was sawed by hand. The outside is weatherboarded; while the inside is ceiled with 10-inch boards. The four down stair rooms are 18-feet by 18 feet. The upstair room is extremely large.

Mr. Alfred Rutledge was killed in action during the Civil War. Mr. Henry Rutledge then came in possession of the place. He resided there until his death. His widow, Mrs. Molissa Rutledge resides there now. (2)

Neal Home

The Neal Home is located one mile north of New Chapel Methodist Church on a local road. The house faces the west and was built by Mr. Andy Rea and Mr. Washington Neal in 1879.

This home consists of five rooms, front porch, one hall one side room, two large bed rooms, kitchen and a middle room between the south living room and the kitchen.

The house is not ceiled, and the pine lumber is not

(1) R. S. Sheffield

(2) G. E. Rutledge

dressed; the windows are very small, and the doors are home made. They are hanged with large strap hinges. The window glasses are very small. There is a fire place in the south bed room. The chimney is brick. Formerly there was a large chimney to the kitchen, but it has fallen down.

Near the front porch is a large pear tree and under this tree there are three bee hives filled with bees and honey.

Near the south end of the front porch is an old-fashioned dug well and near by is an old wash pot 107 years old.

This home is poorly kept up because no one lives here except Mrs. Neal and her sister, Miss Leona Witt. Mrs. Neal is 79 years of age and Miss Witt is 64 years old.

This home belongs to Mrs. Nannie Neal.

Here is the story of one of Mrs. Neal's sister's life

At the age of seventeen, Miss Bann Witt had a spell of typhoid fever. The fever lasted nine weeks. She was getting up and was able to walk about in the house and about the place, and it seemed that she was regaining her health again. She was considered very intelligent before she had this spell of typhiod fever.

One day, she thought she would visit a friend, Mrs. Traylor whol lived near her home.

As she entered, Mrs. Traylor's home. she said, "Good Morning" and without uttering another word, she pulled her bonnet over her face, turned around and went to her home. She entered the small middle room of the Neal Home, and is still living in that same room. This makes 56 years that she has stayed in that room. She has not spoken a word in that length of time.

Miss Witt has a horrible expression on her face. Her hair

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

pillows.

This is indeed a pitiful sight when viewed personally. This woman is nothing more than a living wreck of humanity. (1)

Burdine Home

The Burdine home is located 1/4 mile east of New Chaple Cemetery, in the southwestern part of Itawamba County, on the Fulton and Bigby Fork road. This home was built by Mr. Andy Rea in 1874.

The house has four rooms, one front porch and one large hall. The living rooms are separated by the hall. The kitchen extends extends out from the east living room. On the north side of the west living room is a side room. The chimneys are both made of brick, the glass windows are of the old-fashioned type. The lumber in this house is heart pine. The roof is made of oak boards. The ceiling and weather boarding was planed with hand planes.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdine spent their entire married life in this house.

Mrs. Burdine was an invalid for sixty years. No physician was ever able to tell what her trouble was. She lived until the summer of 1935.

Mr. Burdine lived until the summer of 1936.

This home has been well cared for during Mr. Burdine's life time, and is cared for now by Mr. Howard Sumner, and is rented to a tenant. It is the property of the Burdine estate. (2)

1. Mrs. Nannie Neal and Miss Leona Witt
2. Mr. John Ridings

is about five inches long, and each hair seems to stand to itself.

The room is about 6 x 16 feet, and has one door that fastens on the outside, also one small window. The room has nothing in it except one small table, a chair and bed.

She sits on the side of her bed the most of the time, and sometimes sits upon the table and puts the chair on her bed.

The room has no heat at all any time of the year. She is tenderly cared for by her two sisters, Mrs. Neal and Miss Witt.

During the winter her sisters have to keep her wrapped with blankets and quilts. She continually picks and pulls her hair, clothes, quilts, and pillow cases. During one year's time she will pick and tear up five new quilts. She often pulls the stitches allout of her dress or gown.

Mrs. Neal carries her meals to her room and places them on a little table in reach of her bed, but not one word is spoken at any time. The only way to find out when she wants water or milk, Mrs. Neal carries two glasses, one filled with water and one filled with milk, and leaves them on the table by the bed. She will not eat if any one is seeing her. Mrs. Neal and Miss Witt have never seen her eat.

When she is feeling well she is very quiet, and when she isn't feeling well she is very noisy. She can mutter some kind of sound, but refuses to talk. She seems to enjoy sitting on the side of her bed patting the floor with her feet. At the same time she will wave her hands above her head and commence picking her finger nails, then scratch her nose, and at last commence pulling her ears and rubbing her face.

Very often, when she finishes her meals, she will throw the empty dishes against the wall and brake them, or hide them under her

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PROGRAMME

Nabofs Home

The Nabors home is located one mile south of Evergreen on the Fulton and Bigby Fork public road in the southwestern part of Itawamba County. This home was built by Mr. Dunlap, and Mr. Andy Rea in 1861.

This house consists of five rooms, two bed rooms, one hall, one side room, dining room and kitchen. The house faces the south. The bedrooms are separated by a large hall. The west bed room has a side room on the north side. From the east bed room on the north side extends the dining room and kitchen.

This house is well supplied with old fashioned doors and windows. Each window sash has eighteen panes of glass. The house has two splendid brick chimneys with large fire places. The weather boarding is heart pine lumber. The house is well ceiled with heart pine ceiling. The weather boarding and ceiling is hand dressed with hand planes. The front porch is supported by six double post, each post having lattice work between them which adds much to the appearance of the home.

After the home was built, Mr. Dunlap lived at this home five years; then he sold it to Mr. Bob Nabors. Mr. Nabors made this his home until about 5 years ago. His son, Mr. Shelby Nabors cared for this home until 1936; then the Nabor's heirs sold it to Mr. Jim Wiygul of Nettleton. Mr. Wiygul rented this place to Leommie Green, a colored tenant.

This home is in a good state of repair having been well cared for all the time.

Three professional sons were reared in this home. Mr. Claude Nabors, a progressive merchant of Smithville, Miss.until his death

Dr. S. L. Nabors, is a very successful doctor of Evergreen, and the third son, Mr. Shellie Nabors is a very successful farmer of Smithville. (1)

LESTER HOME

In 1862, Mr. Isom Lester built a pioneer house of hewed logs. There are three rooms to the house. It is located six miles east of Fulton a short distance off Highway # 78. Two of the rooms are 18 feet by 18 feet; the kitchen is sixteen foot square. These logs were mortised and pinned with hickory pegs, but in recent years, weatherboarding has been placed on the outside of the house and the rooms have been ceiled on the inside. A front porch has also been added. The house is arranged in an L-shape. The house is now the property of N. A. Johnson (2)

MULLIN'S HOME

This home is located near Evergreen on the Mooreville and Amory Highway. This home was built by Mr. G. W. Mullins and his brother, Mr. Thomas Mullins, soon after the close of the Civil War.

Mr. Thomas Mullins did the greater part of the building; because he was a better carpenter.

The front of this house faces the east. The structure is wood throughout. This house consists of one front porch, two large living rooms, one side room, one small porch, dining room and kitchen.

The two large living rooms are separated by a stack chimney. The chimney has two large fireplaces.

(1) Mrs. May Nabors.
(2) Mrs. M. E. Johnson

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

The house was one time well equipped with lighting rods. It is well ceiled, and has plenty of doors and windows. The roof when new was made of boards, but the roof is now made of tin.

The lumber in this house was all dressed by hand with hand planes.

Two very outstanding sons were reared in this house; Mr. John Mullins, an active merchant of Amory, Mississippi and Mr. G. W. Mullins Jr., a retired merchant of Fulton, Miss.

During the year of 1904, Mr. Mullins sold this home to Mr Wiley Francis of Nettleton, Miss. Mr. Francis then sold it to Mr. J. P. Patterson in 1905. Mr. Patterson is still living in this home.

This home is well kept up, and is well supplied with electric lights.

Two pictures in this home of Mr. and Mrs. Mask Cummings are prized very highly by Mrs. Patterson because she spent most of her childhood days in Mr. and Mrs. Cummings' home. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were given much credit for rearing orphan children. This is why Mrs. Patterson has such a tender admiration for them. (1)

Rea Home

The Rea home is located one-fourth mile south of New Chaple Cemetery in the southwest corner of Itawamba County on a local road. Mr. Andy Rea builded this home in 1865. Mr. Rea was a splendid carpenter, not having to depend on other people even though he was handicapped by the loss of one of his legs during the Civil War.

The house has two bed rooms. They are separated by a stack chimney. One room is made of large logs, the other of wide planks.

1. Mrs. Norma Patterson and Miss Belle Beachum

The hall is very small, and separates the living room from the kitchen. On the front ~~porch~~ is a small porch.

The house has sufficient doors, but not enough windows. The window glass is badly broken. The roof is of boards.

This home is almost beyond repair. The blocks have all given way, and a new roof is needed. Since Mr. Rea's death, so many different families have occupied this house, and they have failed to take care of it.

After Mr. Rea's death this home was sold to Mr. Barm Roebuck, then, after 12 years, Mr. Wiley Morse moved there, then Mrs. Lena Danks, and, after several years, Mr. Claud McMurry made this his home. The home now belongs to Mr. Ocran Elliott, a former postmaster of Nettleton, Mississippi.

The most pathetic story in this home was the determined will Mr. Rea displayed in making a living for his family. He spent four years in the Civil War, and had the misfortune of losing one of his legs. However, he came home, and had a wooden leg made. He made a living by farming. When he was not farming, he was building houses for some one of his neighbors. He said he had often times worked all day for one bushel of corn.

The writer has personally seen Mr. Rea working on a two story house at Evergreen, known as the Dr. Stegall house. (1)

Wilson Home

John Wilson's home was built in the year 1847. It was originally a two room log house.

1. Mr. Ike Roebuck

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

The kitchen is twenty foot square. This room is used for both dining room and kitchen. In recant years the house has been weatherboarded. The old home is in good condition and is now owned by Mr. Din Hood and he resides there at present.

This home is located on a local road two miles east of the river road and north of Fulton six miles. (1)

III. ANTIQUES AND RELICS (Not listed with Homes):

A large rectangular clock made in 1830 by Mark Leavenworth & Co. of Waterbury, Conn. All of the works are wooden. The lower half of the front of theclock is a mirror and was the only mirror in the Beachum Home for many years. The upper half of the face of the clock is the dial. It has Roman Numerals on the dial with ornamental designs in each corner of the face. This clock has occupied its place on the mantel of the Beachum home for more than 70 years. It is in good condition and Miss Belle Beachum, the owner, has loaned the clock to the Itawamba County Historical Research to be used in the office exhibit.(2)

Mr. George West has in his possession a corded bedstead and a spinning wheel which was made in 1833 by Mr. Jack Chamblee. Both articles are in good condition and are still in use. This bed and spinning wheel were formerly owned by Mrs. Rachel Dulaney and Mrs. M. E. West.

Mr. West also has in his home a hand made chest and cupboard that are over 90 years old. They were formerly owned by Mrs. Henry Wilson, but have been in the West family for 50 years. (3)

(1) Mrs. Omer Dulaney
(2) Miss Belle Beachum
(3) Misses Mittie and Betty West

Mr. John Wilson's father built the house. It is located 2 miles south west of Highway 78, 7 miles from Fulton.

The house is now occupied by the widow of the late John Wilson. (1)

DULANEY HOME

In 1832, Mr. ~~Elmx~~ Alfred Dulaney bought a large tract of land from the government. In 1836, this land became a part of Itawamba County. Mr. Dulaney built several log houses on this plantation. Three of the houses are still standing.

The house where four generations have been raised is located four and one-half miles east of Fulton on highway # 25. Four of the large rooms, each seventeen foot square, built of logs are still standing. In recent years, the outside walls have been weatherboarded and the inside ceiled. The upstair room is an old attic. The porch extended across the front of the house. The two brick chimneys provides an open fireplace in each of the rooms. One of these chimneys was built in 1832 when the house was constructed, and is still in good condition.

Mr. Dulaney reared his family at this place and in his last years willed the place to his son, Joe Dulaney. Joe willed the place to his son Charlie Dulaney. (2)

HOOD HOME

Before the Civil War, Mr. Josh Hood built a three roomed log house. The living room and bed room are eighteen feet square.

(1) Mrs. John Wilson
(2) Charlie Dulaney

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

Mr. Sidney Kirksey has in his possession a sword which is 100 years old. It formerly belonged to Mr. Kirksey's father, Mr. John Kirksey,who fought in fifty-two battles during the Civil War. (1)

Mrs. Della Rushing has an old wooden wheel clock which is 150 years old. It was her grandfather's clock. The clock strikes on a bell. She has a brass clock 125 years old. It was her grandparents on her mother's side. It now belongs to Archie Willis. It strikes on a wire. She also has a dinner pot 150 years old. This pot formerly belonged to her grandmother Nanney, her Daddy's mother. They have an old spool bedstead which formerly belonged to her mother, Eliza Nanney. It has been in the family 100 years. She also has a Bureau 110 years old. (2)

Miss Linnie Tackett and her father, Tom Tackett, were digging in an Indian grave yard, which is now their garden, and dug into a grave containing an Indian skeleton, bones, beads, bracelets and ear bobs. These old Indian relics were dug up in 1902, and have been in Miss Tackett's home for 34 years. (3)

Mr. Tackett has an old brass clock which is 53 years old. The former owner was Mr. Gus Pierce. Mr. Tackett also has a bible which was published in 1844. It formerly belonged to his mother.(3)

Mr. Tilden Rushing has a walking stick 125 years old. It formerly belonged to J. M. Herring, his great, great grandfather.(4)

1. Mr. Sidney Kirksey
2. Mrs. Della Rushing
3. Miss Linnie Tackett
4. Mr. Tilden Rushing

Mr. S. R. Thorn has in his possession a Bible that is 175 years old. It has been kept through three generations. He also has his wife's, Johnnie Lynn Thorn, stocking that was knitted 67 years ago. Mrs. Thorn wore this stocking when she was a very small child. Mr. Thorn also has Mrs. Jane Dulaney's cape which is seventy-five years old. The cravat tie that he wore on his wedding day is 47 years old. Among his collection of aged articles, he has a ten dollar confederate bill, all the county papers since 1907, an arithmetic published in 1850, and a pair of specks worn by Mrs. Jane Dulaney 85 years ago.

Mrs. Lena Wileman has her grandmother's coverlet that is more than 70 years old.

Mr. W. R. Wileman has his mother's velvet cape which is 70 years old. Mrs. Wileman has her first grammar that she studied when she was about 10 years of age. It was printed in 1870. (1)

History Book-- "The Flowers of Ancient History" is more than 100 years old. It is now the property of Mr. George Lester, but was formerly owned by W. T. McDaniel.

Pitcher--A burnt clay pitcher more that 75 years old now owned by C. N. Brown was formerly the property of Mrs. Nancy Parker.

Glasses--These specks are 100 years old and were worn by Mrs. Henry Dulaney. Her granddaughter, Miss Ruby Thorn now has them in her keepings.

Clock--Mr. Davis Dulaney has a Seith Thomas Cleck that is 100 years old. It was the property of Mr. Henry Dulaney.

(1) S. R. Thorn

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

Bayonet-- This bayonet was used by Capt. G.A.McDaniel during the Civil War. It is now owned by George Lester.

Plate--A plate 150 years old was used by Mrs. Walker Smith, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Rosa Lessenberry.

White Pottery--This pottery was unearthened near Mr. Davis Dulaney's home.

Mortor-- This mortor is 125 years old and was used by W.T. McDaniel to pound herbs for medicine.

Map--This old map was used in the first schools days and is owned by Mr. George Lester.

Bible--This old bible is 138 years old and is owned by Mr. George Lester. The former owner was Mr. W. T. McDaniel.

Whiskey Bottle--Mr. Davis Dulaney has a whiskey bottle which is 100 years old. It was formerly owned by Mr. Henry Dulaney who bought the bottle of whiskey at East Port when he went to get his year supply of groceries.

Chair--Miss Inez Brown the great granddaughter of Mrs. Nancy Parker has the chair used by Mrs. Parker which is now over 100 years old. It is still in good condition.

Gun--Mr. C. N. Brown has a gun that was used during the Civil War by Mr. Billie Brown. The gun is 75 years old. (1)

Gourd--Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong has a gourd which is 75 years old. It was formerly owned by Mrs. Alice Stovall.

Tea Cup-- Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong has a tea cup that has never had a handle that is more than 75 years old. The cup was owned by Mrs. Armstrong's mother, Mrs. Alice Stovall.

Small Corn Dram Pitcher-- Ollie Ruff (Colored) has a small dram pitcher that is 58 years old.

(1) Mrs. C. N. Brown

Two Vases-(Pitcher vases made of plaster paris) are 43 years old. They are the property of Mrs. Rebecca Martin.

Coverlet-- is more than 102 years old and was formerly owned by Mrs. Mollie Raden, but is now owned by Mr. Sam Raden.

Quilt--Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong has a quilt that is 68 years old. It was formerly owned by Mrs. Alice Stovall, mother of Mrs. Armstrong.

Quilt--Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong has a quilt that is 119 years old that was formerly the property of Mrs. Alice Stovall.

Counterpane--101 years old, owner Mr. Sam Raden, former owner Mrs. Mollie Raden.

Building Square--Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong has a building square which is 127 years old. The former owners were Mr. Ancel Stovall and Mr. Henry Stovall.

Counterpane--82 years old, owner,Mrs. Lou Hall. Former owner, Mrs. Nancy Traylor.

Boot Jack--Miss Belle Beachum has a boot jack which is 99 years old. The former owners are Mr. Billie Beachum and Mr. Jim Beachum.

Sword and Bayonet--Owner, Mr. Sam Raden. This sword was made and used during the Civil War.

Claw Hammer--Mr. W. M. York has this hammer which is 109 years. It was formerly owned by his grandfather Martin.

Molasses Stand--82 years old, owner Mrs. Rebecca Martin, former owner Mr. Billie Beachum.

School Bell--69 years old, owner Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong, former owner Mr. Henry Stovall.

Pot Hooks--Mrs. Dovie Armstrong now has these pot hooks which are 127 years old. The former owners are Mr. Alfred Roberts and Mrs. Alice Stovall. Also among Mrs. Armstrong's valuable possessions are: a Bible, 61 years old; former owner Mr. Henry Stovall;

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

An album, 70 years old formerly owned by Mrs. Alice Stovall; pinchers 96 years old was formerly owned by Alfred Roberts and Alice Stovall; picture of Mr. Henry Stovall that was made when he was 18 years of age. The picture is & 69 years old; penstaff 68 years old formerly owned by Mrs. Alice Stovall; cigar case 83 years old formerly owned by Reubin Roberts and Mrs. Alice Stovall; drawing knife, 84 years old formerly owned by Mr. Alfred Roberts and Mrs. Alice Stovall; and a wash pot 103 years old formerly owned by Mrs. Alice Stovall and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Roberts.

Mrs. Lou Hall has a Bible that is 105 years old that was formerly owned by Mrs. Nancy Traylor, and she also has a picture of herself made when she was four years of age and now she is 80 years young.

Mrs. Sarah Shaw has a shaving skillet that is more than 200 years of age. It was brought to this country from Scotland by Mrs. Shaw's great great grandfather. She also has a spinning wheel that is 85 years old. Mr. Shaw split rails and earned $2.75 with which he purchased the spinning wheel ~~185~~ in 1852.

Mrs. C. T. Taylor has a dinner fork that was used during the Civil War by Mrs. Traylor's grandfather, Mr. Thomas Mullins. She also has some confederate money that was used by Mrs. Cecil Mullins Griffin and Mr. Thomas Mullins.

Mr. J. R. Roberts has a corded bedstead that is 119 years old. It was formerly owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Roberts and Mrs. Sarah Whitesides. He also has a chair 116 years old that was formerly owned by Mrs. Sarah Whitesides and Mrs. Mary Ann Roberts. Mrs. Whitesdes purchased this chair for one gallon of good corn whiskey in 1820.

Miss Belle Beachum has a reel that is 50 years old. It was made by Tucker Rankin for Mrs. Rhoda Beachum.

Mr. W. R. Mullins and Mr. C. T. Taylor found an Indian rock in Boughfalah bottom. It is supposed that the rock was left there by the Indians about 300 years ago.

Conch Shell that is 89 years old is now owned by Mr. Lige Wilburn but was formerly owned by Mrs. Annie McMaster.

Hunters Horn-- Mr. G. B. Wilburn has a hunters horn that is 82 years old. It was formerly owned by Mr. T. E. McMaster.

Wash Pot--Mrs. Nannie Neal has a wash pot 107 years old that was formerly owned by Mr. Jim Neal and Mr. Washington Neal.

Hunters Horn--Mr. W. F. Murrell has a hunters horn 150 years old that was formerly owned by Mr. John Berry and Miss Hannah Berry. (1)

A shovel--In the Possession of Mr. T. A. Waddle (Waddell) of Mantachie, Itawamba County, Miss., is an antique of unusual significance. This heirloom is a fire shovel which has been in the Waddell(some members spell this name as it originally occurred Waddell) family since 1671. The shovel is small. The blade or shovel proper is 4½ x 5 inches. The handle is seventeen inches in length. The shovel was made of a single bar of iron. It was hammered from a driven up end of the bar or rod into a flat balde for the shovel while the handle was reduced to the desired size. On the end of the handle is a ball grip one and one-eighth inch in diameter. No welds nor seams are found in this shovel. This article was made in the first blacksmith shop opened in Charleston, S.C., by a man whose names was John Vick. It was made for Edmund Waddell (Waddle), the greatgrandfather of T. A. Waddle. Noel Waddell, the eldest son of Edmund Waddell came into possession of it from his father. The eldest son of Noel Waddell was given the family heirloom. This son, Isaac Waddell died leaving

(1) Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

the shovel to his brother, Eber Waddell, who was the father of the present owner, T.A.Waddell (Waddle) a native of Itawamba County, Miss. Mr. T. A. Waddle is now more than eighty-two years of age 1937.

SPECTACLES-- State Senator, H. R. Simpson, of the village of Mantachie, Itawamba County, Miss., has a pair of spectacles which was used by his great grandfather, William Lackey, a native of South Carolina, who came to Lawrence County, Alabama in 1816. A son, Alexander Martin Lackey came into possession of the spectacles. Senator Simpson's mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Simpson, daughter of A.M.Lackey, gave to the present owner the spectacles as a keepsake. The frame is made of German Silver. The temples are straight--telescope style with holes in the ends of the temples for a string with which to secure glasses on wearer. The lens are concave-convex one inch wide and one and one-fourth inches long. The spectacles have been in the possession of the family over one hundred wight years at the present time 1937.

Indian Relics--Itawamba County is rich in Indian legend and many relics are to be found in this county. Near Mantachie on a farm known as the S.H. Turner place is the site of a large Chickasaw village. From this village site has been unearthened and taken many things productive of the redmen's history.

Prof. H. R. Simpson of Mantachie has a small collection, hammers, tomahawks, first hatchet, small mortors, spearheads, arrow heads parts of clay (woven in wicker) pottery, as well as parts of skeletons are among the interesting collection. Pieces of metal ore, especially galena, have been found here. This location is only one and one fourth miles from Mantachie. (1)

(1) H. R. Simpson

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

We have no facts of unusual interest pertaining to this division of the outline.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

INTERVIEWS

R. S. Sheffield, G. E. Sheffield, Mrs. Nannie Neal, Miss Leona Witt Mr. John Riding, Mrs. May Nabors, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Mrs. Norma Patterson, Miss Belle Beachum, MR. Ike Roebuck, Mrs. John Wilson, Charlie Dulaney, Mrs. Omer Dulaney, Misses Mittie and Betty West, Mr. Sidney Kirksey, Mrs. Della Rushing, Miss Linnie Tackett, Mr. Tilden Rushing, S. R. Thorn, Mrs. C. N. Brown, Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong, and Mr. H. R. Simpson.

Evelyn Riley

Evelyn Riley, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

2-19-37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 15

PILGRIMAGE

OLD HOMES	INTERVIEWS
Orr Home	Mrs. W. L. Orr
Senter Home	Miss Belle Senter
Robinson Home	L. N. Robinson
Patton Home	C. N. Brown
Davis Home	Mrs. Lou Suggs
Allen Home	Sid Kirksey
Joel Suggs Home	Mrs. Lou Suggs
Kingsley Home	Ellic Lollar
Dulaney Home	C. N. Brown
Gaither Home	Mrs. Mittie Cates
Cummings Home	Will Cummings
Stone Home	Mrs. Josephine Parham Mrs. Ophelia Morman
Townley Home	Mrs. B. C. Ford
McNeece Home	W. T. McNeece
McFadden Home	Mrs. Bettie Hargett
Stevens Home	Terrie Horn
Beene Home	Tracy Bean

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

Jewell Robinson, Canvasser
Mrs. C. N. Brown "

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment # 15
OLD HOMES

ORR HOME

(1) This beautiful home is located in the midst of a large oak grove just off the main highway in Fulton, Mississippi. It is a true type of the Southern Colonial home. This home was built by Captain Baldridge. This man owned and operated one of the first stores in Fulton. He was also a captain during the Civil War. In later years this home was purchased by Mr. W. G. Orr, who was a very prominent merchant in Fulton for many years. The home is now the property of Dr. W. L. Orr, the oldest son of Mr. W. G. Orr. Dr. Orr is a very successful physician.

This home has been well cared for, and today, is one of the most beautifuly, and modernly equipped homes in Itawamba County. Dr. Orr has brought the home up-to-date with modern conveniences. This dwelling is a frame structure with a large veranda across the front. Huge white columns extend across the veranda. All lumber used in this building was hand hewn from the heart of pine logs. The lumber is pinned together with wooden pegs. Green blinds bedecked the spacious windows. Artistic mantles of virgin pine are over all four of the large fire places. The flooring in three of the rooms was planed by hand. There are four rooms and a wide hall up-stairs and six rooms and hall down stairs. The rooms are very spacious and the ceilings are high.

(1) Mrs. W. L. Orr.

SENTER HOME

(1) Mr. Alfred Senter came to Itawamba County, Miss., from North Carolina in the spring of 1804. The family lived in a small tent until Mr. Senter could hue enough logs to construct a seven roomed house. This was the first settlement to be made in this community. To-day, this location is know as the Mt. Pleasent Community and is located about eight miles north east of Fulton just off highway No. 25. It was late in the spring when the Senter family arrived at what was to be their new home, but they cleared a large tract of land, made what was considered in that day a fine crop, and built this home in the same year. The Indian Trail ran through Mr. Senter's yard, and at night, the wild goats would feed and sleep near the house.

There are five rooms down stairs and two rooms upstairs. There is a separate stair-steps leading to each of the two upstair rooms. The two side rooms down stairs are built on a porch fashion. The two large rooms were used for bed rooms. The kitchen is unusually large and extends out from the house. At the far end of the kitchen, there was an open fire place with cooking racks and oven built in it.

In later years, Mr. Senter and his sons ceiled the house with wide boards that had been planed, tongue and grooved by hand. The ceiling was made from cedar and is 6" wide. The outside of the building was weather boarded with wide pine boards. The hall between the two large rooms is extremely wide. It was ceiled only a few years ago.

Mr. Alfred Senter willed this place to his son Mr. George Senter. Mr. George Senter lived there for many years. After Mr. Senter's death, the place was purchased by his son, Mr. A. R.

(1) Miss Belle Senter

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

Senter, Cashier of the Fulton Bank. Mr. Andrew Conwill, tenant on the place, lives in the house.

ROBINSON HOME

(1)The architectural home of Mr. L. N. Robinson in Fulton is a very beautiful home. It is a frame building and is well preserved. It was built in about 1856 by Dr. McWilliams. It is a two story structure; there are nine rooms down stairs and seven upstairs. These rooms are very large and the ceilingsare high. A wide hall separated the rooms of both the upstairs and down stairs. A small portico adds to the beauty of the upstairs. This portico is supported by huge white columns that extends from the porch to the roof. The front porch is long and wide. A roomy basement is under the back rooms of the house. This building is well constructed. The sills are hand hewn and are fourteen inches square; all studs and braces are mortised and pinned together with wooden pegs . The window frames, doors, mantles and panels are made from virgin pine, hand hewn and hand dressed. The original floors are one and one-half inch lumber and they still remain. The foundation is made of brick. The house was first painted white; later it was painted cream color.

This house has been the home of many successful doctors. The following doctors have lived there: Dr. McWilliams, Dr. Howard, Dr. R. L. Senter and Dr. J. T. Senter. The following citizens have also resided in this house: J. P. Nanney, Tom Harden and L. N. Robinson.

(1) L. N. Robinson

THE PATTON HOME

During the Civil War, Mr. John Patton erected a very beautiful home about two miles from Oakland. Oakland is about seventeen miles East of Fulton, Mississippi. The house stands back from the road a bit and is cut off by tall tress. The building is extremely high. The roof is built on a steep angle and is covered with cypress boards. There is only one floor space. The seven rooms are very spacious and the ceilings are high. A wide hall intersects the rooms and connects the front and back porches. The house is built in an L shape. The kitchen, dining room, two bed rooms and livin room are on one side of the hall way. The other two bed rooms are on the other side of the hall way. The tall windows are adorned with green shutters. A gigantic fireplace stands at the end of the dining room. Random-width planks hewn by hand makes up the floors. All materials in the house were hewn from heart pine. All joints are mortised and pinned to ether with wooden pegs. The roof is supported on the front by large white Pergola Columns which extends from the roof to the floor of the porch.

Mr. Ralph Robinson lives in the house now. Others who have resided there besides Mr. Patton are: Mr. Crane and Mr. S. Barber.

OLD DAVIS HOME

(1)One-half mile North of Splunge is an old home which is ninety-five years old. The home was once owned by Jeff Davis. His daughter, Mrs. Mit Harlin,now ownes the home.

(1) Lou Suggs

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

The logs are hewed and fitted together in the tongue-groved method at the corners. Eventhough the logs were hewed by hand they are as smoothly planed as if they were done by machine.

In later years weather-boarding was put over the logs. The floor is similar to the punchin floor. It is made of wide planks which are about two inches thick.

The home had only one spacious room until a number of years ago when other rooms were added at the same time the building was ceiled on the outside.

ALLEN HOME

(1) Mr. Kirksey states that perhaps the oldest home in the county is that of Tom Allen. This home is located 1½ mile from Salem Church.

This building was made of poplar logs which were hewed by hand. This old home is made of the soft mellow poplar logs which grew in this county.

Mr. Kirksey's great-grand father hewed the logs for this building. Since that time, however, the building was moved to its present place. It seems to have been a custom of some of the people back then to move the house to a more suitable place instead of rebuilding a home.

Mr. Allen is over a hundred years old, and he and his wife have lived in this home many years.

(1) Mr. Sid Kirksey, Tax Assesor

JOEL SUGGS' HOME

(1) Another very old house in Itawamba is that which belongs to Joel Suggs.

One unusual thing about this home is that 63 years ago the house was moved across a field and branch so that it would be nearer the home owned by Jeff Davis. These two homes were the only homes within a 10 square mile area.

This house was about 18X20 feet. There was only one spacious room, but later a log kitchen about 15 feet square was built. Later porches and bed rooms were built.

KINGSLEY'S HOME

(2) One characteristic of the old homes is that of the kitchen being seperate from the rest of the house. This seems to add to a bit of southern gaiety, and hospitality of the country home, because one generally associates such memories with the celebration of Christmas or other hollidays during which feasts are held, and the cooks and hostess are seen hurring from the house to kitchen.

One of these interesting homes is owned by W. T. Kingsley who is an uncle of Ellic Lollar of Fulton.

This home is near the Rara Avis community. Both the kitchen and house are made of logs.

(1) Lou Suggs
(2) Ellic Lollar

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

DULANEY HOME

The home of Mr. Hite Dulaney is architectural; it was built in the year of 1850. There are two large rooms, and a large hall with pine logs and weather boarded planks cut and planed by hand. There are double windows in each room. All window, doors, mantels and panels are made from poplar and virgin pine.

Mr. Alfred Dulaney moved to this place in 1832. Indians had been living at this place when he bought the home from the government,; at his death, Mr. Alfred Dulaney willed it to his son, Thomas Dulaney, and at Mr. Thomas Dulaney's death the home was willed to his son, Hite Dulaney. Mr. Hite Dulaney's children makes the fourth generation that has lived in this home.

GAITHER HOME

(1)This historical old home is located on Highway No. 78 in the East end of Fulton. The lot is elevated from the highway and is sod in grass. Aged cedars dot the lawn which adds a welcoming touch to the place. Mr. Bill Franklin built this home about 1865. It was a crude but picturesque structure of logs and white clay. About 1869, Mr. Pleasent Cates purchased this home and added three more rooms to it which made the house constructed in a T-shape. He overlaid the log walls with knotty pine for both paneling and sheathing. The slightly inclined triangular roof is covered with rough cypress boards. The inside panels of the five rooms have been covered over with gay colored wall paper. The floors are made of hand-hewn random-width planks. The large windows are overshadowed with green shutters. The arrangement of the windows permit a maximum amount of sunlight.

(1). Mrs. Mittie Cates

The living room, especially, has large windows opening well to the sunshine and garden giving a sense of distance beyond its own walls. The furniture pieces are colonial, but do not adhere strictly to any one style of the period. There are interesting fire-places in the living room, kitchen, and bedrooms. And, although, they are now the only heating facilities used, they provide ample warmth because of the ceilings and splendid walls. The bedrooms would make spacious master bedrooms, having fire places and good ventilations.

The kitchen and dining room are very conveniently arranged. The kitchen is very large, medium low ceilinged room where nothing modern dispels the atmosphere of days gone by. Gay dishes in a charming corner cupboard - low chest of ancient vintage - crude pottery bowls and jugs on the fireplace mantel - all seem to "belong". The electric refrigerator replaces the old oaken bucket, containing the food, that used to be lowered by a rope to the ice cold depth of the old well, although the old well on the back porch still furnishes an ample supply of refreshing water.

A wide hall separates the living room and front bedroom. This hall extends the entire length of the house, the lower part of it serving as a kitchen porch. There is much porch room. A roomy veranda extending across the front of the house adds much to the beauty of the place. The screened porched at the rear of the house furnishes comfortable sleeping quarters in the summer.

This home is now owned and occupied by Mr. William Gaither.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

CUMMINGS' HOME

(1) The home of Will Cummings is a beautiful private dwelling. It is located in the Centerville community located three miles northwest of Mantachie . This four room house has ten windows, twelve glass panes, 10X16 to each window. There are two fire places in the house. The steep roof was covered with crude cypress boards.

The windows, floors and ceiling are made of a fine mellow quality of wood and fitted together with square finished nails. The ceiling is 8 inches wide insome places and 6 inches in another.

The brick used for the foundation and the chimney were moulded by hand. All lumber used was sawed by hand and dressed by hand.

Two 8 inch square, pine post supports the portico. They extend from the veranda to the roof and greatly enhances the beauty of the place. The well is conveniently situated on the small back porch,and a bountiful supply of mineral water is always available at this well.

The home stands back from the road a bit and is surrounded by spreading oaks and tall hickories.

George Handy Long built this home; he lived there for several years. He was Mrs. Mary Isabell Cummings father (wife of Will Cummings). Mr. Long was a prominent farmer, owned and operated a gin and he also had a grocery store in Centerville.

Will Cummings who is now living in this home is a prominent farmer of that community.

(1) Will Cummings

STONE HOME

(1)This Colonial Home is located on the cross roads at Tremont, Mississippi on Highway No. 78. Nine cedar trees breaks the views of the highway. The yard gives the home a cheerful and livable atmosphere; because it is pleasently dotted with rich colored and fragrant flowers. They are well grouped along the flag stone walks and around the base of the cedars. A vine covered latticed gate way opens into a beautiful flower garden. A background of beautiful cedars forms a lovely setting for this stately white house.

This rectangular two story home was constructed by J. H. Stone in 1883. Only one member of the family has ever lived else where, and recently, she returned to make it her home, again. The Stone family has been very valuable to Tremont, Mississippi. It was through the interest of Dr. J. H. Stone that Tremont has such fine schools.

The outside walls of the house are weather-boarded with heart pine boards. Several tall windows furnish ventilation and light for the ten spacious rooms. Soft green shutters gives a very pleasing effect against the white walls.

Two chimneys add to the beauty as well as the comfort of the home. One stands at either end of the house. The cypress board roof provides ample protection from the rain. A small front porch is shaded by a roof which is swung from the base of the upper story and supported by four white post.

A spacious hall divides the guest room from the family bedrooms and leads to the kitchen.

(1) Mrs. Josephine Parham and Mrs. Ophelia Morman

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

The walls of the hall, four bed room and dining room are papered above the chair rail with gay colored wall paper, the high ceiling is yellow to harmonize with the woodwork. The high mantles over all the fire places makes a suitable background for the antique furniture.

A narrow stairway leads to the rooms in the second story. These four upper rooms were formerly used by Dr. Stone for his medical office. At present, they are being used for bed rooms and are furnished similiar to the lower bed rooms.

TOWNLEY HOME

(1) In 1893, Mr. William Townley built a very beautiful home of colonial style. It is located about two miles east of Tremont, Mississippi on Highway # 78. All wood work is made of pine and substantially constructed. There are six rooms in the house: living room, three bed rooms, kitchen and dining room. The three chimneys add much to the attractiveness and comfort of the home. One chimney is built of rocks, one is a brick chimney with double fireplaces, and one is a plain brick chimney with a single fireplace. The mantles are hand carved. The large windows are protected by green blinds.

Mrs. Martha Townley, wife of William Townley is in possession of the place, but Mr. Sam Stone resides there.

(1) Mrs. B. C. Ford, Interviewed

McNEECE HOME

(1) The McNeece home is located about one-half mile from Tilden, Mississippi, on a local road. Major McFadden settled this place in 1820 and lived there until 1837. Mr. W. T. McNeece's father purchased this land and constructed a house on it in 1837. Mr. W. T. McNeece now resides at the home. The rectangular house has three large rooms and a side room. All lumber in the house was hewn from pine logs and was tongued and grooved by hand. The house was well constructed being put together with wooden pegs, and it has been well perserved down through the years. The seven large windows furnish sufficient light for the rooms. The kitchen was erected out some distance from the other part of the house. Recently, it was torn away, and a kitchen and dining room has been added on to the main section of the house. The floor is made of planks about 6" in width. All the boards in the floor are not the same width; for it was almost impossible to hew each board the same width. A wide front porch extended down to the side room. Hand carved post supported the cypress board roof that covered the porch. The roof over the main part of the house is built in a triangler shape and is covered with cypress boards.

The shade trees that dot the lawn furnish a lovely setting for this beautiful old home. The two moss covered gate post that have been standing ever since the settlement of this place

(1) W. T. McNeece, Interviewed

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

adds to the welcoming appearance of the home. The old walk that leads from the gate post to the door is covered over with moss.

McFADDEN HOME

(1) Mr. Bulo McFadden's home was built in the year of 1826. It is constructed of split-hewed logs. There are two rooms, bedroom and kitchen. The logs are mortised and pinned together with wooden peg. Two windows furnish the light for the house. Two rock chimneys provide a heating system for the house. The one in the kitchen is used to cook on. The house is still in fair condition. In 1926, Mr. Bud Burch purchased the place. Later, he sold it to Mr. Cliff Stevens who now resides there.

STEVENS HOME

(2) Jonathan Stevens old home was built in the year of 1830. It is a log structure of three rooms, living room, bedroom and kitchen. The logs were hewn from the forest of this county. The logs are mortised and pinned together. The two chimneys are built out of rocks. These rocks were hewn to fit. The house has been very well cared for. An extra room has been added lately, and some other repair has been done to the house; although the same floors of wide hand-hewed planks are in use today.

Mr. Sampson McCoyan purchased the home from Mr. Stevens and lived there for many year. In 1889, Mr. Steve Horn purchased the place. At present, Mr. T. W. Horn, son of Mr. Steve Horn, resides at this place.

(1) Mrs. Bettie Hargett
(2)Mr. Terrie Horn

Beene Home

(1)This old home is located three miles north of Dorsey on the Dorsey and Mantachie road. It has been standing 102 years and has been in possesion of the Beene family all these years.Mr.W. H.Beene is living there at present.

It is built of logs a type common thruout the South. Two large-size rooms in the front,with three fair-size rooms in the rear. The wide porch extends across the front of the house. A hall-way separates the two front rooms. The roof of red-cedar shingles been left unstained to weather as the seasons pass.

An old-fashioned flower garden is complemented with a profusion of cultured wild flowers.

(1) Tracy Beene

Johnnie Lee Watson
Supervisor of Itawamba County Historical
Research Project

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Supplement to

Assignment # 15

OLD HOMES

Old Homes	Interviews
Whitesides Home	J. R. Roberts
Harrison Home	Fred Harrison
Myers Home	Joe Myers
Kirk Home	Dr. R. D. Kirk
Wiygul Home	Alfred Wiygul
Keys Home	Mrs. Daisy Benson
Elijah Spearman Home	William Chaffin
Cromeans Home	Mrs. Ida Cromeans
Collum Home	Dr. W. T. Collum
Howard Home	Prentiss Howard
Martin Home	Mrs. Rebecca Martin
Beachum Home	Miss Belle Beachum
Francis Home	T. N. Francis
Borum Home	Everette Sheffield
Mullins Home	Mrs. Lola Burt

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Supplement to

Assignment # 15

OLD HOMES

WHITESIDES HOME

The colonial home of Jimmie Whitesides is located one mile north of Evergreen on the Fulton and Aberdeen road.

This home consist of front porch facing the east, four large rooms separated by a wide hall, one wide porch extending across the west side of this house.

Near the west end of the house is a flight of steps leading to two more rooms, This house is well equipped with doors and windows of very large size.

Two brick chimneys, each chimney having four fire places.

The entire material in the way of wood is of heart pine, weather-boarded on the outside and ceiled on the inside; the nails are the square type of old fashion nails.

All the studings in this home is mortised and fastened with pegs.

When new, this house was well furnished with outside shades, but hasn't any at this time.

In the year of 1839, Jennie Whitesides had this house built, a carpenter by the name of Mr. Duncan Fry, did the building, and he was one year finishing it.

After Mr. Whitesides death, a son-in-law, Mr, Alfred Roberts lived in this house. After Mr. Robert's death, a number of families have lived in it.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

Three years ago, Mr. Whit Martin and wife purchased this home, and they are living there at the present time. (1)

MIDDLETON HARRISON'S HOME

It took two years to complete this house. They would build along on it when they would have leisure time from their other work. It was built of hewn logs of heart pine and ceiled inside with wide ceiling boards split by hand. Built in the year of 1840.

This house has four rooms. Two large rooms, one used for bed room and the other is used for a living room. Two rooms are used for kitchen and dining room.

There is a hallway between the two large room. The upstairs ~~xxx~~ rooms are used for bed rooms.

This home belongs to the Harrison heirs.

At present, Mr. Chester Carter lives at this home, as a tenant.(2)

MYERS HOME

This old home was built in 1857. It is located 1½ mile north of Carolina on the Mooreville and Amory highway. This house is built of heart pine logs smoothly hewn, the logs are 10" thick and 22" wide. Only one window in this room, another room joins this room, made of rough lumber, and this room has two windows, one room extends out from this big room which is used for a kitchen and dining room.

One old-fashoined brick chimney is the means of furnishing heat for this home.

A wide front porch extends the length of both large rooms. The

(1) J. R. Roberts
(2) Fred Harrison

post are old fashioned post.

This home is almost entirely surrounded with shades from china-berry trees and one hickory tree. (1)

KIRK HOME

" Dr. James Dixon Kirk and Virginia Ann Tynes moved a young married couple from Pickens county, Alabama, to Kirkville, Mississippi, where they lived until their death. About the year of 1868, Dr. Kirk built a home that now stands. Originally it was built of virgin pine with four large rooms divided by a wide open hall which was later closed and finished with a large door and glass panels. In front was a portico with large columns. On the back at one side was a back porch and on the other side a short distance from the main building set the kitchen. This kitchen had one window with a shutter, a back porch, on one end of which, was the pantry. On this porch was also the water shelf on which sat the cedar water bucket and drinking gourds. Just a few steps from the back porch was a deep covered well with an oaken bucket drawn by a windless. Large silver leaf populars shaded the entire back yard.

The white house surrounded by the stately trees and colorful flowers made a restful picture to the many patients that visited the old doctor in his office, which was a building in one corner of the yard. It was here that he administered to the ills of the community and surrounding territory, pulling teeth and performing minor operations.

It was this practice that his son Dr. R. D. Kirk, a young physician twenty-two years old, just home from medical school, inherited.

(1) Joe Myers

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

In 1889, eight years after Dr. R. D. Kirk had married Miss Alice Naber, he had the old home remodeled. Two rooms were built to the front, a long porch extended around the front and across the back. A more modern kitchen took the place of the old one. The remodeling necessitated the moving of the doctor's office across the road. The back yard was made a playground for the doctors five children. Here they enjoyed croquet, mumble-peg, swings and playhouses built under the grape arbor.

Around this home sprang up a villiage which took the name of Kirkville.

In 1913, Dr. Kirk retired from active practice and moved his family to Baldwyn, Mississippi. Dr. H. A. White then moved here and took over the practice. After a few years, Dr. White moved away left the house in the hands of tenants." (1)

Wiygul Home

On the state highway one fourth mile north of Carolina is the old home of Mr. Jim Wiygul. This house is made with lumber that was sawed with a sash-saw. 85 years ago .

Two livings rooms separated by a hall , with a side room by the north living room, with another small hall separating the south living room from the dining room and kitchen.

This house was built by Mr. Jim Wiygul, but since it was built it has had two roofs placed on it.

The post on the front porch are built of cedar, and the small cedar knots show very plainly extending from each post about one and half

(1) Dr. R. D. Kirk

inches.

The North end of the front porch is covered with a vine known as Rock Ivy, staying green all the time.

Mr . Jim Wiygul spent his entire life at this home, at his death his son Alfred purchased the home.

This home is the childhood home of Itawamba County's present Sheriff, Jimmie Earl Wiygul.

Mr. Dave Armstrong is living in this home he has it rented from Mr. Alfred Wiygul.

Mr. Jim Wiygul served four years in Itawamba County as Circut Clerk. (1)

KEYS (BENSON) HOME

Mr. William Keys built this home in the year of 1836. This home is among the oldest homes in this county. It is built in an L-shape on the colonial style.

This home consist of five room, three large rooms, one used for a living room, two rooms are used for bed rooms.

Three smaller rooms, one used for a dining room, one used for a kitchen and one used for a small bed room.

The wooden material in this home is of heart pine. The two brick chimneys are made of old fashion brick. The sills are of hewn heart pine. They are morticed together and fastened with wooden pegs.

(1) Alfred Wiygul

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

This home is well equipped with colonial doors and windows. This house has a wide hall which is closed with two large doors. Wide front porch extending full length of the house. This porch is supported with large square post. In 1885, Dr. Jim Walker purchased this home and lived there fifteen years.

Dr. Walker then sold this home to Dr. Dit Copeland. After several years, Dr. Copeland sold it to Mr. Marcus Benson. His widow, Mrs. Daisy Benson is living there at present. (1)

ELIJAH SPEARMAN HOME

The Spearman family came to Mississippi in the year of 1832 from Alabama. They located on a large hill four miles north of Tremont in the Lone Star community. It is a four roomed log house with a wide hallway and long wide porch. A stairway in the hall leads to a attic that is used for a storage room. The two chimneys are built of rocks.

During the civil war, Mr. Tom Billingley led a raid of Tories to this home. Billingley stepped to the front door, and said to Mrs. Spearman, "Can I come in?" She gritted her teeth in his face and said, "You have the power, Sir." Then he walked in but failed to find any money. Later, Mr. John Spearman, brother to Elijah Spearman, had three thousand dollars stolen from this same house by a young man by the name of Yarbrough. Mr. Spearman offered a reward of $500.00 for the capture of Yarbrough. Mr. S. Roberts found him at Macon, Georgia. He had bought a fine horse and buggy and was at a hotel, with a young lady just ready to take a ride when captured by Mr. Roberts. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary to serve a life term.

(1) Mrs. Daisy Benson

This home is now owned by Mr. Bud Harbor one of Itawamba's oldest citizens. (1)

CROMEANS HOME

Albert Lawhorn, a colored man, owns a home one-hundred years old. This home is built in an L-shape, but the old kitchen has been destroyed. The other two rooms are still standing. These two rooms were built of heart pine logs hewn by hand. The logs came from Itawamba County forest. Both rooms are ceiled with tongue and groved ceiling. This ceiling was planed with an old fashioned hand plane. This house has only one window. The two chimneys are built of rock. This house is set back from the road and beautiful shades are around the house. It is located 1½ miles from highway No. 25 on a local road.

Mr. John Cromeans lives at the home. (2)

DR. W. L. COLLUM HOME

There is a rare old home owned by Dr. W. L. Collum in the Fairview Community. This house was erected in 1840. The material used in this house was pine logs and the cracks were daubed with mud. The ceilings are of hand hewn boards. The chimney is made of mud and straw. (3)

HOWARD HOME

This home was built by Mr. Henry Flint in the year of 1842. It is built of heart pine, and the sleepers are of oak hewed by hand, mortised and pinned together with wooden pegs. The planks are split and then planed by a hand plane. The lumber was made from trees cleared off the ground where part of Fulton now stands.

(1) William Chaffin
(2) Mrs. Ida Cromeans
(3) Dr. W. T. Collum

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

There are two main rooms, kitchen and a sleeping porch. Each room has three small windows.

This house has two brick chimneys of the old type of brick.

A large front porch extending full length of the house. This porch is supported with six large square post. These post are braced by banisters around the porch.

Under one of the rooms is a brick cellar used for storing fruit and vegetables.

In the year of 1872, Dr. W. M. Howard purchased this home and lived there until 1882. In the year of 1924, his son, Mr. Prentiss Howard purchased this home, and he is now residing at this home.

This is one of Fulton's Colonial homes. (1)

MARTIN HOME

Mr. Duke Martin built this home in 1855. It is located 1½ mile south of Greenwood on the Fulton and Aberdeen public road. The home has six rooms, one large living room, two bed rooms, a hall, and a parlor. A wide front porch extends across the full length of the four rooms. The front porch faces the west. There is also a porch on the east side of the house which extends the length of the parlor and bed room.

A small hall separates the bed room from the dining room and kitchen. There is a porch on the north side of the kitchen and dining room. The bed room is furnished with an old fashioned brick chimney.

(1) Prentiss Howard

The doors and windows are very large. The parlor has a brick chimney. The kitchen and dining room are separated by a stack brick chimney.

The material used in the house is made of heart pine. The house is weather boarder and ceiled, painted white on the outside and light blue on the inside.

The Martins have always owned this home. Mrs. Martin is now ninety years of age, and still resides at this home that she and Mr. Martin built soon after their marriage. They never lived elsewhere. (1)

BEACHUM HOME

Mr. Jim Beachum built his home in 1861. It is located one-fourth mile south of Evergreen on the Fulton and Aberdeen public road.

The home consists of seven rooms. One living room, one large bed room, two small bed rooms, a diningroom, kitchen, and one room upstairs.

The wooden materials of this house is heart pine. A large brick stack chimney separates the bed room and living room.

The front porch is well supported with six double posts. These six double posts are mortised with a piece of lumber six inches long. The back porch is on the south side of the dining room and kitchen. The dining room and kitchen are separated by a brick stack chimney.

This home is painted light blue on the inside and snow white on the outside. Since this home was built, just one window glass has been broken.

Mr. & Mrs. Beachum spent their entire married life at this home, and after their death, their daughter, Miss Belle Beachum purchased this home, and she is living in the home, now. (2)

(1) Mrs. Rebecca Martin

(2) Miss Belle Beachum

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

FRANCIS HOME

This home was built by Mr. Billie Francis in 1852. This home is located 2½ miles north west of Evergreen on the Mooreville and Amory highway.

This home is very old fashioned. It has a front porch, two large bed rooms separated by a hall. This home faces the east.

On the west side of each bed room is a small bed room. Each bed room has a brick chimney. The kitchen and dining room are supplied with chimneys. This house is built of heart pine, well supplied with doors and windows of ancient type.

This old home hasn't been very well cared for. After Mr. Francis death, Mrs. Francis rented it to so many different people.

After Mrs. Francis death nine years ago, the Francis heirs sold the home to Mr. Tom Evans. Mr. Evans has rented the place to many different people. At present, Mr. Charlie Duncan lives there. (1)

BORUM HOME

Mr. Dickie Borum built this home in 1857. The home is located ½ mile south of Greenwood on the Fulton and Aberdeen highway.

This home has two large rooms, one living room, one large bed room and one small bed room. The large rooms are separated by a wide hall. Two side rooms used for kitchen and dining room. This home is weather boarded out side with heart pine and ceiled on the inside with the same material. One old fashioned brick chimney furnishes heat for the house. The front porch is very wide and extends the full length of the house.

After Mr. & Mrs. Borum's death, this home was sold to Mr. Roman Thomas. Later Mr. Willde Edd Martin purchased the home.

(1) Mr. T. N. Francis

In 1900, Mr. N. C. Patterson purchased this home. In 1910, he sold it to Mr. E. L. Stovall. Mr. Stovall moved to Guntown, Miss., amd rented the place to Mr. Vester Sullivan for one year. The next year, Mr. Stovall sold the place to Mr. Everett Sheffield. Mr. Elijah Gillentine is now renting the place from Mr. Sheffield. (1)

MULLINS HOME

Mr. Thomas Mullins built this home in 1853. It is located about 2 miles north west of Evergreen on the Mooreville and Amory highway.

The home is very old and very small. One living room and one bed room separated by a narrow hall makes up the living quarters of the house. The front porch is very small. Another large room furnishes the space for the kitchen and dining room.

The lumber in this house was dressed with a hand plane. It is well ceiled with this hand planed ceiling. All material is made of heart pine.

Mr. & Mrs. Mullins spent their entire married life at this place. After their death the heirs sold it to Mr. Wilder Burt. Mrs. Lola Burt widow of the later Wilder Burt resides at this home.

The home has been poorly cared for since Mr. Mullins death. (2)

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

(1) Everette Sheffield
(2) Mrs. Lola Burt

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PILGRIMAGE

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 18

WARS

WORLD WAR

I. ARMY UNITS FROM YOUR COUNTY:

a. Name of each unit.
b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements.
c. 155th Regiment information. Give all you can get about units from your county connected with this famous Regiment.

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

a. List by companies, battalions, regiments, and give military rank of each soldier.
b. Records and exploits of individuals.
c. Citations and medals awarded.
d. Men in 155th Regiment.

III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

a. Select a few interesting letters from soldiers to folks at home, particularly letters showing conditions overseas.

IV. INTERVIEWS:

a. Talk with outstanding local veterans.
b. Talk with relatives of dead heroes.
c. Write up briefly information of general interest resulting from these interviews.

V. DISTINGUISHED COUNTY SOLDIERS OR OFFICERS:

a. Give brief history of each, showing why distinguished.

VI. ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:
a. Names, such as Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., M.F.W.C., Home Demonstration Work.
b. Records of service during war.
c. Names of local individuals who gave outstanding service.

CIVIL WAR

I. BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN COUNTY:
a. Give dates, places and accounts.

II. NAMES OF FIGHTING UNITS FROM COUNTY:
a. List by companies, battalions, regiments.
b. Histories of such units through War.
c. 155th Regiment information.

III. Names of Enlisted Men From County:
a. Names of all veterans.
b. Records and exploits of local heroes.
c. Men in 155th Regiment.

IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:
a. Select a few of outstanding interest.

V. INTERVIEWS:
a. With Veterans. Give brief accounts of interesting talks.
b. With relatives of Veterans and of dead soldiers.

VI. BRIEF HISTORY, WITH WAR RECORD, OF ANY DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.

VII. STORIES OF RAIDS UPON HOMES.

VIII. HOME CONDITIONS DURING WAR.

Canvassers:

Dovie D. Armstrong

Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 18

WARS

WORLD WAR

I. ARMY UNITS FROM YOUR COUNTY:

So far as the records show, there were no organized army units sent to the world's war from Itawamba County (1)

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

a. List by companies, battalions, regiments, and give military rank of each soldier.

John Tucker # 1571172-Private-1st Class Infantry Usgd. (Hdgrd. Co. 393rd) Enlisted May 29, 1918.

Edd Wilemon # 3258248-Private-153rd Infantry Co. "G" ; Co. "M" 162nd Infantry; and Co. "G" Casual Br. fr. Enlisted June 27, 1918.

Joe Palmer # 1594618-Private-Casual Det. 35th Br. U. S. Guards.

Charlie Burton Camp # 3871774- Private-Inf. Unsgd. Co. K 328th Inf. Enlisted July 17, 1918.

Audie F. Comer # 1591602-Private Infantry-Unassg. (52nd Co. M) enlisted September 18, 1917.

John C. Black # 1873507-Grate Sgt. M.D. (V.C.) enlisted Sept. 18, 1917.

Joseph H. Brown # 463157-Corporal 501-Refrigertaing Co # 2 B & S.D.G. enlisted December 12, 1917.

(1) D. E. Leech

Purd E. Gardner # 1571138-Private-Btry F "138th F.A. A.E.F. in England and France from Oct. 6, 1918 to Dec. 22, 1918. enlisted May 28, 1918.

Newman Rex Wilson # 3256542-Private-Ca. Co. 10 east assgd 153rd D.B.R.S. In France from Sept 29, 1918 to Feb 16, 1919. Enlisted Oct. 3, 1917.

Birdwell F. Wiygul # 1571175-Private-Battery F. 188 F.A. A.E.F. England and France from Oct, 6, 1918 to Dec. 22, 1918. Enlisted May 28th, 1918.

Daniel R. Cleveland # 2295884-Cook-Cas. Co. #107 Co.L las Bn. enlisted February 15, 1918.

Harold K. Hamilton # 3267397-Private- Company B. 35th Battalion enlisted June 24, 1918.

Presley B. Conwell #1591915-Private Co. K Dev.Bew.1(1st ond Casual Bu.) enlisted October 4, 1917.

Fredrick L. Whitaker #4294953-Private* Inf. Co. E. 138 Infantry.

John Tucker #1571172-Private-1st Class Infantry Usgd. (Hdgrs. Co. 39th Inf.)

Edd Wilemon #3258248-Private-Cas. Co #4 (Hoboken Cas. Co. #233)

Joe Palmer #1594618-Private- Casual Det. 35th Br. U.S. Guards.

E. H. Wiygul Navy Spec, Ord. Secnar. Bunav. C.L. 225-18.

Lenwood E. Wileman #2866349 Private-Co #9 ARD Infantry U.S.

Oliva Tynes # 2122956-Private-1st Class Served in France.

Curtis Tucker #3258172-Private-Intd Ungd. Co. 12321 Machine Gun Pn.

Jodie Holland-#4294937-Private-Co. "L" 152 Infantry Enlisted Aug.7,1918.

Clarence B. Counce-Corporal-Appta Corp.

Ausie L. Wright #1571176-Private-Cas. Co. 3 (M.G. Co. 101st Inf.) enlisted May 29, 1918.

Jessie Davis Moore # 299835- Private-1st Class 199th Aero. Sqds. U.S.A. Cas. Det. Dem. Group enlisted November 16, 1917.

Clarence C. Cody- Disability discharge from Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Henry V. Williams-Recruit-Co. "A" 334th M.G. Bn. Inf. enlisted September 18, 1917.

William S. Russell-Private-1st Class Inf Unassigned. (M.G. Co. 321st Inf.

LeRoy Burnett-Corporal-Co. H. 304th Stevedore Regiment I.M.C.N.A. Enlisted October 5, 1917.

Clester Alvin Burns-Private- Cas. Co. 10 Last assigned to Co. B 330 Infantry. enlisted July 17, 1918.

Golden Comer-A.S.W. # 4294930 - Private- Cas. Co. 10 enlisted August 17, 1918.

Roy Comer #3871773-Private Enlisted July 17, 1918.

Everette Hargett #1591625 -Private Co. L. 127th Inf. Enlisted October 4, 1917.

Jesse James Murrell # 3258162 Private- Co. A. 136th Inf.

Henry V. Williams -Private- Put. Co. 10 Recruit Dept. Enlisted March 3, 1918.

Vernon Carpenter # 1360833-Wagner Co. C. 105th Ammunition Train. Enlisted October 17, 1917.

James W. Shumpert # 3258174 Private-Infantry Unassgd. (co. L. 3rd Army Composite Regt.) Enlisted June 27, 1918.

Porter P. Ridings # 1591794-Corporal-Cas. Co. D. (Co. K.162nd Infantry) Enlisted Oct. 4, 1917.

Fealie Chastian Shumpert-U.S.S. 8th Naval District-Class 2-U.S.S. Naval Reserve Force. Enlisted June 7, 1918; dischrged Sept. 30, 1921. on account of the lack of funds.

Daniel McMillen # 2866338 Private-Cas. Co. 4 and Co. C.118 Infantry Enlisted May 26, 1918.

Arthur Lester Wordlaw # 1873981-Private-Cas. Co. # 3 Co. D.105th Engineer enlisted 11-8-17.

John A. Patterson # 1571165-Private Battery E.137th Field Artillery.

Cortis Bowen-# 1857964 - Sargent-Sgt. Inf. Unassigned. (Co. 321 1st Inf.) Enlisted Sept. 6, 1917.

Curtis Tucker #3258172-Private-Enlisted June 27th, 1918.

Escar Wiles Tucker # 3871794-Private Remount-Troop A.R.D. #313 Q.M.C.

Quinn Hood # 3257325-Private-Enlisted March 5, 1918-18th recuit Depot. Discharge by reason of letter A.G.O. Dated Nov. 30, 1918.

Ira F. Roberts-Private Co "C" 154th infantry National Guard. Enlisted October 4, 1917; discharged March 21st, 1918 for mental defects (Moron)

Grady M. Wiygul #3827588-enlisted Sept. 5th, 1918 but soon discharged for reasons of physical defects.

Joseph Crisp # 178262-Private 1/cl-Co. A.25 Engineer-enlisted 10-8-17.

Roland C. Holt # 1571143 Private Co "E" 113th Engr's. enlisted 6-5-17.

Henry J. Dodson #2111095-Private Infantry Unassinged;enlisted April 2, 1918.

James Odie Culver-Order 598-Serial 230- Enlisted May 30, 1918; Discharged July 11, 1919.

Bennie A. Warren # 2863585 Private Q.M.C. Unsgd. Co. C. 319th Service Br. Enlisted May 3rd, 1918.

Henry C. Nanney #302 3501-Private 1.c.l.M.C. Enlisted July 23rd, 1918. Grade-Private- 1st Class.

Orville Tilden Steele #4294951-Private-Co. "F" 151 Infantry Enlisted August 8, 1918;discharged Dec. 28, 1918.

Sumpter Jahnson # 4294941-Private-Casual Co. 10 (Co. F. 62nd Infantry) Enlisted 8/7/18; Discharged Nov. 30, 1918.

Argus H. Smith-Private-Co A. 334 Regiment of Machine Gun Battalion. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1917 ; Discharged on account of disability 2/6th/18.

William A. Trammel # 3872537-Private-Inf. Unassig'd (Co. M. 149th Inf.) Enlisted July 19, 1918.

Walter H. Wilson # 1341953-Corporal-Inf. Unassig. Last assg. Co. "F". 12 Inf. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1917.

William Pedigo #4393946-Private- Supply Co. 37th Field Artillery U.S. Army. Enlisted Aug. 7th 1918.

Oscar E. Wallace # 159355- Cook- Class Camp Unassgnd. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1917. Class Camp to Cas. Det. # 3.

Riley P. Stegall #234131-Corporal-Trans. C. Unassgned. (852nd Co. Trans C) Enlisted October 5, 1917.

Farris G. Wallace A.S. No. 3827585-Private No. G. 2nd B.R. Replacement training service. Grade Private-Enlisted September 5th, 1918.

Sidney Dobbs #2125735 Corp. Inf. Unassgined-Grade Corp. Enlisted May 5, 1918.

Will Barnett #205945-Sergeant-Machine Gun Troop 11th Calvary. Enlisted April 25th,1919.

Richard E. Lee #718272-Private- Bty. B. 2nd Q. M. Btn. B wnd #Q. M. Enlisted Dec. 15, 1917.

Elias E. Gray #1571139-Private- Cas. Co. 3 (Co. B. 137th M. G. Bn) Enlisted May 30, 1918.

Parrot A. Evans # 1593900-Private 1st Class Inf. Unassigned (Co. A. 59th Pioneer Inf.) Enlisted September 18, 1917.

Wiley Webster Dulaney # 3871777-Private-I.M.C.N.A.A.R.D. 313 Disability Discharge.

Chester A. West #5065018-Private-Company "3" Receiving Camp. Enlisted October 10, 1918.

Terry Horn # 2866329-Private- Casual Company #999.

Clyde P. Horne #3258165-Private-Q. M. C. Unsgd. (Sup. Co. 329 Q.M.C.) Enlisted June 27, 1918.

Lee A. Burdine # 2684596-Private- 1st class T. C. Unassigned(15th Co. 14th G. D. Trans. Cps.) Enlisted May 22, 1918.

Charles O. Thomas #1592168-Private First Class Unassigned (Co. "M" 162nd Infantry) Enlisted Sept 18, 1917.

Fealie Christian U. S. N. R. F. Served in Navy from June 7th 1918 to January 5th, 1919.

Andy Crafton Mink # 4294945-Private- Cas. Co. # 10th 4th B. N. 153D.B. Enlisted Aug 7, 1918.

Curtis Graham-Private 1st Class Infantry Unssg'd(Co. B. 115 Inf.) Enlisted August 7, 1918.

Daniel Camp #1591911- Private- Put Cas. Co. 10(Co. F. 164 Inf.) Enlisted September 18, 1917.

Hallen Parham U. S. #2131381-Private- Put. Co. C. Deu. Br. #9 162 Depot Brigade. Enlisted March 29, 1918.

Calvin F. Burch #2871291-Private-Pat. Casual Co. 4(Co. D. 329) enlisted May 27,1918.

Will Dee Long # 1581949-Private 1st Class F. A. C. Unassgd (113 Amt. Fr. F. A. C.) Enlisted July 6, 1918.

Andrew M. Pearch # 1856625-Corporal-Engro. Unassigned (Co. "B" 306th Engro.) Enlisted October 3, 1917.

William L. Kilpartick-#1971357-Sargeant-18th Detatchment Aviation Section Aerial. Enlisted December 14, 1917.

Fred B. Watking #2376532-Private 1st Class Detachment Quartermaster Corps.

Luther Black # 1610310-321-Private-A.S.-M.G. Br. 82nd Div. Cas. Det.11 Rec. Br. 162 B.D. Enlisted 5-28-18.

Troy C. Spigner #3871793-Private-Inf. Unsgd. (Co. "H" 309 Infantry) Enlisted July 17, 1918.

Troy C. Hall # 3827571-Private- Machine Gun Co. 57th Infantry Enlisted September 5, 1918.

James B. Woodall #57154-Private-Co. A. 168 Inf. 42 Div. Enlisted July 5, 1918.

John S. Underwood #1591820-Private- M. C. Unssg'd(Base Hosp. #8) Enlisted October 4, 1917.

Sam H. Moore #1591638-Corporal- Co. #10 Co. F 153rd D. E. Enlisted September 5, 1918.

Dennis Clifton #222040-Private- Q.M.C. Unassg'd Co. C. 307 S. Br. Enlisted October 5, 1917.

James D. Wiygul #2866354-Private- Cas. Co. #4 (Co.I 162 Infantry)

Archie L. Gilliland -Private-Trench Marter Battery. Enlisted May 10, 1918.

Paul Dewey Spearman #5257382 -Private-S. A. T. C. Enlisted October 24, 1918.

David N. Spradling #1591802 -Private- Co. L. 135th Infantry. Enlisted October 3, 1917.

Trelvie C. Loague #4297454-Private- Infantry Unassigned (Co. "L") Enlisted August 18, 1918.

Agnew Green #2863591 Private- Co. "B " 15th Br. Repels., T. Center Enlisted May 3, 1918.

Almy E. Rollins- Private Co. A. 334th M. G. Br. S. #810 Infantry. Enlisted 8/18/17.

Jesse E. Bean # 1595211- Sargeant- Inf. Unassigned. Enlisted October 4, 1917.

William S. Tally #162891 Private- Enlisted November 21, 1917.

Zack Little #2871292 Private- Cas. Co. 10(Co. G. 161 Inf.) Enlisted May 27, 1918.

Monroe West #3257562 Private- Inf. Unassg'd.(Co. M. 18th Infantry Discharge 8-28) Enlisted June 10, 1918.

Ellis C. Mattox-# 1571164-Private-Artillery Unassigned- Enlisted May 29, 1918.

John Robert Grissiom #3824685-Private-Cas. Co. 10 Assg'd. Enlisted September 3, 1918.

Johnnie Q. Wiygul #3827570-Private- Casual Co. #10 Recruit Depot. Enlisted September 5, 1918.

J. C. Adam -Private Co. "H. 1917 Served in France.

William Cole # 2111094- Private- Co. "D". 166th Inf. U.S. Army. Enlisted April 2nd, 1918.

Davie Lonzo Johnson # 3871783- Private-A.S.C. Unasgd-98 C. D.S.C. Enlisted July 17, 1918.

Henry A. Burch 3258175-Private-A.S.C.-was signed Serv. Co. (Depot) Enlisted June 27th, 1918.

Oscar T. Wright # 4294955-Private Inf. Unassd. (Co. "F" 114 Inf.) Enlisted Aug. 7th, 1918.

Pollie Porter Johnson #4294939-Private - Cas Co. 10)16th Co. 4th Bro. 153 D.B.) Enlisted Aug. 7th, 1918. Discharge Nov. 30, 1918.

Edgar L. Gardner #2866344- Private Inf. Unassgd. Co. T 18th Inf. Enlisted May 25th, 1918.

Ivy Lee Stovall # 1591696-1st Sargent-Co "D" 25th Bn. U. S. Guards. Enlisted Sept. 6th, 1917.

John O. Shaw #3871789-Private-Remount Troop-Enlisted July 7th, 1918. Aux. Depot 313 A.M.C. Discharged on account of dependent relatives Cir, # 77 W.D. 1918.

Omer L. Green # 1292089-Private-Enlisted 8/3/17- 191 served in Co. D 334th M. G. Bu. Discharged Nov. 30th, 1918.

Virgil M. Scott # 1552590-Private Medical Department U. S. Army Enlisted 12/14/17. Discharged Feb. 10, 1919; Remarks; M.D. Dec. 14, 1917 to Feb. 24, 1919.

Benjamin F. McDaniel # 1571147-Priavate; Enlisted May 30, 1918.

William A. Dunlaney # 1592076-Private-Inf-Unasig (CO. F.4th Inf.) Enlisted Sept. 18th, 1917.

John Tucker # 1571172-Private 1st Class Infantry Unsd. (Hdgrs. Co. 39th Inf.) 4 Division; Enlisted May 29th, 1918.

David W. Warren # 1571173 Private Inf. Uns'd (Co. D., 318th Inf.) Enlisted May 29th, 1918.

Frank Wright # 3871798-Private-Co. "B" 152 Inf. Regular Army.

Thomas C. Gilmore # 1604270-Private-Co. "C" 114 Field Signal Br.

Edward Robinson # 3828332-Private-Co. C.4th B. Repl. tr. cts. Enlisted September 5th, 1918;Assigned to C.12, 162nd B.Transferred to 2nd Reg. Repl tr. cts.

William C. Bourland # 702838-Sargent-Co."C" Rep. Unit 311--M.T.C. Non-commissioned officer--Appointed Sgt. 8/22/19.

Grover C. Franks # 1593908-Private- Co. C. 155th Regiment of Infantry. as a testimonial of honest and faithful service. Enlisted Sept. 18/17.

Quince Lockridge(Col) # 3320905 Private Cas. Co. 27 Last Assigned to 53rd Co. 13 qr. Br. 133rd DB. Enlisted 7/18/18.

Fred G. Martin-Private- Co. B. 1st Regt. Inf. Camp Pike, Ark.

Doll Works-Private-Co. D. 152nd Infantry # 387199.

Wiley C. Chilcoat Enlisted May 18, 1917 was given disability discharge March 12, 1918.

Richard O. Osbirn # 3872345-Private- Co. M. 149th Sea Infantry and National Guards.

Clifford J. Wallace # 1855410-Wagoner- Enlisted Sept. 18, 1917 with Co. A.Com. Center (323rd Inf. Sup. Co.

Dallas Bennett-Private 87 Division N.A.

Greene E. Sheffield-Private-1st class Enlisted 5/16/18 as #2915357 with Co. D. 304 AVW Train 79 Div.

Perry Burleson 1593064-Private Co. F. 127 Inf. Enlisted 9-19-17.

Shaler Barrett # 2126659-Private- Battalion # 3 162nd Depot Brigade. Enlisted 9/18/18; discharged 12-23-18.

William S. Bean 12099838-Private-Battalion # 3- 1st Class Cas. No. 4 (Co A 334 M.G.B.) Enlisted 9/18/17

J. P. Lovern # 3258178 Put. 63rd Co. 16th Rec. B.W. 162nd Depot Brigade.Enlisted 6/27/18 discharged 10/28/18.

Leonard H. Clark # 3872019-Private 38th; Enlisted 7/19/18;Dis.1-17-19.

Nathan A. Riley # 1073774-Private-1st Class-Air Service Repan Depot Teh. U. S. Army. Enlisted Dec. 6th, 1917.

Virgil Homer Pate # 2766972-Fireman 3rd Class U. S. Navy. Enlisted Nov. 22, 1920 Discharged Nov. 1922. Two years actual service on seas.

Benjamin G. Beene # 3257563-Private 11/cl Demonstration Br. Unss'gd 3 Corp School Enlisted June 10, 1918.

Elmer Rogers # 429257 Private Gas. Co. 10 (Co 35, 9th Br. 153rd Inf.) Enlisted August 8, 1918.

Noey Lindsey # 3827245put Casual Co. 17 Recruit Depot. Enlisted 9-5-18.

Charles Edgar Benson # 3023497-Private Co. 11 Recruit Depot the U. S Army. Discharged by reason of letter A.G.O. dated 11-30-18 Demobilation. He enlisted 7/23/18. Was very good W.W.M.

Willie C. Riley # 2863589 Private Engrs. Musgd (27 Engineers Co. 20 Eng) Enlisted 5-3-18.

William J. Wren # 3827575-Private-Co. G. 2nd Group Replacements, Enlisted Sept. 5, 1918.

Hollis Dayton Reich # 2564458 Private Cas Co. # 2 (Co. C.158 Infantry) Enlisted May 3, 1918.

Jessie E. Priddy # 3258179-Private 1/cl I.M.C. Unassigned (Supply Co. 3302 M.C.) Enlisted June 27, 1918.

Kellie Burt # 3023496 Private Med Dept. Ussgd. (Evac. Has. # 29) Enlisted July 23, 1918/.

Alver J. Mattox # 1599353-Private 1st Class F.A. Musgd. (Btry. C.329 F.A.) Enlisted May 23, 1917.

Willis A. Walton-Private C. F. 1st Regt. Infantry Rep. and Training Camp.

Elijah Gillentine # 4294932-Private PWE # 205 A.S.C. Enlisted 8/17/18.

Benjamin C. Prestage # 3257597-Private A.S. Unassigned; Fast Assigned P.W.E. # 76; Enlisted 6/13/18.

Delbert Rylie Dodson # 2231699-Private-1st Class Supply Co. 345th F.A. Enlisted Octo. 8, 1917.

John R. Waddle # 3827470-Private-Co. C.7th Br. Enlisted 8/5/1918.

George W. Bowling # 3827470-Private-Inf. Unassigned; last assigned P.W.E.

Albert S. Stegall # 3827586 A.S. Priavte Co. F. 2nd Bn. Enlisted 9-5-18.

Charlie Patton #3496711 Ret. cc/A/107th M.G.

William L. Ratliff # 2132615- Sgt. Comp Utilities, Bit. Q.M.C. Industrial Claims under Prov. cer 77, W.D. Nov 21, 1918 Per 3rd Inf. Enlisted Nov. 23, 1917.

Dilliard Brown # 1591534-Private Hdg. Co. 26th Infantry U.S. Army.

William C. Barnes # R-1334089-Sargent of Bakery Co. 308 of 2 M. Corps. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted April 24th, 1919.

Curtis Alvin Northam # 6621635-Corporal Hg. Det. Co. C. F 1st Bn 14th F.A. Enlisted Nov. 1st 1920. Served in Navy 1-11-18 to 10-20-20 Mechanic by trade.

Ellie N. Davison # 2866346 Put. Infantry Undgd (M.G. Co. 162 Inf.) Enlisted 5-25-18.

Edgar Beeks A.S. No. 2863583-Private 1/c C. A. 409 Service Battalion. Enlisted May 3, 1918.

Goodman Sides # 1591980-Private Inf. Unassigned to Assigned 38th Inf. Enlisted 9-18-17.

Clarence L. Rea # 2866334-Private-Cas Co. 6440 June 7/19.

Eddie Johnson-Private-Enlisted 6/27/18.

Rochester Grimes # 1876455-Private-M.C. Enlisted 11-8-17.

John Woolridge # 4294954-Private-Inf. Unasgd. (Co. M. 325 Infantry) Enlisted 8-8-18.

Willie Prestage # 3872350-Private- Enlisted 7/18/18 Co. M. 150th Infantry 8-3-18 to 11-1-18; 83rd division 2nd Dept. 11-1-18 to 11-7-18.

Jodie Holland # 4294935-Private Co "B" 106 Infantry.

Clarence B. Counce # 3007068-Co. 537 M.S.T. 426-Corporal A.E.F. 9-29-18 to 9-11-19.

Dewey Hobson Wood-A sea 2c Provisional 164-9155 has been discharged from the 8th Naval District and the U.S. Naval Reserve Force 2.

Edgar H. Moore # 1855761-Private Rept. Troops Unassigned Cand. 7th Co. COTE to accept commission as 2nd Leiutenant Inf. U.S.A. Enlisted 9/6/17

Robert Pennington # 2109224-Private Co. 10 Recruit Depot

Enlisted 4/2/18.

Ephriam E. Black # 1593066-Private 1st Class Machine Gun Company

5th Infantry. Enlisted 10-4-17.

David F. Richardson # 1571166-Private 1st Class-103 Machine Semi Co.

Enlisted May 29, 1918.

Barney B. Pounders # 3872349-Private School for bakers and cooks.

Enlisted 7/8/1918.

Noonan S. Steele # 3023504-Cook Med. Undersgd. Base Hospital # 71

Grade: Cook.

William C. Pierce # 1610316-Private- 44 Co. 11th Rec. Bri. 162 Depot

Brigade. Enlisted May 28th, 1918.

Charles T. Pearce # 3827568-Private Cas. Co. Recruit Depot the U.S.

Army-Sept. 5, 1918.

Norman Adams-Private 14 Co. 156 Depot Brigade National Army.

Enlisted 10-4-1917.

Valentine Black # 2126660 Cook Medical Dept. Enlisted 3-5-18.

Purd K. Griffin H. S. # 2126688 cpl.43rd Co. 11th Rec. Br. 162 D.B.

Enlisted March 5, 1918.

Trannie Stanford-Enlisted June 27th, 1918; discharged July 17, 1918

because of physical disability. Recommended for group C.

Thomas Homer Owens # 3871784-Private Cas Co. 10 (Last Assgd. Co. F-

331-Infantry) Enlisted July 17, 1918.

George M. Robinson-Private- Enlisted 7-18-18 Co. F.149 Inf. 38th Div.

Echord E. Lee- Enlisted in 1917. (Deceased)

William G. Gregory # 1348246-Private-Inf. Unassigned. Last assigned to

165th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1917.

M. L. Robinson-Private-Enlisted 12/7/17 Medical Dept. 87 Div. 346 amb.

Co. Tran Base Hosp. 216.

Drew D. Pitts # 2866355- Grade: Corporal; Enlisted 5/25/18. (1)

Lawrence E. Robinson-Private- Co. F.115th Infantry (2)

Oscar Sheffield-Co. A. 334th Machine Gun Battalion.

Sam Armstrong-Private-90th Division(3)

Thomas C. Monaghan-1st class, 155th Inf. Machine Gun Co. Sargent.

39th Division-78 Brigade; Member of 1st Miss. Infantry.

202 Military Police Co.

292 Military Police Company.

269 Military Police Company. (4)

Floyd Black-3rd veteranery Corp; 2nd and 5th Regiment.(5)

Joe Bartovch-Private- Co. C.2nd Regiment. Later transferred to Co"B". (6)

Charlie Patton-Private-107 Machine Gun Battalion 28th Division.

Colored Veterans

H. C. Hussey-Private-Co "D" 319 Service Laboring Battalion.(7)

Ellie Traylor-Private- Co. B, 816 Piney Inf. (8)

Eligah Forester-Private-Co H, 302 Regiment Battalion.(9)

(1) Record Books in Chancery Clerk's Office containing copies of Discharges. Book No. 1-2-3-&-57

(2) Jewell Robinson (3) Dovie D. Armstrong (4) Thomas C. Monoghan

(5) Floyd Black (6) Joe Bartovch (7) Clifford Hussey (8) Ellie Traylor
(9) Eligah Forester

Additional list of World War Veterans that we do not have sufficient information about to classify under I.a.

Bob Waddle
Sylvester Graham
I. L. Hare
B. G. Bean
Chester Pearce
J. D. Wiygul
G. E. Grissom
B. E. Debow
Dorsey Lee Shumpert
Stanley D. Armstrong
Archie E. Armstrong
Pattie Turman
Mason Turman
Lester Blythe
Tellex Randolph
Aron Shumpert
Arthur Holmes
Rufus Green
Chester Barnes
Clifford Ruff
Jim Pennington
Quinnie Randolph
Mathis Anderson
J. T. Black
Valentine Bourland

C. Buse
J. L. Black
S. A. Barnett
B. G. Beene
Curtis Beasley
J. M. Bates
Orville Beene
S. L. Blythe
Lee Burns
Grady Burt
John A. Boyd
Lois D. Bickerstaff
Melvin Burnes
Quitman W. Brown
Jessie Buse
N. B. Burch
Sales Bowen
H. A. Comer
Ruben A. Comer
J. B. Cummings
Claude Cromeans
L. D. Crouch
Willie Walker Chilcoat
M. Cleveland
Charlie B. Camp.

Albert Clayton
William Cummings
Dave Cayson
Dave Cates
Lenord P. Crouch
Archie H. Comer
Iris M. Christian
Dennis Clifton
John B. Cummings
Leroy Cooper
Sebern Carpenter
Itha C. Dennis
Clifford M. Dozier
Myrtle Devall
William I. Dulaney
Virgil Donald
James E. Elliot
Grover Estus
Oscar E. Earnest
Coy M. Farror
W. C. Friday
Escar E. Friday
Lester L. Frost
Dennis Clifton
Bennis Graham
D. W. Gillentine
William H. Gardner
Curtis Gaddy
Dillard W. Grimes

John H. Graham
W. F. Gregory
Spears Goode
A. T. Graham
Edgar L. Gardner
Oscar W. Greene
Bob Graham
Lonnie Gillentine
Chas P. Godfrey
Austin Griffin
Arthur Hinds
Oscar Hankins
Evertt Hargett
E. R. Hilliard
Clyde P. Horn
William A. Hinds
W. A. Hillard
Curtis D. Hare
Doris Hood
Troy E. Horton
Rex Hankins
R. R. Hankins
Oliver D. Hood
Earnest Hilliard
Thomas Innman
W. M. Irvin
A. J. Kelso
Alton Keydendall
B. E. Lyle, Jr.

COUNTY WARS

Erastus B. Lyle
Nathaniel Lawhorn
Luther G. Lee
Roy A. Little
Alger Lollar
Elva Mason
Jessie D. Moore
Sam D. Moore
Delous Morris
Casie B. Mason
Audie B. Mink
C. W. Mink
C. W. Mattox
Andy Moore
J. D. Moore
Boone Moore
Sim Moore
Jessie J. Murrell
Irbey Maxcy
Daniel M. McMellon
Curtis Moore
William C. McMillen
Russell McAfee
Barney Mattox
W. P. Mills
Clovis Nanney
William Audie Nabors
Ben Nanney
Joseph A. Owens
Julian Orr

Willie Prestage
John Priddy
John Pugh
Ira N. Patterson
Grover Prestage
Henry L. Pruitt
Ben C. Prestage
Elburne D. Phillips
Curtis Pitts
Henry W. Pugh
J. W. Poteet
Rupert Powell
William L. Russell
Brevard G. Rudisell
C. B. Riley
Ellis Roberts
Lonnie C. Rollins
H. T. Rankins
Dee J. Robinson
C. F. Roberts
Luther A. Sloan
Virge Sheffield
Jas. E. Sandlin
Audie L. South
A. D. Summers
Ben A. Sheffield
Grancer Sanderson
William D/. Stevens
Dorsey Sheffield
K. L. Shumpert

Troy J. Spearman
W. E. Sheffield
Oscar Sheffield
L. W. South
Clem D. Stevens
C. R. Senter
Grover Sanders
Luther W. South
Edgar Daniel Segars
Dock L. Stamphill
Cletus Stone
W. H. Toblin
Sam Vance
Fred C. Underwood
Clifford J. Wallace
T. E. Wallace
John Wooldridge
Clyde Wilson
Melmus Waddle
Paul Whitesides
Ottis Wooldridge
Oscar E. Wallace
Cortis E. Wheeler
Z. D. Wheeler
David W. Warren
Hugh Waddle
Jasper Welch
F. B. Wiygul

J. C. Whitehead
Nathaniel Warren
Walter A. Williams
James H. Whitt
Willie F. Young (1)

(1) Ezra Sandlin, Dr. G. E. Grissom, D. W. Brown, F. D. Martin, J. M. Bates and Rev. Rupert Powell; all Legioniares

County Wars

II. b. Records and exploits of individuals:

Private Sam Armstrong served in the 90th Division. He served three months on the front in France, fighting in the battles of Chaleau ~~and~~ Terry and Argonne Forest. (1)

Sargent Thomas C. Monaghan, first belonged to the Machine Gun Company, 1st Miss. Infantry. Later, he was transferred to 1st class private, 155th Inf. Machine Gun Co. 39th Division, 78th brigade. He served with the following companies-202 Military Police Company, 292 Military Police Company, and 269 Military Police Company.(2)

Rochester Grimes left the U.S.A. 8/8/1918 and arrived back in 6/20/1919, receiving his honorable discharge 6/28/19. He served in the A.E.F. in England and France, fighting in the battle of St. Dia Lector from 9-20-18 to 10-20-18, and the battle of Muse Argone from 11-9-18 to 11-11-18. No absences under G.O. 31/1912 W.D. & G.O. 45/1914 W.D. Bks, 15, 38 7th Dem. Camp Pike Ark. 11-8-17 to 11-16-17 323 F.Hsd. 11-16-17 to 6-21-19 Cas. D.O. 2nd Dem Gr.

Drew D. Pitts appointed corporal 4/1/19. Served in England and France from 8/15/18 to 4-30-19. Fought in the battle of Argonne Muse 10-16-18 to 11-4-18. Served with the 25th Co. 7th training Bn. from 5-25-18 to 6-19-18 with 307 Inf. to 5-3-19 with Causal Co. 4 from 5-13-19 to discharge. Left the U.S.A. with Co. G.307 Inf.

M. L. Robinson landed in England 9-26-18 stayed there one week then sailed for France where he remained in service for 11 months.

William G. Gregory left the U.S.A.6-19-18 and returned 4-25-19. He served in the following battles; Aense-Marne Off. 7-25-18 to

(1) Dovie D. Armstrong

(2) Thomas C, Monagham

8-3-18; St. Michiel Off. 9-12-18 to 1 of 8 Sech 9-17-18 to 10-1-18; Meuse Argonne Off. Oct 10 to the 18th, 1918; Nov. 4th to Nov 7th Mense Argonne Ject. Oct 19 to 31/1918. A. E. F. in France 1-19-18 to 4-25-19. Served with the 338th 2 A.9-1-17 to 10-25-17 123rd Inf. June 11, 1918 to Apr. 30, 1919.

Eddie Johnson served with Gas. Co. 66, 162nd D.B. to 7-21-18 with Co. G. 153rd Inf. in France, Germany, Belgium and Luxenbury. Fought in the Battles of Meuse-Argonne Off.

Goodman Sides served with Co.F.38th Inf. 3rd Division from 7-19-18 to 8-24-19. ~~Fought~~ Fought in the A.E.F. 6-11-18 to 8-23-19 assn. Marine 7-18 to 27 Vesle See 8-4 to 9 whence Argonne 9-30-10-29-18.

Dilliard Brown served in the battles of Taul Sector, St. Mihel, and Argonne Forest.

A. J. Mattox served in the battles of Marbache Sector 8/11/18 St. Michiel Offensive 9/12/18 to 9/16/18 Meuse-Argones Offensive 9-20-18 to 11-11-18.

Benjamin C. Prestage served in the battles of A.E.F. 8/14/18 to 10-12-19 Meuse Argonne.

Delbert Rylie Dodson served with the A.E.F. France 7-15-18 to 12-19-18. Army of occupation 12-19-18 to May 20, 1919.

Eligah Gillentine spent seven months at St. Nazaire France guarding German Prisoners,

Chester P. Pierce enlisted May28th 1918. Sailed oversea 8-6-18. Was in the reserve trenches 29 days. Belonged to Co. B-141 st Machine Gun Battalion. Was discharged Jan 13, 1919.

Alfred R. Pierce served in the reserve trenches in France 29 days.

COUNTY WARS

Perry Burleson served in France and Germanry and fought in the battles of Meuse Argonne 10-8-18 to 11-11-18.

William S. Bean served with the A. E. F. in France 8-24-18 to 3-31-19.

Greene E. Sheffield served in the battle of Meuse Argonne Off. Nov. 8th to the 11th, 1918.

William Q. Dulaney served in France and Germany from 6-12-18 to 8-22-19. He fought in the battles of Champagne-Marne, Def. 7-14th-18 Asnie Marne-Marne Sector 7-14th-18, Champagne 7-18-28th, 1918. St. Mahiel Off. Sept. 12 to 16, 1918, Meause-Argonne Off. Sept. 26th to Oct. 31st, 1918. Army Off. occupation Dec. 1, 1918 to Aug. 9, 1919. He ranked 1st Lt., Inf. Co. F.7th Inf. 3rd Division.

Edgar L. Gardner served in France and Germany from Aug. 3, 1918 to Sept. 4th, 1919. He fought in the battles of Mihill from Sept. 12th to the 18th, 1918; Argonne Oct. 1st to Oct. 12th, 1918; army occupation 1-14-19 to 8-18-19. Served in Hgrs. 18th Inf. to July 3, 1918 Co. F. 18th Inf to 9/20/19 Casual Det. # 3 Camp Shelby, Miss to 9/26/19. He rated as rifleman May 21st, 1919.

William Cole served in France in the battles if Fr. Aug 23, 1918 to April 5th, 1919 in Argonne Section Sept. 29th, 1918. He was gassed Sept. 29th, 1918.

Monroe West served in France, Germany and England and Luxenburg. He fought in the battle of Mense-Argonne 11-8-18.

Ellis C. Mattox served with the A.E.F. expidition Oct. 5th, 1918 to December 23, 1918.

Trelvie C. Loague served in France 8-4-18 to 8-17-19.

Jesse E. Bean served with the A. E. F. in France from 8-22-18 to 10-4-19.

David N. Spradling served in the battle of Argonne Forest. No absence from duty under go. 45 W.D. 1914, Co. A.3344 M.P. 10/17/ 11/12 Co. R.154 11/31/17 to 8/18 Co. L.25th Inf. 8/18 to 5/18 64th Co. Rec. Bu.16 Inf. B. D. 8/19 to date of discharge.

Luther Black was a member of the A.E.F. Served in France from 8-22-18 to 5/19/19. Fought in the battle of Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 27 to 30th 1918. Discharged 5-28-1919.

Andrew M. Pearce served in England and France from July 31, 1918 to June 15, 1919. He served in the battles of St. Die Sector, Vosge Mts., Sept 21st to Dec. 18th 1918; Meuse Argonne Offensive Nov. 7th to Nov. 11th, 1918.

Calvin F. Burch was in the battle of Bois De Charmer 10-8-18 on the East Bank of the Muss River. He was wounded in both legs and lost his left eye. He served in France from 7-3-18 to 3-18-19.

Richard E. Lee served on Lorraine Front Oct. 16, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918. He with the A. E. F. from ~~Sept~~ May 29th, 1918 to April 20th, 1919.

Walter H. Wilson Served with the A. E. F. from 7-9-18 to Aug 30th 1919. Was in France from 7-9-18 to Aug. 30th, 1919. He served with the 336th Regiment Arty. 10-30-17 to Co. F. 121st Inf. Oct. 30th 1917 to Co. B. Postal Express Service 8/12/18.

To Whom It May Concern:- Greetings

This is to certify that Pvt. cl. Walter H Wilson has been on duty and demonstrated acknowledge loyalty and devation to duty. His work greatly contributed with the duty of mail distribution and re-directing the service of more that 2,000,000 of our serving men in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, England, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Russia.

(Signed) Daniel Stone
Colonel-General Staff
Commanding

Curtis Tucker served in the battle of Argonne France 10-27-18 to 10-30-18. He was also a member of the A.E F. in France. Served with 661 as Co. 162 sb, P, 6/27/18 to 7/21/18 with Co. C, 142 mg. bup. 7-21-18 to Co.321 M.G.P. 10/22/18 to 5/18/19 with caspet 7 # 2 Dem. of Gp. p. 3/23/19 to date Risk Leway Travel Left E. C. T. 8/13/18 a. U.V.L.C. 5/19/19 Discharged Nov.30th, 1918.

Cortis Bowen served in the battles of Meuse-Argonne Off. Nov. 9, 1918, St. Die Sector Sept. 20 to Oct 16, 1918.

Arther Lester Wordlaw served in the battles of Voar Mezelle Belbium 9-1-18; Bellicaut France 9/29/18 to 10/1/18; Montere Hain Brancourt Premont Busrgny France 10-8-10-11-18; Laselle River Vaux Andigny France 10-17 to 10-20-18.

James W. Shumpert served in England, France and Germany; fought in the battles of Gerasdmer Sector Vosges from Oct. 3rd to Oct. 12th 1918; Battles of Meuse Argonne Off. From Nov. 1st to 11th, 1918. Was in the army occupation from 12-1-18 to 8-17-19.

Jessie Davis Moore served in the battle of Meusi-Argonne(Corps Troop) 26 Sept. 11 to Nov.11, 1918; A.E.F. 2-16-18 to 5-26-19.

William S. Russell fought in the battles of St. Die Sector Def. 9-20 to 10-15-1918; Verdun Def. 11-5-18; Meuse-Argonne Off. 11-9 to 11-11-18.

Everette Hargett served in the Battle of Mense Argonne 9-26-~~21~~ to 11-11-18.

Jesse James Murrell fought in the battle of Mense Argonne Off.

Curtis Tucker served in the battle of Argonne, France from 10-27-18 to 10-30-18.

Audie F. Comer fought in the battle of Gerademer Sector and served with the 154th Inf. and 52nd Inf.

Zories D. Wheeler served in the battles of Jaulgonne, July 21, 1918, Verle, August to Feb. 2, 1918; St. Mihiel Drive, Sept. 18--20, 1918 and Argonne, Sept. 27 to Oct. 11, 1918.

D. D. Potts, a member of the 77th Division served one year and nine months in the war. He was in the battles of Argonne Muse 18 days. (1)

II. c. Citations and medals awarded.

Citation for bravery -P.D.Lochridge, Rara Avis, Miss., Bexar, Ala. G.O. No. 75, W.D. 1919.

Distinguised Service Medal--Brigadier general, U.S. Army

For services to the allied and associated goverments as Chief of Staff, American Section, Supreme War Council. (2)

Birdwell F. Wiygul entitled to wear Blue Service Chevran.

Presley B. Conwill awarded victory medal with France.

Leroy Burnett awarded victory medal.

Roy Comer awarded Victory Bar with clasp and badge also issued Bronze Lapel Button.

James W. Shumpert issued Bronze Lapel Button and victory medal with two battle clasps.

Charles O. Thomas awarded bronze lapel button and entitled to wear victory badge with clasp.

John S. Underwood awarded bronze victory button.

Troy C. Hall awarded vistory medal.

Monroe West awarded victory medal with three battle clasp also bronze lapel button.

(1) Discharges recorded in Books, 1-2-3-&57 in Chancery Clerk's Office
(2) American Decorations Published by U.S. Gov. 1862-1926 .

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Trelvie C. League was awarded victory badge with clasp.

William Cole awarded victory button.
Edgar L. Gardner
Cited for Gallantry Co. # 5Hg. 1 Inf. Brig. June 1-19, 1918
Cited for Fourreher (Per, Co. 5 Hg. Inf, Brig. June 1-19-19 by French Govt. Decoration. Awarded Shettle Badge, Stations Victory Medal with shettle clasp, and one silver star bronze lapel button issued Co. 30 or Gal. 15-14 WD.

Benjamin F. McDaniel entitled to wear gold bar service chevron.

William Q. Dulaney issued bronze lapel button, victory medal with five clasp. He has the victory ribbon given by H. D. Ayres, Capt. Comdg, 3rd Division Co. "F" 7th Inf.

John Tucker was given credit for one battle being awarded medal with one battle clasp with one star.

Delbert Rylie Dodson awarded victory medal with clasp for France.

Dilliard Brown awarded silver victory button.

Clarence L. Rea authorized to wear Gold Service Chevron.

Eddie Johnson entitled to wear Victory medal with two battle clasp also bronze lapel button.

Dewey Hobson Woods given Victory Medal and lapel button. (1)

II. d. Men in 155th Regiment.

Sargent Thomas C. Monagham, (2)

Grover C. Franks, (3)

(1) Discharges recorded in Chancery Clerk's Office.

(2) Thomas C. Monagham.

(1) Discharges recorded in Chancery Clerk's Office.

III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

a. Select a few interesting letters from soldiers to folks at home, particularly letters showing condition over seas.

THE LIFE OF A U.S. MARINE

We never have anything to do it is work all the time day and night. We are now placed on an island about four miles from main land. The Island is about seven miles long and nothing but training stations and have not seen a woman since we landed on this island. We have to shave every day, take a cold shower bath and wash out own clothes. We cannot go to bed until after seven o'clock and have to be in bed by ten, no excuse. Every body hits the deck a quarter to six, fix up the bunks, sweep the floor, shine shoes, wash, shave and then ready to march to chou. We are like prisoners here, not allowed to leave this place on any occasion for three months and must say the kind hand never touches us and can't wonder at the world conflict you can't hear nothing but profane language used by the officers and it is terrible, no respect of person to whom they speak. We never get a newspaper here; so we don't know what is going on in the outside world. Well I must go for I am being called for guard duty to day and to night. A Mariner,

Pri. C. W. Kennedy

Marine Barra ks. Co. 59 Poris, Island. (1)

October 29, 1917.

Dear Editor and readers;

I received a copy of the dear old county news sometime ago, and reading the news of different places makes me think of the good old times that I have had back there. Dear readers, I have been a soldier for thirteen months and now I can about face the rear from

(1) A newspaper clipping copied from Miss Zereda Greene's Scrapbook.

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from a platoon line and several other things but I haven't learned it all yet but guess I will if I have to go France. I am with the Rainbow Division. I think it is no disgrace to be one of the boys. We ahev 3,000 men in the Regiment that I am in and I am with the old Alabama boys and there is a fine bunch of boys from the cotton and corn state. We have won the favor of the Star Spangle Banner Boys. We have the praise of being the best in two parades one from Gen. Monn and one from Sect. Boker. It made us feel like we could be one of the bunch.

Dear readers I have seen and traveled enough since my enlistment to pay for my being a soldier, besides the $30.00 Uncle Sam gives me at the first of every month. I was in the border service last year and have got my part of cactus and sand. It is very interesting to see the old Catholic Missions. I have visited two aid missions in San Antonio, Texas, one being 105 years old the other 115. There is an oak joist in one that has been doing its errond ever since the mission was built. I have been in the Alamo where David Crocket was killed in the Mexican War.

On coming to Montgomery we pitched tent and Monday, broke camp Friday night at 11 o'clock loaded our equippment and was gone by dawn of day.

We went to two Caloosa and guarded the Railroad bridges 3 months. We came back to Montgomery, but had to hike 120 miles back to the regimental camp in nine days.

I was then transferred to the old 4th, which was made the 157 U.S. Regulars. Then we came to Camp Mills on Long Island, New York.

I hope I have writtem something that will give you a view of army life and hope most of the boys back there volunteer before they are drafted.

So dear editor if you will be so kind as to print this, I will ask a word of cheer from the old county friends that will help a soldier that is to go across the seas to fight for friends and love ones at home.

I would like to hear from any one that will write and will answer all received.

I will close by asking you all to remember me in your prayers and look to the future for an early peace to the world.

If this is in print I will give you one that may not be of this sunny land. To those that care to write a friend a letter, I will waite for a card or letter addresses to R. Dee Robinson, Co. L 167 U.S. Inf. Camp Mills, New York American Expeditionary France.(1)

Dear Editor:

Will write you a short report from this camp as I notice some reports from other camps.

This is a small R.M.C. Camp stationed on 5th street and Florida Ave., North East. We can see "Old Glory" flying over the capital from our barracks.

Hollis Brown and I are the only two here directly from Itawamba County and A. K. Reed and ex-Itawambian from Tupelo, Miss.

We are doing fine. Some of the boys in other camps may have it on us when it comes to drilling but am sure they haven't a thing on us when if comes to such as K.P. (Kitchen Police) digging down banks shoveling cinders, cleaning up wood, walking guard and falling in for chow. My friend Brown stated in his letter some time ago they had to

(1) Copied from the Itawamba County News.

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go dressed up and no place to go. We too have to go dressed up, but have priviledge of going to town each evening, after retreat if not on special duty. Every one is dressed up in a new suit today as we were issued khaki suits last week. The Red Cross Washers and Y.M.C.A. people do all in their power to accomodate us. Three cheers for the Red Cross.

Secretary of War (Mr. Baker) is just back from France and delivered us a message from our boys over there said he viewed thousands of U.S. boys and they knew him from any one else and he sure felt proud of them and that they were doing splendid work. After he finished his talk, one man subscribed for $50,000 of liberty bonds.

Was glad to see many names from Itawamba that had bought bonds.

About thirty of us was sent to Keiths Theater the other evening to sell bonds, sold $38,400 while there.

The president and his wife was there and we were called on to stand guard when they marched out to leave.

William C. Bourland

Camp Meigs

Prov. Co. 8

Washington, D.C. (1)

IV. INTERVIEWS:

a. Talk with outstanding local veterans.

Mrs. Z.D. Wheeler stated that her husband seldom ever spoke of War, but that she had heard him relate the following incidents.

In one battle, a shell knocked down every man that was between him and the Lieutenant and that his buddy, that had stayed side by side with him , was at his side in this battle. This shell completely ripped his buddies body into. There was nothing he could do for him;

(1) Copied from the Itawamba County News.

as he was compelled to rush to the Lieutenant's side and fight.

In another incident, Mr. Wheeler was completely knocked out. He was so shelled shocked that he was taken to be dead. He was placed on stretchers and carried to a deep, dark cave. He did not know how long he had been there, but when he came to himself, he could hear someone talking , but there was no one in sight. His voice was very weak, but he struggled to make a little noise until two Red Cross boys found their way into the cave and brought him out; placed him in a two wheeled cart drawn by an old grey mule; and carried him to the road where and ambulance carried him to the nearest hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital, he was placed in the room with the dying. In the morning he felt much better. He asked the nurse why he had been placed in the room with the dying as he intended to get well. The nurse replied, "I don't believe you are going to die; you are better." And he got well. (1)

IV. b. Talk with relatives of dead heroes.

Mr. Willie Walker Chilcoat was killed in action and buried in the Argonne Field in France. (2)

Mr. Lawrence E. Robinson, son of Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Robinson was first sent to camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss., from there to New York; then he sailed for France. He became sick before the voyage was complete. Two weeks after landing in France, he died of Lobar Pneumonia. His body was laid to rest in the American Military Cemetery , Mantes, France. He died Nov. 16th, 1918. At the request of the family, his remains was sent back to America one year later and buried in the Tremont Cemetery, Tremont, Miss. (3)

(1) Mrs. Z.D.Wheeler
(2) Mr. Ben Chilcoat
(3) Jewell Robinson

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Mr. Oscar Sheffield, one of the stalwart, healthy young men, just in the bloom of life, who gave up friends and love ones here to enter training to prepare to fight for the honor, dignity, and freedom of our government, which our forefathers fought for and secured by the shedding of human blood years ago, was brought back a corpse Nov. 10, 1917. His death was caused by measles. His body was laid to rest in the Keys Cemetery (Itawamba County) (1)

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, 1917, Mr. Elmer Shields departed this life at Camp Pike, Ark. Pneumonia and relapse of measles caused his death. (1)

The people will regret to learn that another of the county's young men who have been drafted to fight for the Liberty of our great country has died while in training at Camp Beuregarde, La. He was Mr. Ith Dennis. (1)

Mr. Trannie Elliot, prominent young man of the Turon Community who was in training at Camp Jackson, S.C., died Dec. 16, 1917 as the result of measles.(1)

List of dead World War Veterans (Itawamba County)

W. P. Mills	Willie Young
Audie Nabors	Thomas R. Ray
Edgar Seagers	Lawrence Robinson
Tilman Lyle	Mathis Anderson
Lee Cooper	Elmer Shields
Lannie Rollins	Oscar Sheffield
Melmus Waddle	Dorsey Shumpert
John A. Leech	Leonard Crouch
Barney Mattox	Leland Patterson
Henry Lindsey	Cortis Wheeler

(1) Copied from Itawamba County News.

Itha Dennis	Cletus Stone
Russell McAfee	Audie South
Johnnie Cummings	Algar Lollar
Oscar Hankins	Clyde Wilson
Luther South	Sales Bowen
Edd Benson	Austin Griffin
Lester Frost	Grady Wigul
Robert Patterson	Trannie Elliott

Willie Walker Chilcoat

(1)

V. DISTINQUISHED COUNTY SOLDIERS OR OFFICERS:

a. Give brief history of each, showing why distinquished.

Major William Morgan was born in Itawamba County near the villiage of Mantachie, August 7, 1877. He spent four years in a military school in Alabama, graduating with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science and with the rank of Lieutenant.

He enlisted in the World's War in May 1917. Promoted to the rank of Captain on June 18, 1917; promoted to the rank of Major on July 28th, 1917; was discharged from service November 20, 1920. He was commissioned a Major of Infantry in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States on January 5, 1921. Assigned to the Division Machine Gun and Howitzer Officer, Eighty-first Division Reserves. During the World War, Major Morgan was assigned to the following offices:

1. Commander of Infantry Battalion, 140 Infantry 35th Division.

(1) Miss Zereda Greene's Scrapbook

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

2. Regimental Summary Court Officer, 139th Infantry, 35th Division.

3. Commander of Casual Detachment, Provisional Depot of Corps and Army Troops.

4. Commander of Quartine Unit of Aviation Concentration Camp.

6. Assigned to the War Plans Bivision of the General Staff in the War Department at Washington, D. C. in the Morale Branch.

7. Executive Officer of the Education Section of the Education and Recreation Branch of the Adjutant General's Department. (1)

Non-Commissioned officers:

William C. Bourland appointed Sergeant Apr. 22nd, 1918.

William C. Barnes ~~xxxxxx~~ appointed Sergeant of Bakery Co. 308 of 2 M. Corps on April 24th, 1919 to May 8th, 1922.

Edgar H. Moore COTE to accept commision as 2nd Lieutenant of Inf. U.S.A.

Drew D. Pitts appointed Corporal axpt. cpl. 4/1/19.

Ivy Lee Stovall appointed Corporal Jan. 20, 1919 R.S.O. # Sergeant July 1st, 1918 R.S.O. 141 First Sergeant Sept. 19, 1918 Co. # 5.

Sam H. Moore appointed Corporal Sept. 5th, 1918.

William L Kilpatrick appointed Sergeant.

Will Barnett M. Sgt. 8-1-19 Sgt. 812911919 Sgt. from Pvt. 7/18/19.

Riley P. Stegall appointed corporal 6/1/18.

Walter H. Wilson appointed corporal 7/21/19.

Cortâs Bowen appointed Sergeant Fr. pvt./cc Dec. 1st, 1918, aptd. cpl. fr. pt. (2)

VI. ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:

a. Red Cross

Home Demonstration Work

1. Girl's 4-H Club under the direction of Miss Mattie Craig, Home Demonstration Agent.

(1) Major William Morgan

(2) Discharges recorded in record books in Chancery Clerks Office.

2. Boy's 4-H Club under the direction of Mr. Johnnie Robins, County Agent.

b. Records of Service during the war.

The Local Red Cross Chapter was organized in 1918 at Fulton to help our boys in the World War. Mrs. W. L. Orr was county chairman and Mr. G. L. Dulaney was Secretary-Treasurer. The Old Senter Store Building was used for headquarters. Various methods were used to raise money, one way that was effective and quite a neat sum was realized from it was by asking wach lady in Itawamba to contribute one dozen eggs. Ice cream was sold, pie suppers given, and the people in general were most loyal as every one almost had a lover over there.

The ladies organized a sweing room and many pairs of pajamas were made; also, almost every lady was busily engaged in knitting grey woolen socks and khaki sweaters. Mrs. W. L. Orr took the First Aid course and was in readiness to have bandages rolled, and first aid kits made, but the Armistice was signed before Itawamba County was asked for these. (1)

A large crowd enjoyed a Red Cross entertainment at the school building here Saturday night ~~xxxxx~~ (Nov. 24, 1917) given by the ladies of the town. About $6.00 was raised for Red Cross purposes. A large delicious cake was offered to the one who guessed what simple article had been placed under the cake. No one guessed what was under the cake; so the crowd unaminously voted to send the cake to the Itawamba County soldier boys at Bearegarde, La. (A doll dress was under it.)

First Red Cross Auxillary organized at Fulton December 19, 1917. The following members joined: Dr. & Mrs. W. L. Orr, Miss Susie Mae Orr, Mrs. F. Weaver, Mr. & Mrs. Gib. L. Dulaney, Theron D. Harden, Miss Ivy

(1) Mrs. W. L. Orr

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

Harden, S. L. Dozier, Mrs. Lillie Howard, Mrs. J. S. Davis, Mrs. I. L. Sheffield, Mrs. Rose Brown, Thomas Gregory, M. C. Benson, R.E.L. Gillentine Dr. J. T. Senter, A. T. Cleveland, M.M.L. Whitehead, J. E. Sandlin, A. R. Senter, W. G. Orr, J. R. Wheeler, Mrs. M. J. Green, Dr. F. Weaver, Mrs. Anna Walker, Dr. R. L. Senter, Thomas D. Harden, T. R. Harden, S. W. and Howard Summerford, Misses Birmah Harden, Ruby Gregory, Beatrice Gillespie and Zereda Green, Gibb Dulaney, C. A. Dozier and I. L. Sheffield. (1)

January 24th, 1918, The Red Cross here sent to Mr. Crook, Chairman of the Tupelo Red Cross, 16 knitted sweaters and 2 pairs of knitted socks all made by the ladies of the sewing room at Fulton. (2)

July 18th, 1918, The Ladies Aid Society of Fulton will sell ice cream on Court Square here next Saturday afternoon. The proceeds will go to the benefits of the Red Cross. (2)

August 8, 1918. The Ladies of the Itawamba County Chapter of the American Red Cross located here, recently organized their working forces into three divisions taking the names, Red, White, and Blues. This was done to encourage more enthusiam and interest among the members of this great organization of mercy. The whites under the direction of Mrs. J. A. Senter sold lunches Monday and a nice little sum was taken for the Red Cross Chapter. (2)

Mrs. Z. D. Wheeler served as Executive Secretary of the Red Cross and Federal Bureau just following the War. She looked after the needs of the veterans and their families. She also aided the veterans in securing the scholarships for their education. (3)

(1) Scrapbook of Miss Zereda Greene
(2) Itawamba County News
(3) Mrs. Z. D. Wheeler

Liberty Bond Subscription to Date $31,500

The Liberty Bond subscriptions to the 3rd Liberty Loan up to Wednesday night numbered 458 and totaled $31,500 in this county.

It is known that committeemen of the county hold subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars that have not been reported. Itawamba county's quota was 12,700 and we feel proud that her people have began to feel their duty and have more than doubled her quota. The success of this is due partly to the energetic efforts of the citizens to help protect our boys. (1)

Owing to the great scarcity of carbon, for the protection of the boys over seas against posonous gas there is a campaign now on to collect fruit pits, walnut shells, hickory nut shells, etc, to replenish the stock of carbon and protect our boys.

To aid in this campaign, the Itawamba County Chapter of the American Red Cross has set Nov. 7th and makes a county wide request that the boys and girls go nut hunting on that day and send the nuts and shells to the Red Cross Room at Fulton not later than the 13th of this month. Hoping that the boys and girls will patriotially respond, I am,

Very truly,
J. A. Senter, Chairman
Itawamba Chapter A.R.C.

October 31, 1918. (1)

Miss Mattie Craig, Home Demonstration Agent, taught food economy to the housewives and to the 4-H Club Girls. She and her clubs assisted with the sales of Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds. She cooperated with the Red Cross in the making of garments for the soldiers. In her club work she taught patriotism. Her work was most beneficial to this county. (2)

(1) Itawamba County News
(2) Mrs. A. T. Cleveland

Mr. Johnnie Robins, County Agent of Itawamba County during the World War, encouraged produced of food, and taught the farmers food preversation and economy. He directed the activities of the Boys 4-H Clubs which assisted with the sale of Liberty Bonds and Saving Stamps. They also cooperated with the Red Cross in every possible way. (1)

c. Names of local individuals who gave outstanding service.

Gibb Dulaney, Mrs. W. L. Orr, Mrs. A. T. Cleveland, Mrs. J. A. Senter Miss Mattie Craig and Mr. Johnnie Robins.

CIVIL WAR

I. BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN COUNTY:

a. Give dates, places and accounts.

We have no record of any battles being fought in this county during the Civil War.

II. NAMES OF FIGHTING UNITS FROM COUNTY:

a. In 1861, three companies were made up in Eastern Itawamba County. They were Bullard's, Toomer's and Benson's Infantry. (2)

b. Jasper N. Chaffin was Lieutenant of Benson's Company. The Companies could not get arms; so Mr. M. C. Cromeans had his negro man, Frank, who was expert blacksmith, to make all the officers, swords, and the men large bowie knives. Benson's company set out for Grenada. When they arrived an order had been issued to receive no more troops that had only enlisted for 12 months. They must enlist for three years or until the war was over. So the Benson Company disbanded and joined

(1) S. L. Dozier
(2) Wm. M. Chaffin

other companies. Tucker was working up a Cavalry; so Benson and his two sons joined this Cavalry. Chaffin (Grandfather of William M.) and his son, Martin V. Chaffin also joined Tucker's Cavalry. Wm. Benson was elected Lieutenant of Tucker's Company. Benson and Martin Chaffin both died in the Mississippi botton below Vicksburg. Jasper Chaffin returned home after the disbandment of Benson's Company at Grenada and returned home, hired him a hand, William Mabery and made a fine corn crop. As soon as the crop was harvested, Jasper Chaffin joined General P. D. Roddy's Ala. Cavalry. He was elected Captain of that Company, "E" Georgia Battalion, Moorelands Regiment General P. D. Roddy's Ala. Cavalry. His command was stationed at Huntsville, Ala. He obtained a furlough and came home. The second night after he reached home, the Tories came in and captured he and 8 of Van Dorns Men who came over there to spent the night. General Van Dorns commands were passing up the Cotton Gin and Russellville Road. His Headquarters for that night was at Mr. Frank Wrights about four miles from my fathers. The Tories were surprized to find Van Dorn's men, they only expected to capture Chaffin, but they got 9 men and 12 horses after robbing the house. The Captain was a Yankee; all the balance were tories. They carried the prisoners to Corinth, Miss. A few days later they were sent to Alton, Ill. They were kept there two month; then sent to City Point, Va. and exchanged for Yankee prisoners. During the stay at Alton, Mr. Chaffin's father, Jasper, said that from 5 to 15 men were carried out dead every morning. Jasper Chaffin was killed in action near Newman, Ga. July 31, 1864. (1)

(1) William M. Chaffin

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

c. So far as the records show, Itawamba County did not have a unit serving in the 155th Regiment.

III. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN FROM COUNTY:

a. Names of all veterans.

Ashley, W.
Ashley, J. A.
Anderson, A. L.
Ashcraft, T. A.
Abney, George H.
Allen, Dave
Austin, C. W.
Austin, James G.
Barnes, W. M.
Barnes, S. A.
Barnes, W. P.
Black, W. S.
Black, H. A.
Bailey, G. W.
Blanton, W. N.
Boyd, J. N.
Brown, Hardness C.
Bennett, John
Bankley, Miles
Booth, Henry
Backer, J. M.
Hurch, Henry J.
Bean, Samuel T.
Beachum, J. M.
Brodur, David
Brougham, G. D.
Booker, S.M.C.
Buil, J. H.
Bean, C. W.
Benson, J. F.
Booker, J. N.
Burns,
Buchanan, G.
Bourland, J. G.
Bean, John A.
Blalock, Richard
Burdine, J.M.W.
Barnes, William P.
Cleveland, W. L.
Chaffin, A. J.
Cleveland, W. T.
Carpenter, L. M.
Clay, J. C.
Cockrell, E. L.
Clark, S. H.
Chamblee, Vin
Collier, M. V.
Cook, S. F.

Cooper, G. W.
Conwill, J. C.
Collier, J. F.
Conwill, O. N.
Caruthers, W. N.
Conwill, I. B.
Cockrell, E. J.
Cromeans, J. A.
Cox, R. C.
Cain, J. C.
Clause, Levy
Crouch, W. C.
Christian, W. E.
Cates, John C.
Cook, Mark
Cook, G. W.
Cook, Monroe
Cromeans, Joe
Crumption, B. L.
Christian, J. C.
Christian, T. H.
Chaffin, Captain Jasper N.
Chaffin, II Lieut. J. F.
Cooley, W. A.
Chamblee, William
Christin, Chris Deaversm Lieut III
Cauthern, F. M.
Chilcoat, J. G.
Chamblee, J. A.
Douglas, R. H.
Dulaney, W. M.
Dulaney, Gibb
Dulaney, Bill
Dulaney, Tom
Davis, John
Duke, W. N.
Duke, T. P.
Dulaney, John
Dupree, Richard
Duke, F. P.
Dulaney, Henry
Dickerson, W. W.
Digby, G. W.
Duvall, E. G.
Durrett, D. W.
Duncan, James J.
Dulaney A.
Elliot, J. G.
Edward, Issac
Elliott, John G.
Emmerson, George
East, B. R.
Farrar, J. R.
Friday, W. H.
Ferguson, James
Forbus, James
Ford, D. M.
Farron, J. L.
Fikes, W. M.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Ford, Wm F.
Francis, Jim B.
Ferguson, J. W.
Gilmore, J. M.
Gilmore, Stevens
Gilmore, W. M.
Gibbs, B. M.
George, Robert
Gilliland, William
Green, James M.
Griffin, A. V.
Gurley, Jospph, M.
Goddard, B. E.
Grimes, Jasper
Gann, William
Garland, Lesley
Gibbs, G. A.
Greene, W. H.
Gann, W. R.
Googe, E. R.
Green, N. A.
Green, James M.
Gray, Joel N.
Gist, L. O.
Grissom, H. M.
Griffin, A. V.
Green, G. W.
Grissom, C. L.

Garden, S. W.
Grady, N. A.
Grady, Sam
Gillentine, Henry Thomas
Gillentine, John C.
Gilley, John M.
Gray, J. N.
Hankins, T. F.
Hutson, J. F.
Hughes, O. D.
Harris, Maudlin L.
Hall, Josiah
Hartsell, W. T.
Handock, I. J.
Hilliard, S. A.
Howell, J. J.
Hughes, Ausbury
Hartsell, James M.
Harrison, James
Hares, M. L.
Hiden, W. T.
Handock, P. A.
Hilliard, B.
Holley, Richard
Hale, S.
Harris, John
Hargett, James
Hood, M.
Hamby, W. A.

Hudson, Frank
Hale, Nathaniel
Hare, Wister
Ingle, H. M.
Ingram, Will D.
Jones, C. J.
Johnson, J. E.
Johnson, S.
Jarrell, J. A.
Johnson, William
Johnson, L.
Johnson, L. V.
Johnson, W. B.
Johnson, David
Jetton, Francis
Jackson, Steve
Kennedy, G. W.
Kennedy, E. M.
Kirksey, John B.
Knight, J. H.
Little, J. W.
Like, Nix
Lawson, A. B.
Landerson, A. L.
Leech, J. E.
Little, J. J.
Leech, A. D.
Lentz, J. W.
Lesley, Garland
Logie, Jack

Morrow, Johnson
Miller, S. H.
Morrow, John
McMillen, J. R.
Mattox, J. T.
Morse, John W.
Maxcy, V. B.
Montgomery, J. H.
Melton, W. J.
Mattox, G. W.
Melton, Elijah Thomas
Martin, A. D.
Morse, William
McDougal, J. A.
Meadow, J. M.
Millens, Marion M.
Morse, M. W.
Moore, John W.
Martin, F. M.
Morgan, S. G.
McCanless, G. A.
Melton, W. J.
Murrell, J. R.
Moore, S. W.
Murphy, H.H.
Morse, W. E.
Moore, J. W.
Moore, G. W.
Mullins, M. M.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Aleck Meador
G. W. Mullin
T. S. Mullin
Mears, Ewin Jasper
Mitchell, John
McNiece, Lewis
McMillion, A. R.
Melton, J. M. Jr.
Melton, J. M. Sr.
McFadden, A. P.
McFaddon, R. C.
Morse, W. S.
McMaster, T. E.
Mack, T. T.
McFerrin, J. D.
Mink, J. T.
Morgan, Sam
Melton, J. K. P.
Nichols, Joseph A.
Nichols, U. S.
Nabors, Robert W.
Nanney, U. P.
Nichols, W. J.
Newell, W. J.
Nanney, V.T.
Priddy, A.
Powell, J. H.
Palmer, E.A.

William T. Parker
A. J. Pearce
Thomas Priddy
Hallet Pearce
Pennal, R. A.
Pearce, J. L.
Pierce, D.Z.
Prestridge, A.
Partin, Henry J.
Parker, W. W.
Phillip, J. W.
Pierce, Dan R.
Perkins, C. A.
Patton, John
Pounds, Wm.
Reeves, A. J.
Reynolds, J. D.
Riley, Issac
Lee Ray Rea
J. C. Riech
Robinson, M. D.
Rhyne, R. C.
Rogers, John
Russian, Wm.
Rogers, ~~John~~ W.M.H
Raper, Bluford I Lieut.
Roberts, Alfred
Roberts, Reubin

Reeves, Candace
Ramey, Daniel
Rogers, T. P.
Scott, R. A.
Scott, J. P.
Samples, John
Sheffield, W. M.
Spencer, J. W.
Summers, J. W.
Spradling, David M.
Summerford, W. C.
Smith, Selmon
Stevens, William
Senter, John Alvin
Sims, William J.
Sullivan, W. G.
Sanders, Ellen
Sawyer, A.
Steele, W. M.
Swindle, Avid
Scott, J. P.
Spencer, J. F.
Spradling, W. B.
Senter, John A.
Senter B. T.
Sprayberry, F. M.
Sheffield, John
Sims, G. B.
Stamphill, F.E.
Sheffield, Bett.

Tabler, J. H.
Tomlin, Archie
Thomas, R. F.
Thomas, Richard
Townley, John
Turner, L. W.
Tucker, J. M.
Traylor, Dave
Thompson, J. W.
Underwood, S. A.
West, A. B.
Williams, I. I.
Wise, William
Wheeler, B. H.
Welch, J. W.
Wallace, J. H.
Wihenton, J. T.
Waddle, W. O.
Wheeler, J. H.
Williams, J. I.
Wallace, J. H.
Waddle, E.
Wilson, Wesley
Williams, John
Wallace, D.W.P.
Waters, W. F.
Wren, W. M.
Wilburn, Joe
Wren, William
Wallace, J. W.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

Walker, Dr. James
Wiley, W. M.
Wilson, James W.
Webb, J. R.
Waddle, W. O.
Wiygle, A. M.
Wallace, Dave
Wooldridge, J.
Whitesiden, J. R.
Young, T. B.

Young, J. M. (1)

III. b. Records and Exploits of local heroes.

A. V. Griffin enlisted March 19, 1862. He served with Company G, 10th Miss. Regiment. He was wounded at Atlanta, Georgia. Served until May 9, 1865.

S. G. Morgan enlisted May 1861 with Company E of 14th Miss. Reg. He was captured at Fort Donelson.

G. W. Mattox enlisted Sept. 1862 with 24th Miss. Reg. He was in prison at Rock Island, Ill. when discharged in 1865.

J. C. Reich lost one hand by being thrown from a horse. He enlisted in 1861.

G. W. Moore enlisted in 1862 with Co. F. 24th Miss. Reg. He was wounded in 1864 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

H. F. Booth enlisted in 1861 with Co. H. He was shot in the right thigh at Ft. Donalson. He served until the close of the war.

W. R. Gann enlisted in November 1862 with Co. H. First Miss. Infantry. He served 2 years and surrendered at Partharlise, S.A.

W. B. Spradling enlisted July 1, 1861 with Co. K. He was captured but later payroled.

(1) Applications for Compensation and Pensions filed in Chancery Clerk's Office.

T. P. Rogers enlisted in 1861 with Co. G. 26th Miss. Reg. He was wounded in the head with a spent ball in the spring of 1865 at Petersburg. Soon after he was wounded he was captured by the Federal Troops.

John Davis enlisted Oct 28, 1861 with Co. F. 24th Miss. Reg. He was in Rock Island Prison at date of discharge.

Henry J. Partin enlisted in the Spring of 1862. He served with Co. F. 24th Miss. Reg. He died in service in Dec. 1862.

Jim B. Francis enlisted April 30, 1862 with 43rd Miss. Reg. He lost one foot while fighting.

E. M. Ingle enlisted 1861 with 1st Miss. Reg. He was wounded at Jackson, Miss. He was discharged in 1863.

W. W. Parker enlisted in 1862 with 41st Miss. Reg. He was wounded at Corinth, Miss. He was discharged in 1864.

M. V. Collier enlisted 1862 with Co. G. 10 Miss. Reg. He was wounded at Chickmauga, and discharged in 1863.

J. A. McDonald enlisted in 1861 with 1st. Miss. Reg. Co. K. He was killed in action in the Battle of Fort Hudson in July, 1864.

E. Waddle enlisted March 1861 with 2nd Miss. Reg. Co. K. He received a broken arm at Wilderness in 1862. He surrendered at Petersboro, Virginia in 1865.

Robert Whilley enlisted in 1861. He served with Co. E. 2nd Miss. Reg. He was wounded in 1861, served two years in prison and surrendered at Berklin, W. V. in 1865.

S. A. Hilliard enlisted July 28, 1862 with Co. B. 329 Miss. Battalion. He was killed in the Battle of Vicksburg in June 1863.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

W. C. Summerford enlisted November 23, 1862 with Co. H. 1st, Miss. Reg. He was captured and payroled in 1865.

John Townley enlisted in January 1862 with Co. A. 22nd Regiment. He was killed at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862.

Wesley Wilson enlisted March 19, 1862 with Co. G 10th Miss. Reg. He died in prison at Camp Douglass, Ill.

E. M. Ingle enlisted in April 1861 with Co. H. First Miss. Reg. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donalson. His hand was injured while in the service.

W. M. Dulaney was a first Lieutenant in the war 1861 to 1865.(1)

III. c. Men in 155th Regiment

We have found no record of men serving in the 155th Regiment.

Muster Roll of Captain J. L. Finley's, a native of this county at the time of the War Between the States.

Finley, J. L.	Capt.	Gilstrop, J. K.	Sergt.
Patton, John	Lieut.	Stephenson, E. H.	Sergt.
Mitchell, C.	Lieut.	Taylor, John	Sergt.
Rogers, Wm. H.	Lieut.	Leak, L.	Capt.
Livingston, J. M.	Sergt.	Austin, J. J.	Capt.
Brown, Henry	Sergt.	Whitesides, J. R.	Capt.

(1) Applications for Compensation and Pensions filed in Chancery Clerk's Office.

Latham, W. W.	Capt.	Duke, J. W.	Private
Austin, C. W.	Private	Davis, J. H.	"
[illegible]		Erwin, H. B.	"
Allen, N.	Private	Franks, H. H.	"
Anderson, S. B.	Private	Franks, E.	"
Buchanan, G.	Private	Fisher, A. J.	"
Bourland, J. C.	Private	Griffin, A.	"
Bourland, W. H.	Private	Guyton, Charles	"
Bourland, B. E.	"	Galloway, A. L.	"
Barton, H. C.	"	Hawell, W. H.	"
Bradley, Wm.	"	Haire, John	"
Baty, G. B.	"	Hamet, T. C.	"
Barber, B. W.	"	Jackson, S. B.	"
Braden, J. K. T.	"	Livingston, G. W.	"
Braden, J.	"	Lowe, J. B.	"
Clayton, R.	"	Logne, Jack	"
Clayton, A. J.	"	Montgomery, J. T.	"
Calicott, W. C.	"	MacPherson, G. W.	"
Calicott, J. D.	"	Merrs, W. H. H.	"
Cromeans, Joe	"	Melton, J. M., Jr.	"
Cooper, E. C.	"	Melton, J. R. T.	"
Cooker, W. L.	"	Melton, G. E.	"
Cannavan, John	"	Melton, J. M., Sr.	"
Crumpton, B. L.	"	McNeil, William	"
Christian, J. C.	"	O'Neal, T. J.	"
Christian, T. H.	"	Towell, W. m	"
Dodd, Henry	"	Trice, J. C.	"
Darby, W. J.	"	Truan, J. R.	"

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Pounds, William	Private
Pounds, F. M.	"
Roberts, J. A.	"
Russian, William	"
Rogers, H. R.	"
Sandlin, G. L.	"
Sandlin, A.	"
Smith, T. L.	"
Smith, W. R.	"
Stevens, H. A.	"
Savage, S. M.	"
Shamley, R. T.	"
Sullivan, M.	"
Stovall, E. W.	"
Taton, R. B.	"
Taylor, A.	"
Thomas, W. O.	"
Thomas, J. E.	"
Thomison, John	"
Venson, J.	"
Vaughan, J. F.	"
Wilson, E. L.	"
Watts, L.	"
Westermoreland, P.	Private
Witwoth, S.	"
Willeler, J. W.	"
Wooldridge, J.	"
White, K. S.	"
Wildeman, T. M.	"
Thames, Crayton	"
Cole, A.	"

The above list of men served in Company 6, 10th Regiment Brigade 1.

IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

a. Select a few of outstanding interest.

Corinth, Miss.
May, 10, 1862

Dear Father:

I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well at this time, hoping when this few lines comes to hand it will find you and all the family well. I have not got any news of importance to write you. We are expecting a fight here every day. I can not say when they will fight here. Some think that they wont have a big battle and some thinks that the war will end here. As far as my self I don't care when they end it. I had as soon be in war as to live under allie laws. I would be glad to see you all but I can not come home now, but think we want have to stay here long to stay in war.

Well Pa, I have sent you $30.00 and my picture to mother. I want you to write me whether or not got it or not. We draw pay soon. I think that we will soon have plenty of money. Then I will send it home. I want you to take care of it for me. If you want to you may spend part of it. You may spend it and save me the silver and gold. That will be best.

I have not got time to write much. I sent my money by John Jarrel.

Give my love to all of the family. Write soon.

The enemy is now monnonading in two or three miles of us. We will have to fight soon. I will close for the present. I Still remain your dear son until death.

W. C. McFadden (1)

(1) This letter is in the possession of Mr. W. C. McFadden, Fulton, Miss. and was given to him by his father Mr. R.B.K.McFadden. The writer was killed in battle at Savannah, Georgia.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

E. INTERVIEWS:

a. With Veterans. Give brief accounts of interesting talks.

Mr. John West Lentz, age 90, who lives near Golden, Miss., is the only living veteran that we know of in this county.

b. With relatives of Veterans and of dead soldiers.

Mr. Mack Parker stated that he remembered the following men that fought in the battles of the Civil War. They are, Berry Ford, George Gilliland, William Parker, Franklin Benson, Brank Conwill, Bill Ervin, Sam Davis, Dosh Murphy, Jim Martin, Jess Davis, Tom Parker, John Skinner and Dick Skinner. (1)

VI. BRIEF HISTORY, WITH WAR RECORD, OF ANY DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.

Capt. Stokeley E. Roberts of Fulton, Itawamba County, Miss., has a war record of which any man might well feel proud of. In 1862 he enlisted at Columbus, Miss., in the Second Mississippi Cavalry under Colonel Gorden and was elected Captain of one of the companies composing that regiment. He did gallent service in the battle of Harrisburg and in various other engagements and skirmishes in northern, Mississippi and Alabama and was paroled at Decatur, Ala. in the spring of 1865. He was born January 23, 1825, a son of John and Sarah (Mullin) Roberts, both of whom are natives of Georgia. He was educated in the common schools of Itawamba County. In 1847, he married Elizabeth R. Spearman. (2)

VII. STORIES OF RAIDS UPON HOMES.

During the Civil War, there were numerous small gangs of men who refused to serve in either the Confederate or the Union armies that infested the counties along the Mississippi-Alabama line.

(1) Mack Parker
(2) Memoirs of Mississippi Vol. II Page 689

In some places these bands were called "Bushwhackers", in others "Tories" and still in others "Guerrillas". These men hid themselves away in the sparsely settled sections of the county and provided food for themselves by stealing and robbing farm houses and individuals. Sometimes this group would take vengeance on those who made effort to run them out of the county and would burn houses and barns and sometimes beat individuals. Many people stood in constant fear of the raids of these bands.

The citizens of the county organized a group of men known as "home guards" and placed Stoke Roberts in command. These guards under the leadership of Roberts captured many of these outlaws and drove the others out of the county. A very prominent member of this gang was Dave Glenn who was never captured. (1)

VIII. HOME CONDITIONS DURING WAR.

During the Civil War the conditions were terrible. In the first place, there was scarcely a home but that had one or several sons on one battle field or another

The anxiety at home was unspeakable; practically every man able to bear arms had joined the armies. In addition to all this by the third year of the war it was impossible to properly equip and clothe the soldiers and the destruction that invading armies wrought upon railroads, together with their direct action against Confederate supplies made it difficult for even for them to have sufficient food at home and on the battle front.

The people at home were constantly mourning for loved ones killed and feeling a deep concern for the welfare of the living. They were

(1) Prentiss Howard

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

bearing the most distressing privations and alarms.

There were made-shifts for provisions, parched corn, sweet potatoes, or okra seed were substituted for coffee; sassafras and sagettea came into general use for tea. Soda was obtained from ashes of carefully burned corn cobs; molasses by boiling down mellon juice; dye from walnut hulls, candles were made at home from tallow and beeswax. Home spun clothes were used in their Patriotism no one minded wearing the homely products.

One of the most distressing things was the lack of salt. The deficiency of salt foe the cattle and for preserving and curing meats had a far reaching effect of distress.

During the later years of the war, the government was in much confusion there came to be bands of roving maranders made up of worthless and vicious people of the state who had escaped military service as the aray became more and more attenuated these bands preyed alike upon Confederate Military supplies and upon helpless women and children. (1)

SPANISH*AMERICAN WAR

Men who volunteered and served in the Spanish- American War.

Brown, James M.	Hughey, John William
Benson, Lane	Chestnutt, S. L.
Bean. Alfred	Johnson, R. D.
Anthony, Walter	Nelson, Henderson
Green, John	Morgan, William

William Morgan enlisted in the 5th U. S. Voluntary Infantry at

(1) Major William T. Morgan

Columbus, Miss in June 1898. He was in service from July 1898 to February 1899 in Santiago De Cuba Province, Cuba in campaign against Spain and in Army of Occupation. In February 1899 was sent to hospital at Washington, D.C. because of injuries contracted in service in Cuba. Was discharged while on sick furlough in March 1899. Served the entire enlistment in the grade sergeant. (1)

MEXICAN WAR

George Henley Abney

David H. Johnson (2)

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

12/7/36

(1) Major William Morgan.
(2) Records in Chancery Clerks Office

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, W425

INTERVIEWS

D. E. Leech, Jewell Robinson, Dovie D. Armstrong, Thomas C. Monoghan, Floyd Black, Joe Bartovch, Clifford Hussey, Ellie Traylor, Eligah Forester, Ezra Sandlin, Dr. G. E. Grissom, D. W. Brown, F. D. Martin, J. M. Bates, Rev. Rupert Powell, Mrs. Z. D. Wheeler, Ben Chilcoat, Major William Morgan, Mrs. W. L. Orr, Mrs. A. T. Cleveland, S. L. Dozier, Wm M. Chaffin, Mack Parker, and Prentiss Howard.

OTHER MATERIALS

Record Books in Chancery Clerk's Office containing copies of Discharges--Books No. 1-2-3-&-57

American Decorations Published by U.S. Gov. 1862-1926.

Miss Zereda Greene's Scrapbook

Itawamba County Weekly News Papers

Application for Civil War Compensation and Pensions in Chancery Clerk's Office.

Letter of W. G. McFadden

Memoirs of Mississippi Vol II Pages 689

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

12/7/36

War Roster References: Itawamba Co.

Rev. War No record given.

War of 1812 No " "

Mexican War: (Veterans of Mex. War, George Henley Abney, David H. Johnson)

Ref:- Chancery Clerk's office Records

War Between the States- Chancery Clerk's Office(Pension Application)
Muster Roll of Capt. J.L. Finley(secured from Lawyer Finley, Tupelo, Miss)
(Co. 610th Reg. Brigade 9)

Relatives of Veterans: W.M. Chaffin, Eastman, Miss.
W.C. Mc Fadden, Fulton Miss(Letter)
Mack Parker
Memoirs of Miss. Vol 11 page 689(Capt. Stokeley E. Roberts of Fulton)

Spanish American War

Ref: Major William Morgan, (Address:)

Discharge Records, Chancery Clerks Office.

World War Discharge recorded in Chancery Clerks Office.
Ezra Sandlin, Post Commander of Am. Legion
American Decorations, Pub: by U.S.Gov. 1862-1926
Zereda Greenes Scrap Book.

Accepted 2-1

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignmint #5

WARS

1. Make a careful survey of the citizens of your county as to what part each played in the wars of:

(a) World War

(b) Spanish American War

(c) War between the States

(d) Mexican War

(e) War of 1812

(f) Revoluntionary War

2. If you can find a roster(List of Officers)of both army and navy, make copy and attach to manuscript.

3. Give an account of any exploits you can find in which an active part was taken.

4. Get a record of the First Mississippi Regiment of as far back as you can, through as many of the wars as possible, up through the World War when it was called 155th Mississippi Regiment.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

WARS

Assignment #5

Interviews:

Mr. Ezra Sandlin, Post Commander of American Legion

Mr. Dillard Brown

Rev. Rupert Powell

Mr. J. M. Bates

Major William Morgan

Other Material:

Discharges recorded in Chancery Clerk's office

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

WARS

Assignment # 5

(a) WORLD WAR

(1) The following is the most complete list available of the World War veterans:

Adams, Norman
Anderson, Mathis
Black, John T.
Brown, Joseph H.
Burch, Henry A.
Black, Luther
Bennett, Dallas
Bean, Jessie E.
Burlison, Perry
Bean, William S.
Benson, Charles Edgar
Burns, Alvin Chester
Bean, Benjamin G.
Brown, Dillard
Barnes, William C.
Bolling, George W.
Bourland, Valentine
Buse, C.
Black, J. L.
Bowen, Curtis
Barnett, S. A.
Beene, Benjamin G.
Beasly, Curtis
Bates, J. M.
Bourland, W. C.
Beene, Orville
Blythe S. L.
Bunch, Calvin
Burns, Lee
Black, Valentine
Burt, Grady
Boyd, John A.
Bickerstaff, Loise D.
Burnes, Melvin

(1) Discharges recorded in Chancery Clerk's office

Mr. Ezra Sandlin, Post Commander of American Legion

Mr. Dillard Brown, Rev. Rupert Powell

Mr. J. M. Bates

Brown, W. Quitman
Buse, Jessie
Burch, N. B.
Bowen, Sales
Comer, H. A.
Comer, Reuben A.
Cummings, J. B.
Cromeans, Claude
Chilcoat, Willie C.
Crouch, L. D.
Cleveland, W.
Camp, Charlie B.
Camp, Daniel A.
Clayton, Albert
Comer, Golden
Cummings, William
Cayson, Dave
Cates, Dave
Crouch, Lenard D.
Conwill, Presley
Corner, H. Archie
Corner, Roy
Christian, Iris M.
Cleveland, Daniel R.
Comer, Andie F.
Clifton, Dennis (Negro)
Cummings, John B.
Cooper, Leroy
Carpenter, Seburn (Killed in action)
Chilcoat, Willie Walker (Killed in action)
Dennis, Itha C.
Dozier, Clifford M.
Devall, Myrtle
Dulaney, W. O.
Dulaney, William I.
Dodson, Delbert Rylie
Donald, Virgil
Dulaney, Quitman
Evans, Parrott A.
Elliott, James M.
Estus, Grover
Earnest, Oscar M.
Farror, Coy M.
Friday, W. C.
Friday, Oscar E.
Frost, Lester L.
Gilfton, Dennis
Graham, Bennie
Gardner, Edgar L.
Gillintine, D. W.
Gardner, William H.
Gaddy, Curtis
Grimes, Dillard W.
Gillentine, Elijah
Green, Omer L.
Gray, E. E.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

Graham, John H.
Graham, J. C.
Greagory, W. F.
Gppde, Spears
Graham, A. T.
Gardner, Purd E.
Gardner, Edgar L.
Gilliland, Archie
Green, Oscar W.
Graham, Bob
Gillentine, Lonnie
Griffin, P. K.
Godfrey, Chas. P.
Griffin, Austin
Hinds, Arthur
Hankins, Oscar
Hargett, Evertt
Hilliard, E. R.
Hood, Quian
Hargett, E. V.
Horn, Clyde P.
Hinds, William A.
Hillard, W. A.
Horn, Terry W.
Hare, Curtis D.
Hood, Dorce
Horton, Troy E.
Hankins, Henry

Hankins, R. R.
Hood, Oliver D.
Hilliard, Ernest
Innman, Thomas
Irvin, W. M.
Johnson, Sumpter
Kelso, A. J.
Kilpatrick, W. L.
Keydendall, Alton
Lyle, B. E. Jr.
Lyle, B. Erastus
Lawhorn, Nathanial
League, Trelvie
Lee, Luther G.
Little, Roy A.
Lollar, Alger
Lee, Elmer E.
Long, Will D.
Lovvorn, J. P.
Mason, Elva
Moore, Jessie D.
Moore, Sam D.
Morris, Celous
Mason, Casie B.
Mink, Audie B.
Mattox, C. W.
Moore, Andy
Moore, J. D.

Moore, Boone
Moore, Sim
Murrell, Jessie J.
Martin, Fred G.
Maxcy, Irbey
McMillen, Dan M.
Moore, Curtis
Mattox, Alvin J.
McMillen, William C.
McDaniel, B. F.
Mattox, Ellis Cl
McMillen, Daniel
Moore, Edgar H.
McAfee, Russell
Mattox, Barney
Mills, W. P.
Nanney, Clovis
Nanney, Henry C.
Nabors, William Audie
Nanney, Ben
Osburn, Richard O.
Owens, Joseph A.
Orr, Julian
Prestage, Willie
Priddy, John
Pughe, John
Patterson, Ira N.
Prestage, Grover

Pruitt, Henry L.
Pearce, Charles T.
Pearce, Andrew N.
Prestage, Ben C.
Phillips, Elburne D.
Pitts, D. D.
Pennington, Robert
Pounders, Barney B.
Peirce, William C.
Parham, Hallen
Priddy, Jessie E.
Pitts, Curtis
Pugh, Henry W.
Poteet, J. W.
Powell, Rupert
Rogers, Elmer
Russell, William L.
Rudisell, Brevard G.
Riley, C. B.
Roberts, Ellis
Ridings, Porter
Rollins, Lonnie C.
Rankins, H. T.
Robinson, Dee J.
Roberts, I. F.
Roberts, C. E.
Robinson, Edward
Riley, Nathan A.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

Sheffield, Greenie
Sloan, Luther A.
Standford, Tranney
Sheffield, Virge
Stovall, Ivy
Sandlin, Jas. E.
South, Audie L.
Summers, A. D.
Sheffield, Ben A.
Sanderson, Grancer
Stevens, William D.
Sheffield, Dorsey
Spigner, T. C.
Schumpert, K. L.
Spearman, Troy J.
Sheffield, W. E.
Sheffield, Oscar
South, L. W.
Scott, Virgie M.
Stphens, Clem D.
Shaw, J. Ollie
Senter, C. R.
Sanders, Grover
South, Luther W.
Segars, Daniel Edgar
Stamphill, Dock L.
Smith, Argus H.
Steel, Arvill T.
Stegall, Albert S.

Schumpert, James W.
Stone, Cletus
Spearman,
Tally, William S.
Thomas, Chas. O.
Tramel, William A.
Toblin, W. H.
Tucker, John
Vance, Sam
Underwood, Sid
Underwood, Fred C.
Vance, Sam
Wallace, Clifford J.
Wallace, T. E.
Wooldridge, John
Wilson, Clyde
Waddle, Melmus
Wright, Oscar
Wood, Dewey
West, Monroe
Whitesides, Paul
Walton, W. A.
Wooldridge, Otis
Wallace, Oscar E.
Whitaker, Fredrick Lee
Wheeler, Cortis E.
Wheeler, Zarious D.
Wallace, Trannie E.
West, Chester A.

Wardlaw, Arther L.
Wiygil, J. Q.
Wiygul, Grady M.
Warren, David W.
Waddle, Hugh
Welch, Jasper
Wood, James
Wiygal, F. B.
Whitehead, J. C.
Wooldriged, John
Wiygul, J. D.
Warren, Nathanial
Works, Doll
Wilson, W. H.
Wren, William J.
Wiygul, Burdwill
Watkins, Fred B.
Wallace, Clifford J.
Williams, Henry V.
Williams, Walter A.
Waddle, John R.
Whitt, Jas. H.
Young, Willie F. (Killed in action)

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

THESE MEN FOUGHT IN THE LEADING BATTLES OF THE WORLD WAR

Zories D. Wheeler

Battles: Jaulgonne, July 21, 1918.

Verle, August---February 2, 1918.

St. Mihiel Drive, September 18---20, 1918.

Argonne, September 27---Octoberlll, 1918.

D. D. Potts served in the World war one year and nine months. He was in the battle of Argonne Muse 18 days. He was in 77th Division.

W. O. Dulaney took part in Marne Defence, Argonne, St. Machiel, Argonne Muse.

E. R. Hilliard was in the battle of Chatteau Thirty and Bellow Wood.

(b) SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Spanish-American war veterans

Brown, Jim

Benson, Lane

Bean, Alfred

Anthony, Walter

Green, John

Hughey, John William

Chesnutt, S, L.

Johnson, R. D.

Nelson, Henderson

Morgan, Major William

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

WAR RECORD OF MAJOR WILLIAM MORGAN AS GIVEN BY HIM

"Was born in Itawamba County near the village of Mantachie, August 7, 1877. Spent four years in a military school in Alabama, graduating with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science, and with rank of Lieutenant.

SPANISH WAR SERVICE

Enlisted in the Fifth United States Voluntary Infantry at Columbus, Mississippi for the Spanish-American War June 1898. Saw service from July 1898 to February 1899 in Santiago de Cuba Province, Cuba, in campain against Spain and in Army of Occupation.

In February 1899 was sent to hospital in Washington, D. C., becamse of injuries contracted in service in Cuba. Was discharged while on sick furlough in March 1899. Served the entire enlistment in the grade of Sergeant.

WORLD WAR SERVICE

Enlisted for service in the World War in May 1917. Promoted to the rank of Captain on June 18, 1917. Promoted to the rank of Major on July 28, 1917. Was discharged from the service on November 20, 1920. Was commissioned a Major of Infantry in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States on January 5, 1921. Assighed as Division Machine Gun and Howitzer Officer, Eighty-first Division, Reserves. During his service in the World War Morgan was given the following assignments:

1. Commander of Infantry Battalion, One Hundred Fortieth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division.
2. Regimental Summary Court Officer, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division.
3. Commander of Quarantine Unit, of Aviation Concentration Camp.
4. Commander of Casual Detachment, Provisional Depot of Corps and Army Troops.
5. Camp Inspector.
6. Assigned to the War Plans Divisipn of the General Staff in the War Department

at Washington, D. C., in the Morale Branch.

7. Executive Officer of the Education Section of the Education and Recreation Branch of the Adjutant General's Department. Upon leaving the service in 1920 the follwing letter was given Major Morgan by his immediate Commanding Officer.

"On the occasion of your leaving the Army, and duty in the Education and Recreation Division of this office as in charge of the Education Section, I desire to express the pleasure I have experienced during the five months of our association, in feeling that the work you were doing was being taken care of by most enthusiastic and competent hands. Thruout your service here under my observation your attitude has been that of the utmost earnestness and real ardor for your responsibilities, and you have known how to enlist at all times the loyal support and willing cooperation of your subordinates.

"I wish you every success in your return to civil life, and I desire to record my appreciation of your loyal service to this Division and my admiration for your sterling Christian character and fine enthusiasm in all that you do."

LEWIS S. SORLEY

Colonel, Adjutant General's Department.

The following letters have been filed in the War Department with Major Morgan's War Records:

"1. It having come to my knowledge that Major William T. Morgan, Infantry, a temporary officer on duty in the Education and Recreation Branch, War Plans Division, has made application for a commission in the permanent establishment. I desire to state that Major Morgan was on duty in the Morale Branch for one year and that I consider it a duty to recommend him for such commission. He is an intelligent, loyal, tactful and exceedingly hard-working and painstaking officer of excellent habits and with a special knowledge of educational institutions and civilian education in general which should always be of value in the Army vocational and edrcational training system.

"2. It is requested that this lettef be filed with his other application-for-commission papers."

E. L. MUNSON,

Colonel, General Staff

"I take pleasure in commending the services of the above officer, who served under my command for some time in 1917-1918, while I was in command of the Aviation Concentration Camp at Waco, Texas.

"During the period Major Morgan served under my command he commanded the Quarantine Unit and had charge of the shipment of troops, which assignment required great energy and good judgment.

"The duties referred to were performed in a very satisfactory manner, and I regretted to lose Major Morgan when his transfer was effected. He was particularly attentive to his duties at all times.

ARCHIE MILLER

AM:gs Colonel, A. G. A.

"1. I understand Major William T. Morgan, at present Executive Officer, Education Section, E. & R. Branch, War Plans Division, is making an application for a commission in the regular branch of the Army.

"2. At the time the National Guard was inducted into federal service on August 5th, 1917, Major Morgan commanded a battalion of the 6th Missouri, a part of the regiment I commanded. He served as battalion commander until the 15th of October when the 3rd and 6th Regiments were consolidated into the 140th Infantry and Major Morgan, being one of the Junior majors of the two consolidated regiments, was transferred to the 60th Depot Brigade. During the time Major Morgan was under my command he impressed me very much with his tireless energy, his ability as an organizer and especially his wonderful control of men. He is a man with an excellent education, a high standard of morals, and I would unhesitatingly recommend him for a commission in the Regular Army."

AL:m A. Linxwiler

Colonel 140th Infantry

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

"Major William T. Morgan, now on duty as Executive Officer in the Education Section, War Division, General Staff, was largely instrumental in the organization of some of the companies which afterwards became the Sixth Missouri Infantry shortly afterthe declaration of war against Germany, and displayed much energy and organizing ability. He was first commissioned a captain of one of the companies and afterwards became oneof the majors of the Regiment.

"Upon arrival of the Regiment at Camp Doniphan, it was consolidated with the 3rd Missouri Infantry, which was an old organization, was rendered supernumerary by the consolidation and assigned to the 60th Depot Brigade which I command. While he was under my command I had opportunity to observe him and was impressed by his earnestness and zeal. He is a gentleman of exceptional education, high character and possessed of the qualifications of leadership. My conclusion was that he would acquit himself well if given an opportunity and my understanding is that my judgment of him has been verified.

"Too much cannot be said of Major Morgan's character, educational accomplishments, earnestness and zeal. I have no doubt that his record as an officer has been thoroughly satisfactory and I am sure he is the type of officer who will be able to render great service in the permanent establishment."

H. H. Clark,

HHC-m Late Brigadier General, National Army

Adjutant General

"While I was Depot Adjutant of the Provisional Depot for Corps and Army Troops at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in the year 1918, Major William T. Morgan was for a portion of the time Commanding Officer of the Casualty Detachment of the Depot. He took over the Detachment when its records were in bad condition and when physical surveys of the command had to be frequently made. Through his untiring efforts records were straightened out andmany men

were found in the Detachment suitable for overseas service and transferred to overseas units. Not only his diligent work, but also his personality were prominent factors in accomplishing the results.

"I take pleasure in recommending him for the service he has performed."

Andrew N. Tuck,

Former Major, A. G. D.,

Adjutant Provisional Depot

For Corps and Army Troops

AET.H. Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

"It is a pleasure to recommend for a commission in the regular establishment, Major William T. Morgan.

"While not hiscommanding officer at any time, his work and mine threw us into close association so that I could observe his work at close range.

"He impressed me as being thoroughly conscientious, forcible, painstaking, and untiring. It is my personal knowledge that his work was entirely pleasing to his superior officers. I can vouch for Major William T. Morgan as a gentleman of integrity, of good morals and of refinement. He will make a loyal and dependable officer in the Army of the United States.

G. P. Raine.

(Late Colonel Sixty-First Pioneer Infantry.)

(c) War between the States

(Following is the most adaquate list of soldiers that we could find.)

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Ashley, W.

Ashley, J. A.

Anderson, A. L.

Ashcraft, T. A.

Abney, George H.

Allen, Dave

Allen, W. Y.

Austin, C. W.

Barnes, W. M.

Barnes, S. A.

Barnes, W. P.

Black, W. S.

Black, H. A.

Black, W. S.

Bailey, G. W.

Blanton, W. N.

Boyd, J. N.

Brown, Hardess C.

Benett, John

Bankley, Miles

Booth, Henry

Backer, J. M.

Burch, Henry J.

Beam, Samuel T.

Beachum, J. M.

Brodur, David

Broughman, G. D.

Booker, S. M. C.

Buil, J. H.

Bean, C. W.

Benson, J. F.

Booker, J. N.

Burns,

Buchhanon, G.

Bourland, J. C.

Cleveland, W. L.

Chaffin, A. J.

Cleveland, W. T.

Carpenter, L. M.

Cockrell, E. L.

Chanblee, Win

Cook, S. F.

Cooper, G. W.

Conwill, J. C.

Collier, John F.

Conwill, O. N.

Caruthers, W. H.

Conwill, I. B.

Cockrell, E. J.

Cromeans, J. A.

Cox, R. C.

Cain, J. C.

Clause, Levy

Crouch, W. C.

Christain, W. E.

Cates, John C.

Cook, Mark

Cook, Monroe

Cromeans, Joe

Crumption, B. L.

Christian, J. C.

Christian, T. H.

Chaffin, Captain Jasper N.

Chaffin, II Lieut. J. F.

Chaistin, Chriss Deavers, Lieut. III

Douglas, R. H.

Dulaney, W. M.

Dulaney, Gibb

Dulaney, Bill

Dulaney, Tom

Davis, John

Duke, W. N.

Duke, T. P.

Dulaney, John

Dupree, Richard

Duke, F. P.

Dulaney, Henry

Dickerson, W. W.

Digby, G. W.

Duvall, E. G.

Durrett, D. W.

Elliott, J. G.

Edward, Issac

Elliott, John G.

Emmerson, George

East, B. R.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

Farrer, J. R.
Friday, W. H.
Ferguson, James
Farbus, James
Ford, D. M.
Farron, J. L.
Fikes, W. M.
Ford, Wm. F.
Francis, Jim B.
Furguson, J. W.

Green, James M.
Gray, Joel N.
Gist, L. O.
Grissom, H. M.
Griffin, A. V.
Green, G. W.
Grissom, C. L.
Garden, S. W.
Grady, N. A.
Grady, Sam

Gilmore, J. M.
Gilmore, Stevens
Gilmore, W. E.
Gibbs, B. M.
George, Robert
Gililland, Williams
Green, James M.
Griffin, A. V.
Gurley, Joseph M.
Gaddard, E. E.
Grimes, Jasper
Gann, William
Garlend, Lesley
Gibbs, G. A.
Greene, W. H.

Hahkins, T. F.
Hutson, J. F.
Hughes, O. D.
Harris, Mauldin L.
Howel, J. J.
Hughes, Asbury
Hartsell, James M.
Harrison, James
Haros, M. L.
Hiden, W. T.
Handock, P. A.
Hilliard, B.
Holley, R.
Hale, S.
Harris, John
Hargett, James

Hargett, James
Hamby, W. A.
Hudson, Frank
Hale, Nathanial
Hare, Winter

Ingle, E. M.
Ingram, Will D.

Jones, C. Jones
Jones, J. F.
Jarrel, J. A.
Johnson, William
Johnson, L.
Johnson, L. V.
Johnson, W. R.
Johnson, David
Jetton, Francis
Jackson, Steve

Kennedy, G. W.
Kennedy, E. M.
Kirksey, John R.

Little, J. W.
Luke, Nix
Lawson, A. B.
Landerson, A. L.
Leech, J. E.
Little, J. J.
Leech, A. D.
Lentz, J. W.
Lesley, Garland
Logne, Jack

Morrow, Johnson
Miller, S. H.
Morrow, John
McMillen, J. R.
Mattox, J. T.
Melton, Elijah Thomas
Martin, A. D.
Morse, William
McDonald, J. A.
Meadows, John M.
Millens, Marion M.
Morse, M. W.
Moore, John W.
Martin, F. M.
Morgans, S. G.
McCanless, G. A.
Melton, W. J.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

Murrell, J. R.
Moore, S. W.
Murphy, H. H.
Morse, W. E.
Mears, Ewin Jasper
Mitchel, John
McNiece, Lewis
McMillon, A. R.
Melton, J. M., Jr.
Melton, J. M., Sr.
McMillon, A. R.
McFadden, A. P.
McFadden, R. C.
Morse, W. S.
McMaster, T. E.
Mack, J. T. 200
McFerren, J. D.
Mink, J. T.
Morgan, Sam
Melton, J. K. P.

Nichols, Joseph A.
Nichols, U. S.
Nabors, Robert W.
Nanney, U. P.
Nichols, W. J.
Newell, N. J.
Nabors, R. W.

Reeves, A. J.
Reynolds, J. D.
Riley, Issac
Rea, Lee Ray
Reich, J. C.
Robinson, M. D.
Rhyne, R. C.
Robinson, J. O.
Raden, S. F.
Rogers, John
Russian, Wm.
Rogers, W. M. H.
Raper, Bluford, I. Leuit.

Tabler, J. H.
Tomlin, Archie
Thomas, R. F.
Thomas, Richard
Townley, John
Turner, L. W.
Tackett, John Martin

Priddy, A.
Powell, Joseph H.
Palmer, E. A.
Parker, William T.
Pearce, A? J.
Priddy, Thomas

Phillips, J. W.
Pierce, Dan R.
Perkins, C. A.
Patton, John
Pounds, Wm.

Scott, R. A.
Scott, J. P.
Samples, John
Sheffield, W. M.
Spencer, J. W.
Summers, J. W.
Spradling, David M.
Sumerford, W. C.
Smith, Salmon
Scott, R. A.
Scott, J. P.
Spencer, J. W.
Spradling, David M.
~~Smoth, Selmon~~
Scott, R. A.
Senter, John A.
Senter, R. T.
Spraybery, F. M.
Sheffield, John
Sims, G. B.
Stamphill, F. E.

Sheffield, Bett

Underwood, S. A.

West, A. B.
William, I. I.
Wise, William
Wheeler, E. H.
Welch, J. W.
Wallace, James H.
Wihenton, J. T.
Waddle, W. O.
Wheeler, J. H.
Williams, J. I.
Wallace, J. H.
Waddal, E.
Wilson, Wesley
Williams, John
Wallace, D. W. P.
Waters, W. F.
Wren, W. M.
Wilburn, Joe
Wren, William
Wallace, J. W.
Walker, Dr. James
Wiyley, W. M.
Wilson, James W.
Webb, J. R.
Waddle, W. O.
Wiygle, A. M.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Wallace, Dave

Wooldridge, J.

Whitesides, J. R.

Young, T. B.

Young, J. M.

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ITAWAMBA COUNTY

(1)" My father, Jasper N. Chaffin, moved from Georgia to Rara Aais, Mississippi in November 1852. When I was two years old, the next fall, he bought land over on Gum Creek, one mile above Maxcey's Mills. We lived there eight years, including the year the Civil War began. I remember much about the war, being ten years old when it started. I was hoing corn that year with my grandfather, when he composed a song. I remember only verses now of that song.

"Distruction woful dismal rour,
From North to South we hear,
Loud calls are made every where,
Come boys, and volunteer.
Our wives and children left behing,
To do the best they can,
Surrended by the Negro race,
In a forsaken land."

In 1861 three companies were made up in eastern Itawamba, Bullards, Toomers and Benson's all Infantry. My father was a Lieutenant in Benson's Company. They could'nt get arms so Mr. M. C. Cromeans had his negro man, "Frank", who was an expert blacksmith to make all the officer's swords, and the men large bowie knives. My father had bought lands near Bounds Cross Roads, and we moved to it the day before Benson's Company left for Grenada, Mississippi. When they arrived an order had been issued to receive no more twelve months troops. They must enlist for three years or during the war so that Company disbanded and went to other Companies. Tucker was working up a Company of Cavalry so Benson and two of his sons joined that Company, also my grandfather and his youngest son, Martin V. Chaffin. W. C. Benson was elected Lieutenant in Tucker's Company. He and Martin Chaffin both died in Mississippi bottom below Vicksburg. My father, after Benson's Company disbanded at Grenada, came back home, hired W. C. Mabery and made a fine corn crop. As soon as the crop was laid by he joined General P. D. Roddy's Alabama Cavalry. He was

(1) W. M. Chaffin

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MAES

elected captain of Company "E" Georgia Batalion Moorelands Regiment, General P. D. Roddy's Alabama Cavalry. His command was stationed at Huntsville, Alabama. He obtained a furlough and came home. The Tories came in and captured him and eight of Van Dowus men, who came over there to spend the night. General Earl Van Dorus commands was passing up the Cotton Gin and Russellville road. His headquarters that night was at Mr. Frank Wright's son; about four miles from my fathers. The Tories were surprised to find Van Dorn's men; they only expected to find my father to capture, but they got nine men and twelve head of horses after the robbing of the house. The Captain was a Yankey, and the balance were Tories. They carried the prisoners to Corinth, Miss. After that a few days they were sent to Alton, Illinois. They were kept there two months, and then to City Point, Virginia and exchanged for Yankey prosioners. During his stay at Alton, my father said from five to fifteen were carried out dead every morning. My father was killed in action near Newman, Georgia, July 31, 1864.

"My mother sowed Rye in the fall of 1862, and I plowed it in when 11 years old. She hired hands to cut it. Hired Mr. Clayton Collum and his son, Daniel, and Mr. Wright Hall to beat that rye out with hickory frails. They measured up 82 bushels. The fall before my mother fattened some hogs and sold $800. worth of pork to an Overseerer from down in the Prairie. My father loaned 1000 or $1200 to hismen for their wives to send to the Pairie and buy corn. They could get a bushel of corn for one dollar in Confederate money. After the war closed, My mother sent me up on the Bear Creeks in Franklin County, Alabama, to see those parties mu father had befriended and see if they would pay her ten cents on the dollar. I rode around two or three days. I found one man who owed my father $5.00. He paid me 50¢; that was every penny she ever got. My father befriended just went on their way rejoicing. I turned over my fathers sword to my second son, April 12, 1936 to keep as a Souvenor. I have one of the Trent Sticks my father used as he moved to this District 83 years ago last November. I have a legal Democratic voter since 1872. Lived near Bounds Cross Roads 66 years. This District has furnished Ark. one Lieutenant Governor,

Texas two members of the Legislature, Itawamba County three Representatives, two chancery clerks, two circuit clerks, two sheriffs, two county treasures, three surveyors, and tax assessors. I have heard there were four murderers before the Civil War. Since the Civil War, I remember 19 murders. 15 have been sent to the penintentiary, 10 to the Assylu m, 16 have committed suicide, 10 within the bounds of the district, 4 had just left the state, 6 were burned to death; has had within her bounds 40 doctors. When about 4 years of age I remember to have seen old Granny Conyill buried who was said to be the 108 years old. I have been a pretty close home stayer; however I have been in every state of the Union except 40."

Mrs Mary K. Burch.

Mrs. Mary K. Burch, Supervisor Itawamba County
Historical Research.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

NARRATIVE

This County had representatives in the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American, and World War.

There were only two Mexican War veterans in this County that could be found by interviewing old inhabitants and records found in the Court House. These were George Henley Abney and David H. Johnson. The effects of this war were not so keenly felt in this County as were the wars that followed. During the Civil War the conditions were terrible. In the first place there was scarcely a home but that had one or several sons on one battle field or another.

The anxiety at home was unspeakable; practically every man able to bear arms had joined the armies. In addition to all this by the third year of the war it was impossible to properly equip and clothe the soldiers and the destruction that ingading armies wrought upon railroads, together with their direct action against Confederate supplies, made it even difficult for them to have sufficient food at home and on the battle front.

The people at home were constantly mourning for loved ones killed and feeling a deep concern for the welfare of the living1. They were bearing the most distressing privations and alarms.

There were make-shifts for provisions, parched grain, sweet potatoes, or okra seed were substituted for coffee, sassafras, and sage tea came into general use for tea. Soda was obtained from ashes of carefully burned corn cobs; molasses by boiling down mellon-juice; dye from walnut hulls, candles were made at home from tallow and beeswax. Home spun clothes were used, in their Patriotism no one minded wearing the homely products.

One of the most distressing things was the lack of salt. The deficiency of salt for the cattle and for preserving and curing meats had a far reaching effect of distress.

During the latter years of the War when the government was in much

confusion there came to be bonds of roving marauders made up of worthless and vicious people of the state, who had escaped military service as the army became more and more attenuated these bonds preyed alike upon Confederate military supplies and upon the helpless women and children.

(1) The Spanish-American War was volunteer War but Itawamba had sons willing to render service.

"The Spanish-American War considered as a war in the modern conception of that term was but a small insignificant affair; but as for its results it can be classed among the most mometous of all American wars. Only a few thousand men were engaged in the conflict, it lasted less than a year, it cost but a few million dollars, and yet the consequences following were out of all proportion to the number of men engaged, its cost, or the length of time it continued. There were many benefits coming from this war among which may be mentioned the following:

The Spanish War completely destroyed the remaining sectional differences and animosities between the North and the South left by the Civil War. Soldiers from the North and the South fought side by side, and ofttimes around camp fires the Northern soldiers extolled the virtues of Southern leaders of the Civil War, and the Southern soldiers praised the Union soldier.

The United States became a world power through the Spanish War and obtained colonies in two hemispheres. When America became a world power she could no longer segregate herself, busy and interested only in her own affairs. When Admiral Dewey blasted the gates of Manila wide open and Admirals Schley and Sampson battered down Morro Castle the gateway to Santiago America placed herself among the great world powers and has since fought a world war as a member of the world group.

The Spanish War was the first war fought by American soldiers on overseas territory. In fact, with the exception of the Mexican War it was the first war fought by America on foreign soil.

(1) Given by Major Morgan

ITAWAMBA COUNTY WARS

This fighting on foreign soil presented difficulties of a military nature unmet before in any war. Fighting in a tropical country was a new experience, and the government was not prepared to cope with the conditions confronting an army fighting in the tropics. Hundreds of men lost their lives from diseases for every man that was killed in battle. Beyond a doubt the Spanish-American soldier carried with him the after-the-war effects of his service to a greater extent than any American soldier of any war. Malaria, dysentery, small pox, yellow fever, scurvy, and typhoid not only carried off thousands during their active service in the war, but other thousands carried with them the ill effects of these diseases to the end of their lives. Probably a greater percentage of Spanish-American War soldiers lost their lives after leaving the service on account of injuries and diseases contracted while in the service than of any war that America has ever fought. At the beginning of the war the scourge of typhoid killed thousands in the training camps, and at the conclusion of the war the camps to which the returned soldiers were sent were the scenes of scourges of disease unknown in American military history. Much of this was caused by the medical unpreparedness of the United States army, as will as the lack of knowledge of treating tropical diseases. At the beginning of the war the army did not have an adequate medical corps, nor did it have medicines to meet the necessity of the army in a tropical campaign.

Another contributing element in the loss of life during the service and the serious effects after the war, was the inadequate food supply. Graft overwhelmed the purchasing department of the army and preserved and cold storage foods entirely unfit for human consumption were purchased and shipped to the soldiers in Cuba. The effects upon the soldier's lack of trained medical personnel, lack of wholesome food, all contributed to the making of the service in the Spanish War a thousand times more dangerous than modern warefare. At least one regimental field hospital of three hundred beds in the Santiago Provinde had no trained nurses and not a single graduate physician for weeks at a time. Hundreds of men died without the services of a graduate doctor.

Persons who laugh at the Spanish War and call it but a small affair must remember that those who were engaged in it faced dangers to health and life that were far more destructive than tanks, hand grenades or poison gas. Had the Spanish-American War soldier been compelled to face only the Mausers and cannon of the Spaniards it would have been but a skirmish compared to modern wars. Mosquitoes were far more dangerous than the Spanish Mausers. The rotten beef and maggot-infested bacon, the lack of medicines and modern sanitation, the dysenteries and the miasma of the jungle were the Spanish-American soldiers most deadly enimies.

The Spanish War liberated a downtrodden people on opposite sides of of the world, and many persons consider the liberation of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines as the greatest benefit resulting from the Spanish War. This is entirely a misconception of the facts. Doctor Walter Reed and Doctor Jesse Lazear, Privates John R. Kissinger and John J. Moran, and the eighteen other members of the United States Army Medical Corps in camp outside Havana during the Spanish War made the greatest contribution to human wilfare ever made by human beings since the world began. It was these men by risking their own lives, and some of them actually giving up their lives in experiments to determine the cause of yellow fever made it possible for the age old scourge to be eliminated from the experiences of humanity.

The scene enacted outside Havana on that fateful June 1900 morning should be painted by America's greatest artist on enduring canvas for the eyes of unborn generations to look upon. Doctor Walter Reed is announcing to his troops of the medical corps that subjects are needed for experimental purposes to determine the cause of yellow fever. He tells them solemnly that Doctor Lazear is dead because of his permitting these mosquitoes to bite him and that Doctor Carool was at that moment desperately ill from the same cause. He explains that what was wanted was subjects to volunteer for rigidly controlled experiments that would leave no doubt whatever as to the cause and transmition of yellow fever, the world's greatest scourge. Major

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

Reed makes it clear to his men the dangers of the experiments. Many, he said, who volunteered will doubtless die in the experiment. He urges every man to seriously consider the possible dangers before he volunteered. No man would be forced to make the experiments. He calls attentiunto the value of the experiments in the saving of human life if they were successful.

To the honor and eternal glory of the American soldier the follwoing men immediately volunteerd for the experiments:

Privates Paul Hamann, John R. Kissinger, William Olsen, Charles G. Sonntag, Clyde L. West, James Hildebrand, James A. Andrus, John R. Bullard, Aristides Agramonte, A. W. Covington, Walter W. Forbes, Levi E. Folk, James F. Hanberry, Thomas M. England, John J. Moran, Edward Weatherwalks, Warren G. Jernegan.

Doctor Reed again explains to these young men the seriousness of the experiments, and that if they escaped death now they would probably take the ill effect of the experiment through life with them. They hold firm in their determination to go through with the experiments. Each of them refuses the offer of a sum of money saying that they are taking the steps solely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science. Doctor Reed himself, said, "In my opinion this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the army of the United States." And thus was conquered and destroyed one of mankinds most terrible scourges, an enemy that has destroyed millions throughout the world for untold centuries, and this great blessing to the world was the gift of the Spanish War.

The Spanish-American War might have been a small war in many respects, and by many comparison, but to those engaged in ititt was a real war and the benefits to humanity will go down in history as probably the greatest resulting from any American War ever fought."

THE WORLD WAR

When the call came to Itawamba for men needed in the World War, the volunteers came forward as ever before to answer the call of self-sacrifice in this great world struggle for the supremacy of right and justice. Itawamba sent their quota in men as well as in every thing else that was needed. The men, women, boys, and girls joined together back home to provide the machinery of war and to clothe and feed the flower of the nation, who were in the trenches ready and willing to die, if need be to protect our Nation. Today we are enjoying the blessings of liberty instead of the oppression of Autocracy.

The following is an account of War Days in this County.

FAIRVIEW W. O. W. CAMP BUYS LIBERTY BONDS

(1) The Fairview Camp of the W. O. W. met about a week ago and unanimously voted the purchase of a Liberty Bond of the 3rd Liberty Loan. This is the first camp of any order in this section to but a Bond and we think it an example of Patriotism for the other camps of this section and even to our Liberty loving people.

LADIES AID SOCIETY WILL SELL ICE CREAM

(2) The Fulton Ladies aid Society will sell ice cream on Court Square here next Saturday afternoon. The proceeds will go th the benefit of the Red Cross. Who will help our boys in France?

HELP PROTECT OUR BOYS

(3) Owing to the great scarcity of carbon for the protection of boys over seas against poisonous gas there is a campaign now on to collect fruit pits, walnut shells, hickory nut shells etc. to replenish the stock of carbon and protect our boys.

(1) Itawamba County News, April 25, 1918.

(2) Itawamba County News, July 18, 1918.

(3) Itawamba County News, October 31, 1918.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, WARS

To aid in this campaign the Itawamba Chapter American Red Cross has set November 7th and makes a County wide request that the boys and girls go nut gathering on that day and sent the nuts and shells to the Red Cross Room at Fulton not later than the 13th of the month.

Hoping that the boys and girls will patrioticly respond I am

Very truly,

J. A. Senter, Chairman

Itawamba Chapter A. R. C.

(1) LIBERTY BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DATE $31,500

The Liberty Bond subscriptions to the 3rd Liberty Loan up to Wednesday night numbered 439 and totaled $31,500 in this County.

It is known that Committeemen of the County hold subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars that have not been reported. Itawamba County's quota was 12,700 and we feel proud that her people have began to feel their duty and have more than doubled her quota. The success of this is due partly to the energetic efforts of the Liberty Loan County to fdnch $31,5000 by Saturday night, when the drive will close. We will publish the remainder of the buyers of these bonds in our next week's issue.

(2) TO THE LADIES OF ITAWAMBA COUNTY

Our boys in France are being wounded every day, and the American Red Cross is needing money to buy bandages, so I am asking every lady in Itawamba County to countribute one dozen eggs or that much for that purpose.

Those of you that live too far away to send them to Fulton, sell them to your nearest market and mail to me the money received for them. Those who can send them to Fulton will send them to Mr. Sumpter Bowen's store. We will begin receiving the eggs Thursday, May 2nd, and will recieve them until Saturday, May 11th.

(1) Itawamba County News, May 2, 1918.

(2) Itawamba County News, May 2, 1918.

I certainly hope you will all respond to this call, for we must do everything we can to help our boys, who are shedding their blood for us and our freedom.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very Sincerely,

Mrs. W. L. Orr, Chairman,

Fulton Auxiliary American Red Cross.

(1) WOMAN, AGED 95 BUYS BOND

Aunty Emily Forbus, of near Ratliff, in this County, aged 95 years, probably the County's oldest inhabitant, bought a Liberty Loan the past week. She went through and bore the hardships of the Civil War and is yet willing to do her bit through the great struggle now between the horriful and bruteful Germans and the civilized people of the world.

(2) THE DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH

On Shiloh's dark and bloody ground
The dead and wounded lay;
Among them was a drummer boy
Who beat the drum that day.

A wounded soldier held him up,
His drum was by his side,
He clasped his hands and raised his eyes
And prayed before he died.

(1) Itawamba County News, May 2, 1918.

(2) Itawamba County News, March 1, 1923-----Written by William M. Chaffin, Eastman, Mississippi.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

"Oh, Thou, our heavenly friend,
Have mercy on our sinful souls
And save us in the heavenly fold"
Each soldier cried "Amen!"

They gathered in a little group.
Each brave man knelt and cried,
And listened to the drummer boy
Who prayed before he died.

"Oh, Jesus," said the drummer boy,
'Look down from heaven on me,
Receive me to thy fond embrace
And take me home to Thee.

"I've loved my country and my God,
To serve them both I've tried,"
He smiled, shook hands and death seized the boy
the prayed before he died.

Each soldier wept them like a child,
Stout hearts were they and brave--
The flag, his winding sheet made,
God's book the key to his grave.

They wrote upon a single board
The words, "This is a guide
To those who mourn the drummer boy,
Who prayed before he died."

Ye angels 'round the throne of God
Look Down upon the brave,
Who fought and died on Shiloh's plain,
Now slumbering in the grave.

How many homes made desolate?
How many heartd have sighed?
How many, like the drummer boy,
Who prayed before he died?

Mrs Mary K. Burch.

Mrs. Mary K. Burch, Supervisor Itawamba County
Historical Research Project.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 22

RECONSTRUCTION

I. In narrative form, state briefly the problems before the close of the War as to:-
   a. Government of county.
   b. Transportation in county.
   c. Farm and plantations in county.
   d. Social life in county.

II. State concisely what efforts were made by the county for reconstruction:-
   a. Political adjustment
   b. Economic Adjustment
   c. Social adjustment
   d. Educational and Religious adjustment.

III. State briefly the operations in your county of the following:-
   a. Carpet-baggers
   b. Scalawags
   c. Conservatives

IV. The Agencies of Reconstruction in your county and their operations:-
   a. Freedmen's Bureau
   b. Loyal League
   c. Republican Party
   d. Ku Klux Klan
   e. The Enforcement Acts

This should all be made as interesting as possible.

Canvassers:

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

RECONSTRUCTION

Assignment # 22

I. The Government of Itawamba County, Mississippi, prior to the close of the Civil War, was under the provisions of the ordinance of secession which dissolved the States of the Confederacy from the Union of States forming the United States of America. Among the long list of names signing this ordinance of secession were L. Q. C. Lamar, J. Z. George, and Wiley P. Harris, Jefferson Davis was made commander of the Army of Mississippi. Delegates were elected to the convention of the Southern States to convene at Montgomery, Alabama, viz: Judge J. A. P. Campbell and Judge John A. Orr. The city of Columbus was made the seat of state government on account of the occupation of the Capital by Federals, and in the Courthouse the Hon. Charles Clarks was inaugerated governor of the State of Miss., under the Confederacy. In 1864, the seat of state government was at Macon. At the overthrow of the Confederacy, Gov. Clark went to Jackson to find the keys in the enemies hands. William L. Sharkey was appointed provisional governor by President Johnson. The plan of reconstruction then followed in which the state was under military rule. Adelbert Ames was made military governor and served until he was impeached.

Transportation in the county was by wagon, buggy, stage coach and boats. Roads before the close of the Civil War were bad

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RECONSTRUCTION

and travel over them was difficult. The old stage coach road ran through Fulton, the county site, where passengers would stop to attend to business while there. The coach was drawn by horses, and it made a regular trips over the roads, conveying passengers from one point to another. All roads were bad because, in most places, they were just trails through the forests followed by marks on trees, and, naturally when creeks and rivers were swollen, the traffic stopped for levies had not been built over the bottoms or bridges over the rivers and creeks. Flat boats went down the Tombigbee to Mobile and carried cotton, lumber and other products to sell and would sell some and return on foot.

There were farms cleared in the county and cultivated mostly by slaves. Corn, cotton, peas, tobacco and garden vegetables were cultivated. The people made their living at home principally buying only such things as salt, soda, sugar, and other things not manufactured or raised here.

There were churches and schools here before the close of the war. At this time the schools were financed by tuition until after the war. Most denominations were represented in the county and conveyance to church was by wagon, horseback, and foot. Many times the wagon was drawn by oxen.

By the Reconstruction Act, passes by Congress, March 2, 1867, the state was placed under military rule and Gen. E. O. C. Ord was placed in command. Itawamba was naturally placed under military rule as were other counties of the State fourth military District. During the military rule, northern men were appointed as military leaders who were prejudiced against the southern white, and would incite the Negroes to general uprisings, causing much trouble to the people of the county. The constitution of 1868, adopted by the Black

and Tan Convention was submitted to the people of the state and rejected by a vote of 63,860 votes against and 55,231 for. In 1869, the third constitution was adopted with many of the objectionable features removed.

In 1869, render white expenditures were.....		$463,219.71
In 1870, Under military	" "	1,061,249.90
In 1871, "	" " "	1,729,046.34
In 1872, "	" " "	1,596,828.64
In 1873, "	" " "	1,450,632.80
In 1874, "	" " "	1,319,218.60
In 1875, "	" " "	1,430,102.00
In 1876, " White	" "	591,709.00

The above table shows the extravagance during the military rule, and in 1876, the county began to come back to rule by its own citizenship, and extravagance in the county was done away with like that of the state.

Prejudice and hatred existed during the days of Military Rule, but after 1876, the prejudice and hatred began to disappear.

In 1870, public schools were established; A State Board of Education established and State Superintendent of Education provided for. The same was true in Itawamba County. The religious difficulties were removed by the removal of the hatred, prejudice, and antagonism brought about by Military Rule.

The Carpet Baggers were in power and were so called on account of carrying a carpet bag with them. They were sent here while the state was under Military Rule, and in most cases had no interest in common for the people.

Scalawags was a term applied to the ones sent here mostly from outside of the state and applied to them because of their worthlessness. Scalawags were numerous here.

ITAWAMBA County Recon-
STRUCTION

There were those in congress who desired that freedmen should have certin rights conferred upon them by national law. They declared that no state should deprive any person of life, liberty or pursuit of happiness. All this led to the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States which gave citizenship and suffrage to freedmen.

During Reconstruction of the Southern States, Congress passed an act known as the Freedman's Bureau which proposed to take care of the rights of the negroes here to care for them in times of sickness and furnished food and clothing to the paupers. Some of the leaders tried to make the negroes think the United States would give each of them forty acres of land and a mules. There had been formed in the North Union League to Conserve the Union and these societies were brought South to Control the negro vote. The negroes often became dangerous to peace and prosperity.

There were some here who joined the Republican from fear, or expecting a reward. They were known as scalawags, and some who opposed secession joined the Republicans, making the number larger than they otherwise would have been.

The Ku Klux Klans was an organization in the South to protect against the outrages brought about by Military Rule. Long processions of white shrouded figures would suddenly appear to the negroes and throw them into great agony and fear. This did much good in Itawamba County in the way of controling the negro.

The Enforcement Act was carried out in the county to put the elections under the control of the Federal Government and provided heavy punishment where it was not obeyed. (1)

(1) R. S. Sheffield

I. a. Government of county

The government of Itawamba county before the close of the war was very much the same as it is now, with the exception of the officials' salaries.

The sheriff rarely ever had any work to do other than to collect taxes, and occasionally see about some wild cat whiskey raid.

About the only duty resting upon the Chancery Clerk was recording land deeds.

The Circuit clerk had little else to do but issue marriage license, as the circuit clerk filed very few legal papers.

The government of Itawamba County was county wide. There was no divisions into districts.

b. Transportation in Itawamba County was mostly by ox wagons as there were no improved roads at that time. The roads were mostly wide paths that had been beaten out by the Indians and early settlers by their constant travel over them.

c. Farming was the chief industry in Itawamba County at the close of the war. Most of the farms were small ones, but there were a few plantations where the owners worked slaves. Judge Childers was a wealthy slave owner, and the freeing of the slaves caused the loss of much of his wealth. James Whitesides was also a wealthy slave owner. He had 63 slaves. Among the other plantation owners were, M. C. Cummings, Ruben Wiygul, John Betts, and Capt. Baldridge. At the close of the war the slaves were freed, but a large number of them remained with their Masters and worked either as day laborers or share croppers. After the freeing of the slaves, there was much changing in the larger plantations. They were divided into smaller farms and rented to the Negroes. The heavy taxation that was put on

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RECONSTRUCTION

property at the close of the war made it practically impossible to carry on the large plantations.

d. Social life in Itawamba County was by no means wide spread. Transportation at this time was very inadequate, and social gatherings were mostly among people of the same community. Their social gatherings consisted of log rollings, spelling bees, and camping. They had their camping grounds where they went for recreation of different kinds. Sometimes they would remain at these places of amusement for a week. They would also have their religious meetings and singings at ~~at~~ their camping ground.

II. a. Itawamba County, as were the other counties of the state, was placed under military rule. Few Republicans resided in Itawamba County. There was much prejudice and hatred among the people after the War and during the Federal Military Rule because of the difference in the Government, but in a few years, the County again took government back into its own control.

b. In Itawamba County their was a scarcity of all of the Necessities of life. Food, which is the most essential element of life, was very scarce. Many substitutions had to be made. The farmers returned to their farms and worked hard trying to produce the food they needed. Clothing had to be made in the homes. Cotton and wool was scarce, but what was available was made into clothing by the women of the homes. Since there was very little money in circulation, various commodities were exchanged for other articles needed. The nearest market was East Port, Tennessee.

c. The people had most of their social get-to-gether meetings in their homes. They met together for quiltings, corn huskings,

square dances, spelling bees, and log rollings. The summer camp meetings were extremely popular. People came from far and near, brought their food, and would stay from three to four days and engage in all types of social entertainment. One of the largest camps was at New Chapel in the southwestern part of Itawamba County.

d. The best school in the county was located at Fulton. It was only a one teacher school. Prof. Baskem was the teacher. The patrons paid him for his services. There were a few other one teacher schools in the county. The session was about three months in the winter and one month in the summer. The school session was arranged so that it would not enterfer with the farming season. None of the schools were graded. The subjects taught were arithmetic, reading, and the blue back speller. Only the wealthier class were offered the advantages of an education as the teachers were paid by subscriptions. (1)

Two institutions are essential to the welfare of any community. They are the common schools and christian churches. At the close of the Civil War, the leaders recognized these fundamental truths and set about to make the necessary corrections. The power had been taken from the few and given to the masses through the schools. There fore schools were thrown into the melting point of reconstruction along with that of the church and the State.

Two tasks confronted the South; restore the shattered schools of the whites and arrange for the education of the negroes. There were no schools for free negroes after the Civil War. Before 1861, each state had developed at least the outlines of a school system. However, the public schools were only for the poor. Academies and

(1) S. P. Howard

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Institutes were thronged with students of the wealthier families. When the war ended the schools were disorganized, and the private Academies and Institutes were closed. During the war the school buildings had been used for hospitals and laboratories. In 1870 the public school system was organized in Itawamba County.(1)

III. We cannot find any one in the county who has any knowledge of the operations in Itawamba County of the Carpet-baggers, Scalawags, or Conservatives.

IV. We have not been able to find any record of the activities of of the Freedmen's Bureau and Loyal League in Itawamba County.

The County has always been almost purely democratic; although at the close of the war, some few of the citizens, on account of fear, turned to the Republican Party. (2)

d. Itawamba County, like practically every other county in every Southern State had its organization of the "White Caps" or as it was more generally known the "Ku Klux Klan". The purpose of this organization was to enable the white men of the south to regain control of their state and county government which had been taken over by Northern Carpet Baggers. These Northern representatives had placed negroes in many of the political offices and were kept there by the armed forces of the United States. As originally planned, the Ku Klux Klan was entirely patriotic in its purpose and used the only means at its command to win success. Its intention was to put the negro out of office, to drive the Carpet Baggers from the state and to set up a regular state and county government in the hands of its white

(1) G. E. Sheffield
(2) S. P. Howard

citizens. This they were successful in doing in a few years.

Following the disbanding of the original organization known as the Ku Klux Klan men of doubtful character continued to use the clan disguise and methods for ferrorizing the citizens of the county. What was first intended as a patriotic and highly necessary organization soon became, in the hands of the unlawful element, a dangerous and cunning organization. Houses were robbed, individuals whipped, cattle stolen, and depredations of every kind committed in the name of the klan. Until this day, a great many persons considered the Ku Klux Klan of the seventies as a theiving, robbing, dangerous organization, when in fact the original Klan had nothing what ever to do with the later day members, and many of the original group fought desperately to put down the marauders who followed the Klan which desperately tried to restore the state government to its citizens. (1)

e. The Enforcement Act was never put in use in Itawamba County. (2)

(1) J. G. Nanney
(2) S. P. Howard

Evelyn Riley, Supervisor
Historical Research Project

ITAWAMBA County RECONSTRUCTION

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RECONSTRUCTION

INTERVIEWS

R. S. Sheffield, S. P. Howard, G. E. Sheffield, and J. G. Nanney.

Evelyn Riley

Evelyn Riley, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County
2/25/37

Accepted L.S.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 14

OUTLAW DAYS

I. Gang and feud leaders.
   - A. How they originated
   - B. Date of first influence felt in your county, and what this influence was in a general way.
   - C. What they did and how they operated.
   - D. Results.

II. Riots.
   - A. Causes.
   - B. Description
   - C. Leaders
   - D. Results

III. "White Caps and Bull Doozers.
   - A. Purpose
   - B. Leaders
   - C. Description
   - D. Results.

IV. Saloon Days.
   - A. Description
   - B. Social and Economic Effect
   - C. Results

V. Early Horse Thieves and Cattle Rustlers
   - A. Operation
   - B. Results

VI. Periodic Outlaws and Deserters.
   - A. Any information

VII. Kidnappers.

VIII. General Methods of Extermination

ITAWAMBA COUNTY OUTLAW DAYS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment # 14

OUTLAW DAYS

I. GANG AND FEUD LEADERS

Itawamba county has never been infested with outlaws, gangs or feuds excepting during the period of the Civil War and a few years following. The only exception to this statement is the forays in the early nineties of the Rube Burrows gang into Itawamba county from Alabama. These outlaws passed through this county often on their trips to other parts of the state and to evade Alabama officers. On these trips into this county a number of young men joined the Burrows gang. Until the Burrows gang was wiped out by Alabama officers it caused a great deal of trouble and fear to the citizens of Itawamba county.

During the Civil War there were numerous small gangs of men who refused to serve in either the Confederate or the Union armies, that infested the counties along the Mississippi-Alabama line. In some places these bands were called "Bushwhackers", in others "Torries" and still in others "Guerrillas". These men hid themselves away in the sparsely settled section of the county and provided food for themselves by stealing and robbing farm houses and individuals. Sometimes this group would take vengeance on those who made effort to run them out of the county and would burn houses and barns and sometimes beat individuals. Many people stood in constant fear of the raids of these bands. (1)

(1) Prentiss Howard

The citizens of the county organized a group of men known as "home guards", and placed Stoke Roberts in command. These guards under the leadership of Roberts captured many of these outlaws and drove the others from the county. A very prominent member of this gang was Dave Glenn who was never captured.

Stoke Roberts was later appointed Deputy United States Marshal. He was probably the greatest power for law enforcement of that day that Itawamba County had. He worked unusually single handed in his efforts to capture criminals, and used any means he found necessary in his work. His hair and mustache were grey, and he dyed both jet black as a means of disguising himself. One of his methods used to capture criminals was to climb into the top of a tree and watch for his man. He usually got the man he was after and for years he was a terror to law breakers.

II. RIOTS

An interesting story of the combating of crime in Itawamba county was that of an outlaw by the name of Miller who sold whiskey in Itawamba, Monror, and adjoining Alabama counties for a period of fifty-five years. Miller succeeded in evading capture for many years until Stoke Roberts and Cleave Barnes took up his trail. They soon had Miller captured and carried him to Aberdeen jail. Miller was a heavy drinker and when he was put in jail and whiskey denied him he became frantic. The night before he was to be sentenced he asked for a pencil, paper and a light. These were furnished him and he wrote a letter to his wife telling her that Stoke Roberts and Cleave Barnes had taken his life and urged his family to take revenge on thes men.(1)

(1) Prentiss Howard and P. O. Stovall

ITAWAMBA COUNTY OUTLAW DAYS

After this letter was written Miller took his pocket knife and cut his own throat. His body was taken back to Marion county, Alabama, to be buried. After the funeral Miller's family shook hands over his grave and swore that they would get revenge for his death. A mob of about fifty men were organized who boasted that they were going to blow Fulton off of the map and kill Roberts and Barnes.

By the time this mob got across the state line into Mississippi a few men learned what was going on and they hurried to Fulton to notify the citizens of the mobs intention to destroy the town. Thirty or forty young men and boys formed a breast work across the highway on the outside of Fulton and made ready to defend the town. Guards were placed and the men stood ready with shot guns loaded with buck shot with orders to shoot any man who failed to halt and give an account of himself. An unknown man supposed to have been a friend of the Miller gang slipped out of Fulton and met the mob seven miles east of town and told them of the defensive measures the men of Fulton had taken to protect themselves. When the mob found out what was being done they decided that it would not be wise to attack the town, and returned to their homes. However, guards were kept on duty for a number of months expecting the mob to return.

Some months later Stoke Roberts located and captured another member of the Miller gang and placed him in jail in Fulton. Several nights later about twenty-five men rode into town, secured the keys to the jail, took the prisoner out and fired a twenty-five gun salute as they left town. Itawamba county has had no further mob or riot experience. (1)

(1) Prentiss Howard and Tobe Brown

III. WHITE CAPS AND BULL DOOZERS

Itawamba county, like practically every other county in every Southern state had its organization of "White Caps" or as it was more generally known the "Ku Klux Klan". The purpose of this organization was to enable the white men of the South to regain control of their state and county government which had been taken over by Northen Carpet Baggers. These Northen representatives had placed negroes in many of the political offices and were kept there by the armed forces of the United States. As originally planned the Ku Klux Klan was entirely patriotic in its purposes and used the only means at its command to win success. Its intention was to put the negro out of office, to drive the Carpet Bagger from the state and to set up a regular state and county government in the hands of the citizens. This they were successful in doing within a few years.

Following the disbanding of the original organization known as the Ku Klux Klan men of doubtful character continued to use the clan disguise and methods for terrorizing the citizens of the county. What was first intended as a patriotic and highly necessary organization soon became, in the hands of the unlawful element, a dangerous and cunning organization. Houses were robbed, individuals whipped, cattle stolen, and depredations of every kind committed in the name of the Klan. Until this day a great many persons considered the Ku Klux Klan of the seventies as a theiving, robbing, dangerous organization, when in fact the original Klan had nothing [illegible] what ever to do with the later day members, and many of the original group fought desperately to put down the marauders who followed the Klan which fought so desperately to restore the state government to its (1)

(1) J. G. Nanney and Abb Senter

ITAWAMBA COUNTY OUTLAW DAYS

Citizens.

Itawamba county had its Ku Klux Klan of recent years. The least that can be said about this organization the better, as it had absolutely nothing in common with the Klan which General Forrest and a group of Southern patriots organized in 1870. (1)

IV. SALOON DAYS

The sale of whiskey in Itawamba county, like that of many other Southern counties began very early in its history. In fact, the making of whiskey and brandy many years before the Civil War was largely a home affair. Many families used their excess apples and peaches and other fruit in making brandy and it was kept in the house and sometimes on the table without any thought of its bad effects. In fact, it was not uncommon to fine a barrel of whiskey in the spring house or cellar with a tin cup handy, which indicated a cordial invitation to help ones self. The habitual drunkard was acarcely known in these early days, and almost everyone, even church members and ministers took a drink when ever they wanted it. Mr. Clemmon Moore states that he attended a reunion at a school in 1865 in which a big dinner was given. Among the refreshments, Mr. Moore says, were three buckets each filled with whiskey on the table. These buckets had dippers and people would go by and get a drink with no more concern than if the buckets contained water. (2)

In the early days of the sale of liquor in this county the places where it was sold were not known as saloons, but as groceries. Besides selling liqour these stores sold a few groceries. The drug

(1) J. G. Nanney

(2) Clemmon Moore

stores also sold whiskey, but they were not supposed to sell it unless prescribed by a physician.

Whiskey was sold for twenty-five or thirty cents a gallon.if the person buying furnished the containers, but if he did not furnish the container he had to pay more for it than he did for the whiskey. Jogs and bottles were very difficult to secure as there were but few factories making jugs in this section. Gourds and barrels were used chiefly. A few years later glass jugs with willows wound and plaited around the jug were in common use.

As long as there was no revenue tax on liquor, and any man made it who wanted it there were few complications in the liquor business. However, when United States government put a tax on the making of whiskey and it became unlawful to make it without paying the tax the real problem of the saloon developed. The evading of this tax brought the problem of the moonshiner and the revenue officer into full action. It also substituted low grade poison whiskey for pure apple brandy and distilled whiskey. Itawamba's problem in this connection was no different from every other county that has not been willing to be dominated by the whiskey element.

About sixty or seventy years ago there were great orchards of "rusty-coat" apples in this county, some of them contained many acres, the product of which was used almost entirely for the purpose of making brandy and cider. When the revenue law went into effect many of these orchards were abandoned and were soon overgrown with pine trees. (1)

During court week people from all over the county would come to Fulton where there were saloons or "groceries" and drug stores selling whiskey to whoever had the money to pay, and others would bring their moonshine liqour with them. The

(1) T. A. Dulaney

drunkeness in Fulton on court days was often so great as to very much hinder the conducting of the business of the court. On one occasion the presiding judge sent word to the drug store keeper to close his store so that the court could proceed with its business, as that he could not make the jury hear him. The drug store keeper sent word back to the judge to close his court if he wished to have order in town as the drug store had not sold more whiskey that day than usual. The people had brought much of their whiskey with them.

All kinds of schemes were put into effect to evade the paying of the revenue tax on whiskey. Billie Standfield was considered as one of the really great citizens of the county, and yet he evaded paying the tax on whiskey in a rather unique manner, which resulted in making him one of the wealthy men of the county in his days, owning thousands of acres of the best land in the county. His method of evading the tax would be to go to saloons and bargain for barrels on which the saloon man had not destroyed the revenue stamps. Many times the saloon men would not cancel the revenue stamp on the barrels containing the whiskey until the barrel was empty. Of course it was against the revenue law to leave the stamp uncancelled as the barrels might be refilled and sold without paying tax on but one barrel. Standfield would go to the saloon and shake the barrels which still contained the revenue stamps uncancelled and would get into an argument with the owner who would sell the barrel with the uncancelled stamps on it to him to prevent Stanfield reporting the saloon keeper for failure to destroy the revenue stamp as the whiskey was sold. Standfield would then refill the barrel with moonshine whiskey and sell it without paying any revenue tax whatever. (1)

(1) Prentiss Howard and Allen Burch

The effects of the open saloon in Itawamba county, both before and after Civil War days, were the same as found in every community in which the saloon has operated. Court days, public days of all kinds, political gatherings, even church services were accompanied with drunkenness and disorder that the modern person can scarcely imagine. The saloon had not only fastened itself on Fulton, the county seat, but had spread out to the small country villages and even to many of the cross roads. The saloon was driven from Itawamba county first by local option, and later by state wide legislation. Today Itawamba county casts a greater percentage of dry votes than probably any county in the United States. (1)

A unique situation developed in Fulton in 1862. At that time there were only thirteen voters living in Fulton. Allen Burch, and Gibb Dulaney tried a number of times to work up sentiment in favor of allowing a saloon to be established in town. Each time six persons voted in favor of the saloon and six voted against it. They could not hire the thirteenth party to vote either way. (2)

V. EARLY HORSE THIEVES AND CATTLE RUSTLERS

So far as can be ascertained there were no organized group of horse thieves in Itawamba county at any period of her history.

(1) Joe Sandlin

(2) Allen Burch

ITAWAMBA COUNTY OUTLAW DAYS

Of course there have been horses and mules stolen from time to time in every period of Itawamba history, but no organized groups have ever operated in this territory.

VI. PERIODIC OUTLAWS AND DESERTERS

No information can be secured on this subject.

VII. KIDNAPPERS

In the entire history of Itawamba county no person has ever been kidnapped. (1)

VIII. GENERAL METHOD OF EXTERMINATION

This subject is indefinite. It is not known whether it applies to all of the subject above, or whether some other information is requested.

CONCLUSION

Because of relatives still living in Itawamba county it is thought to be unwise to mention many of the names of saloon men who operated in past years in this county. It is not understood that this assignment is to include statements of recent crimes committed in this county.

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnis Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

(1) Miss Noma Pearson and A. D. Graham

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment # 14
CUTLAW DAYS

INTERVIEWS

J. G. Nanney, Prentiss Howard, Abb Senter, Tobe Brown
A. D. Graham, Joe Sandlin, T. A. Dulaney, P. O. Stovall
Clem Moore, Allen Burch, Miss Noma Pearson

ITAWAMBA COUNTY OUTLAW DAYS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #10 Bulletin #14

SUBJECT: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY:

1. Population-Census Report, according to nationalities.
   a. White
   b. Negro
   c. Indian
   d. Chinese and Japanese
   e. Others
2. Indians (Assignment #9)
3. Negro
   a. What they have done
      1. Industrially
      2. Educationally
      3. Fine Arts
      4. Literature
   b. What they are doing.
      1. Farmers
         A. Farm owners (how many, average size of farm etc.)
         B. Farm Renters (Share Croppers)
      2. Industrially
         a. Merchants, and other industries
         b. Professionally As doctors, lawyers, etc.
         c. Educationally as: Teachers, etc.
         d. Fine Arts, as: Music, Literature, Painting, etc.
   c. Prominent Negro Leaders-Men and Women.
4. Other Races
   a. Contributions
      1. Industrially 3. Socially
      2. Economically b/ Prominent Leaders.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #10

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

Interviews:

Gilbert Dulaney, former Chancery Clerk of Itawamba County.

Matilda Clifton ----------Negro

Ruby Holley ----------Negro

Other Materials:

Records in County Superintendent of Education office.

Records in Sheriff's Office.

Fulton News Beacon, September 21, 1933.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

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ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

Assignment #10

1. POPULATION-CENSUS REPORT, ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

(a) White ---------- 17, 176

(b) Negro ---------- 1, 049

(c) Indian ---------- None

(d) Chinese and Japanese ---------- None

(e) Others ---------- Jews 3, Mexicans 1

Itawamba is known as one of the "Whitest" counties in the State.

2. INDIANS (Assignment #9)

3. NEGRO

(a) WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

(1) Industrially

The Negroes have accomplished very little industrially in this county. Their chief occupation is working on the farm and in the lumber mill, most of them as day laborers.

(2) Educationally

The Educational System for the Negroes is fairly good. There are seven Negro schools and thirteen teachers. The schools are on an average equal to the Negro schools in other counties where the population is low. The schools and number of Teachers are as follows:

(1) Records in County Superintendent's office

SCHOOLS	TEACHERS
Friendship	3
New Chapel	1
Meadow Chapel	1
Palematto	1
Pleasant Grove	2
Shilo	3
Union	2
TOTAL	13

There is a total enrollment of 261 pupils.

(3) Fine Arts ---------- None

(4) Literature ---------- None

(b) WHAT THEY ARE DOING

(1) FARMERS

A. Farm owners (how many, average size of farm etc.)

There is approximately 40 Negroes who own their own farms in this County. The average size of the farms are 60 acres.

B. Farm renters (Share Croppers)

There is about 70 Share Croppers in the County. The method of Share Cropping is as follows:

The land-owner furnishes land, seed, stock, and tools; but if fertilizer is used the Share Cropper furnishes one-half of it and furnishes the labor. When the harvest is gathered one half the land yeild is given the Cropper.

(1) Records in Sheriff's Office

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

Renters in this County

The land-owners often rent land to responsible people who will furnish all stock, seed, tools and labor to cultivate the land and after harvest, pay the land-owner one fourth of the cotton yeild and one third of the corn yeild.

(2) INDUSTRIALLY

(a) Merchants and other industries----------None

(b) Professionally As doctors, lawyers, etc.

There is one Negro nurse in the County, Ruby Holley. She received her training at Emory Hospital and used by both Negroes and Whites. There are several Negro Preachers in the County.

(c) Educationally as: Teachers, etc.

There 13 Negro Teachers in the County.

(d) Fine Arts, as: Music, Literature, Painting, etc-----None

(e) PROMINENT NEGRO LEADERS-MEN AND WOMEN.

There are no prominent Negro Leaders in the County except their preachers and teachers.

(1) One Negro woman lives in Fulton who claims to be 115 years old. She came to this County in 1865 from North Carolina with her Master, Mr. Steven Johnson. Her mind and body are still active, living alone and this year she worked her own garden crawling on her knees. She owns her own little farm of 53 acres. She often says "I had a much easier time when I was a slave". She is a very interesting character. Her name is Matilda Clifton. Itawamba probably has the oldest Negro in the State.

(1) Gilbert Dulaney, former Chancery Clerk of Itawamba County.
Ruby Holley
v Matilda Clifton

ONLY ONE MURDER BY NATIVE NEGRO RESIDENT OF ITAWAMBA COUNTY IN 60 YEARS

(1) The arraignment of Aaron Pate, negro here last week for the murder of Hunter Stewart, another negro near here about six years ago brings to mind a fact that the people of Itawamba County, and especially the negroes of the County may point to with pride, for 60 years or more, according to records and the testamony of older settlers of this County. Only four murders have been committed in Itawamba County by negroes and three of these were not regular residents of this County.

The first murder the older citizens tell about was that of Thompson baby killed by a transient negro in the Cardsville Community about 10 miles south of here, about 60 years ago. This negro was captured and though his body was never found, it was rumored that he was weighted and shot off the bank of the Tombigbee river into the river.

The second was when Charlie Clifton, negro at Fulton killed another negro named Marvie Rogers about 30 years ago. Although it was generally conceded that this killing was an accident, Clifton was sentenced to a life term in the penitetiary and died there several years ago.

About 28 years ago while the Illinois Central Railroad was constructed, from Corinth, Mississippi to Jasper, Alabama. and while the ½ mile across Itawamba County was being constructed, a negro gambler who Davis, white foreman of the construction work had ordered away from the Camp, killed Davis whose home was in Illinois and this negro was also sent to the penitentiary for life.

About 6 years ago, Aaron Pate who had come to this County from Alabama a short time before, killed Hunter Stewart, another negro, a short distance north of here, and escaped immediately, being arrested at Tuscaloosa, Alabama

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AND NATIONALITIES RACES

in July this year.

When arraighed for trial this week on the murder charge, he plead guilty of mahslaughter. The District Attorney made a statement to the Judge that had the killing happened a few hours earlier, it would have been a clear case at law of self defense and on this statement, Pate was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of only two years.

Of this number of negroes, Clifton was the only one who was a resident of the County for any length of time before the killing of which they were accused and the general opinion was that the killing for which he was sentenced was an accident.

Not only have there been no murders committed by resident negroes except this one, but there have no other serious crimes and the County has never had any negro problem as most of the negroes here are decendents of the slaves once owned by the Whites and these negroes still speak of the families who once owned their forefathers and mothers as my "White Folks".

Of approximately 140 cases on the criminal docket for trial in Circuit Court here this week only seven cases were against negroes, this including the case of Aaron Pate mentioned at the first of this article.

(1) Fulton News Beacon, September 21, 1933.

Mary K. Burch Supervisor
Historical Research Project, Itawamba County.

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ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SUPPLEMENT TO # 10
Negro Graduates

Negro Graduates	Interviews
Noonan Clifton	James Clifton
Vallie(Clifton) Holley	Zack Holley
Edna (Clifton) Cook	Zack Holley
Charlie Mae Cummings	Dennis Cummings
Troy Cummings	Dennis Cummings
Alton Cummings	Dennis Cummings
Carbin Cummings	Carbin Cummings
Quinnie Randolph	Josie Shumpert
Emmitt Barnes	Will Barnes
Ethel Forester Nesbet	Ethel Nesbit
Fannie Sargent Lee	Lema Sargent
Leroy Burnett	Leroy Burnett
Chester Rogers	Odessa Shumpert
Bessie Cowley	Odessa Shumpert

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
AND NATIONALITIES

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Negro Graduates

Noonan Clifton, son of James and Jennie Clifton was born in 1894, at Fulton, Mississippi, Itawamba County. In 1918, he was enlisted in the world's war and served as a cook.

He did his grade school work at the Fulton negro school and was a good student. He completed his high school work at the Tupelo negro high school. He did his college work at Jackson, Tennessee, and received his degree in 1931. His training was along the line of dentistry, but he only followed this trade for a short time. He followed the teaching profession for several years. At present, he is working in a hotel at Jackson, Tennessee. (1)

Vallie (Clifton) Holley, daughter of Will and Margie Clifton, was born in 1905, at Fulton, Mississippi, Itawamba County. Her parents were very anxious that she receive a good education. After finishing the grammer school at Fulton, she went to Tupelo, Mississippi, where she finished high school. Then, she returned home and taught school at meadows chapel for one year. The next year, she enter/ed Rust College at Holley Springs, Mississippi, and finished a two year course there. After her return from college, she married Zack Holley, and they settled about one mile east of Fulton. For the past three years, Vallie, has been teaching at the Fulton colored school. (2)

(1) James Clifton

(2) Zack Holley

Edna (Clifton) Cook, daughter of Will and Margie Clifton, was born in 1910 in Itawamba County. Edna finished high school at Tupelo. She then finished college at Rust College at Holly Spring, Mississippi.

She has very efficiently served as teacher in several different colored schools, Palmetto, Meadows Chapel, Fulton, Shiloh. She will teach at Shiloh this coming school session. (1)

Charlie Mae Cummings was born in Itawamba County in 1918. She has just completed the 10th grade, but is spoken of highly as a primary teacher. She has just completed a normal course at New Albany, Miss., and will teach in this county this coming school session. (2)

Troy Cummings was born in Itawamba County in 1915. He completed a two year high school course at Holley Springs, Miss., and he attended the summer normal at New Albany, Miss., this summer. He will teach at Meadows Chapel this coming school session. (3)

Alton Cummings was born in Itawamba County in 1909. He completed his high school course as Moscoga, Oklohoma, and has completed a two years college course at Rust College, Holley Springs, Miss., He plans to continue his studies in education and psychology; so that he may someday become a college professor. (4)

Carbin Cummings was born in Itawamba County in 1913. He finished high school at Mississippi Industrial College in 1936. He is principal of the Union School for this coming session. He taught school in 1932,

(1) Zack Holley
(2) (3) (4) Dennis Cummings.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AND NATIONALITIES

1933, and 1934 and attended school during the summer months.(1)

Quinnie Randolph was born in Itawamba County, Mississippi in 1886. He taught school for several years and then decided that he wanted to be a dentist. He worked two years in Fort Worth, Texas, to get money to pay for his college course. He finished four years in the dental school at Nashville, Tennessee. He left Nashville and began his dental work at Kosciusko where he remained for several years. At present, he is working at Belzoni, Miss., (2)

Emmitt Barnes was born in Itawamba County in 1886. He worked at Okolona, Mississippi for two years as a brick mason. He saved his money and then spent four years in the colored high school of Alcorn County. After He completed his high school course, he spent four years in the dental college at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1914, he began his dental work at Gadson, Alabama, where he is still situated. (3)

Ethel Forester Nesbet was born February 23, 1886 in Itawamba County, Mississippi. Ethel attended school at Holly Springs and completed a course in millinery in 1909. She followed this profession for several years, working at Holly Springs. In recent years, she has been cooking for hotels at Belmont, Tupelo, and Corinth. (4)

Fannie Sargent Lee , was born in 1893. Fannie attended school at Holly Springs, Mississippi two years,then came back to Itawamba County and taught school five years. She spent five years as house-keeper in Toledo,Ohio. And at present is living in Lee County.(5)

(1) Carbin Cummings
(2) Josie Shumpert
(3) Will Barnes
(4) Ethel Nesbit
(5) Lema Sargent

Leroy Burnett, was born in Itawamba County Mississippi in August 24,1889. Leroy has no diploma from high school, however,he has a diploma from "The Normal Alabama Shoe School ", where he spent two years studing the art of making shoes.(1)

Chester Rogers, was born in Itawamba County Mississippi in 1894. Chester holds a diploma as a Ford Car Manhanic. He was given this course by The Government as a Vocational Course just after the World War. (2)

Bessie Cowley was born November 9, 1907. She attended Pleasant Grove public school. Later she attended Rust College at Holly Springs Mississippi. She attended this college for two years. Then, she attended the Tupelo Normal for one year and the okolona Normal for two years, and the Tuskee Institute, Tuskee, Alabama for two years.

Bessie will teach at Pleasant Grove colored school this session.

She teaches during the winter and goes to school during the summer. (3)

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

(1) Leroy Burnett
(2) Odessa Shumpert
(3) Odessa Shumpert

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

Canvassers:

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Supplement to Assignment

10

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

1. NEGRO EDUCATION

There are six negro schools in Itawamba County, one of which is a consolidated school with transportation. This is very unusual, and a feature that is seldom found among the negro schools in this section of the state. This is the Union Consolidated School. The tornado destrpyed their building April 5th, 1936. It was replaced by a modern building, being constructed under the W.P.A. Tornado Project. This is a two teacher school with an average enrollment of more than sixty pupils. The principal is Will Cummings. He is a two year graduate of the Institution at Holly Springs, Mississippi. He is possibly the most outstanding colored educator of the county. The other teacher is Armentrie Birge.

Shiloh, the colored school located at Fulton, is a three teacher school with an enrollment of 85. Lennon White, the principal, is the best educated colored teacher in this county. He is a native of Monroe County and is a graduate of the Negro Institution at New Orleans, Louisanna. The other two teachers are Lavera Poole and Enval Holley.

Friendship is a three teacher Rosenwald School. Earl Rasberry is the principal. He is a two-year graduate of Tuskegee. Between 85 and 90 pupils attend this school. The other teachers are Vozine Cummings and Edyth Warren.

Pleasant Grove has a nice modern building which was recently completed under a W.P.A. Project. It is a two teacher school with an enrollment of about 50 pupils. Millard Sarton is the principal, and Bessie Cowley is the assistant. Sarton, a resident of Smithville, is a graduate of T.M.I. at Holly Springs, Miss. Bessie Cowley received her training at Tuskegee.

The other two schools are both one teacher schools with enrollments ranging from 20 to 30 pupils each. These schools are;- Meadows Chapel, Teacher-Alton Cummings; and New Chapel, Teacher, Prof. White.

There are more than 300 Negro children of school age in the county. The average teachers salary is $30.00 per month and the term is five months. The budget for Negro education for Itawamba County for the scholastic year of 1936-37 was $2185. (1)

II. Negro Churches:

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the third district in the southwestern part of Itawamba County, a short distance from the Fulton and Aberdeen road. This building is made of wood and valued at $1900.00.

(1) D. E. Leech, County Supt. of Education

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

This church was organized 58 years ago.

They have Sunday School each Sunday Morning and preaching each fourth Sunday.

The stewards of this church are Lige Shumpert, Andy Shumpert, Rafe Esters, Roy Cowley and George Cowley.

Since the organization of this church the following have served as pastors: W. L. Maxwell, W. C. Weatherall, Jess Burton, W. D. Reed, Frank Smith, W. C. Hillard, H. F. Cook, G. W. Wilburn, Ira D. Jerrell, Horace Wilson, G. W. Burton, W. B. Rogers, A. L. Howell, and H. F. Cooperwood. The present pastor is S. S. Burnett. (1)

Friendship Colored Methodist ~~xxx~~ Episcopal Church is located 1/2 mile east of the Lee County Line in the third district of Itawamba County on a local road.

The building is a wood structure valued at $1800.00

This church has a membership of 40 members. They have Sunday School each Sunday Morning and preaching each second Sunday morning.

This church is very active and the building is well cared for. It was organized about sixty years ago.

The stewards are, Japp Ruff, Chester Rogers, J. W. Shumpert and Jess Barnes.

Since the organization of the church, the following have served as pastors:

Jess Nichols, John Barnes, William Henry Clark, Riley Lawhorn John Lay, Sam Comwell, Willis Comwell, J. L. Armsted, C. C. Cannon, A. J. Tatum, A. J. Numm, J. B. Steveson, Henry Mosley, Phillip Ambro, Rasho Taylor, Rev. Black and J. L. Stockard. Will Johnson is the pastor at this time. (2)

(1) Daisy Esters (2) Malinda Barnes

Piney Grove Baptist Church (Colored) is located in the 3rd District of Itawamba County on the Fulton and Aberdeen Public Road.

This church was organized sixty-three years ago. The building is a wood structure and is valued at $2,000. This building is well cared for. It has a membership of 103. The members have Sunday School each Sunday Morning, and Preaching twice a month, each 1st Sunday morning and night.

The deacons are Aaron Shumpert, Riley Buchanan, Ode Lee, Henry Tucker, Ance Pounds, Alonzo Rogers and Pearce Kyle.

Since the organization of this church, the following ministers have served as pastors, Nelson Estes, Reubin Marshall, Leon Goree, W. J. ~~xxxxx~~ Johnson, Tom Jones, Bob McGaughy, George Allen, John Marshall, G. W. Bain, J. A. Cook, Jerry Cunningham, W. C. Hurston, R. D. Chambers, E. Field. The present pastor is C. W. Wise. (1)

Shiloh is the Fulton Negro's Methodist Church. It is the largest negro church in the county, and it is a very active church. The leading stewards and members are as follows: Harry Lawhorn, W. D. Clifton, Charlie Clemmons, Oneta Lawhorn, Edd Clifton. Will Johnson, a native of Monroe County, is the pastor. Paine Miller is the local pastor. (2)

St. Mathews is the name of the Fulton Negro Missionary Baptist Church. Lucian Berg is the pastor. He is a native of Monroe county. The Deacons are: Earnest Hughes, Sherman Clifton and Clarence Wilson. This is a very active church. They have Sunday

(1) Leroy Burnett

(2) Zack Holley

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

School every Sunday morning. (1)

Palmetto is a colored missionary baptist church and is located in the eastern part of the county. At one time this was a very active church, but interest is lagging and the building is in a bad state of repair. The deacons are: Edd Clemmons, George Wiley, Will Humphrey. Will Humphrey is also the pastor. (2)

Warren's ~~Ch~~ Chapel is the colored M. E. Church at Mantachie. They have a membership of fifty-five. They have Sunday School regularly, and preaching about once each month. Will Johnson is the pastor. (3)

Joe Standifer and Garland Davis are possibly the most outstanding and influencial colored ministers that have ever lived in Itawamba County. They were loved, reppected and honored by their own race, and the whites often sought their advise and coucil. Standifer died last year and Garland Davis is very aged and is not able to be active in the ministery. (4)

W. M. Humphrey is a colored missionary baptist preacher being a native of Itawamba County. He has been preaching for 28 years. He only has a grammar school education. He has no regular churches that he pastors, but he preaches at Palmetto, Meadow Groove Mt. Pisgah and St Mathews. (5)

(1) Sherman Clifton
(2) Will Humphrey
(3) Malinda Barnes
(4) D. E. Leech
(5) W. M. Humphrey

III. AGED NEGROES

JANE ROGERS

Jane Whitesides was born June 6, 1831, in the State of Alabama. At the age of eight, she came to Mississippi as a slave of Mr. James Whitesides. He settled in what is now the third district of Itawamba County in the Carolina Community.

Aunt Jane, as she is commonly called, has all of her teeth with the exception of five, and she is very healthy and active. She attributes her good health to the fact that "Her White Folks" were so good to her during the slavery days. Her voice is somewhat broken by age, but she still enjoyes relating incidents during the time she was a slave. She states that Mr. Whitesides was good to her, and that she enjoyed a better time during slavery than at any other time in her life. She assisted her young mistress, Mary Ann Whitesides elope with Alfred Roberts during the Civil War. After the slaves were freed, she continued to live on the Whitesides farm until recently when she moved to Fulton to live with her great granddaughter.

She has been married three times. Her first husband was Ance Bourland, the second husband, ~~Henry Rogers~~ Sidney Prince, and the third husband, Henry Rogers. She has outlived all of them. She is the mother of fourteen children.

She is a faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and states that she expects to make Fulton her home until one on the great "White Throne" calls her home. (1)

(1) Jane Rogers (Colored)

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
AND NATIONALITIES
RACES

MATILDA CLIFTON

Matilda Clifton was born in North Carolina in 1822. At the age of seven, she came to Mississippi with her white mistress, Mrs. Steve Johnson. The Johnsons settled in Itawamba County a few miles east of the present site of Fulton. Aunt Tilda relates the story of how she became the property of Mrs. Steve Johnson. She states that she was playing in the yard of her original owner with a group of other slave children. Her master told his daughter, who was a bride of a few month, that she needed a small slave girl to run errands for her and to be of ~~xxxxx~~ company to her while her husband was x away from home; as his business called him away from home a considerable part of his time. Mrs. Johnson went out into the yard and picked out Matilda from among the other children; so Matilda became Matilda Johnson, slave of Mr. & Mrs. Steve Johnson. She soon came to Mississippi with her Mistress. As the Johnson family grew, Matilda states that she was treated just as good as the children. The only difference being that she was black and they were white. She is a firm believer in the traditions of slavery.

She married George Clifton and to this union twelve children were born. The husband and seven of the children have already passed away.

At present, Aunt Tilda lives in a little hut alone. She owns this little hut and a few acres of land in the negro section of Fulton. She has a small bank account and also draws a few dollars a month servants pension, but she states that she has to work; so she does her own house-work and makes a garden each year. She prides her self on having vegetables before any of her neighbors. Last fall, fire broke out in the weeds near her hut, destroying her garden fence, practically ruining all of her fruit trees and endangered the hut. This spring, she fenced the garden with brushes, discarded parts of cars collected from the junk pile, and various pieces of scrap iron.

She has a typical negro characteristic in that she likes for people to give her things, and she doesn't hesitate in asking for the articles that she desires. She told the interviewer that the seed she planted in her garden had been given her by her good white folks. She cultivates her garden with a short hoe and crawls on her knees while digging. It is amazing to see how straight the rows are and how well the soils is tilled.

When visiting in her home, you will always find her clad in rags, and she immediately complains of being so ragged, but states that she has plenty of good clothes put away.

She is slightly deaf and her eye sight is also failing, but considering her age she is very active. She frequently walks to town, a distance of about three-quarters mile, to get her groceries. Her mind is active, but she doesn't have a vivid memory of dates or names. This can possibly be attributed to the fact that she has no education. She can recall moving to Itawamba County when it was a dense forest filled with game and wild life with just a few white settlements scattered here and there with narrow winding trails leading to them. She also tells of the settlement of Fulton and the building of the first log court house some time about 1836; then how exciting it was to have the brick court house erected in 1856, and she hopes that she will see the present court house project completed. She says she remembers the first grave that was made in the Fulton Cemetery.

She praises the slave days and likes to tell how good her ~~Maixx~~ Master and Mistress were ~~xxx~~ to her. Up until a few years ago, Aunt Tilda did various types of servant work for the people of Fulton, and she still delights in visiting her white folks.

She is a member of the Methodist Church. (1)

(1) Matilda Clifton

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

IV. MEXICANS

So far as we can learn there is only one mexican that calls Itawamba his home. He states that he is full blooded mexican, and he relates the following facts about his life.

Zack Holley was born in Ascotch, Wisconsin, in the year of 1889. He came to Mississippi in 1905 moving to Fulton, Miss., Itawamba County, in 1924. His daily occupation is an attendant at the Fulton Hotel and selling newspapers.

In 1924, he married and Itawamba Negro Girl, Eva Clifton, a teacher in the Shiloh School. They have two children, Doris Ree, age 13, and Louise age 9. His wife is possibly the best educated negro lady in the county. She is a graduate of the Tupelo (colored) H. S. and has had three years training at Russ College, Holly Springs, Miss.. She plans to completed her college course this summer. (1)

(1) Zack Holley

INTERVIEWS

D. E. Leech, Daisy Esters, Malinda Barnes, Leroy Burnett, Zack Holley, Sherman Clifton, Will Humphrey, Jane Rogers, and Matilda Clifton.

Evelyn Riley

Evelyn Riley, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

4/16/37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY RACES AND NATIONALITIES

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Copy

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 6

Written

FOLKLORE AND FOLK CUSTOMS

1. Celebration of Christmas, New Year, Thanksgiving, Memorial Day, and other special days.
2. Funeral, Burial, and Cemetary customs; courting and wedding customs. Superstitions.
3. Log rollings, workings, poundings, other parties.
4. Background positions of the housewife at meal time.
5. Fascinators.
6. Children's Days; Home Comings, regular Easter and Christmas services; Associations, Quarterly Conferences.
7. Community sings, singing conventions, horseshoe throwing, fish frys. Other recreations.

   Indian Legend "The Purple Shell" (Written about a spring in Marietta which was at that time in Itawamba).

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment # 6

Interviews:

A. D. Graham	M. T. Sietz
H. A. Burch	Rev. A. M. Overton
Mrs. I. L. Sheffield	Rev. W. W. Hartsfield
Mrs. C. A. Dozier	J. W. Wallace
Prof. S. Barber	Mrs. Beatrice Gilliam
Mrs. J, W. Hughey	Ruby Holley (Negro)
Mrs. J. A. Watson	Birdie Brock "
Carl Mullins	Ithlee Burdine "

Newspapers:

Fulton News Beacon, May 22, 1930 (W. M. York)
Fulton News Beacon (John L. Davis)

Fulton News Beacon 1929 (B. Y. Cummings)
The Pleader, Baldwyn, Miss., 1882 (Jessie Archer)

ITAWAMBA COUNTY
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
FOKLORE AND FOLK CUSTOMS
Assignment #VI
I. SOME ITAWAMBA CUSTOMS

The people of Itawamba County lead active lives and give very little attention to creative productions of literature or to invention; but they are unexcelled in the field of hospitality. There is still the old southern cordiality and kindness of spirit among all and a dignity and sweetness of manner, that signifies a charm of personality.

I. (a) CHRISTMAS

(1) The celebration of the Christmas season here is very much the same as in other counties of the South. It is the home-coming for the college boys and girls and others who have been employed away from home. Each year the younger set are entertained in various homes during the Christmas holidays. Christmas Eve night is celebrated by the beautifully lighted Christmas trees on the Court Square for the poor and orphaned children, having a visit of Santa Claus bearing gifts for them. The singing of Christmas Carols by a large group of the young and old is

(1) A. D. Graham

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

a very enjoyable feature of Christmas Eve. These singers delight in going to the homes where they are usually rewarded for their singing by suddenly having a window opened and a basket or tray of refreshments for them.

Most all the homes have the Christmas trees and the old customs of hanging up the children's stockings for a visit from Santa Claus.

I. (b) NEW YEARS CELEBRATION

New Years Celebration is a delighful affair in this county. There is always a big affair planned for New Years Eve night either a party given in the homes or a Theater Party when there will be entertainment to ring out the old year and ring in the New Year. This is an old custom.

I. (c) THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION

Thanksgiving Celebration is held in practically every community in the county; a custome which has been practiced during a century of progress in the county. The morning is spent in worship, the afternoons in programs rendered by the children of the community. The larger placbs have ball games.

I. (d) MEMORIAL DAY

(1) ~~Since~~ May 30 has been set apart as a National Memorial Day, a day on which the entire Nation ceases from its labors that it might take part in paying tributes of love and respect to its buried dead, I am wondering how many of us really know the origin of this great day.

(1) Fulton News Beacon, May 22, 1930. By W. M. York

"This day was not born in gilded castles where wealth and influence held sway; it was not ushered in upon us with beating drums and flying flags; nor was it proclaimed, in thunders tones, from "ount Sinai's lofty peaks, but deep down in a mothers heart, a heart overflowing with love and sympathy for suffering humanity, this great day had its beginning.

'By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the green grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.'

"he great Civil "ar had ended; the cannon's mouth had grown cold; the Bonnie Blue Flag had been furled forever, and the tattered armies of Lee and Johnson had returned to their devastated homes to take up the burden of life again. Hope budded no more in the heart of the short-lived Confederacy. The story goes that on April 25, 1866, less than one year since that historic meeting of Grant and Lee at Appomattox, the noble women of Columbus, Mississippi, then a mere village, located on the banks of the "inland river" the romatic old Tombigbee---wended their way to old Friendship Cemetery, bearing garlands of perfume-laden flowers of Dixie-- all they had left to offer-- and placed them reverently upon the graves of their neroric dead. While paying this beautiful tribute of love and respect to those sleeping heroes, who had fought and lost in one of the greatest struggles the world has ever known, they did not forget those Federal soldiers, about 40 in number, who had found an eternal respite from the heartpangs of war beside their former foes in gray. Tenderly they placed flowers on their graves, the graves of their own loved ones.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

"From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe."

"That sorrowful cortege that marched on that beautiful April morning to the old cemetery meant much more than they dreamed it did. They meant it only as a dutiful mission of love and to pay honor and respect to their fallen heroes. But time has proved it to be more than that. It was the first inception of what is now Nationally known as Decoration Day. An account of this incident was given in the Columbus Index, under date of April 26, 1866, an was commented upon at large by the papers of the North, prominat of which was the New York Tribune. Up in the State of New Jersey, Francis Miles Finch, a gallant Federal soldier, read of this beautiful act of nobillit by the women of Columbus. It was then that he caught the inspiration that caused him to write that far-famed peom, "The Blue and The Gray", which he had published in the Atlantic Monthly for September, 1867, using as his introduction the New York Tribune's comments on the Columbus affair. So vivid was this picture of love and nobility to this one-time foe of Dixie that he forgot the rancor and hate that had existed so long between the North and the South and sang with sublime passion that first sweet song of forgiveness.

'No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead."

The Memorial Day is still observed in all community centers. Not only are the graves decorated with fresh cut flowers but paper flowers are found in abundance. The little graves are often covered with broken shells and toys the children had used.

I. (e) THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

(1) Every four years this county has what is known as the County Political Campaign. After the men make their announcements for various offices, they decide on the dates and places for the speaking. Each candidate is allowed from five to forty minutes to make his announcement. Besides listening to the speakers the people have a general social good time on these occasions. The great feature of the last day of the Campaign which is always at Fulton is the Barbecue. This is another characteristic of the country life. They barbecued the meat in the old style, trenches of two or three feet depths prepared in which to build fires and the meats were suspended over the fire on sapling poles run across the trench and kept constantly basted with a rich seasoning applied by the means of swabs at the end of long sticks. Besides the barbecued meats the dinner was made up of rich productions from the kitchens of people from all over the county.

II. (a) SUPERSTITIONS

(2) (1) It is considered bad luck to mother or to the new born babe if one sweeps under the bed while the mother is in it.

(2) If a new born babe has the thrash let a man whose father died before he was born, blow his breath in the child's mouth and it will cure the thrash.

(1) H. A. Burch, Teacher I.A.H.S.
(2) Mrs. I. L. Sheffield

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

(1) (b) Funeral, Burial and Cemetary Customs

The colored people gather when one of their friends die, and have what is commanly called "Wakes". 25 to 50 of them gather to a sing and mourn all night. They build bonfires. At the funeral they mourn aloud to keep the evil spirit from getting possission of them.

When a colored person dies they immediately stop the clock, turn the mirrors to the wall or cover them with quilts. If they fail to do this the mirrors will be ruined they firmly believe. If possible the family will move from the home where the death occurred to escape the spirits return. They believe the spirit of the dead returns each night and is visible on the nearest windowpane where the dead lay. The removing of the pane does not prevent the return of the spirit.

(2) (c) Courting Customs

Courting Customs among the white people

In the Country most of the courting or dating is in the afternoon in the parlor. The young man doesn't remain for evening dates often unelgss there schould be preaching services in the home church once a month, party or night singing. In the town of Fulton more evening dates and car ridings are permitted.

When a young lady wishes her engagement made public it is done either by news papacr announcements by her parents or

(1) Ruby Holley (Negro) April 14, 1936
Birdie Brock (Negro) April 17, 1936

(2) Mrs. C. A. Dozier, May 4, 1936

with a tea or informal party given by her parents. After the engagement is announced some of the brides closest friends will honor her by giving "Bridal Shower". She is showered with gifts from her friends, linen, kitchen or miscellouous showers are given.

There is always a "Wedding Feast" after the wedding with the hugh Bride's Cake to be cut by the bride. Friends of both the bride and groom are invited.

"SERENADES"

Usually the newly weds are sereneded by a number of friends both girls and boys taking part in the ringing of bells, shooting guns, beating on tin pans. These serenades are always a surprise. They are often times inbited inside and served refreshements.

III. Log Rollings

(1) Through all these years, through 5 generations of people "Log Rolling" has been a great day in the lives of the country people in this county. Friends are invited from various sections of the county and often special guest come from out of the county. The farmer who gives the "Log Rolling" clears the ground, from 6 to 12 acres leaving the logs, ready to be rolled to a definite place to be burned or used for wood. Then he invites hisfriends for the day. Then usually arrive soon after sun-rise and remain till sun-set.

(1) Prof, S. Barber, May 1, 1936

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Sticks are cut large in the center and small at each end; they roll the logs to the center then 6 or 8 men carry the log. Usually only 2 sticks are used but the larger logs require three sticks.

At noon there is a feast, the food is prepared by the women of the community. Usually wives of the husbands who are invited. The food consists of boiled hams, smothered chichens, pies, cakes and other good things. This cooking requires 2 or 3 days work. Often times wash pots are used for cooking utensils. Usually the attendance of these log rollings will be from 50 to 100 men and women.

"Candy Breakings"

(1) Candy Breakings are yet a very common thing in Itawamba County. In late fall is the time when they have them most. Often times money is given from each person who intend to attend and this is taken to buy the sticks of candy. When every one gathers at the place their name is taken and they are put into a basket or box. The boys drew to see whomthey will bread candy with.

Candy Pullings too are enjoyed, but they are given mostly by the men who make molasses. At the close of his season he has a surplus amount of molasses and he gladly cooks from ten to fifteen gallons into candy.

They pull the candy until it turns white and them it is eaten. The same is done after it is pulled. The names are drawn to see who will eat candy together.

Games of all kinds are played and everyone seems to enjoy the party.

Pie Suppers and Box Suppers are still popular with the school

(1) Mrs. J. W. Hughey, May 5, 1936

(1) 5. Fascinators

One of the most common charms or fascinators used by the colored people of this county is the Rabbit Foot. Some of them wear them around their necks, while others tie them around their ankle. They think if these are worn they will bring them good luck. If they ever happen to leave them at home or lose them they have no doubt but that they will happen to some misfortune. Another fascinator used is a dime with a hole punched in it so it can be owrn around their leg or neck. They believe it will protect them fromevil spirits.

(2) Praying Mantis (commonly called Devil-Horse) if it spits in your eye, eyes will go out.

Fire Burns: If you are burned, hold the burn close to fire and the heat will draw out the burn.

(3) Many farmers believe in planting crops by the sign of the moon. They believe that if the crops are planted at any other time other than at the time shown by themoon that the crops will not yeild a harvest.

If a turtle bites you it will hold you until it thunders.

Another superstition is that to kell a toad frog means that that persons cow will go dry.

A stinging snake is poisonous if it stings a tree, the trees will die in a short time. Some people say it will die within 30 minutes time.

(1) Ithlee Burdine (Negro) May 1, 1936
(2) Carl Mullins, Science Teacher, I.A.H.S. (As related by his pupils)
(3) M. T. Sietz, Agri. Teacher, I.A.H.S. (As related by his pupils)

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Sick Cows---The only disease a cow has is hollow horn and tail. The remedy is to split tail-puncture horn and pour in turpentine.

(1) Other present day superstitions are:

If you meet a corpse some one of your family will be buried that year.

Never take the ashes out of the fire place or stove on old Christmas day which is the 6th of January; if you do you will have bad luck, probably a death in your family that year. Do not wash on old Christmas.

Always commence your work on any week day except Friday; if you begin work on Friday you will never live to see it finished.

Do not take salt out of any ones hand; if you borrow salt from a neighbor do not pay it back.

If you have to turn around and go back to where you started from always make a cross mark and spit in it, and you will not have bad luck.

In the spring when you hear the first dove holler if your back is to the sound of the dove you will have good luck.

If the first person a woman sees on New Years day is a man she will have good luck all the year; if the first person a man sees is a woman or girl he will have good luck all the year.

Always render your lard on the dark of the moon and you will make more lard.

Never turn a chair around on one leg--sure sign of bad luck coming to you.

(1) Mrs. I. L. Sheffield

If you take a hoe in the house back out with the hoe or you will have bad luck.

Spilling salt is the sign of a quarrel; bubbles in the tea cup or an itching skin (nose) means a visitor.

A blister on the tongue means that you have told a lie.

When a person is shaking hands across hands, it means a wedding.

When your ears burn some one is talking about you.

Stepping on cracks of paving stone means you fail in your lessons.

When you have cold shivers some one is walking on the spot where your grave will be dug.

Giving a knife to a friend as a gift means cutting your friendship unless your friend gives you a penny.

To break a mirrow is seven years bad luck.

If you put on a garment wrong side out it is bad luck, unless you wear the garment all day without changing.

Finding a four leaf clover is the sign of good luck; also finding horse shoes is a sign of good luck.

To find a hair pin and hang it up you will receive a letter soon.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

V

VI
Children's Day

(1) Most of the churches in this county, especially the country churches, still observe what is known as Children's Day. This program consists of approperiate songs, poems and Bible stories for children and rendered by the children in these communities. This is usually an all day affair withfriends invited to eat the delicious dinner that has been prepared and spread on the ground.

The stages are decorated with flowers and crepe paper . The purpose of these programs is to develppe the young child for religious activities.

HOME-COMING

(2) Perhaps August 14th and 15th, 1929, meant more for Itawambians than any other two days in the history of the county. People came from sections of our country near and far. All seemed to be of one accord, to meet and mingle together, living again memories of by-gone days. There was no spirit of material or financial gain manifested by any one. It was a real love feast of all. Friends and relatives met who had not seen each other for half a century . It was a glorious reunion, speech-making, handshaking, and a general recital of those pleasant and amusing incidents in life history which commercialism when men are traveling at such a terrific speed, endeavoring to make the most of every thing have in a material way to turn aside from the cares of life and devote two days to such a meeting is beyond human conception to measure or discern in

(1) A. D. Graham

(2) John L. Davis

ultimate significance. The finer elements of our nature are permitted to grow and exercise in such splendid socail contact. This should be made an annual affair. The dates should be perpetuated. This will give every one a chance to meake preparation in timeto come. Many knew nothing about such a meeting and many others gave it only a fleeting thought. There are enough Itawambians living in the United States to perpetrate such a reunion for a generation to come. Let every one begin now to make the next Home Coming far greater in every way if it be possible to do so .

X "There were 251 former Itawambians who now live out of the state of Mississippi registered during the Home Coming at Fulton. There were 449 former Itawambians who now live in Mississippi, but outside of Itawamba County registered during the two days."

Our Home Coming

(1) Extracts from letters written to Fulton News Beacon August 1929.

Mr. Paul Baldridge
Jackson, Tennessee
My Dear Paul:

The Itawamba Home-Coming like millions of events before has taken its place in history. Those who made the event have returned to their several home and tasks and, to their immediate loved ones and when we came back to them, I fancy it was a finer

(1) Lawyer B. Y. Cummings

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

affection than when we left because last week there was a high tide of love in Itawamba that bore the souls of men and women to the highest heights of human concept.

"I promise you to pick out the things that impressed me most at this metting. That was a foolish promise. You cannot sift where things are overwhelming and you are swept by a tide, byt gathering myself together as best I can, I name it thus, one-two-three.

"One menory of the Sainted Dead
Whose Ashes Rest Beneath the
Soul of Mississippi

"How fine is life's great adventure. I stood with you at the grave-side of our beloved dead. We could not speak the things we thought. Hearts are made to feel not, tongues to talk in such circumstances but tears relieve. We read the carvings on the stones in Fulton. They've gone yonder Paul. Hatch and I went Wednesday night with Iarl and Lillian to Columbus, a memory now and forever, and next morning with uncovered head stood at the tomb of cousin Fannie, sainted now and read the inscription that he desired on his grave stone: "He was a soldier under General Forrest".

"Two manifestations of affection far all we knew long time ago.

"Forty years is a long span in life of youngsters like you and me. When we found last week that love's river was flowing on in spite of years and idistance I daid to me, Love is Eternal. Young John had not seen nothing but some huggin' and kissin' and some laughin' and some cryin'.

"Three--"How Dear to My Heart Are the Scenes of My Child-

hood". Early Wednesday morning I saw an Itawambian dawn. I saw a bursting ball of glory rise above the eastern hills, I looked toward the grave of Dan, a dog where dDew and I mourned his death and wrapped him up in shroud of wagon sheet. Thieves were, but Dan was too good a dog to lie un-clad beneath the sod, and your father, even without his consent or knowledge, could well afford the loss if he had known the solemnity of that funeral.

"I saw the remnant of "Alolian Grave" and the wreck and ruin of "Sunny Dell". At evening I saw the sunset's goldent glow across the river, and I then saw each twinkling star, the milky way, and all the firmanet, and something said "Thou art God".

"Your old home had fallen into the hands of that fine family of refined thought and felling that was so manifest to everyone. I did not know the Orrs in the old days because they came after I left, but they were true to the old ideals when they conceived the idea that the Baldridge children, all of them, should sleep one night under the roof that sheltered them when life was young. Then that last day under the great oaks of your old home with a dinner and with people. Has some juggler of words come from some where who could discrive it? Not yet, I shall not attempt it. It all ended. We left.

"The sad note, of it all was the absence of my sisters. They were not there. I wish it had been possible for them to have been there. All the Baldridge children an all the Cummings children once more together would give folkes glimpses of the eternal morning.

The Parting

"In due time it had to come. It came at last at Tupelo.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

You caught that North bound train for Jackson, Tennessee, on a railroad constricted long before the Civil War, and on which my father's brother had been a railway conductor, I saw the tears in your eyes, and when the train had gone, and when we were re-adjusting the baggage and passengers for the final seperation other tears were shed. Earl and Lillian and Will Stribling went on to Columbus, and Hatch and Dew and J. B. and I headed toward Oklohoma and Texas. We kept Hatch until we got to Little Rock and there he took his train and we came on to Tishomingo and spent Friday night. Next morning I started to inquire about the schedule of the bus to Wichita Falls and J. B. daid no, wait until tomorrow and Dew and I will take you on. They did and they gave to my wife and daughters a partial picture of it all, and Sunday afternoon they went home and the story of a perfect week was ended.

Yours sincerely,

B. Y. Cummings"

Mr. Cummings. aprominent lawyer, wrote this to his old friend Paul Baldridge, a business man of Jackson, Tennessee, both were reared in Itawamba.

EASTER SERVICES

Easter services in this county are regularly observed by most churches, with the great solemnity of the early christian era. In the true christian spirit that should be felt in the observance of the Resurrection of Christ.

The popular observances both past and present, connected with

the day are innumerable. The use of eggs in this connection is of the highest antiquity, the eggs having been considered in pre-christin mythologues as th symbol of resurrection. The eggs seem to bring home Easter joys to the hearts of children; the older part of the community seem to take the day as an occasion to bring into life the new finery for spring and a systematic abondonment of the odd and the use of new apparel, has a tendency to convey the idea of a new birth, or a resurrection.

Christmas Services

Regular Religious services are held in most churches in observance of the birth of Christ.

Itawamba County Baptist Association

(1) "Although Baptists have had churches and have been at work in Itawamba County for more than a century, the Itawamba a County Association, as it is now formed, is only a few years old.

"In October 1921, representatives from a few churches of the county who wished to do more in a missionary way, met with the Fulton Church and formed the Itawamba County Baptist Association. The Introductory Sermon was preached by R. A. Kimbrough. A. T. Cleveland was elected Moderator and S. T. Graham was elected Clerk.

"A brief historical table of its meetings, officers, etc., is given below:

YEAR	PLACE	MODERATOR	CLERK	SERMON
1921	Fulton	A. T. Cleveland	S. T. Graham	R. A. Kimbrough
1922	Fairview	A. T. Cleveland	D. W. Graham	J. A. Cornwill
1923	Salem	A. T. Cleveland	D. W. Graham	J. R. G. Hewlett

(1) Rev. A. M. Overton

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

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1925	Union Grove	A. T. Cleveland	D. W. Graham	J. C. Graham
1926	Fairview	A. D. Graham	D. W. Graham	D. A. McCall
1927	Providence	S. T. Graham	D. W. Graham	A. M. Nix
1928	Liberty Grove	S. T. Graham	D. W. Graham	D. H. Waters
1929	Salem	J. C. Graham	D. W. Graham	Chas. Nelson
1930	Bethany	J. C. Graham	D. W. Graham	A. M. Nix
1931	Pleasant Ridge	W. W. Barnes	D. W. Graham	C. W. Barnes
1932	Fairview	A. M. Overton	D. W. Graham	Guy Graham
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1934	Providence	A. M. Overton	D. W. Graham	K. Z. Stevens
1935	Union Grove	A. M. Overton	D. W. Graham	Guy Graham

"The Itawamba County Baptist Association, like all other Baptist Associations, is a voluntary gathering of representatives, called messengers, from all churches oflike faith and order desiring to associate together in that body. This body has absolutely no power or authourity over a single church whose messengers sit in the meetings of the Ass ociation . It may suggest plans and procedure for the people and churches, but they are under no obligation to follow such suggestions unless it meets with their entire and hearty approval.

"The chief purpose of such an Association is for fellowship, encouragement and co-operation in doing missionary and benevolent tasks. The annual meetings have been and still are important times with the Baptists of the churches affiliated with the body. The regular meeting time is on Friday and Saturday preceding the

second in October of each year. The host church furnished lunch for the visitors for the two days and homes at night for those who wish to remain in the community overnight.

"Usually some of the outstanding denominational leaders and missionaries meet with the people in these sessions bringing information concerning the work and presenting calls, challenges and appeals for their work.

"The officers, Moderator, Clerk and Treasure, are elected by ballot and must be elected each year. No fixed number of terms is designated, each officer being elected according to his ability to serve and the will of the people to have his services. In addition to these officers there is an Executive Committee or Board, consisting of on e member from each co-operating church , together with the Moderator, Clerk and all resident pastors of the churches of the Association. This Committee meets upon call of the Moderator to consider any matters that may need attention between the meeting of the full Association. Like the Association, this Committee has no authourity over the individual or church.

"On the first day of the session some brother, previously chosen preaches the Annual or Introductory Sermon, which is usually thought to be the high point of inspiration of the meeting. On the second day some other brother, likewise previously chosen, preaches the Missionary Sermon, which is the missionary high peak.

"A Baptist Association is a purely democratic body. A point of historical significance is that the founders of our national government carefull studied a Baptist Assocaiation in Virginia before setting up our present form of government and many points were patterned after this democratic body." 2 1

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

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2

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, South

(1)"The Modus Operandi of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may be found in its book, The Doctrines and Discipline.

"For this sketch it is suffieient to say; The Church Conference, composed of the local congregation and resident members of the Annual Conference, determine and administer church affairs of the local nature.

"The Quarterly Conference takes cognizance of the welfare of the local church.

"The District Conference, superintends the affairs and interest of the local churches composing the district. The Annual Conference, takes cognizance of its ministry, membership, conference relations, statistics, finances, church property, miscellaneous questions. The General Conference, composed of one elerical and one lay member for every forty eight members of each Annual Conference, has full power to make rules and regulations for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under certain limitations, known as the Six Restrictive Rules. "

VII

All Day Singings

(2) An annual affair in most communities is the all-day singing. It is looked forward to by the old and the young;

(1) Rev. W. W. Hartsfield, Pastor Methodist Church (Fulton), May 12.

(2) Prof. S. Barber

as a great day. Large crowds gather from all over the county. Many visitors from varioussections of the state. They announce the place and date for the singing. Then announce through the county newspapers, inviting the people to come and bring their song books with them. There is dinner on the ground usually plenty for every one. The committees arrange the programs, selecting leaders and organists. They have both old Harp and class choir.

Singing Convention

(1) We have a county singing convention in this county. It is a Christian organization of people for the purpose of carrying the gospel to men through songs where voices mingle together in songs of melody.

Each community that has a singing class elects delegates to represent their class, and to carry a letter to be read before the body or convention. They invite the convention to meet with them in the letter. Delegate transact business as electing their president, secretary and treasure, to a minute of the convention is made and where it will go the next meeting.

The usual day se t for the convention is the third Saturday and Sunday in May, third Saturday and Sunday in September.

People are invited to come and bring their song books and dinner, as they spread their dinner on the ground both days. It is known as the song spirit Revival.

Horse Shoe Throwing

This game is still a great pass-time for old and young in this county. Crowds assemble on rainy days and Sunday afternoons, in various communities and enjoy this game.

(1) J. W. Wallace, May 12, 1936

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Tennis

Tennis is far more popular as recreation in this county now than ever before. Tennis courts are found in most every community center. Even the small children are thaught the game.

Pitching Dollars

(1) A favorite Sunday afternoon game with most country boys and girls is pitching dollars. Four persons take part in the game. Two hundred and fifty points is the game. There are three holes at at each end of a ten foot space, and the first hole counts five points, then next ten points, and the last counts fifteen points.

Fish Frys

One of the most enjoyable features of the summer months in this county is the Fish Fry. This applies to pratically every organization both in business and church affairs. The fishing is usually done in the morning either by seining or by hooks. The fish is cooked for dinner or supper, always bread, pcikles and other food to complete the Fish Fry are carried. The big springs of clear cool water adds much to the pleasure of these outings.

(1) Mrs. Beatrice Gilliam

(1) An Indian Legend

NEMO-AKIM: OR THE PURPLE SHELL

When the red man here was monarch, as the old-time legends tell,
Once he owned a priceless treasure, 'twas a shining purple shell,
And he held the powers of healing, hid within its mystic hue,
He who touched its polished surface, pain or sickness never knew.

Oft it healed the wounded warrior, with the foe before his face,
Oft refreshed the bleeding hunter, faint, returning from the chase,
Oft when burning, deadly fever, smote the red man with its breath,
Purple Shell, the Nemo-Akim, saved him from the sleep of death.

Far across the distant mountain, hunters came o'er rock and dell,
Many weary moons they wandered, just to touch the magic shell,
Long was it the red man's blessing, Nemo-Akim bright and fair,
Never failing with its power all who came and touched it there.

Autumn's painted leaves were burning, dancing, falling, soft and still,
Where a spring was gurgling, rippling, in the sands beneath the hill,
When the mighty Chief Makonah, paused to rest him in the shade,
Gazing on the limpid waters, where the gay leaves danced and played.

Then the bright-hued leaves in circles, flutter'd round the warrior's head,
"Let the great Mokenah listen, he isthirsty now", they said:
"He must drink from Nemo-Akim, then his slumbers will be sweet,
Andthe leaves shall dance together, in the sunlight, at his feet."

Then the Chief, as in a vision, saw them dancing as they fell,
And he, in the laughing waters, idly dipped the purple shell;
But it slipped between his fingers, bright waves snatched it from his hand.

(1) Miss Jessie Archer, Published in "The Pleader", Baldwyn, Miss., 1882

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Then in vain, the mighty sachem, sought it in the shallow sand.

Then he came before his people, on his face in anguish fell,
"Woe, my brothers, to Mokoah, he has lost the purple shell,
Nemo-Akim. Oh, my people, let the careless warrior die,
He has lost the red man's treasure, never more shall your tears be dry."

Then from every scattered wigwam, every lodge beside the roll,
Came the warrior and the maiden, to the spring beneath the hill;
Vainly searching, searching, searching, till the red man's heart was sore,
But no hunter, squaw, nor sachem, ever saw the treasure more.

In the dands where Nemo-Akim vanished from Mokonah's sight,
Bubbled forth a fresher fountain, it was clear and pure and bright;
And it held the power of healing, still they came and found it true,
He who drank its limpid waters, pain or sickness never knew.

Long, oh, long ago has vanished of the red man's every trace,
From the hillsides and the hollows, that were once his dwelling place,
Every token has departed, where his tribe were wont to meet,
And his ashes long have mingled, with the dust beneath out feet.

But that spring is gushing, rippling, in the sands beneath the hill,
Where concealed from white man's vision, Nemo-Akim lieth still;
Still its healing balm distilling thro' the bubbles as they rise,
From the heart of Nemo-Akim that in viewless splendow lies.

Still, when autumn paints the forest, with her tints of red and gold,
Bright leaves dance again in circles, gayly as they did of old;
Holding every breeze enchanted, while they keep their mystic spell--
Thus they hold their yearly revels, o'er the spring of Purple Shell.

And 'tis said the red man's spirit, to this fountain of yore,
When the midnight moon is beaming, brings his earthen cup once more,
Quaffs again the healing waters, that are gushing, rippling still,
O'er the long lost Nemo-Akim in the sands beneath the hill.

(1) FAIR ITAWAMBA

From Alabama's border to eastern side of Lee,
From Tishomingo's highlands to Monroe's boundary,
Fair Itawamba stretches o'er valley, hill and glen,
The home of noble women and strong, courageous men.

Here, pine-crested hilltops, that lift toward azure sky;
There, wide fertile valleys, the wants of men supply;
Clear streams that ripple onward, adown to southern seas,
Pause here and there to dip the over-bending trees.

Sweetshrubs on the hillside, wild fern beside the spring,
Countless kind of birdfolk, forever on the wing;
All nature smiles her sweetest, puts on her best array
For those who chance to wander, o'er Itawamba way.

The water sparkles clearer, the airs a bit more pure,
Handclasps a little firmer, and friendships more secure.
If these seem over-rated, I'll make a dare to you,
Come to Itawamba, you'll find these words are true.

(1) By Reverand A. M. Overton, Pastor of Fulton Baptist Church
Written especially for the Historical Research Project

Mary K. Burch Supervisor, Itawamba Historical Project

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1934	Providence	A. M. Overton	D. W. Graham	K. Z. Stevens
1935	Union Grove	A. M. Overton	D. W. Graham	Guy Graham

"The Itawamba County Baptist Association, like all other Baptist Associations, is a voluntary gathering of representatives, called messengers, from all churches oflike faith and order desiring to associate together in that body. This body has absolutely no power or authourity over a single church whose messengers sit in the meetings of the Ass ociation . It may suggest plans and procedure for the people and churches, but they are under no obligation to follow such suggestions unless it meets with their entire and hearty approval.

"The chief purpose of such an Association is for fellowship, encouragement and co-operation in doing missionary and benevolent tasks. The annual meetings have been and still are important times with the Baptists of the churches affiliated with the body. The regular meeting time is on Friday and Saturday preceding the

second in October of each year. The host church furnished lunch for the visitors for the two days and homes at night for those who wish to remain in the community overnight.

"Usually some of the outstanding denominational leaders and missionaries meet with the people in these sessions bringing information concerning the work and presenting calls, challenges and appeals for their work.

"The officers, Moderator, Clerk and Treasure, are elected by ballot and must be elected each year. No fixed number of terms is designated, each officer being elected according to his ability to serve and the will of the people to have his services. In addition to these officers there is an Executive Committee or Board, consisting of on e member from each co-operating church , together with the Moderator, Clerk and all resident pastors of the churches of the Association. This Committee meets upon call of the Moderator to consider any matters that may need attention between the meeting of the full Assochtion. Like the Association, this Committee has no authourity over the individual or church.

"On the first day of the session some brother, previously chosen preaches the Annual or Introductory Sermon, which is usually thought to be the high point of inspiration of the meeting. On the second day some other brother, likewise previously chosen, preaches the Missionary Sermon, which is the missionary high peak.

"A Baptist Association is a purely democratic body. A point of historical significance is that the founders of our national government carefull studied a Baptist Assocaiation in Virginia before setting up our present form of government and many points were patterned after this democratic body."

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, South

(1)"The Modus Operandi of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may be found in its book, The Doctrines and Discipline.

"For this sketch it is suffieient to say; The Church Conference, composed of the local congregation and resident members of the Annual Conference, determine and administer church affairs of the local nature.

"The Quarterly Conference takes cognizance of the welfare of the local church.

"The District Conference, superintends the affairs and interest of the local churches composing the district. The Annual Conference, takes cognizance of its ministry, membership, conference relations, statistics, finances, church property, miscellaneous questions. The General Conference, composed of one elecical and one lay member for every forty eight members of each Annual Conference, has full power to make rules and regulations for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under certain limitations, known as the Six Restrictive Rules. "

VII

All Day Singings

(2) An annual affair in most communities is the all-day singing. It is looked forward to by the old and the young;

(1) Rev. W. W. Hartsfield, Pastor Methodist Church (Fulton), May 12.

(2) Prof. S. Barber

as a great day. Large crowds gather from all over the county. Many visitors from varioussections of the state. They announce the place and date for the singing. Then announce through the county newspapers, inviting the people to come and bring their song books with them. There is dinner on the ground usually plenty for every one. The committees arrange the programs, selecting leaders and organists. They have both old harp and class choir.

Singing Convention

(1) We have a county singing convention in this county. It is a Christian organization of people for the purpose of carrying the gospel to men through songs where voices mingle together in songs of melody.

Each community that has a singing class elects delegates to represent their class, and to carry a letter to be read before the body or convention. They invite the convention to meet with them in the letter. Delegate transact business as electing their president, secretary and treasure, to a minute of the convention is made and where it will go the next meeting.

The usual day se t for the convention is the third Saturday and Sunday in May, third Saturday and Sunday in September.

People are invited to come and bring their song books and dinner, as they spread their dinner on the ground both days. It is known as the song spirit Revival.

Horse Shoe Throwing

This game is still a great pass-time for old and young in this county. Crowds assemble on rainy days and Sunday afternoons, in various communities and enjoy this game.

(1) J. W. Wallace, May 12, 1936

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Tennis

Tennis is far more popular as recreation in this county now than ever before. Tennis courts are found in most every community center. Even the small children are thaught the game.

Pitching Dollars

(1) A favorite Sunday afternoon game with most country boys and girls is pitching dollars. Four persons take part in the game. Two hundred and fifty points is the game. There are three holes at at each end of a ten foot space, and the first hole counts five points, then next ten points, and the last counts fifteen points.

Fish Frys

One of the most enjoyable features of the summer months in this county is the Fish Fry. This applies to pratically every organization both in business and church affairs. The fishing is usually done in the morning either by seining or by hooks. The fish is cooked for dinner or supper, always bread, pcikles and other food to complete the Fish Fry are carried. The big springs of clear cool water adds much to the pleasure of these outings.

(1) Mrs. Beatrice Gilliam

(1) An Indian Legend

NEMO-AKIM: OR THE PURPLE SHELL

When the red man here was monarch, as the old-time legends tell,
Once he owned a priceless treasure, 'twas a shining purple shell,
And he held the powers of healing, hid within its mystic hue,
He who touched its polished surface, pain or sickness never knew.

Oft it healed the wounded warrior, with the foe before his face,
Oft refreshed the bleeding hunter, faint, returning from the chase,
Oft when burning, deadly fever, smote the red man with its breath,
Purple Shell, the Nemo-Akim, saved him from the sleep of death.

Far across the distant mountain, hunters came o'er rock and dell,
Many weary moons they wandered, just to touch the magic shell,
Long was it the red man's blessing, Nemo-Akim bright and fair,
Never failing with its power all who came and touched it there.

Autumn's painted leaves were burning, dancing, falling, soft and still,
Where a spring was gurgling, rippling, in the sands beneath the hill,
When the mighty Chief Makonah, paused to rest him in the shade,
Gazing on the limpid waters, where the gay leaves danced and played.

Then the bright-hued leaves in circles, flutter'd round the warrior's head,
"Let the great Mokonah listen, he isthirsty now", they said:
"He must drink from Nemo-Akim, then his slumbers will be sweet,
Andthe leaves shall dance together, in the sunlight, at his feet."

Then the Chief, as in a vision, saw them dancing as they fell,
And he, in the laughing waters, idly dipped the purple shell;
But it slipped between his fingers, bright waves snatched it from his hand.

(1) Miss Jessie Archer, Published in "The Pleader", Baldwyn, Miss., 1882

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

Then in vain, the mighty sachem, sought it in the shallow sand.

Then he came before his people, on his face in anguish fell,
"Woe, my brothers, to Mokoah, he has lost the purple shell,
Nemo-Akim. Oh, my people, let the careless warrior die,
He has lost the red man's treasure, never more shall your tears be dry."

Then from every scattered wigwam, every lodge beside the roll,
Came the warrior and the ~~maiden~~ maiden, to the spring beneath the hill;
Vainly searching, searching, searching, till the red man's heart was sore,
But no hunter, squaw, nor sachem, ever saw the treasure more.

In the dands where Nemo-Akim vanished from Mokonah's sight,
Bubbled forth a fresher fountain, it was clear and pure and bright;
And it held the power of healing, still they came and found it true,
He who drank its limpid waters, pain or sickness never knew.

Long, oh, long ago has vanished of the red man's every trace,
From the hillsides and the hollows, that were once his dwelling place,
Every token has departed, where his tribe were wont to meet,
And his ashes long have mingled, with the dust beneath out feet.

But that spring is gushing, rippling, in the sands beneath the hill,
Where concealed from white man's vision, Nemo-Akim lieth still;
Still its healing balm distilling thro' the bubbles as they rise,
From the heart of Nemo-Akim that in viewless splendor lies.

Still, when autumn paints the forest, with her tints of red and gold,
Bright leaves dance again in circles, gayly as they did of old;
Holding every breeze enchanted, while they keep their mystic spell--
Thus they hold their yearly revels, o'er the spring of Purple Shell.

And 'tis said the red man's spirit, to this fountain of yore,
When the midnight moon is beaming, brings his earthen cup once more,
Quaffs again the healing waters, that are gushing, rippling still,
O'er the long lost Nemo-Akim in the sands beneath the hill.

(1) FAIR ITAWAMBA

From Alabama's border to eastern side of Lee,
From Tishomingo's highlands to Monroe's boundary,
Fair Itawamba stretches o'er valley, hill and glen,
The home of noble women and strong, courageous men.

Here, pine-crested hilltops, that lift toward azure sky;
There, wide fertile valleys, the wants of men supply;
Clear streams that ripple onward, adown to southern seas,
Pause here and there to ~~impor~~ the over-bending trees.

Sweetshrubs on the hillside, wild fern beside the spring,
Countless kind of birdfolk, forever on the wing;
All nature smiles her sweetest, puts on her best array
For those who chance to wander, o'er Itawamba way.

The water sparkles clearer, the airs a bit more pure,
Handclasps a little firmer, and friendships more secure.
If these seem over-rated, I'll make a dare to you,
Come to Itawamba, you'll find these words are true.

(1) By Reverand A. M. Overton, Pastor of Fulton Baptist Church
Written especially for the Historical Research Project

Mary K. Burch Supervisor, Itawamba Historical Project

ITAWAMBA COUNTY FOLKLORE

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

Assignment # 19

I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginnings to present, with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc.

2. How County Schools financed, from sources, such as Sixteenth Section Funds, County and State Taxes, Separate School Districts, Equalization Fund, Chichasaw Fund.

3. Types of Schools in County:

   a. Rural, City Consolidated
   b. Racial: Negro, Indian, Chinese, or others.
   c. Adult Education, through the continuation of old "moonlight" schools, through extension courses, or by WPA teachers.

4. Later Development of County Schools:

   a. Through Consolidation by Transportation.
   b. Through Agricultural High School Movement.
   c. Through Home Economic Instruction.
   d. Junior Colleges.

5. Names and Location of the Schools in County:

   a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries.
      Transportation facilities, public and private.
   b. Grades: Elementary or Grammar, Junior High, Senior High.
   c. Special courses: Household Arts, Domestic Training; Manual Training; Music; Art; Physical Culture; Shorthand; Typing, Book-keeping, and any others.
   d. Extra-Curricular Activities: Clubs, Dramatics, Debating, Hi-Y's, Scouts, Girl Reserves, Play-ground Activities. Disciplinary Control. First Aid.

6. Related Activities:

   a. Parent-Teachers Association.
   b. Faculty Meetings.
   c. Cafeterias.

7. Teachers of Today:

   a. Changed living conditions (from the old "boarding-around" era), present influence; present qualifications as to education and personality.

II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

Give names, location, brief description of building, work, and local or general importance of each.

   a. Colleges, including Church or Denominational, and Junior Colleges.
   b. Commercial Schools or Colleges.
   c. Private Schools:
      1. Kindergartens.
      2. Any others in your county.

Canvassers:

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong

Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

Assignment # 19

I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Mr. William T. Elliott was the first superintendent elected in Itawamba County. He served the year of 1870 and was paid $100 for his services. He only remained on duty about one day out of each month during the school session which was only two or three months per year.

Mr. J. R. Jermonson served one year (1871). He was paid $100 per year for his services. The duties were very few.

Mr. W. C. Baskin was elected in 1872 and remained in office eight years. His salary was $100 per year.

Mr. G. W. Bennett likewise served eight years. He was elected in 1880. His salary was $100 per year.

Mr. Arthur B. Newton was elected in 1888 and served two year. His salary was also $100 per year.

Mr. J. M. Weaver served eight years having been elected in 1890. He was paid $100 per year for his service. Mr. Weaver, who was one of the counties best educators, died since we began our work on this assignment. We have been told that he had written, at the request of one of his sons, a book containing some of the outstanding deeds of his life. Since he was a resident of Tupelo, I am sure you will get this information from Lee County Research Workers.

Mr. J. E. Sandlin was elected in 1898 and served eight years. He was paid $350 per year for his services.

Mr. W. G. Crouch was elected in 1906 and served eight years. His salary was $350 per year.

Mr. J. A. Senter was elected in 1914 and served ~~eight~~ four years. His salary was $350 per year. It was during the last year of his administration that the idea of locating an agricultural high school in this county was originated. Mr. Senter being a promotor of educational activities, encouraged the idea. The buildings were completed and ready for use in 1920.

Mr. H. L. Gillespie was elected in 1928 and served four years at a salary of $2000 per year. Consolidation and better buildings began during Mr. Gillespie's administration.

Mr. H. R. Simpson succeed Mr. Gillespie and served one term. His salary was $2000 per year.

Mr. S. Mayhall was elected in 1927. He served one term and was paid $2400 per year. He encouraged the idea of better qualified teachers and better buildings and equipment.

Mr. R. S. Sheffield was elected in 1931 and served four years. He was paid $2000 per year for his services.

The present superintendent, Mr. D. E. Leech, is being paid $2000 per year. The last of the one-teachers schools were consolidated with the larger schools this year.

The county educational system began to grow about 1920 and has continued to improve up to the present time. Consolidation is 100%. The tranportation system is very adequate. All of the schools have small libraries. The equipment is fair, and sanitation has greatly improved. (1)

(1) J. E. Sandlin

I. 2. Itawamba county does not benefit by the Sixteenth Section Fund. The county has a 5 mill tax levy for school purpose. The districts where the larger schools are located have an additional 3 mill levy. The county tax usually averages about $11,000 per year which would not be sufficient to run$/ the county schools one month. Itawamba County receives the state per capita funds which are based on educable children. The Chickasaw Fund is $3,500 a year. The county depends mostly on the state equalization fund which cares for the school expenses about five month each year. (1)

I. 3. a. Itawamba County has twenty-five rural consolidated schools. The Tremont Consolidated School teaches both grammar grades and a complete four year high school course. The Itawamba A.H.S. teaches only high school work. (2)

I. 3. b. The Negro Schools are the only racial schools in the county. "There are seven negro schools in the county. These carry only the elementary grades, and there are thirteen teachers for these seven schools. There are seven Parent Teacher Associations; they meet twice monthly to discuss plans for the progress of the schools and the communities. We wish to make special mention of the progress made at Pleasant Grove School under the efficient leadership of Prof. Milliard Sartor and the progress made at Union School under the sagacious leadership of Prof. C. C. Cummings. At ~~Pleasant~~ Pleasant Grove, the two-teacher type W.P.A. school building has been completed at a cost of $800.00. The building is properly ventilated, heated and seated. The movable petition makes it quite convenient ~~for~~ for assembly purpose.

(1) D. E. Leech
(2) D. E. Leech

At Union school located at Mantachie, Miss., there is a beautiful three teacher type W.P.A. School building which has recently been completed at a cost of $900.00. It was constructed by the Rosenwald Plan and is well equipped with sufficient blackboards, desks, tables, and benches constructed by the blue print sent out by the State Dep't. of Education, and heaters. At this school, we have the only Colored school bus in the county. The bus driver is paid $74.00 per month and he brings pupils from the adjoining communities. You will not find at present, transportation in any of the adjacent counties. Itawamba County is the most progressive county in Northeast Mississippi.

This is the second year that the county has been fortunate in having the services of a Jeanes Teacher, Mrs. Lenora Little Siggers. She visits the schools and suggests methods and devices for the improvement of instruction, and organizes the P.T.A's in order that parents and teachers may cooperate with the school program.

Once monthly the county teachers, trustees and patrons meet conjointly in groups for study, discussions and demonstrations. The Jeanes Teacher conducts meeting and she is assisted occasionally by visiting teachers and the Co. Superintendent. Itawamba County is fortunate, not in having one of the best, but in havingnthe best County Sup't in the State. He is interested and supports the cause of Negro education. Under his administration, you might always find great progress being made in the Colored schools." (1)

(1) Lenora Little Siggers

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SCHOOLS

I. 3. c."The Adult Education Program in Itawamba County is being carried on by a County Supervisor and a staff of eight white teachers. Two of these are First Aid teachers, and ~~xx~~ they have already reached a great number of people with this important course. Since they have been working, they have enrolled over two hundred and fifty pupils and granted one hundred and thirty certificates. A majority of these pupils have been WPA workers, but in the future they expect to contact other people by teaching classes in private homes. Three of the women teachers teach home-making classes; in these the women of the community are taught to sew, can, and beautify their homes generally. There has been a great improvement in the living conditions in the various communities through the efforts of these women. The other three teachers have classes in General Education, teaching reading, history, social science, arithmetic, and English. This fills a great need in the people's lives who have never gone to high school and who are anxious to better themselves and their communities. The Colored teacher is doing splendid work and has a great interest aroused for better education among the colored people. All of the teachers teach a small amount of literacy work, that is, teaching illiterates to read and write. A teacher feels that he is rewarded for the time and patience required with these pupils when he sees the joy on the faces of those who have learned to write their names for the first time in their lives.

This program has accomplished much in the past and is planning to accomplish even more in the future. It has had a fertile territory in which to work and the full cooperation of the people of the county. There have been three supervisors since the work began, the first--Mr. Z. D. Wheeler, second--Mr. B. C. Copeland, and the present--Mrs. Clara Hughes.

Each teacher has two classes with enrollments averaging from ten to twenty pupils. They are scattered in different sections of the county in order to reach as many as possible.

Having the full cooperation of the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Leech, and intelligent wide-awake teachers, the Adult program has achieved a reasonable degree of success in this county." (1)

I. 4. Later Developement of County Schools:

a. Consolidation and transportation began about 1920 and has continued until the present date. This year marked the end of the one teacher school. All are now consolidated. The transportation system is good. All bus drivers are required to have new trucks well equipped. The oldest model allowed in service is a 1934 model which is mechanically good. All others are late models. Today there are 100 school routes in the county. Every section of the county is reached by a high school bus and a grammar school bus. (2)

b. The Itawamba County A. H.S. located at Fulton was the first high school to be established in the county. It was erected in 1920. A few years later, the Tremont High School was built. It offers the Smith-Hughes course. The Itawamba A.H.S. is maintained by an additional 3 mill levy and by the state funds. This makes about 11 mills in all that the county pays for the maintenance of schools. (2)

c. Home Economic is taught at the I.A.H.S and at Tremont High School. All high schools girls are required to have two years training in this course. (2)

d. There are no Junior Colleges in this county.

(1) Mrs. Clara Hughes
(2) D. E. Leech

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SCHOOLS

I. 5. Names and Location of the Schools in County:

a. Banner, A five teacher consolidated school, is located in the southeast corner of the 1st district of Itawamba County about four miles west of the Alabama State line on the Red Bay-Fulton Highway. It is a brick structure with six rooms and a spacious auditorium. The class rooms are equipped with single desk and large coal heaters. The auditorium is seated with benches and heated with coal heaters. Large windows furnish light and ventilation. The library is very small and inadquate. The building is valued at $10,000. Students are carried two and from school in modern school buses operated at county expense. The teachers home has just been recently completed by W.P.A. labor. It is a wood structure and valued at $1,200.

b. Grammar grades only are taught at this school.

c. No special courses are offered at Banner.

d. A large play ground furnishes plenty of space for all types of play ground activities. Basket ball is the best game played. (1)

Carolina School is located in the 3rd district in the South west corner of Itawamba County on the Nettleton road. It is a brick structure of five class rooms and a large auditorium. It is valued at $32,000. The teacher's home valued at $1,000 is also very adequate. The classrooms have good single desk and are heated by coal heaters. County school buses carry the students to and from school. The libraries are fairly good.

b. Grammar grades are taught at this school.

c. No special course are offered.

d. The play ground contains 3 acres. Basket ball is the most widely played game. (2)

(1) Charlie Mayhall
(2) Douglas Bean

I. 5. a. Centerville, a four teacher school, is located in the 2nd district in the western part of the county about four miles west of Mantachie. It is a wood structure of four class rooms valued at $1400.00. The rooms are equipped with comfortable desk and is heated by wood heaters. County school buses bring the children ~~and~~ to and from school.

b. Grammar grades only taught in this school.

c. No special courses offered.

d. Basket ball is the best liked of all games played. (1)

a. Clay Consolidated School is a wooden building, valued at $4500 and located 5 miles south ~~of~~ east of Fulton on Highway # 78 in the 5th district of the county. It has four classrooms 18 ft. by 36 ft. and an auditorium 26 ft. by 48 ft. The rooms are comfortably seated and are heated by wood heaters. A dug well, the windless and bucket type furnishes water. County school buses carry pupils to and from school.

b. The eight grammar grades are taught at this school.

c. No special courses are offered.

d. This school has a largex playground of 2½ acres. The teachers supervise the play activities. (2)

a. Dorsey Super consist of three schools, Bethol, Ballardsville, and Greenwood. All three of these are small school. The consolidation has been made, but the building has not been provided. Bethel, a wood structure valued at $1200, is located in the 3rd district ½ mile east of Dorsey Post Office, in the central part of the county.

(1) Loyd Nichols
(2) T. A. Burch

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SCHOOLS

The desk are far from being modern. The rooms are heated by wood stoves. County school buses carry the children to and from school.(1)

Ballardsville is a very crude structure valued at $950. It is located in the little villiage of Ballardsville about 100 yards from the Lee County Line in the 3rd district of Itawamba County (2)

Greenwood has a better building which is valued at about $3200. It is located in the central part of the 3rd district. (3)

b. Grammar grades are taught in these schools.

c. They offer no special courses.

d. The teachers supervise the play ground activities. Basket ball and volley ball being the games the pupils enjoy most. Each school has a large play ground.

a. Evergreen is located in the 3rd district in the south western corner of the county. The building is a wood structure valued at $1400. The equipment is fairly comfortable. Heaters furnish heat. Recently the primary room has been equipped with tables and chairs by the P.T.A. County School buses carry the pupils to and from school.

b. Only the grammar grades are taught here.

c. No special courses are offered.

d. The teachers supervise the play activities. The play ground has two acres in it. Basket ball is the principal game. (4)

(1) Dewey Morris
(2) M. S. Bourland
(3) Glenn Loden
(4) Q. L. Griffin

a. Fairview is the largest school in the county. It has 18 teachers and an enrollment of about 600 pupils. It is a brick structure located on highway # 25 about 12 miles east of Fulton in the 1st district. The building is valued at $35,000. There are fifteen class rooms, an auditorium 50 ft. by 50 ft., and a study hall 20 ft. by 50 ft. The class rooms are located on each side of the auditorium and extending north of the auditorium are two wings. On the left side is the study hall. There are three basement rooms 20 ft. by 20 ft. One of these rooms is used for a cafeteria. There are two porches extending to the wings which are 10 ft. by 50 ft. The front porch is also 10 ft. by 50 ft. All rooms are well equipped with modern desk and heated by heaters. The library is also very good. Seven county school buses carry pupils to and from school.

b. Only grammar grades are taught at these schools.

c. Physical culture is taught as a special course.

d. The play ground is very large and the teachers sponsor play activities. All types of games are played. 4-H Club work is sponsored. (1)

a. Friendship School is located in the second district about ½ mile north of the old Tupelo and Fulton road. The building is a wood structure and valued at $18,000. They have just recently completed the new teachers home. There are six class rooms and an auditorium to the building. All rooms are comfortably equipped with single desk and heated by coal heaters. A dug well furnishes water. A few of the class rooms have their small library. County school buses carry the students to and from school.

(1) Owen Evans

b. The grammar grades are taught here.

c. No special courses offered.

d. Play activities directed by teachers. 4-H club very active. Boys manifest very much interest in basketball. (1)

a. Fawn Grove is a three roomed wood structure valued at $1800. It has no modern equipment, but the desk are comfortable. The rooms are heated by wood heaters. This school is located in the 2nd district. School buses carry the children to and from school.

b. Only the grammar grades are taught at Fawn Grove.

c. No special courses are offered.

d. Teachers supervise play activities. (2)

a. Fulton school is located on ~~highway~~ highway # 25 in the southern part of Fulton. It is a wooden building with 12 class rooms an and auditorium. It is valued at $5000. Drinking founts furnished with city water provide water for the children. All classrooms are well equipped with comfortable furnishing, but are crowded with students; since buses reach for a radius of five miles in each direction from Fulton besides the many children that live within the town limits. Coal heaters furnish heat. Each room has a few books of its own which makes up the library.

b. Grammar grades taught.

c. Music, Expression and dancing are offered as special courses.

d. The play ground is very limited. Basketball courts are used by smaller children when the larger pupils are not playing ball. The primary teachers supervise play activities, but no special play equipment is provided. (3)

(1) Sumpter Stovall
(2) Douglas Bean
(3) W. G. Rutledge

a. Houston Super has four schools, Ozark, Kirkville, Palestine, and Austin. Consolidation has been completed, but the necessary building has not been provided; so each of the schools are taught separately. Ozark is a five teacher school located in the north east corner of the 2nd district on the Walker Bridge and Ozark Road 15 miles northwest of Fulton. It is a wood structure having 5 rooms 20 ft. by 30 ft. each. There are three acres of land belonging to the school. The benches and desk are hand made though fairly adequate. Wood heaters furnish heat and a dug well furnished the water. It is valued at $500.

Kirkville School is a four teacher school located on the Baldwyn-Kirkville Road in the North west corner of the 2nd district, twenty miles north west of Fulton. The building is built of wood and has four rooms 20 ft. by 20 ft. each. Benches and desk are hand made. Wood heaters furnish heat and a well furnishes the water. The school owns 2 acres of land. All of the property is valued at $450.

Palestine, a three teacher school, is located near the county line in the northwestern corner of the 2nd district on a local road. It is equipped with benches and desk made by local carpenters. Wood heaters furnish heat, and a dug well furnishes water. All property is valued at $300.

Austin, a three teacher school, is located in the northern part of the 2nd district on the Fulton and Kirkville road 16 miles north west of Fulton. The building has three rooms, 20 ft. by 30 ft. each, equipped with benches and desk. Wood heaters furnish heat and the dug well furnishes the water. The school owns 2 acres of land. All of the property is valued at $500.

All of these schools are accommodated by county school buses.

b. Only the grammar grades are taught at these schools.

c. All of the school have a good play ground. The larger pupils play basket ball while the small children are supervised by their teachers. The pupils take part in the 4-H Club work. (1)

a. Hopewell, a four teacher school, is located in the southeast corner of the 1st district on the Tremont and Red Bay Road. It is a four room wood structure. The school owns 2 acres of land for play-ground. The desk and benches are not modern, but fairly suitable for the grades. Wood heater furnish heat and a well and spring furnish adequate water supply. The property is valued at $1000.

b. Grammar grades taught at this school.

c. Good play ground but no equipment. (2)

a. The Itawamba A. H.S. is the ~~counties~~ first and best high school in the county. The administration building has 16 class rooms and a large study hall. There is a modern dormitory located on either side of the administration building. Until about five years ago, many students boarded in these buildings, but today, there are twelve buses reaching almost every section of the county carry student to and from this institution; so there are very few boarding students. These buildings are now used for class rooms. These buildings are made of brick. The agricultural building is a wooden building just at the rear of the administration building. The gymnasium is also a wooden structure. There is a large barn on the property. There are 40 acres belonging to this ~~ex~~ school. The agriculture department owns some good farm implements. The Home Economic Department is fairly well equipped. All the classrooms are fairly well equiped with good desks and tables, but all classes are crowded.

(1) C. B. Camp
(2) C. N. Brown

The I.A.H.S. is located on Highway # 78 in Fulton, and is valued at $100,000. The library is fair. Power and lights is furnished by T.V.A. Heating system very poor. Coal heaters and a steam heating system is used.

b. The I.A.H.S. is a fully accredited senior high school.

c. Special courses: All types on instrumental music are taught. A complete commercial course is also taught.

d. The I.A.H.S. has the following clubs, Hi-Y's, Girl Reserve, F.F.A. and 4-H Club. Football, basket ball and tennis are the leading play activities. (1)

a. The Mantachie School is located in the little villiage of Mantachie in the 2nd district of Itawamba County. This is a twelve teacher school. Buses bring students to and from this school for a radius of several miles around. There are thirteen classrooms and one large auditorium. All desk are modern and very convenient. The auditorium are seated with benches. Six jacketed stoves and seven ordinary coal heaters heat the building. The building is a brick veneer structure. Each room has a small library.

b. Grammar grades taught.

c. Music is offered as a special course.

d. Play activities are sponsored by the teachers on a large play ground. The school has a very active basketball team. The school propoerty is valued at $18,000. (2)

a. Mt. Zion, a two teacher school, is located in eastern corner of the 1st district, 2½ miles west of the Alabama State Line.

(1) J. A. Senter
(2) D. R. Raper

It is near the Cotton Gin Road. The building is a two roomed wooden structure. The equipment is crude. The building and its equipment is valued at $400.

b. Grammar grades taught.

c. No special courses offered.

d. There is 2 acres in the playground. (1)

a. New Salem School, a three teacher school, is located on highway # 25 about 4 miles south of Tilden. The three roomed wood structure is valued at $2900. The desk were made by local carpenters but are fairly comfortable. A few books make up the small library. Buses carry the children two and from school.

b. Grammar grades only are taught.

c. No special courses are offered.

d. A large level playground is available and the teachers supervise the play activities. (2)

a. Oakland was at one time the largest school in the county, but now it is one of the smallest. There are three teachers to this school located in the northern part of the 4th district about 2 miles off the Cotton Gin Road about 6 miles east of Tremont. The wood structure has 4 rooms 20 ft. by 20 ft., and an auditorium 40 ft. by 50 ft. The rooms are separated by a wide hall way. Ordinary home built tables and desk furnish these rooms. Wood heaters furnish the heat and a dug well gives an abundant supply of water. The value is $1000.

b. Grammar grades taught.

(1) Mrs. Audrey Senter
(2) Arthur Martin

c. No special courses offered.

d. Play ground activities directed by teachers. Large play ground, but very little equipment. (1)

a. Pleasant Grove, a two teacher school, is located in the scuth east corner of the 4th district on the Fulton and Oakland Road 8 miles east of Fulton. It is a two roomed wood structure equipped with double desk and wood heaters. All property valued at $1000. Buses bring pupils to school.

b. Grammar Grades taught.

c. No special courses offered.

d. Large playground. They have the P.T.A. and a debating club. (2)

a. Ryan is one of the best grammar schools in the county. It is located 12 miles north of Fulton on the old stage coach road near Ryan-Cross Road in the 1st district. It is full consolidated with buses carrying pupils two and from school. The beautiful brick structure has four class rooms 20 ft. by 22 ft. The auditorium is 50 ft. by 50 ft. All rooms are well equipped with modern desk and jacketed heaters It has a good library considering the type of school. The property is valued at $8,000. A pump furnishes the water supply.

b. The grammar grades are taught at Ryan.

c. Music and physical culture are taught in addition to the regular course.

d. The playground is very adequate and well equipped. Teachers supervise play activities. (3)

(1) Mr. Nealy Gregory
(2) Chester West
(3) W. S. Russell

a. Shiloh, a two teacher school is located in the 2nd district of the county. The two room wodd stmucture is very well equipped with desks, tables and wood heaters. It is valued at about $1100.

b. Grammer grades are taught at this school.

c. No extra courses are offered.

d. Good play ground but no equipment. (1)

a. Splunge, a three teacher school, located in the south eastern part of the 4th district on the State-Line Road, is a three roomed wood structure equipped with desks and benches made locally. It is heated by wood burning heaters. Three acres of land make up the play ground. All the property is valued at $900. School has bus accommodations.

b. This is a grammar school.

c. Music taught is addition to regular curriculum.

d. Good play ground, but only have ball court equipment. (2)

a. Tilden, a five teacher school, located on highway # 25 in the little villiage of Tilden, is a large 5 room wood structure equipped with desk and benches made locally and heated by coal burning heaters. Water supplied by pump. Property valued at $2800. School has bus accommodations. Library facilities poor.

b. Tilden is a grammar school.

c. It offers no special courses.

d. Large playground. Sponsors 4-H club activities. (3)

Tremont has two schools, the senior high school and the grammar school. Both schools are a credit to the fourth district and are

(1) Charlie Brooks
(2) S. Barber
(3) C. C. Wallace

located at Tremont on highway # 78. The grammar school is a six roomed two story frame building well equipped with single desk, jacketed heaters and good black boards. A large auditorium located down stairs also makes an excellent study hall. The library is good. County School buses furnishes transportation for pupils. The property is valued at $2000.

b. The grammar grades are taught here.

c. Special courses in music are offered.

d. Club activities are sponsored and play activities are supervised by teachers on large play ground. (1)

The Tremont High School, a full accredited senior high school, is a Smith-Hughes Institution and ranks B in the State. It has three buildings, the administration building, the vocational building and the teachers home. All are well constructed frame buildings. The Administration building has 7 classrooms, a study hall and an auditorium. The building is well planned and satisfactoryly equipped with single desks and jacketed stoves. The grounds are spacious and attractive. The school ownes 5 acres of land. A delco plant furnishes lights and power to operate a modern water system which is pumped from deep wells on the campus. This school has $200 worth of books consisting of 800 volumes; $300 worth of equipment for agriculture; home economics equipment valued at $600; commerical department $300; and maps and charts valued at $250. The total value of the equipment is valued at $2834.00. There are six teachers for this school. The Supt. is the Smith-Hughes teacher. He is employed by the year and so is the home economic tsacher. The school has an eight month term. County School buses carry children to and from school.

b. Fully accredited high school.

c. Music and courses in commercial work are offered.

(1) Cacy Gray

d. This school has a good basket ball team. The foalowing clubs are sponsored by the school; F.F.A. Hi-Y, Girl Reserve, and Glee Clubs. (1)

a. Turon is a four teacher school located in the southern part of the county in the 4th district. It is four roomed frame building well equipped with double desk and wood burning heaters. Property valued at $2000.

b. Turon is a grammar school.

c. No special courses are offered.

d. Large play ground, but no special equipment. (2)

a. Van Buren, a four teacher school, located in the 3rd district about 1/2 mile west of the Tombigbee river in the south central part of the county, is a four roomed frame building, equipped with desk and wood burning stoves. It has bus accomodations.

b. It is a regular grammar school.

c. Offers no special courses.

d. Good play ground with supervised play periods. (3)

Most all of these schools have sanitary toilets that have been constructed by the W.P.A. Sanitary Project.

Mr. G. E. Sheffield in his article "The County School Units" has classed the schools of the county as follows.

" For convenience the plants have been divided into four divisions. The first group of schools consists of Banner, Fairview, Ryan, and Mantachie, which are built of brick and on modren plans. All of these buildings were carefully designed and splendidly constructed. They are equipped with comfortable single desks, chairs, jacketed stoves and lights. The light comes from the left, and all rooms are well

(1) Cacy Gray and G. E. Sheffield
(2) E. L. Brassfield
(3) F. B. Mattox

ventilated. The water comes from deep wells, and sanitary drinking fountains are provided. The buildings are surrounded with good play grounds.

The second group of schools are Clay, Friendship, Fulton, Tremont, Turon, and Van Buren. All of these schools are frame buildings but are well constructed. They are equipped with single desk and jacketed stoves. The water supply is good and the playgrounds are large.

The third group consists of Austin, Bethel, Centerville, ~~Farmington~~, Evergreen, Fawn Grove, Greenwood, Kirkville, Palestine, New Salem, Ozark, Shiloh, Splunge and Tilden. These buildings were erected without any scientific plan of construction. The material is fairly good, but the surroundings are hardly conducive to a good school spirit. The equipment is deficient." (1)

The fourth group has been consolidated since this article was written.

Colored Schools

Friendship, a three teacher school, located in the third district, is a good three roomed frame building valued at $1000. (2)

Meadow Chapel is a one teacher school located in the fourth district. It is a frame building valued at $500. (3)

New Chapel is a one teacher school located in the fourth district. It is a frame building valued at $500. (4)

Palmetto is a one teacher school located in the 5th district. It is a frame building valued at $200. (4)

Pleasant Grove is a two teacher school located in the third district. It is a good building and is valued at ~~$2000~~ $800.

(1) G. E. Sheffield
(2) J. P. Ruff (3) Eliza Buchanan (4) Ethel Stegall

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SCHOOLS

The Pleasant Grove School has been fully described on a preceeding page.

Shiloh School is located at Fulton. It is a three teacher school. It is a frame building in poor condition valued at $600. (1)

Union has been fully described on a preceeding page.

b. All of these schools teach through the eighth grade.

c. The offer no special courses.

d. Recreational workers have the full cooperation of these schools. Playgrounds are good, but equipment is lacking.

6. Related Activities:

a. Parent-Teachers Association.

All of the colored schools have very active P.T.A.s

Evergreen, Ryan, Pleasant Grove and Tremont have P.T.A.s. None of them are very active.

Fairview has a cafeteria. Many of the other schools built lunch rooms during the E.R.A. and served lunches to the pupils. A move has been started to reopen these lunch rooms through the W.P.A.(2)

7. Teachers of Today:

The I.A.H.S teachers are required to board in the dormitory. Two-thirds of them are holders of college degrees and the other one-third, are expeienced teachers .

Six of the county schools have teacher's home where the principal of the school resides.

Most of the teachers reside in the vicinity where they teach and they go and to and from their work on school buses.

(1) Lemon White
(2) D.E.Leech.

All teachers must be holders of first grade license. There is no requirement as to college trained workers only in the two high schools. Teachers are selected by school trustees. (1)

II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

There are no private schools in the county.

(1) D. E. Leech

INTERVIEWS

Prof. J. E. Sandlin

Supt. D. E. Leech

Clara Hughes(Adult Education Director)

Charlie Mayhall

Douglas Bean

Loyd Nichols

T. A. Burch

Dewey Morris

M. S. Bourland

Glenn Loden

Q. L. Griffin

Owen Evans

Sumpter Stovall

W. G. Rutledge

C. B. Camp

C. N. Brown

J. A. Senter

D. R. Raper

Mrs. Audrey Senter

Arthur Martin

Nealy Gregory

Chester West

W. S. Russell

Charlie Brooks

S. Barber

C. C. Wallace

Casy Gray

INTERVIEWS Continued--

G. E. Sheffield

E. L. Bassfield

F. B. Mattox

Colored---

Mrs. Lenora Little Siggers (Jeanes Teacher)

J. P. Ruff

Eliza Buchanan

Ethel Stegall

Lemon White

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

12/18/36

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, SCHOOLS

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 17

AGRICULTURE---HORTICULTURE

I. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN COUNTY

a. As means of livelihood
b. As means of employment
c. Approximate acreage of county land in farms
d. Means of building soil on farmlands
e. Crops best adapted to your county

II. EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

a. Crops and Methods of Indians
b. Crops and Methods of Early Settlers

III. COTTON

A. When and how introduced
b. Slave labor
c. Modern Methods
d. Approximated Annual yield in County
E. Harvesting and Marketing

IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

a. Past and present importance
b. Approximate Annual yield in County
c. Ahere and how Marketed

V. Truck Farming

A. Variety and approximate amount
b. Where and how Marketed
c. Home Garden Products:
1-Most important kinds
2-How Conserved

VI. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

A. Poultry
1-For Home Use
2-For Marketing
B. Live Stock
1-Cows and dairy products; beef

2-Hogs, sheep, goats

VII. RURAL HOMES IMPROVEMENTS

Compare modern farm home-life with the old, especially regrading sanitation and equipment, communication, and transportation.

VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES
(Give influence and assistance of each)

a. County Agricultural Agent
b. Home Demonstration Agent
c. 4-H Clubs
d. Agricultural schools
e. Fairs

IX. HORTICULTURE

A. Varieties of cultivated flowers and shrubs
b. Extent and importance of Nurseries
c. Extent and importance of Orchards
d. Garden Club Activities
E. Agencies Encouraging Flower raising
1.-Garden pilgrimages
2- Flower Shows
3.-Beautification projects

Canvassers:
Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 17

AGRICULTURE---HORTICULTURE

I. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN COUNTY

a. As means of livelihood

Agriculture is almost the only means of a livelihood in Itawamba County; for more than three-fourths of the people are engaged in farming of some type. There are 3, 640 white farm operators in the county and 158 colored farm operators in the county that depends solely on the farm for their living. There are 1,274 farm owners in the county, and 168 farmers who have their farms partly paid for. (1)

b. As means of employment

The majority of the working population of this county find some type of employment on farms. The average wage paid for day labor on the farm is from 75¢ to $1.00 per day. Usually the farmer that gives 75¢ per day also gives his worker his dinner. There are 2,286 farm (2) tenants in the county. Part of these work on the share-cropper's plan of letting the land-owner furnish, stock, tools, seed, and fertilizer. At harvest time, the share-cropper only receives one-half of the yield from the land that he cultivated. The farm renter usually furnishes himself and gives the land owner one-third and one-fourth of the yield from the land that he had rented. (3)

(1) Mississippi Census of Agriculture 1935 pp-9
(2) Mississippi Census of Agriculture 1935 pp-9
(3) J. L. Oliver, Assistant County Agent

c. Approximate acreage of county land in farms

There is approximately 338,560 acres of land in Itawamba County. Only 273,966 acres are in farms. In 1935, there was only 72,054 planted in some type of cultivatable crops (1). The average size of the farms is 72.7 acres. White farm operators control 266,939 acres; while the colored operators have 8,908 acres. Farm renters (tenants) have rented 80,001 acres. Approximately 12,384 acres are in pasture land of some type. About 86,247 acres are in woodland and is not suitable for cultivation. Most of this woodland is used for open range pasture. (2)

d. Means of building soil on farmlands

The most successful farmers of the county follow the crop-rotation system of improving their soil. Cow peas are used extensively as a leguminous grop to add nitrogen to the soil. They are frequently sown in rows between the corn. Soy beans, vetch, and australian peas are also used for soil building purposes. The winter cover crops are well adapted to this county. Terracing is also used to keep the soil from washing so bad. The 1936 soil conservation program has possible encouraged farmers in building up more of their soil than any other agency. (3) This program has for its purpose to preserve and improve soil fertility; to promote the economic use and conservation of land; to reduce the exploitation, wasteful, and unscientific use of soil resources; and to protect rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion. Cotton is the soil-depleting crop on which payment is made in this county.

(1) A. S. Kirksey, Tax Assessor

(2) Mississippi Agriculture Census 1935 pp-9

(3) M. T. Sietz, Agri. Teacher I. A. H. S.

The winter soil-building crops are vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover. These cover crops are turn under in the spring to ferterlize the soil. The summer legume crops include soybeans, velvet beans and cow peas. This forage must be left on the land. The soil conserving crops are peanuts, grasses, oats, wheat, barley and grain mixtures when the land is being used for pasture. Nursery crops may be planted as a soil conserver. (1)

One-thousand and twenty-four farms (1024) are enlisted in the soil conservation program in this county, with 153,800 acres effected. The farmers of the county will receive $78,000 for the building up of their farms. (2)

e. Crops best adapted to your county

More acres are planted in corn than any other crop in the county with cotton ranking second. For forage crops, the following varieties are adapted to this county, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa, soybeans, velvet beans, peanuts, and sorghum. Both irish and sweet potatoes are grown in abundance in this county. Small patches of sorghum and sugar cane are planted for the purpose of sirup making.

In 1936, the watermelon crop became quiet predominating in this county. Several car loads were shipped to northern markets. The farmers were greatly benefited by their watermelon crop which was easily produced and yielded them a greater imcome per acre than their cotton crop. (3)

II. EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

a. Crops and Methods of Indians

Crops made by the Indians were corn and tobacco. They did

(1) S. R. Leaflet 1 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

(2) H. J. Putnam, County Agent

(3) H. J. Putnam, County Agent

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

not care for any vegetable of any kind; as they lived on corn bread and wild meat. They used corn for making mush, corn dumpling, bread and hominy.

The Indians at one time owned Itawamba County. The men devoted their time to hunting wild game and animals. This was how they obtained their meat, and they used the skins for clothing and shoes. The women did the work at home and cultivated the corn and tobacco. Their farm implements consisted of a well seasoned sharp sticks. When they thought a stalk of corn needed fertilizer, they would dig near the root and place two fishes. This they claimed would enrich the soil. (1)

b. Crops and Methods of Early Settlers

The early white settlers came to Itawamba County from the Carolinas and Georgia. They found a densely forested area settled by the Chickasaw Indians. The forest was slowly cleared away and the logs used for erecting their homes. The early colonists were obliged to discard many of their customs and practices of their mother country. They found the Indians cultivating maize and tobacco; so they likewise followed this custom. They had no market for their product; so it was consumed at home or traded to the Indians for trinkets. Their implements were very crude. They were made of wood and stone. A plow stock with the end sharpened drawn by xx oxens was used for breaking the soil. The one-eye hoe was found of great value. (2)

III. COTTON

A. When and how introduced

Cotton was introduced into this county in 1806 from Mexico by Mr. Walter Burling of Natchez, Mississippi. It was brought here in Mexican dolls stuffed with the seed cotton. It was known as the Mexican cotton seed. (3)

(1) Riley's Mississippi History pp 17
(2) World-Wide Encyclopedia Vol 1 pp 86
(3) Riley's Miss. History pp 73

b. Slave labor

The plantation owners depended almost solely on the slaves for the making and harvesting of the cotton crop; although cotton has not been raised extensively in this county until recent years. Just before the Civil War, a number of plantation owners became interested in the production of cotton and purchased numbers of slaves to do this work. They are as follows: M. C. Cummings, M. Harrison, James Whitesides, M. P. Turman, George Howard and Stoke Roberts. (1)

c. Modern Methods

Itawamba County has an ideal climate for the production of cotton, but the soil is very poor and requires the use of much commercial fertilizer. The common custom is to bed up the land by plowing down a field and back again, throwing the two furrows together, thus securing good drainage and permitting an economical use if fertilizer. Most of this work is done by plowing mules; although, several of the larger farms in the county break their land by tractors. Sometimes the land is broke in the fall, and then broke again in the early spring, bedded and the fertilizer drilled in the furrow with a distributor drawn by a mule. The soil in this county is sandy ; so the kinds of fertilizer used is 4-8-4 and phosperous and soda. The seed are drilled in the rows about 4 feet apart by a planter drawn by mules. The varieties of seed planted in this county is, half and half, stoneville, middling, and delfos. This planting is usually done by May 20th. Planting begins as soon as the danger of frost has past. When the plant has reached a height of about three or four inches it is chopped or thinned so that it stands about 12 or 14 inches apart. This work is done with a hoe.

(1) Records in Chancery Clerks Office and
J. G. Nanney

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

The day laborer cotton chopper is usually paid about 75¢ per day for his work. (1)

d. Approximate Annual yield in County

In 1935, there was 25,000 acres planted in cotton in this county. More than 8,000 bales were produced. In 1934, there was 21,348 acres planted in cotton in this county. 8, 856 bales were produced. (2) The ginners report of October 1, 1936, shows that 9,286 bales have already been ginned in Itawamba County. The report for October 1, 1935, shows that 4,516 bales had been ginned in this county. (3)

e. Harvesting and Marketing

The cotton picking season begins the later part of August and sometimes continues until December. The harvesting season began early this year; so by the first of November, practically all of the cotton will have been picked. This picking is done by hand, and the laborer is paid 50¢ per hundred pounds for the picking.

There are twelve gins in the county. The majority of them are run by electricity. Since this county has T.V.A. rates, this is a very economical method of running the gins. The other gins are run by crude oil motors and steam. A large portion of the counties cotton is ginned at these gins; although, farmers living on the county border line carry their cotton to the gins in neighboring counties, and then sell it to the local buyer there.

Cotton buyers in this county are Fulton Gin Company, Noonan Senter, Sant Comer, Earnest Dulaney and Will Spradling. These buyers send the cotton they buy to Amory or Tupelo to the market. (4)

(1) D. E. Leech

(2) H. J. Putnam, County Agent

(3) Roscoe C. Friday, Special Agent

(4) Kelly Johnson, Fulton Gin Company

IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

a. Past and present importance

Corn is and has always been by far the most important food crop produced in this county. It furnishes food for both man and livestock. It was introduced into the county by the Indian, and each year, more and more acres have been planted in corn. The more importance of forage crops have been realized in recent years. In the past, farmer cut grass for hay, and also pastured their livestock on open ranges. Today, the forage crops are planted and harvested just as anyother crop is. The forage crops are planted for their food value as well as for soil building.(1)

b. Approximate Annual yield in County

In 1935, 40,975 acres was planted in corn. 596,196 bushels were harvested. In 1935, there was 7,922 acres planted in forage crops. 7,523 tons of forage crops were produced. (2)

c. Where and how Marketed

All corn and forage crops produced in this county are consumed at home. Occasionally a farmer produced an excess to what he consumes. When this happens there is always a ready market in the county. As a usual thing, the county does not produce a sufficient quality to care for its home needs, and corn and hay are shipped to Itawamba from other states. (3)

V. TRUCK FARMING

a. Variety and approximate amount

Truck farming holds very little importance in this county. A few farmers have small patches of vegetable that they market locally. Mr. P. W. Duncan has a strawberry farm of twenty acres from which he sells strawberries.

(1) M. T. Seitz

(2) Miss. Agri. Census 1935 pp 24 (3) H. J. Putnam

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

b. Where and how marketed

Mr. P. W. Duncan occasionally shipped some of his strawberries to Northen markets, but most of them are sold locally.(1)

A few farmers usually have a surplus of vegetables and fruits which they peddle from house to house or sell to local markets. It seems that Itawamba farmers have not taken to truck farming because markets are not available for products, and due to weather conditions, this county cannot produce vegetables as early as the southern Mississippi counties. (2)

c. Home Garden Products:

1. Most important kinds

The following garden products are grown in abundance in Itawamba County: Asparagus, bush snap beans, pole snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, collards, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplants, lettuce, muskmelon, mustard, spinach, okra, onions, peas, peppers, irish potatoes, squash, tomatoes, turnips, garlic, English peas and carrots.(3)

2. How Conserved

Beans, beets, corn, peas and tomatoes are canned by the housewife for home use. Cucumbers are pickled and canned. Cabbages and collards are krauted and then canned. Onions and irish potatoes are dried and placed in storage for winter use. Occasionally, turnips are hilled up in a dry kiln. Peas and beans are very often let remain on the vine until they are dried; then they are shelled and preserved for later use. (4)

VI. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

a. Poultry

1. For Home Use

Most all of the farms in this county raises a nice flock

(1) P.W. Duncan (2) Hattie Grissom (3) (4) Mildred Bradley, Tri-county Agent

of chickens for home use. Most of the farmers produce all of the poultry for their home use and have some to sell. (1)

2. For Marketing

PROVIDENCE POULTRY PLANT

Located in Mantachie is one of the most interesting illustrations of what may be done with poultry raising by a person with no previous knowledge of the subject , and with but the most limited capital with which to operate, and under the further disadvantage of physical disability. About two years ago, Major William T. Morgan, a native of Mantachie, was compelled to give up his work as a minister and lecturer, on account of disabilities received in the World War and Spanish-American War. Major Morgan returned to Mantachie and purchased a small home and settled down to make a fight to regain his physical health. Although, physicians had ordered him to do no work of any kind, yet he soon found that he must have some employment if he were to make any improvement what ever.

The friends and neighbors gave the Morgans a "shower" when they moved. Among the things in the shower were ten chickens of about as many breeds as of chickens. One person gave a hen with twelve newly hatched chicks. On the place purchased was a six by eight foot chicken house. With this stock and equipment, and with but few pennies for expenses, a beginning was made. Major Morgan has always believed in "book larnin'" and he began studying the poultry business as he studied any subject. From the Mississippi Library Commission he secured every book on poultry they had on their shelves, besides subscribing for poultry journals and purchasing new books on poultry husbandry. Some of his friends made fun of him for "raising chickens by a book", but his success has proven that "book larnin" is a mighty fine preparation for successful poultry raising.

(1) Shelley Carroll

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Within a few months a larger house was badly needed. Out of second hand lumber and roofing the Morgans, with their own hands, erected a fifteen by thirty foot building. In December one end of this house was ceiled and made into a brooder house. The chickens on hand were sold and the money received was applied on the purchase of three hundred baby chicks. An oil burning brooder was purchased to take care of the baby chicks that were ordered. The cockerels from this first group of baby chicks were sold and another order for baby chicks made. The business grew, and by late summer a fifty foot extension was added, making an eighty foot combination poultry-brooder house. An incubator was purchased for five dollars, friends loaned two additional incubators, and they were well on their way to selling baby chicks. Those buying the chicks were successful with them, and told their neighbors, and the demand for "Morgan chicks" grew rapidly. This demand was greater than the Morgans could supply with their limited equipment and financial resources.

And today, twenty-six months from that modest beginning of ten spring chickens, a hen and her brood of twelve newly hatched chicks, the Morgans have two houses, one fifteen by eighty feet, the other fifteen by one hundred feet long, with about five hundred of the best pure blood chickens in America, of which two hundred are pedigreed, of three breeds, White Leghorns, Buff Minorcas and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Major Morgan feels that his native county deserves the very best strains of poultry, and after long and careful investigation to determine the breeders producing the best, he made his purchases and today he feels that there may be other strains of these breeds as good as those he has in his houses, but he is sure that there are none that are better.

While fighting for the return of physical health, Major and Mrs. Morgan want to help introduce into Itawamba County the finest pure blooded

poultry possible to produce. They are convinced that only by the introduction of the purest blooded stock will this county be able to develop its poultry industry to its highest possible point. Already Major Morgan has been approached by two commercial hatcheries wanting to buy his entire output of hatching eggs, but his desire is to give first consideration to orders from his own county in order that the citizens of Itawamba may have the benefit of the high grade poultry he is producing.

If you discuss the success of their poultry enterprise with Major and Mrs. Morgan they will tell you quite frankly that they are due but little credit for what has been done, that but for their friends who had confidence in them, and trusted them, and their Creator who guided them, they could have accomplished nothing. This feeling, on their part, explains ~~the explains~~ the name selected for their enterprise--"Providence Poultry Plant".(1)

CARROLL POULTRY FARM

Mr. Shelley Carroll owns and operates a poultry farm at Dorsey about 3½ miles west of Fulton. He has the Hollywood strain of white leghorns. The Topp Hatchery of Tupelo hatches all of his baby chickens in the early spring. He raises the baby chicks, sells the cockrells and keeps the pullets to add to his laying flock. The flock is well provided with a yard of about 2 acres, six chicken houses, and the yard is well fenced in, but in the fall the chickens are turned on an open range of many acres.

This year, 500 fryers were shipped to Memphis, Tennessee. They received from 13¢ to 20¢ per pound for these fryers which averaged about 2 pounds each.

(1) Major William T. Morgan

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The Carrolls have 550 hens more than a year old. These hens lay an average of 534 eggs per day. They get 30¢ per dozen for these eggs. It requires about 1 sack of laying mash per day to feed these hens.

They have 450 young pullets that have just begin to lay. At present they are laying about 250 eggs per day. These eggs sell for 20¢ per dozen.

There are about 100 young cockrells on the yard now.

At present, they are shipping their eggs to Memphis, Tennessee, every Tuesday and Friday.

The flock nets the Carrolls the largest income in the early spring. They sell all of their eggs for hatching purposes to the Topp Hatchery at Tupelo. (1)

FRANKS POULTRY FARM

Mr. E. L. (Elgar) Franks owns and operates a hatchery as well as poultry farm. He has an oil incubator that holds 3600 eggs. At present, he has purchased an all electric incubator that will hold 12,000 eggs. He will install this incubator in December. Last spring, he sold 16,000 baby chicks which brought an average of 6¢ each. Part of these chicks were shipped to Alabama; others were shipped to various sections of this state, and many were sold locally. He set 10,000 eggs for people in this county.

This year, he sold 300 fryers to the Tupelo Hotel and other residents in Tupelo. He received 20¢ per pound. These fryers brought in $100.

At present, Mr. Franks has 600 hens and 60 cockrells. He sells a case of eggs per day. He gets $10.50 per case. He gets a premium of 10¢ per dozen on setting. The average price he gets the year around is 35¢ per dozen.

(1) Mrs. Birmah Carroll

Mr. Franks has a range of 8 acres for his chickens. There are 4 houses on the range. These houses are lighted by T.V.A. power and his incubator will be run by the same cheap electrical power.

It requires 600# of laying mash and 200# of grain to feed these chickens per week. Mr. Franks grows most all of his grain, and the mash is purchased at Tupelo. (1)

KELSO POULTRY FARM

Mr.Jack Kelso was formerly one of the largest poultry raisers in this county, but at present, he is only working with it on a very small scale. He has been in the poultry business for fifteen years, selling on an average of about 400 per year.

In 1934 he sold about 300 pullets to the market. Part of these chickens were hatched at Tupelo, Miss. and the rest at Memphis, Tenn.

In 1935 he sold 400 cockerels on the market at Tupelo. He now has only 75 white leghorn Chickens and has only sold 25 this year to people who wanted them for their own use.

He has a five acre range for his chickens. (2)

Mr. Edd Robinson's home is located four miles from Fulton on highway twenty-five. He began raising poultry this year, and has 300 white leghorn pullets. The brooder is home made. He has a very large range for his chickens.

He is averaging seven dozen eggs per day from his pullets.(3)

(1) Edgar Franks

(2) Jack Kelso

(3) Edd Robinson

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Mrs. Jimmie Dulaney began raising poultry in 1934. She lives five miles north east from Fulton.

Mrs. Dulaney ordered 100 baby chicks in April 1934. They raised about 75 of those. In 1935 she added another 150 chicks to her flock. She had other mixed chickens which she sold and ordered 200 more white buffs. She now has about 300 white leghorns and white buffs. She has a house for these and also a yard for them to range on. She sold on an average of 100 dozen eggs per week from her flock in 1935. (1)

b. Live Stock

1.-Cows and dairy products: beef

Out of the 3,771 farms in this county, 3,398 have milch cows. There are 7,368 milch cows over 2 years of age on these farms.(2)There is only one real dairy farm in the county, but in most every section of the county, the farmers milk several cows and sells the whole milk to the Carnation Plant at Tupelo, Mississippi. A truck runs in each of the five districts of the county and carries the milk to Tupelo daily. In 1935, the Carnation Plant purchased from Itawamba County farmers 1,413,267 pounds of milk. (3)

In 1935, the Armour's Creamry of Tupelo, Miss., purchased 600 pounds of butter fat (4)

During the past few years, the farmers have improved their herd, but still the mixed-breeds are very common on many of the farms. The jerseys and holstiens are the most common breeds used for dairy purposes in this county. (5)

(1) Mrs. Oma Dulaney
(2) 1935 Miss. Agri. Census
(3) Hoarce G. Martin (4) Troy Wheeler (5) Dow Wheeler

The Lee-Wamba Jersey Farm located about ½ mile south of the Bankhead Highway near Ballardsville, Miss., is the only dairy farm in the county. This farm has 16 head of registered jerseys. Three of these cows were imported from Jersey Island, Ireland. The other thirteen cows were bred and raised in Itawamba County. The herd is valued at $3,000. The farm is owned by Roy Thompson of Tupelo, Miss., and is operated by C. R. Sprayberry.

Mr. Thompson had the entire herd at the Mississippi-Alabama Fair and Dairy Show at Tupelo, Mississippi October 6-10, 1936. They won two blue ribbons. This herd has averaged giving $20.00 worth of milk per week for the past four years. (1)

Out of the 3,771 farms in this county, 3,472 have beef cattle. There are 14,420 head of beef cattle on these farms. (2) These beef are used for home use and quiet a number are sold to local cattle buyers who carry them to Tupelo and sell them to the market there. These cattle are fattened on the open range pastures and in corn field after harvest season. The cattle are of very little expense to the farmers. Types most common are short horns and herefords. (3)

2.-Hogs, Sheep, goats

On 2,680 farms in this county raises on an average of 8,593 hogs a year. Most of these hogs are fattened for home use, but still Itawamba does not produce as much meat as they consume each year. Types grown in this county are Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Yorkshire.(4)

(1) Mr. C. R. Sprayberry
(2) 1935 Mississippi Agriculture Census pp 19
(3) Joe W. Brown
(4) 1935 Mississippi Census pp 19

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About 9 farms in this county have sheep and these flocks are very small. In 1935, there were 71 sheep on farms in this county.(1) Sheep are very easily kept as they feed on all types of grass or shrubs. The wool is consumed at home, being used mostly for batting comforts. The mutton is also consumed at home. The type found is the merino, dorset and leicester. (2)

There are very few goats in this county. A few children have them for pets.

Mr. C. J. Garner and O. E. Spradling, whose farms are located 2 miles north of Mantachie on the Kirkville road, have a small goat ranch. At present there are 25 head on the ranch. They have these goats to help keep their pastures and fields cleared of weeds and shrubs. (3)

VII. RURAL HOMES IMPROVEMENTS

MODERN FARM HOME LIFE COMPARED WITH HOME FARM LIFE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

In order to make an intelligent and truthful "Comparison of modern farm home life with the old" it is necessary to set a definite date for the "old" time. For the purpose of this report the date of the organization of Itawamba county--one hundred years ago--is taken as the time for comparison. In a report such as this no extended discussion can be entered into. These comparisons apply only to the home life of this county.

(1) Mississippi Census 1935

(2) Dow Stone

(3) C. J. Garner

HOMES OF THE PEOPLE. The home of a hundred years ago in Itawamba county differed materially from the home of today in almost every way. Saw mills, planing mills and modern carpentry were practically unknown in this county one hundred years ago. A small amount of lumber was sawed by hand and was also dressed, tongued and grooved by hand. There were but few iron nails and those that were to be had were not our modern "wire" nails, but were "cut" nails or were wrought out on a blacksmith anvil, and, of course, were very expensive.

On account of a lack of saw mills, planing mills, nails, trained carpenters and modern roofing materials, the houses of the people were, of necessity, built in the only way, and out of the only materials at hand. This meant, of course, that the houses must be constructed of logs, either hewn or unhewn. At that time there was an ample supply of the finest timber close at hand. If the house was to be built of hewn logs a tree large enough and straight enough for the purpose was cut. The logs were cut the length of the house--and usually the "house" was but one room, sometimes two rooms set eight to ten feet apart, and a roof put over both rooms and the space between them. The hewing was done by two men, one going ahead "scoreing in", that is chopping along the side of the log gashes one to two feet apart, then splitting out the round section between these gashes. This was called "rough hewing", and behind the man doing this "rough hewing" came another man with a broad ax, an ax with a very broad blade, the cutting edge of which was a foot or more in length. A line was stretched along the edge of the log to indicate where it was to be squared. An expert hewer could "hew to a line" leaving the face of the log almost perfectly square as can be seen by examining the old log houses erected during this period. Each end of the log was cut to fit into the end of the other logs that was to join it at a corner, and the logs were held

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firmly by "pins" made of hard wood, driven through holes bored through the logs as they rested upon each other at the corners. If the logs were hewn on four sides a solid wall the thickness of the log resulted. If the logs were left round, or were hewn only on two sides, the creck or opening between the logs when placed in the wall was filled with some material, usually with clay. Long boards were nailed over the cracks on the inside of the room.

The roof of the houses of that period were made of boards split from timber cut in the corest. If there were no nails these boards were held in place by pieces of timber laid along the roof to weigh them down. The floor was made of "puncheons"--split pieces of timber with the upper side made smooth with an ax--laid closely together resting upon sills or sleepers and usually not nailed. A fire place gave heat for the family and also furnished a means for the preparation of the food. The chimney was sometimes built of stone, less often of brick, but more often it was built "stick and mud", that is sticks about two feet in length were built in a pen after which it was thickly plastered inside and out with mud to prevent the sparks from setting it on fire.

COOKING. The family cooking was done on the open fire place as stoves for cooking were practically unknown in this county at that time. Many modern people imagine that because cooking was done on an open fire place that it was poor cooking. No greater mistake is possible to make, as some of the finest cooking that the world has ever eaten was cooked on these open fire places. To be sure there were but few and primitive cooking vessels, a few pots, skillets, ovens, and kettles, but the women of that period prided themselves upon the meals they prepared,and the modern woman with an electric range would have a difficult job preparing a better, more tasteful or more wholesome meal than her great-grandmother did on her open fire place.

Sometimes the fire place was built very large to give room for the cooking and storing of the cooking vessels as well as warming the family.

BORROWING FIRE. In the days about which we write, matches as we know them today, were unknown. Any kind of fire-starting methods were very rare. To let the fire go out on the hearth was, in those days, an exceedingly serious matter. It is true that the early settlers had learned to kindle a fire from the Indians, but at best this was an uncertain and very difficult undertaking in the hands of the white people. If a family had the misfortune to let the fire go out they were compelled to "borrow fire" from their nearest neighbor, and that nearest neighbor might be miles away. To walk two to five miles to "borrow fire" and to keep the coals alive until a fire was kindled, was quite an undertaking, at least it made one careful to not let his fire go out again. There are records of families of three generations who had kept fire going in one fire place for more than three quarters of a century.

KEEPING THE TIME. There were in those early days but few clocks and watches in the homes of the people. Of course, there was but little need for accurate time keeping, as the lives of the people in that day were not geared to the tempo of seconds and minutes. The rising and setting of the sun indicated the hours of work and, from long experience of judging the time, the noon hour could with sufficient correctness be judged. The going to work, the eating of dinner, and the stopping of work were the principle periods of time in their daily lives, and it was not necessary to their existence to keep account of the minutes and seconds.

ILLUMINATION IN THE HOME. Rich pine knots in the fire place gave all of the illumination of the homes at that time. There was but little night visiting, and late hours were not kept as today. There were no newspapers and but few books to read, and what there were could be read during the day light. The only occasion for being up late at night was when sickness

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came to the home, and the pine knot light was sifficient even in such emergencies. In a few homes were found candle moulds in which the people moulded their own tallow candles for lighting their homes. These candle moulds were in sets of from one to one dozen. Early in the last century a low grade of kerosene oil came into use and with it a small round brass lamp. This lamp had a round burner about the size of a pencil for a wick made of cotton material. No glass chimney was used with this lamp, and the black smoke that came from it when it was lighted was most disagreeable and filled the room with a heavy black soot. Later the glass chimney appeared and a flat wick came into use which gave a clear light without the black smoke.

SPINNING, WEAVING AND KNITTING. It is quite true that there were, at that time, mills that made cotton and woolen cloth and knit hosiery, but it is equally true that, excepting for calico, linsey, and alpaca, used for womens dresses, but little "store" cloth was used by our early forefathers of this county. The women of the period spun the cotton and woolen thread, wove this thread into cloth, and from this cloth made the clothing for their family. "Copperas jeans" was the standard cloth for mens outer clothing. The women of the family also spun the thread and knitted the sox and stockings for the family. Little or no effort was made to make these products beautiful, but great pains were taken to make them durable.

SHOE MAKING. Of course there were shoe factories in America a hundred years ago, but few "store bought" shoes were worn in Itawamba county at that time. There were professional shoe makers of that day who tanned the leather, made their own wooden shoe pegs, and went from house to house with their awls, lasts, shoe pegs, and leather making shoes for the entire family, boarding in the family while doing this work. It must be understood

by those of today that the shoes that were made were not smooth, shiny, slick, highly polished shoes of to day, but were rough and of the same color as the tanned cow hide of which they were made.

THE BATTLING BENCH AND THE BATTLING STICK. The family laundering was a battle to a finish, not only with the dirt in the clothing but also with the clothing itself! The women of the house took the family wash down to the spring or to the nearby branch, and there forcefully attacked the dirt and grime in the clothing! Besides the wash pot, the home made tub, the home-made lye soap, there were two other articles necessary to doing the family wash now long since passed in oblivion--the battling block and the battling stick. Without these two instruments no "wash place" was adequately furnished. The battling bench, or block, whichever it might be, was used to put the wet, soapy clothes upon and the battling stick was used to beat those soiled clothes until they gave up every particle of dirt contained in them. It was indeed a deep seated and very stubborn bit of dirt that could withstand the attack of a battling stick wielded by a husky woman. Not only did the dirt bly but many times the buttons flew also. Woe to the small boy that happened to be near when the time came to "battle the clothes". The memory of this experience lingers in the minds of some of the great ones of the Sough until this day.

THE TRUNDLE BED. The houses of that period usually contained but one or two rooms and in those rooms the cooking, eating, entertaining of company and sleeping were done. As the family increased, and more bed room was needed, as the limited quarters prevented the setting up of another bed, the family bed was made higher than our modern beds, and a very low bed that could be pushed under the family bed in the day time and pulled out at night was made to accomodate the children of a growing family. The trundle-bed was the solution to a very serious problem of our grandfathers, and has left in the memory of millions a recollection of experiences that

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that will cheer them to the end of their days. Any person who has never slept on a trundle-bed has missed one of childhood's sweetest experiences and is to be pitied! The Order of the Trundle-bed includes some of America's finest and best.

The beds of that day were not acquainted with our modern mattresses and squeaky springs. The bedstead was the work of the master of the house, or the more pretentious ones were made by an expert wood truner of the community, and were massive affairs. For slats it had rope woven through holes bored in the side pieces and crissed crossed to support the bed. For a mattress it had a bed tick filled with freshly mown hay or finely shredded corn shucks, all topped off with a feather bed, usually made by the wife of the house long before she was married. There were many hardships and drawbacks to the existence of the people of a hundred years ago. Their labor was long and exceedingly hard, but when the evening shadows lengthened, when the day's work was finished, when the head of the family had covered the fire on his hearth and had put out the cat, and lowered his body into a thirty pound feather bed the gods of the Elysium Fields never slept sounder nor more sweetly than this son of toil? No wonder the early pioneers were such men of brawn, who could hew down forests, endure the hardships and build a civilization! Ten hours rest on a feather-bed, resting upon a straw tick freshly filled with scented new mown hay will give to any man a super-abundance of vim, vigor and virility, utterly unknown to the men of this modern age.

THE SPRING HOUSE. Many farm homes today are equipped with electric refrigerators which take the place of the old spring house of our grandfather's day. While the refrigerator is in many respects a great improvement over the cooling quality of the spring house, yet it is safe to say that milk never tasted better out of the electric refrigerator than it did when it

came from the spring house where the sparkling cool water kept it in prime condition. This is no attempt at minimising the modern refrigerator, but it is but a feeble tribute to the efficiency of the ancient spring house.

There certainly were some serious drawbacks to the ancient spring, both as to convenience and sanitation. For example, the home was always built on top of a hill, and the spring was always at the bottom of that hill, and it was quite a difficult matter both to mind and body to get water into the house from that spring. Modern plumbing has increased the happiness and comfort of people greatly over the day of our grandfathers, and a water pipe above the kitchen sink is of tremendous advantage over a water bucket and a spring at the foot of the hill a quarter of a mile away!

GOING TO MEETING. Going to meeting was a real event in the lives of our grandfathers. It is not recorded that they were more pious than we moderns, but How they did go to Meeting! They went to meeting in order to meet their neighbors, to hear the news, to talk politics, to swap horses, to tell yarns, to talk about their crops, and some went to hear what the preacher had to say, and some to worship God. The monthly religious meeting was the social as well as the religious center around which the life of the people revolved, in fact, it was about all the social life they had. The occasional log rolling, house raising, and road working were nothing to compare as social events with the monthly meeting. There were no radios, but few papers and magazines, comparatively little visiting among the people except among relatives. The people were largely dependent upon the monthly meeting for their knowledge of what was going on among themselves and the world at large. And then, once each year came the "big meeting", the highpoint in the social and religious life of the community during the year.

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TRANSPORTATION. Ox wagon and horse back were the modes of travel used by those of a hundred years ago. Three miles an hour for the ox wagon, more or less, according to the driver; four to five miles an hour horse back, according to the horse and rider. Slow, indeed, this seems to us today, but we must remember that our grandfathers made the trips away from only when such trips were absolutely essential, and not just to see how fast the old bus could go. (1)

VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

a. County Agricultural Agent

Mr. H. J. Putman has charge of the county agent's office in Itawamba County. He assists the farmers with their farm problems, tries to get the people interested in the conservation program, teaches them how to improve their land, live stock, and how to plant the best kind of seed to get the best results. He helps the farmer find a market for his farm products, and gets him the best price possible. (2)

b. Home Demonstration Agent.

Miss Mildred Bradley is the Home Demonstration Agent in Itawamba County. The purpose of her work is to organize girls 4-H Clubs, assist the girls with their 4-H club projects which include canning, sewing, gardening, home improvements, and cooking. She also organizes garden clubs and home improvements for the older ladies. (3)

(1) Major William T. Morgan
(2) S. Barber
(3) Roxie York

c. 4-H Clubs

Almost every community in Itawamba County has girls and boys 4-H clubs. The work is rather new to them, but from exhibits at county fairs, we can see they are doing good work. The purpose of the club is to train boys and girls from the ages of ten to twenty-one how to work at farming, raising poultry, live stock, canning, sewing and improving the home in every way. (1)

d. Agricultural schools

We have the Itawamba Agricultural High School in this county. The purpose of the school is to teach the pupils how to farm, the kind of tools to use, the best fertilizer, and to teach the girls how to sew and cook. (2)

e. Fairs

The 4-H club held their fair September 29-30 at the gymnasium at the I.A.H.S. The booths were Friendship, Carolina, and Dorsey. Friendship won first prize on the booth. Prizes on the boys work were awarded for best 10 ears of corn, cotton, potatoes, Irish Potatoes, peanuts, pigs, calves and poultry. Prizes on the girls work were for best sewing box, best kitchen set, best kitchen apron, best cotton school dress, best 4-H uniform, best dozen white eggs, best quart blackberries, best tomatoes, and best peaches. Fairs encourage the boys and girls to be more interested in their club work.

Itawamba County also participates in the North East Mississippi-Alabama Fair at Tupelo. (3)

(1) Evelyn Riley
(2) Orman Sheffield
(3) The Fulton Advertiser

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f. Rural Resettlement Administration

The Resettlement Administration is doing a splendid piece of work in this county. This year there were 179 clients on the Resettlement program. From January 1, 1936 to July 1, 1936 the clients were loaned $30,000. These clients have already repaid $16,000 and have produced sufficient food for home use. (1)

LX. HORTICULTURE

a. Varities of cultivated flowers and shrubs

Tea rose, cape jasmine, geraniums, flowering bulbs, hyacinth, narcissus, gardenia, gladiolus, caladium or elephant ear, dahlia, sweet peas, canna, perennial plants, Japanese quince, xx phlox, petunias, china asters, California poppies, grass pinks, double and single sunflower, morning glory, nasturtiums, verbenas, blue bells, holly hock, golden rods, snapdragons, crocus, tuplips, daffodil, lilly of the valley, honey suckle, Virginia creeper, English Ivy, bachelor button, larkspur, straw flower, alyssum, for-get-me-nots, black eyed susans, blanket flower, balsam, ferns, firy feather, marigolds, fox gloves, zinnias, primrose, and coleus. The shrubs are as following: Arbor Vitea, crepe myrtle, honney suckle, tropical lilly, brides wreath, boxed hedge, golden bell, English dogwood, Chaney berry, snow ball, scotch broom, golden rod, brides rose, domestic, juniper cedar, magnolia, golden candle stick, flowering ammon, pea rose, cedrus deodara, abelia grandiflora, American holley, Colorado ~~holley~~ blue spruce, irish juniper, California privet, Barberry Thunbergii, Catalpa Bungli, Spirea Van Houtte, lilac, Snow ball, buddleia, alchea, dwarf box hedge, Blue Virginia cedar, Hawthorne and lantana. (2)

(1) Velma Wood

(2) Mrs. A. T. Cleveland

b. Extent and importance of Nurseries

There are no nurseries in Itawamba County.

c. Extent and Importance of Orchards

Most every farm has a small orchard of peaches, apples, pears, grape arbors, plums and a few cherries. Orchards do not ~~bare~~ well in this county. It requires considerable work and attention to get the trees to produce good fruit. Most all the fruit produced in this county is consumed at home. If any farmer has a surplus of fruit, he sells it locally. (1)

d. Garden Club Activities

There are no Garden Club Activities in this county.

e. Agencies Encouraging flower raising.

There are no agencies in this county that encourages the raising of flowers.

1-Garden Pilgrimages

One of the most beautiful flower gardens in Fulton belongs to Misses Lucinda and Roxie York. The lovely garden gives a welcoming touch to the front of the stuccoed bungalow, and thus extends twelve feet to the south of the home, and it is forty feet in length. A small white picket fence encloses the garden. The six by twelve cemented lilly pond is surrounded and filled with blooming tropical lillies, hardy lillies, water hyacinths and other swamp flowers. Artificial frogs, ducks, and cranes add much to the beauty of the garden. Several rose bushes are scattered hither and thither among the other flowers. Beds of lillies, iris, and snap dragons lend a touch of color and fragrance to the garden. The dignified tall dalhias of various color find their place at the side of the house and against the picket fence. The most interesting and historic of all the flowers is the white madonia lilly that has been kept by the York Family for more than a 100 years. It stands out like the king of

(1) J. M. Gray

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all the other flowers. The flag-stone walk that weaves its way among the flowers is bordered by still formal Darwin tulips that are irregularly spaced along the side of the walk. (1)

Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Cleveland have a most attractive flower yard and lawn in front of their home at Fulton. The rolling green velvet lawn is edged on the west by a row of Lambardy Populars. The south side extends to the business section of Fulton. A row of locust trees cuts off the views of the business houses from the home. The east side of the lawn joins a near by residental lot. A large rock garden filled with poppies, petunias, phlox, verbenia and grass pinks form the center of a circle drive way near the north end of the lawn. A row of arbor viteas and hedge plants border the cement walk that leads up to the front porch. Two spruce pines are equally spaced on either side of the walk. Pot flowers of ferns, geraniums, etc. are placed along the edge of the porch. The hixigon lilly pond is slightly to the east of the house, water lillies of all colors fill the pond. Ten little gold fish dart to and fro among the lillies, Water hyacinth, water poppies and pickrel rush. Around the edge of the pond, there are numerous swamp plants such as wild ferns, mosses, violets and snake plants. A huge pecan tree shades the pond. At the base of this tree, there is a century plant, canadian plant, begonia, and a verbenia bed dotted with marigolds. A few rose bushes are scattered about over the yard. The sweet pea vines climb the wire fence that separates the yard from the pasture. Chrysanthums, Dahlias, cannas, hyacinth, and snow on the mountain find their places among the other flowers. (2)

2-Flower Shows

Itawamba County does not sponsor flower shows

(1) Miss Lucinda York

(2) Mrs. A. T. Cleveland

3-Beautification projects

Beautification projects were badly needed at public buildings in Itawamba County, as there had been little work of this kind done.

On court square WPA workers put black locust trees around the square, also crepe myrtle, sphyrea, and roses. Rock flower beds were made in each corner of the square.

At Tremont school beautification workers helped NYA workers build a park or public recreation center on the school property. A few shade trees were added near the school building, and flowers were planted on each side of the walks. Flower beds were also made the entire length of the building. In these beds workers put out violets, hyacinths, jonquils, and tulip bulbs. Blooming shrubbery was also added to the beds.

At Turon school WPA workers put boxed hedge around the circular driveway. In the center, evergreen shrubs were used, and at each side, rock flower beds. Shade trees were added where needed. Native shrubbery was used with nursery shrubs, also several varieties of evergreens as well as blooming shrubs. A variety of perennial flowers were used in borders around the building.

The schools at Evergreen, Banner and Fulton were worked on similar to the other schools. Native shrubbery, Evergreens and blooming shrubs, perennial flowers and bulbs were used making the school grounds more attractive. (1)

(1) Evelyn Riley

ITAWAMBA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

INTERVIEWS

J. L. Oliver, A. S. Kirksey, M. T. Sietz, H. J. Putnam, J. G. Nanney, D. E. Leech, Roscoe C. Friday, Kelly Johnson, P. W. Duncan, Hattie Grissom, Mildred Bradley, Shelley Carroll, William T. Morgan, Birmah Carroll, Jack Kelso, Edgar Franks, Edd Robinson, Oma Dulaney, Hoarce G. Martin, Troy Wheeler, Dow Wheeler, C. R. Sprayberry, Joe W. Brown, Dow Stone, C. J. Garner, S. Babber, Roxie York, Evelyn Riley, Orman Sheffield, Velma Wood, Mrs. A. T. Cleveland, J. M. Gray, Lucinda York,

OTHER MATERIALS

Mississippi Census of Agriculture 1935

S.R. Leaflet 1 U.S. Dept. of Agriculture 1936

Riley's Mississippi History

World-Wide Encyclopedia

Records in Chancery Clerks Office

Fulton Advertiser October 1, 1936

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

10/22/36

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 20

INDUSTRY

A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

1. Founders, owners, location.
2. Product and markets.
3. Number of employees and amount of annual pay-roll.
4. Benefits to Community.

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1. Factories of all kinds.
2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.
3. Wholesalers.
4. Any other unique or useful industries.

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

1. Water, light and power plants.
2. Telephone and telegraph plants.
3. Railroads and shops; bus lines.

D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

1. Founders, with dates.
2. Activities in connection with industry.
3. Benefits to Community.

Canvassers:
Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 20

INDUSTRY

A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

1. Agriculture is the most important industry in Itawamba County.

The Indians introduced farming in this county by cultivating corn and tobacco. The white settlers who came later likewise adopted the custom of the Indians. There are 1,274 farm owners in the county. 273,966 acres of the 338,560 acres of land in Itawamba County are in farms.

2. Corn, cotton, forage crops, poultry, livestock and dairying are the most important products. These products are purchased by local dealers who, in turn, ship them to markets outside the county. A large percentage of the products are consumed locally.

3. Three-fourths of the working population of the county find some type of employment on the farm. There are 3,798 farm operators in Itawamba County. The latest census shows an annual income of $3,236,882 made by farm operators.

4. Agriculture is almost the only means of a livelihood in Itawamba County. (1)

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1. Fulton Branch of the Tupelo Garment Company, Jug Factories, and Fulton Ice Plant.

1. Mississippi Census of Agriculture 1935

ITAWAMBA COUNTY INDUSTRY

Fulton Garment Company

1. Reed Bros. of Tupelo are the founders and owners of the garment ~~xx~~ company. It is located on Cummings Street, Fulton, Miss.

2. The garment company makes men's work shirts. They are carried from Fulton to Tupelo from whence they are shipped to other places.

3. There are 155 persons employed at the Garment Company. (Factory Officials refuse to give amount of annual pay-roll)

4. This factory is the means of building up the resources of the individual worker and of the community as a whole. (1)

Jug Factories

1. Mr. W. D. Suggs owns and operates a Jug Factory 4 miles east of Smithville in the extreme southern part of Itawamba County. Mr. D. E. Summerford owns and operates a jug factory in the 4th district about 4 miles south of Highway 78. Mr. William Davis owns and operates jug factory 3 miles east of Smithville in the extreme south-eastern part of Itawamba County. Mr. Bud Middleton owns and operates a jug factory in the southern part of the 4th district. Mr. John Young owns and operates a jug factory about 8 miles south of Tremont.

2. These factories make all kinds of earthenware including jugs, churns, flowerpots, vases, pitchers, soap dishes, ornaments for house and lawn, etc. These products are carried to market on trucks and are sold to local merchants and also to merchants in adjoining counties.

3. Mr. Suggs has three employees . The amount of his annual pay-roll is $1440. (2) Mr. Summerford and his family operate this jug factory. (3)

1. Fulton News Beacon 11/17/32
2. W. D. Suggs
3. D. E. Summerford

Mr. Davis employes 4 workers. His annual pay-roll is $1920. (1) Mr. Middleton and his family operate his factory. (2) Mr. Young and his sons operate his factory. (3)

4. It is the profitable utilization of the natural resources of the 4th district and Itawamba County.

Fulton Ice Plant

1. The Fulton Ice Plant located on Highway 78 in Fulton was founded by J. M. Gibbs and R. A. Haynes in the year 1925. It is now owned and operated by Mr. G. C. Pratt.

2. The plant capacity is five tons of ice per day, all of which is marketed in Itawamba County.

3. He has ~~a~~ne full-time employee and during the summer months he employees three additional workers and his annual pay-roll is 960 dollars per month.

4. This plant makes it very convenient for the citizens of the county to secure ice at any time that they may need it. (4)

B.- 2. The sawmill industry ranks second to all other industries in the county. There are many tractor and boiler sawmills located in the various sections of the county, but we are listed only the most important ones.

1. The Band Mill, founded owned and operated by J. M. Gibbs is located at Fulton.

(1) William Davis
(2) S. Barber
(3) Bob Curr
(4) D. L. McNeece

ITAWAMBA COUNTY INDUSTRY

2. He manufactures hardwood lumber. He ships the lumber to Louisville, Pennsylvania and New York. Part of his lumber is shipped to Liverpool England.

3. He employs 35 men and has an annual pay-roll of $15,120.00.

4. Mr. Gibbs buys his hardwood logs locally thus providing a market to owners of timber in Itawamba County for their raw products. This in turn gives profitable employment to the citizens of the county.(1)

1. Standard Planing Mill Company was founded by MCAdams, Propst and Howell. It is now owned by Gilmore-Puckett Lumber Company--operated by Louie Kilpatrick, and located in Fulton.

2. They plane all kind of lumber. Much of this lumber is sold locally. The remainder is shipped to northern markets.

3. He employs 25 men and has an annual pay-roll of 12,000.00 dollars.

4. This mill provides finished lumber for builders in the county. It also provides employment to a number of men. (2)

1. R. A. Haynes owns and operates a large saw mill and planer located in Fulton.

2. He manufactures and dresses pine lumber most of which is shipped to northern markets.

3. He has 30 employees and his annual pay-roll is approximately $12,500.00.

4. This company saws and plans the lumber making it ready for use by builders and also gives employment to the people. (3)

(1) J. M. Gibbs
(2) Louie Kilpatrick
(3) R. A. Haynes

B.-3 Wholesalers. There are no wholesale businesses in Itawamba County.

B-4 There are several small furniture shops in the county where the individual spends his spare hours making furniture and baskets. The owner does all of his work and sells his product locally usually making just the articles that have been ordered. All of these shops are very beneficial to the community in that they furnish good useful furniture for the people at a reasonable price. (All work shops described in Assignment # 16.)

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

1. Fulton has its own water plant. The system installed in 1930 and cost the town $50,000.

2. There is approximately 20,000 feet of sewerage line and one septic tank. Two bored wells of mineral water pumped by an electric pump and pressure pump forces the water into the 100,000 gallon reservoir and 100,000 gallon over head tank. 21,000 feet of water line carry the water to the 140 active customers. The monthly rates are $1.50 per 5000 gallon.

3. The marshal of the town cares for the system.

4. This system furnishes the town an adequate supply of water. (1)

C-1. In 1927, The Mississippi Power Co. installed a light plant in Fulton. June 1st, 1934,The Tennessee Valley Authority took over the power lines and in 1935, it became the Tombigbee Electric Power Association. The Company is owned and operated

(1) J. E. Cumming

ITAWAMBA COUNTY INDUSTRY

by the people under the government T.V.A. plan.

2. The rural sections of the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th districts of Itawamba County are well supplied with electrical power. There is approximately 150 miles of lines and 600 customers. The average amount paid per customer is about $2.50 per month.

3. This association employes two people in Itawamba County with an annual pay-roll of $1800.00. (1)

4. It lights the home, it cooks the meals, it heats the house, pumps the water, runs the radio, washes the clothes, scrubs the floor, heats the iron, grinds the feed, and does a thousand other things to render the home cheerful and attractive and to lift from the shoulders of the housewife the endless burdens of drudgery she has borne since the beginning of time, to say nothing of its value in turning the wheels of industry, operating our transportation system, aiding commerce, and contributing to the advancement and application of science.

It is the greatest home builder of all time. It adds brilliance and luxury to the palaces of the rich and brings cheer and comfort to the cabins of the poor. It is the rightful heritage of all mankind and should be made available to and used for the benefit of all. (2)

C-2. The Cumberland Telephone Co. was the first to extend a line into Itawamba County. This was about the year 1900. Since that time, Itawamba County has had the Southern Bell, Union, Bolen and Fain Telephone Companies. The Fain System was

(1) Floyd Moore

(2) John E. Rankin

by far the most adequate system the county has had. At present, Itawamba County has a very inadequate telephone system owned by the Mississippi Utilities Co. and operated by W. N. Winters. The exchange is located at Fulton. In the third district, the Boozer Telephone Line extends from the Lee County line to Evergreen and on into Monroe County.

2. The Mississippi Utilities Co. has 45 telephones in Fulton and a long distance line to Tupelo. The Boozer Telephone line has 19 telephones in the county. (1)

3. There is one employee in the county with an annual pay-roll of $1200.00.

4. The telephone system make possible connections with the Southern Bell Telephone system at Tupelo. (2)

C.3 Railroad

1. The movement for the construction of a railroad in Itawamba County began about 1923 under the direction of John T. Cochran, Sr. of Mobile, Ala. Itawamba County, a great territory of undeveloped resources and poor transportation facilities, offered a most promising opening for a railway system. In the early part of 1923, Mr. Cochran sent his representative, P. C. Byrne, to Fulton to study the proposed railway system. On August 4th, 1923, the organization of the Mississippian Railway was completed with the following officers: John T. Cochran, Sr., President, John T. Cochran, Vice-President and General Manager, and P. C. Byrne, Second Vice-

(1) Mrs. S. L. Nabors

(2) W. N. Winters

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

president. The purpose of the organization was to construct a railroad for transportation of freight from Amory, Miss., to Fulton, Miss., a distance of 24 miles.

The construction of this road was under the direct supervision of John T. Cochran, Jr., and was completed to Fulton January 1, 1925. The Company has issued to the ~~president~~ present time stocks to the amount of $75,000 and bonds to the amount of $200,000.

2. During the first few years after the construction of this railroad, about 20 cars of lumber was shipped daily over the line to Amory where it was switched to the Frisco Line which leads to all sections of the United States. All freight is delivered from the Fulton Depot to the owners free of charge. The Mississippian also furnishes express accommodations. The train arrives in Fulton about 10 A.M. and departs about 2:30 P.M. or later just as the mills desires. Occasionally it is necessary to run two trains a day, but at present, only about six to ten cars of lumber are shipped from Fulton, daily.

3. The Superindentent of the railroad is stationed at Fulton where the depot is located. The annual payroll for the employee here is about $1500 per year.

4. This railroad offers an adequate means of freight transportation for the county. (1)

C~~w~~3. The Greyhound Bus Co.,with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., operates six buses over highway 78 daily, all stopping at Fulton. The officers of the Company are: Frederick Smith, President, E. W. Smith, Ass't General Manager, Edwin J. Boner, General Traffic Manager, D. L. Young,General Passenger Agent.

(1) H. B. Shaw

2. Three buses go east to Birmingham, Ala. leaving Fulton at 3:30 A.M., 12~~:~~30 P.M., and 5:00 P.M. This gives travel connections to points east or north. The other three buses go west to Memphis, Tenn., leaving Fulton 3:00 A.M., 12:15 P.M., and 6:30 P.M. This gives travel connections to points south and west.

3. There isn't a pay-roll unit in this county.

4. These buses give adequate transportation from Itawamba County to most any point in the United States. (1)

D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

We have no organizations of this kind in Itawamba County.

(1) John McElroy

ITAWAMBA COUNTY INDUSTRY

INTERVIEWS

W. D. Suggs, D. E. Summerford, William Davis, S. Barber, Bob Curr, D. L. McNeece, J. M. Gibbs, Louie Kilpartick, R. A. Haynes, J. E. Cumming, Floyd Moore, John E. Rankin, Mrs. S. L. Nabors, W. N. Winters, H. B. Shaw, and John McElroy.

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Mississippi Census of Agriculture 1935

Fulton News Beacon 11/17/32

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

1/22/37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY INDUSTRY

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 23

TRANSPORTATION

I. OLD ROADS*:
1. Natchez Trace
2. General Jackson's Road
3. Choctaw Trail
4. Three Chopped Way
5. Old Spanish Trail
6. Old Stage Coach Lines
7. Any other historic roads

* If any of these roads passed through your county, give us a narrative on it.

II. THE PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY:
1. Name members of Highway Commission
2. Federal appropriations for roads in county
3. State Appropriations for roads in county
4. County appropriations for roads in county
5. Name and describe national highways through county
6. Name and describe State highways through county
7. Give condition of secondary roads
8. Name and describe bus lines

III. RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY:
1. Early attempts at railroad building(Name of railroad)
2. Effects of 1837 panic on railroad construction in county
3. Name of first incorporated roads operating in county
4. Development of early railroad system operating in county
5. Development of present railroad system operating in county

IV. MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAVEL BY:
1. Early boats*: (a) Keel boats; (b) Barges; (c) Flat boats.
State number, how used and disposed of.
2. Early steamboats: (a) Name of company;(b) Rate of speed;
(c) Number and for what used.
3. Prsent Steamboat Transportation:
Freight, Number, company, rate of speed, etc.
Passengers, Number, company, rate of speed, etc.
4. Airways: Airport, if any in your county
Airmail, if any in county.

In each case make the local history concerning the develcpments vivid and concise, with human interest stories.

*REF:
1. A Pioneer Southern Railroad - by Thos. D. Clark, Ph.D.
2. Riley's School History - Early Travel
3. Official Magazine of the State Highway Dept., Miss. Highways
4. Heart of the South, Vol. I, II - Dunbar Rowland.

Canvassers:
Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #23

TRANSPORTATION

I. OLD ROADS:

1. The Natchez Trace Road went from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee, and passed in a north easterly direction through what was originally Itawamba County. Since then, this part of Itawamba County is now a part of Lee.

This road followed the Indian trails along the divides of the main streams. It has been marked its entire length with white boulders.

Travelers on the Natchez trace had many thrilling experiences. At one time the territory was much excited by the robberies and murders of Mason and Harp. These men were at the head of a band of pirates and robbers who hid in the cane breaks near Wäänät Hills and fell on boats on the river or robbed and killed people on the highway.

The governor offered a two-thousand-dollar reward for their capture. One day when Mason and two of his men were alone in camp, the two men, one of whom is said to have been Harp, agreed to kill Mason and get the money. So they cut off his head, took it to Old Greenville and claimed the reward. While the judge was making out the certificate, someone recognized

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

the men as members of the gang, and they were arrested and put in jail. Later they were tried and hanged. Upon the death of their chief, the bandits left the country, and for many years there were no more robberies. (1)

6. One of the most adequate stage coach lines which came through Itawamba County was one from Columbus, Mississippi. This road came through Fulton and went across the County into Tishimingo County, from there into Tennessee.

Fulton was one of the relay stations of this line. Mr. Mack Cummings, one of Fulton's pioneer citizens, was the owner of this road.

Passengers who came over this road were given time to transact business in Fulton. (2)

Another of the stage coach lines in Itawamba County was known as "Cotton Gin Road".

Cotton Gin Port is located on the Tombigbee River in Monroe County near where the town of Amory is now located. A cotton gin was at this place for the Indians to use. A road leads from Cotton Gin Port, named Cotton Gin Road for the port, through the eastern part of Itawamba County.

This road was originally a horse path and was used for the purpose of bringing in Government goods for the Indians.

1. R. S. Sheffield and Our State by Bolton
2. S. P. Howard

When the white man settled in this part of the county, they cleared this trail into a wagon road. In 1876, the road was graded up so as to be more convenient for the old ox wagon.

In 1920, it was made a State Highway. Nine years later the state quit appropriating funds for the maintenance of the road, and it is now a secondary road maintained with county funds. It is still in good condition to travel on. (1)

7. The Old Military Trace Road, which came from Amory across the eastern part of Itawamba County, is one of the most historic roads in the county.

It was originally an old Indian trail. It is easily seen that the road was built according to the custom of the Indians. Instead of crossing the hills, you find it winding through the valleys. This saved the Indians the necessity of carrying their packs up hill.

The scenery along this road is lovely. On either side of the road are hills covered with hickory, oak, pine, elm, dogwood and cedar trees. The valleys through which one drives are beautiful with their creeks and springs surrounded with moss.

The first telegraph poles in Itawamba County were put up along the old Military Trace Road. (2)

II. THE PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY:

1. The present members of the highway commission in Itawamba

1. Vivian Barber
2. S. P. Howard

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

County are:

1st District ---- N. Weeks, Golden, Mississippi, Route 1
2nd " --- Rex Smith, Marietta, Miss., Route 2
3rd " --- G. B. Wilburn, Dorsey, Miss., Route 2
4th " --- H. B. Kant, Tremont, Miss.
5th " --- Oscar Adams, Fulton, Miss.

2. Federal appropriations for roads in county.

The exact amount of federal appropriations is unknown, but at present $300,000 has been appropriated for the grading and improving of 15 miles of highway # 78.

3. The State Appropriation for roads in this county is $384,000.

4 The following bond issues have been made for the roads of the county:

Kirkville Roads, 2nd District	$19,000
Roads in First District	$105,000
Other 2nd District Roads	60,000
Bankhead highway	30,000
General County Roads	240,000 (1)

The county roads are kept up by the gasoline funds which amounts to about a $1000 per month; a 1½ mill ad valorum tax on all taxable property in the county, and the bridge funds which are 15 mills on all taxable property. The county assessment is $1,544,575. (2)

5. Highway # 78, known as the Bankhead Highway is the only national highway in Itawamba County. This highway reaches from coast to coast. It enters Itawamba County from the west at the Lee-County line and extends eastward across the county to the Alabama State line. It is about 27 miles in length and has a 60 foot road base.

(1) Records in Chancery Clerks Office (2) G. B. Wilburn

Nine foot cement with gravel shoulders extends from Lee County line through the city limits of Fulton, a distance of about 12 miles. Recently, 1½ miles of this road just west of the Tombigbee River has been straightened, improved and paved with 18 foot cement. The remainding link of this road is a good graveled highway well kept up. It has many dangerous curves in it, and the road project now in operation calls for the straightening of these curves and improved grading. After this road bed has settled it is to be paved with 18 foot or wider pavement. The project now in operation is to be completed in 285 working days and calls for the expenditure of $300,000. There are 15 miles of this work and Cage Brothers of Bishop,Texas, were awarded the contract. (1)

6. The Mooreville-Amory Highway is a state highway passing through the southwestern part of the county, beginning at the Lee county line and extending southeastward to the Monroe County line. It is 11½ miles in length having a road base of about 50 foot. It is well graveled. The county keeps up the bridges, and the expense of each bridge is about $50 per year.

J. Q Wiygul and J. M. Jones are the state patrolmen. Mr. Wiygul received $85.00 per month,and Mr. Jones salary is $77.50 per month. (2)

Another state highway beginning at highway # 78 just west of Tombigbee River, leading northwestward through Mantachie and Kirkville makes a good connecting link with Booneville and other points north. It is about 17 miles in length and is well graveled, but the bridges have not yet been accepted by the state highway department; so the county mantains them. (3)

(1) W. E. Jarvis
(2) J. Q. Wiygul and G. B. Wilburn
(3) W. E. Jarvis

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

Highway # 24 which has been completed from Tremont to State Line near Red Bay, Alabama, is a state highway. It has a sixty foot road bed and is well graveled. The portion of the road that has been completed is about 18 miles in length. The other link of the road when completed will join highway # 25 at Smithville.

The longest link and possibly the best kept state highway in the county is highway # 25 which enters Itawamba County near Smithville and joins highway # 78 at Fulton thus running eastward for three miles then leaves highway # 78 and goes northeastward to Tishomingo County line near Golden. This road is also well graveled. It is about 40 miles in length and connects with highway # 45 at Aberdeen and 72 at Iuka.

Itawamba is well supplied with good state highways which makes all leading highways to any section easily reached. (1)

7. Most of the secondary roads in the county are in fair condition. The federal and state highways have made it easier for the members of the board of supervisors to keep their private roads in better conditions. Although very little money is available for the upkeep of these roads, most of them have been graveled; so that all rural sections have very little difficulty in getting to market. There is about 2200 miles of secondary roads in the county. Each district ownes its trucks, catapillars, graders and other necessary road machinery. There are about three regular paid workers in each district. They are paid on an average of $1.75 per day. All streams are now bridged. (2)

(1) W. E. Jarvis

(2) Oscar Adams
N. Weeks
Rex Smith
G. B. Kent
G. B. Wilburn

8. The Greyhound Bus Company, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., operates six buses daily over highway 78 between Memphis, Tennessee, and Birmingham, Alabama. All buses stop at Fulton. The officers of the company are: Frederick Smith, President; E. W. Smith, Assistant General Manager; Elvin J. Banner, General Traffic Manager; D. L. Young, General Passenger Agent. Three buses go east to Birmingham, Alabama, leaving Fulton at 3:30 A.M.; 12:30 P.M. and 5:00 P. M. These buses give travel connection east and north. The other three buses go west to Memphis, Tennessee, leaving Fulton at 3:00 A.M.; 12:15 P.M. and 6:30 P. M. This gives good travel connection to points west, south and north. There is no payroll unit for the Greyhound Company in Itawamba County. Their stopping point is the Fulton Drug Company which gets a small percentage for tickets sold. This bus line offers a great advantage to the citizens of Itawamba County, in that, almost any point desired can be reached by traveling on the greyhound.

The Tri-State Bus Company did operate six buses daily over highway #25 from Iuka to Starksville having a station at Fulton and also an overnight terminal here. This route was discontinued temporarily recently due to the impassability of highway #45 from Aberdeen to Columbus. It is understood that the company will reassume the old route just as soon as road conditions will permit. (L)

III. RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY

1. Early attempts at railroad building (Name of railroad)

"A meeting of the representatives from the various cities and towns along the proposed line of the Helena, Tupelo and Decatur Railroad was

(1) John McElroy, Manager of Fulton Drug Company

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

held in the palor of the Gayoso Hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of raising the $10,000 necessary to make a preliminary survey of the route. From Ex J. L. Finley of Tupelo, one of the members of the committee, an Avalanche reporter gleaned the following facts: "We are ready to start to work at once," said he, "and in eighteen months, we expect to have trains running through from Helena to Decatur. There is no heavy grading along the line, except a little in Franklin County, and with our improved methods of railroad building, it will be no trouble to push the work through very rapidly when once started." The $10,000 necessary for a prelimary survey was raised at the meeting this evening and bonds will be put on the market as soon as the survey is completed."

"In Mississippi, we will top the following counties: Cochoma, Tunica, Panola, Lafayette, Quitman, Pontotoc, Lee, and Itawamba." (1)

"We mentioned last week the good prospects of the early construction of the Helena, Tupelo and Decatur Railroad. We are glad to see our people manifesting so much interest in the road; and subscriptions are being liberally made to it.

We are much gratified to announce that steps are being taken to build the Columbus, Fulton and xxx Eastport Railroad. It is a surprize that the last mentioned road has not long ago been built. Its advantages are so many and manifest that we feel assured it is only necessary for attention to be drawn to it. Beginning at Eastport, the head of deep water navigation on the Tennessee River, thence south, crossing the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Iuka, thence south, down the Bigbee Valley, sixty miles, to the Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham Railroad, thence to Aberdeen, connecting with the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio; thence 25 miles to Columbus, connecting there with the Georgia Pacific

(1) The Fulton Reporter June 28, 1888

and Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroads, and deep water navigation on the Tombigbee River.

The cost of construction will be almost nothing, comparatively. The line will run through the center of the finest timbered region of Mississippi, its entire length, passing along by the finest manufacturing sites in the state; the best water powers perhaps in the South. It is the cheapest and shortest connections between the western and southern rivers and, when completed will revolutionize the freight traffic between the west and south. In addition to this, an extension northward, from Eastport to Hopkinsville, Ky., gives the most direct passible line to Chicago, via. Evansville, Ind. and southward from Columbus to Pensacola, Fla., completes an almost air line from the lakes of the north to the gulf.

Eastport is the best, if not the only port on the upper Tennessee suitable for loading barges at low water. The great advantages offered to capitalist for investment in this line will not long be neglected. We confidently expect to announce to our readers, ere long, the certainty of an early construction of this road, and urge our people to give it every encouragement in their power.

There is life in the old land yet. If we will all put our shoulders to the wheel and do what we can, Itawamba will be redeemed, and our resources developed. With these railroads completed, we have as good a county in material and practical advantages as any in the United States.(1)

Pursuant to notice, the Directors of the Columbus, Fulton and Eastport Railroad, met at Fulton, Itawamba County, Miss. at 2 o'clock P.M. on Thursday July 12th, 1888.

(1) The Fulton Reporter July 5th, 1888.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

Present in person or by-proxy as follows:

J. L. Finley, J. M. Billups, Newman Cayce, David Johnson, E. G. Betts, J. M. Walker, Q. O. Ekford, A. E. Dalrymple and Thos. B. Sykes.

Newman Cayce was called to the chair and Oliver Eckford elected Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of the company.

On motion of the honorable David Johnson, the organization was had which resulted as follows:

President-Newman Cayce

Vice-President-J.M. Billups

Secretary - Q. O. Eckford

Treasrer- J. A. Foote

The By-laws were then adopted

The following persons were elected as directors,

viz:

C. A. Johnson, Columbus, Miss.

Thos. B. Sykes, Aberdeen

David Johnson, Fulton

G. T. McWhorter, Eastport. (1)

Neither of these proposed railroads were ever built.

2. No informations can be secured as to whether there were any plans for railroad construction in 1837 or whether the panic ~~of~~ affected the county in any way.

3. The first incorporated railroad to operate in this county was the

(1) Fulton Reporter July 19th, 1888

the Illinois Central branch line operating between Memphis, Tennessee and Birmingham, Alabama. It crosses the northeast corner of Itawamba County between Tishomingo and Belmont. It is about one-half mile in length, but it has been of practical value to Itawamba County, especially to the people of the northeastern section of the county. It gives an outlet for freight and passengers as it stops at Belmont, Golden, and Tishomingo all neighboring towns on the county line. (1)

Incorporation and organization of the Mississippian Railway Company, a proposed line to extend from Amory, Monroe County, to Fulton, Itawamba County, were completed yesterday at a meeting held at Amory, Miss., and actual construction work on the project will go forward rapidly. Itawamba County has heretofore had no railroad facilities and the new line will open up a territory along the valley of the Tombigbee of hard-wood and pine timber, various farm products and cotton. The railroad when completed will be about 25 miles in length, connecting with the Frisco in Amory.

John T. Cochrane of Mobile, Ala., is the president and builder of the road. Mr. Cochrane is also president of the Alabama-Tennessee and Northern and the Alabama and Northwestern Railroads. The new line is independent of these two lines, however, and is in no way connected with them.

William Toxey is cheif engineer of the new line, and will have actual charge of the construction program. He will be assisted by John T. Cochrane, Jr. in the work. The construction work has been fully mapped out and work is being pushed on the road.

(1) Our State pp-282

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

The incorporators are the Messrs. Cochranes and P. C. Byrne, while Mr. Cochrane, Sr. is president of the corporation, Mr. Byrne, vice-president, Mr. Toxey, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Cochrane, Jr. Treasurer.(1)

4. & 5. Development of early railroad system and development of present railroad system.

The movement for the construction of a railroad in Itawamba County began about 1923 under the direction of John T. Cochrane, Sr., of Mobile, Alabama. Itawamba County, a great territory of undeveloped resources and poor transportation facilities, offered a most promising opening for a railroad system. In the early part of 1923, Mr. Cochrane sent his representative, P. C. Byrne, to Fulton to study the proposed railway system. On August 4th, 1923, the organization of the Mississippian Railway Company was completed with the following officers; John T. Cochrane, Sr., President, John T. Cochrane, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager, and P. C. Byrne, Second Vice-President. The purpose of the organization was to construct a railroad for transportation of freight from Amory, Miss., to Fulton, Miss., a distance of 24 miles.

The construction of the road was under the direct supervision of John T. Cochrane, Jr., and was completed to Fulton, January 1, 1925. The company has issued to the present time stocks to the amount of $75,000 and bonds to theamount of $200,000.

During the first few years after the construction of this railroad, about 20 cars of lumber wereshipped daily over this line to Amory where it was switched to the Frisco Lines which leads to all sections of the United States. All freight is delivered from the Fulton Depot to the owners free of charge. The Mississippian also furnishes express

(1) Itawamba County News August 9, 1923

accommodations. The train arrives in Fulton about 10 A. M. and departs about 2:30 P.M. or later just according as the lumber mills get their cars loaded. Occasionally, it is necessary to run two trains a day, but at present, only about six to ten cars of lumber are shipped from Fulton, Daily. The superintendent of the line is stationed at Fulton and the depot is very adequate being located on highway # 78 in the western part of Fulton. (1)

IV. MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAVEL BY:

The Mississippi River does not touch the borders of Itawamba County, but the Tombigbee River flows through it and at one time was open to small freight boats. The"Lula Mae", a small steam boat used to come up the Tombigbee river from Mobile, Ala. during the high water season. It would dock at the location which is now known as the bridge site on highway # 78. The early settlement of Fulton was on the west bank of the river near this location. It would bring up supplies and carry back the farmers products for market. No information can be obtained as to who owned the boat and what its rate of speed was or how frequently it came.

The river was also used for the shipment of logs. Logs were boomed together so as to make a barge. They were tied to the bank until a rise in the river; then the ropes were cut and the logs floated down the river to the point of shipment where a dam of some sort was built to catch the logs. Some one always accompanied the raft of logs either by skiff or riding on the raft.

In the early settlement of the county, flat boats were used extensively. Farmers would join together and build a flat boat about

(1) H. B. Shaw

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

eighty foot long. They would build this boat in the winter months, and then in the spring, when the river would begin to rise they would load it with cotton, molasses, potatoes, chickens and any other surplus supplies that they might have; then cut the ropes and let the boat float down the river to Mobile, Alabama, to market. The boat would be sold as lumber and the other products sold to the market. The boatman would then walk back home.

Up until ~~1924~~ 1907, the ferry boat was the only means of crossing the Tombigbee River. There was a ferry boat at White Springs known as Bean's Ferry. In 1890, Mr. George Bean had charge of the Ferry. The other ferry was located at the site where the bridge on highway #78 is now located. In 1887, Mr. Billie Walton was ferryman. (1)

4. There are no airports in Itawamba County. The airmail route between Memphis, Tennessee, and Birmingham, Ala. crosses the northeastern corner of the county, but has no ~~stopping~~ stopping point in the county. (2)

(1) R. S. Sheffield, J. G. Nannaey and S. Barber

(2) Allen Williams

INTERVIEWS:

R. S. Sheffield, S. P. Howard, Vivian Barber, G. B. Wilburn W. E. Jarvis, J. Q. Wiygul, Oscar Adams, N. Weeks, Rex Smith, G. B. Kent, John McElroy, H. B. Shaw, J. G. Nanney, S. Barber, and Allen Williams.

OTHER MATERIALS

Our State by Bolton

Records in Chancery Clerks Office (Bond Indebtiness Book)

The Fulton Reporter

Itawamba County News

Mrs. Evelyn Riley

Mrs. Evelyn Riley, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

3-26-37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 16

Fine Arts: Practical Arts and Crafts

I. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists
Name authors; give character of work; short biographical sketch; mention principal works.

2. Historians
Name authors; give character of work; short biographica; sketch; mention principal works

3. Poets
Name authors; give character of work; short biographical sketch; give one poem in full.

4. Drama
Mention actors; stage and motion pictures; short biographical sketch.

5. Miscellaneous
List other writers; give character of work.

B. MUSIC

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

a. Piano
b. Violin
c. Organ
d. Other instruments
e. Voice
f. Composers; character of work
g. Indian music
h. Negro Folk Songs and Spirituals

2. Bands, orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

3. Public school music

Bands, orchestras, choruses
Schools where music is taught.

C. PAINTING

1. List Artists
Give character of work; short biographical sketch.

2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

a. In homes of county
b. In public buildings

3. Art in Public Schools and Colleges

a. Character of work
b. Schools where art is taught

D. SCULPTURE

1. Outstanding Sculptors
Give character of work; short biographical sketch.

2. Name statuary and sculpture in county
(Whether done by Mississippi artist or not)

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A. HANDICRAFT

1. Wood carving

2. Handicraft in schools
a. Where taught
b. Character of work

3. Basketry
a. Made by whites
b. Made by Indians
c. Made by Negroes

4. Weaving
a. Done by Whites
b. Done by Indians
c. Done by Negroes

5. Miscellaneous

B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Ornamental Buildings

a. Public buildings
b. Churches
c. Homes

2. Outstanding Architects

C. LANDSCAPING

ITAWAMBA County ARTS

1. Parks

2. Grounds of Public Buildings

   a. Schools
   b. Colleges
   c. Courthouse

3. Home Gardens

   a. Mention owners
   b. Arrangement of gardens

NOTE: Artists in any line born in your county and now living elsewhere should be treated as the outline suggests the same as resident artists.

SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

College records for students of your county who have achieved prominence in any of the fields of art.

Visit Parks, Public Buildings. Interview school principals, custodians of buildings, leading musicians of the county, teachers, art, music and garden clubs.

Visit places where weaving, basketry and other handicrafts are carried on.

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong

Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 16

FINE ARTS: PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

There are no novelist in Itawamba County. (1)

2. Historians

There are no historians in Itawamba County.(2)

3. Poets

A. M. Overton--A writer of poems, editor of religious paper; writer of doctrinal study books and biographical volumes.

" Anderson Marsh Overton, son of John A. and Lizzie Marsh Overton, was born in a small cabin about two and one-half miles northwest of Toone, Tennessee, on June 20, 1900. He was the younger of three brother. His mother died when he lacked a few days of being two years old. His father kept him and the two older boys by himself on a little farm which he bought three miles west of Toone, until they were all grown.

His first schooling was received at old Glen Hill School, a one teacher school which ran two months in summer and three months in winter. He later attended the Toone school and also Bolivar High

(1) Ruth Fuqua

(2) Ruth Harrison

ITAWAMBA COUNTY ARTS

School, which he left in the junior year to enlist in the army during the World War. He was in service three month, during which time he was selected to enter officers' training camp at Camp Hancock, Agusta, Ga. The war ended before he reached that camp.

Returning home after discharge, he entered business, first, as post-office clerk and then for two years book-keeping in a large mercantile establishment in Toone.

He surrendered to the gospel ministry and was ordained by the Toone Baptist Church, October 12th, 1921. He entered Union University, Jackson, Tennessee, that session, from which institution he received his A.B. degree in 1929. In the meantime, however, he attended Hall-Moody Junior College, Martin, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1925, and taught school for two or three years.

His first pastorate was May's Chapel Church, Ramer, Tennessee. In 1928, he came to Baldwyn, Mississippi, as pastor. He was there four years and then moved to Fulton, Mississippi, as pastor of the Fulton Baptist Church, where he has been since 1932.

He has written three books: These PECULIAR BAPTISTS, a doctrinal study which was published in 1931, A MINISTER OF CHRIST, a biographical volume, published in 1935, and the CHIMES OF DAWN, a book of verses also published in 1935. His first poem was published in 1917 by the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee. Since that time, he has had quite a number published in various publications, most of them religious journals.

In 1930, he began the publication of THE CLARION, a monthly religious paper, of which he is the editor and publisher. It now has a paid circulation in more than twenty states." (1)

*(1) A. M. Overton

THE CHIMES OF DAWN

Snail-like drew on the hours of ebon night,
The shroud of dead and ancient yesterday;
The storm passed on in grim majestic light
While rivulets across the greensward play.

Ere comes the vanguard herald of the sun
The clouds rush swiftly to their resting place,
The sparkling stars peep out to greet the dawn,
All nature preens for daytime's coming race.

Across the valley comes the tinkling notes
Of chimes astride the morning's downy breeze
Entwined with runes from myriad feathered throats,
For all the world like heaven's symphonies.

Sweet chimes of dawn! Thy notes ring strong and clear.
New courage springs in hearts that face the day.
Ring on to give each pilgrim strength and cheer
As on and up he wends his toilsome way.

Likewise to those who pause to read these rhymes,
We pray the message found while reading here
Will stir and strengthen as the morning chimes
And take from life that dread and haunting fear.

(Chimes of Dawn by A. M. Overton)

ITAWAMBA County, ARTS

A FRIENDSHIP

I saw in the midst of the dull black clouds
A pale sweet hue;
I saw in the midst of the sullen grey
A touch of blue;
I found in the pain of my sharp despair
A smiling you!

I said we would walk in a forest grand
Holding hands we'd go,
We would smile at the droop of the willows grey
Bending there so low
Then we'd lift our hearts with the poplars tall
--So straight they grow.

I would understand when the breezes cried
In the blue-green pine,
When they beat tattoos in the cotton wood
In rthym fine,
Or the love-moon peeped o'er a distant hill
It's dreams to shine.

But I lost you there in the purple dusk.
Will I always sigh
That the bit of blue in the storm-tossed clouds
So free and high
Was just a spot when it might have been
A far-flung sky?

NO-----
There will be a time in another place
In a great old hall
Where you'll go to see all the works of art
Hanging on the wall
That men have done who have painted lives
Bad traits and all.

In a corner dim; very small indeed,
My work will be
Too poorly done, too vaguely planned
For God to see.
Ashamed, I'll stand, afraid, unsure
When He judges me.

When He views the scene He will bend to look
At a tint so true
Of the sky overhead that I painted there
A brilliant blue.
I can see his smile as He writes it down
As a score for you!

Though but a glimpse in my span of life
Was your friendship rare
It has meant so much to the soul of me
For you to care
That I'll not forget--I will paint my scene
With blue sky fair.

(Gola Cromeans)

4. Drama

By profession, there are no stage of motion picture actors or actresses in Itawamba County. (1)

5. Miscellaneous

Miss Gola Cromeans writer of short stories, poems, etc. Biography listed under C-1 Artist.

B. MUSIC

1.

a. Piano

Mrs. Fannie Lois (Yawn) Kilpatrick was born at Lumberton, Mississippi, in 1897.

Her musical education begin at the age of seven at Lumberton, Mississippi. She attended school there from 1904 to 1912. In 1912, she entered Sullin's Conservatory at Bristol, Virginia. Her professor was Carl Bodill. She received her diploma in Piano and Cornet in 1915. In 1916, she took a post graduate course in a private studio at New York City. Susan Barrow was her teacher. She was awarded a diploma in piano methods and voice from this studio. For six months, she studied public school music at Rice Institue at Houston, Texas. This was in 1916-17. In 1917, she studied public school music and did Glee Club work under the direction of Mrs. Martin at the University of Mississippi.

In 1917-18, she taught piano and directed the band and Glee Club at Purvis, Mississippi.

In 1918-21, she taught all kinds of instrumental music and voice at Carrollton, Alabama.

(1) H. B. Shaw

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, ARTS

And for the past six years, Mrs. Kilpatrick has been teaching piano lessons at the Fulton Grammar School, but this year 1936, she is employed by the W.P.A. as Supervisor of the Sewing Project in Itawamba County. (1)

1-a. Mildred Senter the daughter of Dr. & Mrs. R. L. Senter, was born in Prentiss County, Mississippi, but has spent most of her life in Itawamba County. She was born at Booneville December 3, 1913. When she was four years of age, the family moved to Tupelo, Miss., where she resided for five years. Since early childhood, she has studied music an expression under the direction of her mother and oldest sister, Gladys, (Mrs. W. L. Compere). In addition to this training, she has had six years of special training in piano, expression and voice, and four months training in Violin. She took public school music one year at Tupelo, Miss., under the direction of Miss Bridges of Jackson, Miss. She graduated from the Itawamba A.H.S. in 1931. While attending this school, she studied piano for four years from Mrs. C. B. Cowden. She also took violin lessons from Mrs. Cowden. She graduate from Bennett Academy at Mathiston, Miss., in 1933. While attending this institution, she played first violin in the college orchestra.

In 1927, she won first place in the Northeast Mississippi Tournament at Starkville in piano.

Miss Senter taught piano lesson for two years at the Fairview School and one year at Smithville High School.

At present, Miss Senter is attending Blue Mountain College at Blue Moutain, Mississippi, where she is a member of the Glee Club. She is also taking a Commercial Art Course by correspondence. (2)

(1) Mrs. F. L. Kilpatrick

(2) Mrs. R. L. Senter

1-a Mrs. C. B.(Nellie) Cowden began her study of music at an early age. Her first teacher was Mrs. Bob Clark at her home town of Shannon, Mississippi. After Several years of study under Mrs. Clark She studied with Mrs. A. T. Stovall (Sula Clark Stovall) of Okolona, Mississippi, daughter of Mrs. Bob Clark, taking courses in piano, violin and voice. In the summer of 1912, Mrs. Cowden studied at Kroeger School of Music, with Mr. Earnest R. Kroeger as instructor. She played in one of his programs while there. Upon her return ~~to~~ to Shannon, she again took up her studies with Mrs. Stovall. Mrs. Stovall carried several of her pupils to Chataugua, New York, one summer to study with Conrade in piano and Sol Marcosin in violin. Mrs. Cowden made this music tour with Mrs. Stovall. One summer, She studied at the Chicago Musical College at Chicago. She studied piano under Bogusdawshi, violin with Sacbedoti. She received her diploma in music in 1922.

For several years Mrs. Cowden taught in her home town of Shannon. She taught piano, violin and voice. While teaching there one of her pupils, Lucille Weaver(Mrs. Ted Arnold) played in the field meeting and won the medal for first prize.

One year, Mrs. Cowden taught at Brooksville, Miss. Her pupil, Miss Mary Million, also won the medal for first prize at the county field meet.

Later, Mrs. Cowden moved to Fulton, and for the past twelve year, she has been music teacher at the Itawamba A. H. S. She teaches all types of instrumental music. One of her most outstanding pupils was Miss Mildred Senter, who played in the North East Mississippi Field Meet and was one of the three selected to play in the State finals. (1)

(1) Mrs. C. B. Cowden

ITAWAMBA County, ARTS

1-a. Miss Lauris Simpson, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. H. R. Simpson, was born at Mantachie, Miss. in 1913. She is a cripple, the result of infantile paralysis when she was about two years of age. She has studied music since early childhood. One year she studied under Miss Vastie Spain, and one year under Mrs. C. B. Cowden at the Fulton Grammar School. She graduated from the Itawamba A. H. S. While attending this institution, she studied piano three years under Mrs. C. B. Cowden. She studied piano one year at Hamilton, Alabama, from Elizabeth Owens. She holds a diploma in high school music, and studied one year at Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain, Miss. from Dr. Henrie Phitzner. (1)

1-a. Mrs. B. D. Benson was born in Staffordshire, England. She came to the United States in 1910. She received all of her training in England. She has a diploma from Trinity College of Music, London, England, which she received in December 1906. 1917-1918 she studied piano at Merkel, Texas. She has passed the English music examination at Hanley, England. She has been teaching music in the various sections of the United States since 1917. At present, she lives at Tremont, Mississippi, where her husband is pastor of the Methodist Church. She has a class of fifteen music pupils at Tremont this year.(2)

1-a. Mrs. Syble Nanney Stewart was born at Fulton, Miss. in 1907. She graduated from high school at Tupelo, Miss. She attended college for three years at M.S.C.W., Columbus, Miss. Finished college at the University of Alabama in 1927. She has taught music five years; 1 year at Houlka, Miss., 1 year at Birmingham, Miss., 1 year at Beldon, Miss, and 1 year at Prairie, Miss.

She won a medal in music at a field meet at Tupelo, Miss. in the year of 1922. (3)

(1) Lauris Simpson (2)Mrs. B. D. Benson, (3) Dr. N.W.Nanney

1-a. Eleanor Boren, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. F. C. Boren, of Mantachie, Miss., was born December 25, 1920, at Mantachie. She is a junior in high school this year, but has had much training in piano. She studied piano three years under Mrs. Gertrude (Bartlett) Mattox at the Mantachie Grammar School, and she has had two years training under Mrs. C. B. Cowden at the Itawamba A. H. S. (1)

1-a. Burnette McFerrin daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Ottis McFerrin of Mantachie, was born July 24, 1920. She has had five years training in public school music. The teacher being Mrs. Gertrude (Bartlett) Mattox. She studied piano four months under Miss Lauris Simpson.(2)

1-a. Miss Vivian Barber was born and reared in Itawamba County. She is a very talented musician. She took piano lessons at the Tremont High School and had six months training at S.T.C. Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She has studied voice at several singing school normals. She very frequently directs choirs in her community. For three years she taught piano lessons at Fairview School and also at Ryans for three years. She has also composed some religious soggs. She has had six months training in art, but has never devoted much time to art outside of her classroom. She has been a primary teacher for many years, and has taught in several of the counties schools. (3)

1-b. Mrs. Vernelle (Boren) Leech, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. F. C. Boren of Mantachie, Miss., was born in 1915. Much of her training has been devoted to instrumental music. She took piano lessons for eight years; three years at Mantachie under Mrs. Gertrude Mattox, and five years at Fulton under Mrs. Guitar and Mrs. Cowden. She studied violin lessons for three years at the Itawamba A. H. S. under Mrs. Guitar. During one year of this time, she also studied Clarinet.

(1) Eleanor Boren
(2) Burnette McFerrin (3) Vivian Barber

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, ARTS

She is a graduate of the Itawamba A. H. S. While a student there, she played the violin and sometimes the clarinet in the orchestra.

Mrs. Leech will complete her course at Sunflower Jr. College, Moorhead, Mississippi, in the spring of 1937. She has had one year in public school music at college and also sang in the Glee Club there last year. (1)

1-b. Miss Ruth Nanney, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. N. W. Nanney of Fulton is a senior at M.S.C.W. this year. She has been a member of the college Glee Club for the past four years. She studied violin one year at M.S.C.W under Mrs. Poindexter. She finished her high school course at the Itawamba A.H.S. in 1932. While in high school, she studied violin under Mrs. C. B. Cowden for four years. (2)

1-c. Mrs. Jessie Clay (Sheffield) Shaw was born at Pine Hill, Alabama, in 1910. Her early training was received at Pine Hill Schools. She attended Judson College, Marion, Alabama for four years. She received her diploma in piano and expression and an A. B. degree from Judson College. She has also attended the following colleges: One summer at Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, one summer at Okla. University, Norman, Okla., and one summer in East Central State Training School at Ada, Okla. She is the holder of a teacher's life certificate. In addition to being an accomplished organist, she plays the piano and accordian. For four years, she was organist for the Methodist Church at Seminole, Okla. She has taught music and expression for six years; four years in Okla, one year in Alabama, and is at present

(1) Mrs. F. C. Boren
(2) Dr. N. W. Nanney

teaching piano lessons, tap dancing and expression at the Fulton Grammar School. (1)

1-c. Mrs. Cuple Works Gray was born October 31, 1911. Mrs. Gray has been given musical training under the following teachers; Mr. Earnest Dulaney, Fulton, Miss., 3 years, Mrs Ebb Baldwyn, Smithville, Miss. 2 years, Mr. S. Barber, Fulton, Miss. 1 yr. and her father, Mr. Jess Works, Steele, Missouri, 3 years.

Mrs. Gray studied music under Mrs. W. L. Kilpatrick 2 years. She is gifted playing music on an organ or piano, and she is a splendid singer. (2)

1-c. Mrs. Dovie D. Stovall Armstrong was born March 30, 1888 in Itawamba County. Mrs. Armstrong attended one summer singing school at Evergreen. She was taught by Mr. C. C. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong has had 50 years experience in singing. Mrs. Armstrong has had six months instrumental study under Mrs. Maud Helms, Tupelo, Miss., two years study under U. S. School of Music of New York, New York. After completing this two-year course from the U. S. School of Music, she was given a diploma which entitles her to teach music. (3)

d. Other Instruments

Have no other accomplished musicians with any other instrument.

(1) Mrs. Bernard Shaw
(2) Mrs. Cuple Works Gray
(3) Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong

ITAWAMBA COUNTY ARTS

e. Voice

Mrs. Ruth Orr Haynes was born in 1914. She had 4 years high school music under Mrs. Irene McMullian, and 4 years in public school under Mrs. C. B. Cowden. She had 3 years in voice at M. S. C. W. under Mrs. Edith Cook. She sang in the Glee Club at M. S. C. W. (1)

1-e. Mrs. R. L. (Morris) Senter Was born in 1882 in Prentiss County. She had a three year course in private voice lessons and 3 years in piano from Union University. She had piano and singing 1 year from S. F. C. at Lagrange , Ga. Mrs. Senter studied sight singing for six weeks at M.S.C.W. and voice from Schubert at Nashville Conservatory. While a student at Geeville, Miss., she studied piano lessons. Mrs. Senter has taught piano and voice at Banner, Miss, Marietta, Miss. and Booneville, Miss., and for three years, she gave private lessons. All of Mrs. Senter's children are very talented musicians, and she gave them all their start in music. (2)

1-e Mr. R. H. Patterson was born in Itawamba County in 1895. Mr. Patterson was given voice culture by Prof. M. E. Carpenter of Tupelo, Mississippi and by Prof. J. H. Stanley of Saltillo, Miss. He has the distinction of being the best bass singer in this county. (3)

1-e Mrs. R. H. Patterson was born in this county in 1900. Prof. M. E. Carpenter of Tupelo gave her voice lessons. She is an excellent Alto singer. She and Mr. Patterson are always in great demand for their singing. (4)

1-e Mrs. C. T. (Mitchell Mullins) Taylor was born in Itawamba County in 1902. She was given voice lessons by Prof. M. E. Carpenter and Mrs. Frank Pittman. She has an excellent soprano voice. (5)

(1) Mrs. W. L. Orr
(2) Mrs. R. L. Senter
(3) (4) R. H. Patterson
(5) Mrs. C. T. Taylor

1-e Mrs. Fay Sandlin Wiygul was born in Itawamba County in 1911. Mrs. Wiygul is widely known because of her beautiful alto voice. She has been trained by her father, Mr. Will Sandlin, also received training from Mr. Wiley Pearce, Nettleton, Miss., and Mr. Ebb Baldwyn, Smithville, Miss. In all, she has had three years of voice training. (1)

1-f Composers: Character of work

Mr. W. M. York was born December 8, 1883. He received his musical education from home training and he is very talented in music as well as handcraft. He writes sacred songs, plays an organ and piano. A few years ago, he had the misfortune of loosing one of his fingers which seriously handicapped him about his playing of any instrument. (2)

1-g Indian music

We have no Indian music in this county.

1-h Negro Folk Songs and Spirituals

We have no composers of negro folk songs and spirituals.

2. Bands, orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

Mr. Bernard Shaw directed two orchestras in Birmingham a few years ago. For one year, he directed the orchestra at the Country Club at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Mr. Shaw is a very talented musician and especially likes to sing. He was born in Kentucky in 1909 and his musical education began at an early age. He has a B.S. Degree from Birmingham Southern College at Birmingham, Ala. While there, he had four years training in Glee Club. The last year he was president of the club. He studied medicine for two years at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. He plays a banjo and ukelele. He is the holder of a Mississippi Teacher's Certificate.

(1) Will Sandlin
(2) W. M. York

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, ARTS

He has taught two years in the high schools of Mississippi and one year in Alabama. At present, he is teaching at the Itawamba A.H.S. Recently, he and Mrs. Shaw conducted a very interesting amateur program in Fulton. (1)

2-a Mr. Travis Gray was born April 10, 1908 in Itawamba County. Mr. Gray has to his credit five years of musical study. This study of music was given him by Mr. Willis E. Carter of Amory, Mississippi, Mr. J. A. Williams of Mantachie, Miss., Mr. Ebb Baldwyn of Amory, Miss., Mr. Allen Armstrong, Tupelo, Miss., Mr. Tracy Bean, Dorsey, Miss., and Mr. Jim Ballard, deceased, Tupelo, Miss. Mr. Bean and Mr. Ballard were teaching together when Mr. Gray attended their school. (2)

2-a. Mr. A. M. Graham was born and reared in Itawamba County. He is one of our best leaders in choir singing.

He received his musical training in singing school normals. He has taught several singing schools himself during the past 20 years. He is also accomplished in quartette singing. He taught voice culture one summer, the year of 1915. He can also play organ and piano music. (3)

2-a. Mr. Crafton Gray, a native of Itawamba County, was born October 7, 1910.

Mr. Gray is a splendid choir leader. He attended music schools three years. He studied 1 year under Mr. Ebb Baldwyn of Smithville, Mississippi, and one summer session under Mr. Willis E. Carter of Amory, Mississippi.

(1) Mrs. Bernard Shaw
(2) Mr. Travis Gray
(3) Mr. A. M. Graham

Mr. Gray is director of the choir at the Hopewell Baptist church.(1)

2-a Bro. J. C. Graham has been studying music for several years. He has attended 5 singing school normals in this county. He has studied voice culture for one year, and has had training in organ and piano music. He has been teaching singing schools every since 1914. He also is a choir leader in church and singing classes. (2)

2-a Mr. Bryson Barber, a native of Itawamba County, is noted for his tenor voice. He does much quartette singing. For two years, he was a member of the Copiah-Lincoln Jr. College at Wesson, Miss. He is now a choir director. During the summer months, he spends much of his time going to singing as a leader and tenor singer of the quartette. He received his training at musical normal conducted in this county.(3)

2-a. Mr. Earnest Dulaney is a very noted choir director. For the past 35 years, he has been leading choirs in sacred music. For 10 years, he has been teaching singing normals in this county. He received his training by home study and from local singing normals. (4)

(1) Crafton Gray
(2) Bro. J. C. Graham
(3) Bryson Barber
(4() Earnest Dulaney

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, ARTS

3. Public school Music

Mrs. C. B. Cowden teaches instrumental music at the I.A.H.S. She is also organizing an orchestra of the students.

Mrs. Bernard Shaw teaches piano and singing at the Fulton Grammar School.

Miss Gola Cromeans teaches public school music at Tremont Grammar School.

Mrs. B. D. Benson teaches piano lessons at Tremont High School. (1)

C. PAINTING

1. "I am the eldest of five children, two of whom died in childhood. My father is Dr. H. E. Cromeans of Mexia, Texas, son of John Young Cromeans and Alice Googe Cromeans. My mother is Mrs. J. C. Chamblee of Fulton, Mississippi, daughter of Andrew Lafayette Brown and Cumi Stephens Brown.

I was born on a farm three miles north of Tremont, Miss. My father began studying medicine when I was very small, and we went with him when he went to school in Meridian, Miss. and Memphis, Tenn., where he finished at the University of Tennessee.

He began to practice medicine near Corinth, Mississippi. There I started to school at the age of five years. When I was eight we moved to a coal mining town in West Texas. I was twelve when we moved to Fort Worth. I attended school there for one year. While there I represented our school in composition writing when the schools of Fort Worth put on a contest at the Central High School.

When I was ready for high school we moved to Mexia, Texas. We moved there just after the first mad rush of people to the oil boom in the fields around that town. At one time the Texas Rangers were

(1) D. E. Leech

called to restore order to the town.

At fourteen I came with my mother back to Mississippi to live at my Grandfather Brown's. I entered school at the Itawamba Agricultural High School where I finished in 1927. When a Junior I represented the school in Composition writing at the North East Mississippi Field Meet at Tupelo.

In the fall of 1927 I went to college at Blue Mountain College. At the end of my sophomore year I stopped and attended school at Fulton again to take Commercial Work. I taught typing there the following summer.

The following winter I began to teach in the Elementary School at Tremont where I am now teaching in the Primary Department for the seventh term.

Since I have been teaching I have attended school at Blue Mountain one semester and one summer; and one six-weeks term at the Mississippi State Teachers College at Hattiesburg.

My educational accomplishments are few. I had some training in Art in the public schools of Texas and studied it at Blue Mountain for almost two years. Once I began a course by correspondence from the Federal School of Art but never quite completed it.

I have always liked drawing and painting very much ever since I can remember. The first picture I can remember being taught to draw was at the age of five when my teacher showed me how to illustrate the story of "The Rabbit and the Tar Baby" by drawing a small house on top of a hill with a spring at the bottom where great briars grew. For my ability to draw, small though it is, I am very thankful. I have made many friends with it and have often found it coming to my aid

ITAWAMBA COUNTY ARCHIVES

when I suffered most from an inferiority complex. I have also found it extremely helpful in my school work.

I studied music under Mrs. C. B. Cowden of Fulton for a while. I play simple things on the piano and play some"By ear".

My speed in Typing has never been over sixty-four words per minute, which speed is certainly not startling.

I often write rhymes that are far from poetic. I copy the following for you merely because you said it would help you out and certainly not because it has any value. It was written recently. I hardly ever keep any of them, so I couldn't very well select what I consider the best." (1)

Gola Cromeans, because of her ability in so many lines of work, has been called by many a genius, but she is very modest about her several abilities. She can play anything that she desires on the piano; she can draw and paint any design or scene she wishes on any materials with any suitable colors or paints. Her novels and short stories are most interesting, but she will not sell any of her work and the public knows very little about her writing. She likes to express her sentiments in her poems. She is an excellent primary teaches and devotes her entire time to her work. (2)

Mrs. Tamar(Owens) Jones has had very little training in art, but she is very talented along this line and enjoys that type of work. For many years she taught primary work and also art in connection with this work. She does her best work in crayons, oil paintings and clay modeling. The W.P.A. has used several of her road scenes and posters for their exhibits.

(1) Gola Cromeans
(2) Euple Dozier

Mrs. Jones obtained most of her training in art by homes study, but several years ago, she had an eight month course in commercial designing and art. (1)

Mrs. D. F. Garner studied art for three years at Oakland College in this county. In 1902, she began to do art work for the community in which she lived. She taught art at Oakland College in the year of 1905 and 1906. She also holds a diploma in piano and organ music. Her daughter, Miss Robbie Lee Garner is also very talented in music and art. She studied art and music one year at the Alabama State Teacher's College at Florence, Alabama. She studied piano two years at the I.A.H.S. (2)

2. a-A very rare painting is found in the home of Hon. and Mrs. I. L. Sheffield of Fulton. It is the "Pandora", an oil painting done by Miss Sula Nabors, the daughter of Col. Nabors (deceased) a pioneer citizen of Fulton. This painting was presented to Mrs. Sheffield's mother, Mrs. Walker in 1875. (3)

Mrs. Martha Green has in her home a very interesting painting done in oil paints on a linen background. The scene is called "Winter". This scene was painted by Miss Tershia Green of this county and presented to Mr. & Mrs. Jim Green on their wedding day in 1870. (4)

2. b-In the summer of 1934, an artist by the name of Fullerton came to Fulton and painted "Panorama view of the Holy Land" in the auditorium of the Fulton Baptist Church. This painting is extremely large, beginning at the first window on the east side of the auditorium and extends across the back of the auditorium to the first window on the west side.

(1) Tamar Jones
(2) Mrs. D. F. Garner
(3) Mrs. I. L. Sheffield
(4) Mrs. Martha Greene

ITAWAMBA COUNTY ARTS

In the middle of the painting just behind the pulpit is the scene of the River Jordan which winds its way into a baptistry. The lights that reflect on the baptistry are most beautiful. The unveiling service conducted by Mr. Fullerton was very sacred. The church furnished the material for the scene, and Mr. Fullerton did the work for a free-will offering. (1)

3- Art is not taught in any of the schools of Itawamba County.

D. SCULPTURE

There are no scupltors in this county and there are no statuaries in the county.

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A.-1 Mr. Floyd Collum is possibly the best furniture maker in this county. As you wind your way around the narrow road of the steep hill for about 1 mile North East of Banner School, you will reach the picturesque work shop of Floyd Collum. The rippling creek rushing under the log structure 15 feet by 35 feet. This creek formerly furnished the power to operate the machinery of the shop. A gasoline engine is used at present, but he plans to use the water power this winter. Two small log cabins used for storage rooms dot the side of the hill. Pine needles rest on the thatched roofs of these cabins, Tall ferns and woodland flowers grow around the nearby fish pond. The location is a perfect picture of quietude, peace and happiness. As the knowledge of Mr. Collum's work has spread abroad, the public has beat a path to his door. All of his work is very satisfactory and prices are reasonable.

The shop is well equipped with machines that has been made and arranged by Mr. Collum. (2)

Mr. Collum seems to be x very talented along this line.

(1) Roy Maske

(2) Virgil E. Dozier

His only training having been obtained by home study of the various handcraft books. His grammar school training having been obtained at Popular Springs, Miss., Burnsville, Miss., Iuka, Miss., and Red Bay, Alabama. His school opportunitues have been very limited. He completed the 8th grade in 1928 and had 6 months H. S. training.

Mr. Collum was born in 1908 near Pickwick, Tennessee.

He built his first shop in 1930, but did not do any work for the public until 1932. Since that time he has enlarged the shop and added extra tools.

He does all types of wood carving, furniture making, taxidern work, painting, shoe repair and is also a very good mechanic. (1)

Mr. W. M. York, owns and operates a cabinet shop at Dorsey, five miles west of Fulton and 1/2 mile from the Lee County Line.

Mr. York has been working in this shop for 15 years; however he has been carrying the mail on Dorsey route # 2 for 24 years. He works in this shop when he is off duty as rural mail carrier.

Mr. York has made and sold from his shop 500 pieces at an average of $12.00 a piece. He makes kitchen cabinets, washstands, wardrobes, ice boxes, refrigators, baby cribs, chairs, tables, safes, dressers, and bedsteads. Anything made of wood, Mr. York can make it.. Mr. York took this wood work up himself. He did not have any special training. Mr. York was born December 8, 1883. He spent eight years teaching in the public schools of Itawamba County. He has spent 15 years in his cabinet shop. (2)

(1) Bloyd Collum

(2) W. M. York

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

A-2. We do not have handicraft taught in the schools in Itawamba County.

A-3. c Joe Enos, was born December 16, 1852 at LaFayette, Alabama, but he came to Itawamba County, Miss. years ago. Uncle Joe is a Negro of the old fashioned Southern type. He earns his living making baskets, maps, and re-bottoming chairs. A visit to Uncle Joe's shop is very interesting. It is located on Dr. S. L. Nabors' farm 1/2 mile south of Evergreen. This shop is in the ground, the only visible port is about 5 feet of smoke stack. When you enter this shop, you pass down five clay steps. Those steps are almost as hard as concrete. At the foot of the five steps, you will see the wooden door to his shop, and it will be securely locked with a wooden latch and a home made key, both made by Uncle Joe. This shop is about 12 feet by 10 feet. The walls are solid clay. The fire place is also clay, in fact, the shop is a clay cave. The Shop is well kept and is clean. In this shop you find almost any kind of a basket. A black iron pot is on the corner of the hearth. This pot is used to boil dye in basket splits when a colored basket is wanted. Uncle Joe made boots and shoes in with his basket making until he was unable to work so much. His home is in this shop. He lives alone, does his cooking and eating all by himself. (1)

A-4 There is no one in this county who does weaving.

A-5 Mr. W. C. Conwill, who resides about 2½ miles east of Fulton on highway 78, is a teacher by profession having taught in the public schools of Itawamba County for many years. His secondary trade is furniture making. For 10 years he has been making and selling furniture, such as tables, safes, cabinets, wardrobes, meal and flour bens, and cedar chests. His work shop is very adequately equipped with the necessary tools for wood carving. Mr. Conwill is a high school graduate and has had 12 quarter hours of college work. He seems to have a natural talent for wood working. His techinal knowledge of wood working has been obtained by home study of handcraft books. (1)

(1) Joe Enos

Mr. Curtis Shumpert was born July 25, 1904. He owns and operates a public black smith shop. He devotes the most of his time working in shop for the public. This work consists of sharpening plows, making plow stocks, shoeing horses, making wagons, maps, wheel barrows and cots. Mr. Shumpert has made a chifforobe valued at $16.00. He took this work up himself without any special training. (2)

For about 20 years, Mr. T. S. Stanford has been making and selling furniture. He is very gifted along this line. He gained most of his ideas from experience and reading various articles on furniture making in magazines and books.

He is a native of Itawamba County and received his training in the public schools of this county. (3)

For the past 6 years , Mr. A. L. Reeves of Fulton has been making furniture for the public. He is very much talented along this line. He received his training in the public schools of the county. His work shop is located near his home and is well wquipped with the necessary tools for furniture making. (4)

(1) W. C. Conwill

(2) Curtis Shumpert

(3) T. S. Stanford

(4) A. L. Reeves

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, ARTS

Mr. Coy Horton was born in Itawamba County in 1906. He received his training in the grammar schools of the county, but has never had any training in wood work. He has learned of his furniture training from experience. He has been doing cabinet work, paintings, and carpenter work for the past 9 years. (1)

Mr. A. E. Reeves' work shop is located near his home at Harden's Chapel 2 miles off highway 78. For the past 20 years he has been in the furniture making business. He makes most all types of furniture such as chifforobes, cedar chest, chairs, rockers, and sewing.

Mr. Reeves is 39 years of age. He was born and reared in Itawamba County. (2)

B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Itawamba County has no ornamental buildings
2. Itawamba County has no outstanding architects.

C. LANDSCAPING

1. Itawamba County has no parks.

2. Landscaping was done at Mantachie by the WPA project, Mrs. Evelyn Riley was the supervisor. Trees of the following varieties were put out around the school building. The are arbor viteas, unbrella china, oaks, weeping willow, silver leaf popular, crepe myrtle and small cedars. They flowers and bulbs that were put out in the beds are iris, jonquills, verbenia, and Jess of daisy. The land was measured and leveled by the W.P.A. Workers. They were: Berniece McFerrin,

(1) Mrs. Coy Horton
(2) A. E. Reeves

Carette Cockrell, Caruthern Rushing, Aubery Williams, and Curtis Cates.

All of the school grounds in this county were landscaped after the same pattern as the Mantachie School last fall by W.P.A. workers working on the beautification project.

The I. A. H. S. grounds were landscaped about four years ago by Prof. and Mrs. W.L. Thompson, teachers of the school at that time. Shade trees, lombardy populars, lillies and roses are mostly the types of shrubs and flowers used. (1)

b. We have no colleges in this county.

c. The court square was also landscaped by the W.P.A. workers last fall, but the work is being torn up now to make space for the new annex to the court house. (2)

3. Home Gardens

a. Dr. & Mrs. N. W. Nanney, Mrs. Frankie Tindall, Mrs. Nancy Stovall, Mrs. Ella Nabors, Mrs. Clemmie Wilburn, W. M. York, Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong, Miss Belle Beachum, Mrs. Nancy Bell McDaniel.

b. Dr. & Mrs. N. W. Nanney's flower garden adds much to the beauty of their home which is located in the heart of Fulton. The main flower yard is 20 by 30 feet, but flowers almost surrounds the house. An arched hedge forms the gate way to the garden. The two lilly ponds are circular in shape five feet in diameter and three and one-half feet deep are made of cement and hewn rocks. The jagged edges of the rocks protrude out of the water and wild swamp plants are growing from between the crevices. Little gold fish dart to and fro among the delicate colored water lillies as the water continously sprays over them.

(1) & (2) Evelyn Riley

Itawamba County, Miss

Purple pansies that surrounds the ponds lift their yellow faces toward the sun . The monthly roses are set close to the house; while sweet peas run along the trellis on the porch. A rock bed of double poppies is near the center of the velvet lawn. Beds of red verbenia borders the cement walk and brilliant colored dahlias are mingled among the beds of verbenia. Gladolias, lillies and iris find their places among the other flowers. The flower are so arranged that some blossom may be found herein any season. (1)

Located one-fourth mile South-East of Hopewell Baptist Church on the Richmond and Van Buren road is the prettiest flower yard in the third district of Itawamba County. It belongs to Mrs. Frankie Tindall. The home is in the center of the flower garden. The flowers completely surrounds the house and the garden is about 50 by 60 feet. Privet bushes and burning bushes forms the hedge around the yard. The yard is filled with the following varities of flowers, namely roses, dahlia, red wood vine, golden honey suckle, adams apple, hydranga, juniper cedars, petunias, poppies, obelia, arbor-vitae, golden arbor vitae, globe arbor-vitae, rose moss and the domestic plant. This plant is green during the summer and turns red during the winter; then the red leaved turn green again in the spring. This shrub never sheds its leaves. (2)

Mrs. Nancy Stovall has a landscaped flower garden and lawn at her home about four miles north west of Fulton on the Friendship road. The size of the garden is 30 feet by 75 feet. The lawn is sod in grass, and flowers are in beds at different places on the lawn. Along the side of the walk, there are several flower beds. Each bed

(1) Mrs. N. W. Nanney

(2) Mrs. Frankie Tindall

has an arbor-vitae tree growing in it. On either side of the walk there is a large round bed filled with petunias of many colors. Near the fence, there are two diamond shaped flower beds made of rocks. These beds have growing in them petunias, prince feathers, asparagus, and caladiums. Roses of the various colors grow along the edge of the garden. Pot flowers of ferns, lemons plants, christmas cactus, hydrangeas, begonias, and lilies were arranged on the edge of the porch. On the north side of the house, there is a spruce pine, a snowball and an ornamental cedar. The five squirrels in there cage under the huge oak were very playful. (1)

Mrs. Ella Nabors flower garden is located 1/4 mile south of Evergreen on the Fulton-Aberdeen road. The size of the yard is 25 feet by 60 feet. The flowers face the east. Several large mulberry trees shade the walk around the garden. Sweet scented roses of red, pink, yellow and white dot the garden, and fragrant white lilies in a row at the back of the garden lift their faces to the sun; while little green ornamental cedars stand as little post at each corner of the garden. Silver fir, grass pinks, and wygelias nod their delicate heads as the breeze creeps through them. They are scattered through out the lots. The heavy headed dahlias of roses, purple, red and white are supported by stakes. Snow-on-the-mountain and green ferns form interesting borders for the garden. The begonias are in the window boxes; while the wax vines forms an arch over the gate way. Hedge bushes forms a fence across the south side of the garden. The circular violet bed surrounded by pink and purple hyacinths is in the center of the garden. An occasional fuchsia plant finds their place among the other flowers (2)

(1) Mrs. Nancy Stovall

(2) Mrs. Ella Nabors.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, MISS

Mrs. Clemmie Wilburn has a beautiful flower garden located two miles south of Greenwood on the Fulton and Aberdeen road. The size of this garden is 60 feet by 60 feet. The flower garden surrounds the home. A brick walk is built through the center of the west half of the garden. The yard is enclosed with a row of mixed periennials. Ornamental grasses adds much attraction to the yard. They are bear grass, cane grass and their are several different varieties of roses, lilies, box wood, autumn merigolds, gladiolias, zinias, larkspurs, ever-blooming lilies, prince feathers, cape jasmine, daisies, crepe myrtle, hyacinths, jonquils, butter cups, butter eggs, daffoddls, violets, rock ivy, jack bean vine, red cactus, hybiscus, pea roses, ferns, begonias, hawthorne, chrysanthums, live-for-ever, elephant ears, ornamental oranges. Ornamental cedars shade the yard.

On the front porch, you will find a hop vine and a wisteria vine. They both furnish shade in the afternoon. These vines run on a trellis. This flower yard is very much admired. It is arranged according to the old fashion idea of a flower garden. In the southwest corner of the yard there is a bed of fur clover 5 feet by four feet. This clover adds much to the beauty of the garden in the early spring when the other flowers are not blooming. (1)

The pond that is located in Dorsey on Highway 78 is the property of W.M. York. It covers one-fourth acre of land. The water in this pond is very clear and pure. It is supplied with four million fish. Woodland flowers and green grasses grow in abundance around the edge of the pond.

Mr. York had this pond made for the purpose of helping add to the little villiage of Dorsey and to also furnish a place of recreation for both young and old.

(1) Mrs. Clemmie Wilburn

(2)

Several Sunday School Classes go to this pond during the summer months and enjoy picnics. It is an ideal fishing ground. (1)

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong's flower garden is located two miles north of Evergreen on the Richmond and Van Buren road.

The size of this garden is sixty feet by sixty feet. The home is located in the center of the garden and is facing the south. The flowers consists of roses, tigar lilies, red spider, white spider lilies, blue flag lilies, rose moss, winter moss, moon vines, red cypress vines, adam apples vines, yard-a-night vine, white althia, pea rose, box wood, hawthorne, bride's rose, bride's wreath, morning star, four o'clocks, daisies, periwinkles, burning bushesm lilacs, chrysanthums, caladiums, snap-dragons, cannas, live-for-ever, cape jasmine, crepe myrtle, bur rose, bear grass, white crocus, yellow crocus, hedge bushes, red verbenia, violets, tuplips, yard hydranga, English dogwood, pine apples, poppies, angle trumpet, dahlia, gladiolas, touch-me-nots, johnnie-jump-ups, hyacinths, flowering ammous, Jacob's ladder, may garland, tung tree, narcissus, jonquils, daffodils, butter cups, butter-and-eggs, autumn marigold, Devils pitchfork, Devil's shoe sole, Devils pin cushion,.

Just in front of this flower garden are two red oak trees entirely covered with rock ivy vine. This vine is green all winter. On the west side of this flower garden two large red oak trees furnish shade in the afternoon for the flowers. A pecan tree is just outside at the north-east corner of this flower garden. Flowers bloom in this garden all the time of the year. (2)

(1) W. M. York

(2) Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong

Itawamba County, MCHS

Miss Belle Beachum has a beautiful flower garden located ½ mile from Evergreen on the Fulton and Aberdeen public road. The size of this garden is 60 ft. x 40 ft. It is well filled with flowers and vines. In this garden you will find growing roses, standing cypress, rose moss, zinnias, ornimental pepper, cape jasmine, boxwood, small cedars, morning-glory vines, live-for-ever, hawthorne, bride's roses, lillies, and johnnie-jump-ups.

This yard is well cared for. The gate to this flower garden was made by Miss Bell's father 62 years ago. The south half of this flower garden is shaded in the afternoon by a large mulberry tree just outside the flower garden. (1)

Mrs. Nancy Bell McDaniels's flower garden is located at Evergreen on the Mooreville and Amory Highway. Growing in this garden is pretty roses of different varieties, the monthly rose, Dorthy Perkins, the wild rose. The wild rose is very beautiful, having deep pink flowers that grow in clusters. The garden also has carnations, pinks, sultanas, cape jasmine, chrysantheum, daisies, ferns, begonias, and small cedars.

This flower garden is 50 ft. X 40 ft. It is well cared for each year.

In early spring the yard is beautiful with hyacinths and purple violets. (2)

(1) Miss Belle Beachum

(2)Mrs. Nancy Belle McDaniels

INTERVIEWS

Ruth Fuqua, Ruth Harrison, A. M. Overton, H. B. Shaw, Mrs. F. L. Kilpatrick, Mrs. R. L. Senter, Mrs. C. B. Cowden, Lauris Simpson, Mrs. B. D. Benson, Dr. N. W. Nanney, Eleanor Boren, Burnette McFerrin, Vivian Barber, Mrs. F. C. Boren, Mrs. Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Cuple Works Gray, Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong, Mrs. W. L. Orr, Mrs. C. T. Taylor, R. H. Patterson, Will Sandlin, W. M. York, Travis Gray, A. M. Graham, Crafton Gray, J. C. Gray, Bryson Barber, Earnest Dulaney, D. E. Leech, Gola Cromeans, Euple Dozier, Tamar Jones, Mrs. D. F. Garner, Mrs. I. L. Sheffield, Mrs. Martha Greene, Virgil E. Dozier, Floyd Collum, Joe Enos, W. C. Conwill, Curtis Shumpert, T. S. Stanford, A. L. Reeves, Mrs. Coy Horton, A. E. Reeves, Evelyn Riley, Mrs. N. W. Nanney Mrs. Frankie Tindall, Mrs. Nancy Stovall, Mrs. Ella Nabors, Mrs. Clemmie Wilburn, Miss Belle Beachum and Mrs. Nancy Belle McDaniel.

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

10/23/36

Itawamba County, Miss.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 21

LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

This assignment can make a very interesting Chapter of local value, and much information and history may be secured therefrom. Have local editor write brief introductory for this Chapter.

NEWSPAPERS

MAGAZINES

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

a. By whom edited and published.
b. Extent of files kept;-giving dates.
c. Local conditions of publication.
d. Policy of editor, politics, history, etc.
e. Successors of the original publication.
f. Name editors and publishers in order.

College or High School.
Religious -- Trade.
Civic - Fed. Women's.,
M.E.A., W.C.T.U., etc.

II. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

a. Local, civil and political attitude.
b. Quotation from files of papers.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Unusual news items.
b. Unusual social items.
c. Odd advertisements.
(Note disasters, fires, cyclones, floods, etc.)

IV. WHERE NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMMERCIAL JOB SHOP, MENTION SAME

References: Chancery Clerk's office.
Print shops.
Local editors.
Newspaper files.
County Libraries.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PRESS

Canvassers:

Mrs. Dovie D. Armstrong
Mrs. C. N. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 21

THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

NEWSPAPERS

FULTON'S EDITORS OF THE PAST

"The editors of the past who have labored at Fulton, Mississippi, have been quite a few, and their record runs back into the dim past, when no one now living remembers all of them and the record they made while they lived and worked in Fulton.

We have seen a copy of the Fulton Monitor which was published here before the Civil War. It was a six column paper, all printed here in Fulton, and contained news of the Confederate armies scattered throughout the south. It was published when this county used Guntown, Aberdeen, Easport and perhaps sometimes another old town or two in which to market their cotton and purchase their supplies of sugar, salt and other groceries. This paper contained an advertisement of James Creek Academy, where a good school for that day was established, and it also carried an advertisement or two for the sale of slaves. We do not remember who the editor was, but whoever he was, he had some work to do to set up a six column four page paper by hand in small type, advertisements and all, and mail them once a week. A man by the name of Odom operated a paper here sometime in the old days.

The late Charlie Newman, who later moved to Baldwyn,Miss.,

established and published the Baldwyn Journal there until his death a few years ago, worked for some time here in a printing office before he went to Baldwyn. He said that when he came to Fulton they had a brass band and he got right in with the boys who composed the band and he felt at home for that time on. He spent a few years here before going to Baldwyn where he spent the remainder of his life.

The first Fulton Paper that we remember reading was the Fulton Herald, published by Horace Lawrence, who later moved to Kirkville, and he has been dead for many years. This was between 1880 and 1890. Mr. Lawrence operated the paper here for several years.

John P. Johnson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Lawrence, a brilliant writer, published a paper here for several years back about that time. He later worker at Guntown and about for other papers after that, and he was a soldier in the Spanish-American War after that. His last paper in Itawamba County was a paper published at Kirkville, which was called "The Itawamba Review," published by John P. Johnson and his brother, Sam, who later became a dentist, and was still living and practicing his profession the last account we had of him. They published the paper about one year during a congressional campaign. Both of them were brilliant writers and the paper was an interesting sheet, whether one agreed with their political views or not.

Mr. George P. Pelot was another editor who published with Dr. J. M. Walker, The Fulton Herald. He arrived here from Georgia traded to run the paper and spent several years here during which time he married a Fulton girl by the name of Miss Betts, a daughter of the late Capt. E. G. Betts. While he stayed here the newspaper

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PRESS

was built up to a very good circulation. He left Fulton and went to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in the printing business, but he did not live many years until he died there. Quite a number of the older people of the county remember Mr. Pelot and the paper published here by Pelot & Walker.

Succeeding Mr. Pelot was Mr. E. M. Chilcoat, who was reared near Mantachie, west of the river in Itawamba county, who learned the art of setting type by hand and editing a newspaper at Fulton, and he spent two or three years here as a partner of Dr. J. M. Walker, who was owner of the printing office, and they published The Fulton Herald. Later Mr. Chilcoat moved to Amory, Miss., where he published a paper awhile, later becoming postmaster at Amory. He is still living, but we do not think he is engaged in the publishing business.

Succeeding Mr. Chilcoat was the writer, A. D. Graham, who came to Fulton in 1900 and was in partnership with Dr. J. M. Walker and learned the work and published the Fulton Herald for a few years. Then Mr. G. R. Coleson moved a printing office from Amory, Miss., to Fulton and established the Itawamba County News a little over thirty-four years ago. He spent a few years here publishing the paper and sold it to A. D. Graham. Mr. Coleson became a minister of the gospel in the Christian Church and is still living and preaching the gospel we are told. Theron D. Harden later became editor of the Itawamba County News, which was later consolidated with the Fulton News Beacon, which is still operating in Fulton.

It may be remembered in the old days, even prior to 1900, there was very little to be made by publishing a newspaper in Fulton.

Dr. Walker was owner for many years, and he would trade with some one to do the work and run the paper. Often, no doubt at an expense to him, but he took a special interest in his home town and county and had the work carried on even if it did cost him money of his own. We need more men today that patriotic for their home community and their county.

This in brief is some of the editors of the past that I remember. They did not work here in those days for money and they would get out of the publishing the paper, but because they liked the work, and because they had an interesting in the paople about them. We will hardly see their like again, but here's hoping that those who have passed on may rest in peace, and that those yet living will finally reach the same happy end" (1)

THE FULTON ADVERTISER

"The Fulton Advertiser was organized February 1936. It is published by Theron D. Hardin and Royce White. The paper took as its slogans Boosting Fulton Trade Territory and Diversified Farming, and Fulton Needs more Industries with large payrolls for growth. In October, the Advertiser was made the official news paper of Itawamba County marking the high spot of the year for its publishers. On the Eve of its first anniversary we express the wish that the success of the Fulton Advertiser will be as great in the futrue as in the past.(2)

(1) A. D. Graham, Editor of the Fulton News Beacon

(2) Royce White, Editor of the Fulton Advertiser

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PRESS

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

a. The oldest paper that there is any record of was the Fulton Herald, published by William Shannon, July 10, 1845. We haven't a copy of this paper on file.

b. We were unable to find a copy of this paper on file. We have an article of the Editors copied from the Fulton Reporter which was published in 1888.

d. He was a very patriotic Southern Democrat. (1)

e. The next paper we have any record was The Fulton Itawambian, edited by Y. A. Carr and published on February 27, 1846. (2)

f. William Shannon, The Fulton Herald, 1845
Y. A. Carr, The Fulton Itawambian, 1846
E. P. Odom, The Fulton Southern Herald, 1860
Charley Newman, 1879
J. J. Chambers, The Fulton Reporter, 1886
Horace Lawrence, The Fulton Reporter, 1887
John Goff, The Fulton Reporter, 1888
David Johnson, The Fulton Reporter, 1888
John P. Johnson, The Fulton Reporter, 1891
George P. Pelot & Dr. J. M. Walker, The Fulton Herald, 1893
E. M. Chilcoat, The Fulton Reporter, 1895
A. D. Graham, The Fulton Herald 1900
G. R. Coleson, The Itawamba County News, 1903
A. D. Graham, The Itawamba County News, 1910

1. The Fulton Reporter, David Johnson, Editor September 6, 1888
2. The Fulton News Beacon,

Theron D. Harden, Itawamba County News, 1917
E. D. Wright, Itawamba County News, 1928
A. D. Graham, Fulton News Beacon, 1928
Theron D. Harden & Royce White, The Fulton Advertiser, 1936. (1)

II. NAME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

The Fulton Herald, The Fulton Itawambian, The Fulton Southern Hearld, The Fulton Monitor, The Fulton Reporter, The Itawamba County News, The Fulton News Beacon, and The Fulton Advertiser.

a. Up until 1900, the County papers contained very little local news. Most of their space was devoted to civil and political news. They contained many articles taken from other newspapers discussing economical conditions in various sections of the United States. The newspapers carried announcements for the local political campaigns, but they did not take issue with any local politics. They were very Democratic in Federal and State affairs. Since 1900, each week there are long columns of local items. The papers now contain social and items and articles of local interest. Politicians announce their cnadidacy through the local press, but the editor does not take issue with the local politician. The editors are always openly Democratic in their political views.

b. Fourth of July 1845

"We give below a report of the celebration that took place in the town of Fulton on the 4th day of July, 1845, taken from the Fulton Herald, published by William Shannon, July 10, 1845. This celebration took place over 43 years ago, yet there are men living in our county that attended this meeting."

1. Newspaper Files in Chancery Clerk's Office

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PRESS

"The celebration in our town on the 4th of July for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and also in honor of the day came off in a highly creditable manner to those who had the conducting of it. There were about 2000 persons present, and fully 1/3 of the number were ladies. The stores were all closed until after three o'clock in the afternoon and the doors hung with mourning as was also used upon the occasion. At ten o'clock the procession formed on the public square, Major D. N. Cayce acting as Marshall of the day. After the procession was formed they marched to Clifton's Grove about 1/2 mile from the public square where there was a stand erected for the orators of the day, and seats for the ladies, Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of General Jackson. The order of the day was then read by Major Cayce, after which the Rev. S. Adair, Caplin of the day, made an appropriate and able prayer. R. C. Beene, esquire then delivered an eulogy on the death of Gen. Jackson, which did honor to himself and proved to the audience that he was one among the big guns of the north. The flag was then stripped of its mourning and the celebration in honor of the fourth, a day which every American should celebrate, was opened with the spirited and appropriate address by Maj. Cayce, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by G. B. Gaither in a highly creditable manner. Thomas E. Wren was then introduced on the stand and delivered the oration of the day. Mr. Wren is a young hand at the bellow, but judging from his speech you would have taken him to have been an orator of many years practice. The dinner was then announced and if you had been there and cast your eyes over the tables and seen the luxuries in the way of pound cakes, pies, tarts, etc. prepared by the ladies of the town and country, and the

and the abundance of every thing else that was palatable from chickens up to beeves which were sent in by our patriotic farmers, you would no longer be heard to cry "if we do not have rain in a few days we will not have anything to eat," in fact, after all that were on the ground had satisfied their appetites there was plenty left for as many more; and the next barbeque given in Itawamba, judging from the fine rain that we had on Tuesday evening and the cheerful look of the planters that we have seen since the rain, we will have to invite more than one-half of the citizens of the state or be compelled to throw away more than two-thirds of the provisions that will be furnished for the occasion." (1)

Fulton

"To wirte the History of Fulton would require more time than and space than we can spare at this time, and a biography of its early settlers would, no doubt, be interesting to many of our readers.

Among those who settled at Fulton in 1836, when the county of Itawamba was organized, we believe but one is now living , M. C. Cummings, now 78 years old: and as the history of Fulton could not be written without a history of Cummings, we will give a short sketch of his life to the present time.

He was born in Limestone County, Alabama on the 17th day of October, 1810, and moved to Columbus, Miss. in Feb. 1833, where he married Miss Sallie Rogers who is still living to the full enjoyment of life. Mr. Cummings left Columbus and came to what is now known as Fulton in the early part of 1836. At this time, the plateau or site on which the

1. The Fulton Reporter, David Johnson, Editor, Sept. 6, 1888

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the county is built was in it's primeval state, covered by a thick growth of large pine trees and the ground literally covered with pine knots. The town was located and layed off by a commission, and a donation of several acres of land was made and the lots sold for general improvement of the town. M. C. Cummings was the purchaser of several of these lots and with that vim and energy that has ever been his make up, went to work and with the use of the pine knots in making light and an old fashioned whip-saw he worked day and night and soon built several of the old houses that are now standing. The town soon began to attract attention abroad, and settlers flocked in until Fulton, instead of a pine forest, soon became a place of considerable business. Among the early settlers we call to memory, R. O. Beene, Don Elkin, A. S. Warren, J. G. Kohlheim, Charles Anderson, D. N. Cayce, John Harral, W. D. Clifton, James C. Hinds, W. W. Gaither, Y. A. Carr, A. C. Betts, James Lindsey, A. James, G. B. Gaither, Wm. Moore, L. J. Copeland, Charley Warren, Joshua Toomer, Buck and Ben Owen, and many others we do not remember. All these we believe passed off the stage of action and are with us no more.

Among the earlier settlers now living are M. C. Cummings, R. Wiygule, E. G. Betts, W. M. Gaither, now of Fulton; E. G. Thomas of Tupelo, James Green of Kaufman, Texas; J. Robinso of Guntown; Dr. Thomas Selman of Texas; Jas. Herbert of Fulton; J. W. Downs of Canton, Miss.; G. W. Howard and Isaac Edwards of our County.

If we were writing a history we could find material enough in the lives of these men to make a large book. M. C. Cummings has been known and felt in nearly every enterprise in the interest of Fulton from its beginning to the present time. About the year 1840, he represented

the county in the Legislature and held that place of honor for several years. In 1862-63, he was a member of the State Senate and we remember of no complaints against him made as to his efficient integrity and ability.

Mr. & Mrs. Cummings never had any children of their own, but they probably have raised and cared for more children than any other family in the county. The orphan have always found a good home with them and the position some of them now occupies shows that they have not been unmindful of their education and training. Mr. Cummings, by his energy and industry, has accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods, and at the same time he has not been unmindful of the public good and more recent times. A nice and commodious church in Fulton built by him, and a commodious and well regulated school house that was mostly built by his ample means and generously bestowed liberality testifies to his work in a community.

Mr. & Mrs. Cummings are still living in our community, although, advanced in years, they still possess reasonable health and have ample means for future wants and stand ready to do their part in building up our town. (1)"

Hon. David Johnson, of our town left on yesterday for Washington, where he has accepted a place as messenger in the senate at the hands of Senator George. This place could not have been given one more deserving and better qualified in the state than "Uncle Dave". He has done as much for his country and party as any man in the state. A soldier in the last cause, following Frank Armstrong and Gen. Forrest

(1)"The Fulton Reporter" 8-16-1888, Editor, David Johnson

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, PRESS

in nearly all their battles. His blood on several battles fields will testify as to his devotion to his county as to politics, his very name means Democracy. Not a political battle has been fought in forty years that has not found him in line with the Democratic Party and in the thickest of the battle. His life has been devoted to his country, party and friends, and now as old age is coming on him, he needs and deserves something at the hands of his party. Though he has often been honored by the voters of his county, district and we believe he is now among the oldest members of the legislature. He has always proved equal to the emergency and acquitted himself with honors. We believe that "Uncle Dave" has been over-looked and men much less deserving are now filling places that his services to his country and party entitles him. We believe he is qualified to fill and actually deserves a high position at the hands of the people of Mississippi and it maybe the day is not far distant when the people will honor him as he fully deserves.

Senator George knowing the merit of the man deserves credit far giving him at least one share of his senate patronage. (1)

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a. Divine Service--There will be a meeting of some days held with the Baptist Church at Fulton, commencing on Friday evening (at early candle light) before the second Sabbath in October 9-10-1860.

W. C. Thomas (2)

Alex Stephens of Georgia has recovered his health sufficiently

(1) "The Fulton Herald" Walker & Pelot, Geo. P. Pelot, Mgr. 8-3-93
(2) Fulton Southern Herald, Sat. 9-15-1860, Editor, E. P. Odom

to commence making speeches for Douglas.

Died--In this villiage on the 9th. Inst. of Typhoid Pneumonia Burgess Falls Gaither, age about 19 months. (1)

The Government will begin the work of clearing and improving the channel of Tombigbee River at Fulton on or about the first of June. The supplies will be hauled out from Tupelo, and a barge for the "snagging" force will be built near Fulton. Capt. J. W. Jordan will be put in charge of the work on the upper river, by the Engineering Department. (2)

An Old Negro's Prayer

We have thought for several years, and still think that the least that can be said about an unpleasant subject or a subject that causes unpleasant thoughts the better for all concerned. But a circumstance occured a few days ago in a church in the southern part of the county that is of rare occurence.

An old colored,preacher attended a white-folks meeting, was invited in and took a back seat, and after expounding the gospel, the preacher called on the darkey to lead the closing prayer which he did, and before the minister eat his dinner and got out of the community, a number of citizens went to him and told him he need not preach for them again.

He is pastor of two or three other churches and he is putting the matter before them, asking all the churches to act on the matter, admitting that he has made a mistake, but says that he does not feel

(1) Fulton Southern Herald, Sat. Sept. 15, 1860, Editor E. P. Odom
(2) Itawamba County News 6-3-1909 A.D. Graham, Editor

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like he has sinned in the sight of God. None of the other churches have acted on the matter definitely.

We think that for the good of the cause this minister is supposed to represent the sooner all the churches act, the better for their communities for a preacher without an influence is worse than a shirt without a collar button. (1)

PRESSING SHOP AND STORE BURNED HERE MONDAY AFTERNOON

The building of the Fulton Pressing Shop caught on fire late Monday afternoon of this week and burned the pressing shop and the store of Wilson & Wilson to the ground. Much effort was exerted to save the store of Wilson & Wilson but without success. The pressing shop caught in the drying room from gasoline and the blaze could not be stopped.

The pressing shop is owned and operated by Mr. W. A. Ray. His plant was partially covered by fire insurance. All of the merchandise and equipment of Wilson & Wilson was saved from the fire but was badly damaged. They carried only partially insurance. (2)

RUPERT POWELL IS NOW NEWS EDITOR OF ITAWAMBA COUNTY NEWS

This week, We are glad to announce that Mr. Rupert Powell has accepted the editorship of the Itawamba County News. Mr. Powell is one of our home countians and has many friends in the county. We are glad to get him to take charge of the handling of the news matter, subscriptions list, and solicit some of our advertising for our paper.

Mr. Powell will appreciate your interest in the paper and any

(1) Itawamba County News, 7-23-1908, Editor, A. D. Graham

(2) Itawamba County News, 8-4-1927, Editor, Theron D. Harden

assistance you give him. (1)

CONFEDERATE PENSION

For Itawamba County-

All disabled Confederate soldiers and the widows of deceased Confederate soldier are thereby notified that pension blanks can be obtained. (2)

SENSIBLE FARMER

The most sensible idea of a sub-treasuy we have yet seen advanced comes from a county Farmer's Alliance in Mississippi, says the Appeal-Avalanch. It is so full of sound, hard sense that we publish the resolution without comment;

Resolved, That we will try to make our sub-treasury at home, and try to store it with corn, hay, oats, fodder, pork, potatoes, peas, cabbage, turnips, onion, beets, rice, parsnips, molases, pinders, and then if we have any time left we will put in for one or two bales of cotton, and we will advise our brother to do the same. We believe that this is the only way that we will ever have a sub-treasury which will ever he any use to us as farmer.

Why don't the Itawamba Alliance adopt such resolutions as the above. Just suppose that every alliance organization in the state would follow the above advice, wouldn't times be better an money plentiful? We cannot expect, regardless of parties, to sit down and receive relief from the government. If we expect to accomplish anything it must be by the sweat of the brow. (3)

The Tombigbee Baptist Association convened at Oakland, in the eastern part of this county last Saturday. Rev. W. D. Shaw, J. H.

(1) Itawamba County News 10-15-27

(2) The Fulton Herald 1893

(3) The Fulton Herald 1893

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Powell and D. L. Davis were the delegates from Mt. Zion Church two and one-half miles east of town. They report attendance good and a most interesting and profitable Meeting. (1)

FOUNDER OF THE NEWS IN MEETING AT TUPELO

Rev. G. R. Coleson, founder of the Itawamba County News twenty-four years ago, and remembered by many of our older readers will conduct a campaign at Tupelo Christian Church beginning the fifth's Lord's day in July. Rev. Coleson is pastor of the Benson Christian Church, 58th and Miami Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Coleson advises that he hopes to visit Fulton while engaged in this campaign at Tupelo. (2)

EDITOR NEWS

Was absent from home when two editions of your sprightly well edited paper reached my office, hence my delay in extending my sincere thanks for the timely favor.

My earliest recollection as a boy then but 12 years old begin with that of Fulton, when being with my father enroute from his home in the western part of Franklin County, Alabama, to the southern part of Itawamba County, where I was reared to manhood at his old wheeling home four miles south of the now extinct town of Van Buren.

Coming from our Alabama home, we spent the night near Fulton at the hospitable home of Lemuel Bean, who I remeber now, was an old Alabama, Friend of fathers. Late in the evening a young man rode up and alighted as if at home, attracting my attention so much so as to put me on inquiry as to who he was. Father replied that he was a young lawyer, and son of the man at whose home we were entertained.

(1) "The Fulton Herald" 12-7-1893

(2) Itawamba County News Sept. 1927

This young man was Russell O. Bean, the first lawyer I ever knew, who developed into a most able advocate. He was one of Itawamba's leading politicians. First State Senator from that then large county and was later elected prosecuting attorney for our district which position he filled with marked distinction and credit to him and his distirct to the out break of the Civil War. He was both humorous and full of dry wit.

The mention of this early recollection but serves to revive old Fulton of long ago. When I as a boy, read what was published as I remember, "The Fulton Monitor", by John Messenger, where I learned of its early merchants and other lawyers than the Hon. R.O. Bean, who, I own with pride, was my personal friend from time I grew into manhood till his death.

Yours truly,

Wm. S. Bates (1)

GARMENT FACTORY DESERVES COOPERATION

The Tupelo Garment Company Factory at Fulton deserves 100 per cent cooperation and support of the people of Fulton and Itawamba County, and we feel sure that now have and will continue to have this unified backing of the home folks. However, just at this time, there are a few things in connection with the local Garment Company Plant that we want to remind our readers of and hope that they will be impressed on your mind. First, the Tupelo Garment Co. in their operation of the Fulton plant have well defined plans as a community builder. Their ultimate motive in the operation of the plant there is to do their part in helping to build a more substantial and progressive community. They are not classed among the industries that in the past have tried to sap energy and resources of the workers and community in which they are

(1) Itawamba County New 6-22-1922 (Letter from Houston, Miss.)

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located, but this company wants and tries to conserve the energy of the workers for their own good, that they may be made a means of profit and a pleasure to the individual worker. They also want their plant here to be one of the means of building up the resources of the individual worker and of the community as a whole.

The payroll, today, is over twice as large as it has been in the past, and workers are kept much shorter hours. The local plant is operated under the president industrial program and the pay to the individual worker is highly numerative. The local plant should have the full confidence and the loyal and faithful support of the employee because the plant officials have proved their loyalty and desire to do all they can for the workers benefit by raising their pay.

As patriotic citizens and as faithful and loyal employee, the least we can do is to cooperate every way possible, and to see that our president is sustained in his drive for properity, as he says one of the most important pieces of legislation in the history of the American Congress. The next two years are going to prove it to be one of the most successful or the most distressing undertaking ever tried in the United States of America.

Whole hearted cooperation and harmony among the workers and the people of Fulton and Itawamba County is the key-note of success. The Tupelo Garment Company have an advertisement in this issue of the News Beacon asking the 100 per cent of workers and citizens of this community in the operation of their plant and this we urge because that is the heart of the President's Program.

The intervention of outsiders with their offers of great rewards to any community or to any part of any community nearly always proves disasterous, and brings hard ships to all concerned. Organizations controlled by out side influence have never proven for the best. We feel sure that the local garment company and the workers and citizens

of this community will continue to go forward in a spirit of co-operation and understanding among themselves. Cool and deliberate thinking on our part and the desire to do the right and just thing will mean prosperity for both the garment company and the workers. Now is a time for crisis, when our patriotism and loyalty is challenged and we all must prove the test. (1)

b. Society Gleanings

Last Monday night at the home of Dr. Howard's, Miss Joe Howard entertained a few of her friends. Miss Howard understands the art of entertaining and making welcome her guest, and there were expressions of regret when the clock chimed the hour for their departure.(2)

Chicken Dinner

The Ladies Aide Society will serve a chicken dinner at Cowden's Chevrolet place Saturday January 14th. The public is cordially invited. Dinner 50¢ each.(3)

"Modesty- There is a young lady in Fulton so very modest that she turned off her washerwoman for putting her dress in the same tub with a young gentleman's pants". and another squib--"Modesty-- A certain young lady of this place fainted on going into a room and seeing a desk without its drawers." (4)

(1) Fulton News Beacon 8-17-33-Editor, A. D. Graham

(2) The Fulton Weekly Herald--J. M. Walker, Editor, 1-5-93

(3) Itawamba County News 1-12-1928

(4) Fulton Itawambian 2-27-1846, Y. A. Carr, Editor

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Judge F. M. Rogers for the Union Candidates and Judge Gholson for the Seceding Democrats are expected to speak at Smithville today.(L)

Married:- Mr. Charley Graham to Miss Nancy Jane Dulaney. This wedding was quite a surprize to everybody, our own folks knew nothing of it until last Wednesday, when Charley went to the field to ask Mr. Dulaney for his girl. Charley went from there to Fulton, where he procured his liscense and was married at seven o'clock the same evening. We extend our heartisst congratulations to the happy couple.(2)

Another entertainment of the past week which furnished an evening of unalloyed pleasure was given at Col. Cayce's last Friday Night. Quiet a number of young people were there. Resfreshments were daintly served in china of the most elaborate design and the refreshments were so delicious as to sharpen the most delicate appetite. Music, games, and conversations was freely endulged in until a wee small hour of the night when the reluctantly wended their way homeward, each and every one declaring they had spent a delightful evening.

There was gathered at the hospitable home of Capt. Betts on last Thursday evening a very large crowd of young people. The young ladies never looked more lovely and the young men were unusually gallant in their attentions to the fair sex. Nothing occured to mar their pleasure and the evening wore swiftly off. The young people are always accorded such a welcome at this pleasant home that they always avail themselves of the opportunity when presented and the hostess and host never leave nothing undone that adds to the pleasure of their guest.(3)

(1) Fulton Southern Herald 9-15-60 Editor E. P. Odom
(2) The Fulton Reporter 12-6-1888, Hoarce Lawrence, Editor
(3) The Fulton Weekly Herald 1-5-93 J. M. Walker, Editor

c. A fresh supply of prints just received and for sale very cheap Cash Store.. E. G. Betts. (1)

Surry For Sale

I have a surry in good order, cost over $100 that I will sell to first offer at $52.50. Harness $10 extra. Might take more but no less. A bargain at the price.

J. M. Spradling

Fulton, Mississippi

To The Boys Who Advertised for Sweethearts

Before we would write to you personally we would like to know something of your age and beauty. You didn't state in your advertisement whether you were bachelors, widowers, or young men, but we suppose that you are widowers, as they always want young and beautiful sweethearts. We think you are wise in wanting to come on the west side of 'Bigbee for a sweetheart as the girls are young and intelligent and noted for their beauty.

We think by your advertising that the girls on Smithville, Rt.1 are few and far between, and we are sorry for you, as the girls on the west side of the river are already supplied with sweethearts, and we cannot give you any encouragement.

"Three Itawambians" (2)

FOR GOVERNOR

David Johnson

Of Itawamba (3)

Teacher Wanted--A teacher Wanted to take charge of the Tombigbee Normal for ten months at Fulton, Miss., all applications addressed to

M. W. Howard, Sect'y (4)

(1) Fulton Southern Herald, 9-15-1860, Editor E. P. Odom
(2) Itawamba County News. (3) Fulton Reporter (4) Fulton Herald

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PRESS

--FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF--

MARIETTA HIGH SCHOOL (For Both Sexes)

Fall Term Begins

Monday, Sept. 2, 1889.

Full corps of experienced teachers. The Principal has had seven years experience in actual teaching. The latest methods practiced. Subjects taught: The Mathematics, Natural Science, English; German, Latin and Book-keeping; also Music and Art. Can accommodate 75 boarders. Expenses ranges from $100 to $125 per school years of ten months.

For futher particulars, address

Jourdan & Jourdan, Principals
Marietta, Miss.

THE SPOT CASH SALOON,

J. W. Sullivan, Proprieter

Amory.....Miss.

Keeps Constantly on Hand

BEST OF WINES . LIQUORS AND CIGARS

I sell for cash only, consequently can sell cheaper than any one else. You Will find my stock always fresh and pure. When you come to Amory, give me a call. I will treat you right.

J. W. Sullivan, Proprieter

THE OAKLAND NORMAL INSTITUTE

G. A. & J. T. HOLLEY PRINCIPALS

A school for both sexes of all grades. All grades taught naturally and practicall.

Fall term begins September 16, 1889

G. A. or J. T. Holley
Rara Avis, Miss. (1)

(1) Fulton Reporter 12-19-1899

STRAYED--From my place seven miles east of FULTON three hogs one borrow and two sows, crop and a half in the right and a smooth crop off the left, a liberal reward will be paid to any one who will deliver them to there owners.

Albert Lawhorn

OAK BOWER NORMAL (A school within the reach of all)

This, New School, is located in a nice pleasant place in the Western part of the County. The teachers by whom this school is run devote all of their time to make the work as pleasant as can be made any where.

They are well up on the very LATEST and BEST METHODS

Our classes are all large and interesting

TEACHERS, BOYS, and GIRLS We earnestlt solicit your patronage this year believeing if you visit us once you will come again.

EXPENSE

Are very reasonable, for further information address.

J. A. HODGES? Principal (1)

A. C. BETTS & CO.,

Have everything in Drug line you want,

Garden Seeds,

Canned Goods, Snuff And TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Stationery, School Books

Call Us For Cheap Goods, Everything Kept

In A Drug Store Can Be Found Here. (2)

(1) The Fulton Herald 1-5-1893
(2) The Fulton Herald 6-8-1893

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, PRESS

TOMBIGBEE NORMAL INSTITUTE

Fulton, Mississippi

J. A. Jourdan, B.S., Principal

School opened Monday, Sept. 22nd, 1890, and will continue ten months. Students can enter at anytime and find classes to suit.

Expenses moderate, Tution payable monthly. Through instructions are given in all the common school branches of the higher branches specialty.

For Futher details call on the principal.

The Pleasant Ridge Normal Institute

The second year of this institute begins October 1st, 1890, with brighter prospects, to the ~~faculty~~ faculty than were expected. Economy will bring the boys and girls relying solely upon their own exertions for an education.

Tuition $1.50 to $2.75. Board including furnished rooms $5.00 per month come on boys, " that we may advertise by merit alone address. T. L. & R. A. Cates. (1)

IV. WHERE NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMMERCIAL JOB SHOP, MENTION SAME

The Newspapers of the county do not have commercial job shops.

MAGAZINES

There are no colleges in this county, and at present, neither of the high schools are publishing a paper, but from 1922 to 1927, the I. A. H. S. Students published a weekly edition called the "Hash Dish". It contained the general school news. (2)

There are no Trade, Civic, -Fed. Women's., M.E.A., W.C.T.U., magazines published in Itawamba County.

(1) The Fulton Herald

(2) Carl Mullins.

In 1930, Rev. A. M. Overton, Pastor of the Fulton Baptist Church, began the publication of THE CLARION, a monthly religious paper, of which he is the editor and published. It now has a paid circulation in more than twenty state. (1)

(1) A. M. Overton

ITAWAMBA COUNTY, PRESS

INTERVIEWS:

A. D. Graham, Royce White, Carl Mullins and A. M. Overton

OTHER MATERIALS

Fulton News Reporter
Fulton News Beacon
Newspaper Files in Chancery Clerk's Office
The Fulton Herald
Fulton Southern Herald
Itawamba County News
Fulton Weekly Herald
Fulton Itawambian

Johnnie Lee Watson

Johnnie Lee Watson, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

1-27-37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY PRESS

4

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment #24

HEALTH

I. 1. Mississippi's First Board of Health (1877)
   a. If any from your county, give a narrative concerning him.

   2. Secretaries of the State Board of Health since the year 1877.
   a. Write a narrative of his work, if from your county.

   3. Present State Board of Health:
   a. Secretary, etc. (Give same information as in 1 and 2.)

II. 1. Three Epidemics of Disease have visited Mississippi:
   a. Yellow Fever, 1878.
   b. Small Pox, 1900-1901.
   c. Influenza, 1918-1919.

   2. Elimination of Yellow Fever Mosquito (Stegomyia)
   a. Give history of work of doctors, and cooperation of countians with health officials in the extermination of Yellow Fever.

   3. Give all the information you can find on elimination of small Pox.

   4. Give definite information in regard to the Influenza Epidemic of 1918 in your county.

III. How does your county cooperate with the Mississippi State Board Health in Malaria control and other diseases:
   a. Full time health departments or part time - give personnel.

IV. Sanitation:
   1. Narrative on each:
   a. Food control (dairies, bakeries, candy factories, storage plants, fruit stands, grocery stores, hotels, meat markets, restaurants, slaughter houses, soda fountains, etc.)
   b. Water Supply
   c. Excreta disposals
   d. General Sanitation - Swimming pools, tourist and scout camps, garbage disposal, fly control, mosquito control, public service places.

V. Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing:
1. Information on each -
a. Maternal Hygiene, (Instruction by literature, public health, nurse, midwives and physicians). Death rate of mothers - Has it reduced in recent years?

2. Infant and Child Hygiene:
a. Infant mortality
b. Physical defects (what is being done to improve conditions for a child to be well born?)

3. Mouth Hygiene:
a. What is being done along this line in your county?

VI. Tuberculosis control:
a. Number sent to Sanitorium (Do not give names)

VII. Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection:
a. Write narrative if this is done in your county.

VIII. All communicable diseases - control.

IX. Accident and Accidental Deaths.
a. Give number and causes - Alcoholism, etc.

X. Give number of:
a. Doctors in county, and names of each.
b. Number of Nurses and names of each.
c. Number of Hospitals, Infirmaries and Sanitariums, and status of equipment.

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

Ref.: Health Syllabus State of Mississippi. Local Health Officers. Doctors and Nurses.

Enumerator:

Lola B. Brown

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 24

HEALTH

I. 1. a. Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi, states that neither member of the First Board of Health, was from Itawamba County.

2. a. So far as the record shows, Itawamba County has never had a secretary of the State Board of Health.

3. a. Neither member of the present State Board of Health is from Itawamba County. (1)

II. 1 a. We find no record of any Yellow Fever Epidemic ever striking Itawamba County.

1.b. Ocassional cases of small pox would develop in the county up until recent years. The Epidemic was very severe in 1900-1901 and during the World War, but since that date very few cases have been reported.(2)

1.c.The influenza epidemic of 1918-19 was very severe. Scarcely a home in the county escaped this dreaded disease. In 1918, 27 deaths caused by this disease was reported. 26 white and 1 colored. In 1919, 16 deaths were reported. All being white. (3)

2. No record was kept of the work done by doctors and countains in eliminating the yellow fever misquito, but it is understood that ever possible precaution was made to keep the dreaded disease from entering the county, and that they cooperated fully in trying to eliminate the places where the stegomyia might breed. (4)

(1) Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi

(2) Dr. J. H. Stone

(3) Bureau of Vital Statistics

(4) Dr. W. A. Evans

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

II. 3. Schools have informed pupils on the value of vaccination against Small Pox. When a case of small pox develops, the patient and all of his known exposures are quarentined, and vaccine is administered to those that were exposed to the disease. It is not compulsory that all school pupils take the vaccine, but its value is explained to them, and health authorities recommend that they take no chances when vaccination is an almost sure prewentative. (1)

In 1909 a medical society was organized consisting of the doctors of Lee, Itawamba, Chickasaw, and Monroe Counties. These doctors met once a month to discuss the preventions and methods of cure for the most prevalent diseases. The elimination of small pox was especially studied. (2)

II. 4. In 1918, 27 persons died of influenza in Itawamba County, and manywere left handicapped by the disease; for scarcely a home escaped the epidemic as it raged through the county. Doctors, who were not so well versed on the new epidemic, were unable to care for the suffering, and those who had not contacted the disease were so affraid of it, that they were affraid to assist their suffering neighbor. The following are some of the examples of how it spread over the county.

Messrs. Clovis Pierce and Bryant Morris of Mantachie went to Memphis in the summer of 1918. Soon after returning, they contacted flu, but not knowing the nature of their illness, they attended a Sunday service where many people were gathered, consequently, scarcely a family in this vicinity escaped flu. The two men only survived a few days. (3)

The beginning of the influenza epidemic in the third district of Itawamba County in 1918, Mrs. Gelema Wiygul visited her husband, Mr. Quitman Wiygul, who was in training for world war at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

(1) N.W.Nanney, (2) Itawamba County News 2/25/09 (3) S. Barber

Mrs. Wiygul took the flu seon after she returned home. Her brother, Claud Armstrong, contacted the disease. Both suffered extremely, and Mr. Armstrong also had pneumonia, which was frequently had with flu. Soon many others in the neighborhood fell ill with the disease.

In 1919, Mrs. Annie Bean visited her people in Tishomingo County and when she returned home, she became very ill with flu. Many contacted the disease from her.(1)

III. The county cooperates very good with the State Board of Heal th in the Malaria Control. Since the work relief programs have been in progress, numerous ponds of stagnated water have been drained, and the malaria control project is still in full operation in the county. Schools are more and more instructing the pupils on how to protect themselves against malaria. About 1/2 the homes of the county are screened against flies and misquitoes.

a. Itawamba County doesn't have a fully organized health unit, it only has the services of a part-time health officer. Dr. N. W. Nanney of Fulton is the health officer. (2)

IV. a. There isn't an A-1 dairy in the county. Several of the farmer sell milk to the Carnation Plant at Tupelo, but no requirements are made as to the condition of the cows, barns, etc. The plants cares for the purification of the milk at their plants.

The county doesn't have a bakery, candy factory, or storage plant.

The fruit stands and grocery stores are combined. They are all screened. No strict regulations are placed on them by the health

(1) Mrs. Ella Nabors

(2) N. W. Nanney

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

officer, but most of the proprieters are interested in protecting their customers. The customers are becoming more and more educated on the subject of sanitation, and they demand that they food be pure and fresh or they will go else where to trade. (1)

The county's one hotel is at Fulton; although, there are many private homes that keep boarders. All of these places are well screened. The kitchens are clean, and well balanced meals of strictly fresh food are served. The hotel has running water(city supply) and sewerage system. (2)

The meat markets protect their meats and other foods by electrical refrigation. All buildings are well screened. The choicest meats and vegetable are shipped from packing houses where the pure food law is rigidly enforced. (3)

The restaurants are all screened. Dished are stesilized with hot water. Electrical refrigators are used to keep the food fresh. (4)

There are no slaughter houses in this county.

All drinking glasses and other utensils used at the fount are constantly being sterilized after each using. (5)

b. Deep wells of free stone water supply the rural sections with water. In some sections, springs still furnish the water supply. Since rural electrification has very near covered the county, many farmers have installed, electric pumps in their wells and now have running water in their homes.

(1) F. K. Willis
(2) H. E. McAdams
(3) J. E Stringfellow
(4) J. H. Gilliland
(5) Nolan McKee

In and near the region of the Tombigbee River bottom, many artesian well have been bored. These overflowing wells furnish pure water for the families living in this location.

The city of Fulton has a water and sewerage system of its own. Two deep wells furnish the water. This water has been tested and approved as pure water by the State Board of Health. (1)

c. Fulton has a sewer system which accomodates most of Fulton. Since the sanitation program began under the Emergency Relief Administration, many sanitary toilets have been built in the rural sections and at all of the schools . Much interest has been manifested in the Sanitation Program, and people of this county are anxious to take advantage of this opportunity to improve health conditions of their homes. (2)

d. There are no public swimming pools, tourist of scout camps in this county. Since the county is so rural, the garbage disposal is taken care of mostly by the individual, but the Board of Alderman for Fulton declare a "clean-up day" about twice a year. At this time the citizens are requested to gather up all ~~rubage~~ rubbish around their homes and on vacant lots and to place it at a convenient place for the garbage wagon to pick up. Much precaution is being taken to destroy all fly and misquito breeding places, and care is being taken to make public drinking founts, rest rooms,etc., sanitary. (3)

V. 1. a. The majority of the mothers and expectant mothers avail themselves of the services of a physician. The county does not have any public health facilities to train the expectant mother in how to care for her self; so all of that rest with the physician. The death rate of mothers has been greatly reduced; as physicians have learned how to better

(1) E. O. Hale
(2) Ezra Steele
(3) Lee Phillips

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

care for their patients, and each year more and more expectant mothers employ physicians rather than depend on the services of an untrained midwife. (1)

2. a. Infant mortality has been greatly improved. The State Board of Health furnishes the mother a booklet on how to care for infant. Her physician also instructs her on how to care for the new born baby. Mothers are becoming better educated on how to care for their babies. (2)

2. b. Physicians always instruct the expectant mother on what to eat and the type of exercise to take in order that her baby may be strong and without physical defects. (3)

3. a. Mouth Hygiene is being taught in all of the county schools along with the health subjects. Tooth paste companies have greatly aided the teacher by furnishing free samples of paste and charts. (4)

VI. a. Two tuberculosis patients have been sent to Sanitorium (5)

In 1935, there were 1002 tuberculosis cases reported from Itawamba county. 442 white and ± 560 colored. (6)

VII. The Garment Factory at Fulton is inspected by the county board once a years to see that the building is properly lighted, heated and ventilated. (7)

VIII. People are being educated on communicable diseased through the school, reading matter of various types, county health officer and State

(1) Dr. J. T. Senter

(2) Opal Gaither

(3) W. A. Evans

(4) Dr. R. L. Senter

(5) W. A. Evans

(6) ~~Bxx Bxx Kent~~ Bureau of Vital Statistics.

(7) H. B. Kent

Health Department. Most everyone understands what a communicable disease is and how it is transmitted; so they use every precaution to keep from contacting it. Vaccine furnished by the State Board of Health and given by County Health Officer free of charge has also proved a great asset/ to this county. The County Health Officer also greatly aids in the control of contagious diseases by closing schools and places of public gathering until the disease has been conquered and by placing strick quarentines on the homes that are infested with a contagious disease and on those that are expected to take it. (1)

IX. a. Accidental Deaths 1935

	Total	White	Colored
	7	6	1
Burns	1	0	1
Firearms	1	1	0
Fall	1	1	0
Foreign bodies	1	1	0
Violent death which nature is unknown	1	1	0
Other accidents	1	1	0
Automobile	1	1	0 (2)

X a. Dr. J. H. Stone, Tremont, Miss.; Dr. J. T. Senter, Fulton, Miss.; Dr. W. L. Orr, Fulton, Miss.; Dr. N. W. Nanney, Fulton, Miss.; Dr. F. C. Boren, Mantachie, Miss.; Dr. S. L. Nabors, Dorsey, Miss. and Dr. W.T. Collum, retired, Golden, Miss.; Dentist Dr. R. L. Senter, and Dr. G. E. Grissom, Fulton, Miss.

b. Mrs. Opal Gaither and Miss Ray Chamblee

c. none (3)

(1) N. W. Nanney

(2) Bureau of Vital Statistics

(3) Dr. W. A. Evans

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

XI. The following doctors have registered in Itawamba County:

Name	Date
M. W. Howard	1882
James M. Walker	1882
M. D. Reed	1882
Loanna Hanis	1882
L. D. Flint	1882
E. C. Bourland	1882
A? B. Warren	1882
James Dixon Kirk, Sr.	1882
J. F. Earnest	1882
R. D. Kirk	1882
John Elliott	1882
Oscar Copeland	1882
W. J. Stegall	1882
A. H. Moore	1882
B. F. Williams	1882
W. A. Smith	1882
J. A. Reynolds	1882
T. E. Copeland	1882
G. L. Willis	1882
D. A. Stone	1882
H. R. Dorsey	1882
M. M. Cummings	1882
S. L. Krone	1882
A. L. Noonan	1882
B. R. Smith	1882

J. T. May	1883
S. G. Swain	1882
T. J. Springfield	1882
B. T. Phipps	1882
W. J. Rogers	1885
W. J. Russell	1885
A. J. Nabors	1885
M. S. Posey	1885
T. A. Boggan	1885
W. A. Dabbs	1885
J. A. Browen	1886
J. T. Mullins	1882
J. A. Orr	1889
G. W. Stewart	1889
G. L. Francis	1890
Wesley Collier	1891
A. C. Waldrop	1893
Stephen Harmon	1893
W. J. Mayhall	1893
T. L. Mayhall	1893
Alcanda Copeland	1894
James Copeland	1894
C. W. Graham	1895
Sidney Chastine	1896
J. H. Stone	1899
A. P Watson	1899
W. G. Grady	1900
C. O. Farrar	1901
W. N. Reed	1901

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

E. E. Nabors	1902
S. L. Nabors	1903
W. H. Southerland	1904
Clyde Stone	1904
W. T. Collum	1905
John Hasson	1882
D. L. Bean	1906
N. W. Nanney	1906
E. E. Bostick	1906
James E. Riggins	1906
W. L. Orr	1907
W. C. Wigington	1924
L. A. Ford	1907
J. T. Senter	1907
M. B. Rhodes	1908
J. T. Dabbs	1905
J. A. Nash	1906
C. B. Billingsley	1909
J. A. Hughes	1909
W. A. Toomer	1906
E. D. Boozer	1906
F. C. Boren	1910
H. A. White	1912
W. H. Cleveland	1913
A. F. Graham	1913
Claude Cromeans	1914
Z. L. Weatherford	1915
E. B. Burns	1915

T. D. Summerford	1916
B. C. Cantrell	1916
E. P. Burns	1906
G. T. Sheffield	1919
W. D. Burch	1921
J. M. Boggan	1925
O. A. Kennedy	1934 (1)

Dr. William Pinkey Weaver was born October 21, 1847, in Itawamba County, Miss. About the age of 22, he began to study under Dr. Nathan Davis of Fulton. Later, he went to Mobile, Ala. where he attended medical lectures. After finishing his course of study there, he returned to his native county and married, Miss Mary Anne Williams August 20, 1874. To this union 10 children were born all of which survive at this date.

His practice of medicine extended over a large area, enduring the hardships and disadvantages of bad roads and ways of travel in the old days. To add to his hardships of the days, he lost his wife January 19, 1900, leaving the 10 children to his care alone. During his practice, he was especially noted for his treatment of babies and small children. He was also noted for his treatment of pneumonia and "slow fever" as it was then known. He loved his profession and carried it on until old age forced him to give it up about five years before his death, January 24th, 1933, living to the ripe old age of 85. (2)

(1) Physician Register of Itawamba County, T.E.Wren, Circuit Clerk

(2) Mrs. C. D. Holley

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. R. Willcutt at Gum Church about 9 miles east of here, Wednesday for Dr. W. P. Weaver, age 85, who died suddenly at the home of son, O.R. Weaver at Vardaman, Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Weaver was reared in this county and studied medicine under Dr. Davis of Fulton during the civil war and later attended medical college at Mobile, Ala. He practiced medicine in the Oakland Community in the eastern part of Itawamba County until retiring at the age of 80 because of bad health. He had the longest period of practice of any physician in this county. (1)

Dr. Madison L. Reed, who resided at Tilden most of his life, and where he practiced medicine until a few years ago, passed away Wednesday of this week at the Amory Hospital, where he had been for several months.

Dr. Reed, besides rendering service to his community as a physician, always took an active part in anything and everything that he considered best for his community and to Itawamba County in general. He took an active interest in politics, local, state and national, and was well posted on National and State affairs. Truly he is a man who will be missed from the community where he had resided so long and labored so faithfully.

He was a member of the Christian Church at Tilden, a community center that he had helped to make and to maintain, and anything he thought would be a help to the community had his hearty approval. (2)

(1) Fulton News Beacon January 26th, 1933

(2) Fulton News Beacon 2-25-37

M. L. Reed, MD., born August 15th, 1852, at Tilden, Miss., attended public school there and later attended medical college at Nashville, Tenn.

He was married to Miss Dusky Farrar. Seven children were born to this union.

He practised medicine about 50 years in the Tilden community. He claimed to have delivered more than 3000 infants. He also passed through the epidemics of small pox, typhiod fever, yellow fever and other contagious diseases and never in a single instance, did he fail to discharge his duty as a registered physician.

He was of Irish descent. His forefathers came from South Carolina to Mississippi. He was a true democrat in every reppect, and always manifested a great deal of interest in church, civic, political and governmental affairs. (1)

Dr. D. L. Bean---On the 9th day of February 1877, Dr. Bean was born near Cardsville, this county, where he grew into manhood and spent most of his life. He joined the Hopewell Baptist Church in the year of 1901 and remained a faithful member until his death.

In march 1903, he was married to Miss Mary Conwill, who was also a resident of the 3rd district and to their marriage two children were born, a boy and a girl, the later preceding him to the great beyond by only a few weeks.

He graduated in the study of his profession and having procured license practiced for a while at the old home, but had recently moved to Ballardsville where he had settled and was doing a good practice, but his health gave way, and while in the prime of life, he succumbed to the inevitable. (2)

(1) Mrs. C. C. Harrison

(2) Itawamba County News 3/12/08

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

Dr. Gettis T. Sheffield, native Mississippian, has been appointed cheif medical officer of the local Veteran's Bureau having assumed his new duties on March 1st.

The newly appointed chief has been a member of the staff of the veterans administration for Mississippi for six years and his promotion comes as a well deserved honor for services rendered this department. He succeeds Dr. I. L Parson who has been transferred.

Dr. Sheffield is a native of Fulton and attended the public schools of Itawamba County. He entered Mississippi College, and in 1917 he received his M.D. Degrees from the University of Tennessee. He immediately was commissioned in the medical corps to the U.S. Army and was soon sent overseas where he spent most of his enlistment.

Upon his discharge from the army Dr. Sheffield practiced his profession for three years in Itawamba County and later was employed as a staff physician at the Mississippi State Hospital for the insane holding this position for five years, when he was transferred to the services of the veterans administration on March 1st, 1927. Dr. Sheffield specializes in diseases of the nervous system.

This promotion is indeed a compliment to Dr. Sheffield's ability in handling the thousands of cases that are handled by this office each year and his friends and acquaintances in Jackson and throughout Mississippi are rejoicing over this deserved promotion. (1)

Dr. Edgar Earnest Nabors was born May 16th, 1879 at Pleasant Ridge in this county. But most of his boyhood, young manhood and manhood was spent at Fulton, and he died at the home of his father, Col W. A. Nabers, September 3rd, 1908, after about a months illness, during which time he suffered untold misery.

(1) Copied from the Jackson Clarion Ledger--Fulton News Beacon 3/9/33

He left a diploma showing that he graduated at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, Surgical Labatory and Physical Diagnosis on April 25th, 1902. He went before the state board of health that same year and located at Fulton where he had a good practice and served the county as health officer for the past two years which position he filled until death. He had practiced at Kirkville with Dr. R. D. Kirk, his uncle, between his lecture courses, where he had many life long friends.

Dr. R. V. Pierce says that much honor is given those who fight their country's battles, but that they deserve more honor who give their lives fighting diseases that kill people by the millions every years. And while Dr. Nabors life was short, he gave the sick his attention when called, and many homes feel sad that he is on earth no more.

His health became bad early in the spring and he spent a while at Stafford Springs, improved and came home, but the disease finally caused his death; although he had the best medical skill obtainable and the best of attention.

Dr. Nabers had been a member of the Methodist Church at Fulton for many years and Personally was kind and sociable; was a good physician and counted his friends by the scores. (1)

Dr. J. H. Stone

"I was born at Tremont, Mississippi, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the son of J. H. Stone and Florence Cowden Stone, members of the two pioneer families of Itawamba county.

I am the seventh of a family of ten children, and was reared on my father's farm where I did regular farm labor until I was about fifteen years of age, when I entered Oakland Normal Institute and finished

(1) Itawamba County News Sept. 10, 1908

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

in two years. After finishing school at Oakland, I taught one session at Tremont. When my school was out I went to Texas where I spent part of one year on a cattle ranch, and made and saved enough money to come back and enter school at the old A. & M. College. I worked on the college farm at eight cents per hour, paying my way until I obtained an appointment in the college Post Office which paid me a very good salary and enabled me to stay in college until the spring of 1895. After leaving college, that same fall I entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where I graduated in medicine in the spring of 1899.

After finishing my course in medicine, I returned to my old home at Tremont, where I practiced my profession for 33 years. I gave the best years of my life to the people of Itawamba County, Miss., Marion and Franklin Counties, Ala. I covered the territory on horse-back and in a buggy for 20 years.

On January 1st, 1908, I was married to Miss La Vona Patton of Yale, Miss., the only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Patton, and this union has been blessed with six fine boys.

During my entire thirty years of practice, I never refused to go to see any sick person just because he was not able to pay me, for which I am very thankful.

I was twice appointed to a place as physician at the State Hospital for Insane, but declined to accept in both cases because I enjoyed the work of a country doctor.

In the summer of 1927, I was elected to the State Senate where I served the people of Lee and Itawamba Counties to the best of my ability. I was elected the same year as a delegate to the National Democratic Presidental Convention at Houston, Texas.

In 1935, I was appointed Superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf, and on account of my failing health, I gave up the general practice of medicine and accepted the superintendency. I am a member of the Methodist Church, a Mason, a Woodman of the World, and am Odd Fellow.

If I had my life to live over, I think I would go back to Itawamba County and do general country practice, marry the same woman, and raise the same bunch of boys. I can think of but one change I would make, and that is I would build me a nice little hospital of my own" (1)

(1) Dr. J. H. Stone

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

INTERVIEWS:

Dr. J. H. Stone, Dr. W. A. Evans, Dr. N. W. Nanney, S. Barber, Mrs. Ella Nabors, F. K. Willis, H. E. McAdams, J. E. Stringfellow, J. H. Gilliland, Nolan McKee, E. O. Hale, Ezra Steele, Lee Phillips, Dr. J. T. Senter, Mrs. Opal Gaither, Dr. R. L. Senter, H. B. Kent, Mrs. C. D. Holley, Mrs. C. C. Harrison.

OTHER MATERIALS:

Health Syllabus, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Itawamba County News, Physician's Register of Itawamba County, Fulton News Beacon

Bessie Euple Dozier

Bessie Euple Dozier, Historian
Historical Research Project
Itawamba County

7/30/37

ITAWAMBA COUNTY HEALTH

ITAWAMBA COUNTY INTERVIEWS

accepted
L.B.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 13

INTERVIEWS

Six Stories:

Miss Mary Ann Whitesides Elopes

Historical Facts About The First District
Of Itawamba County

Parson Brumley Cemetery

Wiygul Murder And Suicide

Murder of The Thompson's Baby

The First Bridge Built Across The Tombigbee River
In Itawamba County

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 13

INTERVIEWS

Interviews: Miss Zereda Green, W. M. Chaffin
Allen Burch, Mrs. C. A. Dozier
Jesse Nanney, J. W. Powell

Other Material: Minute Book Number 9, Supervisors Minutes, Chancery Clerk's Office, Itawamba County Court House.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Assignment # 13

INTERVIEWS

I. MISS MARY ANN WHITESIDES ELOPES

(1)"One of the few homes of pioneer settlers of Itawamba County now standing is that of James Whitesides which is located on the Dorsey-Evergreen Road near Piney Grove Negro Church, and it was one of the first frame buildings of the county, being built in 1863. James Whitesides came to Mississippi from Alabama about 1836 and bought a large acreage of land in what is now Lee County and Itawamba County. He was a wealthy slave owner, and when his youngest daughter, Mary Ann who was about 13 years of age wanted to marry Alfred Roberts, a widower with two children and very poor in worldly goods, her father immediately set out to see that she did not marry him. He locked her up in an upstairs room of the house and assigned a certain slave to look after her needs. Miss Mary Ann soon won the sympathy of the slave, and her husband who was also a slave on the same plantation, carried news to ~~her~~ Mr. Roberts that Miss Mary Ann would meet him on a certain night. Mary Ann Whitesides on the appointed night swung out the upstairs window of the home and dropped into the arms of the old slave, thus breaking her fall and

(1) Miss Zereda Greene, who is at present employed in the Regional Resettlement Office at Little Rock, Arkansas, relates the story of the elopement of Miss Mary Ann Whitesides. Miss Greene is a great lover of history and spends much of her time in research work. She has served as Deputy Chancery Clerk and also Deputy Circuit Clerk of Itawamba County, Mississippi.

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hustled off to "run away" with the man of her choice. At the beginning of the Civil War when her father and husband joined with the Southern Armies, she and her step-children moved into the house with her mother, but when her husband was wounded in the fighting around Richmond, though she was only 16 and travel was very hard and dangerous, she immediately went to Richmond to nurse her husband back to health, staying there several months. Mrs. Roberts often told about her stay in Richmond and of her several meetings with General Robert E. Lee. In later years, she would say that a man not worth jumping out of the window for was not worth marrying. Mrs. Roberts has been dead for several years, but has two sons, Rufe and Rough Roberts living in Itawamba County, also several grandchildren.

II. HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ITAWAMBA COUNTY

(1)"My father, Jasper N. Chaffin, moved from Georgia to Rara Avis, Mississippi, in November 1852. When I was two years old, the next fall, he bought land over on Gum Creek, one mile above Maxcey's Mill. We lived there eight years, including the year the Civil War began. I remember much about the war, being ten years of age when the war started. I was hoeing corn that year with my grandfather, when he composed a song. I remember only one verse of the song.

(1) Mr. W. M. Chaffin was born about 1850. He moved to the First District of Itawamba County, Mississippi, when he was about two years of age. Mr. Chaffin has been a very successful business man. He has retired to private life and now resides at Red Bay, Alabama; he is very active and enjoys traveling. He has an excellent memory and enjoys relating his experiences of the past.

"Distruction woeful dismal roar,
From North to South we hear,
Loud calls are made every where,
Come boys, and volunteer.
Our wives and children left behind,
To do the best they can,
Surrendered by the Negro race,
In a forsaken land."

In 1861, three companies were made up in eastern Itawamba, Bullards, Toomers, and Benson's all Infantry. My father was Lieutenant in Benson's Company. They couldn't get arms; so M. C. Cromeans had his negro man, "Frank", who was an expert blacksmith to make all the officer's swords and the men large bowie knives. My father had bought lands near Bounds Cross Roads, and we moved to it the day before Benson's Company left for Grenada, Mississippi. When they arrived an order had been issued to receive no more twelve months troops. They must enlist for three years or during the war so that company disbanded and went to other companies. Tucker was working up a company of cavalry; so Benson and two of his sons joined that Company, also my grandfather and his youngest son, Martin V. Chaffin. W. C. Benson was elected Lieutenant in Tucker's Company. He and Martin Chaffin both died in Mississippi bottom below Vicksburg. My father, after Benson's Company disbanded at Grenada, came back home, hired W. C. Mabery and made a fine corn crop. As soon as the crop was laid by he joined General P. D. Roddy's Alabama Cavalry. He was elected captain of Company "E" Georgia Battalion Moorelands Regiment, General P. D. Roddy's Cavalry. His command was stationed at Huntsville, Alabama. He obtained a furlough and came home. The Tories came in and captured him and eight of Van Down's men, who came over there to spend the night. General Earl

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Van Dorn's commands was passing up the Cotton Gin and Russellville Road. His headquarters that night was with Mr. Frank Wright's son about four miles from my fathers. The Tories were surprised to find Van Dorn's men; they only expected to find my father to capture, but they got nine men and twelve head of horses after robbing the houses. The captain was a Yankee, and the balance were Tories. They carried the prisoners to Corinth,Miss. After that a few days they were sent to Alton, Illinois. They were kept there for two months, and then sent to City Point, Virginia, and exchanged for Yankee prisoners. During his stay at Alton, my father said that from five to fifteen were carried out dead every morning. My father was killed in action near Newman, Georgia, July 31, 1864.

"My mother sowed rye in the fall of 1862, and I plowed it when I was eleven years of age. She hired hands to cut it. Hired Mr. Clyton Collum and his son, Daniel, and Mr. Wright Hall to beat that rye out with hickory frails. They measured up 82 bushels. The fall before my mother fattened some hogs and sold $800 worth of pork to an overseerer from down in the prairie. My father loaned $1000 or $1200 to his men for their wives to send to the Prairie and buy corn. They could get one bushel of corn for one dollar in Confederate money. After the war closed, my mother sent me up on the Bear Creek in Franklin County, Alabama, to see those parties my father had befriended and see if they would pay her ten cents on the dollar. I rode around two or three days. I found one man who owed my father $5.00. He paid me 50¢; that was every penny that my mother ever got. My father's befriended just went on their way rejoicing. I turned over my fathers sword to my second son April 12, 1936, to keep as a souvenir. I have one of the tent sticks my father used as he moved to this district 83 years ago, last November. I have been a legal Democratic voter sine 1872.

I lived near Bounds Cross Roads 66 years. This district has furnished Arkansas, one Lieutenant Governor, Texas, two members of the legislature, Itawamba County, three representatives, two chancery clerks, two circuit clerks, two sheriffs, two county treasurers, three surveyors, and a tax assessor. I have heard that there were four murders before the Civil War. Since the Civil War, I remember 19 murders. Fifteen have been sent to the penitentiary, ten to the assylum, sixteen have committed suicide, ten within the bounds of this district, four had just left the state, six were burned to death; has had within her bounds forty doctors. When about 4 years of age, I remember to have seen old Granny Conwill buried who was said to be 108 years of age. I have been a pretty close home stayer; however I have been in every state of the Union except forty."

III. PARSON-BRUMLEY CEMETERY

(1) "My father, Henry J. Burch, bought three quaters of a section of land from Mr. Parson Brumley seven miles east of Fulton and gave $1000. for it. He paid $333 1/3 per year until the land was paid for. Later, my father gave a piece of this land back to Mr. Parson Brumley, who was a minister,to be used for a grave yard. One of Mr. Brumley's children was the first to be buried in this grave yard. Protracted meetings were held at this cemetery, annually. Over a hundred families would attend this meeting from far and near.

(1) Mr. Allen Burch is a prominent citizen of this county. He is 84 years of age, and is a bachelor. He is possibly the oldest bachelor living in the county. He lives by himself on his small farm where he was born and reared. Mr. Burch does his own house keeping and cultivates a small crop crop each year. At present he has one acre of corn in roasting ears. This corn has never been plowed. Mr. Burch does all of his field work with a hoe. Mr. Burch gave us this information about one of the first graveyards in this county.

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Their method of travel was the ox wagon. These meetings would last for two and three weeks at the time. They named this grave yard Parson-Brumley Camp Grave Yard because camp meetings were held there. It is now known as the Burch Cemetery. It is very x seldom used for a burying ground now, but once each year, citizens of the community meet at this cemetery and clean off the graves. This day is Friday before the third Sunday in July."

IV. WIYGUL MURDER-SUICIDE

(1) At the time this took place the Doziers lived one mile East of Fulton. Mrs. Dozier tried to ring the exchange, but before the operator answered her, she heard someone say something about a murder. When the operator, Mrs. Forbes, answered she told of the murder.

When Mrs. Dozier told this account to Dick Mansel, a carpenter who was working on the home, he came immediately to Fulton. Mansel lived on a place owned by Wiygul.

Mrs. Dozier stated that she was in the Wiygul Hotel that afternoon when Mrs. Wiygul's daughter arrived; since people then traveled by horse and buggy she was a number of hours arriving.

Mrs. Dozier remembers that the hotel was vacant for a year after this happened. The next owners would not use those rooms for their own rooms.

(1) Mrs. C. A. Dozier has been a very loyal citizen of Itawamba County for the past 45 years. For seven years, Mrs. Dozier owned and operated a hotel in this same building where the murder and suicide was committed.

A few years after this murder the Doziers moved to this hotel and for a number of years---about seven--- it was known as the Dozier Hotel, and by some people it still goes by that name, since it was made into an apartment building after they moved. Mr. G. C. Pratt x is now the owner.

Many interesting experiences are told about the superstitions of people who stopped at the hotex. One of which is told of two salesmen who were spending the night at the hotel during the time the Doziers were there. These men were talking of the murder after they had retired. One of the salesmen became nervous and frightened; so he got up and went to the front porch to sleep on a bench. Every one who stopped at the hotel wanted to know about what had happened, and for many years this matter was frequently discussed among the people of Fulton and surrounding places.

In 1914, Mr. Trannie Wiygul, who owned and operated the only hotel in Fulton , killed his wife and adopted son, Purdie, and then killed himself.

The building in which this was done is still standing and is located in the heart of Fulton; it is now used as an apartment house.

This was Mr. Wiygul's second wife, Mrs. Jennie Turner Horten Wiygul, and adopted son, Purdie, who was at home. Mrs. Wiygul's daugher, Mrs. Gracie Schumpert, was not at home during the Christmas holidays when the killing took place.

The boy's room adjoined that of Mr. and Mrs. Wiygul. One Sunday night the family went to bed as usual, apparently. Tuesday morning the neighbors noticed that the cattle had not been let out, and upon investigation found that the cattle had not been feddsince Sunday, and the people remembered that the Wiyguls had not been seen on the streets since Sunday, but they thought that they had been

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visiting their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Schumpert of the Carolina Community.

The shades of the house were pulled down, but one was up enough for the people to see into Purdie's room. When the men looked through the window, they saw Purdie lying in a crouched position on the floor. After seeing this, the men burst the door down and went into the house. Mrs. Wiygul looked as if she had been shot while she was asleep; because it looked as if she had not moved. The top of her head was shot off.

At first the people thought it true that the family had been murdered, but after examining Mr. Wiygul, they concluded that it happened this way: Mr. Wiygul got up during the night, shot his wife, and Purdie hearing the shot started into the room to see what had happened. Then he was shot by Mr. Wiygul.

Trannie Wiygul was found lying on the floor. He had cut his throat several times, making it evident that the first attempt was not successful. Prints of his hand were left on the curtains in that room where he had wiped his bloody hands. Blood stains were left on the walls, mantle, and floor.

Later it was learned that on Thursday before this had happened on Sunday, Mr. Wiygul had gone to a blacksmith shop and sharpened his pocket knife. It was this knife that was found laying by Mr. Wiygul after he had cut his throat with it.

A search for some note of explanation revealed only a letter to Mrs. Schumpert from her mother. This letter was written on Sunday night of the killing. Nothing in this letter gave any idea that anything was wrong with the family. Mrs. Wiygul stated, however, Mr. Wiygul was not feeling well. The letter was found on the machine sealed ready to be mailed. The only motive anyone has been able to form was that he was a habitual drunkard.

A lamp was found on the hearth. Oil had been poured or spilt on the hearth, and it was apparent that it had been burning because ashes from the fire place had been sprinkled over the oil. It is unknown as to why this was found this way. The light had been burning in the lamp.

The blood stains on the wall, mantles, and floors, were visible for a number of years until the rooms were painted.

These people were buried in the Fulton Cemetery.

V. MURDER OF THE THOMPSON'S BABY

(1) Mr. Nanney said that a negro who was unknown, passed through their yard late one afternoon in the year of 1874. The strange negro went on into the woods through Mantachie Bottom. Mr. Nanney and some other boys with whom he was playing watched the negro, but they had no idea what the negro was going to do.

That night the negro went to Mr. Thompson's home which was located in the southern part of the county near Cardsville. Mr. Thompson was not at home, but his wife and baby were there all alone. The negro took Mrs. Thompson into the woods; then he carried the baby into the woods and cut its throat. The negro became afraid and let Mrs. Thompson loose. Mr. Thompson soon returned home; then he came to Fulton to report what had taken place. A group of men banded together to help search for the unknown negro.

The next day the men of the community continued to search for the unknown negro. They found him up in a tree. The negro confessed, and the men started toward the Tombigbee River. Mr. Nanney stated (1) Mr. Jesse Nanney who is 77 years of age relates the above story as it actually happened 62 years ago. Mr. Nanney is the father of Mayor J. P. Nanney of Tupelo, Mississippi, and has always been a very faithful citizen of Itawamba County.

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that the men, including, Tom Christian, Joe Bennett and Bean as leaders stopped at his home late that afternoon and asked his mother (Mrs. Nanney) to cook supper for them. The negro was tied to a tree to keep him from running off. While the men were eating supper they had Mr. Nanney to watch the negro.

After supper the men carried the negro to the river, tied his pants around his ankles, filled them with sand and threw him in the river where he drowned. The body was removed from the river and buried on the banks near a birch tree.

VI. THE FIRST BRIDGE BUILT ACROSS TOMBIGBEE RIVER IN ITAWAMBA COUNTY

(1) The Tombigbee River is about 2 miles West of Fulton. Tupelo, 19 miles west of Fulton is the nearest town; so it was necessary to cross the river each time any one went to market. All the mails were brought from Tupelo. All vehicles and passengers had to be ferried across the river; as there was no bridge across Tombigbee River in Itawamba County until 1907. Mr. J. W. Walton was ferryman for many years. He only worked in the day, and his salary was on an average of $10 per month. The ferry was free to all citizens of this county, but any one outside of the county had to pay 50¢ per wagon and 10¢ for walkers in order to be ferried across the river. In bad weather, it some time took more than three days to make the trip to Tupelo and return. It was customary for the draymen and haulers to arrive at the ferry in the late hours of the night, much to their disgust, to find the ferry on the opposite side of the river. Being very anxious to get to Fulton, one of the crew would swim to the ferry boat and bring it back to the west side of the

(1) Foot notes on page 11--J. W. Powell and J. G. Nanney interviewed

(1) Foot notes continued from page 10

Mr. J. W. Powell, ex-supervisor 5th district, Itawamba County, and Mr. J. G. Nanney, former mail-carrier and merchant were interviewed about the building of the first bridge across the Tombigbee River. Mr. Powell was born July 2, 1866. He served as supervisor of the 5th district of Itawamba County for twenty years. This being the longest term any one has served in public office in this county. He was president of the Board of Supervisors for twelve years. Mr. Powell retired from office January 1936. During his first administration as president of the board, the steele bridge was constructed across Tombigbee River. This was the first bridge to be built across the river and was the first real construction work done for the aid of transportation in the county. Mr. Powell has sponsered many acts for the improvement of the county. It was through his interest and work that Highway No. 78 was brought through Itawamba County and through the main section of Fulton.

Mr. J. G. Nanney is one of the oldest pioneer citizens of this county. He was born March 7, 1859. He carried the mail from Fulton to Tupelo for four years. (1896-1900) His salary was $12.50 per month. He related the hardships he had in getting across the river, and how much easier it was after the construction of this bridge. For more than twenty seven years, Mr. Nanney was a merchant in Itawamba County.

Also Supervisors Minutes from Minute Book Number 9, Chancery Clerk's Office.

river where the loaded wagons were waiting. A trip across the river meant much loss of time and hardships.

In 1904 the newly elected Board of Supervisors were as follows: First District, R. G. Lee, Second District, J. M. Nabers, Third District, A. M. Wood, Fourth District, W. H. Friday, and Fifth District, J. W. Powell, who was also presiden of the board. In the meeting April 1904, they passed a resolution to build a steele bridge across the Tombigbee River at the ferry crossing two miles west of Fulton. The plans and specifications for the bridge were drawn up by the Southern Bridge Co., Birmingham, Alabama. These plans were accepted and placed on file in the Chancery Clerk's Office. The date set for the letting of the bids was 9 o'clock, June 6, 1904. This notice was published in the Tupelo Journal. At the May meeting of the Board of Supervisors, another plan for the bridge was adopted. These plans and specifications were drawn by the Cotton State Bridge Company, Nashville, Tennessee. This was the final adopted plan. Seal bids were received until the first Monday in June 1904, when the board accepted the bid by the Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Virginia. This was the lowest bid, being $4964.00 This plan called for the construction of a two span bridge; one span being 150 feet and the other being 60 feet, and also for the construction of a roadway and wood bent approaches. The work was to begin immediately. The company soon realized that they had taken the job much to cheap and began to try to with draw the bid. The company learned that the county did not have a charter to the river; thus this gave them a place where by they could withdraw their bids.

In May 1905, the secretary of the War Department signed the charter and indorsed the plans and specifications for the bridge. All members of the board with the exception of Mr. J. M. Nabers, of the second district, were in favor of starting the work at once.

This notice was published in the notice was published in the Fulton Herald and the Tupelo Journal. The bids were let June 5th, 1905. The bid of $5342.89 from the Nashville Bridge Co., Nashville, Tennessee, was accepted. Mr. N. B. Humphries was their agent. This plan did not call for the construction of the approaches to the bridge, but merely for the construction of the two spans. In July 1905, plans were adopted for the appraaches. These bids were not let until October 1906. The bid from the Nashville Bridge Company was accepted. They bid the work off at $1585. The plan called for 120 feet of the wood approaches.

In September 1905, the specific location for the bridge was made. In October 1905, Mr. George W. Anthony was appointed by the county as Inspector for this job. The county paid him $3.00 per day for the actual days worked. The contracting company did not comply with their agreement. The bridge was not completed in the specified time; so the company had to pay the ferry-man for his services until the bridge was ready for use. In May 1906, all plans, specifications and charter were depositied in the Fulton Bank for safe keeping; since there was no vault in the court house. In August 1906, a committee was appointed to inspect the bridge. They were, A. M. Wood, R. G. Lee, and W. H. Friday. A special meeting of the board was called August 13, 1906. At this time, Mr. Anthony made his report. His report was very full. It explained in detail just the work the company had done. The committee also made their report. The reports showed that the work had not been done according to the contract. The cement had not been properly mixed and sap lumber had been used. The piers were not at all considered sound; so the board would not accept the structure. The board employed the services of Attorneys Will Brown and Marcus Benson to protect the counties rights in this matter. The company bought their lawyers

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from Nashville, Tennessee. After much disputing the company compromised with the county, agreeing to reconstruct the bridge and to deduct $195 from the original bid. The company sent a new foreman and group of workers to do this work. This time the work was done in proper order. In February 1907, the bridge was accepted. The company deducted $80 for the difference in the size of the tubes; paid the ferry-man $50 for damage from December 1, 1905 to February 19, 1907; allowed the county $65 for the difference in said contract and bridge. For the two span bridge the county paid $5019.64. Some of the tax payers complained much that the bridge would never be paid for, and that their children would be taxed for this work, but not one penny extra tax had to be levied. The county paid for this bridge along with its other expense out of a nine mill tax.

This bridge has been of untold value to Itawamba County. It is still used for light traffic. The new bridge is located just a short distance below the old one.

Johnnie Lee Watson
Supervisor, Itawamba County
Historical Research Project

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