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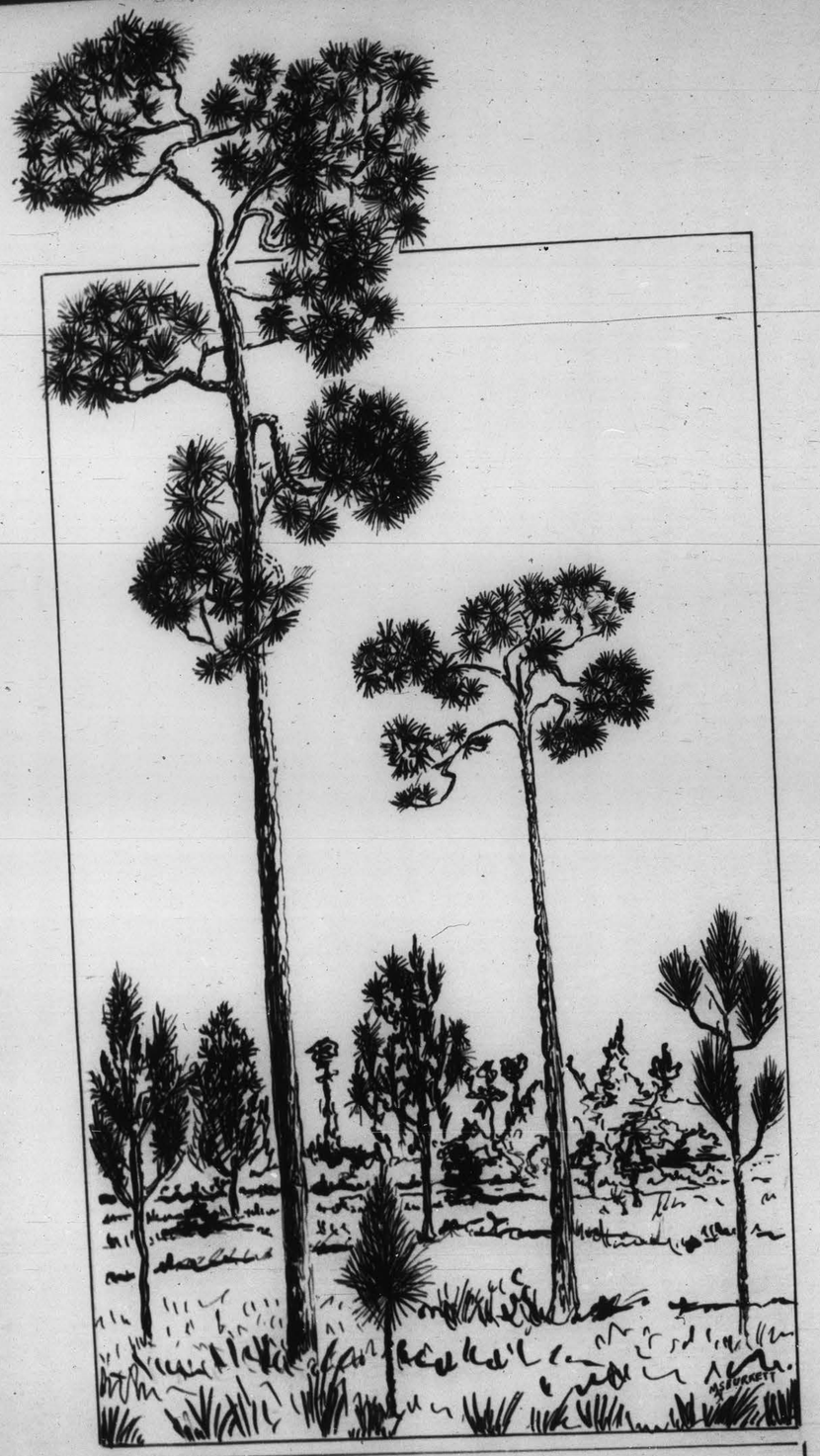
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Because of the diversity of sources and of the fallibility of human memory, it is suggested that documentary material be consulted in verifying data in this volume, as much of the information was obtained through personal interviews.



STANDING PINE

This tree is typical of the many pines in Leake County. One lone sentinel stood for many years as a landmark in the Standing Pine Community. . . . . .

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
MISSISSIPPI

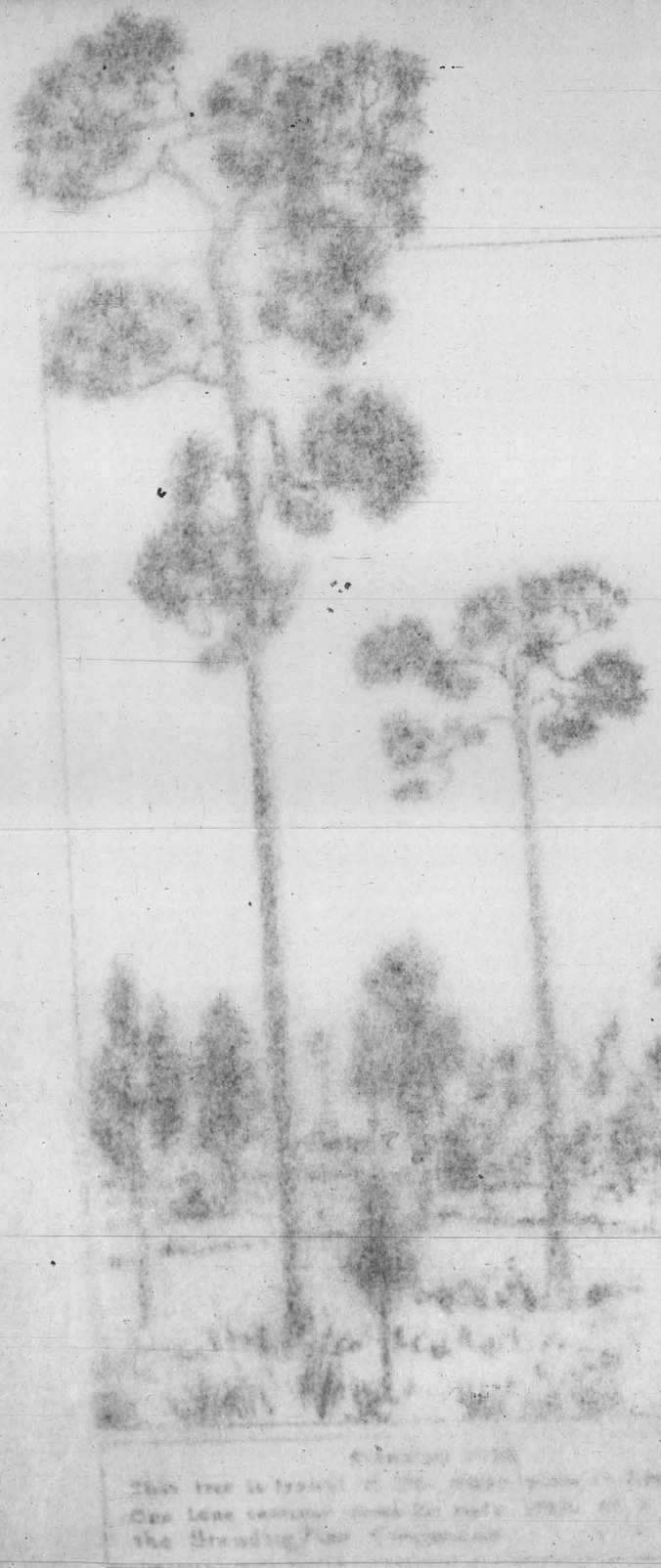
Source Material
For
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

LEAKE COUNTY
Vol. XL

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

Illustrated

1936-38



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
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1936-38

In grateful acknowledgment of his
sponsorship of the
WPA Historical Research Project
this series of volumes of
Source Material for County History
is respectfully dedicated to the
memory of

DR. DUNBAR ROWLAND

Founder and Director

of

The Mississippi Department of Archives & History

1902-1937

FOREWORD

This volume of historical data is one of a series of eighty-two, assembled by the W. P. A. Mississippi Historical Research Project, under the Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Miss Ethel Payne, Director. In 1935, under the New Deal, funds were allocated to the Works Progress Administration for that purpose. The project was set up on a state-wide basis, February 19, 1936, with a unit in each county, and employing about 400 persons of work relief status. The plan was unique in that it provided for the writing of eighty-two county histories instead of one state history. Each volume purports to set forth the background of social, economic, and political history of its respective county.

The original Project Proposal, which has been closely followed, succinctly states the objectives and character of the work:

"Historical research and compilation of historic data: Work to consist of (1) searching, city, county, and official records, (2) interviewing old inhabitants, (3) collecting data, (4) compiling data pertaining to historic, civic, and cultural development of locality. Index and condense into handy volumes for educational and reference purposes.

"This compiled data will be made a permanent record. One volume of the historical data will be given to the State Department of Archives and History, one volume to the county library, and other volumes to other designated public institutions. Particular consideration will be given to the making of photographs and sketches of public institutions, municipal halls, schools, churches, and all historic sites and places of interest as well as photographs of old portraits of pioneer citizens and famous men and women who have been instrumental in building and developing Mississippi. Copies of rare documents of historic and educational value, and pictures of fine old furniture and other valuable antiques will be made in connection with the historical research.

"The Project will promote county museums to collect and preserve records of historical interest, both private and public and of educational value, relics, antiques, documents; and encourage placing of such articles of greater value in the State Department of Archives and History to stop the present flow of these out of the state and preserve them for the enrichment of Mississippi history."

The content of these volumes is source material for history, rather than history itself. It is a simple presentation of facts and alleged facts, with no attempt at interpretation. The aim is to preserve the intimate, factual history of the citizens of the county for posterity. No attempt has been made to write eighty-two finished histories. Time would not permit, and this was not the purpose of the Project. It is hoped that this source material will prove valuable for reference, and as a basis for further and more intensive research.

The photographs are used to illustrate the volumes, and for educational exhibits. They are also assembled into portfolios of pictorial history of the state.

The collection of such a vast amount of data was made possible by the co-operation and sponsorship of the following organizations and agencies:

State Sponsor: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Co-Sponsors: Mississippi Forestry Commission, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Spanish American War Veterans and Auxiliary, American Legion, and The Adjutant General of the National Guard
County Sponsors: Boards of Supervisors, County Officers, Departments of Education, and Municipal Boards
Local units of the organizations named above, church societies, and individual citizens

The State Press was generous with its space in interesting and informing the public, and eliciting information. Workers were given free access to newspaper files.

Credit is due the county supervisors of the Project and their assistants who made up for lack of training in research methods by tireless zeal and intelligent interpretation of the plans. Their tact and their devotion won the interest and co-operation of the public, without which the data would not have been available.

The state staff of clerical workers, authors, and editors also worked whole-heartedly to assemble the colossal mass of material into logical, readable form.

Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor
Historical Research Project

INTRODUCTION

by

W. A. Ellis

Fostered by the Works Progress Administration for Mississippi, the counties in Mississippi under the Historical Research Project, have been at work gathering historical data for some time past, and each is doing its part in this noble work.

Leake County is in the heart of Mississippi - alphabetically and geographically. Note your alphabet and state map. It is as square as the chain and compass could make it, twenty-four miles on each edge and contains sixteen townships or 576 sections. I hope we will all stand like our county stands - four-square to every wind that blows.

Leake County is mainly agricultural, with small valleys and gently rolling hills, and the white population is almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon. It has considerable local history as shown by public and private records. It also has a wealth of folklore and traditions that are pleasant, profitable, and entertaining to the research worker and to the people at large.

The historians for this county have wrought well and we believe have been exceedingly accurate in all of their data and information, which they are now giving to the world in the following pages. Not claimed to be professional writers, they have been honest and earnest in all of their efforts to get the best points on all the various subjects in hand as the following pages will more fully tell. This data will serve as a basis or fact-mill for the future historian of the various counties of this state. So far as we now recall, this is the first time that so much valuable detailed historic work has been produced in this county.

Mississippi is a great state in many ways and is gradually but surely coming into her own from every angle and viewpoint, agriculturally, industrially, and otherwise. Of course, Leake

County in this noble endeavor, must play well her part, and we feel sure that she will not be found wanting when it comes to "balancing agriculture with industry" and keeping step as a progressive and patriotic people.

Hail Mississippi, grand Magnolia State,
The years have fled away since that far time
You gained admission to the Union, great,
And then began your onward march, sublime!
The field and forest, marts of trade, are yours,
The school and church along the country ways,
Where Cornucopia pours her varied stores
A million fold in these progressive days.

There is a land where nature in her bounty
Puts best foot foremost in her forward march;
That land is known as lucky old Leake County,
Chief central stone in Mississippi's arch.
For ev'rything that's done within her borders
That's worthy of historic search and care,
Is taken down by accurate recorders
As being done exactly on the square.

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GENESIS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Lucy Somerville Howorth
Member Veterans Board of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

County government preceded state government in Mississippi, the county of Adams being created in 1799 shortly after the establishment of Mississippi Territory. Though the territory comprising Mississippi had been for many years under French and Spanish rule, those countries left no permanent imprint upon the government of Mississippi, and the first permanent governmental unit in the county was Anglo-Saxon in origin. By 1817, when Mississippi was admitted into the union as a state, there were fourteen counties, Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson (originally named Pickering), Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Warren, Wayne, Marion, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Lawrence, and Pike.

The first counties were those in the southwestern part of the state along the Mississippi and the Pearl and along the Gulf Coast. The state was settled rapidly in the early nineteenth century, and by 1836 fifty-five counties had been created. The state now has eighty-two counties, the most recent county being Humphreys which was created in 1918.

Our county government is a natural development of the British shire; the history of the shire reaches for back into antiquity; it was an established unit at the Norman Conquest. The Normans accepted the shire as a governmental unit but changed the name to "county." The colonists, particularly in the South, transplanted the county plan of government, and as adapted, it has become the logical unit of local government. As originally set up, the colonies had highly centralized forms of government, and county officers were appointed by the governor. After the Revolution and with the rising surge of democratic ideas, control of county government was localized, and officials were elected by the citizens of the county. Mississippi's first constitution, 1817, provided for the election of the sheriffs and the appointment of other officers; the constitution of 1832 made elective the office of justice of the peace in addition to sheriff. By 1869 all constitutional officers were made elective.

While county government in Mississippi has been described as "largely traditional, copied from institutions

evolved more than a century ago - not in Mississippi, but in other states - and adopted in this state with little essential modification and with little, if any, critical study," other observers have noted that county government in Mississippi has undergone few changes in structure; but in recent years, there has come a marked change in the basis of its support. A new character, "State Aid," has come upon the stage and is demanding modernization of county government, both in structure and manner of the performance of its functions.

Counties have two-fold functions: They are divisions of the state for administrative purposes, and they also have local duties. Counties are bodies politic and corporate, but their powers and activities are only such as are bestowed upon them by the state. The Mississippi Supreme Court has said, "They have no life, no power, no rights, no obligations, but such as have been conferred upon them." (Jefferson County vs. Grafton, 74 Miss. 435). In modern times the county has been given greater powers and responsibilities, but it remains a governmental unit created by the state, and not, as is true of municipal governments, by choice of people comprising them. However, though the people did not create the counties originally, county boundaries followed natural lines, county pride, county tradition, soon became and are strong forces. The people of each county develop and cherish its own tranditions and exploit its own assets. This has happened because the county is a natural unit. More than that, it is a unit that has made possible local self-government in rural and agricultural communities. It is through the counties that the people of Mississippi have exercised local self-government, which has been defined as "The right of a people within a given area to determine some governmental policies to levy and collect taxes, to make appropriations, and to administer these policies through officers of their own choosing." County government is the heart of our democratic system. That its roots are deep in the past should assure it of greater strength and usefulness in the future.

Chapter I

FORMATION

From territory obtained by the final cession of the Choctaw Indians under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, sixteen counties were created. Leake was one of these, located very near the geographical center of the state, and established December 23, 1833, by Act of the Legislature, during the administration of Governor Runnels.

The county was named for Governor Walter Leake, a Virginian, who was sent to Mississippi as one of the Territorial judges, and became a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1817. Twice he was elected United States Senator and once governor of the State of Mississippi. He died at Mt. Salus (now Clinton, Mississippi), on November 17, 1825. (1)

County officers, by order of the legislature, were elected in May, 1834. The first Board of Police consisted of James Prewitt, president; L. I. Eastman, clerk; I. C. Arnett, county ranger; and Cullen C. Arnett, sheriff. The police court met in the home of Thomas S. Harris until a place of meeting was established. (2)

Shape, Size, Boundaries

The county, exactly square in shape, contains sixteen townships, or 576 square miles, and its original boundaries have never been changed. As described by the act creating the county, they are: Attala County on the north, Neshoba on the east, Scott on the south, Madison, Attala, and Scott on the west. Its population in 1930 was 21,803.

Its limits are described in detail as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Scott County are running thence north with the line between ranges 9 and 10, east, to the line between townships 12 and 13; thence west with the line between townships 12 and 13, to the line between ranges 5 and 6, east; thence south with said lines between ranges 5 and 6, east, to the line between townships 8 and 9; thence east to the point of beginning." (3)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol. II, pp. 770-772.
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Encyclopedia of Mississippi History
(3) U. S. Survey.

County Seat

The original name of the county seat was Leakesville, but when a group of settlers came from Carthage, Tennessee, they changed its name to that of their former home, July 31, 1834, or about seven months after the county was created. Carthage, situated near the center of the county, is one mile north of Pearl River. It had a population of 1200 in 1936.

On Tuesday, January 12, 1836, plans for building the first courthouse and jail were adopted by the police court and John D. Boyd was appointed to present a correct draft of the public building, and they were "to be lodged in the hands of L. H. Ewing in the town of Carthage by the first day of February next for the inspection of all those who may be concerned, and that said building be let to the lowest bidder on Monday, the twenty-second day of February next, the courthouse to be finished by the fifteenth of June next." (1) Thus, the first courthouse was built in 1836 at a price of $600, contract being given to James A. Babb. On September 8, 1936, it was received and paid for by the Board of Police, erected on block six in the town of Carthage, which was designated as a public square.

This first building was used for forty-one years before it became inadequate when, in 1877, the Board of Supervisors let the contract for the second courthouse, a two-story brick structure, which was used until 1936, when it was demolished and the present "temple of justice" erected. Leake County is fortunate in that all its records are intact and filed in the chancery clerk's office; some shelf-worn, moth-eaten, and dim with age. The first marriage license on record was issued February 17, 1835; William Herrington and John D. Boyd made bond of $200 to Governor Hiram G. Runnels to obtain it; the second license, issued to Isaac Parker and Martha Clark, May 11, 1835, required a $1,000 bond.

A deed dated June 15, 1835, by Thomas L. Harris and his wife, Matilda, granting the land for Carthage, then called Leakesville, and for the seat of justice, was recorded in Deed Book D, and it reads: "To John D. Boyd, president of the Board of Police, and his successors in office, forty acres in section 12, township 10, range 7..... for the consideration of the advantages that may accrue to them from the proximity of the location of the seat of justice to his land, and the sum of five dollars to him in hand paid by the same John D. Boyd." (2)

(1) County Records, 1877, Carthage, Miss.
(2) County Records, Carthage, Miss.



THE COURTHOUSE AT CARTHAGE

Due to the fact that Carthage had no railroad facilities until 1924, her population and business developed slowly but securely, and the town now has all the modern conveniences of a larger city: waterworks, electric light plant, ice plant, gins, lumber mills, county library, two banks, a number of modern service stations, and many business houses. Substantial improvement of the streets and sidewalks has added much. There are sufficient homes for the number of families in the town. Real estate transactions are taking place every day and Carthage is one of the busiest towns in the state. (1)

Early Settlers and Settlements

THOMASTOWN, named for I. W. Thomas, one of the first inn-keepers on the Natchez Trace, is the earliest settlement, it having been a stagecoach stop. Today, it remains, unlike many early towns, a thriving community center of business, education, and agriculture for the northwest part of the county. (2)

EDINBURG, an old settlement on Pearl River, was the head of navigation for this section in early days.

GOOD HOPE is an old community in the south-central part of the county. The business section at first consisted of a store, water mill, grist mill, and gin. In a few years, the location was moved to its present site, one mile from the original location. Jack Wilbanks was proprietor of the hotel there. The first mercantile business was conducted in a log building by Gaddis and Collier, and later, F. L. Pennel, W. P. White, and B. Langford had business houses. Ed Lewis, a seventy-five-year-old citizen, says that when he moved to Good Hope, the community was inhabited by such citizens as Henry Collier, Jim Stubbs, Jack Kuhn, T. R. Golden, Dr. T. E. Morris, John C. George, Wilcher Burns, Harvey Bright, Mack Carter, Bill Henson, Sam Johnson, Sharp Parrott, Bill Campbell, L. J. Pennel, John Griggsby, Frank Stubbs, Billie Gilbert, Louis Gilbert, Cane Lay, Jim Lay, John Tripp, Frank Brewer, Tom Bilbro, Edwin Tress, Bill Nutt, Gus Pigg, Jessie Brewer, Bill Chambers, and the Duman family. These families, with a few exceptions, are still represented in the community. A Masonic Lodge, soon organized at Good Hope, donated a lot to the Baptists of the community; the first pastor of the church was Dr. T. E. Morris, who served for thirty-two years. He was also a physician and planter. Jim Johnson gave the present site for the Methodist church with few changes, and both churches are still used. The first academy for teaching higher grades was located here, and

(1) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.
(2) F. J. Doss, Carthage, Miss.

today, Good Hope has a modern brick school building. (1)

STANDING PINE, named by Indians for the low pine on the banks of the creek which flows near by, is another old community. The first postoffice was established in 1854 with Carter Houston as postmaster; the first store was owned by James Scott. In 1858 the first school was established, with Elizabeth Creel, teacher. About the same time, a Presbyterian church was organized with Rev. John T. Williams as pastor, and the schoolhouse served as a meeting place. When the War between the States was declared, Standing Pine was a recruiting place for companies being made up for the army; one among those formed was Postell's Company. Prominent citizens were Samuel Houston, Ace M. Langston, Seth Baker, John M. Harden, John R. Wright, Dr. J. M. Poole, Dr. J. D. Barnett, Nathan M. Scott, and Wilkes Booth. (2)

LENA was founded in 1876 by W. F. Gilbert, who procured a postoffice for the community and named it Lena for his daughter, who is now (1937) living in Lake. John Rush built the first house in this little town which grew into a thriving village and an educational center, Harmony Baptist Institute having been established here by the Baptists of the surrounding country. (3)

RENFROE, named for the Renfroe family, was inhabited by the Halls, Scotts, Sharkeys, and Renfroes, all pioneers. Before the War between the States, the Renfroes lived on the Robinson Road, one of the main thoroughfares of the state, which connected Columbus and Jackson (see chap. 17, Transportation). The Sharkey family lived west of this road where Dicken's Mill is situated and just west of Dickie Waggoner's present home. Judge William L. Sharkey, chief justice of the supreme court. was agreed upon by the Union forces in Reconstruction Days as a compromise governor between a civil and military one and was appointed by President Johnson in 1865. He was a member of the original Sharkey family.

The Halls came to the Renfroe community from Tennessee, dealing with Indians and Indian affairs, and settled across the creek from the Cobb Place. (4)

MADDEN, considered one of the most progressive communities of the county, had as its old settlers the Hardages, the Brantleys, the Turners, and the McBeths. The community now (1937) has a splendid Smith-Hughes Agricultural High School (first in the county). (5)

(1) Ed Lewis, Lena, Miss.
(2) H. C. Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(3) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.
(4) R. J. Hall, Renfroe, Miss.
(5) T. J. Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

TUSCOLA, a small village on the G. M. and N. Railroad, is in one of the best farming sections of the county.

Tuscola is an Indian name, possibly a corruption of the word Tuscanola, meaning "the warrior's message." Since it is located on Tuscolameta Creek, translated "Young Warrior's Creek," the connection is obvious. (1)

CONWAY, another old settlement located in the northwestern section, is a leading negro school center, having one of the county's best Rosenwald schools. (2)

ST. ANN has the distinction of having the only Catholic church in the county (see chap. 8, Religion). The original settlers, some of whom are still living, came from Ireland.

OFAHOMA, on State Highway 16, was the home of the late Presley Groves, one of Leake County's leading, old-time politicians.

DOSSVILLE, in the northern section, on State Highway 35, was established by M. D. Doss in 1875. It is now a lively village with a postoffice, two general merchandise stores, and an up-to-date ginnery. (3)

COOSA was settled in 1840 by W. R. Graves from Coosa County, Alabama, who had started to Arkansas, stopped to spend the night there, and upon locating a fine spring, decided to remain. Although there were once several stores, a postoffice, and a sawmill here, there are now no stores, and rural routes have taken the place of a postoffice.

HOPOCA (Choctaw, "a long way off") was settled by the following white families: Williams, Harrels, Halls, Porters, Hamiltons, Renfroes, Cartleges, Smiths, Tillets, and Sharkeys. The council house of the Choctaw Indians was built at this place, which is seven miles north of Carthage. In 1840, Colonel Forester was sent by the United States Government to this community to remove the Indians who had rebelled against the Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty. About this time, Sam Cobb, the Indian chief, had a joint debate with a Mr. Tyler, brother of President John Tyler, when he defeated the rights of Indians to remain in this county. The government furnished one hundred wagons to remove the Indians to Oklahoma territory, the old men, women, and children riding, while the able-bodied men and boys walked.

(1) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.
(2) F. J. Doss, Carthage, Miss.
(3) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.

FREENY was settled by Fabian Freeny, after whom it was named, at least one hundred years ago, when he came from Georgia. At present (1936) it has a Smith-Hughes High School, two churches, (Baptist and Methodist), and one large mercantile business. (1)

WALNUT GROVE, was first settled by the Lindseys, Kernogans, Chadwicks, Fustons, Millers, Goldens, and Ellises, in 1833. Bill Lindsey was the first postmaster; Jeff Chadwick one of the first merchants; Rev. Irvin Miller, a preacher and representative in the Legislature; and Dr. John Ellis, one of the early physicians. This settlement received its name from a large walnut grove in front of Kernogan's residence. When Irvin Miller established a mercantile business in this community, the postoffice was moved from Kernogan's residence to the present old site of Walnut Grove. (2)

ROBINSON ROAD, another historic landmark of Leake County, was named for a man named Robinson who, under contract from the government, cut and constructed it from Columbus to Jackson. It runs through Leake County from northeast to southwest, through Marydell, Renfroe, and Ofahoma. Andrew Jackson traveled this road enroute to New Orleans, and made several stops for the night in the old Leflore Home in Ofahoma (see chap. 16, Transportation).(3)

Prominent Family Names

Names prominent in early history of the county include: James Prewitt, L. I. Eastman, John D. Boyd, Benjamin Enloe, members of the police court; I. C. Arnett, county ranger; C. C. Arnett, sheriff; Thomas S. Harris and Matilda Harris, who deeded the land for town of Carthage; James A. Babb, who built the first courthouse and P. J. Gillen, who built the second; and Christopher Flinn, one of the first justices of the peace; the Warrens, the Howards, and the Beauchamps, who were Republican leaders before and after the War between the States (see chap. 8, Reconstruction); L. M. Garrett, M. M. Keith, G. S. Ellis, W. E. Dear, editors of newspapers (see chap. 18, The Press); T. E. Morris, Irvin Miller, John Thompson, preachers who served churches all over the county; and G. Q. Hall, J. D. Eads, G. M. C. Davis, and the Sullivans, prominent lawyers (see chap. 17, the Bar).

(1) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.
(2) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(3) R. J. Hall, Renfroe, Miss.

Other names which have figured prominently in Leake history are: Leflore, Wiggins, Walker, Gill, Jordan, Presley, Wallace, McDuff, Manning, Allen, Blocker, Triplett, Gamble, Whelan, Harkins, Manderville, Colbert, Gross, Moss, Sanders, Beamon, Lacey, Nash, Sevier, Van Arnesdel, Schrock, Landrum, Donald, McMillion, Barnett, Edwards, Wilder, Shelby, Myrick, Sudduth, Smithson, Mansell, Hamilton, Groves, Watkins, Golden, Collier, Langford, Chambers, White, Nutt, Beard, Sessums, Pigg, Johnson, Cobb, Castell, Spinks, Plunkett, Reid, Hooper, Russell, Wright, Dodson, Evans, Warwick, Gilbert, Mills, Caldwell, Davis, Hamil, Chipley, Brown, Windham, Puryear, Taylor, Roberts, Edwards, Ivey, Rawson, Tollerson, Ingram, Moore, Parks, Gilmore, Denson, Pashcal, Boykin, Johnson, Smith, Johnston, Kelley, Barnes, Hanson, and others. (1)

Still other unusual or distinctive names of Leake Countians include: Mann, Orr, Ladd, Fortune, Rich, Gold, Farmer, Merchant, Miller, Fields, Cotton, Hills, Bridges, Brooks, Flowers, Greenwood, Cypress, Woods, Rushing, Killing, Battle, Love, Price, Ballard, and Witt. (2)

Old Records

In the period of formation immediately following Leake's establishment, a number of interesting legal procedures were recorded in the deed record books of the county. These recordings were unique in that very few similar ones were ever found on record.

Some of the earliest show that in order to obtain a marriage license a bond had to be made by the man. William Herrington, who secured the first marriage license and married Miss Elizabeth Tarver February 7, 1835, gave a bond of $200. When Isaac Parker married Miss Margaret Clark a little later, he had to give a bond of $1,000 to obtain his license, and John C. Cole, during the same year, gave a bond of $500 to secure a marriage license to marry Miss Mary Warren. (3) Leake Countians were required to post a bond in various amounts to obtain marriage licenses from 1835 to 1895. In fact, the last marriage bond was given for $100 by James Harris who was licensed to marry Louisa Morgan on February 7, 1895, exactly sixty years after the first. (4)

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Deed Records, Book A, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Marriage License Records, 1895, Circuit Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.

On January 11, 1836, Isham Daniels put up a $1,000 bond and obtained a charter to operate a ferry across Pearl River in Leake County. It was recorded that "the above Daniels shall well and truly comply with the charter and keep good his boats and banks, and also keep a good ferryman to attend to the same as the law directs..." This was possibly one of the first ferries across Pearl River. (1)

In 1838, the land for a Methodist church in what is now the McDonald community (west of Lena) was deeded to the trustees of the church, who were Asa Fletcher, Samuel Robertson, William Robertson, William Martin, Leonard Cagly, David Wheaten, and Silas Chambers, by John Robertson and his wife "for and in consideration of $5.00." The deed provided that should the church ever become indebted the trustees had the right to mortgage the land and the premises, and if necessary, they could sell property after the pastor, or preacher, in charge of "divine service," had been given a year's notice that it was to be sold. If any money was left from the sale, it was to be given to the Mississippi Annual Conference for disposal. Whether this church was sold for debts, or whether it just died, or was moved to another church is not known, but there is no church at this place now. (2)

Also, in 1838 William Chambers, who resided in Scott County but owned land in Leake County, bought 432 shares of stock in the Mississippi and Alabama Railroad Company which amounted to $42,250. To secure its payment he gave William H. Shelton, the president of this company, a mortgage on 199 acres of Scott County land, and 855 acres of Leake County land, and also on twenty- six slaves which he owned. (3)

In 1840 another big lot of Leake County land was mortgaged to a firm in Europe. Members of the Oswichee Company of New York, who owned the Oswichee Plantation in Alabama and large tracts of land in Georgia and Mississippi, borrowed $112,500 from Avander Hooss, Samuel P. Labouchere, J. B. Stooss, Henry Matthew Labouchere, and Earnest Sillem of Amsterdam in the Netherlands, and gave a mortgage on 30,912 acres of Georgia land, 16,164 acres of Mississippi land (944 acres being located in Leake County) and 5,590 acres of Alabama land. The 203 negro slaves on the Oswichee Plantation were also listed as

(1) Deed Records, Book A, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Deed Records, Book B, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Ibid.

security. These slaves were listed by one name in the mortgage as Adam, Eve, Old Peggy, Old Frank, Cain, David, Sarah, Old Hagar, Tira, etc. While the mortgage was given and signed in Amsterdam by James Hamilton, the attorney for the Oswichee Company, on December 24, 1840, nearly two months elapsed before it was recorded in Leake County by H. A. Sample, a deputy clerk. (1)

Another unusual deed was recorded in 1840. "The party of the first part," as the deed reads, consisted of a man and his two wives; the man was James Pickens, a half-breed Indian and his two wives were Lydia and Rachel Pickens. Neither of the three could write, and all signed the deed with a mark or an X. It was acknowledged by Henry Harper, an acting justice of the peace. (2)

The period following the War between the States was not formation in the sense of a beginning, but it was a period of formation nevertheless, as much which was done in 1833-34 had to be done again in order for Leake to continue as a county. The records in this period also afford much human interest. They show that this matter of "relief" of which we have heard so much during the past five years, is no new thing. The minutes of the police court for 1867 show that a lot of corn and meat was sent to Leake County by the Kentucky Baptist Relief Association (see chap. 8, Reconstruction). It was shipped to Canton to one W. E. Dancy, and he sent - or started it - to Carthage in market wagons, but the most of it failed to reach the proper authorities, so the record shows. (3)

There were other instances of help being given to people in the minutes of the police court such as: "Ordered on motion that enough of the money that is now due the county from the state be appropriated to purchase 125 bushels of salt for the destitute families of soldiers." This was recorded in 1863. And, "It is ordered on motion that 12,000 bushels of the tithe corn of Leake County be purchased or commuted by said county for the destitute families of said county," was recorded in 1864. (4)

And so the happenings of a century and less ago were both unlike and like those of today. Unfortunately, Leake County did not have a newspaper during her first thirty-eight years, and many events which were not of a business nature go unrecorded and forgotten except for the comparatively few facts and legends which have been handed down from father to son to grandson.

(1) Deed Records, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, 1867, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Ibid, 1864.

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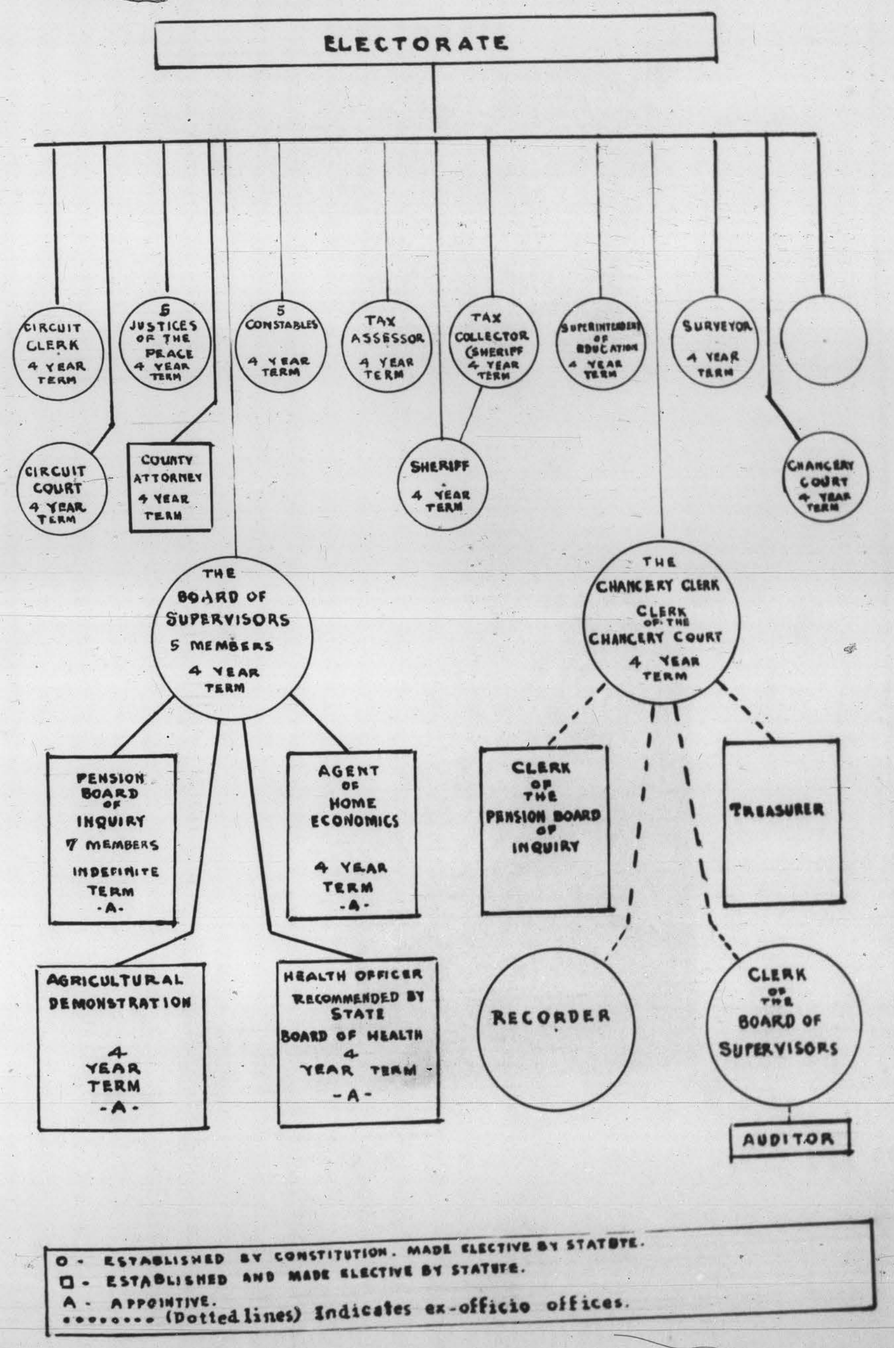
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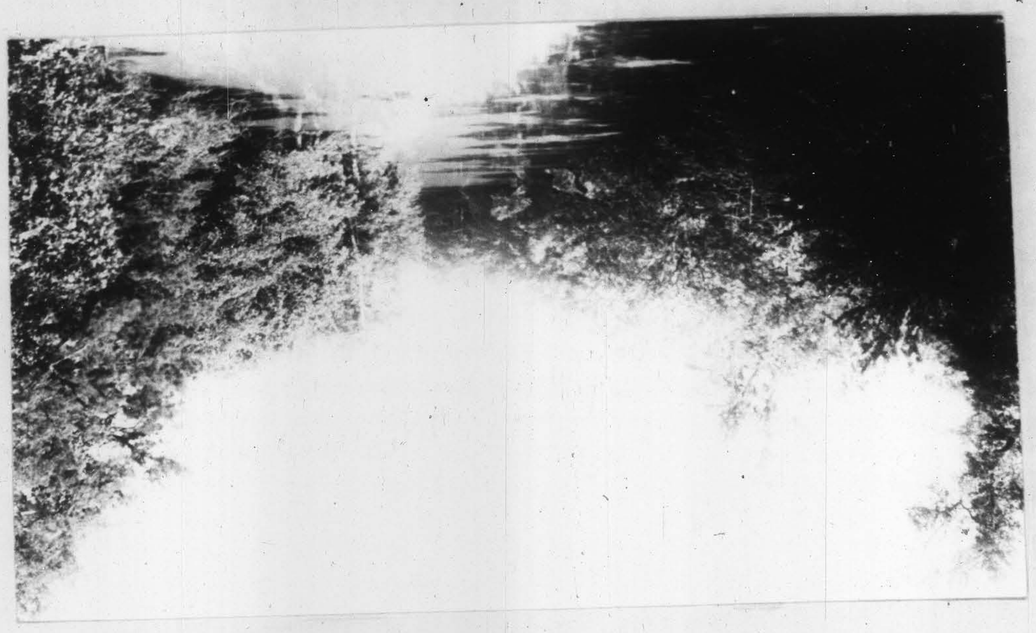
U. S. Survey

CHART OF GOVERNMENT LEAKE COUNTY



O - ESTABLISHED BY CONSTITUTION. MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
□ - ESTABLISHED AND MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
A - APPOINTIVE.
..... (Dotted lines) Indicates ex-officio offices.

PEARL RIVER AT EDINBURG



Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Watersheds

The largest stream of Leake County's natural drainage system is Pearl River, which courses the central basin of the State, discharging its waters into the gulf of Mexico. Its main channel runs from northeast to southwest through Leake, being fed by the following creek tributaries: Yokahockany, Balusta, Locutcha, Standing Pine, and Tuscolameta. Before any bridges were built, the river was crossed by six ferries: Hooper's,at Edinburg, Battle Bluff, Collier's, McFadden, Grigsby's, and Hester's. Hooper's was the first ferry in the county to be replaced by a bridge. In 1885, Charlie Hooper, operator, built a toll bridge across the river. In 1900, it was washed into the river but was replaced by a covered frame bridge which was torn away in 1930 for the construction of the present modern one of steel and concrete. Hooper's, McFadden's, and Grigsby's ferries have been replaced by modern bridges. (1)

The waters of Pearl River enter Leake from Neshoba, two miles northeast of Edinburg, and flow southwestward through the county, passing out near the southwest corner. The distance of its course through the county, not calculating the added length of its many bends is appoximately thirty-five miles. Its history and relationship to early settlement,development, and present life of the county, is one to be reckoned with. Many of the business enterprises have been largely dependent on the river for continued growth, and the sporting life of this section owes to it the pleasure of fishing, hunting, swimming, and rowing. When white men began to make little settlements here, they found a savage race of red men encamped near the streams. The swamps of Pearl River were the main hunting grounds for both the whites and Indians, and because much of the river lands have remained timbered, small game is still plentiful.

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(1) W. P. Chambers, Lena, Miss.

For the past twenty years lumber mills have been continuously cutting hardwood, cypress, and pine timber from the river swamps, but much of the land is yet uncut, and much virgin timber still stands.

For a number of years Pearl River was navigable upstream as far as Edinburg. Small boats, some propelled by steam, made irregular runs to Carthage in the 1870's, and were used to carry small cargoes to Carthage from the larger towns down the river. The river is no longer navigable due to the excess amount of soil washed into it from the drainage canals of its tributaries. Leake County contains probably the only possible dam site on Pearl River and one of four possible dam sites in the entire state. A short distance above Edinburg, the river flows between two high embankments and has sufficient fall for the erection of a dam powerful enough to make it a serviceable enterprise. This site was discovered and discussed by the late Dr. Lowe, former state geologist, and he strongly advised its development.

Pearl River has been a blessing to our people. At no time has its inestimable advantage been overbalanced by disadvantage. Its scenic beauty lends enchantment to passersby, its murmuring waters relate an interesting history of Indians and brave pioneer life. Along its cool banks, shaded by the stately oak and cypress, dreams of progress have been born. (1)

Among the larger creeks are YOCKANOOKANY (Indian: "Wild Bull"), which drains the northwestern part of the county; Tuscolameta, (Indian: "Young Warrior"), which flows northwest into Pearl River; and Lobutcha, which flows southward into the Pearl. Cobb's Creek, named for the Indian, Sam Cobb, empties into Lobutcha. BOLUCTA CREEK, or crooked creek in the Choctaw language, has its source in the northern part of Scott County and flows northward for ten or twelve miles until it reaches Tuscolmeta Creek, where it empties its waters. Being a large creek, it affords drainage for many acres of swamp land. Several small streams, including Lost, Tolombo, Slay, and others, empty into it. (2) STANDING PINE CREEK derives its name from the surrounding vicinity,

(1) Charles Blocker, Edinburg, Miss.
(2) W. P. Chambers, Lena, Miss.



CYPRESS TREES IN YOCKANOOKANY RIVER

which was named by the Indians for a large pine under which the Choctaws met to discuss the laws of the tribe. (1)

These watersheds provide a drainage system which preserves and enriches the soil and also regulates health conditions. The most fertile land is found in the bottom land of Pearl River and Tuscolameta Creek. At the point where Standing Pine Creek enters Leake County the land is covered by a great reedbrake. It is very fertile, but has the peculiar characteristic of not being able to produce cotton. The plant will grow to a normal size but will not mature. This land, however, is excellent for grain crops.

Elevation

The highest point in Leake County is something over 462 feet at a peak five and six-tenths miles from the town of Edinburg; the lowest point about 383 feet, is one mile from Ofahoma. Both of these places are near Pearl River. (2)

The general surface is rolling and hilly. A large section is composed of level swamp lands which are extremely productive; the hill lands are of clay and decomposed sandstone which give a striking red color to the soil.

Products are cotton, corn, sorghum, sugarcane, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. Short-leaf pine is the principal source of timber, with oak, hickory, cypress, beech, and poplar in the river and creek bottoms. Only about twelve per cent of the river bottom is now in cultivation.

The central-prairie region, embracing a small portion of the county, comprises a number of small tracts lying between the ridge lands. Loam, the prevailing soil, varies in depth from nine to twenty inches, and insures it against the bad effects of drought. The soils of Pearl River bottom are generally light; the prairie region produces fine crops of cotton, corn, oats, sugarcane, and fruits. (3)

Lakes, Marshes, Bayous

About one and a half miles east of Carthage is a large marsh, Gum Pond, covering about 1,000 acres, and at one time the river bed. It was dammed up by levees and grew up in sweetgum trees.

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(1) Tom J. Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(2) U. S. Geological Survey.
(3) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.

There are a number of natural lakes along Pearl River: Hanson, Rowals, Watkins, Langston, Alligator, Round, Perry, Horseshoe, and Jordan.

HANSON LAKE is said to be bottomless. A large artificial lake covering fifteen acres is owned by W. H. Dumas of Lena. It is on his farm, three miles east of Lena, and is stocked with fish provided by the Government.

Near Carthage is BULLET BAYOU, so named because of the swiftness of the water, and a favorite fishing place at certain times of the year. Several small bayous are on N. A. Allen's farm near Carthage. (1)

Springs, Wells, Mineral Waters

J. E. Upton owns a farm in the southeastern part of the county on which is a spring at the foot of a large oak tree, seeping up through a small hole in a large rock, and bubbling continually. It affords sufficient water for cattle and is clear as a crystal. (2)

The most famous spring in the county is on Mart Scrivner's place, known as the old Sam Cobb's Place. Indians used water from it over 100 years ago.

At BIG SPRINGS Primitive Baptist Church is a large natural fount; about three miles northwest of Thomastown is another large spring under a big bluff; an excellent spring at Renfroe, on R. A. Ashcraft's place, was also used by the Indians. MERRILL SPRING is near Marydell. A number of small springs are scattered over the county along the creeks.

Leake County has the best water - both well and pump - to be found anywhere. Some of the farm homes are supplied with running water, provided by power from these sources. (3)

Old fashioned dug wells are common in Leake. There are also bored wells, made with earth-augers, turned and lifted by hand or horsepower, although

(1) Joe Neill, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Jeffie Upton, Carthage, Miss.
(3) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.

the latter method is not extensively used, being confined to relatively small diameters and depths, and to clay, sand, fine gravel, or other comparatively soft soils free from boulders. There are a number of pump wells with an average depth of from thirty-five to forty-five feet.

A mineral well located nine miles northwest of Carthage, near St. Ann community, on a homestead owned by Tom Gambol, is about fifty feet deep. Dr. W. F. Hand, chemist at State College, analyzed the water but the test has been lost.

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Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

Soils

The texture of the upland soils of Leake County varies from a sand to a clay, but the principal type is a fine sandy loam, with depth varying from two to ten inches; the red, sandy, clay subsoil having a depth of three feet. The color is usually gray or light brown; virgin soils often containing enough organic matter to make them black, occupying high and rolling lands, where the drainage is generally good. It contains about six per cent of clay, thirty per cent of silt, and about sixty- four per cent sand.

The low lands are covered with a silt loam which has a depth of ten or twelve inches, underlain by a gray subsoil of a silty clay nature, containing about twenty per cent of clay, sixty per cent silt, and twenty per cent of sand.

The soils of this section belong principally to the ORANGEBURG, the SUSQUEHANNA, and NORFOLK series; smaller areas belong to the MYATT, the OCHLOCKONEE, and MEADOW series. The soils are derived largely from the reddish or orange-colored sands and loams of the Lafayette formation which, as a rule, mantles the hills and higher lands. However, it has been removed by erosion from some of the slopes, and the soils in such areas have been derived from the underlying Wilcox formation and other Eocene formations. These underlying formations are composed of clays, sands, and loams, with isolated patches occuring throughout the county.

Upland soils are of two general types: a yellowish gray, fine sandy loam with a silt-like subsoil, and a reddish loam with a red clay or red sandy subsoil.

The stream valleys are covered with a fine sandy loam and it is often difficult to say to just what extent the soils overlying the Wilcox owe their origin to the Lafayette and what to the Wilcox, because of the similarity

of the materials in the two formations. The Wilcox is composed of sand and clays, and the Lafayette has the appearance of being composed largely of the worked-over materials of the Wilcox.

Under present methods of cultivation, yields are, on the average, low. Cotton yields from three-fourths to one-half bale per acre; corn yields range from ten to twenty bushels per acre; sweet potatoes, 200 bushels per acre. Peanuts, watermelons, and general truck crops do well. Fruits may be grown satisfactorily on the ridge lands. Cowpeas are grown more extensively on this type of soil to supply an adequate amount of nitrogen and also to improve the physical condition of the soil, so that it will retain moisture to better advantage.

The amount of lime is very low. Peaches do especially well on red clay soils; forest of this county contain loblolly, short-leaf pine, post oak, black-jack, and Spanish oak; grasses grown are Bermuda, broom sedge, carpet grass, and water grass.(1)

Minerals

LIGNITE is found in great veins, apparently in an advanced stage of development. It has been found in digging wells, and in some cases by drilling through about sixteen feet of lignite, which appeared to lie in two seams of eight feet each, separated only by a layer of fine clay, probably less than a foot thick.

An outcropping of lignite was found on the bank of Yockanookany when the new bridge was built over this stream. Science will some day find use for it, and it will be a great source of wealth to the people who are fortunate enough to own the land.

Clays

Discovery of clay for brick making was made by geologists, and occasional deposits of pure white

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(1) William E. Logan, Soils of Mississippi.



THE GULLIES - PLAYGROUND OF THE COUNTY

Just off State Highway 16, near Yockanookany River

clay are found. Great quantities of FULLER'S EARTH have been found also. Clay for making pottery as fine as any in America is in the gullies near Yockanookany Creek. Attention was called to a clay of an unusual character here; a sample was tested and it was pronounced by experts to be perfect for artist models.

Sands

In the gullies near Yockanookany appears sand which a geologist has pronounced good for glass making. There is also a deposit of this same sand on the banks of the Pearl River, south of town.

Rock, Ores

In the northwestern section is a quantity of mineral rock, small pieces of which held above the compass glass, will draw the needle off forty degrees. Sections 8 and 9 are hilly, rocky, and poor. Sections 17 and 18 are rocky, and there is an abundance of iron ore and lodestones. Sections 19 and 20 are hilly and poor, and we find there rocks, lodestones, and iron ore.

Oil and Gas

A geologist of experience and with expert knowledge of oil and gas territory, who was engaged to make an experiment here, found that the same geological uplift passes through Leake County that produced the great oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. He stated that the strata from which oil and gas were taken in all this southwestern country, including Leake County, were laid down at the same geological period and in precisely the same way. The anti-clinal uplift known as the Cincinnati anti-cline, has its center in the vicinity of Conway and Ofahoma, and on that line is protracted northeast and southwest. The stratum which is claimed should produce oil and gas lies fairly deep, but should be struck within 3,500 feet of the surface at Conway.

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SHORTLEAF PINE TIMBER

A large tract two miles west of Lena

Chapter IV

FLORA

TREES

Our predecessors found in Mississippi a country clothed in the green of forests and prairie grasses, interspersed with a variety of wild flowers, herbs, and berries seldom excelled. The usefulness of this flora in providing shelter, fuel, transportation, and food had much to do with early settlements, and later, in supplying our greatest manufacturing interests and industry with its raw materials. Towns, cities, railways, and ports were built, in many instances, almost entirely sought for the upbuilding of our lusty county.

From the pines of South Mississippi to the hardwoods of the delta and the mixed growth of the hills, the same general characteristics involve the use and abuse of our natural vegetation. The story is filled with romance, woe, and good fortune, as is evidenced by this presentation of the study of the flora of Leake County. (1)

Location and Extent of Woodlands

Pearl River enters Leake County near the mid-eastern boundary line at Edinberg, and flows through to the southwest corner. On this stream lies a strip of woodland, extending the length of the river, whose timber has not been cut over, and pines and other trees grow in dense thickness. Other strips of woodland lie along Yockanookany, Tusscolameta, Balucta, Bolatusha, and Lobutcha creeks. The estimated acreage of merchantable timber in the county is 45,000. Pearl River Valley Lumber Company (See chap. 15 Industry) owns tracts all over the county, but the timber is being fast cut out. Cut-over land is estimated at 15,000 acres. Timber is cut for crossties, cord-wood, and posts. (2)

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(1) Mrs. G. M. Reeves, Chairman, Conservation Department, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs.
(2) B. T. Faucette, Carthage, Miss.

Conifers

SHORTLEAF PINE is very common in Leake County, which, when matured, has a tall, straight stem and oval crown, and sometimes reaches a height of about one-hundred feet and a diameter of about four and one-half feet. The leaves, three inches long are in clusters of two and three. Cones are one and a half to two and a half inches long with small,sharp prickles; the bark, brownish-red, broken into rectangular plates. The wood is used largely for interior and exterior finishings.

LOBLOLLY PINE is most prolific along the swamps; bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed, often attaining a thickness of two inches on large trees. The needles, six to nine inches long, are borne three in a cluster. The fruit, a cone from three to five inches long, ripens in the autumn of the second year; the resinous wood is coarse-grained and used mostly for building material.

CYPRESS is found exclusively in the swamps,which are usually flooded for long periods at a time. Its straight trunk, with numerous ascending branches and conical,narrow outline, make the tree one of considerable beauty. The original-growth timber attains heights of eighty to 130 feet, and diameter of five to ten feet. The bark is silvery to cinnamon-red, finely divided by numerous longitudinal fissures. The leaves are from a half to three-fourths of an inch in length, arranged in feather-like fashion along two sides of small branchlets. The fruit, a rounded cone one inch in diameter, has thick irregular scales. The wood, light, soft, easily worked, varying in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heartwood, is in great demand for exterior trimming.

CEDAR seems to thrive on barren soils where few other trees are found. The leaves are dark-green in color, and the bark is very thin, reddish-brown, peeling off in long shredlike strips. The wood is aromatic, soft, strong, and of an even texture; which qualities make it most desirable for lead pencils, chests, cabinets, and artistic decorations. Cedar is very durable in contact with the soil and, from that reason, is in great demand for posts, poles, and rustic work. (1)

(1) Extension Bulletin No. 32, Forest Trees of Mississippi.

Hardwoods

The valuable BLACK WALNUT tree occurs mainly on old settled lands where they were set by early inhabitants of the county to produce nuts and furnish a shade. The leaves are from one to two feet long, consisting of from fifteen to twenty-three leaflets of yellowish-green color. The ridged shell, enclosing a rich, oily kernel, edible and highly nutritious, is enclosed in a solid green husk which will not split open even after the nut is ripe. The heartwood, of superior value, has a variety of uses, as furniture,nabinet work, gun-stocks, and airplane propellers.

The PECAN, a native Mississippi tree, makes an excellent shade, some attaining heights of over one hundred feet, and when grown in the open, forms a large, rounded top of symmetrical shape. The bark is very rough, and the leaves resemble those of the other hickories and the black walnut. They are made up of nine to seventeen leaflets, each oblong-toothed, long-pointed, and four to eight inches long, by two inches wide. The flowers hang on tassels from two to three inches long. The nut, four-winged or angled, pointed, from one to two inches long, and one-half to one inch in diameter, is borne in a husk which divides along the grooved seams when the nut ripens in the fall. The wood, strong, heavy, tough, and hard, is usually used in making handles, parts of vehicles, and for fuels.

Mississippi Valley HICKORY grows to a height of sixty to seventy feet, with a trunk up to three feet in diameter, and stout branches forming a round, narrow-topped head. The bark is thick, close, and only slightly ridged; leaves are large, twelve to fourteen inches long, composed of seven, or rarely five, dark-green, finely-toothed leaflets, each long-pointed at the tip and tapering to an unequal base. The two flowers - male in slender clothing, female in short spikes - open when leaves are nearly grown. The fruit is broadly pear shaped, smooth, and a half to one and three-fourth inches long, about one and a fourth inches in diameter, with a husk about one-fourth inches in diameter, splitting nearly to the base by two lines when ripe. The kernel is small and sweet; the wood is used mostly for factory purposes and fuel.

SCALY-BARK HICKORY growing in low, flat, inundated woods, often grows eighty feet high, with a trunk two to three feet in diameter, and short, small branches. The bark is light gray, with a shaggy appearance; the leaves

long-pointed, coarse-toothed, thin, dark, and yellow-green. The flowers are imperfect, and the nut is oval with a thin shell, containing a light-brown, sweet seed. The wood, hard, strong, and tough, is used in making tool handles and for fuel.

BEECH, scattered with oaks and hickories in the rich, well-drained bottoms, is considered one of the most beautiful of trees, and affords wonderful shade. Its leaves are three to four inches long, pointed tips, coarsely-toothed, and leathery in texture. The bark is smooth, but its most distinctive characteristic is that it maintains an unbroken light-grey surface throughout its life. So tempting is this smooth expanse to the owner of a jack-knife, that the beech has been well designated the "initial tree." The wood is hard, strong, and tough and used to some extent for furniture. The kernel is sweet and edible.

The CHINQUAPIN, a small tree growing mostly on dry uplands, is usually under ten inches in diameter and less than thirty feet high. The trunk is short and straight; the bark, light to brown, is broad, flat-ridged which often breaks into loose plate-like scales. The nut ripens in late summer or fall and is rounded, dark, shiny, chestnut-brown, and is very delicious. The wood is light, hard, strong, coarse-grained and suitable for fence posts, crossties, and fuel. Because of its small size and comparative scarcity, the tree is of little economic importance.

WHITE OAK, one of the most important timber trees, commonly reaching a height of sixty to a hundred feet, and a diameter of two to three feet, is found in a wide variety of soils. When grown in a dense stand it has a straight, tall trunk, free of side branches for over half its height. In the open, however, the tree develops a broad crown with far-reaching limbs. The leaves, five to nine inches long and half as broad, are deeply divided into finger-like lobes. The fruit, an acorn maturing the first year, is three-fourths to one inch long, enclosed in a warty cup; bark is thin, light-gray and covered with loose scales or broad plates. The lumber is heavy, strong, hard, close-grained, and durable; it has many uses, such as construction, ship building, furniture, wagons, interior finish, flooring, and fuel. White oak is valuable also for highway and ornamental planting.

POST OAK, a medium-sized tree, with a rounded



LARGE RED OAK TREE

Growing in L. A. Watkims' Pasture near Carthage

crown usually reaching a height of fifty feet and a diameter of one or two feet, occurs throughout the county, but is more prolific on the poorer soils of the middle districts. The bark is rough, dark, and brown, in small scales; its leaves usually four to five inches long and leathery; its fruit, an oval acorn a half to one inch long, set in a rather small, cup which may or may not be stalked. The wood, very hard and durable, is used in making crossties, fence posts, and furniture.

LAUREL OAK, very scarce in Leake County, is found on the banks of streams, reaching a height of one hundred feet and a diameter of three to four feet. The bank is nearly black and broken into broad, flat ridges; the leaves are from three to four inches long, and three-fourths to over an inch wide; the acorns, which mature at the end of the second year, are dark-brown, and half an inch in length. The wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained and is used only for fuel.

BLACKJACK OAK found on dry or poorly-drained gravel clay, or sandy upland soil, grows to a height of sixty feet and a diameter of sixteen inches, and has a rough, dark bark. The wood is heavy, hard and strong, but when used at all, it is for firewood.

RED OAK is one of the most common southern upland trees; its rough bark varies from light-gray to almost black on older ones. The wood, hard and coarse-grained, is less subject to defect than other oaks, and is used for rough lumber and furniture.

WILLOW OAK often wrongly called water oak, plentiful in Leake County, is found in river swamps, and often on rich, sandy uplands. It is a beautiful long-lived tree, desirable for roadsides, lawns, and parks. Its slender leaves are from two to four inches long and one-half to one inch wide, with smooth, wavy margin, bristle-pointed below. The bark is generally smooth and of a reddish-brown color. The wood is heavy, strong, coarse-grained, but not durable when exposed to the weather; it is used locally for crossties, bridge planks, and general construction.

THE WATER OAK, growing along the borders of swamps and rich bottom lands, has been widely planted along streets and parks for its shade. The wood, heavy, and light-brown in color, is used for piling, crossties, and fuel.

IRONWOOD, or hop hornbean, is small, slender, and generally round-topped, from twenty to thirty feet high, and seven to ten inches in diameter, is found mostly in the rich woodlands, sloughs, and streams. The bark is light or reddish-brown and divided in five thin scales; the leaves are simple, alternate, usually oblong with narrowed tips from two to three inches long. The fruit consists of a branch of leafy bracts two inches long, containing a number of flat-ribbed nutlets. The wood, strong, hard, durable, and light brown in color,is used for fence posts, tool handles, mallets, and other small articles.

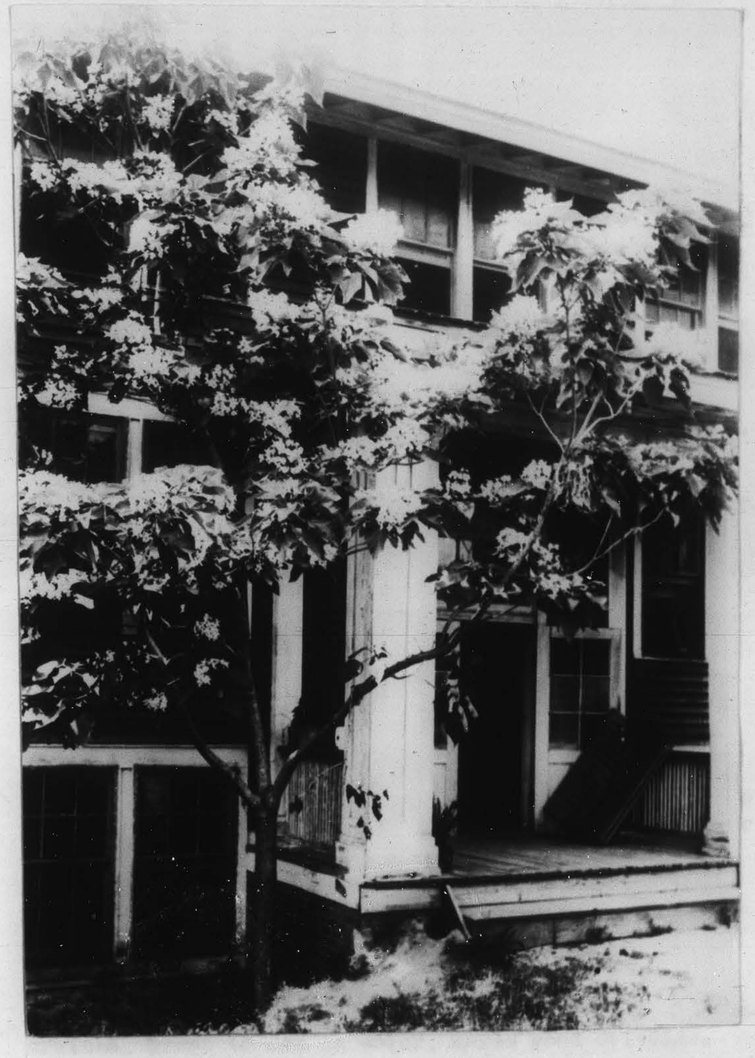
WINGED ELM, which gets its name from the thin, corky growth, or "wings," common to the smaller branches, is found on dry uplands, but often in moist soils and waste places. It is comparatively free from disease, and the wood, heavy, hard and difficult to split similar to other elms, is occasionally used for hubs and mauls.

SWEETGUM trees, common to the county, are found on rich, bottom lands and in swamps subject to overflow; the gum is a beautiful tree in the fall when its fan or star-shaped leaves change from green to a mixture of bright colors. The medium-hard, close-grained wood is used for flooring, furniture, and firewood.

SOUTHERN BLACK GUM growing along swampy borders of streams, is a small tree, rarely more than thirty feet high, with a slender trunk and spreading branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal or round-topped head. The leaves are simple, oblong and pointed at the tip; the fruit is solitary, oval, dark-blue, and about one-third of an inch long; the wood is similar to that of the sweet gum, and is used for the same purpose.

SWAMP COTTONWOOD attains a height of seventy to ninety feet and a diameter of three feet, and is found near swamps. The branches are short and the buds are resinous; the leaves are three to six inches wide and four to seven inches long; the fruit, filled with tiny seeds, supported by a cotton-like wood, ripen before the leaves are fully grown. The wood is light and soft, requiring special attention in drying to prevent warping; it makes excellent paper pulp for printing half-tone illustrations.

YELLOW POPLAR, called the tulip tree, received



A CATALPA TREE IN FRONT OF THE OLD A.H.S. BUILDING

its name from the color of its wood and its attractive tulip-like flower. It is one of the largest and most valuable hardwood trees, and grows in the deep, moist soils along streams. The wood being light, soft, and easily worked, is extensively cut into lumber for interior and exterior trim; it is also used for vehicle bodies, veneers, and other high grade uses.

The SYCAMORE is found in the swamps, its bark, a characteristic feature on the younger trunk and large limbs, is very smooth, the outer covering flaking off yearly in large patches and exposing the nearly white bark. Near the base of old trees, this bark becomes thick, dark-brown, and divided by deep furrows. The wood, hard and decaying rapidly in the ground, is used for butcher's blocks.

SOUTHERN HACKBERRY, sparse throughout the county, thrives on various types of soil, making an excellent shade. The wood, soft, weak, and close-grained, is occasionally used for flooring and furniture, but chiefly for fuel.

Both RED AND SILVER-LEAF MAPLE which thrive in swamps, have wood that is soft, weak, rather brittle, easily worked, and decays readily when exposed.

The big leaf CUCUMBER TREE growing in the deep, rich soil of Leake County is easily recognized by its astonishingly big leaves, which are much larger than any of the other magnolias. The flowers are from ten to twelve inches across, creamy-white and fragrant; the wood is hard, close-grained, and light. It is used for piling, crossties, and fuel.

The DOGWOOD, common throughout the county under large forest trees, rarely grows over twelve inches in diameter. The flowers, budding before the leaves come out, are large, white petals which measure from two to four inches across; the wood, hard, heavy, strong, close-grained, brown to red in color, makes good spindles.

The CATALPA, known as the Indian bean or cigar, is found on various qualities of soil; mostly on rich, moist bottoms, being of medium size, not exceeding forty to fifty feet in height and twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. Because of its attractive flowers and conspicuous heart-shaped leaves, it is often used for shade and ornament. The flowers, appearing in clusters in May or

June, are white with purple and yellow markings; its fruit consists of a bean-like pod, eight to sixteen inches long, hangs on the tree all winter, and gradually splits into two parts or halves. The wood is rather soft, light, and coarse-grained; it is very durable in contact with soil, and used for fence posts, poles, and fuel; occasionally for railroad ties.

Two varieties of LOCUST grow in Leake County - the honey and black locust. The first species grows under a moist condition, and is found mostly in field corners and roadsides. The leaf is pinnate or feather-like, with eighteen to twenty-eight leaflets; its wood is coarse-grained and used for fence posts and cross-ties. Black locust growing on clay banks and fence rows, has leaves which are pinnate, from six to ten inches long, with wood similar to that of the honey locust used for same purpose.

The MAGNOLIA, an evergreen, found mostly in river swamps, is one of the best known trees in the state; however, few grow in Leake County. No other excels it in the combined beauty of its leaves and flowers.

HOLLY grows mostly in creek and river bottoms, but is also found on higher and drier lands. The tree is widely used for Christmas decorations; the fruit, which ripens late in the fall and remains on the branches over the winter, is a small, dull red berry. The wood is light, tough, nearly white, and valuable for cabinet work.

WILD PLUM, commonly growing in thickets and along highways, reaches from three to six feet in height, and its numerous branches spread and droop. Its fruit is sought for jelly and wine-making; its handsome flowery foliage, pure white fragrant flowers, and showy fruit make it desirable for ornamental planting. The leaves are alternatly oval and pointed, sharply-toothed along the margin, thick and firm, three to four inches long by one to two inches wide, narrowed or rounded at the base, and prominently veined on both surfaces.

BLACK CHERRY, medium-sized, grows throughout the county is low, rich ground, producing dull, purplish-black fruit about as large as a pea, borne in long, handing clusters, which ripens in late summer. Although with a slightly bitter taste, it is edible and



A CLOSE-UP OF THE CATALPA BLOOM

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and is used in making wine. The wood is hard and fine-grained, and does not warp or split in seasoning; its luster and color make it valuable for furniture, interior finishings, and tools.

RED MULBERRY, occuring sparsely, is a small tree, rarely fifty feet high and two feet in diameter. The leaves are somewhat heart-shaped, toothed, pointed, and about three to five inches long; the dark-red or black fruit is sweet and edible and resembles a blackberry; however, a stalk extends through the central part of it. The wood, rather light and soft, is chiefly used for fence posts.

PERSIMMON, well known throughout its range, is another small tree, rarely exceeding fifty feet in height and eighteen inches in diameter. The flowers, appear-in May, are yellowish or cream-white, somewhat bell-shaped. The fruit is a pulpy, round, orange-colored berry, an inch or more in diameter and contains several seeds. It is strongly astringent while green, but sweet and delicious when fully ripe, and much relished by children. Dogs, opossums, and other animals also feed on the fruit. The wood, hard, heavy, and strong, is particularly valued for shuttles, golfstick heads, and similar special uses, but is not of sufficient commercial value to warrant its general encouragement as a timber tree.

SASSAFRAS, a small, aromatic tree, usually not over forty feet in height or a foot in diameter, is found in this county on dry soils and abandoned fields. Its leaves are unique, as it is one of few trees having leaves of widely different shapes on the same tree, even on the same twig. The wood is light, soft, weak, and brittle, and is used for posts, rails, boat building, and ox-yokes. Many people make a tea, very pleasant to the taste, from the roots of this tree.

OSAGE ORANGE, or mock orange, is sometimes planted for shade. The leaves become a bright, clear yellow before falling in autumn. The wood is heavy, exceedingly hard, very strong, flexible, coarse-grained, quite durable, bright, orange-colored, turning brown on exposure.(1)

Economic Value of Forests

Since Leake Countians have never been without their large tracts of standing timber, they hardly realize the

(1) Extension Bulletin No. 32., Forest Trees of Mississippi

value of the forests. No great amount of erosion from either wind or rain occurs and the land does not become impoverished for lack of fertilization from decomposed elements; the temperature of the air and soil is equalized. Few realize that the forests prevent erosion and make living conditions more pleasant and healthful, yet the droughts and dust storms of the West are examples of what happens to land bare of trees.

The forest is the main source of fuel for Leake Countians; it provides the major part of building material for houses; and through its connection with the lumber industry(see chap. 15, Industry) probably more people obtain employment than from any other activity in the county except farming. Food, in the form of nuts and wild fruits, is also provided by the forests. Many small animals and birds, as squirrels, rabbits, opossums, and quail, which are used for food by Leake Countians, are given protection by the forests. Thus, farmers and timbermen are urged to cut timber carefully and to provide for the continuance of the forests. Very little can be said of the improvement of home forests at the present, although some work is being done along this line by Smith-Hughes school boys and a few other people.(1)

Conservation

There is no record of any organized effort to protect the forests of Leake County from fire, insects, fungi, or waste until the spring of 1934,when the Civil Works Administration sponsored a project, unter the supervision of the Mississippi Forest Service, for that purpose. Although the service lasted only a short while, much good was accomplished. Again, in 1936, the people became interested and petitioned the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax of two cents per acre upon all timbered and uncultivated land, to be used by the Mississippi Forest Service to protect and promote local forests. This program has been effective less than six months, yet desired results are evident. After a check of burned areas in surrounding counties without protection was made, it was discovered that 50,000 more acres would have burned in Leake County had it not been protected. This work is of lasting value to the county. Many far-sighted

(1) W. N. Logan, Carthage, Miss.



A FREAK TREE NEAR PLEASANT HILL

Blown across another tree in a storm several years ago, this oak continued to grow, bearing leaves and acorns different to those of its host which gives it life.

citizens have done remarkable individual work in protecting the forests from fires and insects. Many woodlands have not been burned over in thirty years. (1)

FLOWERS

Wild Flowers

Leake County might easily be called one of the garden spots of Mississippi in the early spring when all the wild flowers, trees, and shrubs are in full bloom. A favorite diversion is to ride along the roads in the late afternoon and inhale the sweet aroma of the wild flowers growing alongside, and passersby often stop and gather wild daises, honeysuckle, and dogwood.

DAISIES, especially blue and white ones, grow wild and bloom early in the spring in fields and pastures and on the roadsides.

VIOLETS are among the earliest and prettiest,growing in abundance of woods and on hilly slopes, with their blue and white blossoms of a pleasant odor.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, which blossoms along the roadside throughout the summer, is said to serve as flavoring in cheese, snuff, and smoking tobacco, and to act as camphor(when packed with furs) as a preservative from moths, as well as imparting a pleasant fragrance. (2)

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE, or the wild carrot,is common in fields and pastures, growing in great profusion in the spring. Its few leaves are light green and exceedingly fringy. The tiny white flowers, with minute, yellow-tipped stamens, are clustered in many small flat wheels, and set on slender stems coming from a common center, about which is a whorl of narrow, painted bracts. The whole has a decidedly lace - like appearance. (3)

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, more commonly called nigger head, blooms in the early summer. Growing on a stalk three or four feet high, it produces at the top one coarse,yellow petaled flower with a black, button-like center. It grows in hayfields mainly. (4)

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(1) H. J. Majure, County Ranger, Madden, Miss.
(2) Mrs. William Starr Dona, How I Know Wild Flowers
(3) Frederic William Stark, Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know.
(4) Ibid.

WATER LILIES grow in shallow water and have long, narrow leaves and bear funnel - shaped blossoms. Although there are several species, the most familiar are those with blue or white blossoms that bloom in the summer.

SWEET WILLIAM, one of the most common wild flowers, is found in fields and pastures, producing a rather stout, four-angled stem, one to two feet high. It bears narrow leaves and showy pink or white flowers in dense, terminal clusters. The bloom has a fragrant odor.

DANDELIONS grow profusely over the pastures and roadsides in the middle summer. The young sprouts are valued as a potherb.

MARSH MARIGOLDS, found in damp places in April, are usually known as cowslips, and are favorite "potherbs" with country people.

WILD ASTER, bordering the dry fields and shaded roadsides in August, is easily distinguished by its small linear leaves. The whole effect of the plant is heath-like.

FOX-GLOVE, a very large, pale-yellow flower, is very beautiful and striking when seen in the dry woods of late summer.

GOLDENROD, a fall flower, often covers pastures, making a beautiful scene. It is a long, slender flower of yellow hue, and considered one of America's most beautiful. Of the eight species in the United States, only a few grow in this section. (1)

BUTTERFLY WEED, the brightest of wild flowers, grows in dry fields and on hillsides; its brilliant, orange clusters of blossoms attract scores of butterflies and other flying insects from June until September. It grows to be about eighteen inches high, produces alternately, oblong leaves, the flowers, and seed pods. The plant is said to have some medicinal value, but is admired only for its beauty by Leakd Countians. (2)

BROWN-EYED SUSAN, similar to the Black-eyed Susan,

(1) Mrs. William Starr Dona, How I know Wild Flowers.
(2) Frederic William Stark, Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1913)

is a much more delicate plant. Its main stem often branches to produce three or four flowers which are small, yellow petaled ones with brown centers. This plant blooms in September and October and tends to grow along roadsides and in open fields. It is a bright, pretty flower. (1)

Shrubs

Among the early shrubs to flower is the CHOKEBERRY. Its white or pink blossoms, despite their smaller size, indicate a close kinship to those of the apple tree. They are found during the spring months in swamps and thickets, and the red or blackish fruit suggests, superficially, a hackberry.

The WILD ROSE, resembling the tame one in some ways, has a small, pink or white blossom, and grows in hilly sections of old fields. It blossoms in the summer and has a very fragrant odor.

HONEYSUCKLE, flowering tree, grows wild and blooms in the spring; there are many species, but the pink and white ones are most lavish in this section.

HAWTHORN flowers appear in the spring with a somewhat disagreeable odor, and its scarlet fruit gleams from the thicket in September. In May, one of the most beautiful and noticeable of our wild plants is the BLACK HAW. These are massed abundantly along country lanes. (2)

The BAY, a small tree growing in swamps, closely resembles the magnolia. Its beautiful blossoms may be found from June until August.

Vines

YELLOW JASMINE, found in swamps, blooms in the spring, producing a fragrant odor from the yellow, cone-shaped blossoms, which are thick on the vines.

WISTERIA, another beautiful vine, grows wild to some extend in this county and has large clusters of blue blossoms in the late spring. It is found in swamps and lowlands.

CULTIVATED FLOWERS

The flowers in the front yard are as typical of Leake County homes as is the fireplace and the mantle with the clock thereon. Almost without exception every home has

(1) Frederic William Stark, Wild Flowers Every Child should Know (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1913)
(2) Mrs. William Starr Dona, How I Know Wild Flowers.

flowers on the front porch, in boxes, and a number of beds of bright, cheery annuals and perennials in the yard, planted so as to bloom the entire spring and summer. A few homes are being beautified with shrubbery, and vines are used both for shade and for beauty.

Flowers (outdoors)

Alyssum	Snapdragon	Aster
Chrysanthemum	Zinnia	Poppy
Forget-me-not	Four O'clock	Larkspur
Dusty-miller	Nasturtium	Jonquils
Pansy	Violet	Petunia
Phlox	Dahlia	Sweet Peas
Verbena	Balsam	Marigold
Carnation	Cosmos	Daisy
Garden Pinks	Tulips	Narcissus
Hyacinth	Tuberose	Gladiolus
Canna	Elephant Ear	Spider Lily
Tiger Lily	Easter Lily	Water Lily

Flowers (Box)

Geranium	Cactus (Many varieties)	Sultana
Coleus	Plumbago	Ferns
Begonia		(all types)

Shrubs

Rose (all kinds)	Lilac	Hollyhock
Wygelia	Golden Bill	Waterer-Spirea
Hydrangea	Cape-Jasmine	Butterfly Bush
Crepe-Myrtle	Hill-of-Snow	Privet Hedge
Cedaress	Arbor-vitae	

Vines

Climbing Rose	Virginia Creeper	Lantana
Coral	Wistaria	Cypress
Ivy		

Practically all flowers, shrubs, and vines, which can be grown in Mississippi, can also be cultivated in Leake County, but the above lists include the most commonly planted.

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NICIE BILLIE

Choctaw Squaw nearly a Century old

Chapter V

INDIANS

According to tradition, the Choctaws, first inhabitants of Leake County, came from the west, led by two brothers, Chacta and Chickasa, heads of their respective clans. On their journey they followed a pole, which, guided by an invisible hand, moved before them. Shortly after crossing the Mississippi, the pole stood still, firmly planted in the ground, and here they stopped to explore the country. Chickasa moved, and ten days later Chacta followed, but a heavy snow had obliterated his brother's tracks, so that they became separated, Chacta going southerly to Nanih Waiya, on the head-waters of the Pearl, the geographical center of the state, and the other settling on what is now Pontotoc.

At the first meeting of the brothers, it was determined that the two clans should constitute separate tribes, each occupying its own territory and neither encroaching on the other's. (1)

Customs and Characteristics

As is the case with all races of people, the Indians had their own particular habits and customs. Those of the red man were entirely different to those of other races.

In COURTSHIP, the Choctaws had unusual ways of showing their favors. The woman made the first advance by squeezing the hand or treading gently on the foot of the favored warrior. If a man should take these liberties with a squaw, she would immediately resent them by attacking him with a stick, and every squaw present would assist her. Old women usually selected some lazy fellow who took her for her house and her ponies but soon left her for a younger girl. When both man and woman were agreeable, the parties quietly slipped away from the crowd, and upon their return, were considered man and wife.

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(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol. I, pp.51-52.

Sometimes courtship and MARRIAGE were more formal. A young warrior who was in love applied to the maternal uncle, never to the father or mother, and they agreed on the price, which was paid to the uncle; on a certain day, the groom and his relatives, dressed in their best, appeared at an appointed place, where they loitered until noon. The bride left the lodge of her parents, and friends gathered on both sides of her; she seized an opportunity and fled to the adjacent woods, her attendants hovering around to cover her retreat. She was pursued by the female relatives of the groom. If she was anxious for the match, it was not difficult to overtake her, but if she disliked it, she ran until she fell exhausted, sometimes escaping and wandering to a remote village, where she was adopted, never to be reclaimed. If the fugitive was overtaken, she was brought back among the groomsman's friends, but he had disappeared. She sat down, and the friends, on both sides threw little presents in her lap. Each female relative tied a ribbon or some beads in her hair, and then the provisions brought by friends were divided among the company, to be taken to their respective homes. The bride was conducted to a little lodge adjoining that of her parents, and late at night her lover found his way to her arms. By morning they had disappeared, and the faun of the woods would be found in the camp of her husband.(1)

The Choctaws were SUN-WORSHIPERS, regarding the sun as a great spirit, or the Sun-God, which warms, animates, and vivifies everything. He was the Master, Father of Life; or, to use the Choctaw expression, "Abe Iuka", the Father above..(2)

BALL was the favorite sport of the Choctaws. An open, level piece of land was selected for the game, and four poles were planted some two hundred yards apart, two at each end, two feet apart at their bases, but inclining outwards to a width of three feet at the top. From twenty to fifty players on each side participated in the game, which never failed to attract a crowd. The sides, respectively, assembled around the pole and then advanced , whooping and leaping to the center, where they laid their sticks down in two rows. These sticks were about three feet long, one end being fashioned, very ingeniously, of basket work, in which to catch the flying ball. The object of one side was to throw the ball through the posts, and the other team was to intercept it and cast it through

(1) Claiborne's Mississippi, A Province, Territory, and State (Jackson, Power, and Barksdale, published 1880) Vol. I, pp. 516-517
(2) Ibid.



CHOCTAW FAMILY

the posts at the other extremity.

After depositing their sticks, an interval of about an hour was allowed for betting. Men and women, old and young, almost without exception, staked everything they could command - blankets, leggings, ornaments, moccasins, horses, and money. When two persons made a bet, the stakes were placed in the hands of a holder, to be delivered to the winner. The players then posted themselves along the line, and one of them, standing in the center, tossed up the ball. The struggle then was to catch the ball, about the size of a trap-ball stuffed with deer hair and covered with buckskin, which could be caught only with the sticks.

Two mingos, one for each side, kept the tally. The ball had to pass twelve times through the poles. The side that succeeded, first was the winner. The instant a player caught the ball, it was his aim to cast it with all his might, toward his own poles. He was lucky if it were not snatched from him before he could throw it, or caught in an instant after he had hurled it.

"Stand from under," and "look out," were the rules. No one was responsible for accidents or injuries, even if they proved fatal. When the game started, the players were supreme; and if an arm, leg, rib, head, or neck was broken in the struggle to catch or throw the ball, it was all in sport, and no one was censured. The players ran like a stampeding herd of wild horses or buffaloes over everything in their way, and if one or more fell, the other passed over him. As the ball came whizzing by with the velocity of a bullet, a player sprang four or five feet in the air to intercept it, and just as he was in the act of casting it to his own pole, or starting to run with it in that direction, a rival seized him and hurled him to the ground, clutching the ball, and he, in turn, was overthrown as he was about to cast it. Time was, when one of these games lasted all day. Village played against village, clan against clan, tribe against tribe, the same rules governing in each case. (1)

All southern Indians were addicted to gambling and betting. Their CRIMINAL CODE was very simple - blood for blood. It was customary when a Choctaw killed another member of the clan, for the tribe to assemble at a designated place on the day appointed and wait for the slayer to appear and surrender his life.

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(1) J.F.H. Claiborne, Mississippi, as a Province, Territory, and State, pp.496-497.

When WALKING, the Choctaws travel in single file; men first, children second, and then the women, the mother always carrying the small children.

DESCENT among the Choctaws was in the female line, and property, as well as chieftainship, was hereditary in the gens. Children were not regarded as related to their fathers, but were of close kinship to their mothers, they being of the same house, name, or clan. (1)

When an Indian was killed or died a long way from home, BURIAL was made in a sitting posture, to indicate that he was only resting and would return. (2) A scaffold, eighteen or twenty feet high was erected in a grove adjacent to the village. The corpse, lightly covered with a mantle, was placed on it, and here it remained to be visited and protected by friends and relatives until the flesh became putrid, so that it could be easily parted from the bones by the bone-pickers. The bones were washed and cleansed and when dry, were deposited in a bonehouse and left. When the house was full, a general, solemn funeral took place. The nearest kindred, or friends, of the deceased, on a day appointed, repaired to the bone-house, took up their respective coffins and, following one another in order of seniority, and with united voices of alternate Allelujah and lamentation, slowly proceeded to the place of interment, where they placed the coffins in order, forming a pyramid, and lastly, covered them with earth, forming a conical hill or mound. Then they returned to the village in order of procession, concluding the day with a festival called the "Feast of the Dead." (3)

After coming in contact with the white race, the Indians modified their earlier custom of employing bone-pickers and buried the body in a grave shortly after death. Each morning at sunrise, the family gathered about the grave and mourned for a given period of time. When this time had expired, friends and relatives met on an appointed day, and sitting around with blankets or shawls over their heads, lifted their voices in mournful sounds and with tears of genuine grief coursing down their cheeks, engaged in "the cry" for a time. After the cry was over, all partook of the feast prepared for the occasion, after which dancing was enjoyed. At the conclusion of these festivities, the name of the deceased was pronounced no more. (4)

The Choctows recognized a Supreme Being or Great Spirit, who made and ruled all things. They believed that

(1)J.F.G. Claiborne, Mississippi, as a Province, Territory, and State. pp. 485.
(2) Ibid, page 489
(3) Ibid, page 488
(4) Charles Blocker, Edinburg, Miss.



RED WATER INDIAN SCHOOL



CHOCTAW SCHOOL BOYS

Red Water Indian School, North of Carthage

the air was peopled with good and evil SPIRITS. They had among them, as privileged characters, the Rain-maker, the Medicine Man, and the Prophet, or Seer. (1)

The Medicine Man interpreted dreams, charmed away spells, and healed the sick. When called to see some ailing person the doctor placed the patient on a blanket, and bending over him, used his mouth as a cupping-glass, sucking the seat of pain and making a curious noise like a dog growling at a cat. He often put his left hand to his mouth, pretending to deposit what he had extracted from the sufferer. Then, after pounding and growling for an hour, he would go to a tree and effect to wipe his hands on it. This process of rubbing and manipulating usually put the patient to sleep, and often he waked up relieved; consequently, the fame of the medicine man went abroad. If, however, his patient was not eased, grew worse and died, the healer would declare that some old witch had defeated his efforts. He would be asked to point out the evil spirit, and, after some days of delay and apparent deep thought, he would point out some old, decrepit, isolated woman, who was promptly put to death. (2)

Prominent Indians

The greatest Choctaw who ever lived in Leake County was BEN LEFLORE, brother of Greenwood Leflore. He and his wife, Mary, who was of French parentage, walked here with packs on their backs. Ben and Greenwood were granted land by the Treaty of 1832. Ben settled about nine miles west of Carthage, on what is now State Highway 16. He acquired several thousand acres of land, a large number of slaves and a home, where all of his ten children were born. He also owned a tavern, at which stage-coaches stopped, and many celebrities were guests. Ben owned and operated a ferry over Yockanookany Creek. Near the old homestead is the family burial plot, where Ben and his daughter, Martha, were interred. All other members of the immediate family moved to Oklahoma, when they grew up. Rufus Johnson, a grandson, lives about six miles west of Carthage, on the Canton-Carthage Highway. (3)

SAM COBB, a noted Choctaw chief, came to Leake County from Tennessee, building a home on the creek, which bears his name. The 3,000 Choctaws who remained in the country had trouble in establishing land claims, and this caused them much trouble. Some died from exposure and hunger.

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(1) Claiborne's Mississippi, as a Province, Territory, and State, p. 502.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Rufus Johnson, Carthage, Miss.

In February, 1837, the Mississippi Legislature asked that the claims of the Indians be investigated and adjudicated under the fourteenth article of the Treaty. A board of commission convened at Hopoca (a long way off) in Leake County, and the United States emigrating agent, the late John McRae (afterwards governor and United States senator), urged them to move westward, renewing, in the name of the Government, the promise which had previously been made. Two days later, a grand council of the Indians assembled, and as fires were kindled and pipes passed around with great solemnity, Colonel Sam Cobb replied to McRae in the following words:

"Brother, we have heard your talk as from the lips of our Father, the great White Chief, at Washington, and my people have called on me to speak to you. The red man has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views, like his fathers before him, he speaks it from his mouth. He is afraid of writing. When he speaks he knows what he says, and the Great Spirit hears him. Writing is the invention of the palefaces; it gives birth to error and to feuds.

"The Great Spirit talks - we hear him in the thunder - in the rushing winds, and the mighty waters - but he never writes. Brother, when you were young we were strong; we fought by your side; but our arms are now broken. You have grown large. My people have become small.

"Brother, my voice is weak; you can scarcely hear me; it is not the shout of a warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mourning over the misfortune of my people. Here are their graves, and in those aged pines you hear the ghosts of the departed; their ashes are here, and we have been left to protect them.

"Our warriors are nearly all gone to the far west country, but here are our dead. Shall we go too, and give their bones to the wolves? Brother, two sleeps have passed since we heard your talk. We have thought upon it. You ask us to leave our country, and tell us it is our Father's wish. We would not desire to displease our Father; we respect him, and you, his child. But the Choctaw always thinks. We want time to answer.

"Brother, our hearts are full; twelve winters ago our chiefs sold our country. Every warrior that you see here was opposed to the treaty. If the dead could have been counted, it would never have been made; but alas! though they stood around, they could not be seen or heard. Their tears came in the rain drops, and their voices in the wailing wind, but the pale-faces knew not, and our land was taken away.

"Brother, we do not now complain; the Choctaw suffers, but he never weeps; you have the strong arm and we cannot resist, but the pale-face worships the Great Spirit. So does the red man. The Great Spirit loves truth. When you took our country, you promised us land; there is your promise in the book. Twelve times have the trees dropped their leaves, and yet we have received no land, and our houses have been taken from us. The white man's plough turned up the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fires; and yet you said we might remain and you would give us land. Brother, is this truth? But we believe that our Great Father knows our condition - he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand. When he fulfils his promise, we will answer his talk. He means well. We know it; but we cannot think now. Grief has made children of us; when our business is settled we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father about what he has proposed.

"Brother, you stand in the moccasins of the great Chief; you speak the words of the mighty nation, and your talk was long. My people are small; their shadow scarcely reaches to your knee; they are scattered and gone; when I shout I hear my voice in the depths of the woods, but no answering comes back. My words, therefore, are few. I have nothing more to say, but to tell what I have said to the tall Chief of the pale-faces, whose brother stands by your side." (1)

In compliance with legislation secured by Robert L. Owen, the removal of the Indians to their territory began in 1903; they were carried in wagons, cars, and by such other transportation as could be secured. J. H. Neill left Carthage with thirty-five, but when they got to Kosciusko, three had decided to return to Leake County. (2)

Present Indians

Today, the Choctaws are the only Indians to inhabit Leake County lands. According to the 1930 census, there are about 297 in the county. The Government maintains two schools and two reservations for the Choctaws here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Givan have had entire charge of the RED WATER INDIAN SCHOOL, on the Red Water Indian Reservation, one mile north of Carthage, on State Highway 35, adding not only to their mental development, but in supervising the

(1) Claiborne's Mississippi, as a Province, Territory, and State, pp.512-514

(2) J. H. Neill, Carthage, Miss.

canning of fruit and vegetables for home consumption, and encouraging them in religious activities. At present, money is being raised for a church building. The school affords a workshop for the boys, where they learn to make such articles as book racks, benches, magazine stands, what-nots, etc.

The first Indian reservation in Leake County was built at STANDING PINE in 1920, where Mr. and Mrs. R.B. Fancher superintend the school, with an enrollment of thirty to forty pupils. (1)

The Choctaws living at Standing Pine are of superior intelligence, and nine of the seventeen families live in homes built by the Government. The Choctaws are conscientious workers and attend religious services and Sunday School at Hopewell Baptist Church. Pressure cookers and sealers are furnished them.

The REVEREND SCOTT YORK, a religious leader among the Choctaw Indians, and one of the best known in Leake County, was born, and lived for more than eighty-five years in Leake County, highly esteemed by all races. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry many years ago, and was an active preacher so long as he was physically able. He was one of the leaders of the Choctaw Baptist Association, serving two terms as moderator. He died August 25, 1937, leaving two sons, Ben and Bennett, who are good citizens and prosperous farmers. (2)

LULA and ELLEN BEN, very old Choctaw women, are among those who have learned to cook and sew well. Four women in the community make beautiful Indian baskets from cane, which they gather from the swamps, and dye in bright colors.

PAT CHITTO, son of Tom Chitto, owns 150 acres of the Red Water Indian Reservation and is cultivating it. His four children are among the fifty-nine attending Red Water School. The Government furnishes them with books, clothes, and their noon-day meal. (3)

J. C. ALLEN, an outstanding young Choctaw farmer, had two years in the Cherokee Indian High School of North Carolina after finishing at Red Water School. His uppermost interest is in agriculture and painting.

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(1) R. B. Fancher, Standing Pine, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., August 26, 1937.
(3) Pat Chitto, Carthage, Miss.



REVEREND SCOTT YORK

Choctaw Baptist Preacher

Mounds

Of the several Indian mounds in the county, two are of unusual note. The one at Freeny, which covers more than one acre, is supposed to have been made to protect cattle, etc., during high water. At Renfroe there is a great Indian settlement and mound, which was supposed to be a burial ground. There are also a number of mounds in the Government hills; some of these have been dug into from the sides and at the base. It is not known who the excavators were, or weather they found anything after digging. (1)

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(1) J. H. Neill, Carthage, Miss.

Chapter VI

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

More than a quarter of a century elapsed between the establishment of Leake County and the beginning of the War between the States, during which time many events took place. A county government was set up in 1833-34, only to be abandoned in the sixties; homes were established, only to be wrecked by the only war ever fought on Mississippi soil; men and women were brought up to a life of comparative ease and luxury only to find themselves suddenly faced with the necessity of raising their own corn and cotton and of meeting their former slaves as social equals.

For twenty-eight years life moved smoothly and simply in Leake County, and it was rapidly settled by the best citizens. They built homes, cleared land, established businesses, churches, and private schools, and they prospered. A Methodist church, first in the county, was established in Carthage in 1834. Fourteen years later, Baptist churches were formed in Lena and Walnut Grove (See chap. 11, Religion). The first brick house was built in the fifties, and just before the outbreak of the War between the States, the first sawmill was brought to the county. Col. J. D. Eads, a lawyer, located in Carthage in 1845, and two years later helped to make the original map of Carthage. (See chap. 17, The Bar).

Customs, some of which were to continue until the present time, were begun. One negro woman and a few helpers did the cooking for the "big house," seeing that the sideboards were kept full of food. Others did the "washing in the back yard and the ironing in the kitchen." Piccaninnies swept the yards, shined the silverware, and scrubbed the floors once a week. "Old Massa" looked after his slaves, seeing that they were properly fed, clothed, and housed; the "corn-field niggers" sang from sheer happiness and irresponsibility.

Carthage, the county seat, was a busy place. Here people came to pay taxes in the fall and winter, buy supplies in the spring, and play checkers during the long summer days. Here they came also to seek justice in the county courts, when they could not settle their own problems; in other sections of the county people began to come together and form small communities. Some

of these early settlements were Thomastown, Good Hope, Standing Pine, Coosa, Hapoca, and Freeny, all of which are still inhabited by some of the descendants of the first settlers (see chap. 1, Formation).

And so Leake became a gracious county of gentlefolk in these care-free, easy-going ante-bellum days, of which the stories and memories, provoking both laughter and tears, joys and heartaches, are still fondly cherished. Coming down from father to son, from old friends to young friends, these legends of the "good old days" form a great unwritten history of the county.

Old Homes

THE GOWAN HOME in Thomastown was erected in 1834, the same year in which Leake County was constituted, and since 1859 has been known as "the doctor's home." Here Jack Skinner settled and lived until 1859, when he sold to Dr. A. Cotton, and thereafter, almost every doctor who came to Thomastown lived here. Dr. Cotton sold to Dr. Allen Roby, who, in 1888, sold it to Dr. Fred Carnes; in 1901, Dr. Carnes sold it to Dr. John Allen who, in turn, relinquished it to Dr. W. A. Gowan, and it is only since his death in 1936 that a doctor has failed to live in this house for the first time in seventy-eight years. When Jack Skinner built, he erected a large, seven-room, two-story house, ceiling it both inside and out. Five of the rooms comprise the first floor and two the upper floor, both floors having long, wide porches supported by large, square posts. At the south end of the porch, three rooms were added for the doctor's quarters. The house is heated by five large, old-time fireplaces. After Dr. Gowan's death, the place passed into the hands of Mrs. Gowan, who still lives in this spacious, old home,located on the east side of the Natchez Trace as it enters Thomastown from the north. (1)

THE SEVIER PLACE, five miles north of Thomastown, on the Natchez Trace, was built in the 1850's by John and Ophelia Nash, who came here from Alabama, constructed a home with slave labor, and although it has been repaired some, it stands today a monument to good workmanship and building material. John Nash had one of the early sawmills of the county; he sawed his own lumber for this big, rambling old, two-story structure with big square posts supporting a long, lower and upper veranda. Picturesque in its old age, it was a mansion in its early days. (2)

(1) Sam Terry, Thornton, Miss.
(2) Dewey Ellington, Thornton, Miss.



GOWAN HOME ON THE NATCHEZ TRACE

When the War between the States ended, Captain Henry C. Sevier was a prisoner on Ship Island. He was later paroled on Canal Street, New Orleans, barefooted, almost naked, and about starved. His wife had died during the war, so he and his three small boys came to Leake County to live with his sister, Mrs. John T. Donald, whose plantation joined the Nash Home. Here, Captain Sevier met and married his second wife, Nancy Nash; he came to live on the Nash plantation, and it soon came to be known as the Sevier Place. It was fitting that it should be known as such, for Sevier was the grandson of General John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, who appointed a committee of men to cut out the Natchez Trace from Nashville to Natchez in 1798. (1)

This home was a great stopping place for people in the old days, as Captain Sevier loved company, and was always glad when someone stopped to spend the night. John Sharp Williams of Yazoo County, spent one night here when he was making his first attempt in politics. Clay Sharkey, and Captain Sevier were very good friends, and Sharkey spent a great deal of time here. Many of Leake County's pioneer citizens spent some time in this home, among them being Jesse Mills, Judge Henry Niles, and D. F. Cadenhead, chancery clerk from 1876 to 1887, and others.

The DONALD HOUSE, one mile south of the Sevier Place, was the first brick structure erected in Leake County, and it, too, was built long before the War between the States. Before coming to Leake, Col. John T. Donald was a wealthy commission merchant in New Orleans, but when he decided to become a planter, he bought a number of slaves and chose this county for a location. There being no satisfactory method of transportation through the country in those days, he had the brick manufactured by the slaves within two hundred yards of the house. The entire two-story building, it is said, was planned, fashioned, and erected by the slaves; its rooms are about twenty feet square, with walls over a foot thick; a wide hall runs through the center, and a long porch traverses the front. The cypress shingle roof has recently been replaced by a tin cover. The Donald House was often the scene of many gatherings, barbecues, and dances, but as Mrs. Donald was a strict Presbyterian who practiced her convictions, the visitors were always on their best behavior while here. No vulgarity, strong drink, or tobacco was tolerated. (2)

The OLD HENDERSON HOME on the old Walnut Grove and Carthage Road, was built by David Henderson about eighty years

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(1) Ramsey, Annals of Tennessee, 1853.
(2) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.

ago. There were two large rooms of logs, two side rooms, a kitchen, and a hall. The rooms are 20 x 16 feet, with a rough lumber floor. This house is still in use, although delapidated. The top is about the same as it was years ago, but the old stick-and-dirt chimneys have been replaced by brick ones. (1)

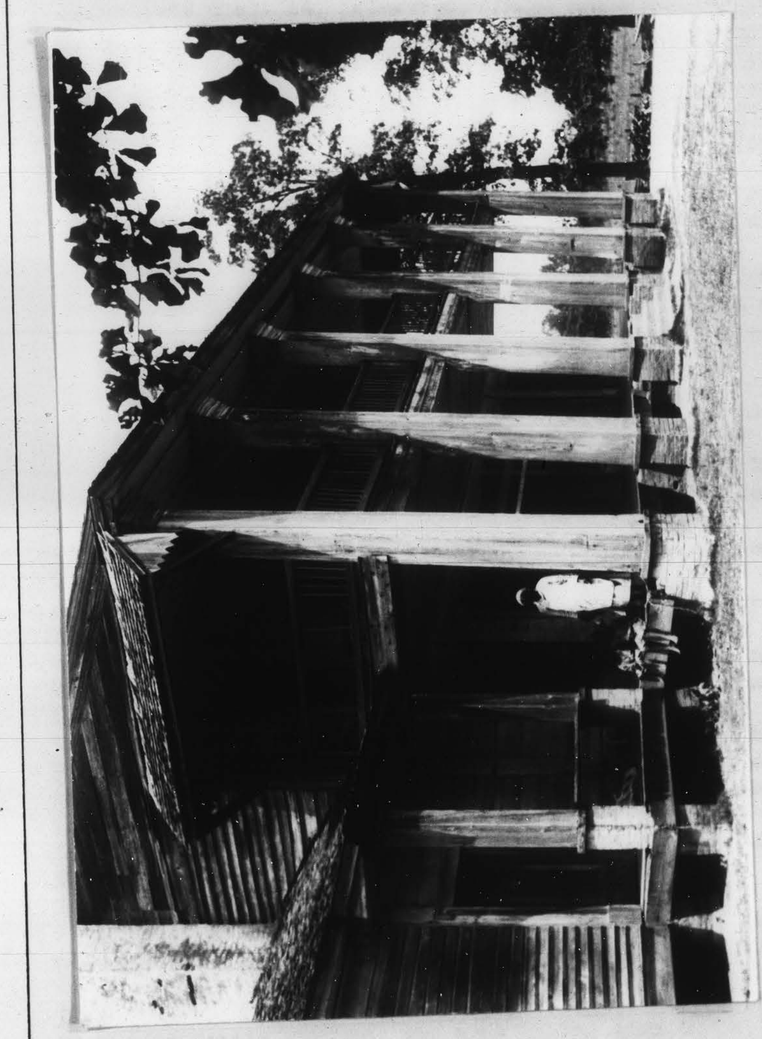
The OLD BEN JOHNSON HOME located near Walnut Grove, on the Sebastapol Road, about a hundred years old, is one of the oldest in the county. Oak block sills and pine logs hewn on both sides were used in the construction of the walls; sticks and dirt were used in building the chimneys. This home is still standing but has been remodeled by John Oxner, its present owner.

The OLD BLOCKER PLACE was settled in 1840 by Michael Blocker when he, with his slaves erected a two-story house. Nails were cut and made as the house was being built, and wooden pegs were used in building. Michael Blocker lived here until his death in 1860, when he left the place to his wife, Mattie, who died in 1880. Callie Blailock, granddaughter of the first owner, now owns the place, which is today occupied by Sang Ward, a negro. A mimosa tree, growing at the west end of the building, was there when the home was built. (2)

The DICKENS PLACE, in the northwestern corner of the county, was settled in 1836 by J. L. Davis and sixty slaves. Davis came to Leake County from Illinois and lived here until 1855. When he returned to his home in the North, he sold it to Edd Black, who kept it until 1871, when he sold it to Jim Dickens. Paul Dickens now owns the place, which is rented to Benton Ellington. There are five rooms with a hall; doors and windows are large, as are the front and back porches.(3)

The OLD LACEY HOME in Thomastown was settled in 1855 by Frank Lacey when he came to this county from South Carolina. He built a seven-room house with a long front porch and a closed hall. The doors and windows are large and the overhead ceiling is low. There are four fireplaces, two in bedrooms, one in the dining-room, and one in the kitchen. Frank Lacey, a captain in the War between the States, died in 1908 and left the place to his son, Dick, who left it to his wife, Jennie, at his death in 1936. (4)

(1) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Joe Myrick, Thomastown, Miss.
(3) Paul Dickens, Thomastown, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Jennie Lacey, Thomastown, Miss.



SEVIER HOME ON THE NATCHEZ TRACE

The OLD KELLY HOME, located on the south side of Walnut Grove, was built about a year before the War between the States. The lumber was sawed by the first sawmill brought to this county, and it was dressed by hand with an old jackplaine (See chap. 14, Industry). This two-story house looks quite well for its age; About ten feet to the right of the porch, stands a large oak tree which was a small sapling when the house was built. In hauling the timber to erect this house, an ox wagon ran over the tree and injured it. When it grew up, it looked as if a cyclone had torn the top from it.(1)

The OLD WIGGINS HOME, situated five miles west of Carthage, on the Canton Road, was built by Stephen Wiggins in 1849. One large room, with an attic, was of logs and three others were of sawed lumber. It was covered with cypress boards. No other home in the county gave travelers a more cordial welcome, and Stephen Wiggins and his wife, Katie Marion Wiggins, were of the highest Christian type. (2)

The CHAMBERS HOME, three miles southwest of Lena, on the Lena-Ludlow Road, was one of the first places settled in the southern part of the county. An abstract shows that the land on which the home now stands was deeded to Banister Wells by the United States Government on August 31, 1835, and in 1849 went to his widow, Mary Wells. Four years later, December 27, 1852, Mary Wells deeded the place to Wylie White, and from that time until the present, this land has been in the possession of the White-Chambers families. An interesting document in connection with the place is a land patent signed by Franklin Pierce and issued from the General Land Office in Washington, D. C. on March 15, 1854. The house which now stands, is of the pre-war Colonial type, although it was built in 1875 by Edward N. Chambers. It is in a fairly good state of preservation, and standing behind a grove of old cedar trees, this old house, with its tall, graceful columns spanning the length of the front porch, remains a monument to southern hospitality, and a landmark of the county.

Edward N. Chambers, father of the present owner, W. P. Chambers, held three offices - second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain in the War between the States (See chap. 7, Wars). His first commission and a large picture of him in his captain's uniform, are kept in the home.

There are a few other relics of days gone by, though not connected with the war. Among them is a 104 year old "Practical and Mental Arithmetic" by Roswell C. Smith, published in 1834 by Carter, Hendee & Company in Boston. A compass, probably

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(1) Mrs. J. L. Parker, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

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seventy-five or eighty years old, is of the type generally used by surveyors of the 1850's, a large, heavy, solid brass instrument encased in a wooden box, the dial measuring about six inches across. It was manufactured by W. and L. E. Gurley of Troy, New York. Still another relic is an old gourd belonging to Mrs. W. P. Chambers, now about two hundred years old, of such an odd tapering shape that it formed a pretty container for spices. Later, it was used for a flower vase. It has been handed down through the Blailock family to Mrs. Chambers. There is a small Bible that Mrs. Chamber's father, Robert C. Blailock, found on a ship in the Atlantic Ocean on which he was being taken as a prisoner of war to some point in the North during the War between the States. (1)

The MANSELL HOME in Carthage, built of heart-pine lumber by Col. J. D. Eads in 1860, has extra large windows, and has always been painted white with green window-blinds. Colonel Eads willed the place to his three children, of whom Mrs. Joe Mansell, who now lives in the home, was one.

The SKIMP YOUNG PLACE, settled by Bryant Steward when he came to this part of the county from South Carolina in 1810, has a large, two-story building, with five rooms on the ground floor and two on the second, was built with slave labor. In 1870, Steward sold it to Skimp Young, who owned the place until his death in 1927, leaving it to his son, Bud. The house, much in need of repair, and the water mill on this place, are among the oldest in the county. (2)

The OLD YEAGER PLACE, located near the Madison County line was settled in 1836 by Jack Yeager, who came here from South Carolina and erected his four-room house with the help of slaves. The windows had wooden shutters instead of glass windows. Jack Yeager lived here from 1836 until 1900, when he sold it to Henry Hill. It is now owned by Frank Moore. (3)

The GOLDEN HOUSE, east of Walnut Grove, built seventy-five years ago by Lindy Golden, is now occupied by a negro preacher, W. F. Gates. It is a large frame building; the timbers are pinned together with wooden pegs instead of nails, and windows extra large. The brick chimney has a flat top, showing that it has been built a long time. The walls are badly weather-beaten. (4)

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(1) W. P. Chambers, Lena, Miss.
(2) Bill Young,
(3) Frank Moore, Ofahoma, Miss.
(4) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.



DONALD HOUSE ON THE NATCHEZ TRACE

The **OLD CLARK HOUSE**, which stands on the Walnut Grove and Sabastopol Road, near what is known as the Britt Cemetery, is one of the oldest houses in the county. Built by the late Mr. Clark eighty years ago, it is made of logs hewn on both sides with the slip-notch. It is about ten feet high, with oak sills, and the top has fallen from the brick chimney. The blocks have sunken so deep that the back porch rests on the ground. (1)

The **MYRICK PLACE**, settled in 1851 by George Myrick, who came here from Georgia, is on the Natchez Trace, about one mile south of Thomastown. The timber was cleared from this place by slaves of Mr. Myrick. One day one of the slaves attacked Myrick with a sword, but he was strong enough to overpower the slave. Myrick owned several thousand acres of land and lived in a log-cabin from 1851 to 1859, then he built the large two-story house now standing on the place. Each of the six large rooms has an open fireplace which burns wood five feet long. The place has been in the Myrick family since it was settled in 1851; however, Willis Brown has lived in the house since 1934. (2)

The **HOLLINGSWORTH PLACE**, two miles north of Thomastown, was settled in 1840 by Edd Story and his slaves, who built a large nine-room, two-story house, with five rooms downstairs and four upstairs, each having a large fireplace. There are thirty-two large windows with blinds (shutters) in the house. The second floor of this building was used to house a school a long time. When the house was first built, the top was flat and it was used for a flower garden; a large water-tank was kept up there from which the flowers were watered. It was a most unusual flower garden and was visited by many people. Bill Landrum built the house in 1840 for Edd Story, who lived here until 1904, when it was sold to Luke Hollingsworth. This place was a stop on the old stage-coach route over the Natchez Trace, and is now owned by Bill Ware. (3)

The **RILEY HOME**, settled in 1821 by Jeff Riley and his slaves, is in the northern part of Leake County, near the Attala-Leake line. Riley built a large house on the east side of Natchez Trace, and at the time of the surrender, he owned 125 slaves, only two of whom, Charlie and Ephraim Riley, survive. It is said that every Sunday morning Billie, son of Jeff Riley, took his Bible and sat under a fig tree and read it to all the slaves who gathered around him. One day Billie's brother, Joe, shot him through mistake, and Billie died from the wounds. A log house was first built and it stood here for eighty-nine years, when it was replaced by a frame structure in 1910. (4)

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(1) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Eva Myrick, Thomastown, Miss.
(3) Charles Riley, Thomastown, Miss.
(4) Ibid.

Antiques and Relics

Miss Mary Wimbish, of Carthage, owns an old VIENESE-STYLED PIANO of an early Nineteenth-Century design. A leg is at each end, from which two feet, carved to resemble animal's claws, spread outward. The keyboard is short, extending over only five octaves. First owned by Col. J. D. Eads, the piano has been in this family since 1846, and now belongs to Miss Wimbish, a great granddaughter of Col. Eads.

A beautiful MAHOGANY TABLE with a marble top and much hand-carving, now owned by G. N. Guice, of Carthage, was first the property of his aunt, Lou Guice, to whom it was given as a wedding present many years ago. Guice has had the table in his possession nine years. (1)

An old spool-carved cradle, reading table, and dining table, are owned by Mrs. Singleton Garrett Mills, of Carthage. The DINING TABLE, a beautiful piece of furniture, has leaves hinged in from the middle, which swing down when not in use. (2)

Mrs. Jimmie Burnett Howard, of Carthage, owns a JUNKETT CHEST one hundred years old, of rosewood, which contains many little drawers and compartments lined with dark, red velvet, and bearing knobs of pearl. Inside is a snuff bottle and perfume bottle, made of cut-glass, and a secret drawer for jewelry. The chest measures ten by eight inches.(3)

Hartford Hamilton, of Thomastown, owns three of the oldest pieces of furniture in the county, a solid walnut bedstead, wardrobe, and bookcase. The BEDSTEAD has low head and foot boards, with high post; the WARDROBE is a large, heavy piece of furniture, with wide doors; and the BOOKCASE is small, fourteen inches high with only four shelves. This furniture was bought in 1800 by Joe Hamilton, Sr., of whom Hartford Hamilton is a grandson. (4)

Mrs. Lula Stanton, of Thomastown, owns an old SPINNING-WHEEL which was used by her mother to make clothes for soldiers in the War between the States. She also has a SIDE-SADDLE which was bought in 1886. Both these articles are in good condition and can still be used. (5)

Among the numerous relics of Mrs. Media Bell, of Lena, is an eighty-five year-old quilt, the "Democratic Wreath," two

(1) G. N. Guice, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Singleton Gafrett Mills, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Jimmie Burnett Howard, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Hartford Hamilton, Thomastown, Miss.
(5) Mrs. Lula Stanton, Thomastown, Miss.

pieces of paper money issued in 1775, six table-spoons made from Mexican silver money after the War of 1848, and a number of letters written during the War between the States. Mrs. Bell prizes these articles highly and welcomes every chance to tell their history. (1)

Mrs. T. Ella Mills, of Carthage, also owns several pieces of SILVERWARE made from silver dollars, the handle of each piece bearing her monogram. She received this silverware from her great-grandfather Chandler, who made ten sets for the ten children in the family. (2)

A WATCH FOB, presented to Francis Burnett by a young lady in 1836, is treasured by his daughter, Mrs. Jimmie Howard, of Carthage. This unusual fob, made of tiny blue beads, is about two and a half inches long and half an inch wide. The letters of the alphabet are woven into the fob in tiny white beads. Mrs. Howard has a LOCKET, 125 years old, which was given to her mother when she was seven years old. (3)

Mrs. Minnie Triplett Moss owns a silver TEAPOT and WINE-GLASS which were brought to America by Captain Bustament, who married a great-great-aunt of Mrs. Moss. Captain Bustament's mother bought these articles about two hundred years ago in France, and gave them to her son. The teapot has a hand-carved ivory handle, and both articles are valuable antiques.(4)

A two-hundred year old liquor quart-size DECANTER, in the possession of Dr. J.W.W. Lyle, of Lena, formerly held the choice liquors and tonics of Dr. Lyle Pearson's forefathers, but it now carries wine to the Baptist church with which the Memorial Supper is observed. (5) Another curiosity owned by Dr. Lyle is a small leather-covered TRUNK, one hundred years old, in which his grandmother, Mrs. William Pearson, carried her shroud and other burial-garments for forty years. When Mrs. Pearson was forty-two, she became seriously ill and it was thought that she would die. Her burial-clothing was made but she recovered and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two. At the time of her death, she owned a large plantation in Dadeville, Alabama, and before the War between the States, she owned one hundred slaves. Mrs. Pearson died while visiting in the home of Dr. Lyle's parents in the Cash community, near Lena, and was buried in Cash Cemetery. Her forty-year-old silk shroud was finally used for the purpose for which it was first intended. (6) Dr. Lyle also owns a large, old-fashioned WATCH of solid gold, which must be wound with a

(1) Mrs. Media Bell, Lena, Miss.
(2) Mrs. T. Ella Mills, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Jimmie Burnet Howard, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Mimmie J. Triplett Moss, Carthage, Miss.
(5) Dr. J. W. W. Lyle, Lena, Miss.
(6) Ibid.

key like a clock. Even the Roman numbers on the face are embossed in gold. This timepiece was a gift to Dr. Lyle's mother, Mrs. Caroline Pearson Lyle, on her fifteenth birthday, June 15, 1847. (1)

G. W. Ellis has an Indian DISH made of clay, but no one knows how old it is, as it was found in Ellis's field many years ago. (2)

J. D. Pope owns a small pair of hand-made SHOES which he bought in 1894. They are peg-soled, brass-toed, and can be worn on either foot with equal comfort. They appear to be about a number five, and have a half-inch heel. (3)

Ante-bellum Characters

WILLIAM J. HAMIL, born in 1827 in Tolbert County, Georgia, grew to manhood and married. To forget a great sorrow, the death of his wife and two children, he and his little son left their Georgia home and came to Leake County to begin life anew. They located at old Walnut Grove, where Hamil obtained a postoffice for the community and he became the first postmaster. The mail was kept in a home-made desk, two and a half by three feet, in the blacksmith shop which he operated. In 1858 he married again. Giving up the postoffice, he moved on an uncleared place east of Walnut Grove, to which there was no public road and no near neighbors except a few friendly Indians living in the woods. There was a one-room log-cabin on the place, and with this cabin for the living-room, the old Hamil home was built.

James L. Hamil, youngest son of William J., and the only surviving member of that particular family, now lives in the old home. He is now seventy-two and still sleeps in the same room in which he was born and on the same bed - a home-made four-poster type.

Speaking of ante-bellum days, Mr. Hamil says:

"There was a fine range here then, and cattle went free in the woods. Farms all had fences around them to keep the cattle out; home-made wagons drawn by oxen were the principal mode of travel. I learned to plow a big yellow ox named Buck, and when Buck got tired and hot, he made for the shade or into the creek, regardless of consequences.

"We lived at home on such as we raised by our own

(1) Dr. J. W. W. Lyle, Lena, Miss.
(2) G. W. Ellis, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(3) J. D. Pope, Carthage, Miss.

labor. We had plenty of meat, bread, pumpkins, peas, potatoes, butter, vegetables, and wild meat, for deer, turkey, and squirrels were plentiful. We also raised some wheat and had biscuit for breakfast only on Sunday and Wednesday mornings, and when the preacher came. We were always glad to see the minister come.

"Clothes were made from cloth at home, the thread being spun on an old spinning-wheel and woven into cloth on a home-made loom that stood in the corner of the old kitchen.

"The old log-cabin has been protected by weather-boarding and ceiling; and from time to time, more rooms have been added, until the house now has eight rooms and front and back porches. It is surrounded by stately oaks, large cedars, and shady mulberries. Here, birds have built their nests, raised their young, and sang their songs for many years unmolested. Much land has been cleared for the farm and pasture, good springs furnishing water for the pasture. A public road has been built by this place only forty steps west of the house. The same old well has furnished water for the home all these years, and slacked the thirst of many weary travelers.

"Later, in the nineties, a young man just starting out to make his fortune, was boarding in this old home, teaching school in the summer. He was fond of fruit, and a tall peach tree grew near one corner of a rail fence. A large, luscious, red peach was shining from the top of this tree, and this young man decided he wanted it; he had formed the habit of surmounting difficulties, so he made for the top of the fence. Unluckily, as he reached the top and made for the peach, his foot slipped and he fell to the ground. I was in the barn feeding the mules, and hearing the noise, came to see what had happened. I found the young man on the ground and asked him if he were hurt; he replied, 'Yes, I think so, but I got my peach,' and lay there on the ground and ate it, in spite of several broken ribs and a sprained ankle. That young man was John R. Talley, now a successful lawyer. And today he rejoices that he brought that peach down with him, for that same determination has given him success in his profession.

"Here in the old home Aunt Elizabeth Sharp lived with us thirty-five years, and shared all our joys and sorrows. She died July 16, 1935, at the ripe old age of 103 years. She was well known throughout the county.

"W. C. Hamil, a Baptist preacher now residing at Slidell, Louisiana, was also reared near this old home and spent many happy hours in the house.

"Here the Hamil family has lived, loved, labored and trusted the Heavenly Father through sunshine and shadow. They have never accumulated much of this world's riches, but have tried to lay up treasures in Heaven." (1)

"SQUIRE" JIM GILBERT, for many years one of Lena's best known and loved citizens, was born in Alabama and came first to Good Hope. After a brief stay there, he went to Texas. Soon after his arrival in the Lone Star State, the War between the States broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of twenty-two. He served the entire four years, and was in Virginia at the time of the surrender. Gilbert started back to Mississippi but stopped in Georgia for several months, where he taught a small school. At the close of the session he resumed his journey to Mississippi afoot, and he walked five hundred miles to Lena. For twenty-five years he was justice of the peace for Beat 4. He knew everyone by name as well as by sight and probably married more people in his beat than any other one man. He married one man three different times. A wide reader and a deep thinker, Gilbert was also well-versed in law, and was a brilliant conversationalist who delighted in talking of his war experiences. He was a good farmer and gardner and took pleasure in producing the best garden in the community. He was mentally and physically active until a few months before his death in 1930, and lived to be ninety-one years of age; he was a useful citizen in the community. (2)

(1) Mrs. J. L. Hamil, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) M. P. Henderick, Lena, Miss.

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Chambers, W. P.	Lena, Miss.
Dickens, Paul	Thomastown, Miss.
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Ellis, G. W.	Walnut Grove,Miss.
Guice, G. N.	Carthage, Miss.
Hamil, Mrs. J. L.	Walnut Grove, Miss.
Hamilton, Hartford	Thomastown, Miss.
Hendrick, M. P.	Lena, Miss.
Howard, Mrs. Jennie Burnett	Carthage, Miss.
Johnson, Monroe	Walnut Grove, Miss.
Lacey, Mrs. Jennie	Thomastown, Miss.
Lyle, Dr. J. W. W.	Lena, Miss.
Mills, Mrs. T. Ella,	Carthage, Miss.
Mills, Mrs. Singleton G.,	Carthage, Miss.
Moore, Frank	Ofahoma, Miss.
Moss, Mrs. Minnie T.	Carthage, Miss.
Myrick, Mrs. Eva	Thomastown, Miss.
Oxner, John	Walnut Grove, Miss.
Parker, Mrs. J. L.	Walnut Grove, Miss.
Pope, J. D.	Carthage, Miss.
Riley, Charlie	Thomastown, Miss.
Sevier, W. P.	Tallulah, La.
Stanton, Mrs. Lula	Thomastown, Miss.
Sudduth, Mrs. M. E.	Carthage, Miss.
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EDWARD N. CHAMBERS

Captain in the Parrott Rifles,

An Infantry Company in the Army of Mississippi

Chapter VII

WARS

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

No battles were fought on Leake soil, although the county did not escape the ravages of war. One division of Sherman's army came down the Natchez Trace and plundered the farms along this road. Mules, cattle, and all other commodities which would have helped support the Confederate army were either seized by the Federals or destroyed. The southern section around Lena, Tuscola, Good Hope, and Walnut Grove was also raided by a scattering band of Sherman's army when it marched through the central part of the state, following the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad. Many farmers heard that "the Yankees were coming" and drove their mules and cattle and carried other valuables into Pearl River swamp, where they remained safely hidden until the raiders had plundered other sections of the county and left.

Fighting Units

THE FORTIETH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, COMPANY H, PARROTT RIFLES, was organized March 7, 1862, with William S. Parrott, as captain; L. Sparkman, first lieutenant; and E. N. Chambers, second lieutenant (afterwards promoted to captain).

THE STANDING PINE GUARDS were organized May 9, 1862, at Standing Pine, with James R. Childress as captain (later promoted to colonel); W. L. Yates, first lieutenant; J. H. Barnett, second lieutenant; and J. H. C. Jordan, third lieutenant.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, COMPANY C, Quitman Southerners, of Leake County, was mustered into service at Carthage, July 21, 1861, with William M. Hall as captain (resigned in 1862); Samuel G. Henderson and R. C. Varnoradale, first lieutenants; Nathan H. Allen, second lieutenant (promoted to captain); and Charles J. Hooper, third lieutenant.

Officers of TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, COMPANY E, LEAKE GUARDS, commissioned April 25, 1864, were James A. Campbell,

captain (afterwards promoted to major); Jobez Drake, M. E. Edwards (killed at Murfreesboro); J. S. Boyd, J. M. Edwards, and W. B. Combert, first lieutenants; M. C. Edwards, Samuel McIntosh, S. J. Boyd, second lieutenants; R. I. Hull, J. M. Edwards, and J. M. Nash, third lieutenants.

THE THIRTY-THIRD MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, LEAKE REBELS, organized March 3, 1862, with Robert J. Hall as captain (promoted to major); J. W. Sharkey, first lieutenant; Jobez L. Drake (later elected major); F. O. Edwards, second lieutenants; and J. E. Allen, third lieutenant.

WIRT ADAMS' REGIMENT CAVALRY, COMPANY D, formed of Madison and Leake men, was organized with three officers and eighty-six men, but the total roll included 162 men and four officers - J. S. Smythe, captain; John C. Russell, first lieutenant; John C. Brown, second lieutenant; and James W. Baughm, third lieutenant.

A. P. Hill, first captain, carried dispatches through the Federal lines to and from General Johnston during the Siege of Vicksburg. This company also fought at Port Gibson and was attached to Baldwin's Brigade in 1863, and was in parole camp at Enterprise in January, 1864.

Of the State Troops and Reserves of 1864, the FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, organized and enlisted August 22, 1864, was composed of Winston, Leake, and Neshoba county men. Thomas Huston, of Leake County, was captain; and J. Watkins was a lieutenant.

THE HARRIS BATTALION (Second Battalion, state troops) had Thomas M. Harris for captain; James Moore, adjutant; Carroll Fergurson, quartermaster; and John E. Turner, surgeon; Thomas Harris was also captain of the FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY COMPANY C; M. M. Cadenhead, another Leake Countian, was a second lieutenant in COMPANY F, MISSISSIPPI GUARDS, and was killed at Franklin, Tennessee.

(For partial list of soldiers, see Addenda).

Colonel Wallace Bruce Colbert was with the FORTIETH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT in nearly all of its engagements in the War between the States. At the Battle of Iuka he took command of the brigade and it bore the brunt of the battle.

General Price reported:

"Colonel Colbert's Regiment proved its worthiness to take its place in this brave brigade, the command of which has by the fortunes of war, been already devolved upon its intelligent and brave Colonel."

In the report of Rosecrans, the regiments of brigade, three or four hundred strong, were reported as if they were brigades. Colonel Colbert commanded the regiment at Corinth, October 3-5, 1862; on May 19, he was sent to Graveyard Hill to aid Herbert's Brigade, and until the close of the siege, his regiment was confined to the trenches day and night, under fire of musketry and artillery, and exposed to the scorching heat of the day and the chill of night. The men were so desperately exhausted that Colonel Colbert joined in the reply to General Pemberton, July 2, that it would be impracticable to attempt to escape through the Federal lines.

After the capitulation, July 4, 1863, the troops marched out and were furloughed to rendezvous at the parole and exchange camp at Enterprise. The Fortieth was declared exchanged September 11, 1863. The old brigade was merged with the brigade of General C. W. Sears after April 1, but on April 30, the Fortieth was assigned to Featherston's Brigade of Loring's Division, Colonel Colbert commanding. Under this brigade they were engaged in the Battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, and Kennesaw Mountain in June. In the battle at Franklin, Louisiana, Colonel Colbert was wounded. From Franklin, they went to Nashville, Tennessee, and took their place with Loring's Division across the Granny White pike, which was carried by Thomas' Federal troops December 15. In the battle of the 16th they held their position until the line broke on their left; Colonel Colbert was in command of this regiment, and upon their return on December 21, showed an aggregate of sixty-seven present. At Columbia, they were selected as one of the seven brigades for the infantry rearguard under General Walthall. (1)

Letters From the Front

Following are two letters written by L. M. Garrett when he was a mere boy, yet a soldier in the Confederate Army. When a sixteen-year-old boy could write letters like this, it is easy to see why he should become a widely read newspaper writer and editor (see chap. 18, The Press).

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908. pp. 725-730.

"Bivouac near Atlanta, July 19, 1864.

"'All is quiet on the Chattahoochie' is almost invariably the answer to our anxious inquiries concerning the movements of the enemy. Both sides are resting on their arms, preparatory to once more engaging in a gigantic struggle which is to decide our fate. Both sides feel pretty confident of success, and I think it is impossible to defeat our army. The soldiers place the most implicit confidence in Johnston's generalship. They all believe now that Johnston has come as far south as he intended, and that Sherman may consider himself fortunate if he escapes with even a remnant of his immense army left him. Sherman is reported to be recruiting and resting his forces and strengthening his position on the other side of the river. Our army I know nothing about, further than relates to our corps. We are quietly bivouacing between Atlanta and the river. I have not heard the music of a shell or a minie ball for seven or eight days. It almost seems as if we had quit soldiering altogether. But your facilities for obtaining reliable information concerning the general movements of the army are as good as mine, and it will be useless for me to write you anything about it. Suffice it to say, that the moral status is as good now as it was the day the army struck tents at Dalton.

"That great and good man - General Braxton Bragg - paid a visit to our army a few days since, and met a most enthusiastic reception. He made a special visit to our brigade and to Walthall's. The troops knew he was coming and watched the road all day long. In the evening a shout was heard, and soon a solitary vehicle appeared in sight - it contained General Bragg and one aide-de-camp. The boys charged the carriage and stopped it. General Bragg then got out and walked through the encampment. It must have cheered the old veteran's heart to have received such a cordial greeting. He made us a short speech, but did not allude to the condition or prospects of the country. He expressed himself as gratified at the spirits of the army after such an arduous campaign, but stated that he expected no less. He has watched the Virginia army narrowly and had been unable to discover on what grounds they based their boasted superiority. Two of the old brigades from this army had been transferred to that army. When they passed through Richmond, dirty and barefooted, they were hooted at as the ragged soldiers from the West. 'Now,' he continues, 'no troops

can boast a more glorious name than they have won. B____ Johnson's Brigade came to Virginia numbering twelve hundred men. Only two hundred now respond to the shouts of victory - the rest have fallen on the field of honor. May the brightest page in history be theirs.'He went on to say that he was no speechmaker. The best oratory he ever heard was from the mouths of our muskets and cannons, protesting against the polluting footsteps of an invader, pressing the soil of our sunny South. He hopes soon to hear those thunder tones again when he would be with us, or at least near us. Shouts of victory perch on our banners in the coming struggle (and he felt assured it would be so) the olive branch would be entwined with the laurel and 'white-winged peace' would assert her sway and once more reign supreme throughout our beauteous clime. He referred briefly to our old associations, etc., and concluded his short address by thanking us for the cordial reception he had received.

"While he was speaking every little hill and even the trees were filled with soldiers so anxious were they to gaze on their old chieftan. No man ever existed that could enthuse soldiers to such a degree as General Bragg. Napoleon was scarcely a circumstance, to make use of a common phrase. We are very well satisfied with all our general officers. Brigadier-General Tucker is exceedingly popular. So also is Hindman. Hood is not liked so much. Indeed, we would prefer any other lieutenant-general in the army to him. The boys all think that he is entirely too rash.

"We have been buying vegetables during the last week, and - there's a piece of bad news. General Johnston has been relieved from the command of the army, and Hood takes his place. I hope and trust this isn't so. 'Twould be as bad as taking 20,000 men from this army. It creates general dissatisfaction. It will almost ruin us to be deprived of the service of such a man at such a time. If they take Johnston, they should let us have Bragg back.

"Henry and Tullens Tupper have just been to see us. They are both in fine health. Our company still continues to enjoy good health. I saw Mad Chambers this morning. Hardie's Corps is moving down the Chattahoochie. Our turn next. Give Mr. Wood my respects." (1)

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(1) Mrs. D. B. Mills, Carthage, Miss.

"In the Trenches near Atlanta
August 2, 1864.

"Dear Mother:- A gentleman who is going to Pontotoc, County, Mississippi, has promised to mail letters for us at Meridian. Consequently, nearly every man in the regiment and company is writing. Communication with Mississippi has been cut off for a short while, but yesterday it was re-established, and a large mail was brought through. We all crowded around the postmaster, eager to get letters, but some were doomed to disappointment. Singleton, Jimmie Dunlany, and myself were among the unfortunate. John Dawson got three; H. Sanders two; and so on until all the letters were distributed. When I went back to my blanket to dream of home and wonder why the letters written to me did not always come like those directed to other persons. I would suggest a plan, which would, I think, permit us to hear from home a little oftener. Would it be too great a tax on your time for each and all of you to devote an hour each week to writing a letter? If not, you could so arrange it that you could all write on different days. Thus you could write on Monday; Tem on Tuesday; Sister Lou, on Wednesday; Lou, on Thursday; Amanda, on Friday; and Joe on Sunday. We would all be much more contented and far happier if we could be assured that all was going on well at home. So please adopt the plan which I propose, and I think you will hear no more grumbling.

"In my last letter to Lou I mentioned our last battle as having taken place on the 29th of July, whereas it was the 28th. 'Twas a pretty warm place, but our company escaped with one man wounded, and he so slightly hurt that he is now back with his company. Our regiment lost half its officers and a fourth of the privates.... On the 22nd, we lost a third of the officers and men. The fight of the 22nd was a victory; that of the 28th, a drawn battle. Both battles were very unexpected, at least to us. On the 22nd we were quietly sitting in the trenches watching Yankee shells burst and listening to the distant sound of battle which told us that Hardie was turning their left, when suddenly, the order, 'Attention!' was passed down the line. Before we could realize what was passing, we were in line moving at a double-quick toward our right. We ran about a quarter of a mile, and halted fifty yards in the rear of Manigualt's Brigade. Even then we did not know what we were going to do, but when the order, 'Load,' was given, we had no use for a programme. We knew that a battle was on hand, and so every man

prepared himself for action. We started forward - Manigault's men, with a cheer that produced a shower of grapes and ___ - our brigade with a silence more expressive than words - a silence indicative of their determination to 'do or die'; as we passed Douglas' Battery, some of the men called out to us that their guns were very old and almost worthless, 'What kind of guns do you prefer?' we asked, 'Napoleons,' was the reply. 'All right, you shall have them.' We advanced about a mile and halted under cover of a hill to rest a little. Here, John Dawson was struck by a spent ball, and before he could speak, four of the 'Infirmary Corps' or 'Buzzards,' as they are more usually called, had picked him up and started to the rear with him. John, however, had no idea of proceeding in that direction, and after a lively struggle succeeded in extricating himself from the 'vultures,' and made his way back to the company. Manigault moved onward, but Colonel, (now General) Sharpe cooly awaited until he had gone about a hundred yards. 'For,' he said, 'I have no notion of catching Manigault's balls.' Twas lucky for us we did not follow so closely, for hardly had Manigault reached the brow of the hill before the storm burst upon them with all its fury. But still on they moved. The fire was redoubled from the Yankee trenches, which are now about fifty yards off. They waver and then halt. The halt is fatal for them, as they are mowed down in heaps. They turn - but at this moment our brigade comes up and passed the shattered, broken, and bleeding remnant of the noble column. The Yankees increase their fire. Minie balls, shells, solid shot, spherical case, shrapnel, grape, and cannister are hurled into our rank with murderous effect, but they might as well have endeavored to turn the course of the sun, as to try to stop our brigade at that moment. We are on their works and over them - a hand-to-hand conflict ensues which ends in our favor. Twelve pieces of artillery, five hundred prisoners, and three stands of colors are the evidences of victory.

"The forces on our right and left fail to take the line of entrenchments opposed to them. This caused is to abandon our position after holding it two or three hours. The men belonging to Douglas' Battery heard we had been as good as our word, and they went out to the field of action, and brought in their 'Napoleon guns.' They now say that 'Tucker'sBrigade' is the best in the army. We have four batteries in our division. Three of these - Douglas', Dent's, and Garrily's - think more of our brigade than they do of any other in the army, and each battery is anxious to be in position on our part of the line;

there is consequently a considerable spirit of rivalry between them. But to return to the battlefields, I had heard of 'clubbing muskets,' but never seeing anything of the kind before, I had begun to believe that such things had only occurred in the imagination of newspaper correspondents. I am now convinced that such things are not impossible. Sergeant Bates broke the stock of his gun over the head of a Yankee who was about to kill one of our men. Seeing another Yankee (or rather a big double-jointed Irishman) aiming his gun, he sprang on him unarmed, and fought him single-handed until someone came to his assistance. The officers used their swords and pistols with good effect. Jimmie Dunlany killed a Yankee officer. His hat, which was a very nice one, may now be seen on Jimmie's head. Singleton killed a Yankee. Sergeant Dew brought off a caisson. So, for myself, I brought off a badly wounded man, A shattered gun, and a stiff hand and arm, and I had the foot of the Yankee Works, and had just aimed my gun at a Yankee cannoneer, when a minie ball struck it at the lock, shivering the stock and lodging against the brass heel-piece which rested against my shoulder. It was a terrible jar, and for a moment stunned me. My hand fell to my side, and I couldn't raise it; I looked down and saw my hand covered with blood, and at once concluded that my arm was broken. I started to the road and saw David Dalton of our company lying on the ground with his thigh broken. I stopped to examine his wound; finding he could not move with my help, I went to hunt up the 'Buzzards' and soon had him on a litter going to the rear. I had hardly started him before I saw another of our regiment with a shot through his breast. He could walk a little with my assistance. We had not gone far when he gave out. A lot of Yankee prisoners passing at this moment, I picked up a blanket, put the wounded man in it, and made four Yankees carry him - all our wounded are now doing well..... Our division got no credit in the paper for this gallant charge. They gave all the credit to Stewart's Old Division, and they all admit that they did not drive the Yankees. Part of their division was not engaged. If they would give us our noble chaplain, and man back, they might have the glory and welcome, but as they can't do that, I think we ought to have the justice." (1)

(1) Mrs. D. B. Mills, Carthage, Miss.

Soldiers

Thirty-two soldiers left the neighborhood of THOMASTOWN to fight in the Confederate army, and it is of these that we would write, to tell what they endured and suffered for four long, weary, bloody years. We would pay a tribute of love to those who, with intrepid hearts, marched and fought day after day with no protection from chilling winds or burning heat, and with no food to appease their hunger. Years have passed since some of these boys engaged in their first hard-fought battle - the fearful Battle of Shiloh. What a shudder of anguish and distress ran through our hearts when news came of that bloody fight! - gory with the precious blood of our boys.

JOHN MARTIN was wounded there, BOB VANARSDALE fell also and was heaped in a long trench with many other dead, mangled soldiers. BOB VAN, IVY SHELBY, and JIM EDWARDS, socially the invincible trio, all gone! Ivy succumbed to a chronic ailment while the war was in progress; Jim survived the war but a little while, when suddenly he was stricken and died.

On December 31, 1862, the desperate Battle of Murfreesboro was fought between the Federal and Confederate armies, commanded by Rosecrans and Bragg. That night the stars looked down upon the tired, wounded, dead, and dying soldiers who lay upon that gory field, and among the slain, lay one who was loved and respected by all, DR. MARC EDWARDS, a gallant soldier of brave Captain Jim Campbell's Company, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment. He was the second of the home boys to fall. His body was recovered by his comrades the next morning and was buried in the garden of some kind woman.

CAPTAIN N. H. ALLEN, another soldier as brave as ever wore the Confederate uniform, won his promotion at the field of Shiloh, and with undaunted courage, led where duty called; when his country no longer needed his services as a soldier, he returned to his home and loving wife, and passed through the galling days of Reconstruction with a fortitude worthy of himself. After leading a long, useful life, he died January 12, 1902.

FRANK EDWARDS was terribly wounded at the Battle of Corinth, and yet, regretted this wound had called forth one expression of pain as he was carried from the field. Lame and halt, he went through the remaining years of his life an esteemed and honored citizen. He died in Yazoo City in 1889.

FERGUS RUSSELL, comrade of Captain Allen, was in Texas when the war began. Joining the cavalry there, he became one of the noted Texas Rangers, of Sibley's Brigade; his colonel was the famous Greene of the Fifth Texas Cavalry; his captain was McGowan, of Company G. He led a victorious charge at the Battle of Valverde, and refused promotion at Mansfield. Returning home unscathed by shot or shell, he spent the remainder of his life here. A chronic trouble, caused by strain and exposure during the war, disabled him from the arduous duties of after years. He died March 21, 1889, and was buried in McVille Cemetery.

JOHN RUSSELL, JIM CLEMENTS, and FAYETTE ROBY fell victims to measles, and died before the war was fully started.

EUBULUS, CLAY, and TOM HILL, three noble, brave brothers, were all killed - Clay, at the victorious Battle of Chickamauga; Eubulus and Tom, at Resaca.

The Cauthen family gave five boys to the Confederacy - JOHN, BENNETT, JEFF, DOE, and BOB. Little Bob was hardly twenty years old when a bullet pierced his brain in a fight near Sipsie. His was a happy nature, and his death fell like a pall upon the hearts of his comrades and the friends at home. His brothers, with TOM and BOB BLAILOCK, followed bravely in the campaigns of Lee and Jackson to the scene at historic Appomattox, where they were paroled, to return home and take up the thread of life again as planters; becoming useful independent citizens. In 1884, Bob Blailock was suddenly stricken with fatal meningitis, died within a few days, and was buried in Thomastown Cemetery.

CAPTAIN J. P. MILLS, a brave soldier of chivalrous bearing, served in the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment with Lee and Jackson, until he lost a limb at Fredericksburg, which disabled him for further military service. He was honorably discharged and returned to his home, where he went into the mercantile business. His death occurred in McComb City in 1898, but his remains were brought to Kosciusko for interment.

JACK YEAGER, eldest of all home boys served valiantly until the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, when he was paroled. On his return home, he became ill, died before his wife could reach him, and was buried in the family burial grounds near Thomastown.

DR. ISAAC SHELBY, a fine physician and a brave soldier, fought with Bragg in the campaigns in Kentucky and with Hood around Atlanta. After the war he returned to Thomastown as a practicing physician and labored many years.

BOB ALLEN, the fearless courier of General Loring, whose duty it was to carry dispatches to subordinate officers during battle, faithfully delivered the messages, though his path of duty led him where the death song of the minie balls was heard on every side. Yet, without receiving a wound, he passed safely through the deadly hailstorm of shrapnel and bullets, and when there were no more orders to carry, he returned home.

WILLIAM and JOHN MARTIN, and FRANK LACEY, quickly responded to the call for volunteers, and followed Captain N. H. Allen's Company through the trials and vicissitudes of the war. They tramped long, wearisome marches, lying in the slush and pelting rain behind the breastwork or fighting courageously on the battle field until the strife was ended.

LUCIUS EDWARDS and TIP ALLEN, warm friends, were only permitted to fight a part of the war together. In 1862, Lucius came home for a furlough, and soon after returning to the service, was wounded and died; Tip, although wounded several times, lived, and was able to return to his home at the close of the war.

GEORGE EDWARDS was seventeen years old the day he joined Captain Campbell's Company at Brookhaven, and he faithfully shared with his heroic captain every march, bivouac, and contest, from the bombardment of Pensacola to Lookout Mountain, where he, with his captain, was captured, carried to Rock Island as prisoner of war, and confined till April, 1865. Then he was exchanged, and returned to his friends, after an absence of four years of strife, exposure, and imprisonment. He was a boy when he went away, gentle, retiring, and affectionate in disposition - a war-worn and prison-weary man when he returned.

GEORGE SHELBY, scarcely seventeen when he first answered the roll-call, distinguished himself by his daring spirit and hearty geniality as he dashed in and out with Harvey through Mississippi and Tennessee, surprising and routing the enemy at every opportunity.

WELK ALLEN, age sixteen when he joined his brother's company, was of the same hardy type, noted for his patient endurance and cheerfulness in every privation and exposure and for the courage with which he confronted every danger.

And now the last name of those thirty-two heroes who went from our neighborhood in the spring and summer of 1861 has been briefly mentioned; and these brave veterans are dropping, one by one, out of our lives. Soon, a grassy mound will mark the resting-place of him who lingers here longest; and while we deeply deplore those who have left us, we cherish their memories with fondest friendship and love and never ending admiration for their devoted patriotism.

It is such men as these that make history. Any one of them, if he could but tell the story of his heroism, would furnish themes for our best writers and subjects for our finest artists. (1)

JOHN M. BARNETT, son of Joseph and Nancy Lee Barnett, was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Fortieth Mississippi regiments, Hall's Company, Postell's, and Childress'. He was made major-general and served during the four years of the war and was never wounded. He participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Big Black, Seige of Vicksburg, and from Dalton to Atlanta. Barnett gave four sons to the army.

RUFUS BARNETT received his education in Charleston, South Carolina, and was teaching at Camden when he enlisted in the War between the States. He was made first lieutenant of his company in 1861, and was killed at the age of twenty-seven in the Battle of Malvern Hill.

JOHN M. BARNETT, JR., graduated in medicine at Charleston, South Carolina, and was commissioned to attend the soldiers. He came out unscathed and later practiced medicine in South Carolina and Mississippi. His death occurred in Leake County in 1916.

BENJAMIN VOUGHT BARNETT, also educated in South Carolina, was wounded during the war, after which he did a mercantile business and farmed in Leake County. He died in 1912.

HUGH O'NEAL BARNETT, the youngest son, was attending school at Columbia, South Carolina, when he volunteered in 1862. He made a splendid soldier, serving only one year before he died at Howard Grave Hospital in Virginia in 1863. (2)

(1) Mrs. Katherine Atkinson, Kosciusko, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

Reminiscences of Clay Sharkey

Clay Sharkey visited Leake County in 1929, and after returning to his home in Glen Allen, wrote the following letter to the editor of "The Carthaginian":

"My home-coming to Leake County Fair was the most pleasant of my long life.

"I was born eighty-five years ago five miles north of Carthage on the old stage-coach line road, afterwards the telegraph line road from Jackson to Columbus, and called the Robinson Road (see chap. 15, Transportation).

"My father moved to Leake County in 1833, but kept his large plantation in Hinds County, near Spring Hill (now Brownsville), and was a resident of Leake for twenty-one years, when he moved back to be near his father. I was ten years old in 1854.

"I was away from Leake only six years when the election of 1860 brought on war; in 1861, I met the sons of Leake in our uniforms of grey. WILLIAM HALL, major of the Sixth Mississippi, had gone out as captain of the first company that left Leake; JAMES CAMPBELL, the second; R. J. HALL, the third; BRUCE COLBERT, the fourth. Will refer to these only, as I was a private in the Eighteenth Mississippi and know personally of the infantry. Judge Jim Campbell, my brother-in-law, who married Amanda J. Sharkey, was promoted to colonel of the 33rd Mississippi, and Bruce Colbert to colonel of the 40th Mississippi. Z. Drake was only a lieutenant in Colonel Hall's Company, but was made colonel and killed on July 20th, R. J. Hall succeeding him. Thus, you will see that Leake County boys made names for their officers.

"'Wars are fought and victory won
By the private soldier who shoots the gun;
When wars are over and history writ
The private soldier is not in it!'

"I met the sons and daughters of these brave boys of the ranks at the home-coming, and met the children who went to school to me from 1871 to 1878, now grandfathers and grandmothers; all had a welcome and a smile for me. I met the boys of 1871 who made me chairman of the Democratic convention which then wrote 'White Supremacy and intelligence shall rule Mississippi.' Not education but intelligence! We followed the teaching of Jefferson -

'Vote only for those who are competent, honest, and faithful to party principles.'

"While most of the Sharkeys opposed secession, we took our guns at the call of the governor we did not vote for, but who was elected by the majority. Billy Sharkey, Dick Sharkey, and Ed Sharkey lay in three different states. I was the only one of four to fight the battles of life with a widowed mother caused by war.

"I love the people of Leake. Their progress and happiness has been bought by the valor of their fathers and mothers as pioneers twice; once from the forest, and once from war. God grant there will never be another war." (1)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Leake County was not vitally affected by the Spanish-American War, and furnished only three of her sons in its armies.

CHARLES BEASOM of Freeny, born June 12, 1870, the son of James Robert and Ella Cole Freeny, attended school at Bluff Springs and at Carthage. He enlisted as a private in Company B, First Regiment of Mississippi, under Captain E. N. Caffey, and was honorably discharged at Columbia, Tennessee, December 20, 1898. After the war, he served as deputy United States marshal and was well informed in state and national affairs. He died November 23, 1924. (2)

W. A. SPARKMAN enlisted as a private from the community of Good Hope, where he was living at that time. After being honorably discharged at the close of the war, he traveled over all the southern and western states and finally located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he still lives. As a boy, he was a splendid violinist. (3)

JAMES L. BLAILOCK, son of Robert C. and Eliza Jane Blailock, was born at Thomastown, where he lived until he was nearly grown. When the Spanish-American War was declared, he was in Texas and volunteered from that state. Blailock now resides in Sweetwater, Texas, and has been back to Leake County only a few times since the war. (4)

(1) Letter from Clay Sharkey, The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September, 1929.
(2) Mrs. G. B. Freeny, Carthage, Miss.
(3) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Mrs. W. P. Chambers, Lena, Miss.

DR. C. W. FOLSOM, a native of Georgia, served in the Spanish-American War, enlisting at Macon, Georgia, and was assigned to the Third United States Volunteer Infantry, July 8, 1898. Ten days after enlisting, he was in the Battle of Santiago, in the First Battalion under Colonel Wyley, but was detached from the regiment and went to Baracas, on the extreme eastern part of the island, where 1,100 Spanish soldiers surrendered. One company was left there for garrison duty and the balance of the regiment was sent north to Guantnaimo; a garrison there of 1,600 had not heard of the Battle of Santiago. They were ordered back to the United States to be mustered out, May 2, 1899.

After leaving the army, Folsom studied medicine and moved to Conway. On April 8, 1905, he married Miss Claydie Jordan and they are still living at Conway, where he is practicing medicine. (1)

WORLD WAR

Preparation

With the beginning of the World War, a registration board was appointed with the following as members: E. N. Moore, chairman; Hugh N. McMillan, secretary; Dr. W. S. Martin and Dr. I. A. Chadwick; F. E. Leach was Government appeal agent. A total of 2,816 boys were drafted from Leake County - 1,166 in the first draft, and 1,650 in the second. Of this number 387 white and fifty-five negroes, a total of 442, were accepted and placed in training camps.

The first Leake County boys to be called into training camps were Richard Waggoner Cooper, Marion Daniel Jones, Pearl Jones, Charlie Sylvester Massey, Willis Tolbert Moore, and Dock Eli Whittington. When they departed, a public meeting was held on the courthouse grounds, speeches were made, bands played, and refreshments served as these first boys marched away. These and all others underwent much suffering both in the camps and in the war. But while injury and disease wrecked the bodies of many Leake Countians, only eleven of the 442 soldiers to go from Leake were killed or died while in service. (For roster, see Addenda).

Letters From the Front

"A.P.O., 784
Ambulance Co. 28
4th Division Sanitary Train
June 23, 1918.

(1) Dr. C. W. Folsom, Conway, Miss.

"To the People of Leake County:

"While on the Catawba River last winter doing target practice I wrote you through the columns of the 'Carthaginian,' and promised to write again when I crossed the Atlantic. I have now been in France more than one month, and during that time my experience has been varied.

"I have traveled more than 1,250 miles in my duties observing first aid dressing stations, field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, laboratories, and dug-outs in which soldiers rest near the front lines. I saw three attacks of anti-aircraft guns against German airplanes, and visited an aviation camp, where I looked over the machines and watched an exhibition of flying by one of the American flyers.

"I was fortunate in being included in a detachment of officers of the Fourth Division, sent ahead of the division for special training here. During the time I was near the front line trenches, our party was between the artillery fire. We could hear shells from the American guns whistling over our heads and could hear the report of German guns, but never saw any effect from their shooting - that is - from the gun after hearing the report. It was very quiet along the line, just an occasional shot from either side.

"In our travels we saw some of the old battlegrounds where houses, churches, trees, etc., were destroyed. At one place I saw where two trees had been shot off near the ground, the trunks of which indicated medium sized logs. We are at present located near enough the line to hear the big guns, but no shells come near us.

"I often meet boys from the front who speak of the fighting in its hottest times, and they all want to go back into it again. I never saw a more determined bunch of fellows in my life than the American boys. We are satisfied with our work here and appreciate the effort the people at home are making in our behalf; some day you will read an account of the American Army in France.

"Everywhere we go we are greeted by the Red Cross or Young Men's Christian Association; it is a great treat to meet these people and see the wonderful work they are doing for the soldier boys. Some places are run solely by the French, others by the Americans; some are run by both.

"I spent two nights in Paris. The first morning I started out with a friend for breakfast. We went from restaurant to restaurant, but they were serving only light lunches and coffee, and at each place they would say they served regular meals at eleven-thirty. Now, some of you know me well enough to know that when my appetite is sharpened I do not care to waste time on a small lunch, so we finally heard that the Young Men's Christian Association served meals for the soldiers practically at cost. We went there, and had a sure-enough American breakfast with American people, in Paris.

"The new-comer to France will be impressed with the beautiful flowers of various kinds; the vineyards, hay crops, herds of cattle, sheep, etc. We see practically no pasture fences here; but one or two children, or sometimes a woman and a dog can be seen minding a herd of sheep or cattle near a crop of wheat or clover. If the herd gets too near the crop, the dog immediately drives them back to their proper places; cattle and sheep seem to be gentle and obedient. Women do all kinds of labor here - plowing, mowing, raking hay, hauling hay, etc. I have not seen a stalk of corn or any peanuts here; not even peanuts on the market for sale. You can imagine how peculiar their farms looked to me without corn, cotton, or peanuts. A lot of Irish potatoes are grown, but I have seen no sweet potatoes.

Your friend,
James L. Parkes,
Captain M.R.C."

"October 9, 1918.

"Dear Papa:

"Will write you a few lines to let you know I am still living, though I am in the hospital now. I was wounded on October 3 by a big shell, but it isn't serious; I have been one of the lucky ones so far. I am shocked more than anything else, so I will be able to get back to my company in a few days. If you take the paper you will see what we are doing. I don't think it can last long now.

"I am going to be lonesome now. In a drive before this one my pal was killed or wounded, and I can't find him; in the last drive my best pal was killed, so it seems that my partners have had bad luck. This last one gave me his girl's address, and asked me to write her if he was killed, and I am going to write her this evening. I can

tell you, this is no picnic over here. I just wish I could tell you some things that I have gone through with in the last three months. Well thank God, I am able to carry my part again, but I can't say how long.

"The hospital is nice; I have a good bed and plenty blankets, and can go to the Young Men's Christian Association and get good U. S. cigarettes. I don't hear big shells bursting like I have for so long, and I am resting fine."

Your son,
Private Thos. J. Wallace,
Co. A 9th U. S. Infantry,
American E.F. France."

"Co. B 7th Infantry
A.E.F.

"Dear Friends:

"Through the 'Carthaginian' I will chat with you once more; I am many miles from you all now, fighting for democracy and the freedom of the world, and have had the pleasure of helping to make the Huns run. I was on the big drive that started in July. God was with me, friends, for I went through fire of every description and never got a scratch.

"Now I am back from the front at a rest camp, but am going to try them again some day. For twenty years or more the Kaiser has had a time, but since he's seen the U. S. soldier, he's changed his mind. Well, 'it takes a long tall (like me) U. S. soldier boy to make the Kaiser lay down his rifle.' I know you will be glad to hear that we are winning this war. Every day the enemy is weakening, and we are getting closer to Berlin. The only thing that bothers me, is that we have to run to catch up with the Huns. We are going to see them well licked, and we are not coming back till it is over 'over there.'

"I suppose you all have just about caught up with your work until the harvest time comes, and you are having protracted meetings. How I long to hear some good preaching. One thing is scarce here - preachers, teachers of Jesus Christ - we need your prayers. 'The fields are white unto the harvest and the laborers are few here.' I am glad to tell you that I have had the pleasure of seeing several turn and say they are going to live for the One who died for them.

"Ere I close, I want to say that I would be glad to hear from all of you. So far, I haven't received a letter from home, and it doesn't look like I am ever going to, either. Good-bye and good luck, and may God bless you all, is my daily prayer."

Your friend,
John L. Hamilton." (1)

The following poem by Corporal N. G. Jordan, of Carthage, was written when he was in Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and published in "The Carthaginian."

"WHY?

"Off to the fields of sunny France,
Off to the battle we go,
For a starry flag, not a pirate rag,
Lights up our way with its glow.

"Off to the fields of sunny France,
Off where the shrapnel sing,
And the star-shells' light throughout the night,
Flows up at the bullets 'ping.'

"Off to the fields of foreign land,
Into the jaws of death,
Where the savage Hun, with his task undone,
Poisons the air with his breath.

"Away we go, with our hearts alight,
To face the foe's attack;
Nor Teuton shell, nor gates of hell,
Can prevent our coming back.

"Why do we leave for the fields of France,
Out where the cannons roar?
That women may live, and babies give,
Of their blood to the Hun no more!

"So off to the fields of France we go,
To battle - to die, or do -
To the bottomless well of a pitiless hell.
For Country, for Honor, for you." (2)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September 12, 1918
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., June 20, 1918

Red Cross

F. M. Wiggins was made chairman and Mrs. M. E. Sudduth cashier and secretary of the county campaign to raise funds for the relief of the soldiers and of other suffering taking place in war-stricken countries. Serving on the committee in Carthage were: J. E. Wallace, Mrs. Lucy Jordan, Misses Lilla Massey, Hazel Shearer, Birdie Williams, Cameron Guice, Mr. Gayne; and M.R. French, chairman. Monroe Johnson, negro schoolteacher, led his people in a drive to increase the war fund.

Entertainments of all kinds were given by both white and black citizens in an attempt to raise money for the Red Cross. The quota was set at $1,175 for the county, and it was exceeded by some $400.

Tom Scott, director in Standing Pine community, said to his fellow citizens: "Let us all meet at the schoolhouse at three o'clock Sunday, the 27th, and show proof through our means and spirit that we are backing up the fellows who are putting up the fight. Bring some money; bring eggs; if the hens have not laid, bring them; we can handle this kind of slackers at a profit."

Even the boys and girls co-operated with their elders to help win the war, as the following item in "The Carthaginian" shows:

"The Government needs carbon, and asks the boys and girls of America to save peach seed, apricot seed, plum seed, cherry seed, prune seed, hickory nuts, walnuts, butternuts, as shells of these nuts contain carbon. All seed should be well dried in the sun and delivered at the county superintendent's office, from which place they will be shipped to Washington." (1)

As a result, our boys and girls gathered many pounds of seed.

People were nowhere more loyal to the conservation requests than were those of Leake County. Such commodities as sugar, flour, and meat were used sparingly, and only on days designated for their use. Children were not allowed to buy candy, for the use of such unnecessary sweets were considered wasteful. Cars were not driven on Sunday except in Liberty Loan or Red Cross work. The women knitted hundreds of pairs of socks and sweaters for the soldiers; made bandages for the hospitals, and did other

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., 1918

sewing. They sold ice-cream on Saturday afternoons, plate lunches on certain days, and had hen drives to raise money for the Red Cross. (1)

Liberty Loan Drive

R. L. Jordan and E. T. Chipley had charge of the Liberty Bond drive in Leake County. Despite bad weather, despite influenza, despite peace talk, or any and all other obstacles, Leake County went over the top by several thousand dollars in the Liberty Loan campaign. A few weeks before the bonds had been bought the outlook was not encouraging, but Chairman Jordan and his co-workers redoubled their efforts and the result was that again the county went "over the top." The quota was $31,000, but total subscriptions amounted to $38,150. (2)

Leake Countians responded nobly to every demand made during the war. People came together on every proposition, and the slogan, "Bond or Bondage," seemed to draw them closer, and to make all willing to give everything possible to those who were fighting for democracy.

Memorial to Soldiers

The American Legion and Legion Auxiliary of Leake have succeeded in getting the names of all white Leake Countians who participated in the World War. These names are to be listed on a bronze memorial plate which is to be placed in the hall of the courthouse. This large plate will also include the names of American Legion officers from the time of its organization, until, and including, the present officials.

The task of obtaining and compiling the 442 names in alphabetical order was efficiently discharged by Mrs. Earle Martin and Mrs. A. N. Tucker, of Carthage. (3)

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., November, 1918.
(3) Mrs. Earle Martin, Carthage, Miss.

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Chapter VIII

RECONSTRUCTION

Government

The Board of Police in 1865 was composed of staunch citizens, capable of handling the government of the county. However, they were not allowed to hold office long, as in October, 1865, provisional Governor W. L. Sharkey declared all previous elections in the county illegal because they were held under Confederate authority, and instructed the sheriff to hold a general election for county and beat officers who, when elected, were to serve until January, 1867. Fortunately, the men elected were all Democrats except one, and the records show no corrupt or illegal actions done by them during their term of service, which expired in January, 1869.

From 1869 until 1872, all officers were Republicans. In 1870-71, H. H. Warren, carpetbagger, was chosen as representative and served as speaker of the House. His record as office holder, contrary to most carpetbaggers, was well pleasing to his party and to Leake County.

Only one negro has ever been known to hold an office in Leake - Ned Rushing, a Baptist preacher - who was on the County Board of Registrars for several years. White people allowed him to hold this position provided the negroes would not run one of their race for any other local office; a few negroes did run and were elected; however, they never filled the office.

A company of about a hundred negro troops was once stationed at Carthage under the command of a Union officer. Their reason for being here was not known, and they stayed only a month. While here, the commander asked Miss Jennie Williams, respected citizen of Carthage, to play the piano for them, and when she refused, he became very angry. That night her barn and two fine horses were burned, and it was thought that the Union officer did it, but there was no way of proving it.

During these four years, the carpetbaggers, scalawags, and negro voters outnumbered the Democrats by a considerable majority because Democrats had become disfranchised. Leake Countians resorted to other means, such as stuffing the ballot boxes, counting out Republican votes, and intimidating negroes, to prevent a Republican victory. The election held in 1872 was one long to be remembered by all who knew of the excitement which followed. The Democrats regained control, so carpetbag rule was forever destroyed in Leake County. (1)

Transportation

All means of transportation were hindered for several years after the war; all mules and horses that had not died or had not been killed during the war, were used on the farm. There were no railroads in the county at that time, hence, walking was the principal mode of travel. Of course, work stock were used to pull wagons when they could be spared from the fields, but it was more important to build the dilapidated farms and plantations, and get them to producing food for a war-stricken county and state.

Social Life

Social life was about the same after the war as before, notwithstanding the people were poorer; many who had been accustomed to giving lavish house parties and entertainments before, were forced to entertain on a smaller scale, but the spirit of Leake Countians, although saddened by losses incurred during the war, was not lowered, even though their circumstances were not what they had been.

Political Adjustments

The political outlook was far from satisfactory in the 1870's and 1880's. There were three parties - Democrat, Republican, and Greenback. An editorial in "The Carthaginian" tells something of the situation:

"The action of the Greenbackers in forming an alliance with the Republicans can only be regarded as political suicide, but it serves to show that those who joined in that movement were actuated by no higher motive than greed for office. There is something ominous about that ticket; it smacks of the Government of 1868 to 1874, and has a pronounced carpetbag, scalawag, green-green flavor, not attractive to those whom Ames denounced as the howling taxpayers.

(1) Nannye Lacey, Reconstruction in Leake County

"We wonder what the Republicans and their cousins, the Greenbackers, are going to promise the darkies this year for their support? The forty acres and a mule dodge has played out, and now we suppose they will promise them a hat full of greenbacks and a yoke of oxen. The colored people have learned a great deal....." (1)

Economic Adjustment

In some respects Leake County was in better condition than other counties at the close of the war. It had suffered less from devastating raids, but many citizens had lost cattle, mules, and horses which had been captured by scattering bands of Federals. Since the slaves were freed, farms growing up in weeds, and everything was in turmoil, money was worthless, and people were disheartened and poor. The men were all worn out physically and financially, but the love of freedom was still uppermost, and they gave evidence of this fact in the manner in which they took hold of the situation.

Various means, one of which was vagrancy tax, were adopted in order to make the free negro go to work and behave himself.

Following are items taken from the Police Court records:

"In pursuance of an act of the legislature, entitled an act to amend the vagrant laws of this state, approved November 24, 1865, it is ordered by the Court that a tax of one dollar be levied and collected on all freedman, free negroes, and mulattoes in this county between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five years." (2)

"Ordered, on motion, that the assessment of the pauper tax of the freedmen this day returned in Court be approved, and that the sheriff proceed to collect said tax immediately." (3)

The term "relief" is not a new one. It was frequently used during the War between the States and for several years after. Each farmer tithed his corn and potato crop; the Board of Police took this surplus food and gave it to the poor families whose men had been killed in the war. Once, Leake County was given a large shipment of corn by a relief association in Kentucky.

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., 1881.
(2) Police Court Records, 1866, p. 101
(3) Ibid, p 103

Below are several other excerpts from the Police Court records regarding relief:

"Ordered, on motion that enough of the money that is due now the county from the state to be appropriated to purchase 125 bushels of salt for the destitute families of soldiers." (1)

"It is ordered by the Court, on motion, that 12,000 bushels of the tithe corn of Leake County be purchased or commuted by the said county for the benefit of the destitute families of said county." (2)

"Ordered, that Wm. R. Graves be, and he is hereby appointed special commissioner to confer with the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in the state for the purpose of procuring provisions that may be donated by the poor of this county by the said Bureau, or from any other source and that he be authorized to receive all monies that may be donated." (3)

"Whereas, it appearing to the Board that a lot of corn and meat was sent to the present of the Board for the suffering poor of this county by the Kentucky Baptist Southern Relief Association, and was consigned or sent in the care of W. E. Dancy, at Canton, Mississippi, and that said Dancy says he has sent said corn and meat to Carthage by market wagons. And as only a small quantity of said corn and none of said meat has come to Carthage, Therefore, it is ordered by the Board that the clerk of this court address a letter to said W. E. Dancy by the next mail, requesting him to return the names of all persons to this Board by whom he has sent said corn and meat." (4)

James Wilder, who was probate judge, gave his salary for one year - $100 - for distribution among the destitute families of volunteers. (5)

Taxes also had to be adjusted during the years following the War between the States. A number of freedmen who were assessed to their former owners had to be dropped, as can be seen from the following order of the Police Court: "Ordered, that the assessment of one freedman to William B. Patton be remitted, and the sheriff be credited with the amount in his settlement." (6)

(1) Police Court Record
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid, 1869, p. 174
(4) Ibid, 1867, p. 143
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ibid.

Religious and Educational Adjustments

Before the War between the States, negroes were members of the churches to which their masters belonged; often a room was built on the side of the white church for them; and they came with their white masters. This was not in any way considered social equality, but it was merely assumed to be the white man's duty to his slave. After the war, however, the churches met in conference and granted every slave who was a member of the church a letter of dismission. They, then formed churches of their own, and in many cases, knowing nothing else to do, called the pastor of the white church for their pastor also.

Very little attention was given to educational matters. Leaders were scarce at this time, salaries were low, and terms were short. Four months was the usual length. In 1872 the Board of Police proposed to establish a high school for white children at Carthage, but was opposed by H. H. Howard, a Republican. (1)

Republican Agencies

Although there were a few CARPETBAGGERS and SCALAWAGS in Leake County, they were not very active in county affairs. The Republican backers were conservative in their views and actions, and apparently content with the form of government already in existence, as they did not attempt to make any radical changes.

Berthur Warren, a carpetbagger who was chancery clerk, came to Leake County in 1869, and lived here until 1870. He made many friends, was considered a good reliable citizen, filled his position well, and was never known to cause any trouble while serving.

In November, 1870, Governor Adelbert Ames appointed W. H. Wood to succeed Charles A. Crane, the most notorious carpetbagger ever known in Leake County, reputedly a "disreputable scoundrel," as sheriff. During the first month of his administration he made an illegal tax sale, and when a check-up was made, $38,000 was missing from the county treasury. He told a pitiful story of how masked men seized him and robbed the safe, but no one believed him; some excitement existed and threats were made. Wood soon disappeared and was never seen or heard of again. Officers who were appointed were not required to give official bond, and so there was no way for the county to be reimbursed after Wood's defalcation. (2)

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mannye Lacey, Reconstruction in Leake County

Other Republican leaders were: A. A. and William Bilbo, John A. Hanson, Clint Beauchamp, Henry Warren, and Strickland Rushing. Negro Republicans were, Rev. Ned Rushing, Green Russell, and Noah Dismuke. (1)

Reconstruction Agencies

The KU KLUX KLAN, organized in Leake County in 1868, was never very active locally as there was no necessity for great demonstrations to control negroes. The Klan was composed of Confederate soldiers and good men, though some were rough, whose purpose was to imtimidate negroes and keep them from voting. Very few citizens knew anything about the existence of a Ku Klux Klan, as members were discreet. Negroes described a body of ghosts which visited them one night; they called for water, and drank several buckets, telling the negroes it was the first they had had since the Battle of Manassas. (2)

White citizens patrolled the county at night to prevent negro uprisings. Negroes would yell at each other when fleeing, "Run, nigger, run, the patroller'll catch you"! White people soon took up the yell when they went after the negroes, and from this, the song of that name originated. (3)

NEGRO MILITARY CLUBS were mainly for show. They dressed up in old uniforms and paraded on election days; captains wore wide sashes and carried swords. Marching to the polls, they beat drums loudly, and flew the Union colors high. Neal McMullin and Jack Watson were captains of the club at Galilee. Another club met every two weeks to drill in an old field known as the Jordon Field, about a mile north of the county line. Leake County negroes who had a club at Thomastown, at Baldwin (the Robinson Road Club), and were members of the club at Sulphur Springs in Madison County. Although the purpose of the club was to place negroes in political favor, they were, in reality, organizations for show; they never did any particular harm. (4)

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU was organized and functioned for a short time in the county. An organization of the LOYAL LEAGUE was attempted, but it only lasted a short time. (5)

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(1) Nannye Lacey, Reconstruction in Leake County
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

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Chapter IX

THE NEGRO

According to the 1930 census, negroes constitute about one-third of the population of Leake County, there being 3,907 male and 3,829 female, a total of 7,736. The entire population numbers around 21,803. (1)

Negroes have always had an important part in the development of the county, for under the white man's direction (almost as much so now as before the War between the States) the negroes produce the majority of the cotton in the county. They were brought in by the early settlers to clear the land, plant, and cultivate the first crops, and build houses. This, they have continued to do during the past hundred years.

After the War between the States, many preferred to stay with their former master, yet some, desiring the new freedom,attempted to buy and manage farms for themselves. The majority failed in this undertaking, but a few succeeded, and some of their descendants are home-owners today. Most of the negroes, however, farm "on halves," or rent. They are provided fairly good houses, make a fair living, and have good public schools and churches. On the whole, they seem to be happy and content with their lot in Leake County.

Farmers

Many negroes own small farms of about sixty acres each, and there are approximately 2,500 negro share-croppers in this county. (2).

WILLIAM FINAS KIRKLAND, a good farmer, was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1867. After his mother's death he came to Galilee Community, ten miles east of Carthage, and worked among white people until he was twenty-two years old. In 1890, he purchased a farm of two hundred acres and married in 1891. By working hard he managed to pay for it. He reared nine children, and died at the age of fifty-nine. By practicing economy, he was able to give his children a liberal education. (3)

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(1) U. S. Census, 1930
(2) W. L. Richmond, assistant county agent, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Oda Anna Kirkland, Walnut Grove, Miss.

Other leading farmers are: Carrol Smith, J. N. Clayton, Galilee McBeth, Lang Leflore, Tom Stribling, C. M. Johnson, Babe Jones, J. W. Tate, Mink Whittington, Thomas Coleman, W. M. Dawson, Granville Witt, Matthew Sanders, J. L. Crouthers, Arthur Lindsey, Cossie Robbins, Fletcher Whittington, Edgar Boone, John Jones, John Edwards, Tom Foster, A. S. Kirkland, M. A. Langston, and R. B. Myers.

Public Laborers

Negroes are employed in the following industries: forestry, building, automobile repair shops, saw and planing mills, construction of roads, streets, gasoline stations, railroads; lumber companies, hotels, cafes, laundries, and cleaning shops.

One merchant, Ojie Williams, of Freetrade, owns his store and has a $2,000 stock of general merchandise and groceries.

A negro hotel in Carthage has an average of about twenty-five boarders, and employs four cooks.

Educators

MONROE JOHNSON, born in Leake County in 1873, on a small farm four miles east of Walnut Grove, grew up among a large family, most of whom are dead.

His father was poor, so Monroe had little chance to attend school as a boy. After he was twenty-one he attended Tougaloo College one term and then began to teach in local schools. He went to summer schools at Newton, Alcorn, Campbell College, and Jackson College, where he received a B.A. degree. He has taught every kind of school, from the smallest to the largest, teaching at Walnut Grove eight years, at Harmony five years, at Johnson eighteen years, and in two or three others.

At Johnson he helped build the Rosenwald School at a cost of $3,500. From this institution some students graduate each year, about twenty-five or thirty of whom have become teachers in various schools of other counties.

Monroe owns a farm of about two hundred acres; has cows, hogs, and mules, and his family has made in some years as much as three hundred gallons of syrup, six hundred bushels of corn, and twenty-two bales of cotton, and their health has been good through all the while.

His motto has been to try to treat every one right, work for his living, educate his children, provide for his family, and lift up falling humanity.

"May the negroes of Leake County move up at the sound of the bass drum, and keep in a straight way until He that said, 'Let there be light,' shall say, 'Well done,'" Monroe Johnson has been heard to say.

The Johnson negroes were once slaves of the late Ben Johnson, and after they were freed, they bought homes and stock, and became good, law-abiding, religious citizens. They have always lived around Walnut Grove. (1)

ODA ANNA KIRKLAND, oldest daughter of William Finas Kirkland, chose teaching as a profession after graduating from high school at Tougaloo College, and attending other standard colleges.

She first taught in her home community, Galilee, and worked there for several years, but resigned to accept a position in the city schools of Canton, remaining three years after which she became matron at Central Mississippi College in Kosciusko. In 1928, she accepted the position as Jean's supervising teacher of Leake County, serving a term of seven years.

With the wonderful co-operation of the county superintendents, trustees, patrons, teachers, and friends, Oda Anna has worked with an untiring interest for the improvement of her people. She assisted whenever and wherever she could, trying to raise the standard of schools, homes, religious organizations, and community life in general.

Working toward the goal, "To make the county a better and happier place in which to live," various organizations were set up throughout the county. Through these, better qualified teachers were employed, which meant better teaching, better schools and facilities; more teaching material was used, cleaner and more attractive premises, better homes and churches, better attendance, leading toward a higher type of community life in general.

An annual observance of National Negro Health Week is an outstanding feature of this program. As a result of this work, the county was awarded two certificates of merit. The white friends at all times showed an interest in the program, and responded promptly when called upon.

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(1) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.

Oda Anna resigned in 1935 and accepted a position as primary teacher in Leake County Training School, Walnut Grove, where she is now employed. (1)

GRADY DEWITT KIRKLAND, oldest son of William Finas Kirkland, head of the Julius Rosenwald Building Program for negroes in rural communities, secured the co-operation of patrons and friends, and built the first Rosenwald school in Leake County in the Galilee Community in 1924. It is now known as Harmony Vocational High School; this aroused interest in adjoining communities, and as a result, there are now twelve communities with Rosenwald systems. (2)

JANE RUSHING NICHOLSON, outstanding negro teacher and poet, was born in 1869 near the site of Pilgrim Rest Negro School. Her mother was Martha Tate and her father, Ned Rushing, a Republican negro leader of Reconstruction days, and a Baptist preacher. Ned was a progressive and thrifty negro who exerted every effort to give his children an education. He sent Jane to a seminary for negro girls in Meridian, and later to Mary Holmes' Seminary in Jackson, from which she graduated. In 1898 she married W. F. Nicholson, Baptist preacher, and they had two daughters, both of whom are now dead. The husband died a few years after their marriage. Ten years before her marriage, Jane began teaching during the summer to help pay her school expenses during the winter months. She first taught in Scott County a number of years, but returned to Leake in 1905 and has been teaching here since that time, giving forty years of such service to the members of her race. Jane is also a religious leader of her people, and many whites know and respect this sixty-eight year old negro woman. Jane Rushing Nicholson is a poet of some ability. Much of her work has been published in the Mississippi School Journal, a negro publication, and some occasionally appear in "The Carthaginian." (3)

HENRY CLAY RUSSELL, teacher, born in Leake County, three miles north of Carthage, March 4, 1871, was the son of Green H. Russell, who learned to read and write during slavery days in North Carolina, and who taught his children what he knew. Henry Clay liked books, but his education was limited so far as schools were concerned. He attended the public school, while his brother, Franklin, and sister, Mary, attended Tougaloo College. By finding out what they were studying, he kept up with them to some extent, by studying hard on his own initiative. He bought all the books he could afford, and when

(1) Oda Anna Kirkland, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Jane Rushing Nicholson, Carthage, Miss.

he came to the lessons that he could not master, he went to his white friends, N. F. Wallace, and others, for help.

At the age of seventeen, Henry Clay began teaching and made it his life work, and married Cora C. Bradford, December 27, 1894; he and his wife taught every winter and worked on a farm in the summer. By doing this, they were able to buy a farm home and give their daughter, born to them on their first wedding anniversary, a four-year high school education in Tougaloo College. If possible, the negroes went to church at Zion Hill, where Henry Clay was superintendent of the Sunday School for thirty years. He was a delegate to four General Conferences; secretary to Bishop J. B. Small and J. W. Alstork, and said to be the greatest laymen in Zion Negro Church. In 1925,he died at the age of fifty-four. (1)

Ministers

REV. W. F. GATES, one of the outstanding negro preachers of the county, was born about 1870 in a lonely home in the Harmony community, and reared among a large crowd of children. He took a wife from the Crosby family and a number of children were born to this union; Gates took his second wife from the Fortune family,and she died some years later, leaving five or six children; he married the third time into the Williams family, and to them were born six children. He lived for a time in the Harmony community, but later moved about two miles east of Walnut Grove, where he still lives, and owns a nice home and a number of cattle, etc. Reverend Gates is a leader among his people and when he speaks, his people listen. He has been preaching for some forty years, having the pastorate of four of the best churches in this part of Mississippi; has been moderator of Lane Pilgrim Association for more than twenty years, and people of this district think highly of him. (2)

Old Slaves

MOSE HAYS, ninety-year old negro slave, was born in Livingston, Alabama, June 15, 1846, and was brought to this county from Neshoba when a small boy by George Hays, who bought Uncle Mose for $1,200 before the War between the States. He drove the carriage for the Hays girls, and served four years in the war with his master, after which Mose came back to live with the Hays family, and still lives in the negro quarters at Carthage.

(1) Florence Russell Whittington, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Monroe Johnson, Carthage, Miss.

Moses has been a successful negro farmer, and is considered one of the best ditchers in the county. He was also a noted well-digger and shop man in his earlier life time. (1)

Uncle SANFORD McMURTRY, as he has always been called, was born in 1863, and owned by Wash Ford for many years, hence was given the name of Sanford Ford; he said his master required him to work hard and was not very lenient with him; later he was sold to John McMurtry. The old negro says that his new master was much better to him, and because of that, he changed his last name to McMurtry.

At the time of the surrender, he was still with his new master, and was sent to Vicksburg to help work, but did not stay there long. He was brought back home because of illness, and after that, he never left again. An old man now, he can still get about well, although his blindness is a handicap. He lives with his son, Bob, two miles south of Thomastown. (2)

GEORGE JOHNSON, an outstanding negro man, was born a slave in North Carolina and brought to Mississippi in the early days of the county. He was owned by Ben Johnson and worked for him many years.

After the War between the States, Johnson purchased a home of more than two hundred acres of land, owned horses, cows, goats, and sheep, and founded The Johnson School and Church.

In 1926, at the age of 111 years, he died, leaving a large family. His motto was "A stitch in Time saves Nine"; all his life he was a law-abiding citizen. (3)

CICLY and EPHRAM RILEY, old slave negroes who say they are nearly one hundred years old, live in the Sevier home (see chap. 7, Ante-bellum Days). They are God-fearing negroes who have made good citizens and servants all their lives, and now live in the house in which they once served as slaves. They are just as humble as they were in the years gone by.

Among the other slave negroes in the county are the DARBY negroes, living near Walnut Grove and the FORTUNE negroes, living near Tuscola. Not more than one or two members of each family survives. They have been good old negroes all their lives, and now welcome a chance to talk of the olden days. (4)

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(1) Mose Hays, Carthage, Miss.

(2) Sanford McMurtry, Thomastown, Miss.

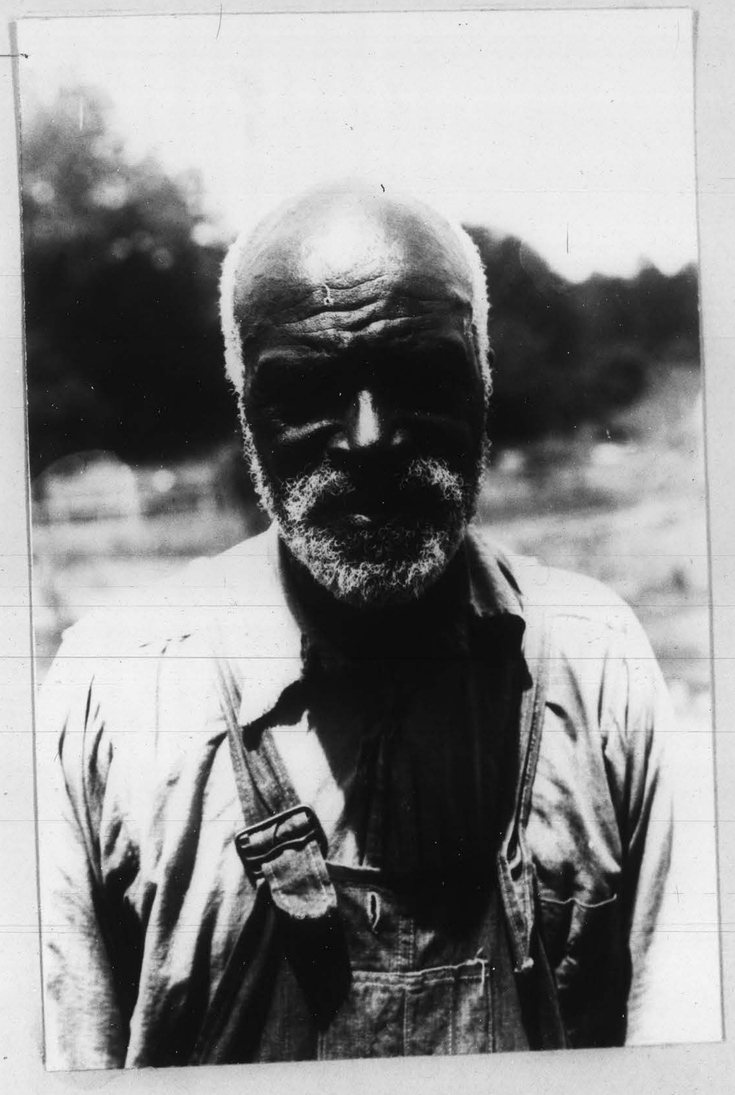
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(4) Ibid



AUNT CICLY RILEY

An ex-slave living in Sevier Home



UNCLE EPHRAM RILEY

An ex-slave living in the Sevier Home

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Chapter X

FOLKLORE

People - their habits and customs - are the most interesting subjects in the world. For this reason a chapter on "Folklore" has been included in this history. Every section of the country has its own peculiarities, its own way of doing things, its own way of living, and Leake County is no exception to this rule; Stories are told and re-told until they become common knowledge and accepted facts. Some of these peculiarities, customs, and stories are herewith recorded.

Superstitions

Superstitions relative to BIRTH probably originated with, and are kept alive by, the negro race. They are common not only to Leake but to other counties in Mississippi, and even other southern states.

Mothers should not eat meat of wild animals, if they do, the baby will surely have spasms.

A baby's fingernails must not be cut until it is over a month old, else it will be "stingy."

To protect a baby's health, do not change it from one bedroom to another.

Do not permit a baby to look into a mirror before it is a year old.

Never change a baby's name, else it will die.

Superstitions relating to COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE have been handed down through the years. No one particularly believes in them, yet everybody sooner or later finds an occasion to quote them to someone else.

"If a young lady will hang mistletoe in her window on Christmas night, she will dream of the man she is to marry.

Wed when the sun is shining, and love and luck will shine on you all your life. But wed when it is dark and cloudy, and unhappiness will follow you all through your married life.

It will bring good luck both to the bride and groom if the bride will wear "something,old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue."

The groom should pick up his bride and carry her across the threshold of their first home to insure peace, happiness, and good luck through all the years to come.

The majority of couples in this county do not care for church weddings, prefering a simple home ceremony. A number merely go to the minister's house where the ceremony is performed in the presence of one other couple. Elopements are common, and showers are usually given in honor of the bride after the wedding. After the wedding dinner or supper, the old custom of cutting the wedding cake in which the penny, ring, thimble, etc., has been baked, is observed. The custom of tying old shoes to the car of the bride and groom is still popular, as is the custom of throwing rice after them as they ride away. (1)

Superstitions of DEATH and BURIAL are often recalled by some particular instance, which is always quoted when the speaker desires to carry his point.

It is said that if a man dies in a doorway, that door will never close.

The pecking of a woodpecker on the roof foretells the death of a member of the family.

The howling of a dog is a death omen.

The customs of death and burial are similar throughout the state. Except in cases of contagious diseases, the body is kept out a day and night, and a group of friends sit up with the body. One group stays until midnight, when another comes and remains the rest of the night. It is customary in this section for neighbors to

(1) Mrs. F. J. Doss, Carthage, Miss.
Minnie Jane Tripplett, Carthage, Miss.

bring food to the family of the deceased, and some one always bring coffee and sandwiches for the midnight lunch. This custom originated years ago. (1)

Special Days

National holidays are observed in Leake County in practically the same manner as they are observed elsewhere.

The FOURTH OF JULY is usually celebrated with family picnics, and on election years, political gatherings, with much speaking and big dinners or barbecues, are held at more centralized points.

THANKSGIVING DAY calls for a three-day holiday in all the schools. An appropriate service is usually held at the school building in the morning, after which the people go to their homes for dinner. (formerly "dinner on the ground" was served at the school). A few schools have ball games in the afternoon and a program at night.

CHRISTMAS DAY is the culmination of the Christmas spirit that begins with the children fully three to four weeks before. They shoot fireworks - keeping the towns in uproars. On Christmas Eve, the younger generation is in an anxious, expectant mood; the women are busy doing last-minute Christmas cooking. In some sections, community Christmas trees are held, when the whole community comes. In days past, huge holly trees, twelve or fifteen feet high, were set up in school buildings or other public places, and decorated with long strings of popcorn, as well as with tinsel. People came in wagons and buggies, and in later days, in cars, from miles around the particular community. Many gifts, to be placed on the tree, were turned over to a committee of ladies, who had charge of the tree. Christmas Day is usually quiet in Leake. It is a day for family gatherings and home-comings, when big dinners are spread on long tables.

Armistice Day, Labor Day, Arbor Day, and other holidays are quietly observed in the schools with a proper program.

Religious Customs

Each church has its own particular service for each special occasion - Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Children's Day, etc, During quarterly meetings, the people held their social meetings, singing religious songs, listening to the preachers, and shouting vigorously. The camp-ground, one mile east of Carthage, was where the Leake County fairgrounds are now located. (2)

(1) Mrs. C. W. Tripplett, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Cliffie Johnson, Carthage, Miss.

OLD TIME MEETINGS were sources of delight to all who attended. E. W. Barnett tells of one held at Standing Pine Baptist Church, organized in 1886. About the same time, the Methodists formed a church. Neither had a house and neither had more than half a dozen members, so both used a little rough-edge school building for services once a month. Reverend B. T. Dendy served the Baptists, and Reverend John Henry the Methodists (see chap. 11, Religion).

Says Mr. Barnett:

"When the time came around to have 'our big meetings' as we called them then, we decided to have them together. Old Uncle George Allen and myself were appointed to represent the Baptists; W. H. Greer and J. B. Carter represented the Methodists. As we had no house to meet in, we decided to build a brush arbor with pine poles for seats. We had the crowds. They came from far and near in wagons, buggies, and on foot.

"Most of the young people went bare-footed. Those who had shoes would tote them on their arms until they got near the meeting place, then sit down and put them on. I believe the young people enjoyed themselves more then they do now. It's true they did not have the advantages they do now, but they had more fun. When the meeting would break up at night each boy would get his girl and carry her home. Those who had horses or mules took their girls up behind them and carried them home. When a boy went to see his girl on Sunday afternoon, he knew he had better hit the trail home at sundown. If he didn't, the old man would use his boot on him. The cows had come up and Sallie had to milk.....But I started out to tell about our meetings, and I have taken about all my space telling about the young folks.

"Well, we had our meeting, beginning on the first Sunday in August. It was agreed to have Brother Dendy preach in the day, and Brother Henry at night. We had what was called shouting in those days, and a service seldom closed without several of the old sisters shouting. The men seldom ever shouted. They usually went off in what they called a trance, and would fall in a faint and remain in that condition for several hours. Occasionally, however, an old brother would get happy and give vent to his feelings.

"The meeting went along smoothly until Wednesday night. We had up to that time twenty-one members, the Baptists fourteen, and the Methodist seven. After service that night,

Brother Henry went to my home and spent the night, and Brother Dendy went to Mr. Greer's. Early next morning, Brother Henry went up to Mr. Greer's, who was on the front porch bathing his face for breakfast. Old Brother Dendy was sleeping in a little side room on the front porch. Brother Henry did not know Brother Dendy was there so he began talking to Mr. Greer: 'If Brother Dendy don't quit his way of preaching, he is going to hell as slick as a possum's tail!' Old Brother Dendy, was awake by this time and heard his remark, and he hustled out of the room, and the two preachers nearly had a fight. So that broke up our meeting." (1)

The FIRST SUNDAY IN AUGUST is a gala day for Leake negroes, as it is opening day for a week-long protracted meeting, at the Harmony Baptist Church in Lena; negroes from all parts of Central and South Mississippi come to the celebration, which begins about eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning, and continues until that time at night. Often from two to three thousand negroes come to this church on this day in wagons, cars, and trucks. It is a common sight to see two or three hundred negroes get off the train on Sunday morning. The day is filled with singing, preaching, visiting, and eating; large trunks and boxes of dinner are brought and the food is spread, literally on the ground. Local and visiting quartets and others singing groups display their musical talents with music that makes the surrounding woods tremble in response. Many "stands" selling bottled drinks, sandwiches, and other knicknacks are stationed around the church. White farmers bring truck loads of waternelons and sell them to the negroes.

Many times fights and minor disturbances occur among the negroes on the grounds, and occasionally one is killed. For this reason several peace officers are usually kept on the church grounds. Generally, the negroes are peaceful, and the day is highly enjoyed by all present, including a number of white people, and is looked forward to the year round. (2)

Social Customs

POUNDINGS are always given the new preacher in a community. The destitute are also often "pounded," as well as those who lose their homes by storm or fire. This is a neighborly custom that originated years ago.

LOG ROLLINGS, though fast dying out, are still held in some sections of the county. People come from all over

(1) E. W. Barnett, Standing Pine, Miss.
(2) E. M. Chambers, Lena, Miss.

the community to help a certain neighbor, who in turn, serves a bountiful dinner to all. (1)

The older women still enjoy QUILTINGS. At such times a number gather at a certain woman's house where they help her complete all the quilts which she has pieced for some months back. All are served a bountiful dinner in the middle of the day. (2)

SINGING SCHOOLS are organized throughout the county in the summer. "All-day singings" are popular, and a number of good singers are always present. (3) All music lovers participate at these occasions, which have been a source of amusement for both young and old since a short time after 1850. On a specified day, singers come from miles around, bringing their dinners so as not to miss an hour of the services. Singing usually begins about nine in the morning and continues until noon, when everyone repairs to the church yard for "dinner on the ground." After dinner they return to the church and singing continues until about four in the afternoon. Quartets from other counties participate, joining their voices with those of the members. Each community provides leaders who direct the songs for a certain period and then relinquish their post to others. The older singers never leave the building except for lunch; the younger set drift in and out, the majority sticking to the back pews, leaving the front ones to the elders who have come there to sing - and only to sing.

Frequently, "singing time" is "courting time" and numerous couples can be seen strolling about under the trees and loitering around wagons, buggies, flivvers, and more modern vehicles. A trip to the ever-present spring is a common form of diversion.

About 1858 or 1859, a Mr. Barmore and his two daughters came to Leake County in a horse-drawn chariot and soom established singing schools in different sections. He used the four-note book, "The Sacred Harp." Only a very few were sufficiently interested to keep it up, but after the War between the States, interest increased when John R. Scott taught several singing schools, still using the four-note manual. A great teacher was a certain Mr. Leonard, who had a different method, using all the notes now known. George Doss and T. J. Scott continued their studies until they were able to teach themselves.

(1) Mrs. C. W. Tripplett, Carthage, Miss.
Mrs. Cliffie Johnson, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Miss Sophie Chipley, Dossville, Miss.
(3) Mr. E. M. Perry, Carthage, Miss.

Other teachers were: Heas Oden, Jeff Scott, G. W. Reid, Fletcher Evans, J. J. McKay, Hase Blocker, Oscar Nason, J. S. Brooks, John Henry, and Jonathan Davis. Another book taught was the Temple Star, by a Mr. Bowie. After his day, singing became more and more popular, and today, singings are at the highest peak in Leake County history. Such musicals are held from the first of March to the first of November. (1)

Sunday seems to be the day that men of Carthage most enjoy. In former days they had "CHICKEN FIGHTS," which drew large crowds. For these events prize game roosters were brought to a certain meeting place where they battled from one o'clock until after dusk, when only one - the winner was left.

Leake County is noted for its FISH FRIES and SQUIRREL STEWS, rare treats, when the men hunt and fish and do their own cooking; sometimes inviting their wives, and sometimes not. This is the time when all get together hunting, cooking, palavering, and have a big time in general. (2)

Out of the hunting customs of 1900, has evolved the CARTHAGE STEW, one of the most popular events of the county. The old-time hunters always took plenty of food to last several days, including enough hens to last until game could be secured from the swamps. When meats were scarce, the cooks added to the quantity by dumping into the pot, tomatoes, corn, milk, etc. As time passed, and by means of experiment, the stew became so delicious that they brought the recipe home to their wives and mothers. This became known far and wide as Carthage Stew. Thus has come the custom of "chicken stews," especially in Carthage, where on crisp fall evenings the entire family gathers around the fire on which rests a big iron pot of chicken stew. New teachers are welcomed to the commuhity with chicken stews. The chief dish at school and church picnics is chicken stew. Visitors are entertained in the county with chicken stews. On winter days when the weather is freezing, Leake home-makers serve chicken stew. Indeed, this custom has become county-wide and no one has been found who does not enjoy this tasty dish. (3)

Customs of Dress

Although modern styles are preferred, there are still some women who wear old-fashioned bonnets, or slats. Some of the very old ladies, fearful of catching cold, wear nightcaps to bed; a very few - definitely in the minority - wear seven petticoats. (4)

(1) J. A. Thomas, Dossville, Miss.
(2) E. M. Perry, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Tom Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Minnie Jane Tripplett, Carthage, Miss.

Customs of Indians

The Indians of Leake, (see chapT 5, Indians) like those of other Mississippi counties in which Indians live, have some peculiarities uncommon to any other race. Their sense of smell is very much like that of an animal, and while going through a forest they are guided almost entirely by this.

They never apologize for anything they do, and never ask forgiveness. They never kiss - it matters not what relationship exists between them - whether mother, father, brother, sister, or child.

The Choctaws have no profane words in their language, although they know numberless obscene epithets. The letter "r" is unknown to them. The names of both persons and things are full of music. Choctaws usually have no idea of their age, or that of their children. This does not apply to all, since they are gradually becoming more educated. Children are never named for their parents but for some incident that happens just after the birth of the child. Couples divorce whenever one grows tired of the other, the bride returning to the home of her father and mother. She is not required to obey her father, but merely obeys her mother. Her children, if any, are taken in by her family and treated as their own.

When a member of the family dies, his name is never mentioned again. After burial "cries" are held, after the "cries," feasts, and ball games follow, but the family takes no part in these celebrations. (1)

The DRESS of Indians is very colorful. The women still affect the same style of dress that they have worn for many years - long, ankle-length dresses with ruffles, and beads and necklaces. They wear no hats but instead, have long band-combs across the front of their heads. The dress of the men is similar to that of the whites, except for their big black hats in which a feather sticks straight up. Since the Indians of Leake are becoming more educated, the young ones are gradually changing their form of dress to conform with that of their white neighbors. A number wear the ordinary length dress, but they have not yet come to the use of hats. Most of the women wear high-topped shoes (see chap. 5, Indians). (2)

(1) J.F.H. Claiborne, Mississippi, as a Province, Territory, and State.
(2) Minnie Jane Tripplett, Carthage, Miss.

Legends and Tales

About a half mile south of Conway, at a place once called MOCK ORANGE GROVE, giant trees once grew thick on both sides of the road. A narrow sand-bed or road ran between the trees, and even in daytime it was a rather dark place, and at night, definitely "spooky." People passing seldom lost any time in passing through this part of the woods. Numberless stories were told about the spooks that visited this section. One, of particular interest, was of a white "something," that looked like a human but had no head. There were those who insisted that it would walk back of their buggies as they were passing the trees, finally getting off and returning to its place of gloom. Others said that the thing was like a dog and would try to catch those that went through. Horses were often known to run away when they reached this section. The road is now wider and the trees have been cut, so that ghost stories relative to this section are now a thing of the past.

Another story concerned an OLD MAN WHO MOVED TO CONWAY and who supposedly had a nice little sum of money. His house was situated between the Methodist church and Dr. Folsom's office, and an old negro who lived with him told others that the old man had money. He and the negro had a money needle, and people conceived the idea that they were able to find money at any place. After several years, the old man died and many went to his house and literally tore it to bits in search of money; they actually found a small amount in the floor and walls. But not satisfied, they secured a needle that would indicate the site of more money, so that for miles around hunting and digging continued without results.

About two years ago, Jasper Salers obtained a machine that was supposed to insure the finding of money, and he, with two or three negroes, dug all over the country, complying with the legendary belief that they weren't supposed to do any talking while digging. One day, while he and Claud Hannah, a negro, were digging, they struck something; digging faster, they soon hit a big iron pot. Both were frightened and the negro said, "We shore got it now, boss!" The story goes that when he spoke, the pot sank into the ground and has never been seen again.

Set back in the shadows of giant trees that cast a perpetual shade is a LOG HOUSE - one of the oldest in the county -said from earliest times to be haunted. According to the story of the natives, this square, sturdy house was built

by a man who hoped to found a home here for his children and their descendants. By dent of hard work, he cleared the land, and he and his wife were rearing several children in whom he took meticulous delight, teaching them to read and write by the light of the fire and home-made candles. One night, a renegade from the East, escaping the consequences of his own misdeeds, heard a group of men in a store discussing the prosperity of the farmer. Hard pressed for funds and anxious to escape his pursuers, whom he knew to be hard on his heels, he listened with carefully concealed interest, left the store, and immediately headed for the home of the farmer. Arriving, he knocked on the door, was admitted, and given refreshments by the wife. He refused their offer of shelter for the night, and rose to continue his journey.

Nearing the door, he took his pistol and demanded that his benefactors turn over to him their store of money and goods. The bewildered farmer refused and the wife screamed and turned to run. Realizing that if she escaped and gave the alarm he would be trapped, he shot and killed her. After a struggle with the farmer, he wielded the butt of the gun and killed the overpowered farmer. Then, cursing and panting, the criminal forced the eldest child to reveal the treasure. The orphans were sent East to live with their grandparents. For some reason none of the heirs ever returned to claim the property, and so it stood idle and forlorn. Late travelers in passing, declared that they heard a blood-curdling scream and the shot of a pistol. As time wore on, the tale grew until the title "ghost" was securely fastened on the imagination of the people of that community. Thus the forsaken spot and unoccupied house stands today alone and avoided by men.

Many HIGH WATER STORIES are told by Leake Countians. The following is a typical example:

Forty years ago Pearl River was not nearly so easily crossed as it is today. In, or about the year 1897, F.E. Gilmore, Sr., who was for many years president of the Board of Supervisors, and two young ladies, Miss Drucie and Love Gilbert, attempted to cross the mighty Pearl at its highest.

A man by the name of Pennell had died in the Good Hope community, and Mr. Gilmore was the administrator of his estate. He was carrying some important papers to Carthage relative to the Pennell Estate, and these two young ladies, who were nieces of Mr. Gilmore, persuaded him to

take them along with him. Reluctantly, he agreed to let them go, and in a buggy they started to the county site. Pearl River was up, but people did not stop for high water in those days. When they reached the river, however, it was higher than they expected it to be. Water was everywhere, and it had risen during the night. The water was so high that the ferry boat was not being operated. For a few minutes the three travelers surveyed the mighty, muddy, rushing, and swirling Pearl. Then, Mr. Gilmore said: "Pearl River has never stopped me yet, and if you all say so, we will cross it this time."

The two brave, and perhaps a little daresome, girls, were not the kind to back down on their own proposition, and across the river they started - but not in the buggy - and not only across the main river itself, but also across water for two or three miles from the river. Mr. Gilmore unhitched the horse, and tied the buggy to a large skiff; he and the girls getting into another. The horse was then pushed into the water, and the horse, buggy, and skiff hitched together. They swam, and paddled, and fought their way across, and by the time they reached the other side, they were thoroughly wet, exhausted, and frightened. The papers regarding the Pennell estate, inside a suitcase in the buggy, had gotten wet, and when the Gilmores finally reached Carthage, they discovered that some of the writing had been washed off the papers. But nobody went back to Good Hope for the missing information until the river went down. (1)

Another RIVER EXPERIENCE commonly told, follows:

In the old days, one Uncle Billie Gill, supposedly a very pious gentleman, owned and operated a steamboat on Pearl River. Once while he and his brother, Marshall, were coming up the river with a heavy load of freight, the boat sprang a leak, and for awhile was in danger of sinking. Amid the hurly-burly, Marshall Gill told his brother to pray while he tried to get the water out. The boat was about to go down, and Uncle Billy became a bit hysterical, but began urgently, "Oh, Lord, help us, and help us damn quick!" No one remembers anymore of his prayer. However, the boat did not sink, and whether it was Marshall's work or Uncle Billy's prayer that saved it, is a matter of conjecture, but the prayer has provoked many a laugh at Uncle Billy's expense since that time. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Drucie Latham, Lena, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Mollie E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

Old settlers of the Plymouth Community, in Beat 5, told a BEAR STORY, which is here re-told by J. Walter Evans:

"Far back in the pre-war days, when this country was sparsely settled, wild animals of the deep swamps prowled - day and night in search of prey. Once a great fight between a boy and a bear occurred, when the boy, like David in the Bible, was the victor. Believe it or not! Perhaps a part of the farm home where this battle was fought remains, while the boy having lived to a ripe old age, has long since 'gone the way of all earth.'

"It appears that the Horton family had killed hogs one cold winter day and while the mother was preparing a much relished repast of spare-ribs and liver the family was disturbed by the intrusion of a great wild beast that had of course smelled the blood of the hogs which had been slaughtered during the day, and had come out of the swamps near Standing Pine to have a mess of fresh meat with the Horton family.

"But young George, the defender of his mother, was equal to the occasion. He threw open the door and with nothing but his 'faithful barlow' in hand, stepped out to meet his foe. The great hungry bear reared back on his 'hind feet,' as bears always do for a battle for life. As the bear threw his 'loving arms' around the neck of young George, this brave boy cut the bear's throat and left him bleeding and dying on the porch of his mother's home. The Hortons had bear meat as well as hog meat for dinner the next day." (1)

THOMASTOWN REMINISCENCES as recalled by J. L. Blailock, call to mind old familiar scenes to residents of this section.

"Thomastown, her people, her hills and hollows, trees, stumps, rocks, and gullies, little winding creeks, rivers and roads, round about it to make one picture for me which will always be immune from the corroding influences of time, regardless of how memories of other lands may fade. And the older one grows, the brighter grow the scenes of long ago.....And when my thoughts go tripping back among those youngsters and old folks of that misty past, it is with emotions quite different from thoughts entertained while reviewing scenes of later years.....

(1) J. Walter Evans, Edinburg, Miss.

"Old timers of Thomastown go marching before me now... A kind of panoramic view of them.... Mr. Edwards, lamed by the Yankee, and doomed to wear a high-heel boot the rest of his days, calls Ikie in his strongest voice, while Ikie remains hidden in the hay loft, and though he hears, refuses to answer.....Captain Mills, also lamed by the unloved emancipators, and doomed to wear an artificial limb, reminder of the great struggle, is, in fancy, selling goods in Kosciusko trying to rectify the devastation and ruin wrought by those he faced and fought four long years....Ned Davis, another old patriot, came home from the long struggle and stayed in Thomastown till Kosciusko got to hollering for help from 'up-to-date merchants.' Come to think of it, Kosciusko would have been a failure had it not been for the immigration into these parts of just such people as come from around Thomastown.

"Captain Hollingsworth was from Thomastown suburbs, and I doubt not that a monument to the lift he gave Kosciusko still stands on the corner.....'Pappy' Hamilton, perhaps a little eccentric, though sane and sound as to ideas and finance, sits there on Thomastown's leading store gallery, and discusses topics of the day and past days with the proprietor of that store....There was Buchanan and Simpson, who, when hammering iron and working wood into useful articles was a little dull, would come over and sit and chat with the gossipers who congregated on the old store gallery. Great kick I got from those old times when arguments were the order of the day. Buchanan and Simpson would argue iron and steel and wood down there in their little shop till it became a finished wagon ready for any and all kinds of hauling. And it was good enough and pretty enough to go to church in; Longfellow, no doubt, got a great kick out of watching his own village blacksmith, but the little boys of Thomastown and vicinity received their own glorious inspirations when Simpson and Buchanan started the sparks flying and the shavings curling.... Dr. Roby, how many of us he ushered into the veil of tears, wished us well and cured our ills till the lure of other lands became too strong for the inducements of Thomastown. He, too, went to Kosciusko, and did his part toward keeping that backwoodsie town from going busted. It would bankrupt Kosciusko to pay back what it owes to Thomastown. There was Mr. Biggart, most always successful in what he tried to do; he tried to make Will a good boy, but Will just would associate with us 'possum hunters a little too much.....And there was Mr. Myrick, who had an awful time reforming Sam and keeping him reformed. Sam was the Tom Sawyer of Thomastown, and I would give two-bits to help that old boy

paint his own fence right now....Mr. Simpson, one of the above named wagon-makers, held the office of Justice of the Peace in Thomastown, and he rarely failed to keep the law-breakers in their places. But he missed it one time.

"Bill 'n' m'self and a few other wingless angels went coon hunting in a colored gentleman's watermelon patch when the sun was straight above us. The colored man came upon the scene about the time we had caught our coons and started out to the shade where we intended to count the rings around their tails. But the raucous voice of the colored man frightened us so that we released most of our catch and made a dive for the underbrush. We took a near cut for the schoolhouse, but the colored gentleman took a nearer one and intercepted us, and informed us that he was 'gwine to sue you boys.' But Bill calmed our fears by assuring us that he could not sue us because his pa was Justice of the Peace! We were not sued.....but if Thomastown boys were unduly naughty, let it be remembered that Cousin Peck used to come over from Carthage and teach us the ways of the world occasionally. We were always glad to have Ned help us 'roll logs,' but the cats, dogs, bull yearlings, and the mule colts always hid when the boy with his city ways came over, for he could think of more ways to serve Satan than all the Thomastown -boys put together.....

....

"But I have wandered from the subject of old timers and brought in boys who are still living, and not so long ago were as supple as lumberjacks, but doubtless are now spending a good bit of their time trying to convince their better halves that wood or no wood, rheumatism has about incapacitated them for the handling of the axe. But, let me say, that rheumatism or no rheumatism, there is no use for a fellow to grow prematurely old. Just keep on smiling, prosperity or no prosperity, and let it be that when the undertaker shovels the soil in upon you 'there lies a bundles of ex-smiles.'" (1)

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(1) J. L. Blailock, Sweetwater, Texas.

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Chapter XI

RELIGION

Of the sixty-five churches in Leake County, fifty-nine have frame buildings, only six having modern brick buildings. To be more explicit, there are only four brick churches in the county, as three denominations own and use the Edinburg Church. The Baptist church at Lena is brick, and both the Baptists and Methodists have brick houses in Carthage. All these churches have a number of Sunday School rooms, and the two in Carthage are equipped with kitchens.

Some of the frame churches in the county are built with Sunday School rooms, and some have added rooms in order to accommodate the Sunday School and other church organizations. But the majority of frame churches in the county are large one-room houses with enclosed vestibules on the fronts.

The Baptists own two pastor's homes in the county. The one at Carthage is a beautiful, new brick bungalow, valued at $2,500. The one at Lena is a frame building, in fairly good condition, and valued at $800.

The Methodists own three parsonages - all frame - in the county. The one at Carthage is valued at $3,000; Carthage Circuit parsonage, also located there, is valued at $2,000; and the Walnut Grove parsonage is valued at $2,000.

Early church houses in Leake County consisted of one big rectangular room. A few had vestibules on the front, and some had steeples and bells.

Church organizations were financed in much the same way that our modern churches are, but their activities were limited. People had meager means of travel, no good roads as the people of this day do; therefore, they could not organize into various groups as modern churches do. A few of the more centralized churches maintained a small Sunday School and a Ladies' Aid Society, but the majority had only preaching services. Nearly all of the active churches often had all-day services. Members of the congregation went for the eleven o'clock service, carried a box of dinner which was spread on

a long table built especially for this purpose. In the afternoon the pastor preached another sermon, after which the people hitched up their wagons and buggies and went home.

Graveyard workings were managed much the same way. People were notified once or twice a year that they were to meet and clean off the graveyard on a certain date. Everybody came and brought hoes, rakes, axes, and other tools, along with their dinner. They worked all day cutting the grass and bushes that had grown up since the last time it was cleaned. When all the graves were clean, a pleasant day of neighborly visiting having been spent all the while, the people went home.

Outstanding Churches

FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH - one of the two oldest Baptist churches in the county - fortunately has a complete record of its organization and of every church conference for the past ninety years. These records, beginning August, 1848, and continuing until the present, fill five volumes. The first, covering the first twenty-five years of the life of the church, was written with a quill on unruled paper; the writing, beautifully done, still plain and legible. Members of the Presbytery organizing the church, were John M. Chambers, Lee P. Murrill, and William Denson. The twelve charter members were: William H. Hatsell and wife, Elizabeth; Lennard Crosby; George W. Trippe and wife, Elizabeth; Daniel Parnell; J. R. Caloway and wife, Jane; Rebecca White; Thomas S. Sones; Mary Jane Sones; and Mary D. Sones. The first pastor was R. T. Gatewood; the first deacon, William H. Hatsell; and the first church clerk, Thomas S. Sones.

The Church Covenant, Articles of Faith, and Rules of Decorum were all drawn up and inscribed in the "Book of the Records of the Baptist Church of Christ Known by the Name of Friendship," August 4, 1848. They are lengthy documents, describing the beliefs and duties of church members. The articles of Faith state among other things, that "Every organized church is both authorized and enjoined to exercise church discipline among, and upon her members as occasions may require, even to excommunication if necessary. (1)

The Rules of Decorum stated that the term "Brother" must always be used in speaking in conference without permission from the moderator. Each male member was required to attend every conference, and if one was absent

(1) Minutes of Lena Baptist Church, Lena, Miss., August, 1848.



OLD FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH AT LENA

Showing a section of the table on which "dinners on the ground" were frequently served in connection with church services and Fourth of July picnics.

so quick to exclude its members, as some cases stayed in conference for six months. In one case a brother acknowledged in conference that he had been drinking too much whiskey and was excused. Another stated in conference that he had done wrong in accepting a challenge to fight a man in the town of Carthage, for which he was sorry, and for which the church forgave him. A pastor of the church confessed that he had been overtaken in a fault, an angry passion, and had attempted to strike his antagonist with a pair of blacksmith tongs; he acknowledged his wrong, expressed his sorrow, and was excused by the church.

In July, 1858, first mention of hymn books is made in the minutes - the church bought six. It is said that when the first organ was bought for the church, one good brother declared that he would go out the windows if the organ came in the door. This brother had always led the singing, and after the coming of the organ, he did not go out the window, but he did stop singing. It is said that the only time he ever sang in the church again was on an occasion when there was no one at church to play the organ or to lead the songs, and he was persuaded to lead any songs the congregation desired to sing.

Friendship, or Lena Church, as it is now generally called, has had twenty-four pastors. T. E. Morris, pastor for thirty years, served the church longer than any other. G. M. White has the longest record as church clerk - twenty-three years. At one time, two brothers, T. J. and S. A. Moore served as pastor and clerk. M. C. Hughes is present pastor, and Dr. J.W.W. Lyle is clerk. From twelve members the church rolls have increased to nearly three hundred members. (1)

WALNUT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, first called Fellowship, was organized in 1848. Five members, constituting the first church roll, were Ewing Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Fielding T. Hanson, Matilda Kelly, and Annis Read. Elders A. Goss, J. M. Chambers, and J. D. Abney comprised the Presbytery. On September 18, 1892, the church officially changed its name from "Fellowship" to Walnut Grove Baptist Church, and the only Baptist missionary to go into a foreign field from Leake County was sent from this church. He was Dr. J. M. Oxner, a medical missionary to China. (2)

PLEASANT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized December 27, 1849, with twenty-seven members, ten of whom were negro slaves belonging to white members. The Presbytery consisted of Elders A. Goss, J. J. S. Miles, Isaac Merchant, and Ira Townsend. The

(1) Minutes of Lena Baptist Church, Lena, Miss.
(2) History Harmony Baptist Association



ST. ANN'S CHURCH

The Only Catholic Church in the County

church adopted as a motto, "Keep Thyself Pure," from 1 Timothy 5: 22. Two men, W. S. Rushing in 1852, and B. H. Weems in 1906, were licensed by the church to preach. (1)

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH was constituted June 9, 1850, with ten members: W. C. Smith, Matthew Slaughter, George Allen, Hudson Emmons, Walter Brewer, Hannah Smith, Elizabeth Slaughter, Sarah Savel, Emily Savel, and Ailcy Brewer. Elders J. J. S. Miles and Isaac Merchant comprised the Presbytery. From this church have gone out three Baptist preachers: J. N. Newburn, ordained in 1881; E. T. Barnett, ordained in 1884; R. B. Gunter, present secretary of the Baptist State Convention Board, and one of the outstanding ministers in the state, who was ordained in this small church November 22, 1908 (See chap. 23, Professional and Civic Leaders. (2)

Possibly there have been members of the Primitive Baptist church in Leake as long as it has been a county, and some of them have been attending Original Bethany Association, which embraces several counties, for ninety-two years. The ninety-second session of this Association of Primitive Baptists was held in 1936, with the BIG SPRING CHURCH, near Dossville, in Leake County. This church is about sixty-five years old, and is the oldest of this order in the county. (3)

ST ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH may be termed a pioneer Catholic church, as it is the only Catholic church in the county, and one of the older missions of the Diocese of Natchez. The church is located in the western part of the county, in the community of St. Ann. The majority of families residing in this community are members of the congregation, and descendants of the first Catholic settlers of Leake County. Its first building was erected in 1876, under the supervision of Rev. Father Herman Oberfeldt, who served this mission from the village of Sulphur Springs in Madison County. Two acres of land for the establishment of this church were given by Peter James Whelan; building material used in its erection was brought from Sulphur Springs, and had once been used in a convent. This house was used only a few years, when it was converted into a school, later being destroyed by fire.

In 1881, the Right Reverend Bishop Janssens, of Natchez, visited St. Ann Mission, and approved a list of subscriptions for another house of a more modern and substantial pattern. The following year, under the leadership of Father Thomas A. Lonergan, the building was planned and built. George Luckett, Robert Luckett, Pat Harkins, Sr., William Bennett, and Peter Whelan procured the material, which included stained windows, blinds for the windows, altar seat accommodations, and paint for the exterior. Father

(1) History Harmony Baptist Association
(2) Ibid
(3) Minutes, Original Bethany Association of Primitive Baptists

Lonergan visited New Orleans and St. Louis and collected $300 and many necessary articles for use in the church. The remainder of the money was raised locally. On October 21, 1882, the building was blessed and dedicated by Right Reverend Bishop Janssens, assisted by Father Van Houver, of Louisville, Mississippi, and Father Lonergan. Today, the church still stands very much the same as it was when first constructed. The priest still resides in Sulphur Springs and preaches there three Sundays a month. The church and pastor have at all times been maintained by voluntary contributions of its members.

St. Ann's Church is now under the pastorate of Father C. E. Meador. The active organizations are: Blessed Virgin Sodality, Holy Name Society, and the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. A summer school in the church has been conducted by the Sisters of Mercy of Vicksburg, for the past two years. (1)

It is a significant fact that in the same year that Leake County was established, the CARTHAGE METHODIST CHURCH was also constituted. Organized in 1834, it was possibly the first church in the county. A building, erected near the cemetery in the southern part of Carthage, was used until 1865, when a new one was erected on or near the present site. From 1865 to 1886, it was a community church, with all denominations taking part in the services. Another house was built for Methodist service in 1886, and it was used until the present brick structure was built in 1927 at a cost of $10,000. O.H.P. Davis is the first pastor on record. (2)

OLD SHILOH PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH was organized about 1875 by Rev. W. A. Hanna. The new church, organized in September, 1894 by Rev. W. W. Ridgeway, is located at Bolatusha. The building, erected in the summer of 1895, is a large frame house. (3)

Before 1885, there were three churches near the Edinburg Community. The Presbyterians had a church north of Edinburg; Baptists had one east of Edinburg; and Methodists had one at old Liberty. In 1885, Bency G. Hooper gave a lot in the center of the Edinburg Community for the erection of a House of Worship for the Presbyterian and Baptist churches. Later, by consent and arrangement, the Methodists were included in the EDINBURG UNION CHURCH. A provision in the deed states, that when this ceases to be a union church, the land must revert to the Hooper estate. (4)

(1) Thomasine Whelan, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Lavelle Frazure, Bolatusha, Miss.
(4) Deed Book NN, p. 259, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.

The first house was a frame building - one large room or auditorium - typical of the churches of that day. Each denomination procured a preacher, and each had one Sunday per month for their services; on that Sunday, the offering made went to that denomination. Some of the first preachers for this church were: Pastors Bill Kelly, Andrew McBride, A. Barnett, John Peter Hickman, L. C. Long, and Tom Ward. The beautiful new brick house, completed during the summer of 1937, and only the second house of worship for these churches, is valued at $12,000, and was paid for upon completion. Much of the labor and material was donated by the members and friends of the three churches. There has never been a spirit of rivalry among the different denominations here. On the contrary, there is a great deal of harmony and friendliness in Edinburg Community and church. (1)

FOREST GROVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH organized November 23, 1860, with thirty-one white members and six colored members. R. E. Sherill, first pastor, was stationed at Yazoo City, and made the long trip on horseback to preach once a month to this congregation. A house of worship was built but not opened until June 13, 1863, when Rev. W. T. Hall, of Canton, preached the dedication sermon to a large congregation. The interest upon this occasion was deepened by the presence of a number of Union soldiers. Members of this church were called before the session for such sins as vanity, back-biting, enmity between neighbors, unfair dealing in business, immoral living, and intemperance. (2)

For twenty or thirty years a CAMP MEETING was held in Leake County. Organized in 1894, the camp-ground was located one mile east of Carthage, in what was then a lovely pine grove, and now the Leake County fair grounds. In 1895 a big tabernacle was built here for the Camp Meeting services, and a great deal of interest was taken, and many people from this and neighboring counties attended. According to an item in the "Carthaginian" of September 2, 1904, the attendance at Camp Meeting on one Sunday was estimated at 2,000 or more people, coming from all directions. Among the preachers holding these meetings were: Rev. J. L. Morrill, of Hawkinsville, Georgia, founder and most beloved of all Camp Meeting preachers; W. B. Gaddy, Bud Robinson, Will Huff, C. H. Ellis, L. L. Mellen, H. R. Lewis, D.G.W. Ellis, and H. A. Woods. (3)

Church Organizations

The following Baptist churches have Sunday Schools, young

(1) Dr. O. C. Ingram, Edinburg, Miss.
(2) Mrs. J. M. Barnett, Ofahoma, Miss.
(3) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

people's organizations, and women's organizations: Carthage, Friendship, Mt. Carmel, Thomastown, Tuscola, and Walnut Grove. The following have Sunday School and young people's organizations: Mars Hill, New Providence, and Rocky Point. Seven churches have only Sunday School, they are: Center Hill, Corinth, Madden, Midway, Mt. Zion, Pearl Hill, and Standing Pine; Salem church has only a young people's organization. (1)

The following Methodist churches have Sunday Schools, young people's organizations, and woman's societies: Walnut Grove, Carthage, and Lena. Two others that have Sunday Schools and young people's organizations are: Mt. Horeb and Freeny. Edinburg Church has a Sunday School and Woman's societies. Madden, Sebastopol, Bethel, Thomastown, Singleton, Goshen, MacFee, Wiggins, and Forest Grove have Sunday School only. (2) The Churches of God at Freetrade, Pine Grove, and Laurel Hill have Sunday Schools. (3)

Negro Churches

There are thirty-eight negro churches of all denominations in the county, the majority being Baptist. All have some kind of a small Sunday School, and about half have missionary societies. A few have young people's societies; all have roll calls once per month and graveyard workings once per year. There are no pastor's homes at all, but some of the churches have new and substantial frame houses for worship.

Negro preachers who serve the churches in Leake County are: J. W. Gates, W. F. Gates, C. W. Willis, G. S. Hill, T. M. Hill; Cage, Bright, Garrett, Morris, Johnson, and Chatman. No negro church has more than one Sunday preaching service per month, except during the annual revival held in the summer. The two largest negro churches in the county are, Harmony Church at Lena, with a membership of more than 500, and Twilight Church at Walnut Grove, with a membership of 350. (4)

Below are the names and locations of all the negro churches in Leake County:

Harmony at Lena; Reamy Chapel, Good Hope; Leake Chapel, Edinburg; Ebenezer, and Mt. Herman at Marydell; Mt. Charity, and Saints at Dossville; Old Jerusalem, New Jerusalem, and Damascus, Bolatusha; Galilee, Christian Union, County Line,

(1) Minutes Leake County Baptist Church Association
(2) Rev. T. B. Winstead, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Rev. L. Walter Evans, Edinburg, Miss.
(4) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.

Last Wing, Carthage (RFD); H. B. near Carthage; Johnson Chapel, St. Damascus, and Twilight, Walnut Grove; Mt. Lena, near Walnut Grove; Jones Chapel, near Carthage; Galilee, Kosciusko (RFD; Pine Grove, Madden; Mt. Calvary, near Carthage; Pleasant Grove, near Walnut Grove; Center Hill, Mary Bethel, Carthage (RFD); Camp, near Carthage; Wesley Chapel, Carthage; Zion Hill, near Carthage; Harris, Conway; Delitio, Dossville; Pilgrim Rest, west of Carthage; Mount Bethel, Mt. Ollie, near Carthage; Tribulation, west of Carthage; Bethlehem, Tuscola; and Greenwood Chapel at Ofahoma. (1)

Indian Churches

For eleven years, Choctaw Indians of Leake, in connection with those of several other counties, have held an annual Sunday School Convention, and the three Indian Baptist churches in Leake take part in it. They are, Hopewell at Walnut Grove; Mt. Zion, near Carthage; and Canaan, near Edinburg. These churches have an enrollment of ninety-three Sunday School members. The first president of the Choctaw Convention was J. Scott York (See chap. 4, Indians), and the incumbent president is B. D. Issac. The first convention, held in 1926. It has met four times in Leake County, two years each at Mt. Zion and Hopewell churches. (2)

(1) Monroe Johnson, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) Minutes Choctaw Baptist Sunday School Convention.

General Information (All Statistics not available)

Baptist

Date or Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership.
1934	Bethel	On Center RFD, NE part of County	B. F. Odom	One Sunday per month	32
----	Carthage	Carthage	P. D. Bragg	Two Sundays per month	153
1899	Cedar Grove	Three miles NE of Good Hope	H. H. Ward	One Sunday per month	128
1858	Center Hill	Conway	J. L. Moore	One Sunday per month	78
1922	Corinth	On Dossville RFD	J. L. Moore	One Sunday per month	165
1905	Freeny	Freeny Community	J. L. Moore	Two Sundays per month	105
1848	Friendship	Lena	M. C. Hughes	Two Sundays per month	284
----	Good Hope	Three miles north of Lena	M. C. Hughes	Two Sundays per month	144
----	Mars Hill	On Center RFD	B. F. Odom	One Sunday per month	89
----	Madden	Madden	J. W. Burnett	----	60
----	Midway	North of Carthage, Highway 35	A. H. Childress	Two Sundays per month	92
----	Mt. Carmel	Edinburg	P. D. Bragg	One Sunday per month	85
1850	Mt. Zion	Near Walnut Grove	J. L. Moore	Two Sundays per month	229

Baptist (continued)

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Member-	
----	New Hope	On Carthage RFD	B. F. Odom	One Sunday and Saturday per month	97	
1878	New Providence	Near Thomastown	Elton Barlow	One Sunday per month	93	
1922	Pearl Hill	On Carthage RFD	R. J. Johnston	One Sunday per month	56	
1849	Pleasant Hill	Five miles south of Carthage	H. H. Ward	One Sunday and Saturday per month	41	
1904	Renfroe	On Dossville RFD	A. A. Ward	One Sunday per month	43	
----	Rocky Point	Near Barnes	J. L. Moore	One Sunday per month	174	
----	Salem	On Carthage RFD	A. H. Childress	One Sunday and Saturday per month	212	
----	Springfield	On Carthage RFD	A. M. Langston	----	---	
----	Standing Pine	NE of Walnut Grove	J. L. Moore	One Sunday per month	63	
1852	Thomastown	Thomastown	H. H. Webb	One Sunday per month	160	
1899	Tuscola	Tuscola	A. A. Ward	Two Sundays per month	97	
1848	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	M. O. Patterson	Two Sundays per month	214	(1)
		Primitive Baptist				
----	Big Spring	On Dossville RFD	W. M. Scott	One Sunday per month	46	
----	Mt. Olive	On Carthage RFD	W. J. Sanders	One Sunday per month	36	
----	Zion Hill	On Carthage RFD	Avery Poole	One Sunday per month	16	
----	MT. Olive	On Carthage RFD	W. M. Scott	One Sunday per month	29	

(1) Minutes Leake County Baptist Association, 1936

Primitive Baptist (continued)

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	
----	Ebenezer	On Carthage RFD	E. J. Jolly	One Sunday per month	51	
----	New Bethel	On Carthage RFD	W. J. Sanders	One Sunday per month	82	
----	Shokolo	Freetrade	W. J. Sanders	One Sunday per month	--	(1)
		Methodist				
1834	Carthage	Carthage	G. P. McKeown	Full time	361	
--Edinburg Circuit--						
----	Edinburg	Edinburg	T. B. Winstead	One Sunday per month		
----	Goshen	Goshen	T. B. Winstead	One Sunday per month	Total: 201	
----	MacFee	Pearl River Valley Lbr. Company Camps	T. B. Winstead	One Sunday per month		
----	Wiggins	On Carthage RFD	T. B. Winstead	One Sunday per month		

(1) Minutes Original Bethany Association of Primitive Baptists, 1936

Methodist (continued)

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership.
-- Lena Circuit --					
1907	Lena	Lena	E. W. Ulmer	Two Sundays per month	
----	Good Hope	Good Hope	E. W. Ulmer	One Sunday per month	Total:
1935	Ulmer's Chapel	Three miles SE of Tuscola	E. W. Ulmer	One Sunday per month	386
----	Forest Grove	Ofahoma	D. P. Yeager	One Sunday per month	125
-- Carthage Circuit--					
----	Freeny	Freeny	J. H. Cameron	One Sunday per month	
----	Bethel	Near Conway	J. H. Cameron	One Sunday per month	
----	Conway	Conway	J. H. Cameron	One Sunday per month	Total:
----	Thomastown	Thomastown	J. H. Cameron	One Sunday per month	489
----	Singleton	On Dossville RFD	J. H. Cameron	One Sunday per month	
----	Barnes	Barnes	J. H. Cameron	One Sunday per month	----
--Walnut Grove Circuit--					
----	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	S. N. Young	Two Sundays per month	
----	Madden	Madden	S. N. Young	One Sunday per month	
----	Mt. Horeb	Ellis School	S. N. Young	One Sunday per month	Total:
----	Sebastopol	Sebastopol	S. N. Young	One Sunday per month	538
----	Zion	Upton Community	S. N. Young	One Sunday per month	(1)

(1) Journal of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Session of the Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, 1936.

Protestant Methodist

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership.
----	Shiloh	Bolatusha	H. H. Flowers	One Sunday per month	150
		Congressional Methodist			
----	Pleasant Grove	Ten miles north of Carthage, Highway 35	Hays	One Sunday per month	---
		Church of God			
----	Pine Grove	Edinburg	S. F. Dennis	One Sunday per month	136
----	Laurel Hill	Laurel Hill	L. W. Evans	One Sunday per month	50
----	Freetrade	On Carthage RFD	L. W. Evans	One Sunday per month	47
		Christian			
----	Thomastown	Thomastown	J. M. Taylor	One Sunday per month	175 (2)

(1) Rev. L. Walter Evans, Edinburg, Miss.
(2) F. F. Munday, Thomastown, Miss.

Presbyterian

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership
----	Edinburg	Edinburg	C. P. Threadhill	One Sunday per month	44
----	Salem	Near Sebastopol		One Sunday per month	--
----	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	D. M. Mounger	One Sunday per month	--
----	Reformation	Reformation	Charley Bailey	One Sunday per month	--
----	Lameta	SW of SW of SE, S.25, T. 10, R. 7.	Charley Bailey	One Sunday per month	--
		Catholic			
----	St. Ann	SE of Thomastown	C. E. Meador	Three Sundays per month	--

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Barnett, Mrs. J. M. — Ofahoma, Miss.
Barnett, Miss Prentice — Carthage, Miss.
Evans, Rev. L. Walter — Edinburg, Miss.
Frazure, Mrs. Lavelle — Balatusha, Miss.
Ingram, Dr. O. C. — Edinburg, Miss.
Johnson, Monroe — Walnut Grove, Miss.
Munday, F. F. — Thomastown, Miss
Sudduth, Mrs. M. E. — Carthage, Miss.
Whelan, Miss Thomasine — Carthage, Miss. (R.F.D.)
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Minutes Choctaw Baptist Sunday School Convention, 1936

Chapter XII

EDUCATION

The school system of Leake County had a comparative late beginning, for it was not until the 1850's - seventeen years after the organization of Leake - that the first academy was established. The one-teacher, one-room era held sway until after 1900.

From 1900 to 1916, the idea of school centralization grew, and the larger schools at Lena, Walnut Grove, and Carthage, raised their curriculum standards, employed well qualified and experienced teachers, and erected good frame buildings. These were "boarding schools," and students from various parts of the state attended them.

Consolidation of schools was begun in 1916, and since that time the school system has grown to include some of the best consolidated high schools in the state. Leake Countians have always prided themselves in their schools.

SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY

Early settlers of the county gave very little attention to educational matters. Schools were few, and houses were small, heated and lighted poorly. Salaries were low, the teachers inefficient, and the terms short. But as all other conditions of the county changed, so did the school system.

One of the oldest schools in the county was established at Good Hope as GOOD HOPE ACADEMY. Its beginning was thus recorded in A History of Educational Legislation in Mississippi: "Good Hope Academy, in Leake County. Trustees to be elected annually by the heads of families of T. 9, R. 6, and T. 9, R. 7. Sale of vinous and spirituous liquors prohibited within one mile of the academy, February 2, 1854." (1)

A slave belonging to William Chambers hewed out the lumber and logs from which the first house - a two-story structure - was built, and the task required a year of

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(1) William Hennington Weathersby, A History of Educational Legislation in Mississippi from 1798-1860, Vol. III, No. 4, July, 1912.

hard work. These timbers were mortised and pinned together.

One of the first teachers in the academy was a Mr. Armfield, though probably not the first. In 1881 W. A. Patton taught here; in 1884-85 the Denton family, Oscar, John, Kate, and Florence managed the school; Dr. Levy Sparkman, now of Cleveland, Mississippi, taught here in 1887. In 1890-91, N. F. Wallace, for many years chancery clerk of this county, taught a ten-month's school here, and brought the academy's standing up to what would be the tenth grade now. In actuality, it probably exceeded the present day school in thoroughness. Prior to the time Mr. Wallace came here only eight grades had been taught, and from this time on it was known as a high school. (1)

CARTHAGE, an inland town, fifteen miles from the nearest railroad, has always been an educational center. In the early life of the town, a two-story brick building consisting of four rooms, two downstairs and two upstairs, was erected. The McShans were the first teachers of this school, and Miss Strokey the first music teacher. About 1867, this brick building burned and a one-story frame house took its place. The following were among the early teachers: Dr. Woodward, his wife, and wife's mother; Miss Sallie Buckwater, Miss Maggie Knox, a Mr. Dennis, Miss Mollie Bennett, Colonel Hughie, Mr. Lindsay, Colonel Reid, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Harding, Mr. Wingfield, Miss Alice Brill, and Mr. Fowler.

Soon after the War between the States, the state took charge of the school and a Mr. Wingate and wife came from the North to teach it, but Wingate did not remain very long. During the early years of Carthage, a school for boys in the northern part of the town, was taught by a Mr. Mason. When the state made provision for a four-month school, Carthage extended the term to ten months, with an organized high school department. N. E. Walker and Dan Hall were among the early teachers of this type of school; Professor Wingo from Tennessee taught in 1879.

In 1880, the citizens of Carthage became in reality, school-minded. The trustees at this time were: G.M.C. Davis, D. F. Cadenhead, Dr. B. N. Ward, George Edwards, and Dr. Smythe. They contracted with Professor Galbreath, and the professor rode a mule furnished by J. L. Jordan, to make a canvass of the county for boarding students. From this time until the consolidation of the schools of the county, Carthage had a large boarding patronage. After

(1) G. W. Nutt, Lena, Miss.

Galbreath's first year, he went home in the summer and when he returned, he brought his bride with him. Mrs. Galbreath became one of the outstanding teachers, and was much loved by the entire community. About this time, Professor L. N. Cox was elected principal, and he married Miss Howard.

In 1884, Professor George Leftwich was elected principal and an annex was added to the building. Professor Leftwich remained in the school for five years, during which time a number of students graduated who were to become prominent educators, doctors, lawyers, and business men. Among these were: Dr. L. H. Howard, Dr. T. H. Cotten, Dr. H. H. Howard, Dr. B. N. Ward, Jr., Dr. Joe Plunkett, M. E. Cadenhead, W. M. Jordan, N. F. Wallace, Miss Mattie Plunkett, and J. E. Cadenhead.

In 1889, Professor L. M. Cox and N. F. Wallace took charge of the school; succeeding Cox, T. N. Sisson, was superintendent for two sessions. Other teachers were: B. F. Hughie and J. F. Cadenhead in 1892; I. S. Prestley in 1893; N. F. Wallace and Mrs. Emma Jones in 1893; Woodley and Huddleston in 1898. (1)

In 1910, Carthage organized a separate school district and employed Professor Rainey as the first principal. At the close of the session, Professor J. F. Cadenhead was employed as superintendent, and remained until the close of the session of April, 1916.

At this time the building had outgrown its capacity, so a campaign was vigorously made by J. L. McMillan, J. F. Cadenhead, Hugh McMillan, and others, for the erection of a two-story frame building. From 1916 to 1922 the school was in charge of the following superintendents: T. J. Barnett, J. T. Wallace, and G. Clark, respectively.

In 1923, the separate school district was abolished and a consolidated school district organized. A new addition to the building was made. W. L. Clayton was superintendent from 1923 to 1925; Professor E. F. Mitchell from 1925 to 1928. During the time that Mitchell headed the school the new two-story brick building was erected. A Smith-Hughes department was added to the school also. From 1928 to 1930 Professor J. L. Breazeal was superintendent. In 1930, Professor J. F. Cadenhead, who had been away from the school for fourteen years, returned to Carthage as head

(1) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.

of the school and remained until the close of the session in 1933. In 1933 Professor James Barnett, present superintendent, was elected; a commercial department was added; and a large gymnasium built. Presant enrollment is 551. (1)

In 1893, LENA HIGH SCHOOL, a two-story structure, was erected and J. F. Cadenhead was elected principal. In 1897, the building was enlarged and refurnished, and the name changed to HARMONY BAPTIST INSTITUTE, being fostered by Harmony Baptist Association. J. F. Cadenhead and M. P. Hendrick were made co-principals. The school library at this time was enlarged to contain more than three hundred volumes of choice literature, encyclopedias, magazines, school journals, and newspapers. A chemical laboratory was added also. The school not only carried a splendid literary course of study, but also commercial,musical, and expression departments. Two large dormitories had been erected, one for boys and one for girls. These were full and a large number of students boarded in private homes. Students from Leake, Scott, Madison, Neshoba, and Rankin counties, from North and South Mississippi, and two from Texas, came to this school.

At that time, schools were not supported by the county and state, so this one charged tuition. The catalogue states that all expenses for a session of eight months, including fuel, lights, board, washing, and tuition, would not exceed the sum of $75 per year.

At the close of the session of 1897, the trustees decided to change the name of the school from Harmony Baptist Institute to LENA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. J. F. Cadenhead was then called back as the head of the school and remained there for five years, giving his total of ten years as head of the Lena school. The curriculum of the school was so arranged that students finished the colleges of the state in two or three years after graduation at Lena.

E. H. White and C. H. Moore finished Mississippi College in two years; J. Paul White and R. H. Hardage finished the University in three years; and Miss Mittie Morris graduated from Blue Mountain College in two years, after going to school at Lena.

(1) James Barnett, superintendent, Carthage School, Carthage, Miss.

In 1910, the school's name was again changed, this time to the AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR LEAKE COUNTY, and continued thusly for a period of nine or ten years at this place. In 1918 or 1919, the Agricultural High School was moved from Lena to Carthage. Such school men as J. F. Cadenhead, E. N. Moore, M. R. Hendrick, Hon. Webb Venable, J. F. Parkinson, C. H. Moore, R. H. Pate, Bob Hardage, R. B. Stovall, E. H. White, T. J. Barnett, and B. J. Barnett, were connected with the Lena school. Music teachers here included Mrs. W. Davis, Mrs. Walter Morris, Miss Sallie Gulledge, Mrs. C. H. Moore, and others. In the school of expression Mrs. N. A. Moore, Mrs. Barnett Leggitte, and Mrs. H. Leland Martin were teachers at different times.

A list of students who went from the early Lena school to succeed in the business and professional world includes T. J. Barnett, Grover Parks, T. E. Morris, Miss Mittie Morris, Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mrs. M. P. Hendrick, Mrs. Charlie Moore, Miss Etta Porter, David Newton Porter, Mrs. A. B. Mansell, E. H. White, Mrs. Claude Harkey, Mrs. J. F. Cadenhead, Mrs. H. Chadwick, Mrs. Joy Davis, Percy Lyle, Ray Lyle, Dr. Frank Pettigrew, Bulus Waggoner, R. L. Wallace, Mrs. K. E. Windham, and many others. (1)

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL NORMAL, at Walnut Grove, was founded and organized by Dr. J. E. Golden, Rev. Irvin Miller, Robert Chadwick, David Henderson, Ben Ratliff, and Professor Casteel. Some of the early teachers were Ben Bishop, Art Henderson, John Chadwick, Ben Ferguson, Jim Johnson, Jeff Chadwick, Jim Parker, and John Rundle. The school building was a two-story frame structure, with an L consisting of one class room, one music room. The room overhead was used for a Masonic Hall. Students finishing at this school who have made a mark for themselves are: Professor Carl Ferguson, Mrs. Annie Ellis, Dr. R. B. Gunter, Dr. Baker Austin, Dr. Carlton Kelly, Miss May Johnson, Miss Maggie Moore, and Wallace Graham.

The school was removed from old Walnut Grove to the new town, where now stands a modern brick building. Under the supervision of Professor W. H. Boykin, the Walnut Grove School is considered one of the most outstanding in the state. It has won fifteen places in the field contest, and its staff of teachers is excellent. (2)

BARNES SCHOOL, in the northern part of the county, about four miles east of Dossville, on the Kosciusko and Edinburg road, was founded by T. D. Cook, W. A. Henry, N. W. Crowe,and R. B. Edwards, the latter being the only one of the four founders living. It was established by a consolidation of two

(1) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Walnut Grove, Miss.

taught. A new gymnasium costing $13,000 was completed in 1936.

CARTHAGE HIGH SCHOOL, largest in the county, has three buildings, good equipment, libraries, and transportation. It is an accredited high school, offering a number of special courses and affording a variety of extra-curricula activities. (1)

EDINBURG HIGH SCHOOL has recently completed a splendid modern school building, and its equipment and libraries are good. It is an accredited high school, offering splendid courses and extra-curricula activities. (2)

LENA HIGH SCHOOL plant, valued at $30,000, includes a $1,000 library, a $1,500 general science laboratory, and a $6,000 gymnasium. Twelve grades are taught on the six-six plan, and music, shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping are offered as special courses.. Extra-curricula activities include literary societies, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y clubs, and a nine-weeks course in first aid for teachers, bus drivers, and students. Sports include basketball, volley ball, and baseball. (3)

LAUREL HILL SCHOOL has a building and teachers' home valued at $8,000, and a library of 256 volumes. A Girl Reserve, Hi-Y Club, and a first aid course constitute extra-curricula activities.

LUDLOW has a $30,000 brick school building, well equipped with a $1,500 library, seats, and science laboratory. Twelve grades are taught.

SEBASTOPOL HIGH SCHOOL has two brick buildings, one gymnasium, two teachers' homes, all valued at approximately $25,000. The school has good equipment in the way of libraries, laboratories for both science and economics, and a motion picture outfit, all being valued at $700. Twelve grades are taught in this accredited vocational high school.

WALNUT GROVE HIGH SCHOOL has a large brick building with a gymnasium and auditorium combined, valued at $65,000. It is one of the best vocational schools in the county, offering a variety of special courses, including home economics.. (4)

GOOD HOPE HIGH SCHOOL has a $19,000 brick building, just completed by the help of Federal aid. The science

(1) James Barnett, superintendent, Carthage, Miss.
(2) W. S. Cobb, Superintendent, Edinburg, Miss.
(3) E. W. Hester, Superintendent, Lena, Miss.
(4) W. H. Boykin, Walnut Grove, Miss.



EDINBURG CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL
W. S. Cobb, Superintendent

laboratory is valued at $250, the library, $250, and playground equipment, $60. Twelve grades are taught, but it is not an accredited school. A literary society and basketball teams finish the extra-curricula activities. (1)

Other high schools in the county are: Madden, Singleton, Thomastown, and Marydell. Schools offering only eight grades are: Conway, Ellis, Freeny, Standing Pine, Tuscola, Midway, Forest Grove, Renfroe, Reformation, and Zama. (2)

Adult Education

Organized ADULT EDUCATION began in 1934 with J. F. Cadenhead as county supervisor; nine teachers in various parts of the county assisted him. Mrs. C. K. Waggoner succeeded Cadenhead, and was aided by six teachers. At present, J. F. Cadenhead is again supervisor, with six teachers working with him. Only two teachers have been negroes. However, some white teachers have taught negro classes. The program has been helpful, and is growing in popularity. (3)

Transportation

Transportation of children from their homes to the schools was undertaken in Leake County about twenty years ago, when Cedar Grove, a small one-teacher school, consolidated with Good Hope School. About the same time, Rabbit College School, combined with Tuscola School, and the children were transported in covered wagons. The driver, usually a patron of the school, was paid a small salary for his services. (4)

Gradually, wagons were discarded for trucks, in which children were carried more easily and quickly to school. At present, ninety-nine trucks or buses transport 3,232 white children to and from school. Four trucks also carry 157 negro children to and from their schools. (5)

Home Economic Instruction

Madden and Walnut Grove schools were the first in Leake County to include home economic instruction in their courses of study. This was done in 1927. Home economics is now offered, in addition to these schools, at Carthage, Barnes,

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(1) J. H. Trest, Trustee, Good Hope School, Lena, Miss.
(2) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.
(3) J. F. Cadenhead, Carthage, Miss.
(4) G. W. Nutt, Lena, Miss.
(5) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.

Edinburg, Thomastown, Harmony (negro), and Leake County Training School (negro). (1)

Teachers of Today

Many of the schools of today provide teachers' homes for their instructors, where they may live and do light housekeeping, if they desire to do so. All teachers are paid a salary sufficient to enable them to pay their board at any place of their choice; of course the old "boarding around" era has long since passed.

A majority of the teachers in Leake County schools today are college graduates, and practically all of them have had some college training. Teachers are selected with regard to their personality, as well as education. They are accomplished and cultured men and women, capable of filling high places in the community.

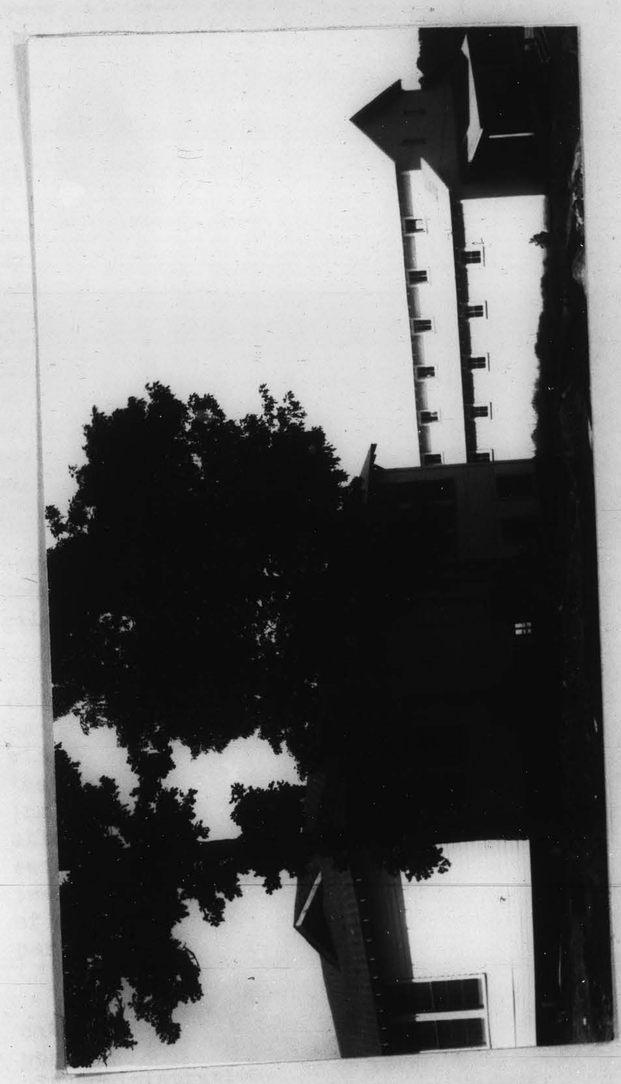
Negro Schools

While the negro schools of the county do not rank as high as the white schools, they are fairly good. Some very good teachers are employed and are rendering splendid service to their race.

Rosenwald schools, all of which teach some high school work, include: Conway School, at Conway; Early School, Lena; Harmony School, Standing Pine; Johnson School, Walnut Grove; Jerusalem School, on the Natchez Trace; Leake County Training School, Walnut Grove; Mt. Olive, five miles from Thomastown; Pilgrim Rest, on Highway 16; Tuscola, at Tuscola; Tribulation, north of Highway 16; Wesley Chapel, Carthage; Waggoner, on Red Dog Road; Henry School, on Highway 16. (2)

Common schools, which offer grade only, are: Bethel, off Highway 35; Beeman, Thomastown; Beughness, near Thomastown; Bay Springs, Madden; Cauthon, Ofahoma; Collier, on State Highway 35; Camp Ground, off State Highway 35; Dossville, Barnes; Delydia, between Dossville and Conway; Good Hope, at Good Hope; Galilee, Route four, Kosciusko; Green Lea, Ludlow; Greenwood Chapel, Ofahoma; Harris, Conway; High Hill, near Dixon; Jones Chapel, four miles from Carthage; Lake CHapel, Edinburg; Longview, between Madden and Sebastopol; McAfee, three miles east of Carthage at Pearl River Valley Lumber Camp; McVille at McVille; Pleasant Grove, Walnut Grove; Pearl River, Freeny; Rocky Hill, Standing

(1) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.



CLUBHOUSE AND GYMNASIUM AT EDINBURG

pine; Sixtown, five miles west of Lena; Stewart, on State Highway 35; Showdocola, on Conway Road; Spring Hill, on Red Dog Road; Smith Creek, between Conway and Thomastown; Warren, at Cobb's Creek; Union, at Marydell; and Zion Hill, off Highway 16. (1)

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

D. C. BEAUCHAMP, appointed first county superintendent of education in 1873, served two years at a salary of $41.66 per month; in September, 1873, he entered suit against the Board of Supervisors to force them to levy a tax for school purposes, and the court granted a writ of mandamus, requiring the board to obey the Constitution in regard to the tax for school purposes. The board was further ordered to convene within ten days and take such action as was necessary to cover any deficit that existed in the teachers' fund. A tax of four mills was levied on all taxable property, and collected by the tax collector according to law, to be appropriated to any deficit that might arise in the teachers' fund in the county.

The first free colored schools in the county, ordered opened on or about the first day of July, were: Conway, Warren, Red Dog, Methodist Camp Ground, Carthage, Pilgrim Rest, Leflore, and Pleasant Hill. (2)

R. H. CALDWELL, appointed county superintendent of education in 1875, served two years at a salary of $82 per month. During his administration the Board of Supervisors, in conjunction with the superintendent, ordered that the salaries of the teachers be raised. Teachers having a daily attendance of twenty-five or more pupils were allowed $35 per month. Seven cents per day was allowed for each pupil in actual attendance in a group of less than twenty-five pupils. The teachers having a daily attendance of over forty-five pupils, were allowed assistants at $35 per month. (3)

G. Q. HALL, appointed county superintendent of education in 1876, served until 1882 at a salary of $8.33 1/3 per month. Several schools were ordered organized during his administration. They were: Murphy, Bauger, Thomastown, Turkey Ridge, White Oak Springs, Conway, Planter's Academy, Hardage, Milldale, Bluff Springs, Harmony, Hamil, Squires, Stewart, Schokalo, Edinburg, Rocky Point, Gavis, Salem, Grange, Mars Hill, Myers, Lochalo, Pleasant Grove, East Wood, Sixtown, Bethsaida, McKay, Independence, Coleman,

(1) C.O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Records of School Board, 1871.
(3) Minutes of Board of Supervisors, July 1, 1876.

Singleton, Tribulation, Tate, and West Chapel at Pilgrim Rest; Thomastown, Howard, and McMurtray.

An order by the Board of Supervisors and the superintendent, according to law, fixed the number of schools in Leake County at sixty-seven; due to lack of funds, the number was set, and no other schools were organized in 1879.(1)

RAYMOND REID, appointed county superintendent in 1882, served four years at a salary of $12.50 per month. Due to lack of funds, school terms in Leake for 1885 were shortened to two months. Schools established under Reid's administration were: Malitia Grove, Savorn, McMurtray, Pilgrim Rest, Jones, Tribulation, Smith, Warren,and Ellis. A four-mill tax was levied in 1882 for the purpose of collecting taxes on sixteenth section land. Salaries of teachers in the free public schools were reduced one-tenth.

Misses Jimmie Smyth and Sallie Ward were appointed by the Board of Supervisors and the superintendent to receive a scholarship in the Industrial Institute and College at Columbus. These were the first scholarships given to Leake Countians. From 1886, B. E. Sullivan served as county superintendent, receiving a salary of $13.80 per month. School was taught only two months of the year in 1886. At a meeting of the county superintendent and the Board of Supervisors in 1886, a county school board was established. It consisted of one member from each supervisor's district, appointed to serve two years. Members of this first board were: C. J. Hooper, Beat 1; J. M. Merchant, Beat 2; D. G. Johnson, Beat 3; H. F. Lewis, Beat 4; S. W. Moore, Beat 5. The county superintendent's salary was fixed at $400 per annum. (2)

J. C. TRIPLETT was elected county superintendent in 1888 and served until 1890. His salary was fixed at $25 per month. At the end of each month, teachers' reports of their schools were received.

JULIAN F. WILLIAMS, elected county superintendent of education in 1890, served ten years at a salary of $400 per year, paid monthly. The Board of Supervisors ordered him to finish the work which he and Raymond Reid had been delegated to do, that of making a complete abstract title to all sixteenth section lands of Leake County. Under William's administration, a board of examiners, consisting of Jones Kelly, M. M. Colton, Eugene Terry, W.P. White, and S. M. Johnson, were appointed to test the teachers. W. A. Lovorn, Beat 1, J. E. Allen, Beat 2; T. B.

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., 1876-1882.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., 1888-1890.

Blailock, Beat 3; J. H. Morris, Beat 4; and J. L. Lindsey, Beat 5, were appointed by the superintendent for a term of four years to serve on the school board, Miss Frances A. Allen, of Carthage, was the third girl from Leake County to win a scholarship in the Industrial Institute and College at Columbus.

J. M. WADSWORTH, elected superintendent of education in 1900, served until 1904, at a salary of $50 per month. Taxes levied for public schools amounted to two and one-half mills.

L. R. McDONALD, elected county superintendent of education in 1904, served until October, 1907, when he resigned. His salary was $166.66 2/3 per month, and he was given authority to lease sixteenth section land to anybody who wanted it; payments to be turned over to the school fund. During his administration, E. N. Moore, Beat 1; B. P. Evans, Beat 2; Lum Trussdale, Beat 3; G. W. Bowling, Beat 4; and James Hamil, Beat 5, were appointed members of the school board.

J. W. HOWELL was appointed superintendent in October, 1907, to fill the unexpired term of McDonald, but having already been elected for the next four years, he served until 1912. In 1908, a resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax for the support of the agricultural high school.

Howell's salary was $91.70 per month, but in September, 1908, his salary for that month was disallowed, after his confession that ten schools in the county had not been visited in 1908. Trustees of schools of Township 10, Range 6, recommended that funds of said Ten, Six be used as follows: Forest Grove School, $56.80, purchase seats and desks; Walker School, $56.80, repair schoolhouse, buy seats and desks; Ofahoma School, $56.80, help build schoolhouse; Greenwood Chapel, $56.80, buy seats and desks and repair buildings; Red Water (Choctaw), $56.80, repair and buy seats and desks. In September, 1909, the special tax rate for schools was two mills. (1)

W. E. MARTIN, elected county superintendent in 1912, served until 1915, at a salary of $94.25 per month. L. M. Reis, R. E. Everett, S. E. Stanton, W. E. Lewis, and T. M. Hardage were appointed as members of the school board in 1912.

C. M. LANGFORD, elected superintendent of education

(1) Minute Book, 1907-1912, p. 390.

in 1915, served until 1919 at a fixed salary of $1800 per year. During his administration the Board of Supervisors ordered a bond issue of $15,000 for the benefit of Lena Agricultural High School. The fact that Lena was in the corner of Leake County, not centrally located, prevented the carrying of the bond issue. There were 431 votes for the bond issue and 726 against it.

In May, 1918, an order was made authorizing the board to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000 for the purpose of aiding in building and equipping an agricultural high school to be located at Carthage. These bonds were made due May 7, 1943. R. L. Mann, of Glen Allen, a former Leake Countian, was the highest bidder, and purchased the bonds. Langford resigned in 1919. (1)

C. K. WAGGONER was appointed in 1919 to fill the unexpired term of Langford. Following this term, he was elected and served in this office until 1928 at a salary of $200.77 per month. Additional levies were placed on all taxable property, both real and personal, in many school districts in order to run them through the year. (2)

In 1927, the Board of Supervisors borrowed $20,000 from the Carthage Bank and the Leake County Bank, for the purpose of paying teachers' salaries during the fall months of the session 1927-28. Loan warrants were issued to the Leake County Bank for $5,000, and warrants to the Carthage Bank for $15,000. Interest on the money was paid by the teachers in advance for the money. (3)

G. L. ORR, elected county superintendent in 1928, served until 1932 at a salary of $210 per month. During his term of office, Barnes' Consolidated School District bond issue for $7,500 was approved by the Board of Supervisors August 7, 1929, on an assessed valuation of $205,143. Schools consolidated in Leake County under Orr's administration were the McDonald School, first consolidated with Good Hope in 1929, later with Lena; and Venitia Grove, annexed to Thomastown in 1929. Madden Consolidated School bonds, amounting to $15,000, were issued in May, 1931.

C. K. WAGGONER, again elected county superintendent in 1932, died in April, 1932, A special election gave his wife, Mrs. Belle Waggoner, the office. She received a salary of $208.33 per month, and served from 1932 to 1936.

(1) Minute Book 9, Minutes of Board of Supervisors, 1918.
(2) Minutes of the Board, Book 12.
(3) Minute Book 17, p. 114, 1927.

On November 8, 1932, the agricultural high school was ordered abolished at the end of the session 1932-33. It had served its purpose and use, hence the tax for maintenance was abated at that time. This order was signed by Mrs. C. K. Waggoner, superintendent; W. P. Edwards, G.W. Nutt, J. E. Ellis, and J. E. Truesdale, members of board of trustees.

C. O. BROOKS was elected superintendent of education in 1936. Concerning his administration thus far, Mr. Brooks has written the following:

"Since the sixth of January we have made much improvement in the school plants of Leake County. Edinburg has completed a new administration building of fire-proof brick under a WPA project; there is now a project in progress for the beautification of the campus, and when done, it will be one of the outstanding school properties of the state.

"Carthage Special Consolidated School has voted bonds for the construction of a $90,000 plant with all the modern equipment, to be built under the WPA plan. This is going to be one of the best equipped plants in the state.

"When the present administration took charge, the schools were in debt. Funds were not sufficient to operate; however, we finished the school on a limited basis. The teacher and the transporter carried the greater part of the burden by operating without full pay; the present outlook is better. Through reorganization and certain other economics, we have devised a plan by which the teacher will receive full pay for the eight months on a higher level than during the past. A record of the expenditures are being kept, and they are made according to budgets. Filed with the Board of Supervisors is a budget for each school in the county, which a check on the expenditures may be kept.

"We have completed several gymnasiums, which are as good as can be found anywhere in this section. Athletics are taking on new ideals, and the general public is approving the recreation and extra- curricula activities more heartily.

"All white schools have been consolidated or super-consolidated. Leake County has as good high schools as any county in the hill section of Mississippi." (1)

(1) C. O. Brooks, Superintendent of Education, Carthage, Miss.

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Barnett, James, superintendent of Cottage School	Carthage, Miss.
Brooks, C. O., superintendent of education	Carthage, Miss.
Cadenhead, J. F., supervisor of Adult Education	Carthage, Miss.
Cobb, W. S. superintendent of Edinburg, School	Edinburg, Miss.
Cook, Jim	
Hester, E. W., superintendent of Lena School	Lena, Miss.
Mitchell, Miss Bessie	Lena, Miss.
Nutt, G. W.	Lena, Miss.
Trest, J. H. trustee, Good Hope School	Lena, Miss.

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Chapter XIII

AGRICULTURE

Importance

Leake County, with eighty-five per cent of its population depending directly on the farm for a living, is strictly an agricultural county. Cotton is the chief money crop; however, corn and hay crops greatly supplement the farmer's income. Fruit trees, stock, and poultry also afford additional revenue for farmers. Agriculture provides much employment in the spring and fall of the year; in planting and harvesting cotton, farmers require additional help; many farmers keep wage hands the year round, usually giving them their board and room and ten or twelve dollars per month. (1) According to the 1930 census, Leake had 228,973 acres in farms (2); however, in 1936, the farm acreage was only 150,000. (3)

Adaptable Crops and Soil Building

Leake County soils are best adapted to cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, cow-peas, soybeans, and lespedeza. Other crops might be added as equally well adapted, but market conditions and seasonal distribution limit their commercial value. Leake is located in the heart of the cotton belt, and its soil type comes directly from the Lisbon sands, providing a great deal of sandy loam (See Chap. 3 Soils and Minerals). (4)

At present many practices are being used to build up the soil, chief of which is the use of commercial fertilizers, sowing winter cover crops, summer legumes, green manure crops, crop rotation, and spreading manure.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER is generally used because of plant food elements contained in it. No real soil-building results from this practice. If the plants grown on the land that year fail to exhaust the plant food, the remainder will leach from the soil during the heavy winter rains, or will pass off as nitrogen in the air.

WINTER COVER CROPS are being generally used. Planted in the fall, they grow through the winter, and fill every requirement of soil building, as they protect the soil

(1) C. O. Brooks, Superintendent of Education, Carthage, Miss.
(2) U. S. Census, 1930.
(3) B. T. Faucette, Tax Assessor, Carthage, Miss.
(4) W. D. Logan, Carthage, Miss.

by preventing erosion and leaching. The foods in the soil become available in cold weather, and the plant consumes them. In the spring the cover crops are plowed under, and all the plant food, plus the nitrogen gathered from the air, goes back into the soil. Vetches, clovers, and Austrian winter peas are the principal winter cover crop.

SUMMER LEGUMES have the same power as winter legumes to convert atmospheric nitrogen and store it in the soil. They produce large vegetative growth and may be grown with many crops, or alone; usually they are sown with other crops, unless desired for hay. Yields on lands planted either in winter or summer legumes is greatly increased, and the soil is much improved.

GREEN MANURE CROPS may include any plant grown, and turned under green. Non legume crops are valuable, because they add organic matter and humus to the soil, thereby increasing the structure and soil-life in general.

CROP ROTATION is an asset to soil building, but just how much value it has as such cannot be accurately determined. Any amount of fertilizer may be added to the soil, but if the top-soil containing this fertility is removed annually by erosion, then we have no permanent soil-building program. Whether soil-building or soil-conservation is practiced, proper TERRACES must be built on the land to prevent the removal of the top-soil, containing the greater part of fertility. When land is properly utilized, and terraced through the soil building methods discussed, farmers of Leake County can begin a permanent program of agriculture. (1)

Indian Farming Methods

The Choctaws were ignorant and indifferent about farming. Tradition says that they fertilized their crops by placing a fish under each hill of corn, but it is doubtful whether this was practiced in Leake County. Upon being questioned, the Choctaws in the county at the present time, said they had never heard of it and laughed a gread deal at the idea. Both their methods and tools were naturally very primitive. With the coming of the white man, they adopted the methods of the early settlers, and have continued to pattern their farming after the white man until the present.

(1) W. D. Logan, Carthage, Miss.

Methods of Early Settlers

When the first farmers came to Leake County, over 100 years ago, they brought with them a few crude tools, such as the axe, shovel, and the single plow, all of which had wooden beams and handles and were home-made. Oxen were used to pull the plows more than were mules or horses. No labor-saving machinery existed in those days.

Land was cleared, logs were rolled together and burned; stumps were left standing in the field. No fertilizer was used, as the land was fertile enough to produce excellent crops without the aid of fertilizer. No attention was given to soil conservation or soil-building. When a piece of land became impoverished and failed to produce the amount it should, it was simply abandoned, and a new piece of land cleared and cultivated.

In the early days, as in the present, cotton was the principal money crop. It was a prolific plant, not hindered by the boll weevil of later days, and was easily produced. Ginning cotton was a slow process, however, as only the old-fashioned horse-drawn gins were available at that time.

Corn, easier to produce than cotton, was essentially a food crop. Little cash was obtained from the sale of it, but it was used to feed stock, and to make meal for corn-bread, a principal item in the diet of all southerners. Corn was ground into meal, and wheat into flour at water mills, several of which were located in different sections of the county. Sugar-cane, peas, and potatoes were also grown by the early settlers for food crops. (1)

Cotton

Cotton was already recognized as a staple crop in Mississippi when Leake County was established, and as soon as the treaty with Indians regarding the exchange of lands was made, people from other sections of the state and from Alabama and the Carolinas came here to live. All of the early settlers were farmers, and they located along the Natchez Trace, and the Robinson Road (See Chap. 15, Transportation); the first fields of cotton was grown along these roads.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

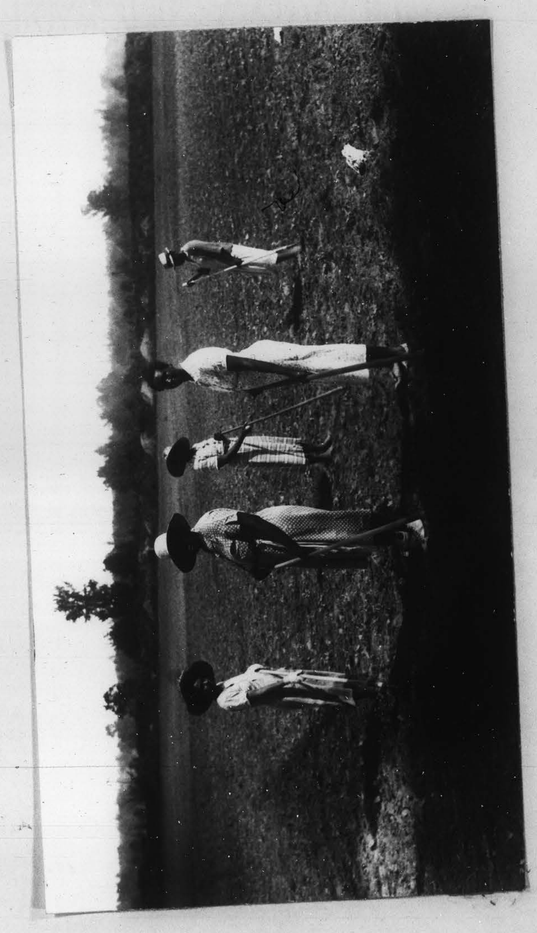
Colonel JOHN T. DONALD, a wealthy commission merchant in New Orleans, decided to quit the mercantile business and become a planter. He brought a number of slaves, and settled on a place five miles north of Thomastown, on the Natchez Trace. Here he built the first brick house in the county, planted much cotton, and became one of the most successful farmers in the early history of the county. (See Chap. 6, Ante-bellum days). (1)

Before the War between the States, slave labor was used extensively in the production of cotton. Negroes, under the direction of their white masters, planted, cultivated, and harvested the crop; the more slaves a man owned, the more cotton he could produce; negroes were in demand, and they sold for high prices. A number of transactions, in which the sale of negroes were involved, were recorded in the deed books in the chancery clerk's office. Some negroes brought as high as $1,200 when sold; others brought various amounts. Negro men always sold higher than the women and children, for the reason that they could do more work. Occasionally, negroes were offered as security when it was necessary for a planter to mortgage a part of his property to obtain money. (2)

Modern farm implements have revolutionized cotton raising. Although the majority of farms are still cultivating this crop by mule-drawn plows, tractors are fast taking their place in breaking the land. Now a number of farmers use a tractor and disc to break their ground; seed beds are made with a gang plow, and large harrows are pulled by tractors over the land. Thus, many acres can be planted in one day. Tractor-drawn cultivators are also being used to cultivate the young crops, but mules and horses are still generally used in farming, for many farmers cannot afford a tractor and the equipment which goes with it. All plows and tools have been vastly improved in the last century, and Leake County farmers have not failed to take advantage of this improvement.

Although it has been possible to dispense with negro labor to some extent in planting and cultivating the cotton crop, it has not as yet become possible to do without the negro when the time comes to harvest the cotton. Cotton is still harvested by hand, and negroes are still the best cotton pickers. After the crop is gathered, farmers haul their cotton in wagons or trucks to the modern gasoline or electric gins situated in different sections of the county.

(1) W. P. Sevier, Tallulah, Louisiana
(2) Deed Books, Chancery Clerk's office.



NEGRO COTTON CHOPPERS

After being ginned into bales of about 500 pounds each, farmers either sell their cotton for the prevailing market price, place it in a co-operative association, or haul it home and keep it for several months, hoping that the price will "go up." (1)

The average annual yield of cotton in Leake County approximates 15,461 bales. In 1936, however, 17,000 bales were produced on 34,000 acres. (2)

For a number of years the BOLL WEEVIL has been a serious enemy to cotton farmers. This insect feeds on young cotton squares, and it also deposits its eggs in the squares, which fall to the ground soon after being punctured by the weevil. Fortunately, the weevil can be controlled fairly well by dusting the cotton with calcium arsenic, which kills the pest as soon as it eats the poison.

LICE appeared rather extensively on cotton in 1936, although the damage was small. A few farmers dusted their cotton with sulphur, using seven pounds per acre, which proved to be effective. This is the only means of controlling this insect, if and when, they appear in sufficient quantities to demand attention.

The ARMY WORM, a greenish-black, caperpillar-like worm, frequently descends on cotton fields in large numbers in the late summer, entirely stripping the plant of its leaves, traveling from one cotton field to the other in a body, eating their way as they go. Unless the worm comes before the boll is grown, it does not do any great amount of harm, and it can be controlled by a stomach poison. (3)

Corn

Nine-tenths of the corn - the most productive plant known - grown in this county is fed to livestock, the grain being unequalled for fattening hogs, cattle, and livestock generally. Stalks, leaves, and husks are utilized as roughage, either field-cured, preserved in silos, or fed green. The average yield is low in Leake - about seventeen bushels per acre. In 1930, according to the census report, 26,620 acres produced 457,921 bushels; in 1935 the yield was lower. But this average does not apply to all farmers, as some Leake Countians produce most unusual corn crops. (4)

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(1) C. I. Smith, County Agent, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Bryan Barnett, Standing Pine, Miss.
(3) Insect Enemies of the Cotton Plant. Farmers Bulletin, No. 1688.
(4) U. S. Census, 1930.

The THRASH FAMILY, of whom W. Y., A. E., and R. L. Thrash are members, live in the southeastern part of the county, near Sebastopol. The father, W. Y. Thrash, has one particular field on which he raises his prize corn - the Mosely Improved Variety. The land in this field has been in the process of making or building up since the War between the States. A large ditch was cut through some hilly land above Thrash's field by slave labor, and for more than fifty years the contents of this ditch, which was the top-soil of the hill land, emptied onto the place which is now Thrash's field, and he says that the loose, loamy soil in that field is eight or ten feet deep, a clay base underlying the loam. Before Thrash began to cultivate this land he built a levee around it in order that no more water might wash down from the hills on his field.

In 1935, Thrash produced 198 bushels per acre on this field; a few years before this, he had produced 201 bushels per acre. Thrash breaks his land well, also fertilizes it. One year he burns his stalks on his field; the next, he cuts them up very fine and allows them to decompose on the land. He lays off his rows eighteen to twenty inches apart, and plants his corn, running the planter over each row twice in order to get enough seed in each row. He never thins the corn, but lets it grow just as thick as it can stand on the ground; when it has about three blades on it, he plows it for the last time. Thrash says if he could plant his corn broadcast across the land he could make more than he now does.

Thrash won the national championship for corn growing in 1935, and he has also won several state championships. His sons, A. E. and R. L., also excellent corn growers, have won several state championships, but their yield has not reached their father's, but their father's land is exceptionally good. Probably there is not another field like it in the entire state. (1)

W. Y. Thrash received a $200 cash award for placing first in the Mississippi Corn Production and Improvement Contest in 1935; in the same contest A. E. Thrash placed fifth and received $50; R. L. Thrash ranked sixth, and received $40. (2)

In 1936, A. E. Thrash won the state championship, producing 902.4 bushels of corn on five acres. He received a silver trophy, with his name and corn record inscribed thereon, and $40 in cash; R. L. Thrash, his

(1) A. E. Thrash, Sebastopol, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., December 19, 1935

brother, produced 106.7 bushels per acre, and placed second in the contest. (1)

The EAR WORM, medium sized, and green colored, appears in corn about the time it is in roasting-ear stage, bores into the ear around the silk and damages the small, immature grain on the cob. Any common stomach poison is effective in its destruction; although, nothing has been done to eliminate it in Leake County, since the damage is negligible.

BUD WORMS occasionally do considerable damage to young corn when it first comes up, but the damage is not general.

The CORN WEEVIL, a very injurious insect, appears in dry corn after gathering time, and if not destroyed early, reproduces rapidly, damaging the corn extensively.

Farmers control these insects by the use of carbon disulphide, commonly known as high-life, which is placed in three or four containers at different positions on the corn pile. The corn is covered then with a large tent cloth, and the gas produced by the chemical travels down through the corn due to the fact that the gas is heavier than air. Every insect in the corn dies as it comes in contact with this gas. (2)

Truck Farming

Prior to 1920, and during that year, very little truck farming was practiced by Leake farmers. In fact, it is estimated that not more than three acres were planted in vegetables in the whole county. From 1920 to 1930, truck-growing increased greatly; in 1930, thirty-two acres were planted in garden crops for the market, and produce sold from this acreage amounted to $2,832. Peas, beans, tomatoes, turnips, onions, cantaloupes, and watermelons are the chief salable garden crops, all of which are marketed locally. Turnips, peas, and cabbage thrive here.

Garden crops are conserved by canning and drying; potatoes, turnips are sometimes kept through the winter in banks. (2)

Garden pests are numerous and rather destructive, the more common being the LICE, POTATO BEETLE, SQUASH BUG, STINK BUG, SNAIL WORMS, GREEN WORMS, and CUT WORMS. All except the snail and cut worm can be easily controlled.

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., January 21, 1937
(2) Stored Grain Pests, Farmer's Bulletin, 1260.

Poultry

All Leake County farmers raise their own chickens; some raise turkeys, guineas, and geese in addition; many people in towns raise their own poultry. On April 1, 1930, Leake had 84,127 chickens on the farms, as compared with 143,913 in 1920. A total of 451,192 dozen eggs were produced in 1929 on our county farms; also a great deal of poultry is placed on the market. Fryers bring from fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound at different seasons during the year; hens sell from eighteen cents per pound, up, and all are sold through local markets, merchants, and buyers who travel over regular routes. The value of poultry raised on Leake County farms in 1930 was $137,759. (1)

LICE and MITES, common poultry pests, do great harm and can be easily controlled.

Livestock

Practically all farmers have cattle and produce their own milk, butter, and beef. Census of 1930 shows that there were 11,944 head on the farms, and of this number, 7,411 were milk cows and heifers two years old and over. Dairy products sold and butter made in 1930 amounted to $103,923; local meat markets are supplied with native beef by cattle buyers. In 1930, Leake County also had 6,496 hogs, which means that only one-quarter hog per person was raised for that year; more interest has been taken in hog raising, however, and 9,114 were produced in 1935.(2) Very few sheep and goats are raised here, as there is no particular need for animals of this type.

Pests of livestock include HORSEFLIES, COWFLIES, GNATS, LICE, and SCREWWORMS. The last named, new in Leake, having been found in county stock in 1934 for the first time. It is easily controlled by the use of benzol or pine tar solution on the affected parts. TICKS, formerly a serious menace to cattle, have been almost entirely eradicated. (3)

Rural Home Improvements

Modern farm life in Leake County, in comparison with other days, is very much improved. No so long ago screens against flies and mosquitoes were practically unknown to farmers, while the majority of rural homes are now thus protected. Out-door toilets are being replaced by sanitary ones; more attention is given to the water supply on

(1) U. S. Census Figures, 1930; Miss Nelia Hanks, Carthage, Miss.
(2) U. S. Census Figures, 1930.
(3) Farmers' Bulletin No. 857, "Screw Worms and other Maggots Affecting Animals."



MORTON'S DAIRY CATTLE

farms; and farmers are learning the necessity of deep-pump-wells on their places, so that open curbed-wells are being discarded. Home equipment is better than that of the past. While the open fireplace still provides heat in many homes, some are heated by oil and wood stoves. Many homes have running water and bath-rooms, and a number of farms have a Delco lighting system; others are equipped with kerosene mantle lamps. A few have telephones, and practically all are connected with Rural Free Delivery mail routes. Nearly all farmers have wagons and teams, or some kind of a car, and many have trucks.

Agricultural Agencies

Leake has had COUNTY AGENTS since September, 1918, who have since greatly aided in all agricultural activities. Following the announcement of a subsidy payment to farmers in the fall of 1935, C. I. Smith, county agent, and his force began an intensive drive to help all eligible farmers obtain this additional money through the Cotton Adjustment Program. Therefore, loval cotton subsidy that year amounted to $56,946,94, an average of $23.20 per farm.

County Agent Smith considers the SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM most important that the farmers have had, since it encourages them to build land by shifting the acreage from soil-depleting crops, to soil-building crops. But for it to function properly, an efficient organization was required, and so each of the twenty-four communities elected a committeeman, who chose three from their number to compose a county committee. All were given instructions and information regarding the Soil Conservation Program, and they, at a series of twenty community meetings, with the help of the county agent and his assistants, passed it on to farmers. About 1,500 farmers attended these meetings and learned what they were to do in order to take advantage of the project. Of the 1,801 who filled out work sheets, 1,750 qualified for class one, and two payments; seventy-one per cent of the base acreage is involved in work sheets, and 12,028 acres were diverted from soil-depleting to soil-building crops.

About 5,848 acres of soy beans; 638 acres of lespedeza; 1,350 acres of vetch; and 4,200 acres of Austrian winter peas were planted in this county. Also, 100 tons of basic slag were used.

In order to comply with state and national rules, all lands belonging to farmers taking part in this program had to be measured. This was done by field workers, supervisors, and office computers at a cost of $0.1138 per acre, or a total of $2,538.75 for 22,312 acres. This program brings a total of $147,941.40 to farmers.

Terracing demonstrations were given in five communities by the county agent, and sixteen men were trained and certified to do such work for the public.

About 1,000 work animals have been treated for internal parasites. Knowing that such pests played havoc with workstock, the agent secured a veterinarian, and treatment for the animals was given in each community.

Trench silos, a new and economical method of saving stock feed, are being advocated by the county agent; but is not in general use yet.

Leake County's Co-operative Agricultural Association Law is an organization which sells marketing fertilizer, basic slag, inoculation preparation, seed, and cotton. A profit of $600 was made in the county in 1936.

The "Plant to Prosper" contest, sponsored by the Commercial Appeal, was to create a greater interest in a live-at-home program, and in a diversified form of farming. A few farmers participated in the program and kept detailed records, which stimulated some interest.

A corn production contest was sponsored by bankers, merchants, and other leading business men of the state, the purpose of which was to increase the yield per acre by intensive cultivation and fertilization. W. Y. Thrash, the winner in this county in 1935, had a production of 198 bushels per acre.

The purpose of the Farm Planting Program is to create an interest among farmers concering proper land use, denoting the type of soil best adapted to particular crops through this source; valuable information was secured and transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and was used in the Conservation Program, making it clearer to the individual needs of farmers.

County Agent Smith has co-operated with the Rural Resettlement and the Farm Debt Adjustment Committee.

During 1936 sixty-two news articles were prepared by him for the local paper which has a circulation of 2,000.

A farm bureau was organized in 1935 with twenty-one members; much interest has been taken in it lately, and by 1937 it had more than seven hundred enrolled in a complete working body. In promoting extension work in 1936, Mr. Smith and his assistants received 61,888 office calls, 573 telephone calls, visited 314 farms, wrote 3,929 letters, prepared and mailed 162 circular letters, mailed 85,111 circular letters, distributed 2,329 bulletins, conducted 209 meetings, and traveled 14,152 miles. (1)

Approximately two-thirds of the white farmers of the county are under the supervision, or have access to the services of VOCATIONAL teachers. There are six white vocational training schools in the county at Carthage, Barnes, Edinburg, Madden, Walnut Grove, and Thomastown; five colored - at Carthage, Harmony, Walnut Grove, Lena, and Tuscola.

4-H CLUB work had its beginning in the county in 1909 in the form of a corn club for boys organized by J. W. Howell, superintendent of education. The work was continued for several years by succeeding superintendents, W. E. Martin and C. M. Langford; Charles H. Duncan, a government agricultural agent, and R. L. Denson, a county commissioner of agriculture from 1912 to 1914, also had a part in the organization of this work. Girls took no part in club work until 1933, when Miss Nelia Hanks became home demonstration agent. J. W. Helms and R. L. Callehan were the first county demonstrators to take an interest in this work. (2)

In 1910 the corn club had 124 members. There were no records of the work, however, although a corn growing contest was held, and the winners and their yields per acre were printed in "The Carthaginian." They were as follows: Joe Thornton, 140 bushels; Houston Doss, 130½ bushels; J. D. Riddell, 94 4/7 bushels; Ben Lindsey, 86 7/8 bushels; Bruce Nazary, 66⅔ bushels; Clyde Walton, 84 3/4 bushels; Ulric Farmer, best ear; James A. Thomas, best ten ears; Clyde Walton, best essay, "How I Grew My Corn." Other boys who entered the contest were: Percy Nazary, Bryant Evans, Sampson Pearson,

(1) C. I. Smith, Carthage, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., December 1919.

Jessie Ellis, Kilby Turner, Junious Reed, Ellis Moore, George Lee Orr, Lacey Phillips, James Hamilton, R. N. Flippen, R. L. Phillips, and Percy Lindsay. Substantial cash awards were given the winners. (1)

In 1915 a similar contest was sponsored by the superintendent of education. Winners in this contest and the amount of the prizes given were: Willie D. Thrash, $25; Kirk Lindaay, $15; Elton Weaver, $10; Richard Boutwell, $10; Floyd Johnston $10; Houston Doss, $10; Walter Boutwell, $5. Sixty-four boys were enrolled in 1915. (2)

This early club work laid the foundation for the present 4-H clubs, among the most active organizations in the county. More than 550 boys and girls have been actively engaged in 4-H club work during the past year, and all are vitally interested in it.

In the beginning of 1935, fourteen boys' clubs were organized, with a total membership of 270. At meetings, the county agent discussed those things which had a direct bearing upon their particular line of work, A schedule was worked out with the superintendents of schools, whereby attendance could be regular, A county-wide club rally bor both boys and girls was held in March; a program was arranged, and these boys and girls served on the program. In July a series of club tours were made, the object of which was to visit each boy's project, thus creating more interest among the boys. In August, a two-day club camp was held, twenty-five boys attending. They were given instructions in various phases of club work. In October, a club show was held, when much interest was shown among the boys at this show, and a number of excellent exhibits were made. The merchants of the town contributed valuable prizes, which induced the boys to work hardef and make a closer study in the preparation of their exhibits. The outstanding exhibits in each class were carried to the State Fair, and the winners awarded prizes. (3)

In 1936, J. F. Buchanan and W. P. Smith had charge of the 4-H club work, and gave method demonstrations of pruning trees. Lectures were given on the artificial control of the raging San Jose scale and peach tree borer. Actual visits to orchards were made, each boy being shown how trees are affected by these pests. In

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., October 20, 1910; December 16, 1915.
(2) C. I. Smith, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Ibid.

the course, all lectures made by Mr. Buchanan were as emphatic and as impressive as possible in stressing their need of sparying equipment that they might grow more and better fruit to meet the farm and market needs.

In the early part of 1936, the Federal Cartridge Company announced its desire to sponsor a conservation program to encourage boys in conserving wild life and the natural resources of the county. This was undertaken with much enthusiasm; forty boys planted beds of black locust seed, the shrubs to be transplanted and used as a land builder, source of fence posts, and to check soil erosion; a study of birds and game management was also made. Prizes were offered for the best display of bird houses, which created interest in the care and portection of the birds of the county.

The twelve organized boys' 4-H clubs had a total enrollment of 273 in 1936. The Leake County 4-H Club Show was held at Carthage, October 17, and twenty-nine creditable exhibits entered, including corn, peanuts, cotton, soybeans, and sweet potatoes; prizes were offered in each class. Three of the choice exhibits at the county 4-H Club Show were entered at the State Fair; Herbert Peoples, of the Freeny community, won second on soybean exhibit in state-wide competition.

Enrollemnt according to projects was as follows: Corn, 108; cotton fifty-three; soybeans, thirteen; peanuts, fifty-one; sweet potatoes, twenty-nine; pig, fifty-six; calf, two; poultry, one; a total of 313. The record of completed projects, including completed record books submitted, was as follows: corn, thirty-six; cotton, twenty-seven; soybeans, three; peanuts, twenty-eight; sweet potatoes, thirteen; pig, nineteen; total 126.

Of those members who completed their projects, the boys with corn projects produced 1,890 bushels on forty-two acres; boys with soybeans, produced six tons of hay from three acres; boys with peanuts, harvested 9,240 pounds of nuts in shell, and two and one-half tons of hay from fourteen acres; boys with sweet potatoes, harvested 280 bushels from seven acres; boys with cotton, harvested 35,100 pounds of seed cotton from twenty-seven acres; boys with pigs, produced nineteen hogs weighing 4,750 pounds. (1)

In 1937, the boys' 4-H club program, with an enrollment of 233, reached twelve communities and operated

(1) J. F. Buchanan, Carthage, Miss.

through twelve organized clubs. These boys were engaged in 286 individual projects as follows: corn, 114; cotton, seventy-three; sweet potatoes, sixteen; peanuts, thirty-five; pig, thirty-two; soybeans, three; beef, nine; poultry, three; Irish potatoes, one. In the selection of projects, boys were encouraged to select one which could be caried out at home, and one in which he was interested. Boys were encouraged to think seriously on the purpose and value of the individual projects. The programs at meetings included discussion of the various projects in order that boys could be taught proper methods to be used in the supervision of their projects. Assistant county agent, W. P. Smith, spent some of his time in the spring and summer visiting project work throughout the county. Some 102 projects were inspected, and during each visit the boys were given instructions and suggestions concerning each. (1)

The record of completions in various projects were as follows: corn, seventy-two; cotton, forty-two; sweet potatoes, fourteen; peanuts, twenty-two; pig, sixteen; beef, five; poultry, one; a total of 172 projects completed by 161 boys.

The annual rally was held at Carthage in the spring at the High School, a total of 369 boys, girls, leaders, and visitors being present. A program, arranged for the day by the assistant agent and home demonstration agent, consisted of short talks by different men of Carthage, and by R. M. Landcaster, district club agent, from State College. The annual club show was held in October, when fifty-six boys made exhibits of their projects as follows: corn, sixteen; cotton, fourteen; peanuts, nine; soybeans, two; sweet potatoes, eleven; pig, two; calf, two. Six winning exhibits were entered at the Mississippi State Fair. Those winning places were: Arlis Jackson, Route 5, Carthage, Hastings Prolific Corn, blue ribbon, a $5.00 watch; Randolph Germany, Route 1, Carthage, peanuts, Bush variety, red ribbon, $1.00 Fountain pen; Horris Hicks, Route 5, Carthage, peanuts, Other Bush variety, red ribbon; Willie Lee Lofton, Carthage, soybeans, red ribbon, $1.00 fountain pen. (2)

The girls' part of 4-H club work has been under the direction of Miss Nelia A. Hanks, home demonstration agent, who has thirteen active clubs with 325 members. The girls are taught various phases of club work, including sewing, canning, and cooking. In 1937, ninety girls participated in a Style Revue contest sponsored

(1) W. P. Smith, Carthage, Miss.
(2) C. I. Smith, Carthage, Miss.

by a Chicago Mail Order Company. Three Leake County girls, Mozelle Collins, of Singleton, Rosanelle Leitaker, of Forest Grove, and Imogene Freeny, of Standing Pine, won gold pins. (1)

One of the outstanding 4-H club girls in the county is Jimmie Ruth Smith, of Edinburg; born July 15, 1921, she has lived all of her years near Edinburg, and has been in club work five years, during which time she has won $60 in prizes. Two years she won first prize on a menu of five years, and on this same menu won third prize sweepstakes both years; also white ribbons at the National 4-H Club Exposition in Chicago. In her second year of club work a jar of canned chicken won first prize in the National Exposition; she has won three trips to 4-H Club Congress at Mississippi State College, and one trip to the Tri-State Fair in Memphis. (2)

Leake did not have a regular HOME DEMONSTRATOR until 1933, when Miss Nelia A. Hanks was appointed. Under her supervision, nineteen Home Demonstration clubs, with a membership of 570 women, and a County Council of thirty-eight members, have been active in helping her carry out major programs in foods and nutrition, 4-H club work, and general extension activities, such as fairs, better homes weeks, exhibits, rallies, camps, and achievement days.

Home Demonstration clubs are at Freetrade, Barnes, Dossville, Freeny, Good Hope, Lena, Madden, Midway, Edinburg, Ellis, Thomastown, Tuscola, Coosa, Rowan, Williston, Estes Mills, Gray, and High Hill. (See Chap. 20, Organizations).

In planning a county-wide program of work, food preservation was selected as a basis for the beginning. After selection of leaders, a five-year program was outlined to include food preservation, clothing, food and nutrition, poultry, and home management. The major program for 1935-36 on food and nutrition was interesting and instructive; each month a different subject was treated. One especially beneficial, was given on school lunches.

One of the goals of the home demonstration agent was for every home to have an orchard, and 157 families planted 1,223 trees, 819 apple trees, 81 pear trees, 121 grape vines, 120 fig trees, and 205 other fruits and nuts.

(1) Nelia A. Hanks, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Jimmie Ruth Smith, Eidenburg, Miss.

The food supply records show that the club women have canned much fruit and vegetables, and many also made vinegar.

The home demonstration agent has thirteen 4-H clubs for girls, with a membership of 325; girls have been taught the same line as the women.

Miss Hanks has been a great help to the Resettlement Administration. In many communities it was impossible for the clients to meet the clubs, so circular letters, with seasonal canning recipes and instructions, were mailed to the wives of all clients. She also cooperates with the supervisor of lunch rooms, in giving her recipes and other information. (1)

(1) Miss Nelia A. Hanks, Carthage, Miss.

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Assistant County Agent		
Faucette, B. T.	Carthage,	Miss.
Hanks, Miss Nelia A.	Carthage,	Miss.
Home Demonstration Agent		
Logan W. D.	Carthage,	Miss.
Vocational Teacher		
Smith, C. I.,County Agent,	Carthage,	Miss.
Smith, W. P.	Carthage,	Miss.
Assistant County Agent		
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Chapter XIV

INDUSTRY

This chapter in the history of Leake is short because the county is essentially agricultural, rather than industrial, so whatever may be lacking along that line can be easily balanced by the chapter on agriculture.

As Mr. Hederman, of "The Daily Clarion-Ledger," said:

"Leake County is poor in natural resources, compared with some other counties, and is poorer in industrial opportunities and assets. But it is rich in good citizenship, blood, and in the families that have made Mississippi - they are Mississippi's greatest asset. Leake County also is keeping pace with other counties in agricultural development, in improvement of rural homes, in rural living conditions, in the development of rural youth, and in the modernization of its schools.

"Leake County and her people have had a full share in Mississippi's past development; they hope to have a full share in its future growth, and the people of no county face that future with greater courage and confidence, or with more willingness to work for it and to serve."

As Leake Countians have always tilled the soil to make a living, the majority will likely continue to do so. Industry, however, is gaining a foothold, and at some future date she will probably be able to compete much more favorably with other sections.

Lumber

Lumber has been one of the major industries of Leake for a number of years. Probably the first sawmill in the county was put in operation near the beginning of the War between the States, and was owned by Marshall Gill, who sawed the first lumber near Hanson Lake, in Pearl River swamp.

There have been many small, portable tractor mills, as well as some large, permanently located ones, the

largest of which are: J. R. Buckwalter Lumber Company, of Edinburg; Paschal Lumber Company, of Walnut Grove; Pearl River Valley Lumber Company, of Carthage; Higgason Lumber Company, of Carthage; and the H. G. Irby Lumber Company, of Lena.

The BUCKWALTER LUMBER COMPANY, founded by J. R. Buckwalter, and owned by the members of his immediate family, manufactures yellow pine, and ships it to markets in the North Central States - Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi - operating both a planing mill and a sawmill. There are approximately 180 employees, with an annual payroll of $104,853.42; total value of plant and lumber on the yard amounts to $68,000. A ready market for logs and a source of employment for a large number of people are the benefits the community derive from this industry. (1)

The PASCHAL LUMBER COMPANY, now owned by John J. Paschal, was founded by J. R. Buckwalter, A. I. Buckwalter, and the owner. The plant - both a planer and a sawmill - is located a few yards north of the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad tracks in Walnut Grove. This company manufactures pine lumber, which is sold to markets throughout the United States and in Canada. There are about two hundred employees, and an annual payroll of $80,000. The main benefit to the community is that six hundred people are fed and clothed as a result of their employment in connection with the company. Total value of this plant and the lumber on the yard is approximately $30,000. (2)

Minor Industries

Five CHAIR FACTORIES, in or near Thomastown, are owned and operated by Turner and Bell; Terry and Blailock; Ballard and Bell; Langdon and Son; and Morgan Haynes, respectively.

The largest wholesale company owned and operated by G. M. Turner and G. E. Bell, and organized in 1931, manufactures eight different styles of chairs and swings, with an average monthly output of three hundred. All work is hand-varnished, and delivered by truck to markets in every town in Mississippi, also to many in Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana. All gum and oak timber from which these chairs are made, is purchased through local markets. Six employees make up an annual payroll of $2,500. (3)

(1) Manager of the Buckwalter Lumber Company, Edinburg, Miss.
(2) J. J. Paschal, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(3) G. W. Turner, Thomastown, Miss.



BUCKWALTER LUMBER COMPANY, EDINBURG

M. E. HAYNES' CHAIR FACTORY, three miles south of Thomastown, on Haynes' farm, operates in the fall and winter months when the owner is not farming. Mr. Haynes began this work eighteen years ago upon his return from the World War, and does both a retail and a wholesale business, although his volume is small. He does all the work himself. (1)

TERRY and BLAILOCK CHAIR FACTORY, three miles south of Thomastown, was founded in 1907 by S. T. Blailock. The owners make chairs during spare time from their farm, averaging about a dozen a month which they sell to merchants in Kosciusko and Carthage. (2)

There are two BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANTS in the county - one at Lena and one at Carthage. The plant at Lena, founded by J. H. Hartness in 1925, is now owned by R. B. Stovall; an average of five men are employed during the year, with a yearly output of 75,000 to 100,000 brick, and supplies brick for buyers in Leake and Scott counties.

The CARTHAGE BRICK PLANT, owned by E. E. Dorrill, and founded in 1925 by Dorrill and G. E. Laney, was bought two years ago by Dorrill. This plant, valued at $6,000, furnishes employment for an average of five men, with an annual payroll of about $2,250. Approximately, 200,000 brick are manufactured each year, and sold to local markets in Leake and surrounding counties. (3)

A COCA COLA BOTTLING COMPANY in Carthage, founded in 1923 by W. J. Kropp and W. H. White, is now owned by the latter. The plant, equipped with new, electrical machinery, modern in every detail, is valued at $10,000, and employs an average of five men throughout the year. The annual payroll amounts to about $5,000; 42,000 cases of coca cola are manufactured yearly and sold to Leake County dealers, who deliver by truck to retailers. (4)

ARTHUR RUSSELL'S WHOLESALE FEED AND GROCERY STORE, the only wholesale business in the county, has been in operation for the past three years. It operates as a branch of the A. J. Russell and Son Wholesale Company, of Philadelphia. (5)

Utilities

In 1928 bonds were issued by the Mayor and Board of Alderman for the purpose of raising necessary money

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(1) M. E. Haynes, Thomastown, Miss.
(2) Terry and Blailock, Thomastown, Miss.
(3) E. E. Dorrill, Carthage, Miss.
(4) W. H. White, Carthage, Miss.
(5) W. H. White, Carthage, Miss.

for the construction and installation of a system of SEWERAGE AND WATERWORKS for the town of Carthage. An election, held October 19, 1928, was carried in favor of the bond issue by a majority of seventy votes, and the bonds, valued at $63,000, were sold to the Merchant's Bank and Trust Company of Jackson, Mississippi. The Water and Sewerage Company was established, and D. H. Harrell was employed as superintendent at a salary of ninety dollars per month. The minimum rate of a dollar monthly has since been raised to $1.20 for 2,000 gallons of water; Rodney Martin is the present superintendent.

A meeting was held at the courthouse on October 4, 1919, looking toward the installing of a LIGHT AND POWER PLANT. After hearing the report of electrical engineers, who explained the proposition in detail, a committee was appointed to organize a company and sell sufficient stock ($20,000) to put in the plant and begin operation. A charter was approved in December, 1919, a meeting of the incorporators was held December 12, and a temporary organization was effected, with R. L. Jordan, president; W.M. Jordan, secretary; M. M. Keith, treasurer. The company was ready for business as soon as the required amount of capital stock - $20,000 - was subscribed and paid in.

The Light and Power Company was operated by R. L. Jordan until December, 1928, when it was sold to the MISSISSIPPI UTILITIES COMPANY. (1)

In the fall of 1929, a new plant, a structural steel building, the first of its type in the county, was erected by the Mississippu Utilities Company near the railroad depot. Two mammoth engines, one 240- horsepower and the other 120-horsepower were used in the new plant. (2)

Two telephone systems, the SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, serving Lena and Carthage, with headquarters at Carthage, and a private line in Walnut Grove, owned by Johnny Moss, operate in Leake County. The Western Union Telegraph System has stations in Lena and Walnut Grove. (3)

Transportation

Two railroads operate in Leake County.

The GULF, MOBILE, AND NORTHERN RAILROAD, a truck line of the Burlington System, operates from the Gulf to the

(1) Minutes of Board of Alderman, 1928
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss. October 9, December 18, 1919. December 6, 1928, August 8, 1928.
(3) Roy Lutz, Carthage, Miss.

Great Lakes, and into the Middle West. Four freight trains and four passenger trains pass through the southern part of Leake County every day; passenger service is completely modernized and motorized, using new Deisel engines. It was the first road in the state to put on streamline trains. Assessed valuation of the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad property in Leake County is $95,632. (1)

Pearl River Valley Lumber Company operates a small railroad from CANTON through to EDINBURG. Although this is a private road, used mainly for hauling logs, one freight train a day is run for the convenience of the people of the central part of the county. Express is also transported over this road.

TRI-STATE BUS LINE, running two buses a day, over State Highway 16, has been operating in Leake since 1937, and the ticket agent at Carthage has averaged selling $100 worth of tickets per month since then. (2)

A system of trucks known as the SILVER FLEET, with headquarters at Memphis, pass through Leake County twice a week, and deliver freight to merchants at their doors.

JORDAN'S GIN AND ICE COMPANY operates the only ice factory in the county - at Carthage; established in 1924 by R.L. Jordan, it is now owned by the Jordan estate, and operated by J. E. and R. M. Jordan; it has four or five employees. (3)

(1) Grover Parks, sheriff, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Macie Moore, Carthage, Miss.
(3) R. M. Jordan, Carthage, Miss.

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(2) Mrs. Macie Moore, Carthage, Miss.
(3) R. M. Jordan, Carthage, Miss.

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Lutz, Roy	Carthage, Miss.
Moore, Mrs. Macie	Carthage, Miss.
Parks, Sheriff Grover	Carthage, Miss.
Paschal, J. J.	Walnut Grove, Miss.
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Terry & Blailock	Thomastown, Miss.
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Chapter XV

TRANSPORTATION

Leake County was long the laughing stock of the rest of the state in regard to roads; a common statement to the effect that people stayed in Leake because they could not get away from it was often made by visitors to the county. A fifteen-mile trip formerly required a day's time in a wagon pulled by two mules or horses; four were required sometimes if the roads were very bad. Too, Leake had no railroad until 1923, and no bus line until several years later. A few boats made regular trips up Pearl River in the old days, but for many long years the county was really isolated so far as transportation was concerned. This can now no longer be said of Leake. Roads have been wonderfully improved; she has railroads and bus lines, and it is no longer a problem to either enter or leave the county.

Old Roads

The NATCHEZ TRACE, one of the oldest roads in the state, passing through the northwestern part of Leake, enters at McVille, runs in a southwesterly direction for twelve miles, and leaves the county a few miles west of Ofahoma. Although necessarily changed in some places, the road closely follows the old original route, and Thomastown is the only Leake County town on the Trace. All the road north of Thomastown to the county line is a good gravel road, but that part south is just an ordinary dirt road, with native gravel on parts. Although historic in state matters, the Natchez Trace has actually played a minor part in county history. Except for the fact that people began to settle in the 1830's and 1840's up and down the trace, making it one of the old sections of the county, it is unimportant in local history. Leake Countians have always been interested in the Trace as a historic road, and references to it are frequently found in the Board of Police records in the old "Carthaginian." One of the first of these follows:

"Ordered by the Board of Police that the part of the Natchez Trace running through Leake County be received and kept up according to law, and that I. W. Thomas be

appointed overseer. Also, an order for the building of a turnpike across Yockanookany and Polafalia swamps and a toll-gate at Yockanookany; a charter authorizing the construction of said road and toll-gate was granted to Benjamin Le Fleur for a period of fifteen years."

The toll-gate was erected on the Robinson Road, near the residence of Ben Le Fleur. The order was put on the minutes June 15, 1834, and the contract called for the completion of the road by January 15, 1835. (1)

The ROBINSON ROAD was laid out in 1825 by a man named Robinson, who boarded at Mr. Hamilton!s, a grandfather of Ed Ivey. He rode a Tennessee-bred horse which walked flat-footed six miles an hour. At the end of every hour he put down a mile-post, and in this way measured the road which ran from Columbus to Jackson. It traverses Leake County in a northeast-southwest direction, passing through Marydell, Hopoca, and Ofahoma. On the east side of Yockanookany Creek is the old homesite of Ben Leflore, where there was a tavern and stage change, which Leflore operated in the early days of Leake County, for this was an old stage-coach line. Here, fresh horses were kept to relieve the tired ones, and travelers could get a refreshing meal. The more fortunate who traveled these early roads had carriages and horses and negro drivers before the War between the States. (2)

The RED DOG ROAD, so called by the Indians, one of the old and main traveled roads in Leake, begins a mile north of Carthage and runs northwestwardly for fifteen miles, connecting with the Natchez Trace eight miles south of Thomastown. It is a good road, surfaced with native gravel, passing through one of the oldest sections of the county. Many points of local interest are along the way, namely: these are the old agricultural school buildings; the old Ward Homestead at the interdection of Robinson and Red Dog roads at the home site of old Colonel Manning; the old Bob Allen Place, one of the densest parts of Yockanookany swamp; the old Manderville Place, one of the prettiest and best kept in the county; and the only Catholic church (see chap. 11, Religion) in the county. (3)

Early Transportation

In the early days, transportation was slow, as roads were new and rough, and travel was limited to horseback

(1) Elsie M. Chambers, Lena, Miss.
(2) Robert J. Hall, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

and wagons. Later, carriages were available to a few of the more prosperous citizens.

In 1881 a steamboat, built at Edinburg by J. P. Spinks and D. W. Russell, made regular trips to and from Jackson on Pearl River. Another, the "Oliver Clifton," hauled freight. Later on, the "O. R. Singleton" ploughed the waters of Pearl River for a time; during summer-time and low waters it was left at MacFadden's ferry, where the old hull can now be seen when the water is low. This ferry is not on State Highway 35, and has a drawbridge in place of a ferry-boat. However, boats do not come up the river since the Carthage and Canton Railroad built a railroad bridge across the river near Ratliff's Crossing.

As time passed, roads were improved and hacks became numerous. A hack line was established between Canton and Carthage, carrying mail and passengers. In 1906, the first automobile driven by men enroute to Columbus, passed through. The machine stopped in Carthage and was gazed upon with much curiosity. The next day, an old Indian came to see R. L. Jordan and asked: "Bob, what that thing come up road yestiddy? you no push him and no pull him, run like h-e-l-l-e!" From that time on transportation facilities improved, although it was a long time before there was a graveled road out of the county. The first road to be graveled was from Carthage to Canton, and this was due to the untiring efforts of C. H. Stoll, who lived in the county at that time. His home is located in the old "Leflore Quarters" west of Carthage. Transportation in the county now is mainly my motor. (1)

John J. Bennett was authorized by the Police Court to keep a ferry on Yockanookany at the place known as Bennett's Ferry, for a term of five years. The rates were allowed as follows: For man and horse, ten cents; horse and buggy, twenty cents; footman, five cents; two horses, twenty-five cents; two wagons, forty cents; four horses or oxen and wagon, fifty cents; stock, horses, cattle, etc., per head, five cents; sheep and hogs, two and one-half cents. (2)

An advertisement of that day says:

"DAILY HACK!.....The attention of the traveling public is called to the fact that there is now a daily hack between Kosciusko and Carthage. It leaves the former place each day at eight o'clock A.M., and returns at

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Police Court Records, February 7, 1858.

four P. M. the next day. Reasonable rates and quick trips... E. B. Hughes, proprietor, Kosciusko, Mississippi." (1)

The Board of Police voted to erect a turnpike across Yockanookany and Palafalia swamps and a charter authorizing the construction of said road was granted to Benjamin Leflore with the privilege of erecting a toll-gate across said road at his residence on the Robinson Road. The contract was for a period of fifteen years, and the price was fixed by law. Benjamin Leflore was to keep the road in good repair and keep the bridges safe, and cross-way the swamps according to law and no toll was to be collected until the road was completed.(2)

The advent of the automobile was thus heralded:

"AUTO OFF TO CANTON..... First Trip Made Today... The long looked for automobile arrived in town Tuesday afternoon and mail service was inaugurated today from here to Canton. This will be quite a convenience to all patrons of the Carthage Postoffice, as mail will be received a day earlier than heretofore. The auto is a thing of beauty and a joy for the present at least. It is a high-classed machine, and no doubt will do the work. Hats off to the promoters!" (3)

Good Roads Campaign

With the coming of the automobile, the necessity for good roads was evident, and 1909 saw the beginning of a campaign for better roads to which the county newspaper gave a great deal of publicity. Thus, the interest was manifested:

"LEAKE COUNTY GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.....This is an organization for all people of the county who are interested in making Leake County a better place in which to live. Let all join in the movement, quit 'cussing' the other fellow for a while, and help Leake County get on her feet in the progress prodession."

An editorial emphasized the need for better transportation facilities:

"No town, no community can make good progress with inadequate transportation facilities. This fact is too potent to be controverted. Another glaring truth is,

(1) The Cartiaginian, Carthage, Miss., January 12, 1892.
(2) Police Court Records
(3) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., May 6, 1909.

that lack of transportation facilities has always been the barrier to progress in this good county of Leake. We all must recognize this fact that all should be interested in removing the barrier. The opportunity is now presented, and we believe the people of the county are going to seize it.

"The road question has been agitating the minds of the people of this county as well as the rest of the country for the past several years, and like Banquo's ghost, will not down. There is one solution to the question - build permanent roads. The history of road building, almost without exception, has been to spend thousands of dollars building what might be termed temporary or dry-weather roads; see the mistake, and then go in for hard surface permanent highways. In this county we have been fortunate in that we have not expended any great amount of money in building dirt roads. Let us profit by the mistakes of others and build permanent roads.

"To build permanent roads costs money, and all cannot be built at once; a start, however, must be made, and that is what we must do this year. We may as well recognize the fact that the road building era has hit Leake County; that roads are going to be built sooner or later. The United States Government is expending millions (your money and my money) in the construction of permanent highways. Leake County has an opportunity to get some of this money (your money and my money)but if we fail to take it, your money and my money will be used to build roads elsewhere.

"Think over these facts. Remember, that this is the road-building era; that other counties are eagerly accepting the Government's proposition and the sooner we get busy the better it will be for all of us." (1)

A later article still insists on better transportation facilities:

"For many weeks Carthage has been tied out and hemmed in and the end is not yet. Construction work has been in progress on three of the main thoroughfares leading to the county capitol. People of the county have been unable to get to the county site, and residents of the town have been unable to get out. Merchants being unable to get goods and the people being unable to get to the stores to trade, business has suffered. 'The Carthaginian' has had no small amount of trouble getting in the necessary supplies to keep moving.

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., May, 1919.

"But conditions are improving. One can now navigate the river road 'by the hardest' and bridge work is progressing in Yockanookany swamp. After a while grading of the Kosciusko Road will be finished. Before many more months, we hope, we can abandon circuitous routes and go straight through.

"Good roads make travel easy and quick, but not during the building period." (1)

The first concrete bridge was built at Edinburg in 1930, its opening being recorded in the county newspaper as follows:

"The Government bridge at Edinburg was opened for travel with a large crowd present. Senator R. C. Stribling acted as master of ceremonies, as it was through his untiring efforts that the bridge was made possible.

"The car of J. P. Spinks of Meridian, one of the pioneers of Edinburg, was the first to cross the bridge. E. B. Russell, our supervisor, without whose efforts the project would have never been put across, made an appropriate talk. Miss Frances McMillan sprinkled wine for the christening, and Mr. Spinks cut the ribbon that opened the bridge for traffic. Edinburg is indebted to Pearl River Valley Lumber Company and Brown Williams, highway commissioner, for two projects that connect Edinburg with the outside world, viz., Carthage and Canton Railroad and Highway 16.

"A bountiful dinner was served, and friendship ties were renewed." (2)

Railroad Pioneering

Pre-war records show that Leake Countians made many attempts to have a railroad, but for different reasons they did not succeed until nearly fifty years after the first attempt, when the first freight car entered Leake County over the MISSISSIPPI SOFT PINE LUMBER COMPANY RAILROAD. It was used only a short time. The first real train ran to Walnut Grove March 1, 1923, over the JACKSON AND EASTERN tracks. (3)

In 1872, while the railroad system of the state was being established, an attempt was made to build a railroad through Pearl River Valley. The advantages of such a road were apparent to everyone: Thousands of dollars would be saved on freight; articles of consumption would

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., April, 1922.
(2) Ibid., July, 1930.
(3) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss

be made cheaper, and could be bought in this county instead of having to go to other markets; a way of immigration would be opened; the healthiness of the climate, the moral character of the population, the adaptation of the soil to a great variety of products, would offer a potent inducement to settle within Leake's borders. This railroad was to be called the NATCHEZ, JACKSON, AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD. A subscription of $150,000 for financing was asked, although nothing more was ever accomplished. (1)

From "The Carthaginian," of September 3, 1881, the following is copied:

"In 1881 a railroad to run through Warren, Yazoo, Leake, Neshoba, Noxubee, and Lowndes counties was considered. The counties through which the railroad was to run were to vote liberal subscriptions in five per cent bonds, payable in twenty years....." As in other cases, this proposition was withdrawn in November, 1881.(2)

"In 1886, both the Natchez and Columbus Road, and the Gulf and Ship Island were to build railroads through Leake County. The Natchez and Columbus would come up Pearl River valley after crossing at Jackson, passing near Ludlow and Good Hope, with a depot at each; then across Pearl at Grigsby's Ferry's, on to Carthage, Edinburg, and then to Columbus; the Ship Island to come into the county near Lindsey Bridge, on to Walnut Grove, Estes's Mill, Carthage, and on to Pontotoc. With both railroads going through the county, Leake might have boasted of having a county equal or superior to any adjoining county. A railroad meeting was called September 27, 1886, and a bond issue of $30,000 for each of these roads was asked. The construction of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad would cost $450,000, and surveyors laid out the course through the county. An election was held January 11, 1887, for the purpose of determining whether the county should subscribe $50,000 to the capital stock of a railroad company. More than one-third of Leake County's voters were opposed to voting the subscription, and so, as in other attempts, Leake County failed to get her railroad."(3)

"On March 7, 1918, the first box car entered Leake County over the MISSISSIPPI SOFT PINE LUMBER COMPANY RAILROAD. The car was Union Line No. 42,463, loaded with hay for the Mississippi Soft Pine Lumber Company. Two days later the first passenger car entered the county over this same road. It was an Illinois Central car and had as passengers some officials of the railroad. They went to the end of the

(1) Aline McCoy, Carthage, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September 3, 1881
(3) Ibid. September, October, November, 1886; January, 1887.

line, which was just over the Madison-Leake line, for the purpose of inspecting the road. It was a log road, or "dummy line," and was used only a short time before the tracks were taken up. (1)

But railroad pioneering which really amounted to something was not begun until 1920, when the JACKSON AND EASTERN RAILROAD tracks reached the southeast corner of Leake at Sebastopol. (2) Three years later the road extended its tracks to Walnut Grove, and its arrival was thus heralded in the local newspaper:

"Leake County, today, loses her distinction of being the only county in the state without a railroad. The first train is to run to Walnut Grove today, March 1, 1923.

"Mr. Davis, of Union, freight agent for the J. & E. Railroad, was visitor to Carthage yesterday, and gave out the statement that freight and express service will be inaugurated to Walnut Grove, March 1st. Passenger-coaches will be put on later; Leake County will then have direct connection with Meridian, the metropolis of the state.

"Mr. Davis also stated that a truck line would be established between Walnut Grove and Carthage without delay, and that freight would be delivered at the county site town. Trucks will be operated in connection with the railroad, and trips will be made daily between the two towns; the low rate of fifteen cents per hundred pounds will be made for hauling freight either way.

"For lo, these many years, a railroad has been looked for and longed for. Few there were who thought it would come into the county from a direction other than the west, but where there's a will there's a way - and S. A. Neville, builder of the Jackson and Eastern, has the will. In building this road from Meridian to Walnut Grove he has met and mastered obstacles calculated to bluff a man not the possessor of an indomitable will. His first victory came when, being unable to secure a right-of-way through the city of Meridian, he built his road over the town.

"After reaching the village of Sebastopol, it appeared that he was at his row's end, being unable to obtain permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the line. Building operations ceased for awhile, but he did not. Months of tireless labor, and

(1) B. T. Faucette, county tax assessor, Carthage, Miss.
(2) The Earthaginian, Carthage, Miss., January 20, 1920

nine trips to Washington City, secured the coveted permit under which the road was extended to Walnut Grove, and Leake County was given her first line of chartered railway." (1)

The Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad, purchaser of the Jackson and Eastern, was the first incorporated road in Leake County; the Canton and Carthage Railroad, the second, and these two are the only roads ever incorporated in the county. (2)

Present Railroad System

There is at present one main line railroad in the county; it passes through the southern part of the county, making the towns Lena, Tuscola, and Walnut Grove. This, the GULF, MOBILE, AND NORTHERN RAILROAD, is a part of the Burlington System, and this particular line runs from Jackson, Mississippi, to Jackson, Tennessee. An immense volume of business is done by this road, and many of its freight trains are pulled by two large five-drive wheel engines, and its passenger service is of the best in the South. It is completely motorized, having two new stream-lined Deisel engine trains, "Rebels," it being the first road in the state to adopt,this type of train service.

The story of the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern's coming through Leake County is one of many attempts and many hard fought battles. To Sam Neville, of Meridian, goes the credit for its being in the county today. It was his untiring efforts that procured the right-of-way from Meridian to Lena. He built the road by piece meal- going from one town to the next, he stopped and waited until he secured enough money to build to the next town. Many people gave money by public subscription to him; many gave land for the right-of-way; and in the towns, additional land for the depot sites and switch tracks was usually donated by public-spirited citizens. All this time the road was known as the Jackson and Eastern Railroad. When, or about the time it reached Lena, Neville sold out to the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern. This company took over and completely rebuilt the entire road-bed, laying new tracks and straightening the old ones, immediately completing the road to Jackson. In August, 1925, a giant celebration was held in Jackson.

The first official passenger train was an excursion carrying twenty-five coaches full of people; they were gathered up all along the road, and Leake County sent her share. It is said that I. M. Tigret, president of the Gulf,

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., March 1, 1923.
(2) F. E. Leach, Carthage, Miss.

Mobile, and Northern Railroad, rode the engine down to Jackson on that important date. Many other officials were on the train, and a gold stake was driven in the track in Jackson connecting the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern with the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad. This is comparatively a new road, but it does a big business and serves a great purpose through central Mississippi and Leake County. Passenger rates on this road are very low, and it is truly "the road of service." (1)

The CANTON AND CARTHAGE RAILROAD, built in 1927, began operating in the fall of 1928 for freight and express services only. This railroad was built by Pearl River Valley Lumber Company for the purpose of carrying timber for the company, however, it does a freight business for the general public also. When operations were started, F. W. Reimers, of Hammond, Louisiana, was general manager; H. C. Koch of Canton, superintendent; George McAfee of Carthage, train master; J. W. Temple of Carthage, despatcher. Reimers was succeeded by the present general manager, C. L. Frelier of Canton; H. C. Koch was succeeded by the present superintendent, C. C. Mayfield; George McAfee was succeeded by Clyde Mitchell. At present there is no train master . J. W. Temple was succeeded by G. C. Walker, and later, by C. O. Brigger, present despatcher; M. E. Peevy and Clyde Mitchell are present conductors. The first depot agent in Carthage was E. F. Young, of Amite, Louisiana, and Miss Mary Whelan, of Carthage, was clerk. They were succeeded by the present agent, Roy F. Lutts, of Carthage, and Mrs. G. C. Walker, clerk. S. W. Swales is the agent at Edinburg, the only other station on this road in Leake County.

When operations were first started, they operated from Canton to Burnside, 62.2 miles; and from Canton to Koch, 22.4 miles; and Pelahatchie, 37.7. miles. It connected with the Illinois Central Railroad at Canton; with the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad at Koch, and with Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad at Pelahatchie. Since Pelahatchie and Burnside mills have been discontinued, trains run only from Canton to Edinburg, and from Canton to Koch, connecting with the Illinois Central and with the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern railroads. The office at Carthage is the only depot offering express service on the road. The Canton and Carthage Railroad carries lumber, timber, logs, cotton, and general freight; lumber and cotton are the main revenue sources. From the office at Carthage the railroad derives a freight revenue of between

(1) Elsie M. Chambers, Lena, Miss.

$7,000 and $8,000 per month; express revenue amounts to approximately $500 a month. (1)

The following excerpt is taken from "The Carthaginian:"

"First Car Cattle Shipped Saturday! Second Car Went Monday! Shipment made by Mills & Ellis, and Eastwood Brothers. The first carload of cattle ever shipped out over the Carthage and Canton Railroad left the local depot Saturday morning. This car was shipped by Mills and Ellis. The second car-load went out Monday, Eastwood Brothers being the shippers. Both cars were shipped to Swigger and Davis of Fulton, Kentucky. Davis was here and bought the cattle." (2)

River Travel

KEEL BOATS were in use on Pearl River before and after the war. Harvey Gill owned the first, which made about one trip each month from Carthage to New Orleans. Its rate of speed was very slow, only four miles an hour downstream, and two miles upstream. Later, practically all the farmers owned a boat, since these transported farm products only.

Eugene Stribling owned a BARGE or FLATBOAT, in 1900, on which he carried white oak staves and other hardwood from Carthage to New Orleans. Later, a stave company made up of Swedes, came to this county and settled above Edinburg, on Kentarky and Pearl rivers. This company built its own barges, which went from Edinburg to Jackson and New Orleans. Since these boats could not be brought upstream, they were usually sold for wood; sometimes a boat costing $150 would be sold for ten or twenty dollars. Oftimes, four of these would be fastened together and there would be as many as twenty at a time making the trip, traveling with current. Later they were replaced with gasoline boats.

The first GASOLINE BOAT on Pearl River, built in 1902, by H. I. Caldwell, was called "Bill of the Bends;" it was this boat that brought the first tank of gasoline to Leake County. All kinds of farm produce - cotton, cotton-seed, corn - was transported from Edinburg to Jackson via this boat, which brought back general merchandise. In 1904, it ran upon a snag out from Madison Station at a place called "Buzzard Roost Bend" and sank with a load of farm produce. In 1905, Caldwell built another, calling it "Juanita," but he sold it to J. W. Lewis at Ludlow. Later, he built still

(1) Roy F. Lutts, Carthage, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., April 18, 1929

another, "Caldwell No. 3," which he used until it became unsafe, about 1912. He is now using the engine to run a grist-mill. These boats, making a speed of ten miles downstream and from four to six miles upstream, always carried from fifteen to twenty tons. In 1913, Caldwell built the "Annie Clifton" for W. P. Malone, who sold it to D.B. Mills. It sank once with a load of staves but was raised by Caldwell. (1)

The first STEAMBOAT on Pearl River was the "Steadman," which ran about 1870 or in the early 1880's. The next was the "Oliver Clifton," on which Charley Carr was pilot, after which the "Timothy Baker," made a few trips up the river which proved too small for it.

About 1885, the "O. R. Singleton," built by J. P. Spinks, Bud Russell, and C. J. Hooper, ran from Edinburg to Jackson. Captain Young was clerk on this boat, and H. T. Brown, pilot. The rate of hauling was so high that merchants of Carthage bought the boat in 1892 and made Will Jordan clerk. They ran it until 1894, when Jordan bought and operated it during 1895, finally swapping it to his brother, Johnny, for a stock of goods. By this time it was almost worn out, and Johnny traded the engine off. It took a week for this boat, which averaged about seventy-five tons per load, to make the trip from Carthage to Jackson and back. During Spinks's ownership it ran upon a snag and a hole was torn in it, but being close to a sandbar, only the back part of it sank. The merchandise was unloaded and the hole patched; then the water was pumped out and the boat wafted up. During the first year that the "O. R. Singleton" was on the river, P. H. Kelley operated a stave boat at the same time. (2) There is now no steamboat transportation through Leake County, although in 1922 there was some talk of reviving the river business, as is shown by the following item taken from "The Carthaginian":

"A delegation of Leake Countians went down to Canton Tuesday and met representatives from the War Department and discussed with them plans and specifications of a bridge to be built across Pearl River, near Ratliff's Ferry, in Madison County, by the Pearl River Valley Lumber Company. Pink Malone was contemplating operating a boat between Carthage and Jackson the coming season, and as it will be necessary to build a new boat, he deferred building until he could get definite information regarding the kind of bridge to be constructed. We hear that the bridge is to be built forty-two feet above the low water,

(1) H. I. Caldwell, Freeny, Miss.
(2) Jennie Lee Cobb, Carthage, Miss.

which is satisfactory to Malone, and that he will begin work on his boat at once." (1)

Neither the bridge nor the boat was ever built.

Present Highways

There are no Federal appropriations for roads in Leake County. However, State Highways 16 and 35 are on the Federal Aid System, which was set up by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. (2)

The county receives money from the state in the form of gasoline tax which, for one month, amounted to $3,338.01; it is turned over to the county monthly in similar amounts.(3) The county also receives money for roads in the form of road taxes, which is turned over to the chancery clerk by the sheriff after he collects it. In 1936 the taxes amounted to $15,098.56; Beat 1 furnished $3,308.40; Beat 2, $3,147.48; Beat 3, $1,033.28; Beat 4, $2,030.15; Beat 5, $5,579.25. (4)

The State Highway Department is maintaining 56.4 miles of primary roads in Leake County (State Highway 35, north and south across the county, and State Highway 16, east and west) - 4.3. miles of secondary road - (from Tuscola to the intersection with State Highway 35, north of Walnut Grove). All are graveled. The primary and secondary state systems were set up by an act of the legislature, known as the "Stansel Act," or "House Bill, 100," of the laws of 1930.

STATE HIGHWAY 16 passes through three Leake towns - Ofahoma, Carthage, and Edinburg. STATE HIGHWAY 35 passes through Walnut Grove, Carthage, and Dossville. (5) The 4.3 miles of secondary road in the county running from Tuscola to State Highway 35 is at present one of the best roads in the county, not excepting state highways. It is in the process of being extended to Lena, and when completed, this will add some six miles to its length.

Leake has approximately twelve hundred miles of roads within her borders; all fairly good dirt roads, kept up by the supervisors. Beat 1 has 350 miles of roads; Beat 2, 250; Beat 3, 70; Beat 4, 85; Beat 5, 450. These are not highways, but play an important part in county transportation. Supervisors who have charge of these roads are:

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., August 10, 1922.
(2) State Highway Department
(3) Records, Chancery Clerk's Office, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Ibid.
(5) State Highway Department.

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(4) Ibid.
(5) State Highway Department.

H. O. Haley, T. J. Kemp, H. C. Chipley, H. H. Brooks, and H, S. Arthur.

The TRI-STATE BUS LINE sends a bus through the county for one trip a day. It runs from Philadelphia to Jackson and back. The ticket agent at Carthage is Mrs. Mazie Moore, and about one hundred dollars worth of tickets per month are sold here. (1)

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Barnett, Mrs. Prentice	Carthage, Miss.
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Faucette, B. T. county tax assessor	Carthage, Miss.
Hall, Robert J.	Carthage, Miss.
Jordan, Will	Carthage, Miss.
Leach, F. E.	Carthage, Miss.
Lutts, Roy F.	Carthage, Miss.
McCoy, Aline	Carthage, Miss.
Moore, Mrs. Mazie,	Carthage, Miss.
Sudduth, Mrs. M. E.	Carthage, Miss.

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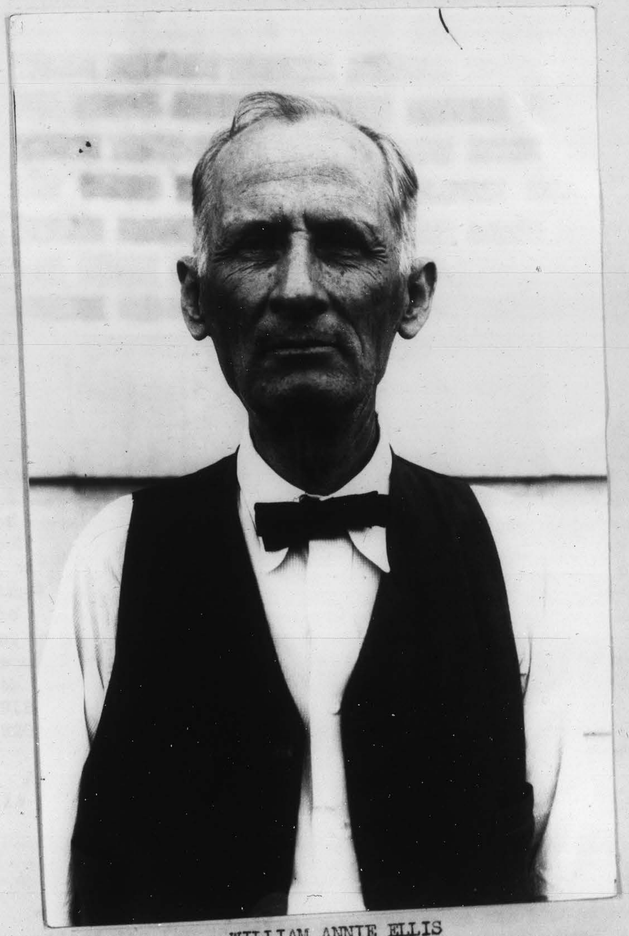
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Records: Police Court, February 7, 18

The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September, October, November, 1886; 1887, January; 1892, January 13, 1909, May 6, 1919; May, 1922; April, August 10, 1923; March 3, 1929; April 18, 1930; July.

(1) Mrs. Mazie Moore, Carthage, Miss.



WILLIAM ANNIE ELLIS

Teacher, Lawyer, Poet, and Statesman

Chapter XVI

THE ARTS

In an agricultural county such as Leake is, little time has been devoted to artistic or cultural subjects. Leake claims no nationally known artists, but she has produced some who have achieved wide prominence. Much of the local artistic influence has been expressed through the "mighty pen," as wielded by the poets and writers of the county. A few musicians born in the county have become recognized as musical authorities in other states. These artists Leake does well to honor.

Literature

W. A. ELLIS, teacher, lawyer, poet, statesman, although born in Alabama in 1868, spent his early childhood and manhood at Old Walnut Grove, where he completed high school. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Ellis, and for several years taught in the public schools of the county, going to Washington, D. C., in 1895, where he attended what is now the law school of George Washington University. Returning home, he was immediately admitted to the bar and practiced for a number of years in Old Walnut Grove. In 1904 he served his first term as representative in the House of Representatives, and in 1912, was honored when the Seventeenth Senatorial District of Mississippi elected him for the term of 1912-1916. He was returned to the Senate from this district in 1920 (see chap. 17, The Bar).

A poet of note, he writes as the spirit moves him, and one of his poems follows:

"Walter M. Chandler
In Memoriam

"Walter M. Chandler, son of K. D. and Mrs. Mary Chandler, once pupil of the famous Golden schoolhouse on the hill where his mother taught us, about two miles west of old Damascus, Mississippi, then teacher, lecturer, lawyer, orator, student at Heidelberg, Germany, and Ann Arbor, Michigan; Congressman from 19th New York City District, for eight years, author of 'Trial of Jesus Christ from a lawyer's Standpoint,' his master work. He amassed a nice little fortune; rose from poverty and the wildwoods to positions of great honor and trust, equal to any record of history or romance. He died in New York City, March 16, 1935, and sleeps with his people in the family lot, Jacksonville, Florida.

"Alas, poor Walter, noble spirit flown,
Another truly great man's come and gone'.

Companion, friend, schoolmate of other days,
We offer you some words of honest praise.

"Fond memories come trouping through the mind,
Some sad and glad, yet tenderly entwined.

The Golden school upon lonely hills
Has left a hallowed glow that strangely thrills.

"In reverence, we see through misty tears,
This panoramic view of by-gone years.

So many things have passed away since then,
The girls and boys now women and grown men.

"'Twas there barefooted boys and girls at play
Enjoyed sports unlike the games today.

The jumping rope, bull pen, old cat, town ball
And playing deer, the last one best of all.

"It seems to us those hills were hallowed ground
Where youth and beauty roamed the wilds around.

We studied, played, ran wildwoods like a deer,
And drank from bubbling fountains, cool and clear.

"We learned at least to read, write, figure well
And all of Webster's Blue-back speller, spell.

That was an education in those days
Of childhood, wildwood's care-free, simple ways.

"As Walter ran from boyhood into man,
He felt ambition's vast unfolding plan.

In school and college life, he forged ahead,
Scaled lofty heights where useful learning led.

"How oft, he trod the wine-press all alone,
And had no backing but his very own!

Undaunted soul, unconquered, strong will power,
That bore him on through flood, storm, shine and shower.

"He had the grit of Caesar in his prime,
Full confidence in self and faith sublime.

He filled his place with kindred souls allied,
And fought the good fight always till he died.

"At home and school we all were clearly taught
That manhood minus morals comes to naught.

From honest poverty, he came, grew up,
On disappointments, often bitter cup.

"His parents taught him from his early youth
The love of virtue, valor, honor, truth.

A strong determination gripped his life
To work and win, be hero in the strife.

"When other hearts would falter, faint or fail,
His great, courageous spirit would prevail.

A wandering boy, he sought the best of earth,
And proved the great can spring from humble birth.

"His life's an inspiration to us all
Who love the truth and follow at her call.

From back-woods boy, he went to halls of state
And took his seat among the nation's great.

"As lawyer, statesman, author all combined,
He had rare qualities of heart and mind.

Of Jesus and his 'Trial,' first and last,
His master work is finished--unsurpassed.

"His authorship has stood a strict review,
And won high praise from Gentile and the Jew.

His life deserves a great and honored name,
And marble statue in the Hall of Fame.

"But now it's dust and ashes, earth to earth,
Till resurrection morning and new birth.

In Jacksonville, his friends their vigils keep,
Till guardian angels come to wake from sleep."(1)

L. M. GARRETT, first editor of "The Carthaginian" (see chap. 18, The Press), was also a poet of note. Much of his poetry, as well as many of his editorials have appeared in the New Orleans "Times-Democrat." Following is one of his poems:

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(1) O. H. Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

"Is The Heart Always Lightest When Smiling?

"Is the heart always lightest when smiling?
Does never a pang of regret
Overtake us when joyously laughing,
Recalling things we would forget?

"May not sometimes out brightest of actions
Result from some griefs we'd conceal?
May they not, like the foam on the ocean,
Of deep inward workings be veil?

"When we gaze on the evergreen ivy,
We see not what's hidden beneath;
But we find that 'tis only on ruins,
It binds its most fanciful.

"But the world shall not read in my bosom,
The tale of sorrows I've borne;
For the world will but laugh at the heartache,
And jeer at my sadness with scorn.

"For your sympathy ne'er will I ask you--
(From pity to scorn is not far);
For until your yourself have been wounded,
You ever will 'jest at a scar.'

"In my every day life I'll be blither,
Than those of my friends I shall greet;
'Mid the bright festive throng I'll be gayer,
Than those who most joyfully meet.

"Hearts are lightest not always when smiling,
For many a pang of regret,
Oft my mem'ry far back is beguiling,
To things I would rather forget."

MRS. J. J. PASCHAL, another of Leake County's poets, although not a native, has lived here for the past ten or twelve years, and her poem, "Leake County Centennial Pageant," has attracted considerable interest and praise.(1)

HELEN HENDRIX, at present (1936) instructor of English at Carthage High School, was born in Carthage in 1913, and graduated from State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, in 1933. Her work deals primarily with religious questions that confront the youth of today, and serves as an inspiration to higher ideals. She first won recognition when her

(1) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

play "Yes" was presented at Carthage; her next "A Real Man" and perhaps the most outstanding, was presented the following summer. Her purpose in producing these plays was to raise funds for the Methodist church, at that time deeply in debt.(1)

CHARLES BLOCKER, of Edinburg, wrote a novel, "Son of An Ace," in 1928, during his freshman year at college. He is a pleasing poet, and has also written a high-school drama "Oceans of Women" presented at Coldwater High School during session of 1935. (2)

ELSIE MAY CHAMBERS, writer of feature stories for newspapers and the magazine, "Mississippi Highways," also a reporter of local news for various newspapers, was born in Lena, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Chambers. She finished High school at Lena, and attended Mississippi Woman's College. While a senior in high school she was editor of "The Spotlight," a six-page memeographed paper. She has served as local correspondent for "The Carthaginian," "The Meridian Star," and "The Daily Clarion-Ledger;" her writings have also appeared in "Mississippi Highways," and "The Baptist Record," Much of her work is historical, although some is humorous. Her writings include "Tracing the Natchez Trace," which appeared in "Mississippi Highways."

Although by no means professional, Miss Chambers is ambitious and hopes to produce something really worthwhile.(3)

Music

Although Mrs. LUVENIA B. DICKERSON, now of Dallas, but originally from Thomastown, has no desire to be classed with the great masters of music, she ranks as one of the best instructors in piano for children in the South today. Born July 21, 1880, at Thomastown, on the historic Natchez Trace, the youngest daughter of Robert Curry and Eliza Jane Blailock, she was left an orphan at the age of seven. Childhood memories recall her picking out little tunes on a neighbor's piano, as well as on the make-believe piano which she and her youngest brother fashioned out of cotton seed, so her desire for an instrument of her own increased. In her early teens, Luvenia and her brother were sent to a boarding school in Houston, where she was taught voice and piano without charge by her first teacher, Miss Mary Ransom. Such was her aptitude, that she played in a program given by the graduation class of that year. Still in her teens, she taught her first school in Attala County, but no music was included, as neither the school nor her patrons had a piano. Not until a year later, in Madison County, did she begin her first teaching of music with two pupils, who used organs instead of pianos. It was not until

(1) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Elsie May Chambers, Lena, Miss.

the death of her sister-in-law, when Luvenia was called to Crowley, Louisiana, where she was later governess, that she was able to fulfil her dream of owning a piano - a Werlin - now in possession of Miss Omega Nutt.

Married to Walter W. Dickerson, June 28, 1905, their only child, Mary Christine, was pronounced a second Mozart by many outstanding musicians. The child died at the age of fifteen, however, after attracting the notice of leading musicians and having served two years as her mother's assistant.

Mrs. Dickerson began the real study of music in 1911 under Rudolph Klepsig, in the Berlin Conservatory, and with C. Boris Grant, of the Musical Art Conservatory, both in Oklahoma City. She later studied with the late Rudolph Hoffman at Baylor University; with Mosaye Boguslawski, and Miss Walton at Bush Conservatory, Chicago; with Ernesto Brumen, of La Forge Studio, and Madame Newsome Jewel Dunning, teacher of New York City. Still later she studied with Carl Wiseman, of Oklahoma City, and with Bernard Wagness, eminent piano pedagogue of Boston.

Mrs. Dickerson teaches the Dunning System of Improved Music Study Methods, maintaining two studies in Dallas, where she has been located for a number of years. Prior to her work here she successfully taught in a number of other schools, including one in Leake County. She introduced the Dunning System of music in Louisiana. Leake County is proud to claim her as a native, as she has received and merits so much recognition from the outside world. (1)

MRS. KATHERINE JONES BELLAMAN, musician and novelist, was born in Carthage, October 7, 1877. Educated at the Carthage High School and at a school for girls at West Point, Mississippi, her musical education was largely attained in Europe, - Paris and London - under prominent instructors. Her singing is marked by dramatic power and the vocal and intellectual ability to make each song she essays rich with meaning and quality. She was a teacher of singing and a concert singer for many years; but with her husband, who is a pianist and teacher, she headed the music department in a South Carolina College for eighteen years. Mrs. Bellaman and her husband went to New York in 1925, and have since done musical and literary work. In addition to the novel, "My Husband's Friends," Mrs.Bellaman has just about completed a second called, "There Was A Door," and has also written numerous articles and short atories.(2)

(1) Maude Hearn O'Pry, Chronicles of Shreveport and Caddo Parish.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., June 18, 1925.



KATHERINE JONES BELLAMAN

Musician, Critic, Teacher, and Novelist

MRS. EPHIE MORGAN, who wrote the club song, "Mississippi," adopted as the song for the Women's Federated Club of the state, is a native of Leake County. She studied in New York and has written several operettas that have been published. Mrs. Morgan is the wife of Dr. Dewitt F. Morgan, of Hickory, and after living there several years, moved to Okolona,where they are living at present.

Other composers of Leake are: Mrs. J. A. Dabney, Minnie Jane Triplett, Mrs. Irene Sanders, Ellen Wimbish, and Ira Ellis. Mr. Ellis has composed the following: "Traveling Blues," which, although not published in sheet music, has been produced by the Brunswick Record Company of Dallas, Texas, on royalty basis; on the other side is "Podunk Tottle;" it was first named "Salty Dog," but the name was changed because another record already bears that name. Now a citizen of Carthage, Mr. Ellis was born October 26, 1896, at Estes Mill.(1)

THE FREENY HARMONIZERS, a string band, was organized several years ago. Members, all natives of Freeny, are: Carlton Freeny, age twenty-five, a farmer by profession, plays guitar and saxaphone; Hendrix Freeny, age thirty, also a farmer, plays violin and mandolin; Clyde Finklea, age twenty-one, plays the banjo; and Sadie Freeny, age twenty-three, attends school,and plays the piano for the boys in her spare time. Ira Ellis, (see par.above)leader and organizer, plays the violin, cornet, and other instruments. (2)

McAFEE CAMP QUARTET, considered one of the best in this section, has made many public appearances in Carthage and adjoining towns, as well as making radio broadcasts several times. (3)

Indian Music

The weird chant of the continual beating of drums comprises, mainly, the musical side of the Indians of Leake County. However, they do use some religious songs of the white people in their church services, which is more the custom today than in the past. They often sing these songs in their own language, following the music of our song books, and a number are learning the songs of white people in schools.

Negro Music

WALNUT GROVE QUARTET, made up of musicians from a small town, sing at church services and varied types of programs. It is composed of the following: Chester Johnson, Woodson Gill, Almon Gill, and Theodore Nimock.

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(1) Ira Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

Negroes of Leake have a number of songs of their race, which seems to be inborn with musical talent. At all-day singings and singing schools, their swaying rhythm and phrasing depicts the mood of the song and holds a listener spellbound.

GEORGE WHITTINGTON, now in New York where he is singing professionally, was born in Leake County, and obtained his elementary education at Harmony School. He later entered Utica (Mississippi) Institute, where he became a member of the quartet and acquired fame on the campus as a bass singer. This quartet traveled each summer through the north in order to raise money for the following term; it became famous throughout the United States, broadcasting frequently. After George and the other members of the quartet graduated from school, they had been so successful in their appearances before white and negro audiences throughout the country, that the principal, Holtzclaus, advised them to enter the University of New York for further voice training. After two years members of the group graduated, went abroad and toured Europe a year, receiving notable recognition before they returned home. George, enthusiastic because of the reception that had been given his singing, decided to go back; this time he spent four years in London, where he became noted as a soloist. Returning the second time, he married a Mississippi girl and both went to New York, where they are now following his profession.

Artists

MABEL DAVIS, whose works include landscapes, still-life, and studies in oil, has spent the greater part of her life in Carthage, although she is a native of Brookhaven. She studied art for a number of years, majoring in interior decorating.(1)

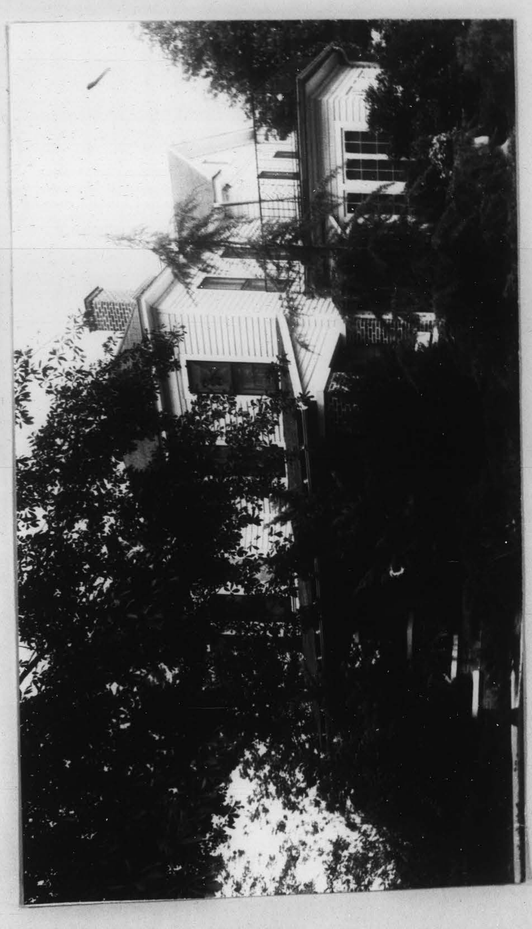
MRS. EDD RUSSELL, nee Sudie Mae McBride, who does landscapes in oils, was born May 7, 1880, in Leake County.

Quoting from MRS. ALICE WILBANKS:

"I may have talent for art, but I am not the artist people call me; I might have been, who knows? I am just a farm house-wife, and in my spare time I like to draw and paint. I was born in 1897 in the house where I now live, and have lived here all my life. All I know of my ancestors is that my grandmother's side, was Irish, and came to America at the age of thirteen. My grandmother had a brother who was an artist.

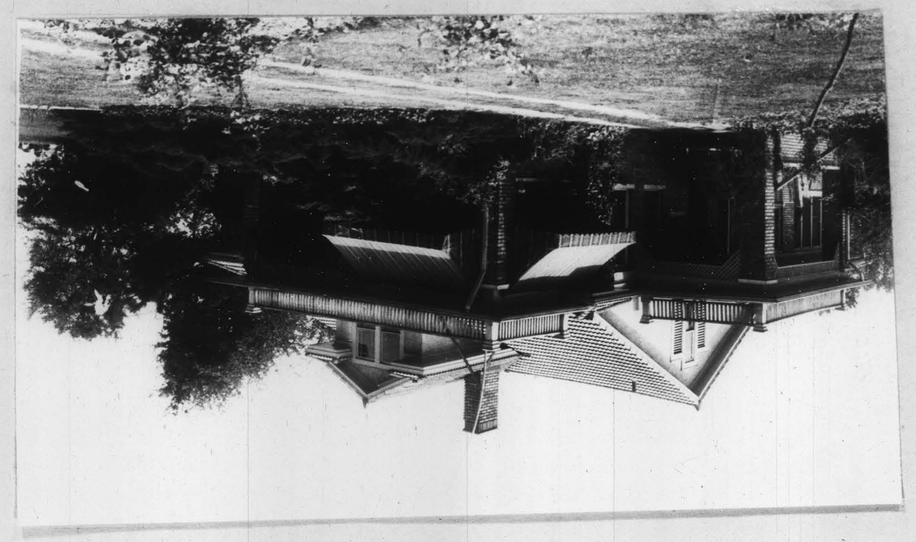
"I was married at the age of seventeen ... before I finished high school. Books held no interest for me, other than the pictures in them and the clean white pages under

(1) Miss Mabel Davis, Carthage, Miss.



HOME OF MR AND MRS. JOY DAVIS AT LENA

HOME OF MR. AND MRS. K. E. WINDHAM AT LENA



front and back cover, on which I would draw weird and strange figures that no one understood, yet, they had important meanings for me.

"As I grew up, I developed a natural love for art, and the beauties of nature all around me. I had no opportunity for special training, but I learned quite a number of essential points by myself; some of these points are observation, imagination, composition, stimulation, good arrangement, good spotting of time, and good drawing. I also took a correspondence course in art; most of my drawings and paintings are of people that I know. Different faces and expressions interest me; I also like to paint pretty scenery. One thing in my very young life that I remember well is when mother had to call me to come to the house. It would be growing dark and I would be out on the pasture hill watching the sunset, and the beautiful clouds turning from many pretty colors to grey...."

TOM J. BROOKS, a native of Leake, does sketches.

MINNIE JANE TRIPLETT, born in Carthage, has done sketching and printing since the age of twelve. Her work consists largely of ink drawings, maps, posters, etc., and sign printings. (1)

MARY WIMBISH, a native and resident of Leake, does tinting, working mostly in art studios.

Handicraft

WOOD CARVING is taught in the agricultural department of the schools of the county. At Red Water School, Indians are taught carving by Mr. Givan. They make bookcases, book racks, filing cabinets, foot stools, bird houses, and book-ends from pine lumber. When the finished work is painted, the articles are sold where possible. Some are used in displays.

BASKETRY is inherent with Indians who make beautiful colored ones. Although instructions for making are given in the schools, art is inborn. Splendid work is done with split cane which has been dyed in different colors. Indians often take these various types of baskets they make and trade for food.

Architecture

All the old homes in the county follow closely the semi-colonel style of architecture (see chap. 6, Ante-bellum Days). Built many years ago they stand as monuments to skillful design, good workmanship, and lasting building material. Modern homes, entirely different to those of ante-bellum days. fol-

(1) Mrs. Clyde Moss, Carthage, Miss.

low modern lines in structure and design. Two examples are the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joy Davis and Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Windham - both in Lena.

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Chapter XVII

THE BAR

Attorneys of the Past

Many lawyers have practiced at the bar of Leake County's Court of Justice, a number of whom have either been natives, or have been citizens of the county for many years.

ROBERT HUNTINGTON, who came to Carthage about the close of the War between the States, was known as a land lawyer, and owned a great deal of land near Carthage. He died during the 1870's leaving only one heir, Miss Freddie Huntington, who married James D. White. (1)

JOSEPH D. EADS, deceased, was born in Virginia, lived awhile in Indiana, but spent most of his life in Carthage. A fine lawyer in chancery matters, he was once county treasurer, and helped to make the original map of Carthage in 1847; he was also prominent in church and county affairs, and bought and sold county warrants. He died in 1899, leaving numerous progeny. (2)

Following is a newspaper account written at the time of his death:

"J. D. Eads was born at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, in 1817. He came to Mississippi in 1842 and taught school near Canton for two or three years, coming to Carthage in 1845, where he lived until 1898, when he died. He was for a long time the law partner of the late George Huie.

"The history of Colonel Eads is closely interwoven with the history of Leake County. He was known to everybody, and his influence was more or less felt in all county matters for a period of half a century. Few men have been more useful to a community in which they lived than was J. D. Eads to Leake County." (3)

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(1) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(2) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(3) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss.

GEORGE HUIE, who died many years ago, specialized in land and chancery matters. He leaves many descendants, some of whom live in Carthage today; a grandson, Robert B. Walker, also a lawyer. (1)

O. A LUCKETT, a son-in-law of J. D. Eads, born in Madison County, moved to Carthage about 1875, and practiced in Leake County, where he was a versatile lawyer, taking high rank in civil, criminal, and chancery law. He was a fine pleader, and in the examination of a witness was able to get all the lawful evidence before the court. (2)

G. B. HUDDLESTON, a great criminal lawyer who became attorney for this district, moved to Meridian and was appointed circuit judge. Huddleston was a brilliant conversationalist, as well as a lawyer, and was a veteran of the War between the States, in which he lost a leg. He died many years ago. (3)

PRESLEY GROVES, grandson of Ben Leflore, of Choctaw Indian fame, born at Ofahoma, was a veteran of the War between the States, a farmer, and a lawyer. He was a great orator on hustings and before juries. Groves was state senator, and took a great interest in local and state politics. He died about the year 1915.

Following is an excerpt from a newspaper item upon his death:

"Senator Groves was for many years a prominent figure in politics. He served this county, both the senate and in the house of representatives as a legislator of much ability. He was an eloquent speaker;..... was a life-long Democrat, and at one time served as presidential elector from this state. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi State Charity Hospital, and a prominent candidate for representative from this county....." (4)

G. Q HALL, once a lawyer of no mean ability, came from the stock of William Hall, an old pioneer family of Leake. He had the county's interest at heart, and was always found at the masthead of the ship of state, with colors flying for truth and virtue.

(1) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(2) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(3) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(4) The Carthaginian, May 20, 1915

J. M. HARDIN represented Leake County on several occasions in the legislative halls of the state, and was a member of the lower house at the time of his death in Walnut Grove, August 9, 1884. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. (1)

RAYMOND REID, one of the old-time lawyers of Leake, was the first county attorney, and in 1880 was county superintendent of education. Colonel Reid, as he was known, lived one-half mile west of Carthage, where he had a big farm and apple orchard. (2)

From the SULLIVAN FAMILY of Leake came three lawyers - D. E., J. B., and T. B. - all native-born and reared in the county. D. E. moved to Hattiesburg about 1901, and soon became city attorney. He died in 1935; J. B. Sullivan died a number of years ago; D. E. Sullivan died in 1915. (3)

G. M. C. DAVIS, originally from Alabama, was born on May 7, 1842, one of a family of twelve; he was reared in Attala County, where he was principally self-educated. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army - the Twentieth Mississippi - but was afterward transferred to the Thirtieth Mississippi; (See chap. 7, Wars) in 1869 he returned to Attala, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and located at Carthage the following year. He soon worked up a good practice, took an active part in politics during campaigns, and was elected and served several years as county treasurer. He was a zealous Democrat. While in Attala County, Davis married Miss Nannie L. Dodson, a native of Tennessee, and eight children were born to this union. Mr. Davis was at one time senior warden of Pearl River Lodge A. F. and A. M., and protector in the lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor at Carthage; he went to Texas in 1901, where he practiced law for twenty-five years; returning to Carthage to visit his daughter in 1926 he became ill, and died before returning to his home in Texas. (4)

J. L. McMILLION, lawyer, banker, and Baptist minister, the son of Hugh N. McMillion, was born in Leake County December 21, 1867. At the age of nine he was afflicted with what was then known as white swelling, which left him a cripple; but despite this handicap, he attended public school, studied at home, and when a young man, attended attended the Meridian School, where he graduated in the literary course and in commercial work. After finishing school, he taught in the schools of Neshoba and Leake counties.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(3) W. A. Ellis, Carthage, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Grace Jordan Joiner, Carthage, Miss.
Memoirs of Mississippi

In 1891 he was elected chancery clerk of Leake, which office he held from 1892 to 1900. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in 1900. McMillion served as mayor of Carthage, and as a trustee of the Carthage School for several years. He organized the Carthage Bank, which opened for business February 15, 1921, and became president and manager, serving until his death. When quite young, he united with the Harmony Baptist Church, and placed his membership with the Carthage Baptist Church after moving to that town, and remained a member for thirty-eight years. On August 26, 1923, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and served as pastor of the churches at Thomastown, Dossville, Conway, and Madden. At odd times, he has preached in practically all the churches of the county. On December 25, 1892, Mr. McMillion married Miss Mittie Joiner, and to them was born one son, Ben. L. McMillion. Mr. McMillion died January 4, 1931. (1)

HORACE C. BARNETT, born and reared in Standing Pine community, obtained his high school education at Carthage, later attending Bowling Green University in Kentucky, and Cumberland University in Tennessee; graduating from both. He studied law at Cumberland and located in Carthage for general practice. Mr. Barnett, recognized for his honesty and fidelity to his clients, practiced law in Carthage until his death in 1937. He married Miss Kate Lindsy, of Tuscola, also a native of the county. (2)

Present Day Attorneys

THOMAS JEFFERSON BARNETT, born August 14, 1884, near Standing Pine, the son of Oera H. Barnett, Sr., has made rapid progress in the legal profession. He was also successful in the educational field prior to his taking up the practice of law. Tom, as everyone calls him, obtained his elementary training in the rural school near his home, in high schools at Walnut Grove and Lena, later attending the Western State Normal School at Bowling Green, Kentucky; still later, for two years, at Mississippi College, receiving his B. A. degree in 1913. He served two years as instructor in the Leake County Agricultural High School before entering the University of Mississippi, where he received his degree of LL.B. in 1917. Mr. Barnett began the practice of law in Carthage in 1920, was appointed to fill an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney for Leake County and in 1923 was elected to that office. (3)

(1) Mrs. Mittie McMillion, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

O. H. BARNETT, JR., born January 26, 1902, graduated from Mississippi College at Clinton, worked on his master's degree at Peabody College, Nashville, entered University of Mississippi in 1927, graduated in law in 1929, and was admitted to the State Bar that same year in March. Barnett obtained his public school education in his home community of Standing Pine, and graduated from Leake County Agricultural High School at Lena in 1920. He has since practiced in Leake County, with offices at Carthage.

During his sophomore year in Mississippi College, Barnett won the Wallace Medal for Oratory, and was also class historian this year; in his junior year, he was member of the Debating Council and of the Hermenean Literary Society, and was given the highest honor that could be bestowed upon a member of that society when he was chosen aniversarian during his senior year in college. In his last year, Barnett was also president of the senior class, and was chairman of the Honor Council of the Student Body. Barnett, one of the best public speakers in Leake County, has a well modulated voice, and as master of ceremonies for public pr private occasions, his skill and ease in handling all situations is not to be surpassed. At present (1937) he is a member of the Mississippi Bar Association from the Eight Judical District, and was recently appointed on the Board of Commissioners.

A. M. WARWICK, born in Leake, September 22, 1903, received his early education in the rural schools of the county, graduated from the Leake County Agricultural High School in 1920, and in 1924, graduated from Mississippi College. He taught two schools in the state before entering the law school at the University of Mississippi, where he graduated in 1928. The following summer he began practicing law at Carthage; was elected prosecuting attorney for the county in 1930; re-elected in 1936. (1)

ROBERT J. WALKER, native of Leake County, born and reared in Carthage, where he has spent the greater part of his life and received his public and high school education. He entered the University of Mississippi in 1901, receiving both his B. A. and M. A. degrees; in 1910 he took up the study of law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1911, Mr. Walker taught school for several years in Collins and Hazlehurst, was for a short time mayor of Carthage, and is now wngaged in general law practice in that town. (2)

(1) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Robert J. Walker, Carthage, Miss.

L. A. RUSSELL, admitted to the bar when a young man, once served as county attorney. For two years, 1913-1915, he owned and edited "The Carthaginian." He has since lived in the Delta and other places, but is now located in Carthage in the wholesale grocery business. (1)

ROSS R. BARNETT, born at Standing Pine on January 22, 1898, received his public school education in Leake and graduated from Mississippi College in 1922. He began the study of law at the University of Mississippi, and completed it at Vanderbilt University in 1926. After graduation, he located in Jackson, where he has since practiced; Barnett, one of the most successful and sagacious of lawyers in the state, has a large practice and following in the state's capitol city, where he is a member of the firm, Barnett, Jones, and Barnett. (2)

ARDEN BARNETT, now of Jackson, was born October 17, 1894, in Carthage. His parents, Dr. A. M. and Tessie (Matheny) Barnett, are also natives of Mississippi. Arden, reared on a farm, received his elementary education in the public school of Standing Pine, attended high school at Lena, graduated from Mississippi College in 1915, took his master's degree in 1928, and received his course in law in 1933-34 at the University of Mississippi. Mr. Barnett served as superintendent of several schools, among them Leake County Agricultural High School (1919 to 1925). He served in the army during the World War, and he has been practicing law in Jackson since October, 1934.

JOHN K. TALLY, born August 5, 1869, two miles west of Estes Mill, attended public school about three or four weeks out of every year at Old New Hope Church, until he was sixteen years old; he went to Texas, remained a year or two, and returned to Walnut Grove to finish his education; completed a year's work in nine months, stood an examination, and obtained a two-year first grade license. He taught at New Hope four months in the year, and at Madden eight months in the year, until he could pay debts and save money enough to attend the Holbrook Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. He completed the Special Teacher's Training Course there and returned to the county to teach at Hamils' School, Rosebud, Madden, and at Walnut Grove. In 1898 he entered Cumberland University Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee,

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Prentice Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

graduated June 7, 1899, returned to Mississippi and stood the law examination before Chancelor A. M. Byrd at Kosciusko. His examination papers were passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, who granted him license to practice,, and he was sworn in by Judge Enochs, at Carthage, in 1899.

He opened his first law office at Poplarville, Pearl River County, November 7, 1899, and practiced until 1903. In the meantime, he married Miss Zelma Chadwich, of Walnut Grove, and five children, four boys and one girl, blessed this union. During his practice in Poplarville, Theodore G. Bilbo read law for about three months in his office. Tally, from 1903 until 1906, was district attorney in the Sea Coast, or what was then known as the old Second District, which was so large, and criminal business so great, that court was held fifty-two weeks every year. Tally and D. E. Sullivan were law partners from 1906 to 1910; from 1912 to 1924 he and C. G. Mason were partners. Since that time he has practiced alone.

He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of Hattiesburg for eighteen years - was elected in 1906 - serving as chairman sixteen years. In 1910 he made the race for congressman of the old Sixth District, but his friend, Pat Harrison, was elected by a small majority.

In 1912 he was a delegate from the old Sixth Congressional District, and took an active part in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson; in 1916, he was elected a delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention, and again in 1920; in 1928 he was elected Presidential Elector of the State Democratic Convention, an honor which he resigned after the National Convention met at Houston in 1928, as he could not conscientiously support the position taken by the leader of his party on prohibition and foreign immigration.

During his professional life Tally served as director of the State Bank of Purvis, the Citizens State Bank of Hattiesburg, and for thirty years as a director and general attorney of the Merchants Company of Mississippi, one of the largest commercial businesses in the state. He has been a director of the Lamar Life Insurance Company of Mississippi for twenty years, to which company he was the first person to subscribe and pay for

stock therein. For more than twenty years he has served as local attorney for the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and the entire Southern Railway System; also as general attorney for the Bonhomie and Hattiesburg Southern Railroad Company, for the Tatum Company, and allsother Tatum interests.

From February, 1926, to February, 1927, Tally served as Grand Master of the Masons of Mississippi, and from April, 1927, to April, 1928, as Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Mississippi; he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. (1)

F. E. LEACH, who has been practicing in Carthage since 1914, was born January 20, 1879, in Attala County, attended the public schools there as a boy. On finishing school, he entered the law office of Teat & Teat in Kosciusko, and read law under these two prominent men. Leach is entirely a self-made man; never attended a law school, but obtained his thorough knowledge of law through diligent home study. He was admitted to the bar in 1913, taking his examination under Judge D. C. McCool in Kosciusko. From 1901 to 1914, Leach taught in the public schools of Leake County; in 1914 he came to Carthage and began his active law practice; was elected county attorney in 1915, and from 1920 to 1934, served as mayor for the town of Carthage. He was also president of the Board of Trustees for the Carthage Consolidated School District for fourteen years. Mr. Leach, a Baptist, a Mason, and a member of the Rotary Club, is one of the most influential men of Leake, both politically and religiously. (2)

WILLIAM ANNIE ELLIS, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Ellis, teacher, lawyer, poet, statesman, was born November 5, 1868, in Alabama, while enroute to Walnut Grove. He completed his public and high school course at Walnut Grove. He taught in the public schools of Leake County for several years; later, about 1895, attending the law school of what is now George Washington University, Washington, D. C., returning to his native county and immediately admitted to the bar; he maintained his law office in Old Walnut Grove for a number of years following. On January 29, 1900, Senator Ellis, as he is now familiarly known, moved to Carthage, where he formed a partnership with Hon. O. A. Luckett, the foremost attorney of the Leake County bar at that time. In 1904, he served his first term in the House of Representatives, was honored by the Seventeenth

(1) John R. Tally, Hattiesburg, Miss.
(2) F. E. Leach, Carthage, Miss.

Senatorial District of Mississippi by election as senator from 1912 to 1916, and was returned to the Senate in 1920. Through his efforts there has been enacted into law and placed upon the statute books of the State of Mississippi, some of the soundest and most progressive acts that we have now. Senator Ellis is a poet of note; has been a pillar in the Methodist church at Carthage for more than thirty years; is a Mason, and above all, is a true Southern gentleman of the old school. (1)

(1) O. H. Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

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Chapter XVIII

THE PRESS

Each week the county press records the happenings, great and small, as they occur, but to date there is not an authentic history of the various newspapers which have been published in Leake County. For the first time this history is being compiled and published by the Historical Research Project under Works Progress Administration, which is not only interesting and instructive, but also fills a long-felt need.

Many musty records have been examined and interviews have been held with older citizens. Those who live after us and desire information regarding the county's publications will be relieved of the laborious task of "delving deep into the dim and distant past," and may well be thankful that one of the methods employed to "break the backbone" of the worst depression the country has ever experienced, was the creation of the Works Progress Administration, under which the Historical Research Project functions. (1)

First Newspaper

"The "REGISTER," the first newspaper printed in the county, edited by Colonel Raymond Reid, and owned by James P. Dement, was published only a short time before it was moved to Forest, Scott County. None of the issues published here are in existence now.

"The CARTHAGINIAN" was to stand the test of time, and is the first of which any copies were kept. Thus, "The Carthaginian" established by L. M. Garrett, March 13, 1872, may well be considered the county's first newspaper. Unfortunately the first issue was not kept, but beginning with the second issue - March 20, 1872 - all the papers through March 4, 1874, are in possession of the daughter of the first editor, Mrs. Singleton Garrett Mills, of Carthage. Issues from March 4, 1874, through the year 1880 are missing, but all others, both before and after consolidation and the changing of the name, are filed in the chancery clerk's office.

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(1) M. M. Keith, Carthage, Miss.

Printing a paper in the "seventies" and "eighties" was a far cry from the modern, electric linotype machine method. When "The Carthaginian" was first printed, four or five days were required to set the type in sticks by hand; also the printing of six to eight hundred papers, requiring another day, was done on an old Washington hand-press. Mr. Garrett and his assistant, Tom Moore, did all this work.

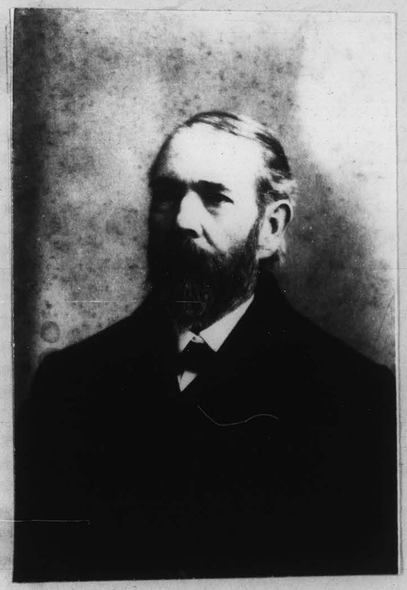
When Garrett's two daughters, Singleton and Annie, were ten and eleven years old, respectively, he dismissed Mr. Moore, and these two children assumed the roles of "Printer's devils." The former, (now Mrs. D. B. Mills) liked it so well, that she continued the work until September, 1905. During the last seven months she was editor and publisher, having bought the paper from her father.

There were only six or seven columns of local news and advertisements, the remainder being known as the "patent side" - that is, the paper was bought with almost three pages of syndicate material already printed thereon; a little over one page was left blank for local purposes. (1) The policy of the first editor, L. M. Garrett, was that of plain speech and straighty-forwardness in all his writings; he was never "on the fence" when any political or civic issue arose. He was a deep thinker, unafraid to express his opinions, and was a Democrat of the old school, who stood behind the party to the limit. (2)

Mrs. Singleton Garrett Mills, daughter, and succeeding editor of Mr. Garrett, has written the following history of her father:

"The parents of L. M. Garrett were pioneer citizens of Canton, having moved to that place in 1829; L. M. Garrett was born at Canton, on January 28, 1845, and died at Turo Infirmary in New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 11, 1905, lacking seventeen days reaching the age of sixty. When a lad of only sixteen years, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in Company H, Ninth Mississippi Regiment (see chap. 7, Wars). He served through this bloody war, and at its end, received an honorable discharge. In 1870 he was married at Goodman to Miss Eliza James Green, whose father owned a large plantation at that place. To this union was born nine children.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.



L. M. GARRETT

First Editor of "The Carthaginian"

"In 1871 Mr. Garrett came to Carthage, where he established a weekly paper, 'The Carthaginian,' undergoing and enduring all the hardships, disappointments, and struggles which beset a county journal rocked in the cradle of its infancy. This was not the first newspaper to be published in the town, but was the first to stand the test of years.

"The trend to journalism seems to have run in the family. His grandfather, L. M. Garrett, was one of the founders of the Nashville, (Tennessee)'Christian Advocate,' and also one of the pioneer Methodist preachers. Two of his brothers, Singleton and Joe H., also embarked in the journalistic field; one located at Canton, the other at Kosciusko.

"'Judge' Garrett, as he was often called, served several years as postmaster at Carthage; was elected for two terms as mayor, and also figured in other ways as a prominent citizen of his town. His editorial contributions to the 'New Orleans Times-Democrat,' under the nom de plume of O. P. 2, were widely read. About fifteen months prior to his death, he was called to New Orleans to occupy a position on the Times-Democrat, but was forced to return home on account of failing health, after several months. Later, he returned to that city as a patient at Turo Infirmary, where he died.

"As to his merits and ability as a writer, let the following extracts from the 'Meridian Star' speak for them:

"'Hon. L. M. Garrett, distinguished journalist, student of all the higher literatures, essayist on political economy, courageous in the face of danger, is no more, and Mississippi has sustained a loss that will be felt, as his able pen is absent from the ranks of those wise leaders who have stood masterly at the wheel when the ship of state plunged into new and untried waters. Mr. Garrett was a man of the greatest learning. The last work of his life was given to the "Times Democrat" of New Orleans, and on that great journal, his editorials at once attracted attention to his powers of observations and the distinctions that his trained mind was able to draw between right and wrong, between reason and sophistry, and in balancing facts so that light often came to men who had been unable to penetrate for themselves the hidden meaning of questions political or economic.

"'For a number of years Mr. Garrett has been the directing genius of "The Carthaginian," and through the influence and prestige of its scintillating columns, that interior town has become known far and wide as the home of the "The Carthaginian" and the abiding place of the "Sage of Carthage."'" (1)

Other Newspapers

Six other newspapers have been published in Leake County, namely: "The Register," Carthage; "The Walnut Grove Record," Walnut Grove; "The Lena Hustler," Lena; "The Mississippian," Carthage; and "The Dawn of Light," Walnut Grove. (2)

"The LENA HUSTLER" was an eight-page monthly, published by the Hustler Publishing Company, and edited by the Rev. T. J. Moore. No files were kept, and only one copy consisting of local news, advertisements, and syndicate material, now owned by Mrs. G. S. Ellis of Walnut Grove, is known to be in existence. The actual printing was done at Walnut Grove by G. S. Ellis in his printing shop. The paper was probably not published long enough for the policy or the politics of the editor to be determined. T. J. Moore was a native Leake Countian and pastor of Friendship Baptist Church when he edited "The Lena Hustler." (3)

Following Mr. Garrett, "The Carthaginian" had six editors before M. M. Keith assumed the editorship in 1909 - Miss Singleton Garrett (now Mrs. D. B. Mills), W. E. Dear, R. H. Pate, M. M. Keith, L. A. Russell, and A. J. Bowie. Marshall McNeill Keith, present editor, was born at Decatur, Mississippi, December 18, 1886, the son of Thomas and Addie Huddleston Keith. He received his early education in the schools of Decatur, later going to Harperville, where he attended one session under his uncles, Captain Charles and Professor Walter Huddleston, and attended Millsaps College, in Jackson, in 1905-06. His first newspaper work was done in the shop with his brother, Tom, who edited and published "The Newton Times" at Decatur. In the summer of 1906, before he was twenty years of age, Keith established a paper at Union, which he edited and published for a year or more. In June, 1908, he came to Carthage, and began work on "The Mississippian," at that time owned and edited by R. H. Pate. In 1909, Mr. Pate bought "The Carthaginian," consolidated with "The Mississippian," and the name was changed to "The Carthage-

(1) Mrs. D. B. Mills, Carthage, Miss.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss.
(3) C. C. Windham, Lena, Miss.

Mississippian." In August, 1909, Mr. Keith bought the paper from Mr. Pate and changed the name back to "The Carthaginian," as it was when established by L. M. Garrett. He has been at the helm since, except for a few months, when he managed a job shop in Columbus. The present editor is a fair-minded man, always on the side of the right; and although conservative and not a "fighter," believes in, and uses his paper to promote progress and upbuilding of the town and county. (1)

"THE DAWN OF LIGHT," a four-page weekly, edited and published by G. S. Ellis, at Walnut Grove, was practically all local news and advertisements. The first issue was dated December 15, 1884, and the last, April 11, 1925, making a period of forty-one years that the paper was published. One copy of each issue was kept, but the files are incomplete now because some of the papers have been destroyed. A number are still in possession of Mrs. G. S. Ellis, widow of the late publisher, who lives in Walnut Grove. Mr. Ellis had a neat, two-story printing office near his home, but his equipment, was of course, old-fashioned and of the type used fifty years ago; however, he printed a neat-looking and smooth-reading paper. Several people, including Mrs. M. E. Sudduth and W. A. Ellis, now of Carthage, were employed on the paper at various times. The policy of the paper may be surmised from its motto - "Every man to his own business." The editor was fair, unbiased, and accommodating. In an advertisement for his printing he also had a commercial job shop.

Mr. Ellis says: "If there is a printer in your own town, get him to do your work, if not so nice and good. If not, send us a trial order for note, letter, and bill heads, envelopes, visiting and program cards. Prices right." Mr. Ellis was a conservative Democrat and a native Leake Countian. There were no successors to "The Dawn of Light," although Mrs. Ellis edited one or two issues after the death of her husband, when publication was discontinued. The last issue contains an account of the death of Mr. Ellis. (2)

The following notice is taken from "The Carthaginian:"

"J.F. Williams, Esq., has moved his interesting paper, 'The Weekly Record,' from Walnut Grove to Carthage, and is now domiciled in the building erected by G. Q. Hall, Esq., and occupied by him formerly as a law office. Of Mr. Williams himself it would be superfluous for us to speak,

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. G. S. Ellis, Walnut Grove, Miss.

for he is known to most of our readers as a most amiable, talented, and upright gentleman, in every way worthy of confidence and esteem. His paper is not very large yet, but it is a good one, and doubtless is destined to attain greater dimensions in the near future." (1)

Outstanding Editorials

Probably one of the most outstanding editorials ever published in "The Carthaginian" appeared May 7, 1873, written by Editor L. M. GARRETT. It is important because its subject was, and is, of vital interest to Leake Countians, and to all Mississippians. It follows:

"Every indication points to the question of the payment of the repudiated bonds as the main issue of the opening campaign. We will endeavor in some future number to give a little plain history of these, how issued, by whom, and for what purpose; and why they were repudiated. At present, however, we will only say that the bonds were illegally and fraudulently issued, and the question of their payment was considered in the day and generation of those by whom they were issued. The people of Mississippi were at that time amply able to pay these bonds, but refused to do so, as a matter of principle.

"They did not desire to establish a precedent which could only tend to encourage corrupt legislation. Many of the citizens of the state at the time the question of the payment, or repudiation, of these bonds was submitted to the people, were zealous in their efforts against repudiation -- not only that they considered the issuance of the bonds legal or otherwise than fradulent, not that they were legally or morally bound to pay them - but because the parties holding the bonds had accepted them in good faith, and the refusal of the state to pay them would cause the loss to fall on innocent people. The subject was fully presented to the people, and they declined to pay the bonds.

"If the people of Mississippi in those days, the people who lived when the bonds were issued, when the country was teeming with wealth and prosperity daily increasing, found good and sufficient reasons there for repudiating these bonds, how much better grounds have the people of the present day - a people of another generation, a people impoverished by a long and fruitless war, a people ground to earth beneath the taxes imposed to keep the carpet-bag legislators in funds - for refusing to pay them.

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss.

"And the carpet-bagger, with all his pretended love for the negroes, seems to forget that they must become innocent victims of his greed when they are taxed to pay these bonds. What had the negroes to do with the issuance of the Union Bank Bonds? What had the carpet-baggers to do with it? Why in the name of heaven are they so terribly concerned about the repudiation of Mississippi? If they are so careful of their financial honor, let them quit stealing what little money we have left and go back North, there to be told that the thirteen original United States repudiated the debt incurred in the war which secured their independence as a Nation. If, after learning this, their affected souls can no longer linger contented in the land of repudiation, let them hie away to Merry England to discover that that great Nation has repudiated her debts time and again. If they are rendered miserable by this knowledge, let them sail away to sunny France, and they will find the land of vineyards tainted - she repudiated assignors - let these felons wander out on their fruitless errand. When they eventually leave this world of repudiation and sin, they will discover at least our debt that can't be repudiated the devil will get his dues." (1)

The following editorial was written by M. M. Keith:

"Nineteen-nineteen is behind us. The mistakes of the year cannot be corrected. The future must be looked to and each one will get out of the year whatever is put into it. It can be made a year of service, not to self, for others have a claim on you, but to fellow mortals. Of all years, make 1920 worthwhile. The opportunity was never greater, or the need more urgent. The world, in a sense, has gone wild. Cool heads and kind deeds can restore the equipoise. The legs of the old world are wabbling, and the present pace can not be continued indefinitely. The rule of gold must be supplanted by the golden rule. Instead of coining millions, thousands, or even pennies, as the case may be, some thought must be given to suffering souls.

"In this work each individual has a part to perform. In the words of the poet:

"'Honor and shame from no condition arise;
Act well your part, there all honor lies!'" (2)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., May 7, 1873.
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., January 1, 1920.

Unusual News Items

"The Cotton Crop: It is supposed that the cotton crop in Leake County will all be opened and picked by the middle of October. The average yield will perhaps reach one bale to twelve acres, though there are spots where the cotton crop is good." (1)

"Persons who wish money orders should put in their application before 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. A week ago we could see no good reason why a money order could not be obtained at any hour of the day, but we have learned something since then. The postmaster has a good reason for closing this business at an early hour." (2)

(The reason was that the mail came in at this time, and the postmaster did not have time to write money orders.)

"For thirty years H. H. Howard, postmaster at Carthage, has filled that office - before, during, and since the war. In January he forwarded his resignation, and it has been finally accepted. We believe we simply echo the sentiment of the majority of the people of Leake County when we say he has made a most efficient officer. During a period of thirteen years we have had much business to transact at the postoffice, and we have found Mr. Howard and his associates prompt, attentive, and accommodating. We extend to him and to his clever son, Louis, thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which they have treated us.

"After this week the Carthage Postoffice will be kept at Cadenhead's store on the north side of the Court Square." (3)

(Note. The postoffice at this time was on the south side of the square.)

"CYCLONE AT CARTHAGE - Kosciusko, Mississippi, February 28 - News was brought to Kosciusko this afternoon of a terrible cyclone which almost destroyed the little town of Carthage.

"About noon today a dark cloud appeared in the southwest. It approached with fearful rapidity, and seemed a seething, boiling, funnel-shaped mass, from

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., 1883.
(2) Ibid, 1885.
(3) Ibid.

which fragments would ever and anon break and dart away. On its approach it seemed to rise somewhat, and this fact alone saved the village from utter devastation. It struck the courthouse, carrying away the cupola, chimneys, and roofing. Continuing in its mad career, the residence of C. P. Brennan was completely wrecked, all of his family, consisting of himself, wife, and four children, were buried in the debris.

"As soon as possible citizens hurried over and proceeded to rescue Mr. Brennan, wife, and three children, who were found severely wounded, while their little son, Johnnie, was horribly mangled. His skull was mashed and on his person were large and ghastly wounds. The rest of the family may recover, but Johnnie has since breathed his last.

"The handsome residence of Col. D. E. Sullivan lies in ruins. Himself and family saw the track of the cloud and escaped by running; the livery stable was blown down; also sheds, stables, and outhouses. One solitary shade tree stands in the streets of the wrecked town, where that morning a double row of stately elms lifted their beautiful arms high above the housetops. One unknown man was seen standing by a shade tree, when suddenly a beam of wood came flying along and struck him squarely in the forehead; he was badly wounded and the chances of his recovery are very doubtful.

"Late this evening news was brought that the cyclone had left ruins and desolation in its onward course. The details are meager, but the reports are to the effect that at least fifteen houses had been blown down beyond Carthage, resulting in great loss of life. The town is in ruins, and it seems miraculous that so few were wounded or killed. It is feared, however, that the mortality will be the greatest out in the country, where the cyclone was severest." (1)

"Last week, or sometimes recently, Carthage found herself coaloil-less! Not a drop to be hand for love or money. What was to be done? Certainly the citizens didn't want to descend so low as to substitute gas or electric lights. Perhaps the reader would like to know what they did in such an emergency. The truth is they did - without!" (2)

"In the special election held Tuesday, twenty-three women voted at the Carthage box. To Mrs. Jimmie Gamble goes the distinction of being the first woman of the

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., March 15, 1890.
(2) Ibid, October 23, 1891.

county to serve as an election officer; she was one of the clerks at the Carthage box Tuesday." (1)

"Mrs. M. E. Sudduth has the distinction of being the first woman to hold public office in the county, having been appointed road commissioner in Road District Number One, Supervisor's District Number Two." (2)

"Mrs. Pearl Kirksey, of Standing Pine, so far as we know, is the first woman in the state to hold the office of Justice of the Peace. Governor Russell has appointed her Justice of the Peace in District Five to succeed her father, the late W. H. Greer. Mrs. Kirksey, we understand, assisted her father in the discharge of his official duties and is familiar with the routine of the office. She is to hold her first term of court Saturday, several cases being on docket for trial."(3)

"On to Walnut Grove goes the Jackson and Eastern! Monday, the Jackson and Eastern left Union with five cars of steel which the company was going to lay at once between Sebastopol and Walnut Grove. We learn that a large force of men will go right ahead laying this steel, and Leake County, will no doubt, have its first railroad by January 1, 1923." (4)

"The business section of the town of Lena, fifteen miles from here, was almost completely wiped out by fire Sunday night. Only one business house, the L.A. Zachery store, occupied by Priest Sessums, was left standing. Fire was discovered about twelve o'clock Sunday night. It originated in the rear end of the Lena Drug Company store-house, and our information is that no one is known to have been in that part of the store since Saturday. Origin of the blaze is as yet a mystery. Five business houses were burned, to wit: Lena Drug Company, owned by P. C. Lyle; Joy Davis, big store of general merchandise; L. W. Townsend and Company store; W. D. Langford's garage and line of auto supplies. Total loss is estimated at many thousands of dollars. Mr. Davis is the heaviest loser, as he carried an immense stock. We have not been advised as to the amount of insurance carried, but understand that no building or stock of goods was anything like covered. The loss is very heavy." (5)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss. October, 1891.
(2) Ibid, July, 1921.
(3) Ibid, June, 1922.
(4) Ibid, December, 1922.
(5) Ibid, April, 1924.

Unusual Social Items

"A romance of the Sick Room .....About ten days ago Miss Solie Smith, sister-in-law of our efficient chancery clerk, was taken quite ill, and for several days her friends feared that her end was at hand. Then she grew apparently better to their relief; but again their joy was clouded by the intelligence that she had typhoid fever, and was thought to be quite low. Thursday the news went abroad that a marriage had taken place in our town the previous evening and that the contracting parties were Mr. Jeff D. Williams and Miss Solie Smith. The announcement was quite a surprise to most people, but now it is understood that the marriage would have taken place at an early date anyhow, and that it was hastened by Mr. Williams, because he could not endure the suspense occasioned by Miss Solie's illness, and insisted on being married so that he might be near to nurse and care for her.

"It affords us sincere pleasure to report that the lady's condition has since improved, and we trust that she will soon be well and strong again." (1)

(Mrs. Williams did recover, and is still living in Carthage at the time of this writing.)

Odd Advertisements

"fast Freight Line....The wagons of the undersigned will make regular semi-weekly trips to Canton during the summer, spring, and fall. Leaving Carthage on Mondays and Thursdays.....George Colbert." (2)

"Sheriff's Sale: J. W. McAnally vs Bennett Cauthen, et al. (Vend. Ex).

"By virtue of a Vend. Ex., to me directed in the above stated case, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leake County, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse of said county on the First Monday of January, 1873, the following property, to wit: A certain dwelling known as the 'Forest Grove Parsonage' and one acre of land upon which said house is situated, the same being and lying in the county aforesaid, in the ne.qr.ne.qr. section 7, township 7, range 6; levied upon to satisfied said Vend. Ex. and all costs.

T. L. Cooper, Sheriff." (3)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., May, 1886
(2) Ibid, March, 1872.
(3) Ibid, November, 1872.

"Wn27,4t

"Leake County Steamboat: .... The undersigned will run his splendid steam packet on regular weekly trips from Carthage to Canton. He has a good new wagon, an excellent team, and a careful pilot. No disasters, by collision or otherwise, to be apprehended on this line. Fare moderate; freight traffic light....Jno. D. Gross." (1)

"Double-wire spring bustles, the best.....Mrs. Joe Freeny." (2)

"Just arrived: A supply of handsome plaid gingham and calico which are this season all the rage. Also grey Nuns Veiling at 25cts. Hoop skirts and Mosquito bars. New supply of beautiful lawns, black and colored. A fresh arrival of hats and plumes, flowers, and ribbons, and many other articles. Call early...Mrs. Joe Freeny." (3)

School Publications

Although no magazine ever has been published in the county, several schools have published papers. The Lena High School published (1937) a six-page mimeographed paper called the "SPOTLIGHT," which has been published for six years, twice a month. The Carthage High School publishes a weekly sheet in connection with "The Carthaginian," and the Walnut Grove School publishes a sixteen-page monthly.

Commercial Job Shops

"The Carthaginian" has had a commercial job shop since 1905, when W. E. Dear assumed editorship of the paper. When the "Dawn of Light" was published, there was also such a shop. (4)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., January, 1873.
(2) Ibid, January, 1884.
(3) Ibid.
(4) M. M. Keith, Carthage, Miss.

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December, 1922; April, 1924.

Chapter XIX

HEALTH

Health conditions in Leake County have always been unusually good. This is due to several conditions. People of the county lead comparatively simple lives, speaking of the county as a whole. The land is high, and the climate is good. A majority of the homes are screened against mosquitoes and flies. Leake has always had a sufficient number of physicians to safe-guard its health, and although it has never had a full-time health department, the people have never lacked for medical attention when it was needed.

Epidemics

Leake County has always escaped major epidemics of YELLOW FEVER. Both in 1878 and 1897 very few, if any, cases were reported, as strict quarantines were enforced when this dreadful disease was sweeping the country. No people were allowed to go outside the county unless they stayed out, and those who lived outside were not allowed to come in. It was a common occurrence for people to be turned back at the county line,and if they were allowed to come through any sections, they were hurried through as quickly as possible. Thus, an epidemic was prevented.

Neither has the county ever had a SMALLPOX epidemic. There have been a good number of cases at various times, but never enough at one time to be called an epidemic. A majority of the people have been vaccinated.

INFLUENZA in 1918 was in epidemic form in Leake, although every method available was used to check this disease. All schools and other public places were closed for a time. Doctors were busy night and day. But there were very few deaths considering the number of cases; however, there were several Leake Countians who died in training camps during the World War; Dr. P. B. Russell, who was at Camp Oglethrope, Georgia, came home on a furlough and was stricken with influenza, the first case in the county. His little son, Dan Pressley, died, the first death from the disease. Comparatively little was known about its treatment, nor was any preventive known except to stay away from it, and

the people did so far as they could. In spite of their precautions, the dreaded disease made headway into Leake County, leaving tragedy and death in its trail.

The following items, taken from various editions of "The Carthaginian," depict conditions:

"Some excitement was created this week when it was reported that Spanish Influenza had broken out in town. Three cases were reported: Dr. W. S. Martin and wife, and Sam Murphy, but at the time of going to press all have about recovered; all being able to be up, and no new cases have developed. It is now doubted that any of them had influenza, but as a precautionary measure, quarantines have been established. Dr. Chadwick, who investigated the cases, states that there is no cause for alarm, and that no one need feel any uneasiness." (1)

"We extend sympathy to Dr. and Mrs. P.B. Russell, of Lena, in the death of their little son, Dan Pressley, who died Monday of this week. The little fellow contracted influenza, which was followed by pneumonia and caused his death." (2)

Various editions show progress of the disease:

"The A.H.S. is up at the front. We got the flu among the first. Quite a number are out of school every day; no one seriously sick."

"The remains of Walter Crawford, who died at Camp Pike last Thursday, were interred in Reformation Cemetery Sunday last. His death resulted from pneumonia, which followed influenza."

"Carthage is in the throes of influenza, but just how many cases there are in town we can not say. Few families, however, have thus far escaped, and the end is not yet. The situation has been well handled by local physicians, and due to their untiring efforts, no doubt, there has not been a single fatality. Some cases have been much more severe than others, but we are glad to learn that all are recovering, and the number of new cases decreasing."

"Your attention is called to the following telegram:

"'Jackson, Mississippi, October 8, 1918...Government Message Official...Dr. E. L. Brantley, C. H. O., Rt. 2, Dixon,

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September 26, 1918
(2) Ibid., October 3, 1918.

"'Reports show that epidemic influenza continues to spread; U. S. Public Health Service advises discontinuing all public meetings, public schools, and places of public amusement on appearance of local outbreaks of influenza, which is hereby ordered until conditions are relieved. Would not advise closing Agricultursl High Schools, colleges, or similar institutions where student body comes from a distance.....Signed, Leathers.'"

"On account of influenza, Carthage Public School and Leake County Agricultural High School was suspended Friday, and most of the boarding students have returned to their homes. Schools were suspended for one week, but the epidemic was just reaching its climax, and the opening date has been deferred another week. Unless otherwise announced, school will re-open October 28."

"We extend sympathy to Mr. Leander Moore, of Lena, in the death of his two sons, Early and Homer. Early, who was about seventeen years old, died Wednesday of last week, influenza being the cause of his death; Homer died from the same cause at Camp Pike, Sunday, October 20."

"The influenza epidemic has subsided and schools, after a suspension of three weeks, will re-open next Monday."

Board of Health

Leake County co-operates with the State Board of Health in malaria control and other diseases to the extent of employing and paying a county health officer. Free vaccinations for typhoid fever, diphtheria , and smallpox are given when needed. The health officer gives his services free in cases of contagious diseases.

The first health officer in Leake County was Dr. L.H. Howard, who served in 1883. Dr. W. S. Martin succeeded him, and filled out his unexpired term when Dr. Howard moved to Forrest County, and also took over his practice. Dr. I. A. Chadwick followed Dr. Martin, and was succeeded by Dr. L. F. Brantley; Dr. Chadwich was then appointed again, and served until 1935, when Dr. Martin was again appointed, and is the present health officer. All served as part-time workers, as a full-time health officer has never been put on in Leake County. (1)

(1) Dr. W. S. Martin, Carthage, Miss.

Sanitation

WATER SUPPLY in Leake County is above the average, as there is an abundance of pumps and springs, and quite a few dug wells. Carthage has the only complete water and sewerage system in the county; it has a well nine hundred feet deep, and the tank has a capacity of 400,000 gallons. The water, analyzed in Jackson and Starkville, has been pronounced pure.

Since the inauguration of Works Progress Administration, the SANITARY TOILET SYSTEM has been established, and a number of homes have these toilets. A majority of the homes in Leake County are also screened against flies and mosquitoes, and the sanitary condition is above the average; there is a lower rate of malaria than in any other county in the state.

In the month of April, 1937, there were reported only forty-nine cases of malaria; there were only three deaths from malaria during the year 1936. Eighteen doctors in the county gave this report to the county health officer, and for this reason no anti-malarial control work can be secured for the county, as it is the healthiest in the state. (1)

Death Rate

Practically no public health instruction in regard to MATERNAL HYGIENE is given to Leake County mothers, but they seem to be better informed than in former years, and the death rate is very low. In 1936 only three deaths resulting from childbirth were registered, and these three were negro women.

In 1935 there were born in the county, 321 whites, 305 negroes, and nine of other races, making a total of 635 births. Of this number, eighty-five white babies, fifty-one negroes, and one alien died, making a total of 137 infant deaths. There were nineteen stillborn babies. The rate per 1,000 live births for the county is 29.9. (2)

In 1935 there were sixty other deaths in the county, and 151 in 1936. Following is a list of some diseases causing the majority of the deaths:

(1) Dr. W. S. Martin, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Disease	No. Deaths in 1935	1936
Tuberculosis	10	6
Pneumonia	6	26
Cancer	7	10
Diseases of Heart	5	17
Apoplexy	3	8
Nephritis	1	9
Influenza	0	3

In 1935 there was one death in Leake County as a result of a car accident, and three in 1936. In 1936 there was also a death resulting from an accidental burn, and two from accidental falls. No deaths from alcoholism were reported. (1)

A number of people suffering from tuberculosis go to the Sanatorium for treatment; some are helped by certain organizations, but none are sent by the county.

Physicians and Nurses

Following are doctors in the county:

J. M. Barnette, Ofahoma; C. F. Lacey, Thomastown; C. W. Folsom, Conway; J. S. McNeil, Dossville; B. E. Vowell, Edinburg; T. V. Horn, Edinburg; A. L. Thaggard and F. L. Brantley, Madden; J. M. Golden and W. D. Franklin, Walnut Grove; W. S. Martin, I, A. Chadwich, P. B. Russell, J. C. Dodson, and B. R. Wilson, Carthage; and J. J. Savell and K. P. Wood, Lena. (2)

There is at present only one graduate nurse - Mrs. Artie Mae Cates Dowell (see chap 21, Professional and Civic Leaders). Several Leake County girls are graduate nurses, but do not live or practice in the county.

Although there are no hospitals in the county, Dr. B.R. Wilson has a clinic in the back of Puryear-Drug Company's store - equipped with two beds - where he does minor surgery, specializing in removing tonsils. (3)

Physicians of the Past

DR. A. M. BARNETT, born in Standing Pine, August 1, 1865, was reared by his father, a Civil War veteran, who

(1) Mrs. Ruth Chadwick, vital statistician, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

had lost all his property with the fall of the Confederacy. His opportunities were limited and he had only the scant schooling afforded children of that day in a stricken, war-torn state. By sheer hard work he obtained a rudimentary knowledge of the three R's, but he was a student and applied himself at home. He was the youngest of ten children, some of whom had had the advantages of a better education before the War between the States. Dr. Barnett lost his father in 1875, when he was only ten years old, and his mother died four years later.

After securing what elementary education he could, Dr. Barnett decided to take up the profession of medicine, and after securing his medical course at Louisville, Kentucky, entered the actual practice of his profession at Standing Pine. Here he built up a thriving practice, which he held for the rest of his life.

"Dr. Arden," as he was generally called, was interested in all phases of community welfare. In 1889 he united with the Baptist church, entering the ministry of that church about ten years later. He served as pastor at Standing Pine, Zion, New Hope, and Walnut Grove, and possibly others. At the time of his death, he was moderator of Leake County Baptist Association, which position he had held for many years. Dr. Barnett was a public spirited man, always working toward maintenance of the morale of the country, sometimes bordering on the austere, but his friends understood and were greatly devoted to him. His interest in the welfare of the young folks was outstanding. He was a community organizer, with their interest always at heart and he organized and kept active a debating society; sponsored a spelling bee; and was instrumental in securing a good school at Standing Pine. Dr. Barnett was a sincere prohibitionist and practiced it. He was generally well read on all subjects, being an inveterate reader. He could make a splendid address on any occasion, and was an eloquent pulpit orator.

The doctor was frail and never in good health. After the age of fifty he suffered considerably, and his activities were materially curtailed for a number of years before his death. A majority of the young men and women who went out from his community to make their mark owe their incentive to a better life to Dr. Barnett. He died October 9, 1932. (1)

(1) T. J. Barnett, Carthage, Miss.

DR. JAMES M. BARNETT, who lived at Forest Grove, was loved by all who knew him; was a splendid neighbor and citizen, and an outstanding farmer. His son, James M., Jr., now lives in the old home.

DR. S. B. CALDWELL, who lived at Freeny, was a successful doctor, and well loved by his clients.

DR. J. N. DENSON, another old-time physician of Leake, was born in 1836 and lived to the age of seventy-two, when he died at Tuscola in 1908. He attended school at Brandon and read medicine under his uncle, Dr. Josiah Denson, after which he went to Tulane University, where he spent almost four years, or until he enlisted in the Confederate Army.

At the end of the War between the States, Dr. Denson was held captive - having been captured at Blakely, Alabama - and was carried prisoner to Ship Island, and guarded by negroes whom the Federals has put in charge. After his release and return home, Captain Denson took an active part in the Reconstruction of his county. Elected to the House of Representatives, 1874-1876, he helped to bring about the impeachment of Governor Ames, at a time when there were thirty-nine negroes in the House.

Dr. Denson took an active part in the affairs of the Baptist church, and inconsistent as it may seem, he was a great fiddler, attended all the dances and made music for the young folks. He married Mary F. Lee in 1854 and had seven children, four of whom are still living. (1)

DR. RILEY DODSON, who lived at Dossville, not far from the spot on which he was born, was a fair-minded, kindly physician, admired by all who knew him. He practiced medicine in the county for fifty years, and his father, Dr. W. J., was one of the oldest physicians in Leake County and lived to a ripe old age. (2)

DR. L. H. HOWARD, born in Leake County, was a son of Hector H. Howard, who was identified with the interests of the county in Reconstruction Days. Dr. Howard was a Republican, as was his father, but was very conservative and had the interests of his neighbors and friends at heart. He was popular as a young man, and was always highly respected by all who knew him. He married Miss Vallie Smythe, niece of Dr. Smythe, and went to a medical school after he was married. He practiced in his native county for quite a while, then moved to Hattiesburg, and later to Jackson, where he died and is now buried. (3)

(1) R. L. Denson, Tuscola, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Ibid.

DR. W. A. KELLEY, a successful physician, was born near Walnut Grove and died there.

DR. A. L. MORRIS, son of T. E., was born in Madison County, September 4, 1859, practiced medicine for more than twenty years, at Lena, and moved to Gulfport in 1906, where he died July 13, 1914. Dr. Morris received his B. A. Degree from Mississippi College in 1880 and his M.D. from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1884.

He married Miss Annie B. Chambers January 1, 1885, to which union four children were born - Fontayne, Thomas Edward, Josephine, and A. L., Jr.

During his residence in Lena, he was prominent in civic and church activities, serving as president of the Board of Trustees of Lena High School for many years. He was also a leader and deacon in the Baptist church of Lena. His success as a physician and a leader in the community was outstanding. (1)

Of all the old-time doctors who lived in this county probably none were more liked or loved than was DR. T. E. MORRIS (deceased), who came here from Arkansas soon after the close of the War between the States. A few days after he and his wife, nee Lizzie Leggett, settled on their place three miles south of Good Hope, Dr. Morris made his first professional call on a sick child in the home of Squire D. S. MacDonald. He thereafter became the MacDonald's family physician and so remained for fifty years.

As a physician, he was unafraid to do what he considered best for his patient's good. Old settlers still recall the time the old doctor decided to lance a swollen liver - of Jack Hoover - and did so successfully. Mr. Hoover survived the operation, which was performed without anesthetics, and recovered. There are numbers of instances of his skill as a surgeon. He also had a reputation for successfully curing rheumatism.

For thirty-two years Dr. Morris served as pastor of Good Hope Baptist Church, and at intervals was pastor of other churches, at Carthage, Walnut Grove, and Lena. It is said that he has been in practically every home in the county. It is also said that if any man ever did, Dr. Morris ministered to the physical and spiritual needs of his people, being an unusual man. He was a good doctor,

(1) Mrs. W. C. Nutt, sister of Dr. A. L. Morris, Canton, Miss.



DR. T. E. MORRIS

Doctor, preacher, and farmer for fifty years

a good farmer, a good preacher,and a good neighbor. Many times he has unloosed his mules or his horses from his plows, and gone miles to see a patient. He was something of a philosopher, too. Once he said to a friend, Mrs. Mollie Sudduth: "You know there are times, other times, and times between times. There is a time when winter gardens are in full force, and fresh meat with the vegetables, and a time before the spring garden comes in and meat is not so plentiful. Then egg-time comes between these two times, and fills a much needed want."

Dr. Morris served as chairman of the Board of Council when two ministers - Joseph Gilmore and George W. Nutt - were ordained. He affectionately called them his "sons of the ministry."

Dr. Morris died in December, 1905, in Lena. His death ended a long, useful life in which he had ministered to and healed many sick souls, as well as sick bodies. The old home which he built and lived in so long is still standing and is occupied by Jim MacDonald. (1)

DR. J. L. PLUNKETT, native Leake Countian, practiced medicine in Carthage for a number of years, in the days when there were no medical schools, and students "read" medicine under the direction of a medical doctor. Dr. A. B. Campbell "read" under Dr. Plunkett, and later practiced in Leake County until he was killed by Joe Plunkett. Joe, a son of Dr. Plunkett, "read" medicine later in life and was a successful doctor.

DR. BOB ROBY, a pioneer of Thomastown, erected the stately old house (see chap. 7, Ante-bellum Days) in which the late W. A. Gowan lived and died. Erected before the war, this home has never housed any except physicians from the Thomastown community. (2)

DR. SHARP, of Carthage, was one of the pioneer physicians of Leake County. (3)

DR. I. A. SHELBY, a veteran of the War between the States, did the major part of his practice in Leake County, although he really settled just over the line in Madison County. He was a man of sterling worth and high ideals, a splendid neighbor and friend, as well as a good doctor. (4)

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(1) Mrs. Media Bell, Lena, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

DR. J. S. SMYTHE, born in Attala County, came to Leake early in life; married Martha Ward, who lived three miles west of Carthage on the Red Dog Road; engaged in the mercantile business; and was later elected to the Senate, where he spent a number of years. His latter years were spent on the bed of affliction; he was unable to feed himself; and his nephew, Jeff, nursed him. Jeff, later married his oldest daughter, Sally, and still later, attended medical school, being one of the first from Leake County to attend such a school. (1)

DR. B. N. WARD, was one of the pioneer doctors in the county. Born in Noxubee County, he served as a surgeon during the War between the States, and married Mrs. Sallie Dismuke Sharkey. To this union were born three children, B. N., Jr., Sallie, and Mattie, none of whom are living. Dr. Ward was a well educated man, having received his degree at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, later studying medicine in Mobile. He died many years ago and is buried in a Carthage cemetery. (2)

DR. BENNIE N. WARD (deceased), son of Dr. B. N. Ward, was a native of Leake County, reared in Carthage. He graduated from the University of Alabama, and later attended Tulane Medical College; practiced for a number of years in Carthage, and later moved to Como, Mississippi, where he is buried. Dr. Ward was an eloquent speaker, and a greatly admired man, who numbered his friends by his acquaintances, and when he died in Mayo Clinic and was brought home for burial, many beautiful tributes were given, signifying the esteem in which he was held by both black and white. (3)

DR. S. H. WILLIAMS read medicine under the supervision of Dr. B. N. Ward, Sr., and later became his partner in the practice of medicine. Dr. Williams practiced in Carthage a long time, and then moved to Pickens, where he died. (4)

Other old-time physicians about whom little information is available are: Doctors Green, of Thomastown; Fennell, of Carthage; J. R. Kendall, of Conway; Perry, of Edinburg; and Wynncoff, of Conway.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.

Present Day Physicians

DR. I. A. CHADWICK, who came to Carthage from Walnut Grove in the early 1900's, has as his partner, Dr. S. H. Williams, until the latter moved to Pickens. Dr. Chadwick was at one time County Health Officer of Leake County. (1)

DR. J. C. DODSON, a native of Leake County, now living at Carthage, is a well-liked physician with a large practice. Although a number of his patients are unable to pay, he never refuses to go to them and give medical attention, and is, therefore, loved by everyone. (2)

DR. L. F. FERGUSON, born and reared near Walnut Grove, came to Lena in 1906, and practiced medicine there for fifteen years, after which he moved to Greenwood, where he still lives.

He married Miss Mae Hewlett, and while they had no children of their own, Doctor and Mrs. Ferguson took a number of boys into their own home in Lena and helped them secure an education. One of these is now a preacher, and another is a successful chemist connected with a large manufacturing company in the North. (3)

DR. C. W. FOLSOM, who came to Conway from Georgia, married a Leake County girl and still lives in that community. He has a large practice which he has had for a number of years. (4)

DR. J. M. GOLDEN, physician for the G. M. & N. Railroad, now (1936) a resident of Walnut Grove, has practiced medicine at Carthage, Lena, and Good Hope. (5)

DR. J. F. HAMILTON, born in Thomastown, son of J. H., one of the pioneer settlers, is now (1936) connected with Campbell's Clinic, Memphis, Tennessee. He is also a World War veteran; his wife is the former Ruby Williams, of Thomastown. (6)

DR. H. H. HOWARD, brother of Dr. L. H., now (1936) a citizen of Jackson, was born and reared in Carthage. He studied medicine at Tulane University and practiced in Leake County for a number of years, marrying Miss Irma Jordan during his residence there. He was later connected with the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States and in South America. He lived several years in East Orange, New Jersey, until his age limit and failing health prevented his working.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Elsie May Chambers, Lena, Miss.
(4) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ibid.

He then retired from active work and settled in Jackson. (1)

DR. C. F. LACEY, son of a prominent old Leake County family, was born at Thomastown. He began his study of medicine at Tulane University, but after his first year, the financial depression made it impossible for him to continue his studies without working during the regular term of school and attending summer school at the University of Tennessee - there was no summer school at Tulane at this time. He graduated in 1935; was engaged in government health service for a number of years, and married a Louisiana girl; after the death of DR. W. A. Gowan he built up a good practice among his own people. (2)

DR. GUION LINDSEY, born in Tuscola, after obtaining his medical training, married Miss Olivia Hendrix, and operated a drug store in Lena for a number of years. He then moved to Plainview, Texas, where he practiced for a few years before going to New York, where he took special training in the treatment of Spanish Influenza. Returning to Texas in 1918, he located in Dallas, where he is considered one of the outstanding physicians. (3)

DR. W. S. MARTIN, now (1936) county health officer and president of the Leake County Medical Association, was born just over the line in Neshoba County, but moved to Carthage in 1903 from near Edinburg, and bought Dr. L. H. Howard's home. Now (1936) sixty-six years old and in failing health, he still attempts to care for his patients and care for his office work, but his days of constant riding - horse-back and buggy - over the bad roads of Leake County are past.

Quoting from the Jackson Daily News: "Here's passing out a pean of praise to Dr. W. S. Martin, an old-fashioned country doctor in Leake County, who has just celebrated his 65th birthday, and likewise thirty-eight years of riding over rough, country roads to visit patients at all hours day and night, scattered over a radius of thirty miles or more. It takes a real man with the soil of the Samaritan to do that." (4)

DR. ELLIS MOORE, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist in Olean, New York, son of Dr. E. N, of the Williston community, returned to Leake County during two summers, where he practiced surgery. (5)

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(3) W. P. Chambers, Lena, Miss.
(4) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., March 24, 1936.
(5) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

DR. P. B. RUSSELL, at present (1936) physician for the Pearl River Valley Lumber Company, Carthage, was born in Edinburg, practiced at Lena at one time, and moved to Carthage in 1919. He served as lieutenant in a Medical Unit at Fort Oglethrope, Georgia, during the World War. (1)

DR. JAMES THOMPSON, dermatologist, now (1936) living in Jackson, Mississippi, was born in Leake County in 1903. His mother, Ellen Eads Waggoner, was a daughter of Colonel J. D. Eads, an early attorney of Leake County. Dr. Thompson attended the University of Mississippi and the University of Tennessee, graduating from the latter in 1932. He served as interne in a government hospital for a year, and was then appointed assistant in Dr. Wally's Hospital, Jackson, and was later assistant surgeon at the State Charity Hospital. Still later, he took a post-graduate course - in New York - before returning to Jackson to take up his practice. (2)

DR. BRYANT A. WILSON, although a native of Neshoba County, came to Carthage in 1923, after graduating from the University of Tennessee, the previous year. He has a clinic in Carthage, where he makes a specialty of minor surgery, and cares for a large number of patients. (3)

DR. FRANK A. WOOD, son of Dr. K. P., is not a native of Leake County, having been born in Franklin County, but received his early education at Lena High School, later attending the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt University. Licensed to practice medicine in 1935, he has spent the last two years as interne in the General Hospital at Rochester, New York, and has recently been appointed resident surgeon for that hospital. Always an honor student, he won several medals, one of which was for chemistry, presented him while he was a student at the University of Mississippi. (4)

DR. K. P. WOOD, who came to Lena from Sontag in 1921, has served as physician for the G. M. & N. Railroad since 1930. Dr. Wood, born May 20, 1880, Lawrence County, received his medical training in the University of Tennessee, began his practice in Sontag, and was granted a state license in 1907. He is respected and admired by Leake Countians. (5)

Others who have practiced in Leake County, but who are not residents are: Dr. Bruce Edwards, son of George Edwards, who was chancery clerk in 1872; Dr. John E. Golden,

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

whose son, Curtis, is a conductor on the G. M. & N. Railroad; Dr. Fennell who erected the first brick building in Carthage; Dr. Jones Barnette, who is connected with the Veterans' Bureau in Jackson; Dr. Benn Walker, kidney specialist in Jackson; Dr. Bob Roby; and Dr. E. C. O'Cain.(1)

Altogether, a total of fifty-six doctors have been connected with Leake County history.

References

Barnett, T. J.	Carthage, Miss.
Bell, Mrs. Media	Lena, Miss.
Chadwich, Mrs. Ruth, vital statistician	Carthage, Miss.
Chambers, Elsie May	Lena, Miss.
Denson, R. L.	Tuscola, Miss.
Martin, Dr. W. S.	Carthage, Miss.
Nutt, Mrs. W. C.	Canton, Miss.
Sudduth, Mrs. M.E.	Carthage, Miss.

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The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September 26, 1918; October 3, 1918; October 17, 1918.

Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., March 24, 1936.

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.

Chapter XX

ORGANIZATIONS

Fraternal Orders

PEARL RIVER LODGE NO. 105, the oldest in the county, is located at Carthage, having been granted a charter in 1849. The nine charter members were: L. D. Williams, Alinson Keith, D. S. McDonald, John A. Hanson, Alinson Goff, C. M. Chatham, S. McLain, Alexander Walker, and Douglas Roach. Several remarkable things are connected with this lodge, the first of which is that it possesses a complete set of annual returns from the Grand Lodge, which were recently rebound and placed in the Masonic library at Laurel. Only a very few other lodges in the state have a complete set of such returns. This lodge also has all of its local minute books, and a great deal of the paraphernalia which was used years before the War between the States. Two members, W. M. Jordan and J. F. Cadenhead, who have been Masons for forty-five years, have never been a member of any other lodge.

From nine charter members in 1849, Pearl River Lodge has grown to sixty at the present time (1937). Aside from the Blue Lodge organizations, the lodge also has the only Chapter and Council in the county. There are thirty-two members in each of these - Chapter No. 46 and Council No. 34.

Officers of the Blue Lodge are: E. E. Givans, worshipful master; M. M. Keith, senior deacon; P. A. Phillips, junior deacon; Guy McGivany, senior warden; W. M. Loper, junior warden; W. M. Jordan, secretary; D. P. Ingram, tyler; R. J. Hall, treasurer. Chapter officers are: E. C. Martin, high priest; H. I. Caldwell, king; W. H. White, scribe; M. D. Regan, captain of hosts; T. J. Barnett, principal sojourner; M. M. Keith, royal arch captain; H. H. Brooks, master of third vail; W. A. Ellis, master of second vail; C. O. Brooks, master of first vail; W. M. Jordan, secretary; P. A. Phillips, sentinel. (1)

(1) W. M. Jordan, Carthage, Miss.

Council officers are: C. O. Brooks, thrice illustrious master; P. A. Phillips, deputy master; M. M. Keith, captain of guard; T. J. Barnett, conductor of council; W. M. Jordan, recorder; W. A. Ellis, steward; E. C. Martin, sentinel; H. I. Caldwell, treasurer.

THE MASONIC LODGE AT LENA, NO. 493, was organized in 1908. Three of the charter members were: A. J. Hinkle, F. E. Gilmore, Sr., and the Rev. J. G. Gilmore, who was also the first worshipful master. Succeeding worshipful masters were: S. A. Moore, M. H. Boyd, W. L. Lyle, Dr. L. F. Ferguson, H. H. Brooks, Mark Denson, C. C. Windham, and A. H. Townsend, the present master.

ANDREW H. BARKLEY LODGE was organized at Dossville on February 20, 1907. Its first officers were: W. N. Oliver, worshipful master; T. S. Sosebee, senior warden; E. F. Evans, junior warden; J. B. Fulton, senior deacon; B. A. Orr, junior deacon; W. E. Martin, secretary; A. H. Hawthorne, treasurer; W. A. Pickle, secretary and treasurer. There were about eighteen members at the time of organization.

Present officers are: O. N. Oliver, worshipful master; W. F. Roberts, senior warden; T. G. McGiveny, junior warden; S. T. Jennings, senior deacon; R. L. Daugherty, junior deacon; G. P. Jenkins, secretary; F. T. Orr, treasurer; L. J. Jenkins, secretary and treasurer; R. M. Culpepper, chaplain. There are about thirty-five members in the lodge at the present time. (1)

The only EASTERN STAR CHAPTER in the county is at Lena. (2)

There is an active WOODMEN OF THE WORLD located at Lena; it was organized in 1906 with about fifty members. In 1937, Rev. E. W. Ulmer was consul-commander; Paul Hughes, banker; P. C. Lyle, secretary. (3)

Social and Cultural Organizations

Carthage has the only Federated Woman's Club in the county, the CULTURE CLUB, organized in 1924 and federated in 1925. It has for its object the raising of the standard of community life and the stamping out of those things which are detrimental to the community. It is one of the most active woman's club in district five of the Federated Clubs and has furnished a number of district officers. The

(1) O. N. Oliver, Carthage, Miss.
(2) C. C. Windham, Lena, Miss.
(3) C. C. Windham, Lena, Miss.



COUNTY LIBRARY

Where Many Club Meetings are Held

Yearbook of 1934-35 won second place in a state-wide contest. There are at present (1937), twenty-eight active members and seven honorary ones. This year's (1937) study is built around the theme, "Culture in the Southland." (1)

The present personnel includes: Mrs. B. F. Sudduth, president; Mrs. J. C. Barnett, vice-president; Mrs. Chastain Dear, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Henderson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. G. Neno, press reporter; Miss Oneita Winstead, parliamentarian. The club's flower is now, as always, the merigold; colors, green and gold; the motto - "He can, who wills he can."

Mrs. J. A. Dabney, who sponsored its organization, was made first president. Charter members were: Mrs. Tom Barnett, Mrs. J. A. Bowie, Mrs. M. E. Cadenhead, Sr., Mrs. M. E. Cadenhead, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Dabney, Mrs. G. W. Edwards, Mrs. W. P. Edwards, Mrs. Minor Gamble, Mrs. M. M. Keith, Mrs. J. L. McMillan, Mrs. O. S. Mills, Mrs. Wood S. Robbins, Mrs. G. B. Smalley, Mrs. Sam Waggoner, Sr., Mrs. S. E. Waggoner, Mrs. J. D. Williams, Mrs. Lena Williams, Wrs. G. G. Yearger, Mrs. Jack Triplett, and Mrs. Sadie Wimbish, Of this number, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Waggoner, and Mrs. J. D. Williams are still members. Presidents from the time of its organization until the present were: Mrs. J. A. Dabney, Mrs. T. J. Barnett, Mrs. M. M. Keith, Mrs. E. C. Martin, Mrs. Fred McMillan, Mrs. C. V. Williams, Mrs. S. W. Waggoner, Mrs. E. C. Fleming, and Mrs. L. W. Nester.

The school at Lena has had as one of its student clubs for the past three or four years the GIRLS RESERVE. Members are: Marie Rodgers, president; Imogene Curtis, vice-president; Ruth Hughes, secretary; Marie Sherman, reporter. Senior Girls Reserve officers are: Frances Townsend, president; Evelyn Eure, vice-president; Gertrude Dumas, secretary-treasurer; Mary Brown, reporter. Hi-Y Club leaders are: Grady Mullins, president; Quinten Rives, vice-president; Hercil Brown, secretary-treasurer; Maurice Owens, reporter; Leo Lyle, sergeant-at-arms. (2)

The LEAKE COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION is an active, working club during the school year. Every teacher in the county is a member; officers elected to serve in 1937 were: Miss Georgia Jones, Carthage, president; Guy Richardson, Marydell, vice-president; Miss Mae Lee Jenkins, Carthage, secretary-treasurer; A. A. Ward, Marydell, chaplain. (3)

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(1) Mrs. B. F. Suddith, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Frances Townsend, Lena, Miss.
(3) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September, 1937

Civic Clubs

A ROTARY CLUB has recently been organized in Carthage with fifteen members. Officers are: Jim Temple, president; F. L. McMillan, vice-president; P. D. Bragg, secretary and treasurer. These, with W. H. White, Grover Parks, and M. M. Keith, constitute a board of directors.. (1)

The FARM BUREAU is an active, working organization. In addition to the county organization, there are fifteen local clubs which meet monthly to discuss farm problems and farm legislation. C. I. Smith, county agent, attends all the meetings, offering help, advice, and enthusiam. There are 719 Leake County farmers holding membership with the Farm Bureau. Below is a list of officers and locations of each Farm Bureau:

Location	President	Vice-President	Secretary
County-Wide	R. B. Denson	Matthew Lyle	A. S. Cobb
Barnes	E. C. Edwards	Dodson Dorsey	A. H. Boyd
Conway	C. W. Folsom	G. T. Allen	Mims Allen
Edinburg	R. B. Jolly	A. G. Byars	N. J. Smith
Ellis	H. C. Ellis	H. O. Grimes	D. C. Arthur
Freeny	O. Freeny	H. I. Caldwell	T. C. Brooks
Good Hope	W. E. White	W. E. Lewis	O. H. Bishop
Lena	A. W. Glaze	W. P. Chambers	L. Moore
Madden	G. E. Gunter	B. E. Risher	W. M. Harmon
Marydell	E. L. Ainsworth	W. G. Burks	E. P. Barnes
Singleton	J. W. Evans	H. C. Rawson	Turnage Roberts
Standing Pine	B. Barnett	O. C. Eason	Sam Peoples
Tuscola	W. Q. Denson	W. P. Lindsay	H. S. Young
Walnut Grove	H. R. Ware	C. F. Reeves	A. M. Ford
Salem	H. M. Gilliland	C. C. Majure	A. E. Thrash
Thomastown	R. C. Blailock	H. C. Ashcraft	J. E. Reed

The HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS, under the direction of Miss Nelia Hanks, county home demonstration agent, are equally as active as the Farm Bureau. Much good work along educational lines is being done through these clubs by Miss Hanks, who is capable of instructing farm women in many enterprises. Below is a list of officers, number of members, and location of each club in the county. (2)

Location	President	Vice-President	Secretary
County-Wide	Mrs. Z. Starling		Mrs. Bob Perry
Singleton	Mrs. Ada Scarborough	Mrs. Neva Collins	Mrs. Maggie Collins

(1) C. I. Smith, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Miss Nelia Hanks, Carthage, Miss.

Tuscola	Mrs. R. P. Denson	Mrs. R. B. MacDonald	Mrs. G. L. Hartness
Lena	Mrs. G. F. Maroney	Mrs. W. P. Chambers	Mrs. Harlie Wood
Rowan	Mrs. Mattie Thornton	Mrs. Eunice Horn	Mrs. R. B. Jolly
Madden	Mrs. Flem Sheppard	Mrs. Della Hardage	Mrs. Eula Turner
Grey	Miss Carrie Bobo	Mrs. Ruth Vines	Mrs. Frecie Horn
Ellis	Mrs. J. H. Taylor	Mrs. W. R. S. Slay	Mrs. Lois Troutman
Estes Mill	Mrs. Zelma Starling	Mrs. Jewel Richmond	Mrs. Lula Reeves
Good Hope	Mrs. M. E. Wiggins	Mrs. G. L. Babb	Mrs. Z. P. Wiggins
Eidenburg	Mrs. V. M. Russell	Mrs. Walker Blocker	Mrs. Bob Perry
Midway	Mrs. Bessie Wilbanks	Mrs. Lottie B. Jackson	Miss Pauline Barfoot
Freeny	Mrs. Rose Weems	Mrs. C. C. Freeny	Mrs. Anna D. Wright
Freetrade	Mrs. Lillian Stribling	Mrs. Mac Henry Wright	Mrs. J. H. Scott
High Hill	Mrs. M. M. Miller	Mrs. W. A. Ward	Mrs. Lillie Ballard
Dossville	Mrs. Corrine Owens	Mrs. Vennie Orr	Mrs. Inez Orr
Thomastown	Mrs. Carl D. Houston	Mrs. E. F. Lacey	Mrs. Elsie Bell
Barnes	Mrs. J. S. McNeil	Mrs. Jim Cook	Miss Aline Cook
Rosebud	Mrs. Lovette Gunter	Mrs. Hiram Russell	

Total for eighteen clubs.....470
(New members have since been added, bringing the total to 546).

Patriotic Organizations

FRANK BISHOP POST, AMERICAN LEGION, organized in 1925, was named after the World War soldier, Frank Bishop, who gave his life for his country in that great conflict of 1917-18.

First officers of this organization were: B. R. Basham, post commander; Robert P. Harrelson, vice-commander; R. F. Rives, adjutant; R. N. Green, chaplain; J. E. Sansing, historian; H. G. Callihan, sergeant-at-arms; A. J.

Barnett, H. J. Herrington, and George R. Graham, executive committee. Entertainment and program committees consisted of: Earnest Pierce, Hooks D. Ellis, D. D. Nicholson, P. W. Ellis, R. K. Johnson, Roy Fuston, John E. Summers, L. E. White, A. Taylor, and Clarence Walton. Officers for 1938 are: Roy F. Lutts, commander; Hays Blocker, Robert Boulanger, Robert Leitaker, H. E. Jowers, Mack Stribling, vice-commanders; W. E. Ware, adjutant; Henry Beckham, sergeant-at-arms; J. B. Harris, chaplain. (1)

Officers for the AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY for 1938 are: Mrs. Franky Gross, president; Mrs. W. E. Ware, vice-president; Mrs. Ira Flowers, secretary; Mrs. Sylvester Sanders, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Flossy Lutts, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Mac Stribling, chaplain; Mrs. Ora Anglin, historian. (2)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss. October, 1937
(2) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss. October, 1937

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Oliver, O. N. — Carthage, Miss.
Smith, C. I. — Carthage, Miss.
Sudduth, Mrs. B. F. — Carthage, Miss.
Townsend, Frances — Lena, Miss.
Windham, C. C. — Lena, Miss.

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The Carthaginian, September, October, 1937.

Chapter XXI

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Political Leaders

FRANK Z. GRIMES, deceased, one of the founders of the Leake County Fair, and a son of the late J. Z. Grimes, was born September 2, 1878 at Estes Mills, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was married to Miss Ethel Young January 20, 1901, and died September 11, 1928. Mr. Grimes' name will long be linked with the Leake County Fair, since its success was in a sense due to his management. From 1910 until 1917, he was secretary to the Association, and when his failing health prevented him from serving longer, he was a constant advisor and aid to his successor. A pioneer advocate of good roads, he gave freely of his time and means to further this phase of county development. An active man in business circles, Grimes had a mercantile business at Estes Mill for many years, also one in Walnut Grove, where he erected a gin, a hotel, and an ice plant; he was a staunch Baptist, a Mason, an unselfish, patriotic, and useful citizen. (1)

RICHARD B. DENSON, son of Dr. James Denson, born in Scott County, near Ludlow, was moved to Tuscola with his parents when an infant, and has resided there since. Denson entered Harperville College, Scott County, and Lake Como Institute, Jasper County, after which he taught school at Sebastapol one year. He has twice represented Leake County in the state legislature; first under the Brewer Administration. He was on the Leake County School Board for eight years, and was a trustee of his home school for many years. Denson is actively affiliated with the Baptist church, having been Sunday School superintendent many years, as well as teaching the Bible class. He has been twice married, first to Miss Effie Hartness, who lived only a short time, and again to Miss Kate Denson. Denson, a highly respected citizen, who has done a great deal for the county, is a rock-ribbed Democrat, and can always be depended upon to support his party to the limit. (2)

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss. September 13, 1928
(2) R. B. Denson, Tuscola, Miss.

N. F. WALLACE, one of Leake's greatest men, was born in this county March 23, 1864, and has lived here until his death June 18, 1934. He married Miss Omega Smith, of Ludlow, December 6, 1888, and to this union were born seven children. Mr. Wallace was educated in the county schools, and although he had no college degree, was one of the best educated men in the county. He taught school for a number of years, and it was while he was teaching at Edinburg that he entered public life for the first time and was defeated in the race for chancery clerk. His brother, R. H. Wallace, however, was elected sheriff, and appointed N. F. as his chief deputy during his term. N. F. Wallace was elected to succeed his brother as sheriff, and in 1907, again made the race for chancery clerk and was elected. He held this office sucessively until 1928, when he voluntarily retired. No county has ever had a more efficient or accomodating official. By unanimous demand of the stockholders in 1931 Mr. Wallace accepted the presidency of the Carthage bank. Uniting with the Carthage Baptist Church in 1895, Mr. Wallace was a loyal, consistent member; served as clerk for twenty-five years; was a profound Bible student; and a teacher of the Bible Class for many years. His power in interpreting the scriptures was great. Mr. Wallace was the last surviving member of a family long prominent in the social and political life of Leake County. His father, R. L. Wallace, served as circuit clerk for more than twenty-five years, and his brother was for four years sheriff. The three, father and two sons, were in office in this county for more than fifty years. (1)

BERT J. BARNETT, Carthage, native and favorite son of Leake, and senator to the Mississippi Legislature from the counties of Leake and Neshoba, was born April 30, 1884, the son of the late John W. Barnett and Mrs. Virginia Chadwick-Barnett, prominent early settlers. He received the basis of his education in the public schools of Leake, later attending Western Kentucky State Normal College and the Mississippi State Teacher's College. After completing his education, he launched his career as an educator and served as superintendent of the Lena High School for eight years, resigning to become superintendent of the Sebastopol High School, where he served for three years. During this period he was also an outstanding farmer of Leake County, having owned and operated two farms. Barnett made his debut into political circles when he was elected chancery clerk in 1927,

(1) The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss. June, 1934.

serving efficiently and continuously through the terms of 1928-32-36. He then entered the race for the Senate of Mississippi, being elected by a large majority in the first primary. The senator is (1937) serving on the following Senatorial Committees: chairman of the Pension Committee; vice-chairman of Committee on County Affairs, Fees, and Salaries; Constitutional Committee; Agricultural Committee, and committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Barnett married Miss Arra Joyce Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield W. Ellis, a well known family of Leake, on December 25, 1912, and they have one child, Marjorie Helen Barnett, born September 12, 1919. He is a member of the Baptist Church in Carthage, where he serves on its Board of Deacons, is a member of the Masonic lodge, of the Lions Club, and the Rotary Club, and is actively engaged in Life Insurance Underwriting. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of his county, is a prominent and progressive citizen, a retired farmer, and a man of splendid character. (1)

WILLIAM H. WHITE, although not a native of Leake County, is claimed by that county as one of her foremost leaders. Born in Lauderdale County July 18, 1893, he moved with his parents to Neshoba County when a mere baby, attended public school there and high school in Newton County. For sometime he worked with the Henderson- Molpus Lumber Company, and in 1921 bought a small soda water plant; obtained the coco cola franchise for Leake County in 1921, and came to Carthage in April of that year. One of the most influential men in the county, both politically and civically, he is a man who is always ready to help those who need help - and does. He is a Mason, a member of the Lions Club, the Rotary Club, and has been a steward in the Methodist Church for many years. In 1934 he entered the race for sheriff of Leake County, the first time he was ever personally connected with politics, and came nearly being elected over a number of opponents who had long been in county politics. (2)

CLAUDE C. WINDHAM, one of Lena's foremost citizens, was born October 2, 1887, in Scott County, near Homewood. Coming to Leake County in 1907, he located at Tuscola, where he became manager of a store for George Hartness. During the years that followed he spent several years each in Tuscola, Lena, and Carthage, engaging in the Mercantile business in each place. He traveled for a dry

(1) Robert L. Rice, Official Mississippi, 1936-40 (Southern Research Bureau and the Biloxi News) p.53
(2) W. H. White, Carthage, Miss.

goods company for a time, was in business in Morton a few years, and 1928, returned to Leake County and Lena, where he since has remained. Wherever Windham has resided he has been a leader in his community, has always been connected with organizations and agencies which serve to better the community and its residents; Windham has been connected with the Parent-Teacher's Association, the Chamber of Commerce of Morton, the Lions Club, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, the Masons, the Red Cross, and the Methodist church. He was a member of the Board of Alderman in Carthage, a trustee of the Lena and Morton schools, and has been mayor of Lena for the past eight years.

In 1933-34 Mr. Windham served on the advisory committee for the Unemployment Service for Leake County; in May, 1936, was appointed chairman of the Finance Division of the Democratic National Committee for Lena, receiving a commisssion from Jim Farley to act in this capacity, and after the presidential election, received a personal letter of thanks from Mr. Farley. Mr Windham, a true gentleman, is always ready to help those in need, and a citizen to which any community might well point with pride. (1)

E. T. CHIPLEY, born at Renfroe, March 2, 1876, has spent practically all his life in the county, where he obtained his education in the county schools. One of his teachers was the Rev. T. J. Moore, a Baptist preacher. As a boy, he farmed a short time, worked for wages awhile, and worked in a store in Kosciusko. Becoming interested in the mercantile business, Chipley went into business for himself in Dossville, later moving to Singleton, and finally coming to Carthage in 1919. At present (1937), he owns two stores in Carthage, where he is a prosperous merchant. His ability to operate a mercantile business seems to have passed on to his son, W. M., who also successfully operates two stores in Carthage. (2)

Educators

C. O. BROOKS, at present (1936) superintendent of education for Leake County, son of Mary Ellis and Z. B. Brooks, was born near Zion on May 20, 1891; he attended public school in this county, obtained his high school education at Harperville, in Scott County, and attended

(1) C. C. Windham, Lena, Miss.
(2) E. T. Chipley, Carthage, Miss.

State Teachers' College in Hattiesburg. Mr. Brooks taught his first school at Pleasant Grove, in the northern part of Leake County, in 1912-13. His teaching career has covered twenty-two years, with twelve years work being done at Freeny, where he was superintendent of the school. Brooks is a Methodist, and has held various offices in the church, such as steward, Sunday School teacher, and superintendent. He is also a Mason and a chapter and council member. A well-informed person, Mr. Brooks knows many people in Leake County, much of their history, and has been generous in supplying needed information to the Historical Research Project. (1)

Nurses

MRS. MOLLIE E. SUDDUTH, of Carthage: Viewing her life in retrospect, Mrs. Sudduth says: "It was only by the help of God that I ever did much as much as I did. Lots of times I have done a week's washing by lamplight before daybreak; many times I have gotten up at four o'clock in the morning to work the garden; have worked all day long in an office in town, and have worked for and with the children at night....." Mrs. Sudduth, born in 1871, the daughter of Charles and Mollie Colbert Mills, received her education at Carthage; taught her first school, the Flower School, at the age of fifteen, and continued to teach for six years. She married James W. Sudduth.

It was during the short time that she lived in Kosciusko that Mrs. Sudduth obtained her first experience in nursing, when, upon a doctor's advice, an old woman with an incurable disease came to live in the house with the Sudduths. Mrs. Sudduth nursed her, and her reputation as a practical nurse has since grown until she is known as one of the best. Returning to Carthage, where she has spent the major part of her life, Mrs. Sudduth worked in the printing office of "The Carthaginian," in the sheriff's office, in the chancery clerk's office, in the post office, in the Leake County bank; in all, holding a responsible position. During the years that she served as matron at the Leake County Agricultural High School and at the Agricultural School at Decatur, she acquired herself the title of "Aunt Mollie." In more recent years, Mrs. Sudduth has worked with the FERA, CWA, State ERA, the AAA, and the WPA. During the World War, Mrs. Sudduth was secretary and treasurer of the County Red Cross, and worked in the war office as a substitute for Dr. W. S. Martin while he was busy attending influenza patients.

(1) C. O. Brooks, Carthage, Miss.

Although not a charter member of the Carthage Culture Club, she was one of its first members, was also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor of Carthage when that club functioned, and is a member of the Carthage Baptist Church. Mrs. Sudduth, one of the most useful women in the county, has nursed many people back to health; has encouraged many to live a better life; and has helped many who were down and out. She has done it all quietly, inconspicuously - all, except one. Several years ago, aroused over the fact that Carthage needed to be cleaned up, she waxed warm.

"That time I made the only speech I ever made in my life," said Mrs. Sudduth. After calling a mass meeting in the courthouse, and informing the citizens of the need, she proceeded to conduct a two-day, clean-up campaign, in which she was warned not to go on a certain corner, in which she told one of the town's leading lawyers to get to work or risk a pitcher of cold water being thrown on his head, in which the sheriff ordered her to stop moving some certain wood - and after which the town was thoroughly clean.

Hers has been a rich, full life, not without its troubles and hardships, but they have only served to make her a gracious, sympathetic, loving, big-hearted woman whom everyone loves. (1)

MRS. OLLIE DOWELL, nee Artie Mae Cates, of Carthage, was born in Neshoba County, November 19, 1911, but came to Leake in early childhood. After graduating from the agricultural high school in Carthage in 1930, she entered training in the Baptist Hospital in Jackson, from which institution she graduated in 1933. She has since done private nursing; for six months she assisted Dr. W. F. Hand in his laboratory, and after returning to Leake County, she has assisted Dr. B. R. Wilson in many surgical operations, and has done much private nursing. (2)

MRS. JIMMIE HOWARD, another practical nurse, born August 19, 1870, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burnett, received her early education in Leake County schools, and afterwards taught in the public schools here. She has never charged for her services; says she is just a natural-born nurse, and does the work through love. She married Dr. L. H. Howard and assisted him. (3)

Agriculturist

N. J. SMITH, Smith-Hughes agricultural teacher at

(1) Mrs. M. E. Sudduth, Carthage, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Ollie Dowell, Carthage, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Jimmie Howard, Carthage, Miss.



N. J. SMITH

Master Teacher of Agriculture for Mississippi in 1935-36

Edinburg Consolidated School, was declared the master agriculture teacher in Mississippi for the fiscal year, 1935-36. Mr. Smith won this honor on the basis of his accomplishments in vocational agriculture in competition with 171 other teachers of vocational agriculture in the state. He was the recipient of a gold watch, the standing award to Mississippi's master teacher, presented by C. M. Tingle, state manager of the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, at the banquet given by the bureau in January, 1937.

A study of achievement in agricultural education work at Edinburg for 1935-36 reveals that Smith has secured splendid results in a wide variety of activities. A total of 182 individuals, including fifteen all-day boys, six day unit boys, and 161 adult farmers, were reached in organized instruction.

There were 631 acres of land terraced, forty forest projects, in which the trees were thinned and pruned, thirty new home orchards established, 250 acres of winter cover crops planted, 1,135 acres of soybeans and peas planted in corn, and thirty farmers fertilized their acres according to experiment station recommendation. Ninety per cent of the farmers, after studying crop varieties, decided to plant pure cotton seed of a recommended variety. Five pure bred herd of hogs were started.

The social life was not neglected by the twelve radio broadcast programs put on by the Future Farmers of America chapter to which Smith is local advisor. Seven community picnics were sponsored; a father and son, and a mother and daughter banquet was held. One outing was given for the vocational boys; one tour was made to the Mississippi experiment station at State College, and a delegation was sent to the Mississippi F. F. A. convention.

Smith and his boys and farmers participated in the state program. They entered the Chilean essay contest and won first place in the district. They entered the live-stock judging contest at State College. Thirty boys and farmers completed major contests; seventy-six boys and farmers made exhibits at fairs. Smith attended five state conferences. Six boys practiced systematic saving, and saved $100; six vocational boys made home-study desks and established home libraries; twenty boys have kept cost accounted record books; and an active thrift bank

was organized. Twenty-two Future Farmers of America boys erected F. F. A. markers at their homes advertising the fact that an F. F. A. boy lived there.

Newt, as Smith is known to his many friends, was born five miles east of Sand Hill, in Green County, and received his early education in the schools of Green County. He graduated from Mississippi State College 1927, and after graduation, taught vocational agriculture at Dixie Highway Consolidated School in Lauderdale County for seven years; and he has been teaching at Edinburg, in leake County, for the past three years. (1)

Postmaster

MRS. WILLIE M. WINDHAM, born in Carrolton, Georgia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Garrett, moved with her parents at the age of four, to Lena, Mississippi. She attended public and high school at Lena, and returned to her native state for her college education, attending Shorter College. Back in Mississippi, she taught in Leake County for two years, and, on February 2, 1915, obtained the Lena post office, where she has efficiently served for twenty-two years. (2)

Church Leaders

PAUL DOUGLAS HARDIN, born in Washington, Georgia, June 21, 1872, was brought, a mere infant, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hardin, to Walnut Grove, Leake County. He attended Harpersville Institute, and at nineteen, was licensed to preach. After serving one year on the Trenton circuit, he was admitted on trial to the Mississippi Annual Conference, and December 16, 1894, was ordained to the Order of Deacons at Meridian. Three years later, December 30, 1897, he was ordained to the Order of Elders in Jackson, and thus he began his forty-three years of itinerant ministry. Rev. Hardin's first pastorate was on the Clarksburg circuit in 1893-94, and his last at Magnolia in 1930-32. In 1911, he was commissioner for Whitworth College; from 1913-16, presiding elder for the Jackson District; from 1921-24, presiding elder of the Meridian District. In 1933, he was superannuated and remained so until his death on January 12, 1936. Rev. Hardin was married to Mary Giles, of Westville, December 29, 1895, and they had seven children, six of whom are still living. In the 1936 journal of the Mississippi Annual Conference, Rev. J. L. Decell, pastor of Galloway Memorial Church, in Jackson, writes:

(1) N. J. Smith, Edinburg, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Willie M. Windham, Lena, Miss.

"In presence, Paul Douglas Hardin was commanding; in the years of his vigorous strength, he stood as an Apollos persuading men in true eloquence to surrender their lives to Jesus Christ and take their place in His Church. His ministry was an evangelistic ministry, and whether lines had fallen to him on Circuits, Districts, or college work, he was a winner of souls. He looked after the disciplinary requirements with care. He lived with the yearning of a shepherd's heart, marking his ministry with distinguished and successful service as a pastor. He was one of the best pastors that our Conference ever had." (1)

RICHMOND BAKER GUNTER, church executive, born at Zion, Leake County, September 3, 1880, the son of George Aaron and Mary Ellen (Phillips) Gunter, graduated from Mississippi Central Normal School, Walnut Grove, 1904; Ph. B. Mississippi College, 1907; TH. M. Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, 1912; D. D. degree conferred by Mississippi College, 1921. He was converted and baptized in the membership of Mt. Zion Church in 1897; ordained to the ministry by the same church in November, 1908. He served as pastor of many Mississippi churches from 1908 to 1917, when the became secretary of Mississippi Baptist Education Commission and remained such until 1919, when he became pastor of Carthage, Lena, Walnut Grove, and Standing Pine churches. In 1921, Dr. Gunter was appointed secretary of Mississippi Baptist Convention Board, which position he still holds.

Dr. Gunter is one of the most outstanding ministers in the Baptist Denomination in Mississippi, as well as one of the best loved preachers of the Gospel, and one of the most highly respected and honored citizens. He often returns to his native county to hold revival meetings and to supply for churches in the absence of the regular pastors. (2)

DR. J. M. OXNER, deceased, formerly of Walnut Grove, became a medical missionary to China, he and his wife going to China in 1904. After three years of service, Dr. Oxner died in 1907, but Mrs. Oxner remained in the work four years longer before she resigned in 1911. Dr. Oxner was a man of distinction as a physician, and a consecrated, Christian character. Dr. and Mrs. Oxner were the twenty-first and twenty-second missionaries to go into foreigh service from Mississippi. (3)

(1) Journal of Mississippi Annual Conference, 1936, pp. 92, 93, 94.
(2) Dr. R. B. Gunter, Jackson, Miss.
(3) J.L.Boyd, A Popular History of Mississippi Baptist, (Jackson, Miss., 1930) p 326.

MRS. ROSA PRICE PASCHAL, a Christian character and influential citizen of Walnut Grove, was born January 14, 1855, near Cato in Rankin County. She received her early education in the one-teacher school at Eureka, studied three years in Blue Mountain College, and later, after teaching a year in the school at D'Lo, she married J. J. Paschal and moved to Lucedale, where her husband was engaged in the lumber business. Here, their three children were born, and in 1911 the family moved to Camden, Georgia, where Mrs. Paschal established and maintained a school. During the World War she was active in Red Cross work in Georgia, and in 1922 the Paschal family returned to Mississippi and located in Walnut Grove. Always active in church work, Mrs. Paschal was the first president of the Woman's Missionary Society in Walnut Grove, was the first president of the county organization of the Woman's Missionary Union, has aided the negroesof Twilight Church of Walnut Grove in their church work, and has been a Sunday School teacher for ten years. When the Baptist church was built in Walnut Grove in 1923, Mrs. Paschal served on all the committees connected with its erection, and in 1937, when the present structure was erected, Mrs. Paschal served on the finance and building committees, practically designing and supervising this dignified structure. (1)

GEORGE W. NUTT, now living in Lena, born October 31, 1870, on the south-central edge of Leake County, received his education by home study and a few years in the public schools. He became a minister after his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gilbert of Good Hope, and has been preaching for the Baptist denomination for forty-four years. He has preached in every Baptist church except one, and in almost every Methodist church in the county. He has also preached in Baptist churches in three states. For thirty-two years he has been an active Mason, being a member of the lodge at Lena. Brother Nutt, as he is called, is one of the most public-spirited citizens in the county, and is always working for the good of and the upbuilding of the community and county. He has served on four different school boards, being a member of the Leake County Agricultural School Board for fifteen years, a member of Clarke Memorial College Board for five years, president of Good Hope School Board for six years, and president of Lena School Board for twelve years - a total of thirty-eight years service to schools. Brother Nutt was instrumental in building five school buildings, and during this time he was involved in four law suits regarding school affairs, all of which he won. He lives today about one-half mile from the spot where he was born. (2)

(1) Mrs. J. J. Paschal, Walnut Grove, Miss.
(2) G. W. Nutt, Lena, Miss.

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Gunter, Dr. R. B.	Jackson,	Miss.
Howard, Mrs. Jimmie	Carthage,	Miss.
Nutt, G. W.	Lena,	Miss.
Paschal, Mrs. J. J.	Walnut Grove,	Miss.
Smith, N. J.	Edinburg,	Miss.
Sudduth, Mrs. M. E.	Carthage,	Miss.
White, W. H.	Carthage,	Miss.
Windham, C. C.	Lena,	Miss.
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The Carthaginian, Carthage, Miss., September 13, 1928, June, 1934.

ADDENDA

War Roster

War between the States

The roster of confederate soldiers from Leake County is very imcomplete, the only one available being made by D.F. Cadenhead, of Carthage, a number of years ago.

Name	Rank and Company	Remarks
Allen, W.B.	6th Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co. C	Fought in the following battles: Shiloh,Corinth, Jackson, Baker's Creek, Port Gibson,all battles of Georgia Campaign, Franklin and Nashville Tennessee.
Allen, L.W.	40th Mississippi Regiment Childress Co. B.	Engaged in battles at Corinth,New Hope Church, Baker's Creek; all engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia, wounded at Peach Tree Creek,July 20,1864
Barnett, J.W.	24th and 40th Mississippi Regiment, Hall's Co., Postell Co.,Childress Co.	Fought in battles at Iuka, Corinth, Big Black, Siege of Vicksburg, from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia.
Beard, G.A.	General Loring's escort Wood's Regiment, J.S. Smythe's Co., Calvary	In prison at Gainesville, Alabama.
Brooks, L.S.	5th. Mississippi Regiment Infantry., Booth's Co.	Battles at Corinth, and all engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia.
Cadenhead, D. F.	33rd Mississippi Regiment R. Booth's Company	Battles at Corinth, Baker's Creek, New Hope Church, all engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia. Lost left arm atPeach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864
Cadenhead, M. M.	24th Mississippi Regiment Postell's Co. E.	In battles at Corinth; Murfreesboro,Chickamauga, and Lookout Mt.,Tennessee.

Cooper, R. B.	20th Mississippi Regiment Postell's Co. K.	In battles at Baker's Creek, Jackson, all battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia; wounded at Cosville, Georgia May 18, 1864
Chestnut, Joseph	30th Mississippi Regiment Davis Co.	Battles at Perryville, Kentucky, New Hope Church, Chickamauga, Resacca, Jonesborough, Georgia, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1862 and again in 1863.
Cannon, E. R.		In battles at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, Aresborough and Bentonville, South Carolina; wounded at Missionary Ridge South Carolina.
Caldwell, S.R.	24th Mississippi Regiment Postell's Co. E	In battles at Chickamauga, Tennessee; all battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia, wounded at Chickamauga Sept., 18, 1863
Cato, Joel P.	27th Mississippi Regiment Campbell's Co.	In battles at Perryville, Kentucky 8, day of Oct. and at Chickamauga, Tennessee, wounded in both battles 1862.
Coleman, W. L.	4th Mississippi Regiment	In battles at Fort Henry, Tennessee, Corinth, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Mississippi; all engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Georg in prison at Louisville, Kentucky from July 1864 until surrender.
Cooper, O.S.	33rd Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co.	In battle at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Mississippi Resaca, Georgia, and all batt from Dalton to Atlanta Georgi
Collier, Henry	40th Mississippi Regiment	In battles at Iuka, Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg; and wound ed at Vicksburg June 25,1863

Dooley, J. R.	33rd Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co. F.	Died at Grenada, Mississippi in May or June 1862.
Dorril, W.P.		In battles at Corinth, Vicksburg and all battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia
Ellis, J.C.	40th Mississippi Regiment Childress Co. B.	In battles at Iuka, Corinth, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia.
Edwards, W. M.	33rd Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co.	In battles at Baker's Creek, Jackson, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Georgia, Nashville, Tennessee; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
Ellington J.R.	Terry's Co A	In battles at Clinton, Mississippi, all engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia; slightly wounded at Marietta, Georgia.
Edwards, John	6th Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co. C.	In battles at Shiloh, Tennessee, Corinth, Port Gibson and Jackson, Mississippi. New Hope Church, Georgia, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee.
Golden, W. H.	28th Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co. D.	In battles around Clinton and Jackson Mississippi.
Hardage, J.J.	33rd Mississippi Regiment A.R. Booth's Co.	Died from sickness in August 1862
Henderson, J.W.	40th Mississippi Regiment Childress.Co.	In all engagements from Dalton, Georgia to Atlanta; wounded at Marietta, Georgia in June 1864
Johnson J.S.	27th Mississippi Regiment Harris Co. I.	In battles at Perryville Kentucky, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga Tennessee; all engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia.

Hardage, W.L.	5th Mississippi Regiment Booth's Co K.	In all battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia, Shiloh, Tennessee.
Kinlars, W. A.	4th Mississippi Regiment Jamison's Co. K.	In battles at Fort Henry, Tennessee, Fort Donaldson, Kentucky, Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, lost left leg at Peach Tree Creek.
Mayo, H.P.	33rd Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co. F.	In battles at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Mississippi, New Hope Church and Peach Tree Creek, Georgia; wounded at Keneson Mt., Georgia in June 1864; in prison at Douglas, Illinois eleven months
McBeath, John C.	40th Mississippi Regiment Company 13, Capt. J. Childress Co.	In battles at Iuka, Corinth, Big Black, and Vicksburg, Mississippi all battles from Dalton to Atlanta Georgia.
McBeth, Walter	Postell's Co. K.	Died at Grenada, Mississippi March 1862
McIntosh, S.M.	27th Mississippi Regiment Campbell's Co.	In battle at Perryville, Kentucky, Oct., 8, 1862 and Glasco Kentucky.
Neill, S.P.	27th Mississippi Regiment Campbell's Co. E.	In battle at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Lookout Mt., Tennessee, in prison at Rock Island sixteen months.
Neill, J.C.	27th Mississippi Regiment Campbell's Co E.	In battle and captured at Lookout, Mt.; in prison at Rock Island, Illinois sixteen months.
Neill, W.C	27th Mississippi Regiment Campbell's Co. E.	In battle and captured at Lookout Mt., and died at Rock Island Prison.
Nutt, Thomas C.	33rd Mississippi Regiment	In battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia; wounded in stomach at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia.
Parker, J.H.	6th Mississippi Regiment Hall's Co. C.	In battle at Shiloh, Tennessee; Bakers Creek, Mississippi; from Union Church to Atlanta, Georgia.

Roberts, John G.	20th Mississippi Regiment Capt E. C. Olddain's Co. K.	In battle at Morton, Mississippi, New Hope Church, Lookout Mt., Kenesaw Mt., and captured 28, of July 1864; in prison at Camp Chase, Chio until March 11, 1865.
White, J. D.	6th Mississippi Regiment Company C.	In battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia.
Chambers, E. N.	2nd., Lieut., of the Parrot rifles from infantry Co., in the army of Mississippi	
Garrett, L. M.	9th Mississippi Regiment Private Co. H.	
Gilbert J. E.		

World War

Name	Rank	Race	Serial Number	Date Enlisted	Date Discharged	Over Seas	No. Card	Dis-Abled
Ainsworth, Ellis L.	Sgt.	W	2,871,153	5/27/18	11/30/18	No	1½	0
Allen, Louis H.	Pvt.	W	2,267,255	6/24/18	6/23/19	Yes	1½	0
Allen, Nath E.	lcl.	W	3,267,366	6/24/18	5/26/19	Yes	1½	0
Allen, William B.	Pvt.	W	3,825,866	9/3 /18	12/13/18	No	1½	0
Anderson, Carl D.	Pvt.	W	3,046,921	9/6 /18	3/29/19	No	1½	0
Anglin, Leroy R.	Pvt.lcl.	W	1,593,985	9/2 /17	8/6 /19	No	1½	0
Arthur, Homer S.	Pvt.	W	3,870,215	7/14/18	6/5 /19	Yes	1½	0
Arthur, Milton D.	Pvt.	W	1,593,987	9/22/17	3/6 /18	No	2½	10%
Ashcraft, Henry C.	Pvt.	W	2,564,210	5/3 /18	1/3 /19	Yes	2½	16 2/3
Atkinson, John E.	Pvt.	W	3,825,877	9/3 /18	12/7 /18	No	1½	0
Austin, Duff D.	Sgt.	W	1,585,570	7/9 /19	1/20/19	Yes	1½	0
Bailey, James C.	Pvt.	W	3,826,057	9/3 /18	12/24/18	No	1½	0
Bain, Ike	Pvt.	W	3,001,971	10/4 /18	12/11/18	No	1½	0
Ballard, Levi J.	Pvt.	W	3,870,216	7/14/18	5/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Barnes, Grover C.	Pvt.	W	2,128,737	3/5 /18	1/30/19	No	1½	0
Barnett, Abner J.	1,Lt.	W	Off	12/17/17	10/15/19	Yes	1	0
Barnett, Arden	Pvt.	W	4,301,814	9/6 /18	11/29/18	No	1½	0
Barnett, Leslie	Pvt.lcl.	W	2,588,940	7/21/18	8/4 /19	Yes	1½	0
Barnett, Rosa R.	Pvt.	W	4,457,511	10/1 /18	12/12/18	No	1½	0
Barnett, Samuel E.	Pvt.lcl.	W	1,595,109	10/24/17	8/6 /19	No	1½	0
Bell, Joe	Pvt.	W	727,196	2/25/18	12/30/18	No	1½	0
Ben, Thomas	Pvt.	W	2,123,867	12/14/17	3/29/18	No	2½	50%
Bishop, Otis H.	Pvt.	W	4,457,519	10/1 /18	12/15/18	No	1½	0
Blackstock, Ailous G	Pvt.Lcl	W	3,828,443	9/5 /18	9/19/19	Yes	1½	0
Bland, Albert L.	Pvt.	W	NSN	5/23/17	8/9 /17	No	2½	SCD
Blocker, Estes H.	Mec.	W	1,562,075	5/26/18	7/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Blocker, Henry K.	Pvt.	W	4,297,697	8/20/18	12/7 /18	No	1½	0
Blocker, Herman C.	Pvt.lcl.	W	2,128,731	3/5 /18	7/29/19	Yes	1½	0
Blocker, Lucian A.	Pvt.	W	2,110,835	4/1 /18	7/18/18	No	2½	100%
Blocker, William E.	Pvt.	W	3,825,885	9/5 /18	1/4 /19	No	1½	0
Bobbett, Fredie	Pvt.lcl.	C	3,874,327	7/30/18	7/22/19	Yes	1½	0
Bobbett, Zeola	Pvt.	C	3,318,616	7/15/18	7/10/19	Yes	1½	0
Bobitt, Spencer	Pvt. lcl.	C	229,999	10/6 /17	7/24/19	Yes	1½	0
Bobo, Stephen L.	Pvt.	W	2,128,733	3/5 /18	5/15/19	Yes	1½	0
Boozer, Columbus L.		W	2,129,898	3/18/18	6/21/18	No	2½	50%
Bowie, Roger M.	Farrier.	W	1,547,099	5/8 /18	2/11/19	No	1½	0
Bowie, William P.	Pvt.	W	1,561,811	5/28/18	7/1 /19	Yes	1½	0
Brantley, Willie	Pvt.	C	3,839,753	7/16/18	12/21/18	No	1½	0
Broach, Waddie W.	Sgt.	W	3,257,442	6/4 /18	12/30/18	No	1	0
Brooks, Benjamin F.	Pvt.	W	19,808	12/14/17	2/13/18	No	2	SCD

Brooks, Elzie E.	Pvt.	W	1,561,837	5/26/18	12/4 /18	No	1	0	
Brooks, Thomas R.	Pvt.	W	3,832,833	9/26/18	12/24/18	No	1	0	
Brooks, William E.	Pvt.	W	3,267,291	6/24/18	2/23/19	Yes	1	0	
Brown, Geneva	Pvt.lcl.	C	2,129,882	3/18/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0	
Brown, Vines A.	Corp.	W	1,864,847	9/25/17	6/26/19	Yes	1	0	
Browning, William C.	Cook	W	2,563,816	5/3 /18	12/27/18	No	1	0	
Burch, Benjamine T.	Pvt.lcl.	W	1,595,081	9/25/17	9/15/19	No	1	0	
Burch, Henry C. Jr	Pvt.	W	3,870,217	7/14/18	12/14/18	No	1	0	
Burch, Walter A.	Pvt.	W	2,868,219	5/25/18	4/10/19	Yes	1	0	
Burkes, Johnnie, M.G.	Pvt.	C	4,298,184	8/21/18	10/19/18	Yes	1	0	
Burkes, Other N.	Pvt	W	4,298,089	8/8 /18	1/15/19	Yes	8	Died	
Burkes, William G.	Pvt.	W	2,588,939	7/21/18	12/21/18	No	1	0	
Burns, William L.	Pvt.	W	3,267,298	6/24/18	12/21/18	No	1	0	
Burnside, James F.	Pvt.	W	4,296,805	8/8 /18	1/25/19	Yes	1	0	
Byars, Alias G.	Bglr.	W	1,595,080	9/22/17	3/6 /19	No	1	0	
Caldwell, David D.	Corp.	W	1,167,318	1/5 /18	8/30/18	No	2		
Carpenter, Owen	Pvt.lcl.	W	4,777,031	8/30/18	3/25/19	No	1	0	
Carter, John H.	Pvt.	C	2,128,834	3/5 /18	9/3 /19	Yes	1	0	
Cels, John	Pvt.	C	2,128,829	3/5 /18	12/11/18	No	2	40%	
Chadwick, Cecil D.	Pvt.lcl.	W	922,478	11/5/ 17	2/28/18	No	2½		
Chamblee, Elbert	Corp.	W	1,586,698	6/4 /17	3/31/19	No	1½	0	
Clark, Glover L.	Pvt.	W	3,002,143	10/14/18	12/11/18	No	1	0	
Clay, Golden	Pvt.	W	1,594,006	9/22/17	3/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Cobb, Lee	Pvt.lcl	W	2,868,208	5/25/18	9/2/19	Yes	1	0	
Cockroft, John T.	Sgt.	W	2,118,596	12/14/17	3/22/19	Yes	1	0	
Cockroft, Judson C.	Pvt.	W	3,267,292	6/24/18	4/17/19	Yes	1	0	
Cockroft, Stout W.	Pvt.	W	3,267,288	6/24/18	11/13/18	No	2	40%	
Coleman, Johnie C.	Pvt.	C	4,429,093	8/1 /18	12/16/18	No	1	0	
Coleman, Ollie L.	Pvt.	C	3,318,673	7/15/18	11/30/18	No	1	0	
Collier, Guy C.	Pvt.	W	4,457,552	10/1 /18	12/1 /18	No	1	0	
Collier, Otto	Sgt.	W	1,599,428	9/20/18	5/16/19	No	1½	0	
Collier, Raymond O.	Pvt.	W	3,825,870	9/3 /18	3/31/19	No	1	0	
Collier, William A.	Bglr.	W	1,599,432	8/4 /17	12/23/18	No	1½	0	
Cooper, Richard W.	Cook	W	2,095,406	9/7 /17	4/5 /19	Yes	1	0	
Cotten, Leon H.	Cook	W	17,434	10/24/17	3/20/19	No	1	0	
Cox, Bennett C.	Sgt.	W	1,567,166	5/26/18	8/24/19	No	3½	0	
Crane, J. Dewey	Pvt.	W	NSN	5/2 /17	2/27/18	No	3½		
Crawford, Walter T.	Pvt.	W	3,825,863	9/3 /18	10/3 /18	No	8	Died	
Crosby, Charles	Pvt.	W	2,588,942	7/21/18	1/28/19	Yes	8	Died	
Dabbs, Francis M.	Pvt.	W	3,825,876	9/3 /18	1/30/19	No	1	0	
Davidson, Henry L.	Pvt.	W	4,296,803	8/18/18	3/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Davies, John B.	Pvt.	W	NSN	9/25/17	6/13/18	No	2	10%	
Davis, Albert L.	Pvt.	W	3,825,884	9/3 /18	12/7 /18	No	1	0	
Davis, Mitchell	Pvt.	C	2,864,363	5/3 /18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0	
Denson, Lacy L.	Pvt.	W	4,457,564	10/1 /18	12/15/18	No	1	0	
Doss, Jarrett H.	Pvt.	W	4,457,567	10/1 /18	12/12/18	No	11	0	
Dotson, John	Pvt.	C	4,300,708	8/31/18	2/12/19	No	1	0	

Dotson, John T.	Pvt.	C	3,863,881	9/17/18	12/28/18	No	1	0	
Dotson, Lessie H.	Corp	C	3,874,328	7/30/18	10/15/18	Yes	8	Died	
Draper, Otho E.	Pvt.	W	3,584,565	9/2 /18	7/29/19	Yes	1	0	
Dunigan, Alpheas A.	Pvt.	W	3,825,883	9/3 /18	12/7 /18	No	1	0	
Dumas, William H.	Pvt.	W	3,870,218	7/14/18	6/4 /19	Yes	1	0	
Ely, Albert	Pvt.	C	2,128,832	3/5 /18	4/10/18	No	8	Died	
Elkins, William L.	Pvt.	W	2,590,832	6/5 /18	12/13/18	No	1	0	
Ellington, Benton R.	Pvt.	W	3,831,502	9/5 /18	12/23/18	No	1	0	
Elliott, Robert	Pvt.	C	4,301,160	9/1 /18	8/2 /19	Yes	1	0	
Ellis, Arthur C.	Pvt.	W	4,449,125	9/19/18	12/6 /18	No	1	0	
Ellis, Herschel C.	Wag.	W	1,593,393	9/25/17	6/25/19	Yes	1	0	
Ellis, Hooks D.	Sgt.	W	1,595,058	10/7 /17	8/4 /19	Yes	1	0	
Ellis, Jesse W.	Pvt.	W	2,123,955	12/14/17	5/24/19	No	2	25%	
Ellis, Joseph W.	H.S.	W	1,594,424	9/25/17	7/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Ellis, Robert L.	Pvt.	W	4,296,804	8/8 /18	8/4 /19	Yes	1	0	
Evans, Calvin K.	Pvt.	W	3,870,219	7/14/18	1/24/19	No	1	0	
Evans, Clem	Pvt.	W	NSN	7/19/17	1/13/18	No	1½		
Evans, Edward A.	Pvt.	W	1,595,129	9/29/17	3/8 /18	No	2	12½%	
Falkner, Lonnie A.	Pvt.	W	3,870,226	7/14/18	8/13/19	Yes	1	0	
Faulkner, Jesse D.	Wag.	W	2,118,574	12/14/17	3/22/19	Yes	1	0	
Faulkner, Julian	Pvt.	W	2,868,211	5/25/18	7/1 /19	Yes	1	0	
Fields, Joseph E.		W	4,299,748	8/28/18	4/7 /19	No	1	0	
Fisher, James H.	Pvt.	W	2,868,212	5/25/18	6/7 /18	No	2	SCD	
Fletcher, Lester	Pvt.	W	3,267,293	6/24/18	7/26/19	Yes	1	0	
Flowers, Ben B.	Pvt.	W	3,275,495	6/27/18	9/19/18	No	2	30%	
Flowers, Cal	Pvt.	C	4,298,186	8/21/18	2/15/19	Yes	1	0	
Flowers, Lynn	Pvt.	W	1,595,131	9/25/17	12/23/18	No	1½	0	
Fortune, A.T.	Pvt.	C	2,138,826	3/5 /18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0	
Fortune, Gilbert	Pvt.	C	4,300,709	8/31/18	12/15/18	No	1	0	
Frasier, Thomas F.	Pvt.	W	3,825,875	9/3 /18	1/4 /19	No	1	0	
Freeny, Henry C.	Pvt.	W	2,123,956	12/14/17	8/31/18	No	2		
Freeny, William E.	Pvt.lcl.	W	1,594,329	9/28/16	6/5 /19	Yes	1½	0	
Fuston, Roy	Pvt.	W	2,868,218	5/25/18	1/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Futch, Troy	Pvt.	C	2,209,277	3/31/18	6/16/19	Yes	1	0	
Gee, Dewitt	Cook	C	4,298,187	8/21/18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0	
Gee, Robert L.	Pvt.lcl	W	794,709	8/28/17	8/17/18	Yes	6	Kil	
Gee, Willie	Pvt.	C	2,209,280	3/31/18	9/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Gilbert, John W.	Pvt.	W	3,870,221	7/14/18	12/28/18	No	1	10%	
Gilmer, John S.	Pvt.	W	4,296,806	8/8 /18	3/31/19	No	1	0	
Gilmore, Lawrence W.	Pvt.	W	2,573,145	4/15/18	7/2 /19	Yes	1½	0	
Gilmore, Major	Pvt.	C	2,345,145	10/6 /17	3/21/18	No	2	33 1/3	
Gober, William V.	Pvt.lcl	W	1,050,311	6/21/13	7/26/20	No	2½	0	
Golden, John E.	Sgt	W	2,100,318	4/2 /18	12/19/18	No	1	0	
Golden, John E.	1st.Lt	W	Off	8/15/17	4/10/19	Yes		0	
Golden, John M.	1st.Lt	W	Off	10/7 /18	1/15/20	No		0	
Golden, Joseph M.	Pvt.	W	3,871,882	7/18/18	6/16/19	Yes	1	0	

Golden, Richard	Pvt.	C	2,128,856	3/5 /18	6/9 /19	Yes	8	Di	
Goolsby, Alvin O.	Pvt.	W	3,267,251	6/24/18	4/23/19	Yes	1	0	
Granberry, Jeff D.	Ist.Lt.	W	Off	5/11/18	7/15/20	No		0	
Gray, Robert	Pvt.	W	NSN	10/24/18	1/29/19	No	2	SCD	
Gray, Louis C.	Corp.	C	4,300,847	8/31/18	12/15/18	No	1	0	
Gray, Ollie F.	Pvt.	C	4,298,188	8/21/18	2/7 /19	No	1	0	
Griffin, Jack	Pvt.lcl.	C	2,864,362	5/3 /18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0	
Grimes, James C.	Pvt.	W	4,296,807	8/8 /18	1/3 /19	No	1	0	
Gross, Thomas M.	Pvt.	W	2,569,866	8/7 /18	9/12/19	No	1	0	
Hadley, Dave	Pvt.	C	3,330,625	6/20/18	9/28/18	No	2	20%	
Halford, Hal A.	Pvt.	W	2,868,210	5/25/18	5/31/19	Yes	1	0	
Halford, Willie E.	Pvt.	W	2,132,899	9/25/17	5/29/19	No	1	0	
Hall, Arthur	Pvt.	C	230,306	10/6 /17	6/25/19	Yes	1	0	
Hallis, Coron B.	Pvt.	W	3,825,888	9/3 /18	12/24/18	No	1	0	
Hamil, Duffie O.	Pvt.lcl	W	3,267,297	6/24/18	12/24/18	No	1	0	
Hanna, Charlie C.	Pvt.	W	1,561,838	5/26/18	4/5 /19	Yes	1	0	
Hanna, Grady	Pvt.lcl.	C	3,318,501	7/15/18	8/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Hannah, Mag.	Pvt.	C	4,300,710	8/31/18	12/7 /18	No	1	0	
Harkins, Joseph P.	Pvt.lcl.	W	2,117,423	12/14/17	12/20/18	No	1	0	
Harkins, Joe T.	Pvt.	W	3,825,892	9/3 /18	11/27/18	No	2	40%	
Harkins, Marten G.	Pvt.	W	1,561,839	5/26/18	1/20/19	Yes	1	0	
Harmon, Alvin B.	Pvt.	W	3,267,299	6/24/18	6/12/19	Yes	1	0	
Harkins, Patrick J.	Pvt.	W	2,588,945	7/21/18	12/24/19	No	1	0	
Harmon, James W.	Pvt.	W	3,870,223	7/14/18	3/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Harper, Charlie M.	Pvt.	W	3,824,124	8/30/18	8/12/19	Yes	1	0	
Harrell, Dan B.	Pvt.	W	2,128,739	3/5 /18	6/7 /19	Yes	1	0	
Harrel, Ernest L.	Pvt.	W	3,257,871	6/23/18	6/3 /19	Yes	1	0	
Harrell, Jesse D.	Pvt.	W	2,588,944	7/21/18	3/17/19	No	1	0	
Harris, Neal	Pvt.	C	2,864,371	5/3 /18	7/16/19	Yes	1	0	
Harvey, Dan	lcl. Pvt.	C	2,129,881	3/18/18	7/15/19	Yes	1	0	
Harvely, Louis	Pvt.	C	2,128,831	3/6 /18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0	
Harvey, Wade F.	Pvt.	C	2,128,835	3/5 /18	7/23/19	Yes	1	0	
Hawthorne, Floyd	Cook	W	2,588,946	7/21/18	7/29/19	Yes	1	0	
Hayes, George L.	Pvt.	W	2,868,209	6/25/18	12/19/18	No	1	0	
Helton, Octavus C.	Pvt.	W	3,870,224	7/14/18	1/28/19	No	1	0	
Henry, James A.	Pvt.	W	2,350,422	8/20/17	12/23/18	Yes	1½	0	
Hewlett, Jim	Pvt.	C	3,873,721	7/30/18	7/22/19	Yes	1	0	
Hobby, Roger W.	lcl.Pvt.	W	3,266,483	6/25/18	9/4 /19	Yes	1	0	
Hogue, Robert L.	Pvt.	W	4,449,121	9/19/18	12/7 /18	No	1	0	
Hollis, Aaron C.L.	Pvt.	W	2,110,837	4/1 /18	6/3 /19	Yes	1	0	
Hollis, Andrew S.	Pvt.	W	3,870,225	7/14/18	6/7 /19	No	1	0	
Hollis, Edward	Pvt.	W	2,591,459	6/3 /18	4/22/19	No	1	0	
Hollis, William N.	Sgt.	W	2,871,099	6/27/18	4/15/19	Yes	1	0	
Hooper, Claude	Pvt.	W	3,825,891	9/3 /18	4/9 /19	No	1	0	
Hooper, Kutcher B.	Pvt.	W	1,595,146	10/24/17	5/22/19	Yes	1	0	
Horn, Calvin W.	Pvt.	W	2,563,760	6/2 /18	4/4 /19	Yes	9	0	
Horn, Fate	Pvt.	W	3,267,295	6/24/18	4/4 /19	Yes	1	0	
Horn, Henry O.	Pvt.	W	4,449,119	9/19/18	12/8 /18	No	1	0	
Horn, Robert L.	Pvt.	W	2,588,943	9/20/18	5/26/19	Yes	1	0	
Howell, George W.	Corp.	W	2,868,127	5/25/18	7/1 /19	Yes	1	0	
Hughes, Charley	Pvt.	C	4,300,711	8/31/18	8/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Hutchins, James G.	Mec.	W	1,561,840	5/26/18	3/[illegible]/19	Yes	1	0	
Hutchins, John J.	lcl.Pvt.	W	2,397,622	9/25/17	7/14/19	Yes	1	0	

Ivy, John	Pvt.lcl.	W	731,738	8/14/17	9/9 /19	Yes	1½	0	
Jackson, Finas	Sgt.	C	4,300,712	8/31/18	12/14/18	No	1	0	
Jackson, William	Pvt.	C	2,209,298	3/31/18	11/28/18	No	1	0	
Jennings, Samuel T.	Pvt.	W	4,457,630	10/1 /18	12/14/18	No	1	0	
Johnson, Chester A.	Pvtlcl	C	2,209,292	3/31/18	7/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Johnson, Embry	Pvt.	C	2,209,295	3/31/19	7/5 /18	No	2	40%	
Johnson, Floyd T.	Pvt.	C	4,301,658	8/31/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0	
Johnson, James A.	Pvt.	W	4,457,644	10/14/18	12/14/18	No	1	0	
Johnson, Johney C.	Pvt.	W	NSN	12/14/17	1/22/18	No	2	SCD	
Johnson Joseph C.	Pvt.	W	3,267,284	6/24/18	5/17/19	Yes	1	0	
Johnson, Ralph K.	Pvt.	W	1,600,428	11/12/17	5/13/19	Yes	1½	0	
Johnson, Walter E.	Pvt.	W	1,561,841	5/26/18	7/18/19	Yes	2	12½%	
Jolly, Essie C.	Pvt.	W	3,267,254	6/24/18	7/28/19	Yes	1	0	
Jones, Earl	Pvt.lcl.	W	3,870,226	7/14/18	3/6 /19	Yes	1	0	
Jones, Gordon B.	Pvt.	W	3,584,563	9/2 /18	12/8 /18	No	1	0	
Jones, Homer C.	Pvt.lcl.	W	3,267,289	6/24/18	8/2 /19	Yes	1	0	
Jones, Robert B.	Pvt.	W	3,870,229	7/14/18	5/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Jordan, Neadham G.	Pvt.	W	1,600,429	7/27/17	2/11/19	Yes	1½	0	
Jordan, Robert M.	Corp.	W	1,561,842	3/26/18	8/5 /19	Yes	1	0	
Jowers, Henry E.	Pvt.	W	2,868,226	5/25/18	1/31/19	Yes	1	0	
Kean, Alonzo C.	Pvt.lcl.	W	2,115,133	4/2 /18	9/26/19	No	1	0	
Kelly, Carlton	lst.Lt.	W	Off	9/17/18	3/17/19	No	1	0	
Kelly, Norman	Sgt.	W	2,590,788	6/5 /18	4/22/19	No	1½	0	
Kemp, Thomas J.	Wag.	W	1,561, 84	3/26/18	4/2 /19	Yes	1	0	
Kern, Burton D.	Pvt.	W	6,267,296	6/24/18	12/19/18	No	1	0	
Kern, Dewit T.	Corp.	W	1,594,449	9/25/17	6/2 /19	Yes	1½	0	
Kern, Edward E.	Pvt.	W	3,267,294	6/24/18	12/19/18	No	1	0	
King, Royal S.	Pvt.	W	4,296,810	8/8 /18	4/5 /19	Yes	1	0	
King, William C.	Pvt.	W	3,006,684	7/2/ 18	11/29/18	No	1	0	
Kirkland, Grady D.	Pvt.lcl.	C	2,209,303	3/31/18	3/2 /19	Yes	1	0	
Langdon, Elisha	Pvt.	C	4,298,189	8/21/18	12/14/18	No	1	0	
Langford, Banjamin F.	Wag.	W	2,915,270	5/16/18	7/12/19	Yes	1	0	
Langston, Manson A.	Pvt.	C	3,318,612	7/15/18	4/10/19	No	1	0	
Leflore, Daniel	Pvt.	C	2,209,305	3/31/18	7/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Lewis, George	Pvt.	C	2,863,868	5/3 /18	8/2 /19	Yes	1	0	
Lewis, Uriah	Pvt.	C	3,318,608	7/16/18	11/28/18	No	1	0	
Lindsay, Robert D.	Pvt.	W	3,872,409	7/19/18	3/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Lindsey, Farley	Pvt.lcl.	C	230,336	10/6 /18	6/24/19	Yes	1	0	
Lidsey, Josephus	Pvt.lcl.	C	4,298,190	8/21/18	6/14/19	Yes	1	0	
Lidsey, William P.	Pvt.	W	2,868,217	5/25/18	5/24/19	Yes	1	0	
Lidsey, Thomas	Pvt.	C	3,847,608	8/30/18	12/11/18	No	1	0	
Long, John A.	Pvt.	W	3,832,832	9/26/18	12/24/18	No	1	0	
Long, Joseph O.	Pvt.	W	3,870,228	7/14/18	10/14/18	Yes	8	Died	
Long, Samuel D.	Pvt.	W	3,003,140	10/7 /18	12/11/18	No	1	0	
Lowe, Charles A.	2nd.Lt.	W	Off	7/4 /18	4/1 /19	No		0	
Lowe, Robert E.	Pvt.	W	1,594,057	9/22/17	4/15/19	Yes	2	0	
Lockett, Anderson	Pvt.	C	230,337	10/6 /17	6/25/19	Yes	1	0	

Lyle, John M.	Pvt.	W	4,457,654	10/1 /18	12/14/18	No	1	0	
Lyle, Leslie R.	Pvt.	W	2,131,166	3/27/18	3/3 /19	No	1	0	
Lyle, Samuel R.	1st.Lt	W	Off	5/13/18	8/26/19	Yes		0	
Majure, Andrew L.	Pvt.	W	3,267,282	6/24/18	4/26/19	Yes	1	0	
Majure, Colquet	Sgt.	W	1,593,411	10/24/17	7/19/19	Yes	1	0	
Mallett, January	Pvt.	C	2,209,315	3/21/18	7/16/19	Yes	1	0	
Marrow, James L.	Pvt.	W	3,825,889	9/3 /18	2/11/18	No	2	3	
Malone, Anbreu L.	Pvt.	W	3,825,897	9/3 /18	2/18/18	No	1	0	
Massey, Daniel C.	Pvt.lcl.	W	1,595,096	9/25/17	4/20/19	Yes	9	0	
Massey, Summers E.	Pvt.lcl.	W	3,870,232	9/14/18	2/19/19	Yes	1	0	
Massie, Charlie S.	Pvt.	W	NSN	9/7 /17	12/4 /17	No	2	S	
Matlock, Cogan	Pvt.lcl.	C	2,864,367	5/3 /18	7/26/19	Yes	1	0	
Matthews, Bennie	Pvt.	W	3,264,690	6/24/18	12/4 /18	No	2	2	
Maxwell, Willis L.	Pvt.	W	3,584,593	9/3 /18	12/7 /18	No	1	0	
Mayo, James H.	Sgt.	W	724,275	1/27/17	3/28/20	No	2½	0	
Merchant, Edward	Pvt.	C	1,726,516	10/6 /16	4/19/18	No	2	0	
Mills, Earl P.	Pvt.lcl.	W	1,593,556	10/24/17	9/27/19	Yes	1	0	
Mills, James J.	Pvt.	W	2,868,220	5/25/18	8/30/18	No	2	1	
Mills, Julius H.	Pvt.	W	1,594,459	9/25/17	8/27/18	No	2	1	
Mills, William S.	Pvt.	W	3,267,325	6/24/18	9/27/19	Yes	1	0	
Minshew, Velon H.	Pvt.	W	2,128,126	3/6 /18	8/7 /19	Yes	9	0	
Mitchell, Luther	Pvt.	W	1,594,456	9/25/17	6/5 /19	Yes	1	0	
Moore, Charles H.	Pvt.	W	3,267,286	6/24/18	10/20/18	No	8	D	
Moore, Earl H.	Pvt.	W	1,595,177	10/24/17	5/24/19	Yes	9	0	
Moore, Ellis C.	2,Lt.	W	Off	8/31/18	12/21/18	No		0	
Moore, Floyd W.	Pvt.	W	3,825,896	9/3/18	11/30/18	No	2	3	
Moore, Otho O.	Pvt.	W	4,296,811	8/8 /18	6/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Moore, William D.	Pvt.	W	3,001,278	10/3 /18	12/11/18	No	1	0	
Moore, Charles W.	Pvt.	W	3,825,879	9/3 /18	1/30/19	No	1	0	
Moreland, Clinton M	Corpl.	W	1,594,277	10/24/17	5/6 /19	Yes	9	0	
Mooreland, Dee G.	Pvt.	W	1,561,845	5/26/18	8/10/19	Yes	1	0	
Morgan, Sam	Pvt.	C	3,839,566	7/16/18	7/18/19	Yes	1	0	
Morris, James S.	Pvt. lcl	C	196,423	10/13/17	4/30/19	Yes	1	0	
Morrow, Barney E	Pvt.	W	3,870,235	10/13/17	4/30/19	Yes	1	0	
Morrow, Barney E.	Pvt.	W	3,870,235	7/14/18	3/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Morrow, Matthew J.	Pvt.	W	3,267,252	6/24/18	8/2/19	Yes	1	0	
Moss, Willia E.	Cpl.	W	1,394,481	9/25/17	5/20/19	Yes	1	0	
Mullins, Will E.	Pvt.	W	1,562,170	6/22/18	2/11/19	Yes	1	0	
Mundy, Paul S.	Pvt.lcl.	W	3,267,285	6/24/16	9/4 /19	No	1	0	
Murphy, Edward A.	Pvt.	W	NSN	9/25/17	11/29/17	No	8	D	
Murphy, James M.	Sgt.	W	1,547,288	5/15/18	9/19/19	Yes	1	0	
Myers, Crawley F.	Pvt.	W	1,595,160	10/24/17	3/8 /19	Yes	1	0	
Myrick, Coot	Pvt.	C	4,298,193	8/21/18	2/20/19	No	1	0	
Myrick, Elias	Pvt.	C	195,850	10/6 /17	6/17/19	Yes	1	0	
Myrick, George W.	Pvt.	C	230,024	10/6 /17	7/24/19	Yes	1	0	
McBeath,Wilmond L.	Wag.	C	2,128,837	3/5 /18	7/24/19	Yes	1	0	
McClendon, Sam	Pvt.	C	4,300,843	8/31/16	9/9 /19	Yes	1	0	

rts, William K.	Sgt.	W	196,020	9/25/17	6/19/19	Yes	1	0	
rs, Cornelius	Pvt.	C	2,864,370	5/3 /18	11/8 /18	No	2	30%	
rs, William	Pvt.	C	2,128,828	3/5 /18	7/11/19	Yes	1	0	
ell, Alvin	Pvt.	W	1,561,850	5/26/18	7/27/18	No	2	50%	
ell, Earnest	lcl Pvt.	W	3,843,048	7/20/18	4/12/19	No	1	0	
ell, Herman E.	Pvt.	W	3,825,898	9/3 /18	12/24/18	No	1	0	
ell, Presley B	1st.Lt.	W	Off	9/12/18	12/26/18	No	1	0	
ell, Rew	Pvt.	W	2,128,732	3/5 /18	1/4 /19	No	1	0	
ers, Dock	Pvt.	C	4,298,195	8/21/18	2/20/19	No	1	0	
ers, Grady	lcl.Pvt	C	2,128,827	3/5 /18	7/10/19	Yes	1	0	
ers, Jesse E.	Pvt.lcl	W	2,588,952	7/21/18	6/26/20	No	1	0	
ers, Rogers E.	Pvt.	W	4,449,123	9/19/18	12/2 /18	No	1	0	
ers, Smith	Corp.	C	4,297,661	8/14/18	7/29/19	Yes	1	0	
ers, Sylvester	Corp.	W	2,132,635	9/25/17	2/6 /19	No	1	0	
ll, Oliver A.	Pvt.	W	2,111,026	12/14/17	3/31/19	Yes	9	0	
ll, Thomas A.	Pvt.	W	3,257,872	6/23/18	4/11/19	Yes	9	0	
t, George N.	Pvt.	W	NSN	2/8 /15	1/15/18	No	2½	25%	
t, James H.	Pvt.	W	2,868,130	5/24/18	5/3 /19	No	1	0	
rner, Hillery O	Pvt.	W	2,868,224	5/25/18	2/19/19	Yes	1	0	
ster, Lumus S.	Corp.	C	4,298,196	8/21/18	7/16/19	Yes	1	0	
ms Oliver	Pvt.	W	16,654	9/25/17	2/14/18	No	8	Died	
lemir, William J.	Corp.	W	731,163	8/14/17	6/19/19	Yes	2½	0	
lds, Joseph A.	Pvt.	W	4,296,812	8/8 /18	12/28/18	No	1	0	
er, Silas N.	Pvt.	W	1,575,554	9/20/17	1/10/19	No	1	0	
te, Edward M.	R.S.	W	2,591,458	5/13/18	2/22/19	No	1	0	
s, Irvin M.	lcl Pvt.	W	2,588,950	7/21/18	4/25/18	No	1	0	
s, James C	Pvt.	W	2,915,491	5/16/18	10/8 /18	Yes	6	Killed	
runk, Marshall	lcl Pvt.	W	1,600,666	9/25/17	9/3 /19	Yes	1	0	
ghter, John L.	2Lt	W	Off		12/16/18	No		0	
Henry B.	Pvt.	W	2,128,740	3/5 /18	3/13/19	Yes	1	0	
h, Levi	Pvt.	C	4,302,462	9/22/18	12/10/18	No	1	0	
h, Percy	Pvt.	C	3,318,683	7/15/18	11/29/18	No	1	0	
h, Randolph	Pvt.	C	2,864,364	5/3 /18	7/14/19	Yes	1	0	
h, Sisroe	Pvt.	C	2,817,201	4/29/18	3/18/19	Yes	1	0	
h, Willis B.F.	Pvt.	W	2,128,830	3/5 /18	7/16/19	Yes	1	0	
gs, Curtis	Pvt.	W	3,581,244	10/14/18	12/6 /18	No	1	0	
s, Benjamin H.	Pvt.	W	3,266,646	6/24/18	2/14/19	Yes	1	0	
bes, Wilson	Pvt.	W	3,870,238	7/14/18	5/24/19	Yes	1	0	
rman, Charlie	Pvt.	C	4,300,716	8/31/18	12/10/18	No	1	0	
ghts, Hiley A.	Pvt.	W	2,110,836	4/1 /18	3/24/19	Yes	9	25%	
ghts, Marion P.	Pvt.	W	1,547,082	3/8 /19	7/21/19	Yes	1	0	
cer, Charlie	lcl Pvt.	C	3,318,651	7/16/18	8/27/19	Yes	1	0	
ens, Mitchell	Pvt.	C	3,691,571	9/1/ 18	6/24/19	Yes	2	25%	
art, Fred D.	Pvt.	C	2,209,338	3/31/18	6/30/19	Yes	1	0	
art, George	Corp.	C	3,843,140	6/21/18	7/5 /19	Yes	1	0	
kes, Harrison	lcl.Pvt.	C	2,864,389	5/3 /18	7/19/19	Yes	1	0	
e, James W.	Pvt.	C	2,865,437	5/4 /18	3/15/19	No	1	0	
ibling, Arden	Pvt.	C	2,128,855	3/5 /18	1/2 /19	No	2	25%	
ibling, Lloyd	lcl.Pvt.	W	2,133,244	10/10/17	7/14/19	No	1	0	
art, Will C.	Pvt.	C	4,300,717	8/31/18	8/14/19	Yes	1	0	

McCloskey, John T.	Pvt.	W	3,825,899	9/3 /18	2/6 /19	No	1
McConn, George W.	Sgt.	W	735,342	3/3 /18	6/1 /19	No	1½
McDonald, Charlie L.	Pvt.	W	3,587,011	9/9 /18	12/6 /18	No	1
McDonald, Dan S.	Pvt.	W	3,870,233	7/14/16	2/11/19	No	1
McDonald, Murrie	Mec.	C	3,674,329	7/30/18	1/8 /19	Yes	1
McDonald, Robert B.	Pvt.	W	1,561,844	5/26/16	8/13/19	Yes	1
McGee, Willie J.	Pvt.	C	4,300,714	6/31/16	8/14/19	Yes	1
McKay, Jeff J. lcl	Pvt.	W	902,641	12/15/17	4/18/19	No	2½
McKay, William J. lcl	Pvt.	W	2,131,675	10/24/17	9/4 /19	Yes	1
McKee, Alberters	Pvt.	C	4,298,191	8/21/16	8/2 /19	Yes	1
McLaughlin, Jim E.	Pvt.	W	3,825,880	9/3 /18	2/1 /19	No	1
McLaughlin, Sanders	Pvt.	C	2,564,365	5/3 /18	7/14/19	Yes	1
McMillan, Willie	Pvt.	C	4,298,162	8/21/18	4/4 /19	Yes	1
McPhail, Earl P.	Pvt.	W	3,825,871	9/3 /18	12/23/18	No	1
Nash, Sam	Pvt.	C	3,318,660	7/15/16	12/23/18	No	1
O'Bannon, Oby Ol	Pvt.	W	1,561,647	5/26/16	6/14/19	Yes	1
O'Bannon, Ray V.	Pvt.	W	3,267,279	6/24/18	5/26/19	Yes	1
Orman, Louis	Pvt.	C	3,874,330	7/30/18	7/22/19	Yes	1
Orr, George L.	Pvt.	W	3,825,872	9/3 /18	3/29/19	No	1
Pace, Will	Pvt.	C	3,318,622	7/15/18	3/29/19	Yes	1
Page, Sam	Pvt.	W	3,825,874	9/3 /18	11/22/18	No	2
Parker, Irvin W. lcl	Pvt.	W	3,267,253	6/24/18	10/20/19	Yes	1
Parker, James F.	Corp.	W	1,551,848	5/26/18	7/29/19	Yes	1
Parker, William A.	Pvt.	W	2,588,948	7/21/18	3/17/19	No	1
Parson, James lcl	Pvt.	W	196,456	10/16/17	6/18/19	Yes	1
Pearson, Horace lcl	Pvt.	W	1,595,170	10/24/17	6/6 /19	Yes	1
Pearson, Robert	Pvt.	W	2,119,513	12/24/17	12/4 /18	No	1
Perry, Hugh L.	Pvt.	W	3,825,886	9/3 /18	12/19/18	No	1
Perry, John L.	Pvt.	W	3,267,280	6/24/18	3/8 /19	Yes	1
Perry, Pervy	Pvt.	W	1,183,304	5/7 /18	12/1 /19	Yes	1
Pettis, Joe lcl	Pvt.	W	1,595,097	9/25/17	7/26/19	Yes	1
Pigg, Willie C. lcl	Pvt.	W	2,588,949	7/21/18	6/2 /19	Yes	1
Porter James S.	Pvt.	W	3,003,167	10/21/18	12/10/18	No	1
Presley, Charlie D.	Pvt.	W	3,825,882	9/3 /18	12/7 /18	No	1
Pruitt, Lafayete	Pvt.	C	230,347	10/6 /17	6/25/19	Yes	1
Quick, Hendrick	Pvt.	W	2,832,830	6/26/18	11/6 /18	No	2
Rawson, Mack V.	Pvt.	W	3,267,290	6/24/18	11/28/18	Yes	1
Rayford, D.	Pvt.	C	3,318,674	7/15/18	11/28/18	No	1
Reid, Jack	Pvt.	W	3,869,543	7/11/18	6/21/19	Yes	1
Richmond, Floyd, H.	Pvt.	W	NSN	10/24/17	3/8 /18	No	2
Richmond, Ulysses	Pvt.	W	2,868,216	5/25/18	5/9 /19	Yes	1
Riddell, Felix C	Pvt.	W	4,449,124	9/19/18	12/8/18	No	1
Riley, Butler	Pvt.	C	4,298,194	8/21/18	4/9 /19	No	1
Riley, Willie	Pvt.	C	4,300,715	8/31/18	3/11/19	No	1
Robbins, Paul B	Sgt.	W	1,594,172	6/3 /17	3/18/18	No	2½

Saddeth, Bennie F.	Pvt.	W	4,449,126	9/19/18	12/9 /18	No	1 0
Summers, Arthur	Pvt.	C	4,300,718	8/31/18	8/12/19	Yes	1 0
Summers, John E.	Pvt.	W	1,594,486	8/25/17	6/20/19	Yes	1½ 0
Sykes, Roy E.	Pvt.	W	3,826,146	9/3 /18	9/3 /18		
Tate, Abraham L.	Pvt.	C	3,318,490	7/1 /18	11/27/18	No	1 0
Taylor, Benjamin F	Pvt.	W	2,868,215	5/25/18	1/7 /19	No	1 0
Terry, Leland C. lcl.	Pvt.	W	3,870,240	7/14/18	6/16/19	Yes	1 0
Thomas, Reuben M.	Pvt.	W	3,825,865	9/5 /18	12/7 /18	No	1 0
Thomas, Verner Dee	Sgt	W	3,870,242	7/14/18	9/22/19	No	1 0
Thompson, Louis F. lcl.	Pvt	W	1,594,812	9/25/17	5/26/19	Yes	1 0
Thornton, Bill	Pvt.	W	3,832,834	9/26/18	10/12/18	No	8 Died
Trest, Fenzer L.	Pvt.	W	3,588,935	7/21/18	6/14/19	No	1 0
Trest, Jesse lcl.	Pvt.	W	16,115	9/22/17	3/11/19	No	1 0
Trest, Leonard E.	Pvt.	W	3,825,867	9/3 /18	2/1 /19	No	1 0
Triplett, Arthur lcl.	Pvt.	C	2,209,345	3/31/18	7/8/19	Yes	1 0
Triplett, Bruce C	Corp.	W	3,267,281	6/24/18	8/5 /19	Yes	1 0
Triplett, Nathaniel		C	4,300,719	8/31/18	10/31/19	Yes	1 0
Triplett, Wiley F	Pvt.	W	3,267,283	6/24/18	1/7 /19	No	1 0
Trusedale, Louis J.	Pvt.	W	3,825,868	9/3 /18	12/24/18	No	1 0
Trusdale, Robert J.	Pvt.	W	2,868,222	5/25/18	5/6 /19	Yes	1 0
Truss, Lee	Pvt.	C	3,841,400	7/17/18	11/26/18	No	2 30%
Tucker, Arthur N.	Pvt.	W	4,297,698	8/20/18	1/20/19	Yes	1 0
Tucker, Errie M.	Pvt.	W	1,594,383	6/26/18	3/1 /18	No	2½ 50%
Tucker, John A.	Pvt.	W	3,828,864	9/3 /18	6/26/19	Yes	1 0
Tucker, Loyel	Pvt.	W	1,600,627	6/28/17	5/16/19	Yes	1½ 0
Tucker, Loyel	Pvt.	W	3,870,243	7/14/18	12/22/18	Yes	8 Died
Turner, Clyde	Pvt.	W	1,594,485	9/25/17	4/4 /19	Yes	1 0
Turner, Homer W.	Cook.	W	3,870,244	7/14/18	3/20/19	No	1 0
Turner, Mack	Pvt.	W	3,831,127	9/6 /18	12/23/18	No	1 0
Turner, Thomas A.	Pvt.	W	3,870,239	7/14/18	1/30/19	No	1 0
Tivett, Bee lcl.	Pvt	C	4,298,197	8/21/18	7/15/19	Yes	1 0
Tibian, D.L.	Pvt.	C	3,318,626	7/18/18	10/19/18	Yes	8 Died
Wallace, Colman L.	Pvt.	W	1,561,851	5/26/18	5/26/19	Yes	1 0
Wallace, Everett G.	Pvt.	W	1,595,187	9/25/17	7/24/19	No	1 0
Wallace, Irwin M.	Mech.	W	2,131,165	3/27/18	1/4 /19	No	1 0
Wallace, John T.	Pvt.	W	1,561,852	5/25/18	12/27/18	No	1 0
Wallace, Thomas J.	Corp	W	1,594,497	6/24/16	7/8 /19	Yes	8 0
Walls, Jesse	Pvt.	C	3,841,009	7/18/18	12/23/18	No	1 0
Walton, Clyde, E.	Pvt.	W	1,561,853	5/26/18	8/18/19	Yes	1 0
Ward, Hal McDonald	Pvt.	W	4,296,815	8/8 /18	7/30/19	Yes	1 0
Ware, Charles G.	Wag	W	1,858,465	9/25/17	6/27/19	Yes	1 0
Ware, Houston R.	Pvt.	W	3,825,894	9/3 /18	12/11/18	No	1 0
Washington, Drewy	Pvt.	C	2,864,810	5/ 7/18	7/26/18	Yes	1 0
Washington, Eddie	Pvt.	C	3,318,520	7/15/18	7/28/19	Yes	1 0
Watkins, Henry S.	Pvt.	W	3,268,647	6/24/18	11/22/19	No	1 0
Watkins, James E.	Pvt.	W	2,588,954	7/21/18	12/9/18	No	1 0
Watkins, James W.	Pvt.	W	3,267,287	6/24/18	6/16/19	Yes	1 0

Weathers, Enos	1cl.	Pvt.	C	2,209,350	3/31/18	7/8 /19	Yes	1
Weeds, William, A		Pvt.	W	1,594,837	9/28/17	5/24/19	Yes	1½
Welborn, Madden		Pvt.	W	1,595,188	9/25/17	9/22/18	No	4
Whalen, Gus		Sgt.	C	232,582	10/6 /16	7/28/19	Yes	1
Whatley, Claude Lee		Pvt.	W	1,565,508	6/14/18	6/11/19	Yes	1
White, Will		Pvt.	C	22,583,311	4/3 /18	7/29/19	Yes	1
Whittington, Dock E.		Pvt.	W	4,777,030	8/30/18	12/12/18	No	1
Wilbanks, Andy Dean		Pvt.	W	4,297,700	8/20/18	12/7 /18	No	1
Wilbanks, Louis H.		Pvt.	W	1,561,864	5/25/18	8/18/19	Yes	1
Wilcher, Feaster Leon		Pvt.	W	4,297,701	8/20/18	2/19/19	Yes	1
Wilder, Lint		Cook	C	3,874,332	7/30/18	2/12/19	No	1
Williams, Charlie		Pvt.	C	2,128,838	3/5 /18	7/19/19	Yes	1
Williams, Edgar		Pvt.	C	198,331	10/14/17	3/20/19	Yes	1
Williams, Grover C.		Pvt.	W	2,591,457	5/13/18	2/11/19	No	1
Williams, James		Pvt.	C	NSN	10/6 /17	3/12/18	No	2
Williams, James A.		Pvt.	W	3,825,587	9/3 /18	4/23/19	Yes	1
Williams, Lillian K.	1cl.	Pvt.	W	2,111,056	12 /14/17	1/4/19	No	1
Williams, Marion G.		Corp.	W	1,594,496	9 /25/17	11/27/18	No	1
Wilson, Harrison		Pvt.	C	NSN	10/ 6/17	2/7 /18	No	2
Wilson, Sylvester		Pvt.	C	337,238	4/23/17	4/5 /19	No	2½
Withers, Roy Lee		Pvt.	W	4,297,699	8/20/18	1/25/19	No	1
Wright, Edward H.		Wag	W	1,599,499	7/30/17	5/26/19	Yes	1½
Wright, Lump F.B.		Pvt.	W	3,267,800	6/24/18	4/17/19	Yes	1
Wright, Robert C.		Pvt.	W	3,825,896	9/3 /18	1/9 /19	No	1
Young, Perry		Pvt.	C	4,299,830	8/28/18	12/12/18	No	5

Name	Rank	Serial Number	Date Enlinted	Date Discharged
Barrett, James C.	Seaman 2cl	110-62-29	7/29/18	2/26/19
Chadwick, Cecil D.	Seaman	120-99-62	5/25/18	12/3 /18
Chamblee, Luther T.	Chief Mach M	121-04-36	11/14/16	11/13/20
Dabbs, William J.	Fireman 3cl	130-00-25	6/12/18	9/22/19
Eaks, John W.	Ensign (D) Prov.	N16-EM	5/31/18	6/14/19
Ellis, Parren W.	Aprnts Seaman	140-46-34	8/7 /18	2/24/19
Golden, Ora O.	Gunners Mate 2cl	161-20-42	11/24/15	8/26/19
Gray, George R.	Coxswain	161-69-78	4/1 /18	8/19/19
Headrie, Irwin	Water Tender	172-64-33	10/6 /15	12/21/18
Hooper, James M.	Carp. Mate 2cl	173-59-75	7/5 /17	3/ 3/19
Hunter, Walter J.	Ships Cook 4cl	172-07-29	5/20/18	6/3 /19
Jackson, Lamar E.	Fireman 2cl.	154-11-33	7-23-17	4-15-19
Langford, Dewitt T.	Water Tender	180-37-67	19/10/17	9/15/19
Langford, William D.	Storekeeper 2cl	180-38-21	7/6 /17	2/5 /19
Lewis, Chester D.	Aprnts Seaman	181-22-95	8/7 /18	2/28/19
Majure, Josie L.	Seaman	161-46-31	6/17/18	12/17/18
Martin, Bob L.	Hosp.Aprnts 1cl	141-76-56	12/15/17	12/14/18
Mills, Carl C.		130-606	7/15/18	8/11/19
McMillon, Ben Lloyd	Aprnts Seaman	133-49-78	7/8 /18	4/11/19
McMillon, John S.	Aprnts, Seaman	133-49-81	8/7 /18	2/25/19
Pope, James B.	Aprnts Seaman	273-61-61	10/1 /18	2/4 /20
Sanford, William	Mach. M.2cl	190-43-29	3/28/18	12/4 /18
Spier, Henry C.	Aprnts Seaman	144-93-24	6/11/18	9/28/18
Stribling, Lawrence V.	Hosp.Aprnts 1cl	194-55-29	4/26/18	9/11/19
Taylor, Hosea F.	Coxswain	103-60-39	12/6 /17	10/4 /19
Thompson, James A.	Seaman 2cl	103-95-62	5/20/18	12/6 /18
Townsend, Lewis P.	Carp. M. 1cl	104-51-16	5/14/17	4/9 /19
Townsend, Augusta Leon	Electn 3cl	104-51-12	7/13/17	6/14/19
Townsend, Marshall A.	Ensign Prov.	N16-GEO	6/29/17	4/18/19

Waggoner, Sam	Aprnts Seaman	162-42-14	7/8 /18	1/31/19
Wallace, Newton H.	Fireman 3cl	162-64-56	8/6 /18	1/28/19
Ward, Benjamin N.	Ensign	N328-MH	6/16/16	6/7 /19
Ware, Jesse W.	Aprnts Seaman	162-93-67	2/16/18	1/30/19
Ware, Oscar	Electn 3cl R	162-93-78	2/28/18	7/10/19
Warwick, Rawmalas A.	Seaman	163-02-32	4/2/ 18	2/18/19
Wilbanks, Lee R.	Aprnts Seaman	273-61-85	10/1 /18	2/5 /20
Williams, Thomas	Seaman 2cl	164-43-33	4/24/18	5/24/19
Wilson, Samuel D.	Seaman 2cl	164-66-68	6/4 /18	2/5 /19

World War Memorial

Names in the following list have been collected by the Frank Bishop Post of the American Legion, as the soldiers serving in the World War from Leake County, and the names will be found on a Bronze Memorial Tablet in the courthouse. Since this list differs materially from the roster obtained from the Adjutant General's office it is included also.

Adams, E.
Adams, David W.
Ainsworth, E. L.
Alderman, James W.
Alderman, Tommie P.*
Alford, Egbert
Allen, Nath E.
Allen, Louis H.
Allen Ray
Anderson, Carl D.
Anderson, Ellery H.
Anglin, Leroy R.
Arthur, Milton D.
Arthur, Homer
Ashcraft H.C.
Atkinson, Edward
Austin, Duff
Austin, Grady

Ballard, Levi J.
Ballard, Clarence L.
Barnes, Grover
Barnett, Dr. A.J.
Barnett, Cleary G.
Barnett, Arden
Barnett, Tracy B.
Barnett, Henry T.
Barnett, Bryan
Barnett, Early R.
Barnett, Grady
Barnett, Jessie
Barnett, Fred
Barnett, John H.
Barnett, Leslie
Barnett, R.P.
Barnett, Stanley B.
Barnett, Samuel Elzy
Bell, Joe
Ben, Thomas (Indian)
Bishop, Otis
Bishop, Frank *
Blackstock, Alias L.
Blailock, Charlie
Blocker, Estes H.
Blocker, Henry K.
Blocker, Guess
Blocker, James Reid
Blocker, H.C.
Blocker, Lucian A.
Bobo, O.W.
Bobo, Stephen L.
Bowie, Roger M.
Bowie, William P.
Boozer, Luther C.
Broach, Wilkinson (?)
Brooks, Benjamin F.
Brooks, Thomas R.
Brooks, Elzie
Brooks, W.B.
Browning M.W.
Browning, Vines A.
Buchanan, Frank
Burch, B.T.
Burch, Walter A.
Burch, Henry C. Jr.
Burkes, William G.
Burns, William L.
Burnside, James F.

Caldwell, D.D., Lt.
Carpenter, Owen
Carnes, John C.
Carnes, Walter Rufus
Chadwick, Cecil D.
Chamblee, Elbert
Chambers, Judge
Clark, Henry Hammond (?)
Clay, J. Golden
Cobb, Lee
Cockroft, J.C. *
Cockroft, J.T.
Cockroft, Stout W.
Collier, Otto
Collier, Raymond
Collier, Guy
Collier, Wm. Alsey
Coleman, James H.
Cooper, Richard W.
Cotton, Leon H.
Cox, Bennett C.
Crawford, Walter T. *
Crane, Dewey (?)
Crosby, Charles B. *
Crosby, William L.

Dabbs, Francis M.
Dabbs, Joe
Davidson, Henry L.
Davies, John B.
Davis, Leon
Dear, Frank M.
Denson, L.L.
Doss, Hubert
Doss, Houston
Draper, Claude

Draper, G. F.
Draper, Otho
Dumas, William H.
Dunnigan, A.A.

Eldridge, I.P.
Elkins, Bill
Ellis, Arthur Clem
Ellis, Hooks D.
Ellis, Floyd Wright
Ellis, Herschel C.
Ellis, Joseph W.
Ellis, Jessie W.
Ellis, Robert, L.
Ellis, Ira
Ellis, Parren W.
Ellington, Benton
Evans, Calvin K.
Evans, N. Pelham, Lt.
Evans, Edward A.

Faulkner, Julian
Faulkner, Lonnie A.
Faulkner, Jessie D.
Fedrick, Emory J.
Fields, Joe
Fisher, James H.
Fletcher, Lester
Fletcher, Joseph E.
Flippin, Eric B.,Lt.
Flippin, Robert
Flowers, Ben B.
Flowers, William I.
Flowers, Lynn
Fortune, Pleas E.
Freeny, Early
Freeny, Henry C.
Fuston, Roy

Gee, Robert L.*
Gee. Thomas
Gilbert, Alvin
Gilbert, John W.
Gilmore, White
Golden, Floyd
Gomillion, Fate
Goolsby, Alvin O.
Goolsby, Tracy

Gray, Robert
Grimes, James C.
Gross, T.M.
Grogan, Carleton

Haley, H.O.
Halford, Hal A.
Halford, Willie E.
Hamil, Duffie O.
Hamilton, Dr.J.F. Sr.
Hanna, Charles C.
Harkins, Daniel P.
Harkins, Joe T.
Harkins, Joseph P.
Harkins, Gorman
Harkins, Patrick J.
Harmon, James W.
Harmon, Victor H.
Harmon, Alvin B.
Harper, James J.
Harrell, Dan B.
Harrell, Jessie D.
Harrell, Sam B.
Harrell, Earnest
Hattaway, (?)
Hattaway, Talvy H.
Haynes, Morgan E.
Hays, George L.
Helton, Octavius
Henry, James A.
Henry, Joe
Henderson, James Art
Henderson, William
Hogue, Robert Lee
Hogue, Carl
Hollis, Andrew L.
Hollis, Carl
Hollis, Earl
Hollis, Koran
Hollis, Ernest
Hollis, Edd
Hollis, Ozine R.
Hollis, William H.
Hooper, Claude
Hooper, Kutch B.
Hoover, Darden
Hoover, Robert
Hoover, James F.

Horn, Robert L.
Horn, Henry O.
Horn, Webster
Horn, Fatie
Howell, Geo. W.
Hutchins, James G.
Hutchins, Jeff P.

Jackson, A. R.
Johnson, W.E.
Johnson, James
Johnson, Ralph K.
Johnson, Rip
Johnson, William G.
Johnston, Albert S.
Jolly, Fletcher
Jolly E. Carl
Jones, Marvin
Jones, Pearl
Jones, Earl
Jones, Homer C.
Jones, Gordan B.
Jones, Robert B.
Jones, Sidney
Jordan, Robert M.
Jordan, Needham G.
Jowers, Henry E.

Kean, A. C.
Kelly, Early
Kelly, Otho E.
Kemp, Thomas J.
Kern, Burton D.
Kern, Edward E.
Kern, Dewitt T.

Langford, Bennie
Langford, Dewitt
Langford, John W.
Langford, Willie
Leach, C.A.
Leitaker, Robert
Lewis, Chester D.
Lindsay, Ben
Lindsay, William P.
Long, J.A.
Long, Oscar
Long, Thomas Arley

Lowe, Charley, Lt.
Lyle, Ray
Lyle, Sam, R
Lyle, J. Matthew

Madden, Leroy
Madden, Glover
Martin, Dr. Bob Lacy
Majure, Andrew L.
Majure, Herbert
Majure, Colquitt
Massey, Summers E.
Massey, Daniel
Massey, Charlie
Mayo, James H.
Mills, Earle P.
Mills Clifton
Mills, Julius H.
Mills James J.
Mills,Morgan
Mills, W,. S
Milner, George W.
Minshew, Velon H.
Minshew, Joseph L.
Mitchell, Luther J.
Mooney, Charles W.
Moore, Earle H.
Moore, Charles W. (?)
Moore, Charles H. *
Moore, John W.
Moore, Dewey
Moore, E.C. Lt.
Moore, Floyd W.
Moore, Otho
Moore, Ellis
Moreland, D.C.
Moreland, Clinton McNeil
Morrow, Barney
Morrow, Mathew J.
Morrow, John C.
Morrow, James L.
Moss, Eugine W.
Mundy, Paul
Murphy, Edward A. *
Murphy, James M.
Myers, Walter E.
Myers, Crawley Franklin
Myrick, Charlie G.
McDonald, Charlie Lamar
McDonald, Dan S.

McDonald, Robert B.
McKay, W. J.
McMillan, Sidney
McMillon, Ben L.
McPhail, Earl P.

Nazery, Henry G.

O'Bannon, Jet R.
O'Bannon, K.C.
O'Bannon, H.F.
O'Bannon Oby
Orr, G.L.
Parker, Irvin M.
Parker , James F.
Parker, Robert (?)
Parker, William A.
Parker, Mack
Page, Sammie
Page, Ernest
Parkes, Grover W.
Parkes, Capt. J.L.
Pearson, Robert
Perry, Hugh L.
Perry John L.
Pettis, Joe
Pilgrim, Jack
Phillips, Lacy J.
Pigg, Willis
Powell, Irvin
Presley, Charlie D.

Quick, Hendrick

Rawson, Mack V.
Reid, Jack
Richmond, Floyd Horace
Richmond, Ulyssess
Riddell, Felix C.
Roberts, Willie K.
Roberts, Fred
Russell, Alvin
Russell, P.B. Lt.
Russell, Rew
Russell, Herman

Sanford, William
Sanders, Jessie E.
Sanders, Roger
Sanders, Sylvester H.

Savell, Oliver A.
Savell, Thomas
Scott, George N.
Scott, Ode
Scott, James H.
Scrivner, Hillary
Settlemeyer, William J.
Selman, William P.
Selman,Cooper *
Sessums,Oliver *
Shelly, Wilson
Shelly, Bob
Shields, Elijah
Shields, Joseph A.
Shuler, Silas Nathan
Sikes, Roy E.
Sikes, D. O.
Sikes, Irvin M.
Sikes, James C. *
Sistrunk, Marshall Austin
Sistrunk, Luther
Slay, Henry B.
Smith, Henry B.
Smith, Lewis
Sones, Ben J.
Sosbee, Conyers
Speights, H. A.
Speights, Marion P.
Spiers, Henry C.
Stribling, Loyd
Stribling, L.V.
Stribling, Mack
Sudduth, B.F.
Sudduth, Emma Lacey
Sudduth, Richard
Summerall, Toy
Summers, John E.

Tatum, Walter H.
Tatum, Richard Austin
Taylor, Arden Finis
Taylor, Benjamin F.
Taylor, Hosea
Terry, Leland (?)
Thaggard, John A.
Thaggard, James I.
Thigpen, Scott
Thomas, Verner
Thomas, Reuben M.
Thornton, Bill

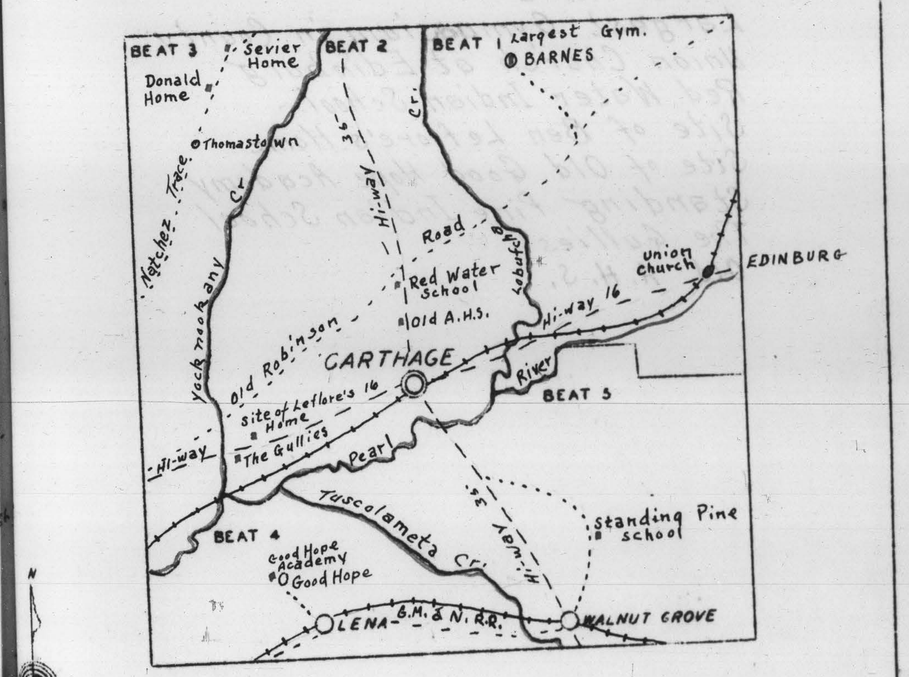
Townsend, Leon
Townsend, Marshall
Trest, Fonzy
Trest, Jessie
Triplett, Bruce C.
Triplett, Wiley P.
Truesdale, Robert J.
Truesdale, Louis
Truesdale, Lonnie J.
Tucker, Arthur N.
Tucker, Eric
Tucker, Otho
Tucker, Loyal *
Turner, Homer W.
Turner, Thomas A.
Turner, Clyde A.

Vines, Elliott

Waggoner, Sam W.
Wallace, Coleman L.
Wallace, Gordan
Wallace, Harlan
Wallace, Irvin M.
Wallace, J. T.
Wallace, Thomas J.
Walker, Will
Walton, Clyde
Ware, Houston
Ware, Jessie W.
Ware, Oscar H.
Ware, Charles G.
Ware, Willie E.
Ward, Hal M.
Ward, Henry
Ward, Arthur
Watkins, Henry S.
Watkins, Earl
Watkins, James W.
Watkins, James E.
Weeks, William
Whetstone, Fred
Whittington, Earl
Whittington, Dock E.
Wilbanks, Dean A.
Wilbanks, Lewis H.
Wilcher, Feaster L
Williams, Grover C.
Williams, Jim
Williams, Lucian K.
William, Morrison (?)
Williams, Marion C.
Windham, Kirby
Withers, Press
Withers, Roy
Wooten, Will
Wright, L.F. (Burkett)
Wright, Edward H.
Wright, Robert C.
Young, S.C.A.
Zachery, Webb

The question mark (?) indicates that there is a doubt about the spelling of the name, or, as to whether the man went to the War from Leake County. The star (*) indicates those soldiers who died, or were killed in service.

LEAKE



N

SCALE
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
1 INCH = 3.29 MILES

AREA 578 SQ MI.

-LEGEND-
- Historical Places
- Towns
- Highways
- County Roads
- Railroads
- Streams

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

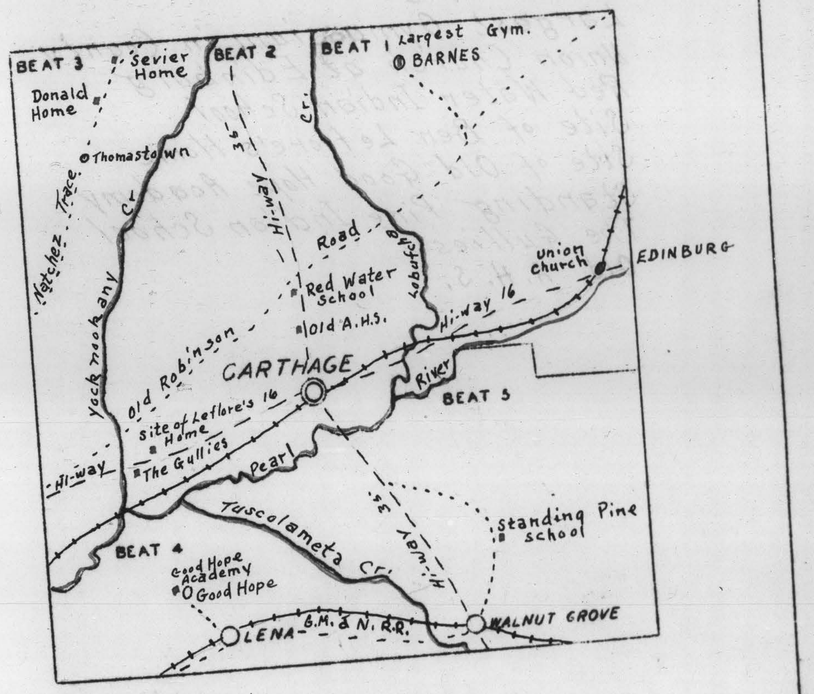
Townsend, Leon
Townsend, Marshall
Trest, Fonzy
Trest, Jessie
Triplett, Bruce C.
Triplett, Wiley P.
Truesdale, Robert J.
Truesdale, Louis
Truesdale, Lonnie J.
Tucker, Arthur N.
Tucker, Eric
Tucker, Otho
Tucker, Loyal *
Turner, Homer W.
Turner, Thomas A.
Turner, Clyde A.

Vines, Elliott

Waggoner, Sam W.
Wallace, Coleman L.
Wallace, Gordan
Wallace, Harlan
Wallace, Irvin M.
Wallace, J. T.
Wallace, Thomas J.
Walker, Will
Walton, Clyde
Ware, Houston
Ware, Jessie W.
Ware, Oscar H.
Ware, Charles G.
Ware, Willie E.
Ward, Hal M.
Ward, Henry
Ward, Arthur
Watkins, Henry S.
Watkins, Earl
Watkins, James W.
Watkins, James E.
Weeks, William
Whetstone, Fred
Whittington, Earl
Whittington, Dock E.
Wilbanks, Dean A.
Wilbanks, Lewis H.
Wilcher, Feaster L
Williams, Grover C.
Williams, Jim
Williams, Lucian K.
William, Morrison (?)
Williams, Marion C.
Windham, Kirby
Withers, Fress
Withers, Roy
Wooten, Will
Wright, L.F. (Burkett)
Wright, Edward H.
Wright, Robert C.
Young, S.C.A.
Zachery, Webb

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LEAKE



Over

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

POINTS of INTEREST

Donald Home
Serier Home
Largest Gymnasium in County
Union Church at Edinburg
Red Water Indian School
Site of Ben Leflore's Home
Site of Old Good Hope Academy
Standing Pine Indian School
The Gullies
Old A. H. S.

