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

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Marion County

Volume XLVI

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COMPILATION MARION COUNTY

MAY B. EVERETTE

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Introduction

Any group of people, whether stationary or of a nomadic habit, recognizes the importance, of at least a degree, of law and regulation. Whether barbarious or civilized, the strongest are usually the leaders or rulers and if the group is a permanent one, each ruler or group of rulers is limited to a specific territory. So it was when the European immigrants formed colonies in the new world and their descendants founded towns, they found it necessary to establish a form of government. The government thus set up, as most all others, was arranged in divisions and subdivisions, all of which culminated into one large head, but the unit of which was called in some states parishes, some districts, others townships, and in our state and some others, counties. In this particular volume we are interested only in the county of Marion.

Creation

Marion County is one of the oldest counties in Mississippi, created in December, 1811, a little more than five years before the state government was set up in March, 1817. The county is a division of the Mount Dexter treaty which was concluded in 1805 and which embraced all lands in South Mississippi. It lies just

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north of the Louisiana and Mississippi state line and in its original area it was of considerable size, embracing the present counties of Lawrence, Pike and Lamar. (1)

Excerpts from the original territorial laws of Mississippi reads as follows:

51, Section 3. All that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the line of demarkation, where the fourth range of townships east of Pearl River intersects the side line, thence west with said line of demarkation to the sixty mile post, east of the Mississippi, being the first range of townships to the Choctaw boundary lines thence along said Choctaw boundary line to the fourth range of townships east of Pearl River, thence with said range to the beginning, shall constitute a county which shall be called Marion.

52, Section 4. Jessie Thompson, Josiah Skinner, Alexander M'Intosh, William D. Phelps and James Hartfield be, and hereby are appointed Commissioners of Greene County; and that William Powe, George Evans, William Patten James Marshall and John M'Rea be, and hereby are appointed Commissioners of Wayne County; and that John Ford, George Henry Nixon, William Whitehead, Stephen Noble and John Graves be, and hereby are appointed Commissioners for Marion County with power and authority to fix and establish

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol.II (Southern Historical Publishing Association, Atlanta, 1907.)

the permanent seat of justice within their several counties; and in case of division of said board of Commissioners, a majority shall rule.

Acts of December 23, 1815.

Section 1. Charles Stovall, William Lott, Harmon Runnels, Jordan Morgan, Jonn Ford, John McGuffie and Dougal M'Laughlen, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, who or a majority of them, shall have full power to direct and superintend the opening and clearing the river Pearl, and they are hereby declared to have full power to do and perform all acts and doings by this act authorized and required.

Every person subject by law to work on public roads, who lives within five miles of the said river Pearl on either side within the Mississippi territory, from New Columbia down, may, by the Commissioners aforesaid, be made subject under their direction to work six days in each and every year in opening and clearing the river Pearl. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to raise by way of lottery the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of the said river or such a scheme as they may deem more expedient; which sum shall be applied to the purpose aforesaid in such manner as the Commissioners, or a majority of them may adopt.

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53, Section 5. The Commissioners appointed by this act to fix the permanent seat of justice for Marion County, shall be bound to fix the same on the west side of Pearl River, and within township number 3.

Act of December 16, 1812.

62, Section 1. The county town in the county of Marion is laid off in the fractional Section Number 14, in township Number 3, range 13, east, situated on the west bank of Pearl River, is hereby established, and shall be called and known by the name of New Columbia.

Act of December 9, 1815.

Section 3, John Harvey, Senior, Stephen Peak, James M'Gowen, Charles Stovall and John M'Cuffee or a majority of them be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix on the site for public buildings on Pearl River, at the place most eligible and convenient for the inhabitants of Marion County and which place so fixed upon shall be the permanent seat of justice in said county. (1)

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

Marion County as it is to-day is bounded on the north by Jefferson Davis and a division of Lawrence, east by Lamar, south by Pearl River and Louisiana, and west by Walthall and another

(1) ?

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division of Lawrence. It is a trapezoid in shape with its eastern and northern boundaries considerable longer than those of the western and southern limits and has a land area of 550 square miles. (1)

Name

There seems to be a division of opinions as to why Marion County was so named. In Dunbar Rowland's "Mississippi" Volume II, page 166 we find the positive statement that the county was named in honor of General Farncis Marion or Revolutionary fame, but according to information gathered from some of the older citizens in the county, the name Marion might have been chosen by the early settlers in memory of the district in South Carolina from whence they came, Marion District. In the latter event, however, the chances are that the district of Marion, South Carolina was named in honor of the above mentioned general, a fact which would make Marion County indirectly named in his honor.

(1) A. Boyles, County Assessor, Columbia, Miss.

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Since there is a possibility the county is indebted to General Marion for its name, it might be interesting to know a little about him. From Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia we learn that he was a member of the provincial congress in 1775 which voted money for the raising of troops. Marion assumed military duties as captain of a South Carolina band of soldiers and was rapidly promoted, but when the capitol of the province, Charleston, was captured, he and a small band of troops took to the forests and swamps and became known as "Marion's Brigade," he himself earning the nick-name of "Swamp-fox" as applied by Colonel Tarleton, the British Commander. By their unique method of warfare, Marion and his troops were able during the Revolutionary War to hinder the British forces from overcoming South Carolina for months and at the same time they were keeping alive the patriotic enthusiasm of the settlers and giving Congress time to send into the section a larger army.

The fighting spirit which General Marion exhibited in fighting the British was of the same type his grandfather exhibited in his home country, France, in 1690 when he preferred to be exiled rather than relinquish his Huguenot religion.

After the thirteen colonies had won their independence, Marion served terms in the state senate, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1790. (1)

(1) Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia,(1929 Edition, Published by F. E. Compton& Company, Chicago. Vol. V, page 2149.)

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Interesting Facts Concerning the County

Pearl River and Jackson's Military Road determined to a large extent the locations of the earliest settlements in Marion County. It is true that the county was organized before Jackson cut the historical road in 1814, but only a few settlers had founded homes in the county before that time. After the road was opened, easier access was obtained to the interior sections, and many of the first settlers found more desirable locations along its sides. During the War between the States those settlements thus located suffered more or less from the Union forces when they invaded the state because of the easy accessibility made possible by the road. E. R. Ford of Hub tells how a band of Union troops stripped the John Ford place of 4,500 bushels of corn, 2,400 bushels of sweet potatoes, 2,000 gallons of syrup, seventeen hdad of horses and mules, and twenty-four head of hogs. After taking all of the foodstuff the soldiers set fire to all the buildings, dwellings, barns, and slave quarters, forcing the occupants to flee to neighbor houses for shelter. (1)

Interesting stories concerning Jackson and his men while they were crossing the county are handed down to the present generation. It seems that the army stopped for a couple of weeks in the county on its way to New Orleans. The time was given to crossing Pearl

(1) E. R. Ford, Hub, Miss.

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River and perhaps for a few days rest before assuming their journey again. The army marched down the river across thom the Reverend John Ford place near Sandy Hook to cross. Jackson, feeling the need of domestic comforts asked Reverend Ford for permission to spend the time in his home while his army camped near by. The story goes that Jackson was in the habit of using more or less profanity in his speech, a fact Mr. Ford was aware of. Upon asking permission to be admitted to the home as a guest, the general was told by the minister that he would take him in on one condition and that was he must refrain from his swear words while a guest there. Jackson agreed and did not violate his promise while in the home.(1)

Another interesting fact handed down concerning Jackson's army in the county is that a stump now standing in the little stream of Sweetwater, and in a perfect state of preservation, is in the exact place where Jackson's men forded the stream and still bears the marks of their axes. Near this same ford a human skeleton was dug up and buttons from a United States soldier's uniform were found with the skeleton, a mute testimony that the army was really in that vicinity. (2)

Pearl River crosses the county in a diagonal direction, entering the county from the northwest corner near the community of Hathorn and flowing toward the southeast corner leaving the county a few miles from the village of Sandy Hook. The county seat,

(1) W. E. Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.
(2) W. E. Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.

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Columbia, is located on the east bank of the river very nearly half way between the northern and southern boundary. The oldest settlements of the county are located near the banks of the stream, either on the east or west side. The Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad follows it across the entire county on the west side, and the Illinois Central follows it along it eastern bank for a distance in the north central section. The river furnishes opportunity for fishing and rowing sports in the late spring and summer, but it is a source of uneasiness and cause of anxiety in the early spring because of the likelihood of overflows. The river was once used as the chief highway of travel and supplies were brought to the early settlers by means of small stream boats. Logs were rafted and floated down to the coast for many years after the railroads were built through the county.

In 1908 the Great Northern Railroad was constructed through Marion County. It enters the county near White Bluff on the west side of Pearl River, follows the stream across the county and crosses the southern boundary line near Sandy Hook. This road connects the county with the state capitol and the gulf of Mexico. Points on this line are Sandy Hook, Cheraw, Jamestown, Foxworth, Columbia, Morgantown and White Bluff.

The Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf is another railroad which has a terminal station at Columbia. This road was constructed in 1920

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1920 and extends from Fernwood, Mississippi to Columbia, a distance of forty-four miles. The original intentions of the company was to extend the line to Mobile on the Gulf of Mexico, but due to some reason the road has never been completed. The points on this railroad are Columbia, Foxworth, Reb, Ramage, Sunbax, Pokomo.

The first railroad to cross the county was a branch line of the Gulf and Ship Island which extended from Maxie in the southern part of the state to Mendenhall in Simpson County. The construction of the line was begun at Maxie and progressed northward reaching Columbia in September 1900. A Y was built there and trains were operated between Columbia and Maxie until the road was completed in 1906. This road gave the county connections with the state capitol and the gulf through another section of the country. It entered the county near the village of Pinebur and crossed to Columbia in a northwestern direction, turned more northward and left the county near Hathorn, lying wholly on the east side of Pearl River.

In 1925 the Illinois Central Railroad system bought over the Gulf,& Ship Island system and the name was changed accordingly. Since the timber and forest products are no longer plentiful, the road is not used so much. During the last few years the rails between Columbia and Maxie have been taken up and Columbia is the

terminal of the line extending from Mendenhall. The points are Columbia, Expose, Coss, and Hathorn on the northern end, and the points that were on the southern end were Nason, Pinebur, and Hub.

The county seat of the county, Columbia, was one time the temporary capitol of the state; one noted convention, the famous Pearl River Convention, and the fourth annual Mississippi Conference was held at the ante-bellum home of Reverend John Ford.(1)

County Seat

When the county of Marion was created in 1811, a landing place on Pearl River was selected as the county seat. Because of the presence of a bluff and a family by the name of LOTT, the place was for a time called LOTT'S BLUFF. The seat of justice was never changed, but the name was changed in 1821 from Lott's Bluff to COLUMBIA in memory of the South Carolina town, Columbia, which was near the former home of the settlers.

By an act of February 7, 1821, Columbia was selected as the temporary capitol of Mississippi and the state legislature of December,1821, and of June, 1822, met there. Two governors of the state were interested in legislature meetings at the place; Governor Poindexter closed his term of office and Governor Leake

(1) W. E. Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.

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began his administration there. This temporary arrangement of the capitol's location was to last only until a new site and buildings could be supplied for a permanent capitol. The General Assembly, or Legislature, met in a large two-story wooden building about five miles north of Columbia. It is said the building was erected by one of the earlier settlers by the name of Lewis, was later bought and owned by a Mr. Stovall, and later owned by I. M. Fortenberry. The original purpose of a house so large was for the accommodation of guest who visited the community as a health resort. A mineral spring in the vicinity furnished water with a degree of healing power. Parts of this old hotel remained standing until a few years back. (1)

Older citizens of Marion County think the county has built as many as four different courthouses if not more. It is believed that one was erected just prior to the War between the States which was possibly the second one in the county. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors show that a contract was let for a wooden structure in 1891 to cost $20,000. In 1905 the present building, a $65,000 concrete structure, was erected. An interesting fact concerning the county courthouse and the county records is that neither has ever been destroyed by fire. It is said that an attempt was made by the Union soldiers who came

(1) Otho Fortenberry, Columbia, Miss.

through the county during the War between the States to burn the building that was in use at that time. The story goes that they started the fire on the inside of one of the offices and believing it would continue to burn, closed the door and went on their way. Fortunately, the fire died out, and the building and records escaped destruction. (1)

When the county was created in 1811, one of the first settlers, JOHN LOTT, donated one acre of land to the county to be used as a site for a permanent seat of justice with the understanding that no part of it should every be used for commercial sites or commercial purposes. (2)

Early Settlements

Early immigrants in the county found homes near the place now known as Columbia very early in the Nineteenth Century. The banks of Pearl River furnished a convenient landing place there, the soil appeared fertile and the drainage was good, all of which made the place attractive for a settlement. One of the first settlers there was JOHN LOTT who made a donation of land for a seat of justice when the county was first organized. In honor of Mr. Lott the place was first called Lott's Bluff, but when the

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county was created and names were chosen for it and the county site, names were selected in memory of a district and town back in South Carolina. Thus Lott's Bluff became New Columbia and the county seat of Marion County. By the common practice of dropping the adjective, New, from the name, the town became known as Columbia.

Columbia is one of the thriving towns of South Mississippi; a terminal station on both the Illinois Central and the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf Railroads, and a station on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern , one time known as the Great Norther, it is a trade center with a large area. By means of both the Illinois Central and the Fernwood, Columbi and Gulf the city has direct connection with the state capitol. The Gulf, Mobile and Northern gives it connection with New Orleans, and during sawmill days a large tonnage of logs, staves, hardwood, rough and dressed lumber, turpentine, and rosin was shipped from Columbia both by rail and water.

Regardless of the age of the city, and it is one of the oldest in Mississippi, Columbia was of slow growth until after,or about, the turn of the century. Not until after 1900 could the town boast of a bank. An older citizen who came to the county fifty-odd years ago says that in 1890 Columbia was a sandbed with about three stores

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and two hotels. There was possibly a blacksmith shop where farmers had their tools made and sharpened, but there were no sawmills nor railroads and no bridge across Pearl River. The introduction of the railroad and sawmills brought extra money into the county and twons,and Columbia began to grow in population and expand industrially. In 1900 the branch line of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad which was built from Maxie across a more western part of the state and intersected the main line again at Mendenhall, Simpson County was opened by to Columbia. In that same year the first large lumber plant, S. A. Jones & Bros. was established in Columbia, and by 1904 a second bank, The Pearl River Bank, was established with a capitol of $25,000. The population increased from 507 in 1900 to an estimate two thousand in 1906. In that year the second large lumber plant, the O. C. Pantell Company was established and in 1912 the J. J. White Lumber Company began operation there. These plants all brought in more people, more money, and encouraged other industires to locate there. The railroads which touched the town made shipping and transportation easier along with industry and prosperity.

About the turn of the century a civic pride developed and in 1905 a new school building was erected at a sost of $30,000 and a new courthouse was built the same year at a cost of $65,000, both

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adding much to the appearance of the town.

When the heavy timber had been removed from the surrounding section, the land was put under cultivation and cotton and other agricultural products were produced in abundance, a fact which re-enforced the industries of Columbia and tended to encourage the location of permanent industrial plants. Even since the beginning of the depression in 1929 several large industires have located in Columbia. The Kentucky Lumber Company was established in 1930; the Southern Naval Store was located there in 1933; the Dorgan McPhilips Canning plant was built in 1930; the Columbia Knitting Mills in 1932 and the George Westerfield Lumber Company was located there in 1928. Along with these larger industires, smaller ones have been established and the town has, during the thirties, erected a magnificant high school building. (1)

According to the views of the present sheriff of Marion County, R. R. Hathorn, the town of Columbia owes it growth within the past few years to the organized forces of her citizens and their tenacity of determination to stand together, support, and encourage industires within her limits.

Pearl River, because it was navigable, was one of only a few highways of travel back in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, and as a consequence, many of the first settlements were made along

(1) R. R. Hathorn, Columbia, Miss.

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its banks. Another of the early settlements in Marion County was the DRAKE SETTLEMENT which was a landing on the river several miles south of Columbia. The nature of the river banks afforded easy landing and loading of commodities and because of this fact many of the first white people in the county settled there. Among these settlers were the BALLS, FOXWORTHS, and SILAS DRAKE who was responsible for the name of the settlement. These pioneer settlers were all farmers and cattle and slave owners. (1)

The EBENEEZER SETTLEMENT, about sixteen miles north of Columbia on Holliday's Creek, is in the northern part of the county. A Baptist church was located in the vicinity more than one hundred years ago and was, and is still, known as Ebeneezer. The church is located just across the county line in Jeff Davis County, but many of the early settlers there lived in Marion County. (2)

One of the first post offices in the county was located near Ebeneezer, WILKSBURG. Steve WILKS settled in Ebeneezer community near the early part of the Nineteenth Century and established, or was instrumental in its establishment, the post office which was named in his honor. He was a slave owner and operated a thriving saloon and a race track. (3)

Another post office that was established near Ebeneezer was CARLEY. It was located five or six miles south of the above mentioned ~~place and about ten or twelve miles northeast of Columbia~~.

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mentioned place and about ten or twelve miles northeast of Columbia. The post office has long been discontinued. and the same community is now referred to as BUNKER HILL, so named because of the high hill on which it is located. A consolidated, vocational high school is now located there also one church, two stores, and a Masonic lodge. The lodge is recognized as Carley No. 562. 2 (1)

The LENOIR settlement was also on the banks of the river Pearl and was located on the site of the present town of Morgantown. The place was so called in honor of one of the first settlers there, William Lenoir who married a Miss Foxworth. Old citizens can remember hearing their elders tell of a large two-story house owned by Mr. Lenoir and in which the community would gather for social functions. Mr. Lenoir owned a large plantation and a great number of slaves. As stated above, the vicinity is now known as MORGANTOWN. (2)

HOPEWELL settlement was one of the oldest known settlements in Marion County and is now known as Hopewell Consolidated School District. It is located on Bogalusa and Columbia Highway, once known as the old Covington Road, ten miles south of Foxworth and two miles north of Sandy Hook. It extended about two miles westward and was bounded by Pearl River on the east. Two of the early settlers there about 1800 were DOUGALD M'LAUGHLIN and JOSEPH WARREN. This settlement has grown and still is one of the outstanding com-

(1) Campbell Ross, Goss, Miss.
(2) R. H. Denson, Columbia, Miss.

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munities in Marion County. We find descendants of Sampson Edward Ball, J. M. Foxworth, and Samuel Martin living in the community at the present time. (1)

WATERHOLE was one of the outstanding communities of Marion County in early days. The place was so named from the early Methodist church, Waterhole, which the first settlers built as soon as conditions permitted. The church and settlement were in the southwestern part of the county near the Pike County line. The pioneer people who settled there were very pious and had daily worship in their own houses and regular neighborhood services from the first. As early as 1810 we find pioneers began making their homes in this primeval forest near the headquarters of the stream known as Ten Mile Creek and in the vicinity or the Waterhole church.

Some of the names identified with this early settlement are the LEWIS brothers, JEHNEBY and LEMUEL, HOSEA DAVIS? STEVE REGAN, a Mr. JANUARY, DR. LUKE CONNERLY and HENRY and FLEET MAGEE who settled in the community and had slaves. All the settlers had plantations and engaged principally in agriculture. Henry and Fleet Magee came to the county prior to 1812 as shown by the presences of their names listed in George Nixon's Sixteenth Regiment from Marion County during the War of 1812. (2)

(1) W. E.Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.
(2) E. W. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.

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WILLIAM LENOIR - Ear mark - Smooth crop in the left and under-bit in the right. Branded WS
Recorded July 27.

James Philips, C. C. C.

****

WILLIAM GRAHAM - Ear mark - An undersquare in each ear.
Branded ⊕
Recorded 3rd, March, 1813.

****

The following is a copy of a land deed found in Deed Book One in the Chancery Clerk's office in Marion County:

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY

This indenture made and entered into by and between Henry Henninger, John Lott, Jr. and Hiram G. Runnels, commissioners duly appointed in and for the said county of Marion by and under the authority of the several acts of the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi of the one part, and James Phillips, Junior of the State and County aforesaid of the other part Witnepeth that the said John Lott, Jr., Henry Henninger and Horam G Runnels, commissioners as aforesaid for

SHAWWALKER
#823R Third Cut

and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars to them in hand paid by the said James Phillips, Junior, the receipt whereof is hereby fully confessed and acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said James Phillips, Junior, his heirs and assigns forever, a certain Town Lot lying and being in the Town of Columbia in the State of Mississippi and County of Marion aforesaid known and distinguished in the original plan and survey of said town by fractional Lot number Eight, being bounded on the North by Second Street and on the East by the Eastern Boundary line of the said town being one hundred and twenty feet in lenght and eighty feet in breadth, to have and to hold the said fractional Lot with all and singular the rights, privalidges immunities ..... and appertaining and we, the said John Lott, Jr. Henry Henninger and Hiram G. Runnels, Commissioners as aforesaid do hereby bind ourselves and our seccessors in office forever to warrant and forever defend the right title to and for the said Town Lot together with the rights, privaleges, immunities, hereditaments and appurtenances aforesaid unto the said James Phillips, Junior his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever in fee simple against the lawful claim or claims of any other person or persons whomever claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof

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In testimony whereof we the said John Lott, Jr., Henry Henninger and Hiram G. Runnels, Commissioners as aforesaid have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals at the said town of Columbia, this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Two and in the 47th year of the Independence of the United States.

John Lott, L.S.
Henry Henninger, L. S.
W. G. Runnels, L. S.

****

The following is a copy of a deed for a Negro slave as recorded in Deed Book One found in the Chancery Clerk's office in Marion County:

To all men whome those presents shall come, I BENJAMIN RAWLS do send greeting: Know ye that I , the said Benjamin Rawls of the Mississippi State, and County of Marion for and in consideration of the love, good will and affection which I have and do bear towards my loving son, Bryant of the state aforesaid have given and granted, and by these presents, do freely give and grant unto the said child his heirs, executors or administrators, one Negro

boy name Jacob, wherein before the signing of these presents, I have delivered unto him,my said child,in manner and form as above wrote, to have and to hold the above Negro as above mentioned, and as his write and property without any manner of condition. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal, this the twenty fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Two.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us
Martin Lewis
John Grice

Benjamin Rawls, Seal

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

References

Breakfield, Burel	Columbia, Miss.
Breakfield, B. L.	Columbia, Miss.
Cook, Mrs. Wynonia	Columbia, Miss.
David, Mrs. Mattie Barnes	Columbia, Miss.
Denson, R. H.	Columbia, Miss.
Foxworth, J. O.	Columbia, Miss.
Foxworth, Calvin	Columbia, Miss.
Foxworth, W. F.	Columbia, Miss.
Foxworth, O. J.	Foxworth, Miss.
Foxworth, Mrs. Celia Lewis	Columbia, Miss.
Hathorn, C. V.	Columbia, Miss.
Gardner, Billie	Columbia, Miss.
Kayzer, Robert	Columbia, Miss.
Pittman, Jim	Columbia, Miss.
Rankin, Betty	Columbia, Miss.
Smith, Moses	Morgantown, Miss.
Toler, Otis	Columbia, Miss.

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(Mrs.) May B. Everette, Historian
Marion County.

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County

Marion County was, in its original area, considerable larger than it is at the prese t time. At different times the counties of Lawrence, Pike, and Lamar have been carved from her territory. Lawrence County was created December 1814 and Pike was Pike County about one year later or in December 1815. In 1888 the remaining territory of Marion County was divided in two judicial districts and Purvis was made the seat of justice for the second district. In 1904 the second district applied for admission as a county, their petition was granted, and Lamar County came into existence March 10, of that year. (1)

Old Settlers

The BREAKFIELD family in Marion County was one of the first to locate there. Issac Breakfield, a Baptist minister, came from North Carolina about 1800 and settled near the present community of Expose. Mr. Breakfield established claim to a large tract of land which he had tilled by his slaves. Book C in the Chancery Clerk's office in Marion County shows where Issac Breakfield sold several slaves at one time to John Foxworth. Two Breakfield men, a son and grandson of Issac Breakfield, served throughout the War between the States. The son, Burl Breakfield

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. II (Southern Historical Publisheing Association, Atlanta, Ga.1907)

was in the siege of Vicksburg and was captured along with the other soldiers. The grandson, I. C. Breakfield, was a calvaryman and was also in the battle of Vicksburg. The old homestead, or one part of it is still in the possession of Breakfield descendants, four bachlors. (1)

Another early settler was CHRISTOPHER BURTS who came from North Carolina very early and settled ten miles east of Columbia near where Enon Baptist church now stands. Burts owned a large tract of land and owned slaves. After the War between the States, his property was broken up and sold to different people. Part of the place is now owned by George Moody, the Re-settlement agent in Marion County. (2)

The Fenn ancestors came to America from Belfast, Ireland in the early years of the Nineteenth Century. According to tradition, their ancestors originally came from Germany, but those entering this county came over from Ireland. Their first stop was in one of the Carolinas, and from there four brothers migrated to Mississippi. One brother, Levi Fenn, stopped in Marion County and settled five or six miles below Columbia near the section now known as Edna. During the early years of his life in the county, Mr. Fenn erected

(1) Burel Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Burel Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.

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a house above the average for the times and it is still standing. Levi Fenn had no sons, but four daughters lived to be grown. Two of the firls, Mary Jane and Ann married two Rankin brothers, Emilie married a Banks and Carolina married George Bayliss. Descendants of these daughters are ~~still~~ in the county and many of them are outstanding people. (1)

Prior to the War between the States, GEORGE BAYLISS came from Jones County and located on Graves Creek about eight miles east of Columbia. Mr. Bayliss owned and operated a gin, grist, and sawmill. The machinery for the different mills was run by water power and remains of it are stil found there. The first wife of George Bayliss was LUCRETIA RAWLS from Rawls Springs community in Forrest County and the second wife was CAROLINA Fenn.

The Baylis estate all passed down to his two youngest sons and one of them still lives on the original homestead. (2)

COlumbia

The town of Columbia was incorporated by a special act of legislature in 1818 and was the fourth municipality to be chartered after Mississip i was admitted as a state. The first three towns incorporated were Monticello, Natchez, and Liberty, the charters

(1) Betty Rankins, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Betty Rankin, Columbia, Miss.

#823R Third Cut

of the first two were dated 1817. Liberty received her charter only nine days before Columbia did. In the same year her charter was granted, 1818, Columbia was surveyed and divided into lots and a map of the town was made by James Philips. The original map as made by Philips is now on record in the Chancery Clerk's office in Marion County. (1)

Having no highways of trade except the river Pearl, Columbia was more or less a stagnant town until the railroad reached her limits in 1900. In that year the first bank, The Columbia, was organized with a capital stock of $18,000. The railroad made the shipping of lumber possible and sawmills immediately began to spring up in and near Columbia. The increase in revenue was so rapid until a second bank was orgnized in 1904 with a capital stock of $25,000. The population of the town increased from 507 in 1900 to a sufficient number in 1910 to be declared a city by Governor E. F. Noel in that year. In 1908 a sanitary sewer system and water works were installed in the city; in 1922 a modern fire pump was installed; in 1927 the postal delivery system was begun and in the same year the White Way lighting system was put in operation. The population at this writing is estimated at 6,000. (2)

(1) Marion County Progress, June 1927
(2) Marion County Progress, June 1927

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Towns and Villages

TWIN was once a small sawmill village in the southern part of Marion County and on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad. Two sawmills of near equal size and capacity were located there about 1912 or 15 and people referred to them as the twin mills. In the years that followed, the lone word, Twin, was often used to designate the place, and by common practice became known as Twin. The sawmills have long since cut all the available timber and have been moved from the place, taking with them the greater part of the population. There was never any school, post office or church in the vicinity. (1)

CHERAW is a point on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad, but was an inland post office, possible, fifty or more years ago. It is said by the older citizens that the place was named in memory of a place by the same name in one of the Carolinas. At present there are a few business houses, and a post office at the place. The population is possible 150. (2)

NEWSON is a flag stop on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad. It was so named because of the presence of a family by the same name who lived nearby. The place was never a community

(1) J. O. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.
(2) J. O. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.

center and came into existence after the Great Northern Railroad, now the Gulf, Mobile and Northern, was built. (1)

JAMESTOWN was one time a small village south of Foxworth on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad. There was once a post office there, but now there is no public buildings of any kind and practically nothing to indicate that a village ever stood there. The name Jamestown was chosen in honor of JAMES REGAN, a former resident of the place. (2)

CARMICH is the name of a side swithc on the Illinois Railroad a short distance north of White Bluff. The presence of a family of CARMICHAELS in the vicinity prompted the name. No business houses, school or church were ever located there. (3)

SOUER was once a small community on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad and was named in honor of Colonel Souer of New Orleans. The place was never a community center, but only a reason for a name was a side switch on the railroad. (4)

CONDRON is the name of a gravel pit east of Foxworth. No public buildings or residences were ever located there. (5)

SPRING COTTAGE was one of the first post offices ever established in Marion County and was possible a community center one hundred years ago. Some of the first settlers, Rankins, Balls, and Fords settled in the vicinity in the early years of

(1) J. O. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss. (5) H. D. Denson, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Moses Smith, Morgantown, Miss.
(3) J. O. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.
(4) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

the Nineteenth Century. There was once post office, store, and school in the vicinity, but now no public building except the church is located there. (1)

PRESS was never a community center, but is the name of a side track between White Bluff and Newsom on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad. No public buildings nor residences to mark the place at the present time. (2)

BISMARK is a village in Lawrence County (notice carefully the location of the dot indicating the place on the map.)

There is no place in the county by the name of WHITE HOUSE. There was at one time a sawmill on the southern end of the Gulf, and Ship Island Railroad in Marion County owned by the J. J. White Lumber Company and often referred to as WHITE. (Look again at your map and you will note that a place on the same railroad in Lamar County is ROUSE and the two words so near together appear to be WHITE HOUSE.

EAST COLUMBIA is a thriving community three or four miles east of Columbia proper. There are two churches in the vicinity, but the school has been consolidated with Columbia school. This section contains some of the best farming land in the county.(3)

(1) J. C. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.
(2) R. H. Denson, Columbia, Miss.
(3) Robert Kayzer, Columbia, Miss.

EDNA was one time a post office and was located five or six miles below Columbia. A sawmill was located there several years ago and was owned,or partly,owned by Richard Moss who named the place in honor of his wife EDNA. (1)

JORDAN was once the site of a sawmill owned by CHARLIE JORDAN. There was a switch yeard, but there was never a church, or school at the place. (2)

PETTY is a community about five or six miles northeast of Columbia on the Sumrall and Columbia Road. There is one little store and a grammar school at the place now. It was named in honor of L. O. Petty who moved into the vicinity about twelve years ago from Illinois. (3)

Interviews

A descendants of one of the oldest families in Marion County is B. L. Breakfield who is now very near sixty-five years of age. Mr. Breakfield remembers many conditions in Reconstruction period and remembers many interesting accounts given by his ancestors. He was reared in the Ebeneezer Community and tells of some old fields on Hollida's Creek that showed signs of having been cultivated

(1) C. V. Hathorn, Columbia, Miss.
(2) C. V. Hathorn, Columbia, Miss.
(3) Robert Kayzer, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

many years before he began to notice them. One was called the "Loper old field" and the other was known as the "Granberry place." Mr. Breakfield sawys the last named place showed indications of having been a large plantation of possible 150 acres and tanning troughs which were usually found onthe larger plantations in connection with shoe factories or shops. Large walnut trees marked the house place. (1)

An interview with Calvin Foxworth, a great-grandson of Stephen M. Foxworth, disclosed some facts concerning some of the early in habitants of the county that might be of interest. The old home of Silas Drake, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter, built about 1800 is still standing, but has been remodeled from time to time. One of the Drake daughters married Joe Warren who settled the S. A. Foxworth place. Her descendants are still in the county.

Mr. Foxworth remembers a story told by old settlers that gave rise to the name "Burke's Hollow" which designates a locality in Marion County. The story goes that a young man by the name of Burke was in love with the wife of Silas Drake before her marriage. Tradition says Mrs. Drake was an attractive woman when she was a young girl and had many admirers. One of her suitors, a Mr. Burke

(1) B. L. Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.

fell in love with her and made an earnest attempt to win her heart, but she remained indifferent to his pleadings. Realizing the hopelessness of his cause, Burke became despondent and committed sucicide. The vicinity near the scene of his death has ever since been known as "Burke's Hollow." (1)

Uncle Billie Gardner tells of some early settlers in his community on Holliday's Creek. Two of these were Ike Allen and Patrick Gates. Allen was a slave owner and laid claims to a large tract of land which was tilled by his slaves. Gates came with Allen and acted as his over-seer. After the War between the States, Gates homesteaded land six or seven miles east of Ebeneezer and later became sheriff of Marion County. (2)

Mr. F. W. Foxworth tells of the stanch Presbyterian faith of his ancestor, Mrs. Samuel Graves Foxworth, who was the daughter of Dr. A. R. Graves who operated the Zion Seminary in Covington County. The Graves family was of a colony of Presbyterians in Covington County and when his daughter, Sophia, married and moved to Marion County she was probably the only members of her faith there. For years she attended other churches with her husband and friends for forty years before a church of her faith was organized in Marion County. The Hopewell church in the Hopewell school district

(1) Calvin Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Billie Gardner, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

was so named by Jobe Foxworth in memory of Hopewell Presbyterian church in Covington County at a suggestion from Mrs. Sophia Graves Foxworth. (1)

One of Marion County's oldest citizens in Miss Betty Rankin who is about eighty-two years of age. During an interview with Miss Betty, as she is affectionately called by her friends, she told of many events of historical occurrence. Although rather young during the War between the States, she remembers some interesting facts during the war and much about the Reconstruction period. Miss Betty's father, John Warren Rankin, enlisted in the army of the South, but because he was physically unfit as a soldier he was sent back home to look after his family and raise food stuff. It was after he had returned home the Union soldiers came through the county and stopped at their home. Upon hearing that the soldiers were in the vicinity, Mr. Rankin brought out his Masonic receipt and tacked it in a noticable place on his desk, remarking as he did so that it might prove helpful, but he thought best not to be present himself. As the family expected, the soldiers came by and began plundering the place. It so happened they began looking things over in the house first and came across the Masonic card. The officers in charge sought Mrs. Rankin, asked her if the man named on the card was her husband, and uppn her affirmative reply

(1) F. W. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss.

reply told her that she had nothing to fear from their men. They asked for some small amounts of food for the men and for a meal for the four officess to be served in her home, then they passed on. Miss Betty thinks the Masonic card kept them from sharing the fate of many of the neighbors who were stripped of all food stuff, live stock, and in many cases, had their homes burned.

Miss Betty says as she remembers happenings back in her early days that all of them were "scarey." According to her there were many slaves in the county when war was declared, but most all of them remained on their masters plantation and were peaceful. She remembers times were "hard", but that her family always had plenty to eat. (1)

An interview with O. J. Foxworth, ex-sheriff of Marion County, gave glimpses of pioneer life as handed down to him by his forefathers. In the early days there was more time devoted to hunting and fishing than in modern time. Food was supplied in that manner, and many destructive animals were hunted to rid the country of them. The wild animals desirable for food were plentiful and deer, squirrels, and turkeys were hunted for their meat. The animals destructive to crops and to domestic animals were wolves, bob-cats and bears. These, too, were hunted and destroyed, not for their good qualities, but for their undesirable traits.

(1) Betty Rankin, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

CHAPTER I

SUPPLEMENT FORMATION

Wolves would sometimes come near homes at night and set up a serenade of howls, making such a bedlam of noises that they would have to be driven off. Loud reports, as the discharge of a gun, would drive them away, and when ammunition was scarce, a plank struck forcefully against the ground would serve the purpose. Doors had to be barricaded at night against roving, unfriendly Indians, and one of the old homes that is still standing was built with a stockade around it which was built for protection from the Indians. (1)

Mr. Jim Pittman says: "During pioneer days there were not a variety of occupations as in modern times. Farming and stock raising werepractically the only ones employed. Much of the early cultivated land still shows signs of deep ditches which indicate that slave labor was plentiful and the main crop was probably rice as was the case in South Carolina. Great areas of the land along the river were dense forests where wild animals roved and made their lair. In some sections dense growth of reed cane stood in the way of cultivation. Some of the canes were five or six inches in circumference, and so tall they had to be cut down if the stock were to profit by them in the winter. Reeds also grew along the banks of the smaller streams, but they were not so tall or large as those on Pearl River. (2)

(1) C. J. Foxworth, Foxworth, Miss.
(2) Jim Pittman, Columbia, Miss.

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Another interesting interview was obtained with Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth who tells of the early settlers in the Waterhole community. Two, as has been mentioned elsewhere, were Lemuel and Gunney Lewis. Lemuel bought the January house which had been erected a few years earlier and was above the average in that community. Adjoining this place Hosea Davis owned a tract of land. Mr. Davis had come along with other early settlers from an eastern state, selected desirable land for farming, and established a home in the early years of 1800. He owned and operated a mill in connection with his farm on Ten mile Creek. (1)

Adjoining the Davis place, just below the mill was the Cowart house. Newton Cowart, another early settler, was a doctor and had three sons, Ed, Elias,and Ben, who practiced medicine. Ed was a soldier and remered valuable service to the South during the War between the States. (2)

Another neighbor in that vicinity was Steve Regan who came along with other settlers from North Carolina and settled in the Waterhole community. Joel Bullock, another North Carolina immigrant, settled in the same community near the Lewis families, Regans, Davises and Cowarts. He was related to Hosea Davis by marriage. (3)

These people from North Carolina were honest and straight forward people. Most of them were religiously inclined, some adhering

(1) Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth, Foxworth, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth, Foxworth, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth, Foxworth, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

to the Baptist faith and others to the Methodist.

Mrs. Mattie Barnes David remembers many events and conditions of more pioneer days which show a striking contract between those days and modern times. Mrs. David is now ninety-two years of age. She is the daughter of Harris Barnes and early politician in Marion County. The Barnes family lived neighbors to Samuel G. Foxworth and the two would visit each other. They shared in log-rollings, quiltings, corn-huskings, and community dances. Mrs. David lived through Reconstruction period and remembers the attitude of the different freedmen when they realized their liberty. Some of them were haughtey, but most of them were still humble and looked to their white folks for help and protection. (1)

An exciting experience of pioneer days has been handed down to Mrs. Wynonia Cook concerning the wife of Captain William Graham, an early settler of Marion County. The experience should have contained sufficient thrill to satisfied those most eager for adventures. It is said that Mrs. Graham was out gathering wood one day preparatory to cooking her noon day meal when she was attacked by a bear. Composed nerves and quick wittedness enabled the lady to master the situation. Being naturally armed with a supply of bravery and courage, she re-enforced her natural weapons with a stout stick and successfully beat off the animal. (2)

(1) Mrs. Mattie Barnes David, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Wynonia Cook, Columbia, Miss.

Old Documents

Many interesting documents are found in the possession of Marion County citizens and recorded in the Chancery Clerk's office. They are all yellow with age and many of them are unreadable without the aid of a magnifying glass. A few have been copied and are found below.

The original of the following document is in the possession of Belle Foxworth, Columbia, Mississippi, a granddaughter of Samuel F. Foxworth:

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
$1900.00

Columbia, May 10, 1844.

Received of Samuel G. Foxworth of Marion County, Mississippi, Nineteen Hundred Dollars in full payment for seven Negroes named, Minerva, a woman aged 35 years and Metius, a boy aged 13 years, Jim, a boy aged 10 years, Gabriel, a boy aged 8 years, Lucinda, a girl aged 5 years, George, a boy aged 3 years, and Mary aged 15 months. Children of the said Minerva, the right and title of said slaves we warrant and defend against the Claim or Claims of any person or persons whatsoever, and warrant them sound in body and mind and slaves for life.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

SUPPLEMENT

WITNESS

Azel Backus Bacon)
J. I. Atkinson)
Henry Atkinson)

Alexander Moore Seal
Eliza Moore
By H. T. Pope, their agent and attorney in fact.

Seal

****

The following is a copy of a letter written in 1840 to Colonel Hamilton Mayson's sister by her daughter, then a shcoolgirl in Madison, New Jersey. The letter is now in pssession of Ralph Jordan, Columbia, Mississippi, a great, great, grnndson of Colonel Mayson:

Madison, November 4th, 1840.

My dearest mother:

Do not think me negligent in the dischargement of my epistolary duties for I assure you that I would have written to you as usual had not sickness prevented me from so doing. I do not wish you to understand by that word sickness that I have been dangerously ill. Oh no - it was only a bad cold for which malady I was obliged to

take a dose of calomel - three of senna, one emetic, and an enormous quantity of castor oil.

I really feared that Tante had a serious intention of converting my stomach into a dingy shop for the convenience of the school.

I have just received Aunt Richard's letter in which was enclosed a one hundred dollar bill. She requested me to write and let her know as soon as it reached me. She said in her letter, "Your mother sends you some gold pieces for the purpose of purchasing your dresses for parties." I do not exactly understand the meaning of the above sentence. Does she wish me to understand that you have sent me or intend to send me some pieces of gold? I am at a loss to understand the phrases. If you have sent it I have not received it yet. I will be glad to know as soon as possible, or in other words as soon as can conveniently let me know. She says you wish me to purchase some handsome dresses - a bonnet for winter, a riding coat or cloak whichever suits my fancy best, stockings, both coarse and fine, shoes, etc. I shall ask Tante to accompany me when I buy my things. Her taste is excellent, at least everybody says so, and consequently I must believe it.

I received a letter from Julia Miller, which was astonishing. It is the first epistle with which I have been honored since June. I can however easily account for her protracted silence.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Last vacation I wrote a kind of farce in which I made her principal acress and the sentiments I caused her to express were just as I thought she might entertain of muself and letters. I naturally concluded after so long a silence on her part that badly timed farce had produced anything buty the desired effect. But her letter has quieted all my fears on the score.

I passed last Saturday and Sunday at Madison, while there, I learned that Cousin Lewis had given up the idea of visiting the North this fall, and little Sally Mayson is doomed to vegetate another year in New Jersey. It really seems as if fate has chosen me for her victimthis year, for I have been frustrated in all my hopes. In the first place I expected to have seen you at the North 5hiw wummer, secondly, I hope to have gone home with either Father, or Uncle Charles, and lastly I expected to see Cousin Emily and Lewis Ford, and they can not come. Well I will submit to my isfortunes with stoic fortitude, and hope for a brighter lot in future.

I am going to impart to you something which I know will greatly surprise you. Carolina Bunker is married at last!

Graces aux Dieux!! Aunt Mary does not give a very favorable account of your health, but Julia tells that both your health and spitits are line, as her letter is the most recent I am

disposed to believe her. But I will not be too sanguine or too gloomy in my anticipations until I receive a letter from your dear self.

Your affectionately

Antonia.

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In the office of the Chancery Clerk of Marion County are found records of cattle brands and marks as were recorded when the county was still young. The following copies were taken from Deed Book One:

STEPHEN A. REGAN - Ear mark - A swallowfork and upperbit in each ear. Branded SR
Received 24 of November, 1817.

Jas. Philips, Clk.C.C.

****

WILLIAM BARNES - Ear mark - A crop and underbit in the left and a split and underbit in the right.
Recorded 22nd of May, 1818.

James Philips, C. C. C.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

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FOXWORTH is now a station on both the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf and the Mobile, Gulf and Northern Railroads. It is three miles west of Columbia and is situated on the west bank of Pearl River. The first settler in the vicinity was Frank M. Foxworth and it was in his honor the place was named. Foxworth erected a sawmill, gristmill, and cotton gin all operated by water power on the river at this place and the original machinery or parts of it is still in use there. The town now boasts of about ten stores, two sawmills, one gin, and two railroads. The growth of the town was due to sawmills and the coming of the Great Northern Railroad, now the Gulf, Mobile and Northern, in 1908. Foxworth is often referred to as West Columbia. (1)

WHITE BLUFF is twenty miles northwest of Columbia. It was early a landing place on the river for immigrants and travelers. It is now a station on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad, its population is about fifty, composed of Mays, Brannons, Sauls, Sibleys, and Carmichaels. There is a post office at the place and a Baptist church. The place acquired its name from the presence of tall white bluffs there. (2)

SANDY HOOK is a station in Marion County on the Mobile, Gulf and Northern Railroad about four miles north of the Louisiana line. This place was settled in the early years of the Nineteenth Century

(1) F. W. Forxorth, Foxworth, Miss.
(2) Moses Smith, Morgantown, Miss.

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by immigrants from South Carolina, one of whom was Reverend John Ford. The ante-bellum home that was built by Reverend Ford was the meeting place of the Pearl River Convention in 1817 and the annual Mississippi Conference in 1818 that has been mentioned elsewhere in this chapter.

A stream which flows nearby the village of Sandy Hook had to be forded in the early days. Along the banks of the stream were great sand beds, which, when dry, made added weight to the loads and extra teams had to be hitched to a heavy load to pull it across, hence the name, Sandy Hook. (1)

KENO was one time a post office located about eight miles east of Columbia on the old Highway # 24. The office was established possible as early as the eighties. In the early part of the Twentieth Century Mrs. George Bayliss was post mistress there. The post office has long been discontinued, and no public building furnishes a gathering place except the Methodist church located there, Bayliss Chapel. (2)

PICWICK is a station on the Mobile, Gulf and Northern Railroad about ten or twelve miles south of Columbia. A post office was established there possible about 1880, and in casting about for a name the one above was chosen. The name was chosen in honor of,

(1) L. E. Warren, Sandy Hook, Miss.

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or as a tribute to, Mrs. Stephen A. Foxworth who wrote articles for newspapers and periodicals. (1)

MORRIS is the community often referred to as IMPROVE, but which was first named in honor of the Morris families there. The place is about twelve miles northeast of Columbia on the Columbia and Sumrall Road. It is still a community center with a consolidated high school, one store, and two cotton gins. A Masonic lodge is also located a there and is known as Improve, hence the reason the place is often mentioned by that name. The land in section is possibly the best for agricultural purposes of any in the county. (2)

BUFORD was once a post office and community center, and was named in honor of a prominent citizen there, Buford Summers. At one time a store, a sawmill, cotton gin, and school were located there, but that was before the days of consolidated schools and rural routes. The timber has all been cut nearby, good roads and better gins in other vicinities disposed of the cotton gin, and the mail is now dilivered from a rural route from Foxworth. A twelve grade school is still maintained there. (3)

(1) Mrs. Cizella Sylvastein, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Campbell Ross, Goss, Miss.
(3) J. J. Sumrall, Morgantown, Miss.

CHAPTER I

FORMATION

Later Towns and Villages

SUMBAX is a point on the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf Railroad. Very few people live there or near there, but a switch track of the main line where trains sometime pass each other gives the necessity for a name. The Name Sunbax was chosen in honor of a prominent citizen of the county, Baxter Summers.(1)

NEB is another point on the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf Railroad. Practically no one lives in the vicinity, but a negro church, Water Valley, is located nearby. The place was named in honor of N. E. Ball who was general manager of the railroad. (2)

QUAKER is located on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad about four miles southwest of Columbia. At one time a veneer mill was located there which was owned by the Quaker Oat Company and was called Quaker in their honor. The mill changed hands about 1929 and was moved from that vicinity and the place is now practically deserted. (3)

HaMaGe, another point on the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf Railroad is only a side track on the main line. No public buildings that would act as a community center were ever located there. (4)

KOKOMO, a station on the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf Railrodd was named by F. B. Enoch, the president of the railroad. There is

(1) C. O. Stevens, Columbia, Miss.
(2) C. O. Stevens, Columbia, Miss.
(3) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.

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a division of opinion as to why the name was chosen by Mr. Enoch. Some say the name was chosen in memory of Kokomo, Indiana, but C. O. Stevens, a former employee of the company, says he is of the opinion the place was so named to rhyme with other points on the line, Barto and Knoxo. There are two churches, one gin, one sawmill, a school,and five or six stores in the village. (1)

A flag station by the name of NASON was located on the southern end of the branch line formerly known as Gulf and Ship Island. It was named in honor of J. B. Nason who was train master of the railroad. The rails have been taken up, trains no longer pass through the locality, and very few people live near it. A large pile of lime that was unloaded there for agricultural purposes, but never used, is the main land mark there now. Highway No. 13 passes through the vicinity. (2)

PINEBUR, a village in the county west of Nason was also a point on the southern end of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. It is a voting precinct, but has never been a village of amy size. It was probably named because of the abundance of pine burs under the pine trees in the vicinity. (3)

MILDRED was possible never inhabited. Only a sign with the name on it indicates the place on the Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf Railroad about ten miles south of Columbia.

LAMPTON is a community center for negroes. A school for the

(1) C. O. Stevens, Columbia, Miss.
(2) C. O. Stevens, Columbai, Miss.
(3) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.

colored children is supported by Rosenwald funds is located in the place. One store is located there operated by a white family, and two other joints are operated by negroes. The place was named in honor of the Lampton family. (1)

ODILE is a village or the name of a community inhabited solely by colored people in the southern part of Marion County. (1)

UNION is a voting precinct and is about ten miles east of Columbia. It has never been more than a community center, and at this writing ine store and an elementary school is located there.(2)

Another voting precinct, BROOM, is about sixteen miles northeast of Columbia. It was named in honor of the Broom families that live in the vicinity, but is only a small community center with one church and a school. (3)

PINETUCK is another voting precinct about five miles northeast of Columbia. There are no public buildings at the place and the reason for the name has not been discovered.

GOSS is a voting precinct, a point on the Illinois Central Railroad and a small village. The place was one time known as Roger ROGERS, but the name was later changed to Goss in honor of Dr. Zeno Goss who lived at the place. About 1912 the town was a thriving sawmill center, but most of the timber has long since been cut and the mills moved to other localities. The surrounding agriculture section now support three stores, one gin, a school, and one church.

(1) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.
(3) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.
(4) B. G. Goss, Goss, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

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One sawmill is also operated in the town. (1)

EXPOSE is a flag station on the Illinois Central Railroad and is inhabited only by negroes. There is a negro church and school, but no place of business is operated except a dance hall and beer joint operated by a negro. At one time a post office was located at the place and operated by a negro man. (2)

BALLS MILL is about eight miles south of Columbia, but contains no public buildings of interest except one church and a watermill. The name was given the place in honor of a former owner of the mill. (3)

PITTMAN is a voting precinct on Ten Miles Creek in the southern part of Marion County. The population is small and scattered with no public buildings or business houses. The name was chosen because of the many people in the vicinity by the name of Pittman. (4)

HUB is a small village about eight miles south of Columbia. One good size school, two churches and five stores constitute the business section of the place. The southern end of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad passed through Hub at one time, but the rails have been taken up and the only connection with the outside world now is by telephone and the local post office.

After 1900, possibly about 1903 or 4, two sawmills were located there and the population was about 150

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A point on the ~~Gulf, Mobile and Northern~~ Illinois Central Railroad is known as HATHORN, named in honor of the owner of the land at that point, Hugh Hathorn. The village is northward from Columbia on the east side of Pearl River near the county line. This little town, as many other in the county, has passed through saw mill days and is now trying to adjust itself to a less prosperous life. There is a post office, three stores, two churches, and a grammar school located at the place at the present time. (1)

MORGANTOWN, a voting precinct, is a small town on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad west of Columbia. The place was possibly named in honor of the families of Morgans which live in and near the place, but early in the history of the county the vicinity was known as Lenoir Settlement. At this writing there is one church, two or three stores, a cotton gin, and a high school found there. (2)

DARBUN is an inland village on the western boundary of Marion County. There was one time a post office there, but mail is now delivered from a rural route radiating from Kokomo. The place has never been much more than a community center with one or two stores, a cotton gin, and a school. Some of the prominent people in the community are Thompsons, Lamptons, and Bennetts. (3)

STOVALL is another voting precinct and is about ten miles northwest from Columbia. At the present time there is no store,

(1) Claude V. Hathorn, Columbia, Miss.
(2) B. Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.
(3) Robert Kaiser, Columbia, Miss.

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church, or school except the negro church where the ballots are cast. There is nearby a hollow, or a low land section that is settled by several families of Stovalls and is known as Stovall Hollow. (1)

Early Settlers

In the early part of 1800, DOUGAN M'LAUGHLIN came to Marion County from North Carolina and settled fourteen miles south of Columbia, west of Pearl River. The place is known now as the Jobe Foxworth place and lies between Ball's Mill Creek and Hurricane Creek.

Mr. McLaughlin lived in a picturesque, three-story brick house overlooking the river. Back in those days small steamboats made their way up and down the river sometimes and could be seen when standing on the porch of this old home.

McLaughlin was from the settlement of Scotch Highlanders in North Carolina who contributed so largely to the early population of our county. He was educated in the University of Scotland, was a great sportsman and politician, also a devout Presbyterian and noted for his hospitality throughout the county. He owned several

(1) Otis Toler, Columbia, Miss.

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thouroughbred horses and a private race track. He engaged in farming and his chief crop was cotton. It is said he had difficulty in getting his cotton ginned because of the lack of water-power on his place. After finding the little creek on which his gin was located did not furnish enough water to operate his machinery, he had a canal dug down from Lott's Creek. It happened that Joseph Warren was operating a mill on this creek and the canal robbed him of his water-power. Warren sued McLaughlin and won the case. Having plenty of slave labor, McLaughlin had another canal dug leading to another small stream, but this source also proved insufficient.

McLaughlin was the father-in-law of Governor Humphry, and the grandfather of Humphrey's daughter who married Issac Stamps, a nephew of Jefferson Davis. McLaughlin himself was a member of the State Legislature from Marion County and of the Constitutional Convention of 1817. (1)

Three brothers, SOLOMON, WILLIAM, and JOHN LOTT came from Georgia to this section in the early part of the Nineteenth Century. They settled in the vicinity now known as Columbia and reared their families in Marion County. It was in honor of these settlers that the land on which Columbia now stands was first known as Lott's Bluff, and it was John Lott who gave the land for a courthouse when the county was first organized. Descendants of these brothers still live in the county and many of them have made outstanding citizens. (2)

(1) J. F. H. Claiborne, Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State. (Power & Barksdale, 1880, Jackson, Miss. page 355)

(2) Ransom Lott, Columbia,

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SAMUEL GREEN FOXWORTH was born, January 29,1808 in Marion District, South Carolina. His father, Stephen M. Foxworth, was born in Marion District, South Carolina, 1782, but migrated with his family to Marion County about 1809 and located on what is now known as the Stephen E. Foxworth place.

Samuel Green Foxworth was one of ~~two~~ three sons, the others, John, Stephen Eldridge was born in 1812. The only daughter, Mary, married Alexander Graham. The mother of the children died in 1824 and the father married again, but in 1844 he died. His wife, possibly the second, was the widow of Felix Ford.

The children of Samuel G. Foxworth were John P., Stephen A., George, Job M., Frank W., Alexander E., and Jerome S. The boys all attended the private school at home then were sent to Simon Seminary in Covington County which included a college course. Foxworth bought land near the seminary and erected a temporary home for his children and sent a colored couple to look after them and keep house while they attended school. When war broke out several of the Foxworth boys joined the Confederate army and all except George came back to establish homes in Marion County. The original Foxworth estate contained hundreds of acres and each of the children received a plantation and slaves to cultivate it.

Frank W. Foxworth, a son of Samuel G. Foxworth, married Missouri Atkinson and moved across Pearl River from the original Foxworth

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plantation. He settled the place now named in his honor, Foxworth, which is three miles west of Columbia. Frank established a gin, grist,and sawmill all of which were operated by water-power. The mill is still standing on the original site and is owned and operated by Frank's son, Will Foxworth. Another son of Frank Foxworth, Oscar J. has served Marion County as sheriff two terms and is now a candidate for a third term. His children and the descendants of his uncles are still living in the county. (1)

SILAS DRAKE came to Marion County in the year of its creation, 1811, from South Carolina. He settled seven miles below Columbia and erected an old English type home. An old cemetery on the Drake homestead contains two tombstones which indicate that Drake and his wife are both buried there and their deaths as having occurred in 1839 and 1853, respectfully. The Drake heirs sold the homestead to Samuel G. Foxworth and most all of them migrated to Texas or other places before the War between the States. (2)

In 1836 JIM JORDAN settled in the Hopwell community twelve miles south of Columbia and built an English type ante-bellum home. Mr. Jordan married Becy Ball, but they had no children. A niece inherited the home, but it was later sold to strangers. (3)

EVANS POWELL came with John Ford from Marion District, South Carolina in the early part of the Nineteenth Century and settled

(1) W. F. Foxworth, Forxorth, Miss.
(2) W. F. Foxworth, Foxworth, Miss.
(3) Maggie Byrd, Columbia, Miss.

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on the place now known as the Bradley place. It is possible other members of the Powell family came along with Evans, but few descendants still live in the county. Powell was related to the Ford family and the two settled near each other just a few miles south of the city of Columbia. (1)

WILLIAM GRAHAM was another early settler in Marion County. He came from North Carolina about 1812 and settled about one mile from the present town of Foxworth. Graham was of Scotch-Irish ancestors and possessed inherited traits of character which enabled him to withstand the hardships of pioneer life. He built a home in 1817 and reared his family where he first settled. The home is still standing and is known as the Bill Graham home. Direct descendants still own the land and the home. (2)

WILLIAM STOVALL located in Marion County in the pioneer days of the section. In 1837 he erected a colonial home about fifteen miles west of Columbia which still stands as a monument to the builder. Mrs. Letha Stovall Smith, a granddaughter of the original owner is now in possession of the original homestead. (3)

MARION THOMPSON is now eight-one years old. His grandfather was HARMON THOMPSON who married in North Carolina, moved to this section in the early years of the county and settled about two miles below Bunker Hill. In moving from North Carolina, Thompson moved on a truck

(1) Reece Ford, Hub, Miss.
(2) B. Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.
(3) B. Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.

wheel wagon, and the grandson, Marion Thompson now has the old auger his grandfather used to make the wagon.(1)

About 1815 WILLIAM BARNES came from South Carolina and settled in Marion County near the present village of Cheraw. His children who remained in the county were Esther Barnes Pope, Harris Barnes, Josiah Barnes, Allen Barnes, Louis Barnes and Abram Barnes. One son, Harris Barnes, was prominent in politics and held different offices over a long period of time. At one time he represented the county in the State Legislature, was County Treasurer several times and was at another time Superintendent of Education in Marion County. A son of Louis Barnes, Thomas Barnes, is the present Chancery Clerk of the county.

A relative of the members of the Barnes family mentioned above, J. P. Barnes, son of BENJAMIN BARNES, was one tine Chancery Clerk of the same county. Records and documents recorded in his handwriting indicate his ability as a pensman excelled that of the average clerk. (2)

WILLIAM SUMRALL, Sr. came from South Carolina and settled first near Brookhaven about 1800. He was the father of eleven son who scattered and moved to different sections. One, W. M. Jr., moved

(1) Maggie Byrd, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Mattie David, Columbia, Miss.

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to Marion County in the vicinity of Holly Springs church and cultivated the land the church now stands on. He moved to that section of the county, central northwestern, about 1810, but after a few years he again moved,and this time located in the Buford community. Mr. Sumrall became a prominent citizen of the county and a politician. In later years he became a member of the Board of Supervisors and still later Probate Judge of his district.

Two sons of W. M. Jr. Sumrall, Reason B. and John T., both married and made their homes in Marion County. When the War between the States broke out,both donned the uniform of the South and went through the war. John T. told of some interesting experiences he had during those four years which included his capture at one time by General Grant. (1)

About 1806 or 7 four Ford brothers, John, Joseph, David, and Stephens came from South Carolina to the section now known as Marion County. Two of the brothers, John and Joseph, settled in what is now the southern part of the county, John on the west side of Pearl River near the present village of Sandy Hook, and Joseph on the east side near the community now known as Hub. Joseph reared four sons, Ebeneezer, James, Felix and Solomon, all of whom married Pope girls and remained in the county.

John Ford was a Methodist minister and had been a man of

(1) J. J. Sumrall, Foxworth, Miss. Route

married Katherine Ark before leaving South Caroline and they reared seven children, all except one either became preachers or married one. His sons were Elias, Washington, Thomas, David, and John C., the last four named followed in their father's calling and in their maturity all were Methodist ministers. Reverend Thomas Ford organized the first church ever to be established in the city of Jackson. The two daughters both married Methodist ministers and moved from the county.

Descendants of the Ford family are yet found in Marion County and the original home place is owned by one. The place was bought by WILLIAM RANKINS in 1843 whose descendants married into the Ford family and the ownership now is in the hands of a descendant of both families, Willie Rankins. (1)

JOHN WARREN and wife, Elizabeth Perkins Warren, came from Liberty County, Georgia before 1811 and were probably among the first settlers to locate near Sandy Hook. The date of their coming is judged by the inscription found on an old tombstone in the Warren cemetery telling of the occurrence and indicating the time of his wife's death. John Warren's children were DANIEL Reese ~~REESE~~, JOHN,SAMUEL, JESSIE, JANE, ELIZABETH, and MARTHA, all of whom remained in the county. One of the dughters, Elizabeth, married Sampson Edward Ball, a first cousin to Martha Washington and the

(1) W. E. Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.

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the ancestor of all the Balls in Marion County. Martha Warren, another daughter, married William Rankins, a native of Ireland and a first cousin to the famous John C. Calhoun of North Carolina. (1)

WILLIAM and JAMES RANKINS were born in Ireland and came to North Carolina while they were still young. The two boys were reared as orphans in the home of the father of John C. Calhoun in the above mentioned state, but about 1818 they came to Mississippi and located on Pearl River. William Rankins married Martha Warren and settled near the vicinity now known as Sandy Hook. This couple reared nine children, all of whom remained in the county.

Elizabeth, the daughter of William Rankins, married John Ford, a nephew of Reverend John Ford, and they settled about four miles from the present site of Columbia. Descendants of William Rankins can be found in different sections of Marion County, but James, the brother of William, moved on to Texas and did not make his home in Mississippi. (2)

About eighty years ago W. A. SYLVERSTEIN, Sr. moved from Ireland and located in Marion County near the present of Foxworth. He was a comedian by nature and could entertain his listeners by the hours. Mr. Sylverstein married a Miss McGowan from the Buford community and they reared several children, Dr. R. E. Sylverstein of Tylertown, W. A., Jr. who is now operating the old

(1) W. E. Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.
(2) W. E. Rankins, Sandy Hook, Miss.

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farm, B. S. is an attorney in Columbia, another son, M. O. and one daughter, Mrs. W. F. Foxworth. (1)

ARON SMITH migrated from Georgia in 1805 and homesteaded on Ten Mile Creek near the present location of Jamestown in Marion County. He became a prosperous farmer and married Miss Tilda Gill from Louisiana. Smith was not in favor of slaves and never owned any. He was a hardy pioneer that wrestled his living from the soil, lived at peace with his neighbors and promote christianity in his community.

JIM SMITH the third son of Aron Smith moved to Morgantown in 1840 ~~and~~ homesteaded a farm, and reared his family. His descendants still live in the community and one son, James R. Smith became a minister and has devoted much of his time to church work. (2)

(1) J. J. Sumrall, Foxworth, Miss.
(2) Moses Smith, Morgantown, Miss.

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The Hathorn family of Marion County traces their ancestors back to Ireland through Sam Hathorn who was born in Cork County, Ireland about 1780. He, with two brothers, James and Hugh Hathorn, ran away from an older half brother who had become head of their father's house in Ireland and came to Charleston, South Carolina about 1798. Later the three brothers migrated to Georgia, about twenty-five miles southeast of Atlanta, married, and settled in that locality. Sam married Amy Holloway of Georgia who died while her husband, Sam Hathorn, was away with Jackson's army fighting the Indians in the War of 1812. On the trip with Jackson and his army across the section now known as Marion County, Sam decided he wanted to live there and when he reached home, persuaded his brothers to move with him to the country along Pearl River. The brothers sold their property in Georgia which was a Spanish Grant held in common and all three started westward in ox wagons. Near the present town of State Line, the two brothers became rebellious and refused to follow Sam father, but he continued his journey and landed on Holiday's Creek fourteen miles north of the present town of Columbia in February 1818. Before leaving Georgia Sam married again, the second wife being Susan Wood. Four children of this marriage were born in Marion County, Wood, Nancy, Jane and Hugh, but an older son of the second marriage, Bill, was born in Georgia. The children

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of the first marriage were Patsy, Nevin, Samuel B. and another son named Hugh who died in infancy. The children of the second wife all grew to maturity in Marion County on the place where Carl Burkett now lives. In 1833, or about that time, Sam Hathorn moved to Nigger Creek where he died.

The second child of Sam Hathorn was Nevin who married three times and was the father of seventeen children. He settled on the original Hathorn place in Marion County, but later moved to what is known as the Stringer place in the same county. The second wife was Edy Gardner and a son of this wife was Nevin C., Jr. who became known locally among his intimate friends as Uncle Scott. Nevin C. Jr., or Uncle Scott, married Susan Cooper, the daughter of Lieutenant John D. Cooper and a niece of Fleet Cooper, one of the editors and founders of the Clarion Ledger. Uncle Scott and wife settled in Covington County near Bassfield and lived in that county and community until 1891. While a resident of Covington County Mr. Hathorn was representative of the county in the state Legislature during the late eighties and in 1890 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Covington County and took part in the writing of the constitution of the state of Mississippi in 1890. After moving to Marion County, Mr. Hathorn represented his county in both the State Legislature and the State Senate.

Uncle Scott Hathorn and his wife reared a family of ten children all of whom became outstanding citizens of the county.

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In the interview with Mr. Claude V. Hathorn he told of his grandfather's attitude and position as to the War between the States and about some heated arguements he and his brother-in-law, Alex Harper, had over the question of secession and relative subject. Mr. Hathorn gives an account of one of these arguements in his grandfather's own words:

"There was quite a difference between my fether and his broter-in-law, Alex Harper, as to the policy of going into Civil War before Secession and I remember they were constantly having words. My father was opposed to war, or secession, and Harper was a red hot secessionist. I remember on one occasion Harper and his wife, Aunt Patsy, came to my father's and spent the night after attending church at Ebnezer, and during the conversation between them on the question of Secession they had quite an arguement. The state at that time had already seceded and my father made the remark to Harper that, notwithstanding the fact that Harper and my fahter's neighbor, Mark Carter, had been preaching secession and now that the state had seceded and the army was being recognized, his, Hathorn's two boys had joined the first Confederate company organized, but yours and Harper's two boys are still at home. Harper replied that the reason his boys didn't join the first company was because it was made up of the rag-tag and bob-tails of the county. Upon that remark my father rose and said,'Alex Harper, you can't say that to me.' Harper rose and the were fixing to have a regular dog fight,

but Aunt Patsy stepped between them, shoved them apart and said, 'I command the peace, have you both gone stark crazy, sit down,' and they both obeyed her. (1)

The Atkinson family which is of French and German origin is one of the oldest in the state, and many of their descendants are numbered among Marion County citizens. James Atkinson, Sr., moved from North Carolina to Marion Count where he was among the first settlers in the Columbia community.

James Atkinson married Miss Ruhama Sea, a native of Georgia whose father was captain of a Pearl River boat. He, Atkinson, led a life of a merchant and planter and became very wealthy, but did not own a great number of slaves. He and his wife became the parents of nine girls and boys, namely: James,Jr.,Clinton, Henry, William, Myra, Belle, Floyd, Josephine, and Missouri. These children were educated in the county and in the early boarding schools of the state. The daughters were sent to Liberty, Mississippi, to a splendid school for girls.

James Atkinson was a victim of the dreaded disease, cholera in 1849. He, in company with one of his sons, made a trip to New Orleans to buy merchandise. While he was in the city he was stricken and lived only a few hours afterwards. His body was returned to Columbia and placed in the city cemetery where the grave is marked

(1) Claude V. Hathorn, Columbia, Miss.

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by a massive marble shaft indicating his birth as 1793 and his death as May 3, 1849.

Of the Atkinson family only one member remained in the county, Missouri, who married F. W. Foxworth. (1)

Descendants of the Marion County Lewis brothers,LEMUEL and QUINNEY, are outstanding citizens of the state. It has been stated that this family has furnished more preachers than any other of the state and the preachers of this family are prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Lemuel and Quinney Lewis were of Welsh-English descent and their ancestors came to Virginia about 1775. Years later the Lewis family was found in North Carolina, and from this state Quinney Lewis and his wife,Patty, came with their children to Marion County about 1810 and settled first south of Columbia. After a few years this family moved to the community known as Waterhole and built a home of lumber which is still standing and in good condition. Mr. Lewis brought the building material from New Orleans across Lake Pontchartrain on flat boats and thence by ox teams to the present site of the building; the work was done principally by slaves. One daughter of Quinney Lewis's, Celia Ann, married a Mr. Alford and became the mother of five preachers. (2)

(1) Oizella Sylverstein, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Oizella Sylverstein, Columbia, Miss.

the first time and John D. Warner a second time.

Two of the sons of Quinney Lewis, Reverend Bryant Lewis and Reverend Henry Lewis, early became identified with the Methodist church and later were ministers and members of the Methodist Conference of Mississippi. From Henry's family five ministers have come and from Bryant's family there were two ministers and one doctor in active missionary service in Africa at the present time.

Quinney Lewis and his wife, Patty, moved from the Waterhole community to near China Grove and later moved near Holmesville. The husband died in 1881 at the age of eighty-seven years of age.

Lemuel Lewis, Quinney's youngest brother, was born in North Carolina in 1804. In 1820 when he was sixteen years of age, he came to Marion County to teach his brother, Quinney's children and also taught for the Waterhole Settlement. He had received his education in the schools of North Carolina and returned there after teaching a few years. While he was back in North Carolina he married Polly Williams and later returned to Marion County , bought his borther, Quinney's home and engaged in farming. His children were Sally, Giles, Celia, and Martha that were born in North Carolina, then there were Susan, Christian Margaret, Benjamin Bright and John born after the family moved to this section.

Lemuel Lewis held several important offices, the last being

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Probate Judge. After the death of his first wife and his second marriage, he moved from the county for a space of years, but upon the death of his second wife, he returned to the community of Waterhome where he spent the remaining part of his life. (1)

JESSE DEAN was one of the first white settlers in the section now known as Marion County and came from Tennessee. When he was a young man, he was captain of a flat boat and at intervals came down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. On one of these trips Mr. Dean decided to send his crew back up the river, but to make the trip over land by way of an old Indian trail. He wanted to see the country and look for a place to locate a settlement. A few settlers had already arrived and one white family lived at the place where Foxworth now is. A half day's continuous walking brought him to another white family who lived two miles from the place now known as Bunker Hill in Marion County; another day's walk brought him to the next settlement which was at that time Williamsburg in Covington County. Evidently Mr. Dean liked the sparsely settled county because months afterwards he married Synthia Graves and brought her as a bride to settle at Bunker Hill.(2)

WILLIS WATTS came from Georgia about 1812 with a group of other settlers and located on Bouie Creek in what is now Covington County. About 1840 or a short time prior, Mr. Watts moved to Marion County and settled in the eastern part near the locality now known as Improve. He was a slave owner and farmed for a living. Descendants

(1) Oizella Silverstein, Columbia, Miss.
(2) Maggie Byrd, Columbia, Miss.

Oizella F. Sylverstein

of Willis Watts have continued to live in Marion County through the years that have followed his arrival. A son who remained in the county was JOHN L. WATTS, the father of E. I. Watts, a former superintendent of education in Marion County and grandfather of M. D. Watts who makes the fourth generations of Watts in the county.(1)

EDMON MORRIS, father of SEBRAN MORRIS came from South Carolina about 1815 and settled about three miles east of Columbia near where Albert Singley now lives. Edmon Morris remained in the county the remaining part of his life, and his son Sebran mettled the place now know as the Watts place nine miles northeast of Columbia. Just after the War between the States, Sebran Morris, father of Mrs. John L. Watts, sold his homestead to his son-in-law, John L. Watts who continued in possession of the place until his death. Descendants of Edmon Morris yet in Marion County are E. I. Watts and his children, one of which is M. D. Watts. (2)

HUGHIE FORTENBERRY came to Marion County in the early years of its creation and settled two miles below Foxworth on Pearl River. He was a slave owner and had large fields. Mr. Fortenberry had a large family of children, the most of whom lived their entire lives in the county. One son, Jessie Fortenberry, lived on the old place many years, but later moved to Columbia. His children, many of them, have made their homes within a short distance of where the first family by that name settled. (3)

(1) E. I. Watts, Columbia, Miss.
(2) E. I. Watts, Columbia, Miss.
(3) O. R. Fortenberry, Columbia, Miss.

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Boyles, A.	Columbia, Miss.
Breakfield, B.	Columbia, Miss.
Byrd, Maggie	Columbia, Miss.
David, Mrs. Mattie	Columbia, Miss.
Denson, R. H.	Columbia, Miss.
Ford, L. R.	Hub, Miss.
Ford, Reece	Columbia, Miss.
Fortenberry, Otho	Columbia, Miss.
Foxworth, E. W.	Columbia, Miss.
Foxworth, F. W.	Foxworth, Miss.
Goss, B. G.	Goss, Miss.
Hathorn, H. H.	Columbia, Miss.
Hathorn Claude V.	Columbia, Miss.
Laiser, Robert	Columbia, Miss.
Lott, Ransom	Columbia, Miss.
Rankins, W. E.	Sandy Hook, Miss.
Ross, Campbell	Goss, Miss.
Smith, Moses	Morgantown, Miss.
Sumrall, J. J.	Foxworth, Miss.
Sylverstein, Mrs. Ozellia	Columbia, Miss.
Stevens, C. O.	Columbia, Miss.

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(Mrs.) May B. Everette, Historian
Historical Research Project.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Marion County
Assignment #2
Historical Research Project
July 29, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: FORMATION OF COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT: INTERVIEWS

Interviewed:

Willie Rankin--Sandy Hook, Miss.

Hon. R.D. Ford, Lawyer, Columbia, Miss.

The Rev. John Ford with his three brothers Joseph, James, Stephen, Ebenezer and a small colony came from Marion District, South Carolina in the year 1807. They embarked in flatboats and came down the Cumberland River thence the Mississippi River and after wandering, finally came to the territory of Mississippi and made their homes on the west side of Pearl River, near what is now known as Sandy Hook. It has been said that the old home he built was like his religion, built on a solid foundation.

Farming was carried on extensively as was also stock-raising. From the immense ditches that were dug in the swamps we know it required great labor and from the very first they must have owned slaves. These ditches were for irrigation probably for rice fields as they had cultivated rice in South Carolina.

Fishing and hunting were a great diversion as the forest was full of deer, bear, wolves, turkey, etc. It was necessary to barricade against the unfriendly Indians who roamed the forest at that time.

The Reverend John Ford was a local preacher, statesman and the circuit rider's friend. It was in his home that Richmond Nolley, Thomas Griffin, Lewis Hobbs, and Drury Powell, early missionary preachers found shelter, rest, and hospitality after their long horseback trip from the state of South Carolina to this territory. It was in his home that two annual conferences were held and it was there that Bishops were entertained. The Home was distinguished for hospitality. John Ford and his estimable wife dispensed good cheer to all who came to their door. It has also been stated that John Ford was the hospitable South Carolinal inn-keeper on Pearl River on the road between Natchez and Tombigbee.

Rev. John Ford gave four sons to the ministery, namely: John Ford, Jr., Thomas Ford, Washington and David Ford. Thomas Ford organized the first Methodist Church in Jackson, Mississippi, and occupied its pulpit bi-monthly for two or three years. In addition two of his daughters married Methodist preachers, namely: Miles Harper and Thomas Griffin, and his daughter, Semanthy, has the distinction in her marriage to Miles Harper as being the first woman in Marion County to have been married by a minister of the Gospel. One of his three daughters married William B. Holloway of Williamsburg and lived in Covington County. The four sons and three daughters of Rev. John Ford all moved from Marion County at different times. R.D. Denson, whose mother was Miss Ruth Holloway,

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is the only descendant of John Ford in this County. The Denson Home is in Columbia but at present he is out of the County. One of the old preachers descendants became the wife of the late Bishop Charles B. Galloway. This historic home of Rev. John Ford, has been well termed the "Cradle of Methodism" in Missi ssippi. John Ford was prominent in political and religious affairs. When Marion County was organized in 1811 it was at his suggestion the name Marion was given to the County in memory of the district from which these pioneers came.

It was in this home that the famous Pearl River Convention was held. Cowled Mead presided over the convention. Judge Toumlin was sent to Washington to carry its resolutions to Congress. The enabling act was passed, the Constitutional Convention assembled the next year 1817 and Mississippi became a soverign state.

Rev. John Ford was a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of 1817. The convention met at the town of Washington on July 7, 1817. John Ford with Lattimore, Burnet, Patten and Turner were appointed a committee on rules. He also was one of twenty appointed to draft the constitution.[1] History He represented his district in the legislature in South Carolina in 1805.

"In the beginning of 1826, the sunset of life for this remarkable man was rapidly approaching but "he has set his house in order" and made preparation in the distribution of his earthly possession for the departure of the spirit which would wind its way to its maker.

1. Mississippi History--Rowland--Page 501-502

He died as he had lived guided by the Divine Word even in making his will he used the scriptural figure "seven." After a well spent life and the hope of Heaven before him he passed away on February 4, 1826. He was buried in a country graveyard, near what is now Sandy Hook, with no marker save a wooden one which has long since been obliterated by forest fires and the exact spot is not known where lies buried the man who served his country so well and had contributed so largely to the cause of Methodism in Mississippi. But many are the living monuments of this man of God whose influence will live on and on."

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MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Marion County
Assignment #2
Historical Research Project
July 29, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: FORMATION OF COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT: INTERVIEWS

Interviewed: William Edward Rankin-
Sandy Hook, Mississippi.

William M. Rankin who came to this part of Marion County from South Carolina in 1818 was born in Virginia October 14, 1792. Died July 23, 1862 at what is now known as Sandy Hook. He was left an orphan when quite young, his mother was a Calhoun and her people cared for him. John C. Calhoun, the Statesman was first cousin of his mother. The Rankins are descendants of the French Hugenots. When he came to Mississippi he engaged in keelboating, which he carried on successfully for many years. In this community he married Martha Warren in 1820, daughter of John Warren and Elizabeth Perkins who came from Georgia at an early date. It is interesting to know the names of his children as most of them married in this county and died here where he has many descendants.

Children:

Eliza Lettia Rankin--Born February 23, 1821 Married John William ___
William James Rankin--Born November 20, 1822 Married Linnie Ann Harvey
Mary Jane Rankin--Born January 9, 1825 Died August 12, 1836
Martha Roberta Rankin--Born September 1826 Married James Ard
John Warren Rankin--Born April 16, 1828 Married Mary Jane Finn
George Washington Rankin--Born March 3, 1830 Married Ann Finn
Harriet Emily Rankin--Born April 29, 1832 Married Dr. Henry Johnson
Elizabeth Ann Rankin--Born Jan. 3, 1834 Married Jacob Barnes
Louisa Rankin--Born November 6, 1835
Thomas Jesse Rankin--Born August 24, 1837

con-on rider

Married Sarah Caroline Ford December 5, 1839
Samuel Edward Rankin-Born
Married Mary Ann Ford

When the war between the north and south was begun in 1861 all the sons of William Rankin enlisted in the Seventh Mississippi Regiment, and served faithfully and gallantly in the cause they expoused. Thomas Jesse died in the service of pneumonia at Brookhaven in 1861 and William James met his death at his home where he was shot by an unknown party one night when he went to the shelf on the gallery for a drink of water. The Rankin family occupy a leading position in the social and political circles of Marion County.

William M. Rankin bought the historic Rev. John Ford home in 1838 where he died in 1862. Samuel Edward Rankin, his son, fell heir to this home at his father's death. Samuel Edward Rankin married Mary Ann Ford, daughter of Solomon Ford and Sally Pope. To this union was only onechild, Jesse Solomon Rankin. After the death of Samuel Edward Rankin, his widow Mary Ann Rankin continued to live here until her death in 1935 at the age of ninety years. Her son, Jesse Solomon, made his home with her but preceded her to the grave, passing away on August 2, 1930, at the age of 65 years.

Jesse Solomon Rankin, the son was married three times. His wives were: Sarah Estelle Warren, Sarah Morrison, and Emma Thornhill.

William Edward Rankin, great grandson of William M. Rankin and the oldest grandson of Samuel Edward and Mary Ann Rankin is now living in the old home, he married Clara Estelle Ford. Clara Estelle Ford is the daughter of Harrison Fletcher Ford and Wilmuth Ball. William Edward Rankin has the pleasure of owning the most historic home in Marion County, in which he is rearing a splendid family of bright boys and girls. William

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Edward Rankin is a successful farmer and holds a responsible position with the Federal Government but he is never too busy to entertain friends and visitors by giving interesting narratives of his ancestoral home. He also has records of many of the pioneer families of this community.

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #2
Historical Research Project
July 29, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: FORMATION OF COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT

The following document was sent by the Copiah County workers in co-operation with the Exchange Department. This document was copied from the original territorial laws of Mississippi. We think it will be appropriate as a supplement to Formati on of County. Assignment #2, as so many of Marion County pioneers are mentioned.

Exchange Materi al from Copiah County for Marion County

For the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio. Printed by Peter Isler, Printer to the Territory in 1816.

51, Section 3. All that tract of country within the following bounderies, to wit: Beginning on the line of demarkation, where the fourth range of townships east of Pearl River intersects the said line, thence west with said line of demarkation to the sixty mile post, east of the Mississippi, being the first range of townships to the Choctaw boundary lines thence along said Choctaw boundary line to the fourth range of townships east of Pearl River, thence with said range to the beginning; shall constitute a county which shall be called Marion.

52, Section 4. Jessie Thompson, Sosiah Skinner, Alexander M'intosh, William D. Phelps and James Hartfield be, and hereby are appointed Commissioners of Greene County; and that William Powe, George Evans,

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

William Patten, James Marshall and John M'Rea be, and hereby are appointed Commissioners of Wayne County; and that John Ford, George Henry Nixon, William Whitehead, Stephen Noble and John Graves be, and hereby are appointed Commissioners for Marion County; with power and authority to fix and establish the permanent seat of justice within their several counties; and in case of division of said board of Commissioners, a majority shall rule.

Acts of December 23, 1815

Section 1. Charles Stovall, William Lott, Harmon Runnels, Jordan Morgan, John Ford, John McGuffie and Deagal M'Langhlan, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall have full power to direct and superintend the opening and clearing the river Pearl, and they are hereby deflared to have full power to do and perform all acts and doings by this act authorized and required.

Every person subject by law to work on public roads, who lives within five miles of the said river Pearl on either side within the Mississippi territory, from New Columbia down, may, by the Commissioners aforesaid, be made subject under their directionto work six days in each and every year in opening and clearing the river Pearl.

The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to raise by way of lottery the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of the said river on such a scheme as they may deem more expedient; which sum shall be applied to the purpose aforesaid in such manner as the Commissioners may deem most advisable, or as the said Commissioners, a majority of them may adopt.

53, Section 5. The Commissioners appointed by this act to fix the permanent seat of justice for Marion County, shall be bound to fix the same on the west side of Pearl River, and within township number 3.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Act of December 16, 1818

62, Section 1. The county town in the county of Marion is laid off in the fractional Section Number 14, in township Number 3, range 13, east, situate on the west bank of Pearl River, is hereby established, and shall be called and known by the name of New Columbia.

Act of December 9, 1815

Section 3. John Harvey, Senior, Stephen Peak, James M'Gowen, Charles Stovall and John M'Guffee or a majority of them be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix on the site for public buildings on Pearl River, at the place most eligible amd convenient for the inhabitants of Marion County and which place so fixed upon shall be the permanent seat of justice in said county.

Marion County
Assignment #2
Historical Research Project
July 29, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: FORMATION OF COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT: INTERVIEWS ON PIONEERS.

Interviewed:

Miss Mattie Ford, Rt.____ Columbia, Miss.
Great Grand-daughter of John Ford. She lives in the old home which belonged to him.

John Ford, the father of Martin, Calvin and John William, came with his wife, LYDIA POWELL, and their children from Marion District, South Carolina, in 1829. The family and party, which consisted principally of his wife's people, the POWELLS, made the journey overland. John Ford's wife was from Pennsylvania, but they were married in South Carolina. His mother was Miss Virginia Barfield.

They supplied themselves wth provisions, travelled by compass, and were en route about one year. To add to the food supply: coffee, sugar, rice and other farm products, they took advantage of the game which abounded. Carts were used and bedding was put in hogsheads with curb and spindle attachments and drawn by oxen. The trip was perilous. It was the day of the romming Indian, wild animals encountered, streams to be crossed by means of make-shift construction, road-ways to be made in places, and besides, the ills which are incident to such living conditions.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

On reaching PEARL RIVER, they found the place of their dreams and proceeded no further, locating a few miles south of Columbia. It was in the spring and when clearing the land, it was found that the beech leaves were very soft and wilted quickly and were suitable for beds, so they were used for that purpose until they could do better. Their bedding was limited because of the fact they were unable to bring everything with them on account of such crude means of transportation.

The permanent location of John Ford where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lived, is now known as the "BILL FORD PLACE," four miles south of Columbia. This site was selected and owned by his brother-in-law, Evan Powell, and on which he had built his dwelling, but in 1839, Evan Powell decided to go to another part of Marion County and sold to John Ford. This place is on a beautiful little stream. Here John Ford purchased extensive tracts of land for his three sons: John William, Calvin, and Martin where they located near their parents.

One morning the aged grand-father called at his son's home, John William, who married Eliza Rankin, to see their new born babe and said: "Liza, I have come this morning to name the little boy for you." On inquiring of him what the name shoud be, he replied: "Jesse Charles." On their journey from South Carolina, his own three-year-old-son, Jesse Charles, was stricken with a sickness to which he succumbed. He was prepared for burial the very best way of which such circumstances would permit. Part of one of the carts was used to make a box which served as the little casket and he was placed beneath a large old oak, so that possible

they might return in after years for the body and could more easily be found by this fine tree-but not so. Still the memory was dear to the father.

The John Ford Cemetary is near the place of the old home; however, John Ford was not the first to be laid away there. His wife's sister, MISS NANCY POWELL, one of the belles of the day was the first. In evening dress, low neck and short sleeves, she attended a dance at one of the neighbors. Horse-back riding being the custom, she rode her favorite pacer and went in company with her friends. Not heeding the advice of her sister to take a wrap, on leaving the dance in the early hours of the foggy morn, she contracted pneumonia. When delirious she spoke frequently of a hole under the big chinquapin tree. There seemed to be a significance to it, so when she died she was put to rest under the big chinquapin tree-the beginning of the John Ford Cemetary.

It has been said that so often there would be a hole in this grave, that there became an uncanny connection with the "hole under the big chinquapin tree." In recent years, one of the descendants while having some negroes working the cemetary, decided to solve the mystery. Taking a hoe, she commenced digging. After a few strokes, out darted a scorpion--whereupon the frightened lady gave a scream. The superstitious negroes not far away, thinking she had seen a ghost, fled frantically, almost out of calling distance.

The home of John Ford is well preserved and is occpuied by some of his great grand-children. He has many loyal and patriotic descendants who are splendid citizens.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Marion County
Assignment #2
Historical Research Project
July 29, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: FORMATION OF COUNTY

SUPPLEMENT: INTERVIEWS ON PIONEERS.

Interviewed:

O.J. Foxworth, Foxworth, Mississippi.
Ex-Sheriff and Grand-Son of
James Atkinson, Sr.

JAMES ATKINSON, Sr., removed from North Carolina to Marion County where he was among the first settlers in the Columbia Community. The Atkinson family which is of French and German origin, is one of the oldest and most highly respected in the State. Many of their descendants are numbered among our citizens.

James Atkinson married MISS RUHUMA SEA, a native of Georgia whose father was captain of a Pearl River boat. James Atkinson led the life of a merchant and planter and became very wealthy, although he never owned many slaves, abount twenty. On his plantation home the wolves and panthers howled so at night they were greatly disturbed, but never frightened as the crack of the gun or any sharp noise would quiet these wild animals. Ammunition and firearms not being so easily obtained in that day, sometimes a broad plank would be thrown forcefully to the ground at which report the animals would flee the same as from a gun.

James Atkinson and his wife, Rhuhoma Sea, were the parents of a family of nine girls and boys. Namely: James,Jr., Clinton, Henry, William, Myra, Belle, Floyd, Josephine, and Missouri. These children were educated in the county and in the early boarding schools of the State. The daughters were sent to Liberty, Mississippi, to a splendid schools for girls. The principal of this school at one time being a Prof. Schirk.

Some of the older boys at an early age, went into business for themselves, for instance: Clinton Atkinson the second son, born in Marion County, May 14th, 1832, began life for himself at the age of seventeen, and married Miss Eleanor S. West in 1850. He like his father, combined the occupation of merchant and planter, carrying a stock of goods valued at $15,000 and doing an annual business of about $75,000, besides owning about 10,000 acres of land, 1,000 acres being in cultivation.

James Atkinson, the father, was a victim of the dreaded disease, cholera. He in company with one of his sons, made a trip to New Orleans to buy merchandise in 1849, and was stricken while there living only a few hours. His body was returned to Columbia and placed in the city cemetary where the grave is marked by a massive marble shaft. He was born in 1793 and died May 3rd, 1849.

His widow was left with a family of sturdy boys and fine girls, some of whom were very young. Mrs. Atkinson being an attractive widow, soon had suitors. Walter Webb, the son of John H. Webb, a Columbia pioneer, won her for his wife. To thus union was born one child, Sophie E., a beautiful little girl who was the household pet. She developed into an admirable woman of gentle qualities, intellect, and culture. The square piano of rosewood

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

that was bought for her in childhood, is still in good condition. She married James Rawls, a promising young man, and to them one child was born, a son, Hollis H.C. Rawls, who is the present Mayor of the City of Columbia.

The residence of James Atkinson, Sr., in Columbia, was a landmark for many years. It was a stately two-story building set in a grove of trees a short distance from the courthouse, where the Fernwood Columbia Depot is now located. The old Atkinson store was in the block where the Citizens Bank is located, later it was known as the Lloyd Building.

James Atkinson Sr., and his wife lived in a very aristocratic style, having servants and carriage drivers, fine furniture, silver and china filled the massive sideboard, and the most beautiful crystal candelabra graced the mantel. Many of these antiques are in the homes of the descendants. Mrs. J.T. Rankin has a mahogany table; W.F. Foxworth, a sideboard, H.C. Rawls, the Candelabra, Mrs. Mattie Wellman has a dresser that belonged to the bridal suite. The bedstead was sold for $300 as an antique.

As years rolled by, grim news of war resounded. The young sons volunteered as soon as the War between the States was declared. James Atkinson, Jr., went out with the first company, the Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters. Miss Jennie Barnes who later became his wife, presented the banner to his Company and it was received by J.M. Foxworth. When Col. Hamiliton Mason's troops to which James Atkinson, Jr., belonged, was transferred from Shieldsboro, near Bay St. Louis, to Jackson, Tennessee, on leaving New Orleans, just beyond the surburbs of the City, the train wrecked and Jim

Atkinson was painfully hurt, but not seriously. He was among those at the front in the battle of Corinth.

Of this large family only two members remained in Marion County. Missouri Atkinson, who married F.W. Foxworth and Sophie E. Webb who married James B. Rawls.

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION

Charline Ball

July 21, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #4
County History

Written

I. WATER-SHEDS

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

a. Rivers.

Pearl River. In years gone by many mussels were found along the sandbars of the river with pearls in them, thus giving us the name, Pearl River.[1]

"A river of the State of Mississippi, formed by the junctions of several streams. It rises in Winston County, flows southwest and then south, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico."[2]

"The Pearl River drains the great central basin of the State, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, which also receive the drainage of the Pascagoula and Chickasaw from more Eastern sections. The water-shed of the Pearl River embraces 9,000 square miles."[3]

"The river is about 200 feet wide and about 8 or ten feet deep except where the meandering sandbars encroach on the channel."[4]

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1. Mrs. Oizella Sylverstein
2. The Americana--Volume 21, Page 456.
3. Dunbar Rowland, The Heart of the South, Volume I. Page 24.
4. Industrial and Agricultural Survey of Columbia, Miss. This survey was made by five Industrial and Agricultural Agents of the Development Bureau of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Oizella Sylverstein

b. Creeks

The following creeks are on East side of Pearl River. They begin at the County line on the South.

Ford's Creek rises in Pearl River County, 5 miles East of Hunt's Hill and flows from east to west into Pearl River. It is about 20 miles from Columbia and named for Judge Ehenezer Ford.

Clear Creek is 18 miles Southeast of Columbia. It rises near Lamar and Marion County line and flows east to west into Pearl River.

Lower Little River is 10 miles from Columbia. It rises about 20 miles northeast of Columbia in Lamar County and flows north to south into Pearl River.[5]

Measles Creek is 7 miles from Columbia.

Upper Little River is 6 miles from Columbia. It rises northeast of Columbia about 12 miles and flows from northeast to southwest into Pearl River.[6] It has splendid banks for damming and a good flow of clear water on a sandy-gravelly bottom. This stream will produce approximately 150 h.p. for the ten hour working day. It has never been dammed because it had too much water to control.[7]

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5. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.
6. Mr. Sam Pope, Kokomo, Miss.,
7. Industrial & Agricultural Survey of Columbia, Miss.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Charline Ball

Marion County
Assignment #4

3

Barnes Creek is 2 miles from Columbia and named for Harris Barnes.

Jingling Creek is 1 mile from Columbia.

We have the following creeks on the north of Columbia.

Dry Creek is 9 miles north of Columbia.[8.]

Holliday's Creek is less than 8 miles by direct route from Columbia. It has a water wheel at the present time. This creek will by economic use produce about 100 h.p. for the working day of 10 hours. There have been other water wheels on this creek at different points and the same could be repeated. The water is clear and the creek should be easily controlled. The present wheel is pulling a gin and a saw-mill and a grist mill.[9.]

Collins Creek is five and a half miles north of Columbia. It was named for a Mr. Collins, who lived here at an early date. Nathaniel Collins born April 30, 1787, died January 16, 1860. This taken from his marble marker. 10

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8. Mr. Sam Pope, Kokomo, Mississippi.
9. Industrial and Agricultural Survey.
10. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.

Oizella Sylverstein

Charline Ball

Marion County
Assignment #4

4

Twitty Creek is 5 miles from Columbia.

Harper's Creek is 4 miles from Columbia. Probably named for Harper's that lived near.[11.]

Buckhorn Creek is 3 miles from Columbia. At an early date many wild animals such as deer, fox, and bear were found in Marion County. The woods were very dense and afforded homes for the animals. One day in this thick forest two Bucks were found dead with their horns interlocked, thus giving the name Buckhorn.[12.]

Jones Creek is 2 miles from Columbia. It rises 6 miles Northeast of Columbia near the Toll Spear's place and flows Northeast to Southwest into Pearl River. Gets its name from Jones that lived on the place.[13.]

Webb Creek is one-half mile from Columbia, probably named for a Webb that lived near the creek.[14.]

The following creeks are on the West side of Pearl River, beginning South of Columbia they are:

Ed Rankin's Mill Creek rises 3 miles West of Twin, Miss., and flows West to East. This creek named for Ed Rankin who owned property hear by.[15.]

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11. Mr. Otho Fortenberry, Columbia, Mississippi.
12. Mrs. Emma Fortenberry, Columbia, Miss.
13. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.
14. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.
15. Mr. George Baylis, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Sandy Hook Creek gets its name from the fact that it was a very sandy creek. Wagons would stall in the creek and it would take two teams hooked together to pull them out.[16]

Sweet Water. The water is very clear and pretty. Probably its name is of an Indian origin.[17]

Hurricane Creek. Years ago a hurricane passed through this section and destroyed so many things on the creek that they called it hurricane creek.

Foxworth Creek passes by the old Dougal McLaughlin place now known as the J.M. Foxworth ante-bellum home.[18]

Ball's Mill Creek rises about 4 miles west of Pickwick, Mississippi., and flows West to East. Named for E.O. Ball, a Confederate Veteran, who operated a gin and grist mill.[19]

Ten Mile Creek gets its name from the fact it rises from a spring and flows just 10 miles before emptying into Pearl River. It is about 8 miles by highway from Columbia. The creek is rocky and has a fall of about 25 feet to the mile. The bottom is narrow and damming would be expensive. The water is very swift and clear. It will develop approximately 125 h.p. for a working day and the flow is uniform throughout the year.[20]

16. Mr. Willie Rankin, Sandy Hook, Mississippi.
17. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.
18. Mrs. Oizella Sylverstein, Columbia, Miss.
19. Mr. Fletcher Ford, Angie, La.
20. Industrial and Agricultural Survey, Columbia, Miss.1927

Oizella Sylverstein

May's Creek. The swamp now owned by George Brown, 3 miles south of Columbia, was at one time owned by May, a settler. There was an old May's settlement near a spring, and the creek was named for him.[21]

Silver Creek is 3 miles from Columbia. It has a uniform flow. The flow is better than 2,000 cubic feet per minute. This creek like almost all in this section is fed by springs and the flow is uniform with clear water, good damming banks and gravel bottoms.[22] It rises near Kokomo, 12 miles west of Columbia, and flows from West to East. So called because the water sparkles like silver or some pretty color.

Cyprus Creek heads above Holly Springs in the hills and flows east by Morgantown into Pearl River. So called because banks of creek are covered with an abundant growth of cyprus.

Evergreen Creek rises above Holly Springs and runs into Cyprus Creek then into Pearl River. So called because its banks are covered with luxurious vegetation, fern and ivy.

Richland Creek rises in hills south of Holly Springs, flows for a few miles and empties into Silver Creek. So called because land through which it passes is so fertile.[23]

Lenoir's Mill Creek.[24] Probably named for early settlers who had a mill on it.

(Note) Inthe above discussion, I have combined A & B.

21. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.
22. Industrial & Agricultural Survey of Columbia.
23. Mr. J.W. Thornhill, Foxworth, Miss.
24. Mr. George Baylis, Columbia, Miss.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

C. Effect on County, on health, soil, etc.

"The surface of the county on the river and creek bottom is level; and not notably fertile; but susceptible of being easily improved and profitably tilled. There are many reed brakes, which when drained, are fertile under cultivation. A large portion of the bottom land is very rich and productive, yielding large crops of corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes. Pasturage is extensive, the wood pastures furnishing food for stock during the summer, and switch cane on creek and river bottoms during the winter."[25.]

"Marion County is situated so that the Pearl River cuts through the center dividing it into an east half and a west half. Both sections lie strickly in the Long Leaf Pine Belt, large bodies of the forest pine timber in 1916 was found on West of Pearl River in this county. East of Pearl River Bottom the country is rolling, and in the leveler portions are fine farms. The soil differs somewhat from the usual Pliocene of these pine wood counties in being tawny yellow instead of red, and has a considerable mixture of clay. Some parts east of Columbia have characters so closely resembling the brown loam that a careful examination and comparison is required to distinguish them.

In the northern part of the county the soil becomes largely of the brown loam type. West of the Pearl the land is of the red Orangeburg type. Near the river valley the upland is hilly and broken by numerous sharp deep ravines, andwhile the soil is productive, would be subject to rapid erosion. Around Kokomo and

Knoxo and westward towards Tylertown the land is of the red Pliocene and lies just enough rolling to drain well. Since the timber has been cut, it is becoming a very prosperous farming section. The lands are among the best in South Mississippi.[26.]

At the present time, 1936, very little Long Leaf Pine timber is to be found in Marion Counry. It has been taken over and consumed by mills. There is a little hardwood and pine left.

No other part of the United States can boast of a better health record than Marion County, where sunshine spends the winter.[27.]

It has an average annual rainfall of 57.02 inches. A government 5 year monthly average shows that Columbia has 4.75 inches fall per month, a 3 year average shows the date for the first of killing frost. The average shows the date for the first killing frost October 12th.[28.]

Columbia, is healthfully located, 116.4 feet above sea level with a January mean temperature of 53 and July mean temperature of 81. Both the city and county secure their water supply from over-flowing artesian wells that are about 500 feet deep. An unlimited supply of water that has been tested as absolutely pure. There are also springs and artesian wells that contain sulphur and iron properties. There are no large swampy or undrained areas and the general health conditions are good. The city has a splendid sewerage system emptying into Pearl River.[29.]

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25. Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Miss. Vol. I. Page 190
26. The Columbian--February 11, 1916
27. Bullentin from Chamber of Commerce.

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

II. ELEVATION

a. Highest Point.

The highest point in Marion County is at Red Bluff 9 miles Northwest of Columbia.

b. Lowest Point.

The lowest point in Marion County is near Pinebur about 12 miles from Columbia.

c. Bottom Lands.

The bottom lands are also near Pinebur and along Pearl River. 30.

III. LAKES-MARSHES-BAYOUS

The following lakes are found in Marion County:

Beard. Two miles southeast of Morgantown, Mississippi.

Columbia Old River Lake. One mile southwest of Columbia.

George Foxworth Lake. Two miles east of Pickwick.

Spain Lake. Three milesnortheast of Sandy Hook, Mississippi.

Elias Lake. One mile southwest of Columbia.

Hinegar Lake. Two miles west of Columbia.

Joe Ford Lake. Four miles south of Columbia.

Terry Lake. Three miles northwest of Columbia.

Charlie Rawls Lake. Twelve miles south of Columbia.

Black Lake. Three miles north of Columbia. 30

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28. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Columbia, Miss.
29. " " " " " " "
30. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.

Oizella Sylverstein

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

There are no large swampy or undrained areas and the general health conditions are good. Natural drainage is good throughout the county. Within a radius of 12 miles of Columbia about one per cent of the undeveloped land overflows, and this same proportions applies very well throughout the county. 31.

IV. SPRINGS, WELLS, AND MINERAL WATERS

a. SPRINGS

Ebenezer Ford Spring. The spring has a concrete bottom and the water is very clear.

May's Spring, near Jamestown about 5 miles from Columbia.

Hinegar Lake Spring near Foxworth, 3 miles from Columbia.

Blue Spring. Ten miles northeast of Columbia.

Spring on S.A. Foxworth's place. Twllve miles below Columbia. 32.

Stovall Springs, situated three miles above Columbia, was many years a noted and much frequented watering place in South Mississippi. There was a large and well equipped hotel at the springs, managed and conducted by Wm Stovall, and prior to the building of the railroads through the southern part of the State was frequented by wealthy and fashionable people. Scarcely a vestige of the hotel now remains. 33.

Mississippi Industrial Training School Spring. There is a spring at the Training School that flows 25,000 gallons per hour. It furnishes a boarding school of about 400 students with water, supplies the farm, gardens, houses, etc. 34.

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31. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Columbia, Miss.
32. Oizella Sylverstein, Columbia, Miss.
33. Robert Lowry & William H. McCardle. A history of Mississippi. Page 532
34. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Columbia, Miss.

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MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Holly Springs in Holly Springs Settlement is one of the largest and most beautiful springs in Marion County. It is about 12 or 15 miles from Columbia. The first settlers were attracted to this place by this beautiful spring at the foot of the hills. The water bubbles up several feet and overflows, making a little branch to evergreen creek. An old church made of pine long was built near the spring where early settlers worshipped and schools were taught.[35] Soapstone Springs is 4 miles north of Columbia, just opposite what is known as the old Ginfield, on the bank of Pearl River. It is just under the hill, about 15 feet above the level of Pearl. You can hear the water for some distance falling over this embankment.[36]

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35. Mr. J.W. Thornhill, Foxworth, Mississippi.
36. Joe Magee (Colored) Hub, Mississippi.

Oizella Sylverstein

b. WELLS

1. Ordinary Wells.

Little did the early settlers of Marion County think of wells. Their purpose was to make a home in the forest near a cool bubbling spring or on the banks of one of the beautiful creeks that are found in all parts of the county. Many of the creeks rise from springs found in the foot hills, some miles distant from Pearl River.

But as time lapses and other immigrants come, herds of cattle and sheep increasing in number and new homes made they begin building wells similiar to those in their homes of yore. Possibly many were acquainted with the large square well they left behind at the old home, and began putting forth their energy to make one in this locality. We are told the first on this plan was called the Sweep Well. A hand-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. This pit or hole dug into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water. In the hill section the well diggers would have to go to a considerable depth, but the deep wells furnished purer and cooler water. These wells were usually of a square form and often walled with wood slabs or plank to prevent the earth from caving in; later, we find them cylindrical form walled with stone, bricks, cement, etc.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Then, the old well with one bucket operated in the same way with the ordinary axle and crank, which reminds us of:[1.]

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET"

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childgood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well--
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

From the Poem by Samuel Woodsworth.

An improvement on the square well and bucket was the bored well with which water is secured by a bucket containing a valve at the bottom and so constructed as to permit the water to enter and when full the valve closes. The bucket attached to a rope is raised by means of an ordinary windlass.

Now in common use is the Lift Pump which is so indispensable in rural communities.

---

1. Mr. Ed Tyner--Pinebur, Mississippi

Oizella Sylverstein

b. WELLS

2. Artesian Wells.

Columbia and all the level land of the same altitude throughout the section has overflowing artesian wells producing the finest quality of water in abundance. These wells are around 500 feet deep and have an unlimited supply of water. The city has two wells. One is a 6 inch and the other a 4 inch and their combines natural flow gives the city 900 gallons ofwater per minute. In addition there are dozens of these same overflowing wells on farms, at mills, and widely scattered throughout the section. The water from these wells analyses 99 per cent pure and has no trace of organic matter. Containing no organic matter and coming from such a depth this water naturally has to be treated for boiler use. The temperature of this water is 68 degrees. Surface water may be had at from 12 to 18 feet, and it has a temperature of 65 degrees. Surface wells cost practically nothing, and a first class 6 inch artesian well about 500 feet may be had for $2,000.00. There are competent drillers in Columbia.[37.]

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37. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

The water from the various wells located in the City, is practically the same, some showing less iron and sulphur than others. Some sections of the state have never been able to secure artesian water after repeated trials and expenditure of much money and we say again that Columbia is highly favored. The town has bought a half interest in the new six-inch well recently installed by the Columbia Ice & Power Company, and this water will be used by the town to supply its various needs, both for fire and domestic needs. Engineer X. A. Kramer sent a sample of this water to State Chemist W.F. Land, and a few days ago received the following reply:[38]

Following is the analysis:

	Grains per U.S. Gal.	Parts per million
Silicon Dioxide, Si 02	2.027	24,914
Aluminum Oxide, A 1203	0.019	00,335
Iron Oxide, Fe 203	0.111	01,903
Magnesium Oxide	0.094	01,511
Potassium Oxide, K 20	0.063	01,063
Sodium Oxide, Na 20	0.193	03,291
Sulphur Crioxide, S03	0.513	08,776
Chlorine, Cl	0.198	03,394
Carbon Dioxide, 002	0.466	07,986
Total	4.039	69,228

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38. The Columbian--September 10, 1908

The following is a report on Columbia's water:

Report from Metallurgical Division on sample of water which was forwarded for analysis:

Total Solids	92 p.p.m.
Total Acidity	11
Methyl Orange Alkalinity	23
Chlorides As Cl.	8
Hydrogen Sulphide	
Sulphur Trioxide	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	4.8

The above information indicates that most of the corrosiveness of this water is due to carbon dioxide. The actual amount of c o 2 probably is considered higher than shown above, sampling conditions, age of sample, and method of conveying the sample to us (tin container) has reduced the c o 2 content, no doubt. The presence of acid carbonates also indicates the probability of considerable c o 2.[39]

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39. Report from City Clerk's Office

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

November 3, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #4
County History

Pearl River in the state of Mississippi is formed by the junction of several streams. It rises in Winston County, flows southwest and then south and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.[2] The name Pearl was so called from numerous mussels containing pearls found along the sandbars of the river.

Pearl River drains the great central basin of the state, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, which, also receive the drainage of the Pascagoula and Chickasaw from more Eastern sections. The watershed of Pearl River embraces nine thousand square miles.[3] The river is two hundred feet wide and eight or ten feet deep except where the meandering sandbars encroach the channel.[4]

Pearl River holds a very important place in the lives of Marion County people. The greatest service it renders is as an outlet for the hills and hollows, smaller rivers and creeks, furnishing banks and lowlands broad enough to carry away the vast expanse of water which falls in this area within each year. Pearl River also gives many, many acres to collect and hold the very fertile deposits from the great number of streams and acres of country from the hillsides all about.

2. Mrs. Oizella Sylverstein--Columbia, Mississippi.
3. Dunbar Rowland--Heart of the South--Volume I. Page 24.
4. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Illinois Central Railroad 1927.

Winona H. Cook

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

These fertile farms are very productive in crops as well as most valuable in hardwood, and grazing for many Marion County families. The overflows from Pearl River rarely do much harm as they are mild in nature giving the inhabitants plenty of time to protect themselves and their property.

There are only two other rivers in Marion County, Upper Little River and Lower Little River. Upper Little River is so called because it flows into Pearl River above the intersection of Lower Little River into Pearl River.

Upper Little River is six miles from Columbia, Mississippi, in Marion County. It rises twelve miles Northeast of Columbia, Mississippi, and flows from Northeast to Southwest into Pearl River. It has splendid banks for damming and a good flow of clear water on a sandy-gravelly bottom. This stream produces one hundred fifty horsepower for the ten hour working day. It has never been dammed because there is too much water to control.[7] Pearl River and Upper Little River are closely related in crop land and grazing value. It intersects Pearl River three miles below Columbia.

Lower Little River rises twenty miles Northeast of Columbia, Mississippi in Lamar County and flows North to South into Pearl River. Its nearest point to Columbia is six miles. Lower Little River intersects Pearl River nine miles below Columbia at the Sharp Abram Place. Like Upper Little River its rise is formed by the creeks and smaller streams.

7. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Illinois Central Railroad 1927.

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

Holliday's Creek is less than eight miles on a direct route from Columbia, Mississippi. It will produce for economic use one hundred horsepower for each working day of ten hours. At one time there were three mills operated by water in active use. The water is clear and easily controlled. One wheel has been known to pull a gin, sawmill, grist and gin at the same time.

Harper's Creek is four miles from Columbia, Mississippi., and like Holliday's Creek was named for families living on its bank. Both of these Creeks are alike in the directions in which they flow, from North to South and into Pearl River.

Ball's Mill Creek rises four miles from Pickwick, Mississippi, and flows West to East. The name came from E.O. Ball, Confederate Veteran, who operated a gin and grist mill on this stream.

Ten Mile Creek rises from a spring and flows just ten miles emptying into Pearl River. The creek is rocky and has a fall of twenty five feet per mile. The bottom is narrow and the water is very swift and clear. The flow is uniform amd it carries one hundred twenty five horse power for the working day. The flow runs from West to East and enters Pearl River just below Cheraw, Mississippi.[20.]

Silver Creek derives the name from the silvery appearance of its water and is three miles from Columbia, flowing from West to East. It rises near Kokomo and has a uniform flow of better than two thousand cubic feet per minute. The water is clear and it has good damming banks.[22.]

Winona H. Cook

20. Agri. & Industrial Survey of Illinois
22. " " Central Railroad.

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Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

The smaller creeks comprise Barnes Creek, three miles from Columbia, Mississippi and named for Harris Barnes and Jingling Creek one mile from Columbia with origin of name unknown. Barnes Creek flows from North to Southwest and Jingling Creek from West to East both into Pearl River.

Dry Creek flows from East to West through the City of Columbia into Pearl River. It gets its name from the fact that it remains dry almost all summer owing to the deep white sand in its bottom.

Collins named for Nathaniel Collins 1787-1860 who lived on this Creek five and one half miles North of Columbia. Collins Creek flows from North to Southwest into Twitty Creek and thence into Pearl River.

Twitty Creek is five miles from Columbia and flows ~~North~~ Southwest into Pearl River. The origin of the name is unknown.

Dillons Creek which flows in a Southwesterly direction, is located twelve miles East of Columbia as is also Graves Creek. Located twelve miles North of Columbia.

In the early days of Marion County many wild animals made their homes in the swamps of different creeks because of their dense forests. One day, on a Ceeek three miles from Columbia two Bucks were found dead with their horns interlocked. This Creek, running from Northwest to South has ever been known as Buckhorn.[12.]

12. Mrs. Emma Fortenberry--Columbia, Mississippi.

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Six miles Northeast of Columbia near the Tol Spears Place lived a man named Jones. Near him ran a small creek going from Northeast to Southwest into Pearl River. This Creek is known in Marion County as Jones Creek.

Owing to the fact that its bottom was so sandy that teams often stalled and had to get help to pull out Sandy Hook acquired its name.

Sweet Water is the name given by the Indians to a Creek in Marion County nine miles from Columbia flowing East to Southeast into Pearl River.[17.]

Three miles from Twin, Mississippi runs Ed Rankin's Mill Creek. It flows from West to East and was named for a large property owner Ed Rankin who lived near by.[15.]

Sixteen miles below Columbia there came a very disasterous storm years ago. The country was laid waste. Nearby ran a creek flowing from East to Southeast and the people named it Hurricane Creek.

One half mile above Foxworth flowing East is Foxworth Creek.

Through the swamp now owned by George Brown, but formerly owned by a Mr. May is May's Creek three miles from Columbia, Mississippi.

17. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.
15. George Baylis, Columbia, Mississippi .

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

Cyprus Creek, so called for its growth of Cyprus; Evergreen Creek known so for its luxurious growth of fern and ivy and Richland Creek named for the fertility of the soil, all are located near Holly Springs, Mississippi, West of Pearl River. Evergreen flows into Cyprus and thence into Pearl River, Richland empties into Silver Creek.

Lenoir's Mill Creek was named for Lenoirs who had a mill located on its banks. It empties into Pearl River near White Bluff, Mississippi.[24.]

24. George Baylis, Columbia, Mississippi.

C. Effect on County, on health, soil, etc.

"The surface of the county on the river and creek bottom is level; and not notably fertile; but susceptible of being easily improved and profitably tilled. There are many reed brakes, which when drained, are fertile under cultivation. A large portion of the bottom land is very rich and productive, yielding large crops of corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes. Pasturage is extensive, the wood pastures furnishing food for stock during the summer, and switch cane on creek and river bottoms during the winter.[25.]

"Marion County is situated so that the Pearl River cuts through the center dividing it into an east half and a west half. Both sections lie strickly in the Long Leaf Pine Belt, large bodies of the forest pine timber in 1916 was found on West of Pearl River in this county. East of Pearl River Bottom the country is rolling,

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

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Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

and in the leveler portions are fine farms. The soil differs somewhat from the usual Pliocene of these pine wood counties in being tawny yellow instead of red, and has a considerable mixture of clay. Some parts east of Columbia have characters so closely resembling the brown loam that a careful examination and comparison is required to distinguish them.

In the northern part of the county the soil becomes largely of the brown loam type. West of the Pearl the land is of the red Orangeburg type. Near the river valley the upland is hilly and broken by numerous sharp deep ravines, and while the soil is productive, would be subject to rapid erosion. Around Kokomo and Knoxo and westward towards Tylertown the land is of the red Pliocene and lies just enough rolling to drain well. Since the timber has been cut, it is becoming a very prospering farming section. The lands are among the best in South Mississippi.[26]

At the present time, 1936, very little Long Leaf Pine Timber is to be found in Marion County. It has been taken over and consumed by mills. There is a little hardwood and pine left.

No other part of the United States can boast of a better health record than Marion County, where sunshine spends the winter.[27]

It has an average annual rainfall of 57.02 inches. A government 5 year monthly average shows that Columbia has 4.75 inches per month, a three year average shows the date for the first of killing frost. The average shows the date for the first killing frost October 12th.[28]

25. Goodspeed's Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Miss. Vol. I. Page 190.
26. The Columbian--February 11, 1916
27. Bullentin from Chamber of Commerce.

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MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment 4

Columbia is healthfully located, 116.4 feet above sea level with a January mean temperature of 81. Both the city and county secure their water supply from overflowing artesian wells that are about 500 feet deep. An unlimited supply of water that has been tested as absolutely pure. There are also springs and artesian wells that contain sulphur and iron properties. There are no large swampy or undrained areas and the general health conditions are good. The city has a splendid sewerage system emptying into Pearl River.

29.

The highest point in Marion County is at Red Bluff, nine miles Northwest of Columbia. The highest point on this Bluff is three hundred feet straight down at its most precipitious point. These bluffs are made very steep by the rapid erosion of the limestone formation. The lowest point is near Pinebur twelve miles below Columbia, Mississippi.

Bottom lands are found around Pinebur, Pearl River Swamp, the Little Rivers and the leading Creeks of the County.

Among the leading lakes found in Marion County are the lakes one mile above Foxworth formed by the removal of gravel from a large area. There seems to be an enormous bed of gravel of great benefit to the road making so much in vogue right now. It seems there is no bottom and as a natural result a huge ~~xxxxxx~~ lake or group of lakes has been formed there. People go for miles to see these lakes.

Bradley Lake so called for the Bradley who own the lake is largest and most important in value in Marion County. Fish is

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Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

2.

in abundance and it makes a nice ground for outings. Bradley Lake is located three miles below Columbia.

Beard Lake, two miles Southeast of Morgantown, Mississippi, named for numerous Beards who lived there and Columbia Old River Lake, one mile South of town are next in importance. Columbia Old River Lake is formed by a stream of Pearl River running in, with no outlet.

Other small lakes of very little prominence are Spain Lake, George Foxworth, Elias, Hinegar, Joe Ford, Terry, Charlie Rawls, and Black Lake. Most of these acquire their names from families living near. Tyner Lake near Pinebur has a place among the medium size lakes of the county.

30.

The most important springs in Marion County are Mineral Springs, three miles North of Columbia and in the earliest days known as Stovall Springs. William Stovall built a large hotel at the Springs and thus gave it the name of Stovall Springs. Before the days of railroads the word scattered abroad that these Springs were very healthful and as a result the wealthy and fashionable of the State made this a much frequented watering place. People still continue to believe in the healthful qualities of the water but scarcely a vestige of the hotel remains.

33.

The Mississippi Industrial and Training School Spring, three miles East of Columbia, Mississippi, flows 25,000 gallons of water per hour. It furnishes a school of four hundred boarding students with water for farm, gardens, houses, laundry, parks, etc twenty four hours per day.

34.

2. Lewis Newsome Bros. Board of Supervisors--
Marion County

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MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

A group of smaller springs in Marion County include Ebenezer Ford Spring, South of Columbia which has clear water and a concrete bottom; May's Spring near Jamestown, Mississippi which form a natural lake; Hinegar Lake three miles West of Columbia near Foxworth, Mississippi; and Blue Springs named for the blueness of water which is located twelve miles Northwest of Columbia.

Holly Springs in Holly Springs Settlement fifteen miles from Columbia is the most beautiful Springs in Marion County. At the foot of the hills the springs bubble up to a height of several feet and overflow forming a brook that runs into Evergreen Creek. A church was built of logs which was used to worship in and where schools were taught.[35]

Soapstone Springs is four miles North of Columbia, Mississippi, just opposite the old Ginfield on Pearl River. The Springs just under the hill is only about fifteen feet above the level of Pearl River. You can hear the water for a distance falling over the embankment.

Little did the early settlers of Marion County think of wells. Their purpose was to make a home in the forest near a cool bubbling spring or on the banks of one of the beautiful creeks that are found in all parts of the county. Many of the creeks rise from springs found in the foot hills, some miles distant from Pearl River.

30. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.
33. Lowrey & McCardle History of Mississippi.
35. Mr. J.W. Thornhill, Foxworth, Mississippi.

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Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

But as time lapses and other immigrants come, herds of cattle and sheep increasing in number and new homes made they began building wells similar to those in their old homes. Possibly many were acquainted with the large square well they left behind at the old home, and began putting forth their energy to make one in this locality. We are told the first on this plan was called the Sweep Well. A hand-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. This pit or hole dug into the earth to such a depth as toreach a supply of water. In the hill section the well diggers would have to go to a considerable depth, but the deep wells furnished purer and cooler water. These wells were usually of a square form and often walled with wood slabs or plank to prevent the earth from caving in; later, we find them cylindrical form walled with stones, bricks, cement, etc.

An improvement on the square well and bucket was the bored well with which water is secured by a bucket containing a valve at the bottom and so constructed as to permit the water to enter and when fell the valve closes. The bucketattached to a rope is raised by means of an ordinary windlass.

Now in common use is the Lift Pump which is so indispensable in rural communities.

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

Columbia and all the level land of the same altitude throughout the section, has overflowing artesian wells producing the finest quality of water in abundance. These wells are around five hundred feet deep and have an unlimited supply of water. The city has two wells. One is a six inch and the other a four inch and their combined natural flow gives the city nine hundred gallons of water per minute. In addition there are dozens of these same overflowing wells on farms, at mills, and widely scattered throughout the section.

The water from these wells analyses ninety per cent pure and has no trace of organic matter. Containing no organic matter and coming from such a depth this water naturally has to be treated for boiler use. The temperature of this water is sixty eight degrees. Surface water may be had at from twelve to eighteen feet, and it has a temperature of sixty five degrees. Surface wells cost practically nothing, and a first class six inch artesian well about five hundred feet may be had for $2,000.00. There are no competent drillers in Columbia.[37.]

The water from the various wells located in the city, is practically the same, some showing less iron and sulphur than others. Some sections of the state have never been able to secure artesian water after repeated trials and expenditure of much money and we say again that Columbia is highly favored. The town has bought a half interest in the new six-inch well recently installed by the Columbia Ice & Power Company, and this water will be used by the town to supply its various needs, both for fire and domestic needs.

37. Industrial & Agri. Survey of Columbia 1927.

Winona H. Cook

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

Marion County
Assignment #4

The following is a report on Columbia's water.

Report from Metallurgical Division on sample of water which you forwarded for analysis:

Total Solids	92 p.p.m.	
Total Acidity	11	
Methyl Orange Alkalinity	23	39.
Chlorides As Cl.	8	
Hydrogen Sulfide		
Sulphur Trioxide	7.5	
Free Carbon Dioxide	4.8	

The above information indicates that most of the corrosiveness of this water is due to carbon dioxide. The actual amount of c o 2 probably is considered higher than shown above, sampling conditions age of sample, and method of conveying the sample to us (tin container) has reduced the c o 2 content, no doubt. The presence of acid carbonates also indicates the probability of considerable c o 2.[39.]

39. Report from City Clerks Office.

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

2nd Copy
July 21, 1936

C. Effect on County, on health, soil, etc.

The surface of the county on the river and creek bottom is level; and not notably fertile; but susceptible of being easily improved and profitably tilled. There are many reed brakes, which when drained, are fertile under cultivation. A large portion of the bottom land is very rich and productive, yielding large crops of corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes. Pasturage is extensive, the wood pastures furnishing food for stock during the summer, and switch cane on creek and river bottoms during the winter.[25.]

Marion County is situated so that the Pearl River cuts through the center dividing it into an east half and a west half. Both sections lie strickly in the Long Leaf Pine Belt, large bodies of the forest pine timber in 1916 was found on West of Pearl River in this county. East of Pearl River Bottom the country is rolling, and in the leveler portions are fine farms. The soil differs somewhat from the usual Pliocene of these pine wood counties in being tawny yellow instead of red, and has a considerable mixture of clay. Some parts east of Columbia have characters so closely resembling the brown loam that a careful examination and comparison is required to distinguish them.

In the northern part of the county the soil becomes largely of the brown loam type. West of the Pearl the land is of the red Orangeburg type. Near the river valley the upland is hilly and broken by numerous sharp deep ravines, and while the soil is productive, would be subject to rapid erosion. Around

Kokomo and Knoxo and westward towards Tylertown the land is of the red Pliocene and lies just enough rolling to drain well. Since the timber has been cut, it is becoming a very prospering farming section. The lands are among the best in South Mississippi.[26.]

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Columbia is healthfully located, 116.4 feet above sea level with a January mean temperature of 53 and July mean temperature of 81. Both the city and county secure their water supply from overflowing artesian wells that are about 500 feet deep. An unlimited supply of water that has been tested as absolutely pure. There are also springs and artesian wells that contain sulphur and iron properities. There are no large swampy or undrained areas and the general health conditions are good. The city has a splendid sewerage system emptying into Pearl River.

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25. Goodspeed's Buigraphical & Historical Memoirs of Miss. Vol. I. Page 190.
26. The Columbian--February 11, 1916
27. Bullentin from Chamber of Commerce.

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

II. ELEVATION

a. Highest Point.

The highest point in Marion County is at Red Bluff 9 miles Northwest of Columbia.

b. Lowest Point.

The lowest point in Marion County is near Pinebur about 12 miles from Columbia.

c. Bottom Lands.

The bottom lands are also near Pinebur and along Pearl River.[30]

III. LAKES-MARSHES-BAYOUS

The following lakes are found in Marion County:

Beard. Two miles southeast of Morgantown, Mississippi.

Columbia Old River Lake. One mile southwest of Columbia.

George Foxworth Lake. Two miles east of Pickwick.

Spann Lake. Three miles northeast of Sandy Hook, Mississippi.

Elias Lake. One mile southwest of Columbia.

Hinegar Lake. Two miles west of Columbia.

Joe Ford Lake. Four miles south of Columbia.

Terry Lake. Three miles northwest of Columbia.

Charlie Rawls Lake. Twelve miles south of Columbia.

Black Lake. Three miles north of Columbia.

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28. Industrial & Agricultural Survey of Columbia, Mississippi.
29. " " " " " " "
30. Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.

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

"There are no large swampy or undrained areas and the general health conditions are good. Natural drainage is good throughout the county. Within a radius of 12 miles of Columbia about one per cent of the undeveloped land overflows, and this same proportions applies very well throughout the county."[31]

IV. SPRINGS, WELLS, AND MINERAL WATERS

a. SPRINGS

Ebenezer Ford Spring. The spring has a concrete bottom and the water is very clear.

May's Spring, near Jamestown about 5 miles from Columbia.

Hinegar Lake Spring near Foxworth, 3 miles from Columbia.

Blue Spring. Ten miles northeast of Columbia.

Spring on S.A. Foxworth's place. Twlive miles below Columbia.[32]

Stovall Springs, situated three miles above Columbia, was many years a noted and much frequented watering place in South Mississippi. There was a large and well equipped hotel at the springs, managed and conducted by Wm Stovall, and prior to the building of the railroads through the southern part of the State was frequented by wealthy and fashionable people. Scarcely a vestige of the hotel now remains.[33]

Mississippi Industrial Training School Spring. There is a spring at the Training School that flows 25,000 gallons per hour. It furnishes a boarding school of about 400 students with water, supplies the farm, gardens, houses, etc.

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31. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Columbia, Miss.
32. Oizella Sylverstein, Columbia, Miss.
33. Robert Lowry & William H. McCardle. A history of Mississippi. Page 532
34. Industrial & Agriculturial Survey of Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

11

Holly Springs in Holly Springs Settlement is one of the largest and most beautiful springs in Marion County. It is about 12 or 15 miles from Columbia. The first settlers were attracted to thus place by this beautiful spring at the foot of the hills. The water bubbles up several feet and overflows, making a little branch to evergreen creek. An old church made of pine logs was built near the spring where early settlers worshipped and schools were taught.[35]

Soapstone Springs is 4 miles north of Columbia, just opposite what is known as the old Ginfield, on the bank of Pearl River. It is just under the hill, about 15 feet above the level of Pearl. You can hear the water for some distance falling over this embankment.[36]

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35. Mr. J.W. Thornhill, Foxworth, Mississippi.
36. Joe Magee (Colored) Hub, Mississippi.

12

b. WELLS

1. Ordinary Wells.

Little did the early settlers of Marion County think of wells. Their purpose was to make a home in the forest near a cool bubbling spring or on the banks of one of the beautiful creeks that are found in all parts of the county. Many of the creeks rise from springs found in the foot hills, some miles distant from Pearl River.

But as time lapses and other immigrants come, herds of cattle and sheep increasing in number and new homes made they begin building wells similar to those in their homes of yore. Possibly many were acquainted with the large square well they left behind at the old home, and began putting forth their energy to make one in this locality. We are told the first on this plan was called the Sweep Well. A hand-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. This pit or hole dug into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water. In the hill section the well diggers would have to go to a considerable depth, but the deep wells furnished purer and cooler water. These wells were usually of a square form and often walled with wood slabs or plank to prevent the earth from caving in; later, we find them cylindrical form walled with stone, bricks, cement, etc.

MARION COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Then the old well with one bucket operated in the same way with the ordinary axle and crank, which reminds us of:[1.]

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET"

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well--
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

From the Poem by Samuel Woodsworth

An improvement on the square well and bucket was the bored well with which water is secured by a bucket containing a valve at the bottom and so constructed as to permit the water to enter and when full the valve closes. The bucket attached to a rope is raised by means of an ordinary windlass.

Now in common use is the Lift Pump which is so indispensable in rural communities.

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1. Mr. Ed Tyner--Pinebur, Mississippi.

b. WELLS

2. Artesian Wells.

Columbia and all the level land of the same altitude throughout the section has overflowing artesian wells producing the finest quality of water in abundance. These wells are around 500 feet deep and have an unlimited supply of water. The city has two wells. One is a 6 inch and the other a 4 inch and their combined natural flow gives the city 900 gallons of water per minute. In addition there are dozens of these same overflowing wells on farms, at mills, and widely scattered throughout the section.

The water from these wells analyses 99 per cent pure and has no trace of organic matter. Containing no organic matter and coming from such a depth this water naturally has to be treated for boiler use. The temperature of this water is 68 degrees. Surface water may be had at from 12 to 18 feet, and it has a temperature of 65 degrees. Surface wells cost practically nothing, and a first class 6 inch artesian well about 500 feet may be had for $2,000.00. There are competent drillers in Columbia.[37.]

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37. Industrial & Agricultural Survey of Columbia, Miss. 1927

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The water from the various wells located in the city, is practically the same, some showing less iron and sulphur than others. Some sections of the state have never been able to secure artesian water after repeated trials and expenditure of much money and we say again that Columbia is highly favored. The town has bought a half interest in the new six-inch well recently installed by the Columbia Ice & Power Company, and this water will be used by the town to supply its various needs, both for fire and domestic needs. Engineer X.A. Kramer sent a sample of this water to State Chemist W.F. Land, and a few days ago received the following reply:[38]

Following is the analysis.	Grains per U.S. Gal.	Parts per Million
Silicon Dioxide, Si 02	2.027	24,914
Aluminum Oxide, A 1203	0.019	00,325
Iron Oxide, Fe 203	0.111	01,903
Magnesium Oxide	0.094	01,611
Potassium Oxide, K 20	0.062	01,063
Sadium Oxide Na 20	0.192	03,291
Sulphur Crioxide, S03	0.512	08.776
Chlorine, Cl	0.198	03,394
Carbon Dioxide, C02	0.466	07,986
Total	$.039	69,223

The following is a report on Columbia's Water.

Report from Metallurgical Division on sample of water which you forwarded for analysis:

Total Solids	92 p.p.m.
Total Acidity	11
Methyl Orange Alkalinity	23

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38. The Columbian--September 10, 1908

Oizella Sylverstein

Chlorides As Cl.	8
Hydrogen Sulfide	
Sulphur Trioxide	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	4.8

The above information indicates that most of the corrosiveness of this water is due to carbon dioxide. The actual amount of c o 2 probably is considered higher than shown above, sampling conditions, age of sample, and method of conveying the sample to us (tin container) has reduced the c o 2 content, no doubt. The presence of acid carbonates also indicates the probability of considerable c o 2.[39]

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39. Report from City Clerks Office.

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COMPILATION MARION COUNTY PAGE

MAY B. EVERETTE

CHAPTER III

SOILS AND MINERALS

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Soils--Sand and Stones-- Clays, Mineral Waters, Oil, and Gas.

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Soils

Marion County, lying wholly within the long leaf yellow pine section, has the same kinds of soils and clays that are found in all other parts of that section. It has the same kind of foundation soils or clays, and with the proper drainage and necessary tillage it will produce crops that can be raised on all other lands of the same section.

In driving along the roads one can see along the banks made by grading down the road different layers or strata of three kinds of clays. The layers of clay varies from a few feet to as deep as the road is cut. One may come to a stratum of whitish soil, but the blue clay is not found exposed. It is said to contain a form of iron, when exposed to the air, turns a whitish color and later turns red. The blue clay is fonnd in lands adjacent to the rivers and streams. It seems to be the same kind of clay that is found at the bottom of oceans, a parent clay, which as the water receded, became gradually changed by the action of the sun, rain, and decayed vegetable matter into some of the familiar soils one sees in the county today. Where any one of the clays become exposed to the weather, it crumbles, the fine particles then mix with organic matter and sand, and it is this mixture we call soil.

One finds the general soils in Marion County that belongs to the section known as South Mississippi. It consists of very finely

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ground clay which carries a large per cent of sand, and its distinguishing feature, when dry, is its powder-like texture. These soils have originated, for the most part, from the weathering of the Lafayette formation which consists of beds of clay, sand, and gravel. The under bed of the Lafayette is the Grand Gulf formation, but it has contributed very little to the surface soils. Two colors of top soil prevail in the county, the gray sandy loam and a brownish loam.

Another soil forming substance in some sections of Marion County is marl, but there seems to be little of it in most sections. Lime has to be added to much of the cultivated soils to stimulate them to produce even an average amount of the common crops.

Much of the soil along the stream banks is of silt formation which, by proper drainage proves fertile and often produces abundant crops without fertilizer. There is also quanities of sand mixed with the silt and the result is a dark loose sandy soil. Back from the streams and in the hills a thinner soil is found which is not so sandy or dark, but has more of the clay formation which lends a lighter color. The soil of the uplands are not so fertile as the lowlands and fertilizers, especially lime, has to be added for satisfactory production. The natural drainage in both low lands and uplands is fair, but on the more extreme areas of the lowlands

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ditches or tiling has to be used, and terracing has to be introduced on the hillsides. The most of the land over the county is deficient in lime, phosphate, and nitrogen.

The surface of the areas along the river and creeks are level, and quite a bit of it was one time reed brake, which when drained, are fertile under cultivation. Large crops of corn, cotton, oats, peanuts, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes are produced on the land. Pasturage is extensive, the wood pastures furnishing food for stock during the summer, and switch cane on creek and river bottoms during the winter.

Marion County is situated so that the Pearl River cuts through the center dividing it into an east half and a west half, both sections lying strickly in the long leaf pine belt. As late as 1916 bodies of the forest pine timber was found west of Pearl River in this county. East of the river bottom the country is rolling, and in the more level portions are fine farms. The soil differs somewhat from the usual Pliocene of these pine wood counties in in being tawny yellow instead of red. Near the river valley the upland is hilly and broken by numerous sharp deep ravines, and, while the soil is productive, whould be subject to rapid erosion if it were not properly terraced.

The different textures, colors, and natures of the soils make a discrimination in names necessary in a description of them.

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The kinds, or series, found in Marion County are the Ruston, Orangeburg, Pheba, Kalmia, and Susquehanna. These names and the names of other series are taken from locations where they were first identified. (1)

There are three phases of the Ruston series in the county, the Ruston fine sandy loam, the Ruston fine sandy loam, rolling phase, and the Ruston sandy loam, rolling phase. The three phases have a reddish color, and the first, the Ruston fine sandy loam is considered one of the best agricultural soils in the county ~~and~~ or in any of the long leaf yellow pine section. The cultivated surface of this soil extend downward to a depth of from ten to twenty inches. The dark stain of the surface soil is due to decayed organic matter which enriches the soil. The subsoil is a reddish yellow sandy clay and reaches depths of from four to six feet. This soil and subsoil is easily broken up and none of it is of a very stiff nature which would prevent the free growth of underground roots. This soil, the Ruston fine sandy loam has a wide distribution over the uplands of the county, but the greater quantity is mapped in the north eastern corner and western half, the largest sections being north of Bunker Hill School, east of Kokomo and northwest of Hurricane Creek church. Possibly eighty per cent of the Ruston fine sandy loam is under

~~Soi~~
(1) J. W. Moon, Soil Survey of Marion County, Mississippi, page 18

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cultivation. The leading crop is cotton and the production in this soil is from one half to three fourth bales per acre with the aid of commercial pertilizer, a yield of twenty bushels of corn and 175 bushels of sweet potatoes are obtained from this soil.

The other two phases of Ruston soil, the Ruston fine sandy loam, rolling phase and the Ruston sandy loam rolling phase are adapted to about the same kind of crops the Ruston fine sandy loam is. As their name indicate they are found more on hill sides and, unless proper terracing is used the soil washes rapidly when freed of timber. The texture of both are coarser than that of the Ruston fine soil. Much of this land is still in a cut over condition and devoted mostly to pasturage.

The Orangeburg fine sandy loam has a reddish subsoil instead of a reddish yellow as that of the Ruston. The texture and production capacity of the Orangeburg is possible better than that of the Ruston. It is found in small areas on the uplands over all parts of the county with a heavier distribution occuring in the north east corner of the county. It is adapted to all crops that Ruston soil is.

The Pheba soil is of a yellowish color and occur in all parts of the uplands, but are more prevalent near and north of Columbia, northeast of Hub, and north of Kokomo. The Pheba fine sandy loam occupies the more nearly level plains. The cultivated soil is

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loose and reaches depths of from eight to sixteen inches, but contains very little organic matter which would add fertility. This soil is found in and near Columbia, northeast of Goss, and north of Hub, but for agricultural purposes it is considereble inferior to the Ruston and Orangeburg. (1)

The Kalmia series is found in all stream bottoms or stream terraces in Marion County. The cultivated surface reaches a depth in some places of eighteen inches and consists of gray loose sandy loam with a good bit of organic matter. This land yields less than the better grade of Ruston soil, but fair crops of cotton, corn, potatoes, and oats are produced on it. The larger bodies of this soil is found north of Lampton and along both Upper and Lower Little Rivers. Much of the land is under pasturage and produces a good grass sod.

Susquehanna fine sandy loam occupies uplands which range in relief from rolling areas to eroded hills. Its subsoil is heavy and plastic with a gray or brownish-gray top soil. Susquehanna soil occurs east of Pearl River mostly in the southeastern part of the county. The land is unsuited for crops and pasturage owing to the rough surfaces caused by erosion.

Some patches of Cahaba, Ochlockonee, Myatt, Bibb, and Plummer

(1) Lloyd Mageehee, Columbia, Miss

series are found in the county. Cahaba is akin to Kalmia, but with better drainage in its substrata which makes it more desirable for agriculture. Some of the largest patches of Cahaba are found in the vicinity of Lampton and Columbia.

Ochlockonee is found on the first bottom or overflow land along Pearl River and is occasionally flooded. This soil is grayish-brown or brownish-gray loose fine sandy loam. The land is flat and the under surface drainage is poor. - The largest areas of this soil is mapped between Cheraw and Morgantown. Because of the possibility of overflows and the fact it is often surrounded by marshy land, very little of the serie is in cultivation. (1)

Myatt fine sandy loam is found on the poorly drained parts of the higher plains or terraces of the Pearl River valley with the largest areas mapped south of Hub, south of Sandy Hook, south of Cheraw, and near Hathorn. The soil is employed in timber growth and grazing mostly.

Another comparatively minor soil type is the Plummer serie. It is similar to the Myatt serie and is mapped in the poorly drained parts of the larger stream terraces. As the Mayatt soils, it is used for pasturage and the growth of timber.

The Bibb soil is akin to the Ochlockonee soil, differing mainly in that it is more poorly drained, and hence of less value

(1) Lloyd Mageehee, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.

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agriculturally. It is scattered throughout the county near streams, but occurs more frequently west of Pearl River south of Foxworth.

Sand and Stones

There is a large deposit of sandstone, or rock formation suitable for building material one mile south of Foxworth on the Bogalusa & Columbia Hiftway, also along the Marion and Lamar county line southeast of Columbia, and along Marion and Pearl River county line about twenty miles southeast of Columbia. This rock is of a rusty brown variegated color and might be considered valuable for building purposes. It has been used in the construction of the gateways to the country club and in its chimney and large fireplace. The same stone has been used in the entrance to the city park, the foundation of R. D. Denson's home, and the pictuesque sunken garden of Governor Hugh L. White.

There are many gravel pits in the county and gravel from them is used for roads and in other constructions. The first gravel pit ever opened in the county was the Keyes' pit which is now the sunken garden on Governor White's lawn. (1)

In Marion County's building boom many homes are being built of hollow blocks and stucco. Much pure snow-white sand is needed

(1) T. T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.

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in these buildings and there is almost an unlimited supply in the river and creek areas. Steps and pools as well as hundreds of articles are made from Marion County sands. Many homes and some of the public buildings in Columbia are stucco structures where the glittering white sands of the county was employed.

Adjacent to the river are found large deposits of wash gravel and sand suitable for building material. This gravel contains many pretty pebbles which show up to a good advantage in some of the modern buildings.

On the west side of Pearl River there are located a group of bluffs commonly called Red Bluff and White Bluff. These bluffs seem to have been formed by layer after layer of red and white soil. It does not seem to be hard soil or rock, but rather very soft as is proven by the sharp erosion forming the extremely steep bluffs. These bluffs, the Red Bluff in particular, is very high and a very picturesque view can be had from its peak. The White Bluff is not so high, but it, too, is very beautiful. The two bluffs are made up largely of chalk mixed with a small portion of sand. People travel miles to see these bluffs which lie adjoining Pearl River. No substance in these bluffs has been employed for any commercial purpose, but there is doubtless valuable material in the strata if means were available to utilize them.

In the forests that grow along the river and creeks, pet-

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rified wood is to be found. On Upper Little River south of Columbia is a petrified white oak log twenty or thirty feet long with an estimate weight of twenty tons. Another log is found nearby, but not so long, with petrified brahches and limbs. Other petrified objects are picked up in different sections of the county occasionally. (1)

Clays, Mineral Waters, Oil and Gas

There has been no ores discovered in the county nor any non-metalic minerals, but in some sections of the eastern part clays suitable for brick are found.

Artesian wells in Columbia and a spring north of that city afford mineral waters. The wells in the city have been analysed and the analysis given in Chapter II, Topography. Back in earlier days, people visited the mineral spring and spent days and sometimes weeks trying to regain their health by the healing properties of this water.

The optimistic citizens of the county are certain that oil lies beneath the surface, and point to mounds which they term "gas mounds." Much of the land is leased to oil companies, but due to the desire of contracting parties not to "talk too much,"

(1) T. T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.

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it is not possible to find out just how many acres are leased at the present.

Marion County is part of the area in South Mississippi where the older geological formations are buried beneath soft deposits of recent geologic time, and extensive use has been made of the science of geophysics. Two of the major companies with large areas under lease in the county have had their holdings "shot" or surveyed, by geophysical crews by way of supplementing the data obtained from other sources. Just what the companies find the sub-strata picture of that section to be, they have not revealed.

It is believed that Mississippi is due to become an oil producing state by those who ought to know. There are to be found in the state, and some say indications are found in Marion County, the source beds and the sand bodies which produce oil and gas elsewhere. That these horizons have not yet yielded oil in Mississippi is perhaps due to the condition of the oil industry which has been suffering for several years from a potential excess of flush production. Until a greater need and demand arise, no major effort is likely to be made to develop new oil fields at a distance from existing refineries and pipe lines. (1)

(1) Jackson Daily News, January 3, 1936

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Introduction

Dwelling continuously in the midst of natural blessings, people often fail to recognize their good fortunes and take the things supplied by nature too much for granted. The manufacturing plants of the various foods, fats, proteins, carbohydrates, etc. were placed in our county long ages ago before the white man began to inhabit it. These natural, complicated factories continue to operate, continue to produce and store away foods for both man and beast, and yet we seldom stop to consider how fortunate we are. Apart from the process of manufactoring food the trees, grasses, and other plants restore back to the atmosphere the gas so essential to our bodies, oxygen. This is a work, separating oxygen, the life sustaining gas, from carbondioxide, the gas poisonous to animal life, that all green plants aid in and a process quite as essential to our well being as the process of manufacturing foods. In checking over our natural blessings we find Marion County abundantly supplied with these food manufacturing and gas giving agencies.

Conifers

Conifers, or conebearing trees, are found in both upland and lowland areas in the county. The various species of the pine con-

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stitute the greater number. The soil and climate of the county are both suitable for the growth of the pine tree. Lying wholly within the long leaf yellow pine section, it was at one time covered with tall stately trees of the specie. That fact, however, is in the past for there are no longer virgin pine forests in the county, but other species of the pine family are found in various sections ~~of the county~~. Boys and girls of the present generation will never be able to realize the natural beauty that one time belonged to Marion County. It is true the pine was not appreciated for its beauty nor for its material value in the early days of the county, but was rather looked on as a nuisance and a hinderance to agriculture and progress. For years before the advent of the white man, however, the forest furnished shelter for wild animals which in turn supplied food for the Indians. We find the forest have fitted in the various ages and periods fairly satisfactorily; a hunting ground for the Indians; a pasture for great herds of the first white settler's cattle and sheep; then as the population increased, it furnished building material and wealth for many stately buildings and modest homes. Having served out the time of their usefulness, the forest have given way to large fields of cotton and other crops in the county. Back in the early years of the white man's home in the county,

immigrants seeking new homes looked on this same forest as being very much in the way. There was practically no demand for the timber. Very few sawmills existed, there were no paved highways for its transpotation, it was too tall and large to be easily cut and destroyed, and an even worse hinderance was the fact the stumps, often three feet and more in diameter and only a few feet apart, refused to rot or give their space for cultivation. As time marched on, though, man has been able to construct suitable sawmills to handle the hugh logs, railroads and steam boats have been built to transport them, and by finding a way to utilize the substance in the stumps, they have become valuable and easier means have been found for their removal.

The long leaf yellow pine differs in many ways to the other species of pines. Its attained growth in height and thickness was not much more than that of the rosemary, but in actual value it is for the more important. The resinous part of the tree, or the part often referred to as the heart, and the part which gives it the name, yellow pine, makes up the greater part of the long body. The resin in the heart has a tendency to preserve it from decay. The tree often attain a heighth of more than one hundred feet and more than three feet in diameter. Its foliage is slender and needle-like in shape and remains green on the tree the year

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round as is true of most other conifers.

Along about the year of 1890 sawmills began to spring up over the county and by 1900 the date of the first railroad in the county, much of the timber had been bought up by syndicate companies and plans were being made for its removal. By 1925 the millions and millions of feet of this timber had all been removed from the county. At intervals now while driving along the highway one can see a dwarfed long leaf pine that is not suitable for lumber still standing. It is from such trees that the cut over land is being reseeded and young forests are growing. The seed are arranged by nature with a wind-like projection so they are likely to be blown over an extensive area before lodging in some suitable place for germination. This matural arrangement makes it possible for one tree to seed large patches if the soil near it is suitable to the growth of pine timber. The young pines of this specie with their long plume-like foliage are beautiful plants and in some sections there are good size forests of them.

There are many short leaf varieties of the pine in Marion County and the greater part are often referred to as "old field" pines or loblolly. The term "old field" is applied because they spring up over land that has been turned out of cultivation and seem to thrive there. The old field pine never attains a very great

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height or size in comparison to the long leaf yellow pine, but they grow to a good size. For lumber they are quite inferior to the long leaf yellow pine because of the small amount of resinous material and the great number of knots in the lumber. The body of the pine is short with many limbs which is the reason for the knots, ~~in the lumber~~. The lumber from these pines is not very durable for structures that are exposed to the weather because it rots very quickly unless it is painted.

Near stream banks are the rose-mary pines which resembles the long leaf yellow pine more than any other specie does. It grows tall and with few limbs, but it has a shorter foliage and contains a small amount of resinous wood. This specie of the pine does not thrive so well on upland sections. Lumber from it is perhaps a better grade than that of the loblolly pine.

Another specie of the pine is what is known to the natives as spruce pine because of its resemblemce to the spruce. The body is more or less smooth, the needles short, and it never attains a very great height or size. This pine, too, is often used for lumber and yields a fair grade. Like the rose-mary the spruce pine grows in the damper soils and is found more frequently along the banks of streams.

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Other conifers in the county are the bay and cypress, both natives of the damper lands. There are two species of the bay, the narrow leaf and the broad leaf. Each of the specie often attain heights from sixty to eighty feet and thickness in propotion. They retain their foliage the year round and add much beauty to the woods in the winter seasons of the year. The broad leaf bay is recognized as the magnolia, the flower name of the state. It has been transplanted on the lawns of homes about over the county and is prized not only for its foliage and flowers, but for its value as a hardwood material. The demand for the timber is growing as the pine becomes more scarce, and it,too, is likely to be sacrificed for the convenience of man.

The cypress grows on damp soil and is found along the banks of Pearl River and some of the smaller streams. It is a deciduous tree, but during the warm months its lace-like foliage is very beautiful. The tree is valued for its soft wood which offer quite a resistence to decay when exposed to the weather.

Hardwood Trees

The species of hardwood trees in the county are oaks, maples,

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beech, gum, hickories, poplar and ash. Any of these, or most of them, can be found in any part of the county where the timber has not been cut.

At one time there was much more soft wood timber in the county than hardwood, but there was never as great a variety. There are various kinds of oaks, white oak, red oak, post oak, and water oak and in sections, there seems to be an even percentage of each. The white oak is valuable for commercial purposes and has been cut in many parts of the county. It often grows large and where it is crowded it attains a good height. The white oak has a broad lobed leaf and reproduces by means of acorns. Back in the early days of the white man in Marion County, the acorns from the white oaks ~~help~~ fatten the pork for the farmers. There were no stock laws at that time and hogs were allowed to run at large. Farmers were often as much interested in the acron crop as they were in their corn crop. The early people of the county found uses for white oak timber in the construction of articles necessary around the place. Splits were made from them and baskets woven; oxbows were shaped from white oak slabs; and post were made from the season timber. (1)

The post oak and red oak have never been as valuable to the

(1) B. B. Breakfield, Columbia, Miss.

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farmers as has the white oak. These two oaks are found more in the uplands than in the swamps and other lowlands. They both often attain great heights and sizes, but neither is of particular value except for fuel. The foliage of each is broad loabed, but differ in shape. The bark of the trees also differs, the post oak having a rougher bark than the red oak.

The water oak grows in the damper sections and growsto be large and tall with long straight body. The tree is valued for lumber, fuel, and for shade. It has been transplanted to lawns and streets in all parts of the county. The water oak has a rough bark and reproduces by means of acorns.

The maple tree grows near streams. It has a smooth bark and reproduces by means of seed. In the spring the red blossoms of the maple is very pretty gleaming through the bare branches before the foliage appears. There is not much material value placed on the tree at the present time; lumber from it decays quickley after it becomes exposed to the weather or in contact with the soil.

The beech is another tree that grows in the damp lands and along stream banks. Like the white oak, it was valued for its crop of fruit in the falls. Its fruit is a small, three cornered

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shaped nut which grows in a bur. The farmers use to prize the beech nut crop more highly, possible, than that of any other wild crop. It is said that meat fattened on the beech nut crop had a more delicious flavor than that fattened on other wild foods. The smooth bark of the beech tree offers an attractive place for the young boy to test his ability in Jackknife carving.

Several species of the hickory are found over the county. Some are found almost exclusively in the upland and others are found mostly in the low lands. The foliage of the different species are very much alike; a compound serrated leaf, but the bark on all species do not bear such a close resemblance. The "scaley-bark" specie found almost exclusively in the swamps, as it name might indicate, has a bark which flake off as that of the sycamore. The "scaley-bark" produces a small soft shell nut that resembles other hickory nuts in size and shape. This tree makes a beautiful lumber that can be used for floorings or furniture. (1)

The other species of the hickory family can be found all over the county where the timbe has not been cut, both in the

(1) J. J. Sumrall, Foxworth, Miss.

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low-lands and up-lands. The bark of each specie is very much alike, rough and dark gray in color. One specie differs from another mostly in the size of their leaves and nuts, but all are valuable for lumber to be used in making furniture and hard wood floors.

There are several species of the gum family in Marion County. The sweet gum, the black gum and the tupelo, the last two bearing a close resemblance to each other. The sweet gum reproduces by means of seed grown in a bur which burst open when the seed matures in the fall. The presence of these burs on the bare trees during the winter months makes it easy to recognize the specie. Another characteristic of the tree which marks it as different from the other gums is the fact that it exudes a sticky substance wherever the bark is broken. This gum is locally known as "sweet-gum" and back in the early days of the county the people used it as a medical property. The sweet gum reaches a good size and is marketed for lumber. (1)

The other gums, the black gums and the tupelo are both valued for lumber. The black gum is found on the up-lands and the tupelo in the low-lands or swamps. They reproduce by means

(1) Lloyd Mageehee, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.

of seed and their foliage is an oblong, smooth, non-serrated leaf.

The swamps of the numerous streams of the county are the native homes of many large poplars, both the yellow and the blue. Next to the long leaf yellow pine this tree grows taller than any other in the county. It has a long straight body that will yield good qualities of lumber and which is eagerly sought by timber buyers. The foliage is a broad lobed leaf that shed-off in the fall. The tree reproduces by means of seed. (1)

Another hard wood tree is the dogwood. The tree is valued both for it lovely blossoms in the spring and for its commercial value. It never reaches a great height nor size, but the wood is very tough and hard when dry. In early spring, before the foliage of the deciduous trees begin to show, the dogwoods can be recognized in all sections of the county by their showy blossoms. It is a lamentable fact that the trees have come into demand as x timber because of the beauty it affords in the spring.

The ash, another hard wood, grows almost exclusively in the swamps and near stream banks. The foliage resembles that of the hickory, but the wood is light when dry and is used for tool handles.

(1) Lloyd Mageehee, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.

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Economic Value of Forests

The maximum income from the forest, at least for a long time to come, has already been reached and passed, not only in Marion County, but in all Mississippi. Great wealth once flowed into the county as an income from the forests, indirectly from the turpentine orchards and directly from the sale of the timer itself. A lamentable fact was the failure of the people to see the need of timber reservations for the future. There is, to be sure, trees and forests yet in the county, but practically none of the virgin long leaf yellow pine that are now prized so highly.

The economic value of the forests can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. It is of economic importance in more ways than to furnish a supply of lumber, and in ways some of us have never stopped to consider. The income derived directly from the sale of the forest is the one recognized value, but there are indirect values of forests that are also of importance. In early spring or late fall timber often acts as a wind break to growing crops protecting them from cold, chilly winds and making early or late crops possible. In the same manner the forests stands as a shield to crops from hot parching winds in dry seasons.

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The forests furnish shelter and a home for the birds that are beneficial to the farmer, and game that the sportsman enjoys hunting.

Another economic value is the prevention of soil erosion by the net-work of plant roots and the spongy layer under the trees that absorbs and holds water. It is true trees use substance from the soil for their growth, but each year their discarded leaves drop to the ground, rot and return their respective properties back to the soil. This is true, of course, only when forest fires are not allowed to destroy these leaves. In a section as broken and rolling as much of Marion County is, the forest are of intrinsic value in holding the soil.

In portions of the county, especially Columbia, gas is used for fuel, but most all the rural sections still use wood gathered from the forest for their fuel and other domestic uses. One time pitch pine was used to furnish light at night, but that material has about become extinct except in the form of stumps. Enough pine can still be found to furnish kindling, but oil lamps and other means of illumination has long since been substituted for the pine-knot light. Garden pickets, fence post, farm bridges, and small pole buildings are all furnished by the forests. (1)

(1) J. J. Sumrall, Foxworth, Miss.

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Present Incomes from Home Forests

The farm income is often supplemented by a small income from the home forests. The owners of cut over land is encouraged to rid his land of stumps by having an available sale for them in the county. These stumps, rich in resin, are hauled into Columbia every day by heavy truck loads and sold to the Southern Naval Stores plant. The young forests that have been protected and allowed to grow yield a small income when it is sold for pulp-wood. These same trees are often chipped for turpentine before they are cut which adds to the farmers' income. Many species of the hard wood timber are being cut and sold for various purposes which bring in a small income. The short leaf pines are used for crossties and some are cut into lumber by local sawmills. A great part of the pine lumber cut in the county is used locally, but some is shipped. (1)

Destructive Agents of Forests

It is a fact to be regretted that Marion County has no organized system for protection against forest fires. No CCC camp

(1) Lloyd Magee hee, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.

is located in the county and the county has no forester, nor lookout towers. It is a common practice for the farmers to burn over rural sections during the late winter or early spring months. The citizens who are interested are still uneducated as to the injury caused by these fires, and one of the great problems of the day is how to bring the people to a realization that the forests fires should be eleminated for their own economic good. Such conflagations destroys many seedlings of all kinds including the valued long leaf yellow pine plants.

There are other destructive agents to young forests than the forest fires. Where woodland is enclosed for pasturage if many stock, and especially goats are confined to it, the young plants are destroyed. Hogs often uproot or eat tender plants. The abundance of forest timber in the past has made the people willing to take it more or less as a matter of fact and be too careless in its continuation. Unless the county becomes interested in reforesting, Marion County is going to lag behind some of her sister counties along that line. A lack of forest will soon mean a lack of soil as well as a shortage in income.

Insects are often injurious to young, as well as more mature, trees. Boring insects sometimes attach large areas of trees, pines in particular, causing them to die. Catapillars attack nut and

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and fruit trees, destroying the leaves from many in the summer and fall thereby cutting short the next year's crop. Scientific knowledge of the insects and the plants they attack are necessary for their control; another place where a well informed forester could be profitable.

ReProduction of Forests

There has been practically no attempt made to reforest any part of the deforested lands in the county. Many young trees have managed to grow in spite of the forest fires, however. In sections there are nice size trees of the second growth long leaf yellow pine which have grown from the seed of a few dwarf pines scattered over cut over land.

There are no state parks nor tree nurseries in the county.

Wild Fruits and Nuts

Marion County is generously supplied by nature with wild fruits and nut trees which furnish their supplies of food along over several months of the year. In the spring many varieties of wild berries can be gathered from vines and bushes. Possible the earlies berry is the dew-berry that grows on low, running

vines. Housewives gather them for early pies and where the supply is great enough they are picked for canning. Later in the spring the black berries ripen and ꝑ jars of jam and black berry beverage are preserved for future use. On wet days when the ground is too wet to work the crops, all members of the ꝑ rural family are included in the berry picking and numbers of gallons are picked and stored away.

Possible the most delicious wild berry found in the county is the huckleberry that ripens in May and June. The berry is small, but contains seed too small to be a drawback, and is highly appreciated for its flavor. The berries have to be picked by hand, and the gathering of them is a tedious task, but a few jars for winter use are highly prized.

The mayhaw grows around the edges of ponds and in damp places. Its fruit ripens in the spring months and is sought by all housewives who care for canned fruits; it is used mostly for jelly making. The habitat of the tree makes the harvesting of the berries difficult, because they usually fall in the water which surround the tree or the marshy soil nearby. In trying to gather these delicious wild fruits one can hardly fail to take note of the special way nature has provided to shield them from destruction

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and make possible their propagation.

Other wild fruits are wild cherries, wild plums, mulberries, and crab-apples. The wild cherries and mulberries are not gathered for table use, but they supply food for the birds during the raising season. Wild plums grow in abundance along ditch banks, fence rows and in old fields. The plant never makes a large tree, but they grow in thick patches. In early spring before the leaves appear, these low trees are covered with masses of white flowers, an addition of beauty to the woods and fields at that time of the year. In late May or June the fruit ripens, and unless a late frost nips the flowers, there is usually a plentiful crop. There are several varieties of the plums, but most of them are enjoyed fresh from the bush and practically all of them can be used for jellies.

The crab-apple is a native of the county, growing in both up-land and low-land sections. Its blossoms are, perhaps, the prettiest that can be found in the county in the spring. Of a pale, delicate pink color and profusely arranged on the tree, they can be seen all along the highways in the early spring and travelers are continually exclaming with appreciation over their beauty. The fruit ripens in the fall and are extensively gathered for jellies.

In sections there are numbers of later huckleberries, often referred to as the fall huckleberry. It grows on a dwarf tree, usually larger than the May huckleberry, and ripens in the fall months. The berries are seldom gathered for table use, but they are a source of food for wild birds. The elder berries also ripen in the fall and furnish extra food for the birds and are used some times for wine making and jellies.

Another fall fruit that grows wild is the persimmon. They grow on trees larger than some of the other wild fruit trees and are found in old fields and along fence rows. The persimmon is not gathered for table use in the county, but it furnish food for wild animals, the opossum in particular.

In addition to the many wild fruits and berries that have already been mentioned there are the wild grapes which grow in both the up-lands and the low-lands of the county. There are several varieties of these, but the most appreciated seem to be the muscadine and what is known as the summer grape. When the seasons are suitable great quanities of grapes are found in the woods. The muscadine is about the size of an average size wild plum, dark purple in color and eagerly sought by housewives for jellies and wines. On Sundays and other holidays youngesters rove the woods seeking the fruit.

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The summer grape grows in clusters, much smaller in size than domestic grapes, but highly appreciated by the people of the county. The grape vines often grow to the top of tall trees, but the fruit is so much in demand the tree is either cut or climbed in order to secure the fruit. The grapes are used for wines and jellies.

Domestic Fruit and Nut Trees

Domestic fruit and nut bearing trees in the county consists of peach, apple, plum, apricot, pear, figs and pecan. In the rural sections, the farm owners have given space near his house for an orchard to supply his family with fresh fruits during ripening seasons and for canning purposes. In some orchards all the above named are found, but in others only one or two varieties are found. Owing to the depletion of certain chemical properties in the soil, apples are seldom found in the county, but the others fruit trees all thrive. There are a few large pecan orchads in the county, and many of them the large paper-shell variety. (1)

Flowering Trees

(1) Lloyd Mageehee, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.

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Flowering Trees

There are many specimen of flowering and decorative trees within the county. Their great number and their ever presence tend to blind the inhabitants to their beauty and they are taken much for granted.

The bay and especially the broader leaf specie, known as the magnolia, contributes largely to the beauty of the woods the year yound. With it snow-white, delicately scented blossoms in the spring months it lends extra beauty and stimulates the appreciation of the inhabitants. The bay is a native of the county, but by nature its habitat is the low-lands and damp soils. When it is transplanted it will grow in the drier sections and many now ornament lawns and streets in different parts of the county. The narrow leaf bay is also a native of the county, being found almost exclusively on the low-lands. It produces a lovely white flower in the spring, very much like the magnolia in appeqrance and oder except smaller. This specie will grow when transplanted to higher grounds, but it is not so much desired as the magnola and very few of them are transplanted.

There is no flower in South Mississippi nore attractive

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in color, shape or perfume than the crab-apple blossom at certain stages of their developement. The crab-apple tree grows equally as well in the low-lands as it does on the hill sides. The blossoms appear in the early spring along with that of the dog-wood and wild honeysuckle and much of the beauty of the woods at that time of the year is due to this plant. Long, prickly thorns grow thickly over the limbs and body of the tree insuring protection to their blossoms as well as the fruit. People of the county are developing a greater appreciation of the crab-apple as the years pass and they are transplanting them on their lawns and streets.

The wild honeysuckle, a native of all the low-lands in Marion County, is a warfed, upright plant. In the early spring, before its foliage appears, it blossoms out with a delicate pink flower that remains on the plant several days adding beauty to the woodlands up and down stream banks. This plant refuses to thrive in up-land sections, hence is not transplanted except to other wet or damp places.

Grantham's grey beard, often referred to as grand-daddy's grey beard, is found in most sections of the county. It also blooms during the spring months,but a little later than some of the other flowering trees. The flower has long flowing white

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petals which accounts for its name. This flowering tree does not grow as extensively as others, but the uniqueness of the flowers cause it to be appreciated.

Besides the above mentioned flowering trees, there are the red-bud, maple, and the mountain laurel all of which produce a flower that add beauty to the woods in the spring. The red-bud trees are profusedly covered with small flowers in March. It is a native of the county and many plants are being set out on lawns over the county.

One of the most appreciated flowering trees is the dog-wood. In the early spring before the foliage is mature, trees of dogwood blossoms can be seen all through the woods dotting the valleys and hill sides with their beauty. The trees in their maturity never attain a very great beight or size, but they are many in number, thriving in both up-land and low-land areas. Timbermen,in recent years, have cut the larger ones, but there are many still in the county. (1)

Legend of the Dogwood

There is a legend concerning the dogwood that has been

(1) Lloyd Mageehee, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.

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handed down from one generation to the next,supposedly, low these many years. The legend runs thus:

At the time of the crucifixion of Christ, the dogwood tree grew to a much larger size than it does at the present time. Because of its size, toughness, and strength its material was chosen for the cross. To be used for such a cruel purpose was grievous to the tree; Christ, omniscent, was struck in gentle pity and with added sorrow, spoke to the tree, saying: "Because of your regret and pity for my suffering, I make you a promise that never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth you shall be slender, bent and twisted; your blossoms shall be in the form of a cross, two long petals and two short ones. Half way the outer edge of each petal there shall be a scar resembling a nail print, brown with rust and stained with blood, and in the center there shall be a crown of thorns,characteristics which shall always remind one that it was on the dogwood tree I was crucified."

Wild Flowers

When the winter months begin to wane, nature commands all forms of vegetation to clothe themselves and begin their annual work. From the lowliest to the greatest, all receive the same

command, and each begins hastily to obey orders. In a short time carpets of grasses appear and cover the bare earth, forming a pleasing background for the myriads of tiny flowers which later appear above the terrestiral surface. While the flowering trees, dogwood, crab-apple, wild honeysuckle, red-buds, and others are robing themselves in mantles of showy flowers, the sleeping wild bulbs and roots awaken and begin robing themselves with no less beauty than the trees. Species of the wild violets, dandelions, sweet Williams, black-eyed Susans and others appear in all sections, and their modesty add undescriable beauty to the woods. The long leaf yellow pine area is noted for its beautiful "piney-woods" specie of violet. Its lacy foliage appears along with the flower, and the combination of foliage and flowers forms an attractive bouquet nestling among the grasses. Other species of the violet family are also found in damp places. The darker blue and the tiny white ones can be found at the same time of year the up-land ones appear. When forest fires sweep the woods during the late winter or early spring months,the violets are destroyed for that year at least.

Many of the other modest, close-to-the-ground flowers bloom in profussion. In meadows the dandelion lifts its yellow head towards the sun each morning and appears to be silently trying

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to pay hommage to its maker. Sweet Williams grow in all sections of the woodlands and vie with many others in putting on a robe of beauty. The black-eyed Susans dot the meadows and hillsides with their beauty and charm and receive equal appreciation with many others.

In the fall, many other wild flowers make the woods and meadows beautiful. Wild asters grow along fence rows and over meadows, a light purple flower, much like the domestic aster. The goldenrod, the aster's constant companion, sends its tall yellow flowers above the asters, but the natural arrangement is very beautiful.

One wild flowering vine that adds much to the beauty of the woods in the spring is the wisteria. It climbs the tallest trees and drapes its clusters of deep lavender flowers from the tips of branches. The blossoms all appear before its foliage and when the vine covers a bare tree, one sees only a mass of flowers.

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Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

December 3, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #8
County History

FOREST AND FAUNA

There are no National or State Units of Forest Reserves, State Parks or Forest Nurseries in Marion County.

Among the trees bearing cones are the Longleaf Pine, Shortleaf, Loblolly, Slash, Scrub and Spruce Pines. The Longleaf was formerly the Queen of Marion County Forests. She towered far above her less fortunate sisters and grew in thousands and thousands of acres. The saws of lumber syndicates from all over the Country have long since felled these trees for they were very valuable in manufactured products as well as in money to the producer.

All the groups of pines are built up in the same pattern except the Longleaf is more luxuriant and taller. They in comparison with the other types might be as giants are to ordinary people or as giants are to pygmies. The pine has a straight trunk with narrow conical outlined torch shape. Its bark is in large plate like scales and the cone is the fruit of the pine tree. When the corpels open the winged seed fall to the ground. The cone ripens in the fall but the pine is an evergreen. It is the most useful tree in the temperate zone. The pine offers three important contributions to man; the best

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of building material; pulpwood for paper and turpentine and resin for many uses.

The leaves of the pine are lengthy and usually are in clusters of three and gathered toward the ends of the thick scaly twigs. The flowers appearing in early spring before the new leaves are a deep rose purple. The male flowers are more prominent and grow in dense clusters. The female grow in inconspicious groups. The wood is heavy, hard, tough and durable.

The other trees bearing cones are Cypress and Cedars. The trunk of the cypress is straight with numerous ascending branches and narrow conical outline. The bark is silvery to connamon red and finely divided by long fissures. The leaves are short and arranged in featherlike fashion along two sides of small branchlets, which fall in autumn with the leaves still on them. The fruit of the cypress is a rounded ball, small, an inch in diameter, made of thick irregular scales and firmly closed till ripe. Under each scale is two seeds hidden.

The cedar is slightly related in appearance to the cypress. The cedar is an evergreen and protects itself in a way by the stickers on its branches which are its leaves. The bark is a thin reddish brown and the wood is aromatic, soft, strong and of even texture. The tree is irregular and more or less grooved. The heart of the cedar is distinctly red and the sapwood is white. Cedars bloom in February or March and there are two kinds of leaves, usually found both on the same tree. The commoner kind is dark green, minute and scalelike.
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The other kind appear most always on young growth or viscrous shoots and is owl shaped, quite sharp; pointed, spreading and whitened. The two kinds have flowers at the end of minute twigs. The cedar bloom makes seeds which are a favorite winter food for birds. Cedars are also used for many ornamental purposes.

There are many hardwoods in Marion County and among this group Oaks take first place. There are several kinds of oaks such as White Oak, whose value as wood is extensive; Red Oak and Live Oak. All oaks bear acrons which serve as a food for tame and wild animals. Live oaks are quite ornamental for they stay green the year around. All oaks furnish wood and lumber to be used for many purposes. Gum, which grows in swamps, has a value for lumber much of which is used in making furniture. Walnut and Maple are also quite useful in cabinet making. Birch, Yellow Poplar, Tupelo, Elm, Beech, Cottonwood, Basswood, Ash, Hickory and Sycamore are used as shade and for wild animals to feed upon.Other uses for this group of trees in Marion County are limited.

There are a number of forest fruit bearing trees which are quite valuable to the people of Marion County. The Pecan quite likely holds first place. The nuts, from these trees and there are many of them, are used for food by people and animals. Some of the more improved types are marketed and shipped to other sections and they bring a fancy price where the nuts are not grown. They may also serve as

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shade for homes and public grounds. Mayhaw, Plum, Huckleberry, Blackberry, and Crabapple are quite valuable as food. Delicious preserves and jellies are made from these products as well as furnishing food to animals. Hickory Nut and Walnut are used much as pecans and are closely related to the pecan in appearance of trees, flowers and fruit. Some of the less valuable fruit bearing trees are Persimmon, Cherry, Pawpaw, Hackberry, Chinquapin, and Honey Locust. This latter group furnish food in the most part for animals only. The Dogwood may be mentioned along with Holly for ornamental purposes and a few animals relish the berries which grow on both.

The location of most of the woodlands in Marion may be said to be in swamps and some cutover lands.[1.] The uncultivated, timbered and State lands number 274,000 acres.[2.]

The forest has an economic value far greater than people realize. As a soil conserver the forest is invaluable to the farmer. Except for the forest most of the richness would be swept into the creeks and carried to the rivers. The forest also has a part in protecting us from the force of severe winds. Soil erosion is tempered by the trees and growth by the holding power of the roots. They check the wearing and washing force of the run off of terrential rains and distribute the water more equally over the surface of the land. In

1. From Bullentin 863 U.S. Department Agriculture Wash. D.C.
2. Fifth Biennial Report of Miss. Forestry Com.

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this way forests aid greatly flood control. The woodlands also shelter against extreme temperatures, excessive heat in summer and bitter cold in winter. The drying winds are stayed by the trees and likewise the chilling winds are halted from grain fields and ranges in winter. Woodlands are financially quite valuable for material to be used for fence posts, fuel wood, railroad ties and all types of lumber for building purposes. Out of crop season forests furnish employment for the farm hands at a time when there is no other source of livlihood. These acres also furnish range for stock as well as natures beauty for the countryside.

Home forests in Marion County are much the same in the hills and swamps in the kind of trees. The hills have the pine and Oaks, Poplar, Elm, Sycamore, Hickory, Maple, and Cottonwood. The swamps have Cypress, Gum, and Beech. The amount of these vary according to the size of the home acres. Some have small areas and others own large places with more woodlands.

The business of selling timber on home farms in Marion County is no longer profitable.

First, very little timber is left and second the price after cost of cutting and handling hardly justifies the farmer. About the only timber that is suitable for the market is Short Leaf Pine and Gum. This is handled differently on the various farms. Some sell direct to local mill men and others deliver to the mill. When they sell the timber standing they receive for gum Five Dollars to Four Dollars per thousand feet and when delivered by the farmers he

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gets Ten Dollars per thousand feet. Cost of cutting and handling being about Five Dollars per thousand feet. The customary method of handling is felling the trees trimming to required length, the merchantable trees measure about sixteen inches, four and one half feet above the ground. It is then necessary to make roads to the trees and haul by the use of ox teams or mule teams to the highway where they are loaded on trucks or sometimes on log trains and taken to the mill. The skidder not being used any longer. We have sawmills and veneer mills at several places in the county viz: at Columbia and Foxworth.

The Foxworth Vaneer Company, located at Foxworth handles principally gum. This lumber is shipped whereever they get orders, someorders go to Columbia for the Box Factory; to Bogalusa La., to the Broom-Handle Factory and much of it is shipped to different sections of the United States.

Sawmills for pine timber are conveniently located but the pine which is mostly short leaf commands a smaller price. About Three Dollars per thousand stumpage or from Eight Dollars to Ten Dollars delivered. This is the approximate price of trees sixteen inches, four and one half feet from ground.

Stumpage buyers or users, dependent upon other timber owners, for any part of their supply of raw materials, have a personal interest in seeing this supply maintained. Certain practices that would aid the landowner to perputate this supply happen to be profitable to both the

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stumpage buyer or user and to the timberland owner. Buyers of stumpage or other forests products are in the best position to encourage these practices by the timberland owner. The essential practices for maintaining a profitable and continious supply of young timber are: (1) The reservation of a thrifty young stand by a partial cutting of only the larger diameters and (2) Protection of the timber land from fire.

The Stump Factory located at Columbia is manufacturing by products, from fat pine stumps, such as turpentine, rosin, pinecil etc. These stumps are bought from people of Marion and adjoining counties. Some farmers give their stumps in order to have them removed from fields and others sell for about twenty five cents per ton or $2.50 per ton delivered.

Some farmers have profited by selling their timber say twenty inches in diameter each year thereby giving the smaller trees more room to grow faster by not being crowded. Marion County has no cooperative marketing of timber.

There is no organized protection by government or state for Marion County forests. The greatest enemy of trees and forests is man. Only since the manufacture of lumber by large sawmills in Mississippi has the value of the pine come into its own. Prior to 1900 many acres of valuable pine trees in Marion County were cut and burned in order that the farmer might have more land to cultivate.

Bullentin Mississippi Forest Service by Fred B. Merrill, State Forester April 1931

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Stately pines of the virgin forest being felled, piled and burned, and the only use the owner had was for rails to fence his farm and occasionally boards for covering houses. These forests were valuable then as pasture for stock; cattle, hogs, and sheep. Often large tracts of land were burned in winter in order to have pasture for stock. This time has passed in Mississippi, as progress has found use for all parts of the trees, even the stumps being utilized.

Still, man continues to destroy forests in different ways; fires by carelessness and the destruction of seed trees and of young growth by the use of the skidder. The waste in the wood using industry is being corrected as the supply decreases and the demand increases, but carelessness with fires in or near the woods is hard to prevent.

The chief enemies of woodlands, whether young or old are: Fire, grazing animals, insects and fungi. Fire, however, is the greatest enemy of the tree. It is said that loss to forest growth by fire exceeds the combined efforts of all other injurious agencies. Fires must be controlled and can be to some extent even when the County has no Forestry Fire protection as in Marion County.

Farmers can avoid the practice of burning to improve grazing. They can plough two or more furrows around their timbered land every year. Never throw away a lighted match, always put out camp fires, burn brush carefully, and they can keep a sharp watch for fire and fight it immediately. When the farmer realizes his loss by fire he no doubt will be more careful.

First Steps in Southern Forestry Study by D. Priscilla Edgerton--Page 108

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The Boy Scouts of Marion County have given careful consideration and study to protection from Fungi, insects, waste, etc. Practically all woodlands are subject to these dangers. Valuable woodlands should be protected by fence and grazing of cattle horses, hogs, sheep, and goats as well as fire. On established woodlands, cut timber at the proper time of the year, remove diseased trees upon discovery and utilize trees killed by lightning as quickly as possible. Avoid having bark or roots of trees broken open so as to expose the tissues; control of fire, and careful logging, will assist in this correction. All insect infested trees should be cut and removed, top and all , at once.

There are no forest rangers or fire wardens in Marion County but the people of this section are keenly interested and greatly aid in protection against insect and fire. Little has been done as yet for the improvement and reproduction of home forests. There are a few farsighted men in this section who are beginning to prepare for reproduction of their own woodlands.

Interest in country highway has increased more rapidly in the last few years than ever before in the history of our county. This may be accounted for in two ways; First, the advent of the automobile for transportation of people as well as produce. Second, the increase of density of population in rural districts resulting in the necessity for bringing this increased population together for better highways. As neighboring counties and states improved their

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roads it stimulated others who in the past have been content with trails suitable only for horseback riding and half-loaded wagons.

This improvement in roads and highway has stimulated interest in beautifying country highways as well as country residences. Improved school facilities have given us a more intilligent citizenship and this being cultural a desire for the beautiful has been developed.

The observance of Arbor Day in Marion County had a vital influence in stimulating interest in tree planting along highways. That day has done much to create interest in planting trees on lawns of homes, streets, parks, and about school buildings. Many of the sturdy old oaks on the campus of Columbia High School were planted and named by the school children for their favorite heroes such as Whittier and Washington. The Primary School has a beautiful campus of oaks that were planted many years ago. About 1910 prizes were offered by the State Teachers Association to the school that would set and grow the greatest number of Magnolia trees. The teachers of Marion County were very enthusiatic and many trees were planted in December and February. Some schools planted as many as forty trees but the prize was to go to the school that had the greatest number to live. The West Columbia School across Pearl River and near Silver Creek won the prize which was Five Dollars.

Up to date no special tree,for highway and street planting in Marion County has been chosen. Some of the Women's Clubs and school organizations have suggested the planting of Crepe Myrtle and as a result of this suggestion about one hundred Crepe Myrtle trees have been planted on Highway 24 between Columbia and Foxworth.

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One Marion County lady is contemplating planting pecans and black walnuts on a drive as a memorial to her husband.

"Trees should be handled, in moving them about, as carefully as fine furniture, if not much more so, because, unlike furniture, one cannot injure a tree without endangering its whole existence. In reality, the greatest part of a tree is dead and is serving merely to hold the rest of it together. It is only the thin layer of growing wood and the inner layer of bark which are actually alive and functioning.

Injure either of these, and you endanger the life of the tree, because when any injury occurs to the outer, growing layers, the tree cannot heal the injured tissues, it can only cover them up by growing another layer right over them, and this it does only too slowly for safety.

That is why it is entirely necessary to disinfect a bruise or a cut on a tree at once and then paint it or cover it with wax until the paint can be secured and applied.

Injuries become dry and allow moisture to escape. Then they may cause swelling or, in some cases, shrinkage; and always they allow the entrance of harmful bacteria or of fungi which will eventually start the decay of the heart wood inside and lead to eventual death. It does not take a major bruise to start the trouble, the slightest abrasion will open the way for trouble unless it is taken care of immediately.

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In selecting young trees, avoid those with Y-shaped crotches, for splitting is sure to occur to such specimens sooner or later. Unless you are using a forest tree, get the nurseryman to trim both roots and top properly for you.

Forest trees are seldom nearly as good as nursery-grown ones; their root systems have not been developed and trained; nor have their tops been started off in the right way. Still another advantage of the forest tree is that it has seldom been accustomed to exposure to the sun on its trunk, so that it is quite apt to be injured by sun scald, unless it is protected in some way.

In case you must use a forest tree, nail two boards together so that they form a long V-shaped trough, and fasten them to the trees loosely on the sunny side. The length of the boards should correspond to the length of trunk from the ground to the first branch.

Even the nursery-grown trees should be set out in as nearly the same relation to the points of the compass as they had before transplanting. Unless this is done, when one is using a tree of any size, the thick foliage which probably will have grown on its sunny side in the nursery will be starved out for lack of light in the new location, and will give rise to dead branches.

In the case of trees that are shipped to you, there are several little operations which nearly always have to be done. First, of all be sure to remove all of the labels on the tree, for copper

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wire on a small insignificant-looking label ruins many specimens after they have been growing for several years. It cuts into the wood and eventually cuts a branch right off.

One must prune the roots of shipped trees, too, just before they are planted. It has been estimated that at least seventy five per cent of the feeder roots of trees are destroyed or become dried up under the very best conditions, leaving only the larger roots until new feeders can be developed.

All mangled or chewed ends must be cut off cleanly. In fact, it is best to make fresh cuts at the tips of all the roots just before they are placed in the ground.

Then the top has to be shaped, unless the nurseryman has already done this by special request. And, by the way, shaping the top does not mean that it is to be given a haircut of the bowl type.

To properly shape the top, one should work toward the end that the branches may have the arrangement of something like the spokes of a wheel, if one were up in an airplane looking down upon them. Then they should not be too close to each other up and down the stem.

If two or more branches come out of the main trunk at approximately the same point, the lesser of the two should be removed. Also, if there is a long part of the trunk where there is only a very small branch, let it stay, for it will very probably catwh up with the others and balance the structure.

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It is well to have in mind the few but important rules for transplanting trees when one comes to this operation. Most important of all is an ample-sized hole, in order that the roots may be actually spread out in every direction.

None should cross each other, and the soil, as it goes into the hole, should be carefully tucked in under the roots and packed. This is not difficult to dowith a short, somewhat blunt stick; but care must be taken not to bump into the roots themselves, for bruised roots are certain trouble.

For easy performance, a hole twice the size of the root spread is most convenient. There ought to be at least one foot of new soil under the tree, too, and in addition, be sure to have the subsoil loosened with a pick before anything is put into the hole.

The richer the soil that is sued, the faster the tree will grow and the greater chance it will have to live. Slow but continuously acting bone meal may be incorporated with the soil as it goes in or one may use two year old manure or leaf mold. Either of the latter is good from the standpoint of building up friendly bacteria in sterile soil and of preserving moisture.

Of course, several waterings are necessary for the newly planted tree. After settling has stopped it, it will probably be necessary to add more soil to the top.

If one prefers chemical fertilizer, it is probably best to wait and use it around the tree in spring, and water it thoroughly. The formula should be approximately four parts nitrogen, two parts phosphorus, and one part potassium. This is called "4-2-1" fertilizer by the seedsmen and dealers in fertilizer, and may be used

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at the rate of ½ pound to each inch of the tree's diameter.

It is easiest applied by making a little circular dam around the base of the tree, then spreading the correct amount of fertilizer in the center and watering it in slowly.

This extra watering will be greatly appreciated by the tree when it is getting off to a start in the spring. The dam will hold together through several waterings.

The great authorities on shade trees agree it is lack of water that causes the greatest number of deaths among newly planted trees in the U.S. It has been estimated that under the usual conditions in your yards and along the streets, the summer moisture is from twelve to twenty per cent lower than under the natural conditions in forests. These figures certainly ought to speak loudly for the artificial watering of trees for the first two years, at least.

After new trees have been set out, they will need to be supported quite securely by guy wires. Very small trees can be held, between two strong supports driven into the ground on each side, by strong but soft rags or other material which will not give when the wind blows. Soft bark will be cut if quite soft material is not used in the attachments to the tree itself."

It is impossible to name and describe all the wild flowers in Marion County. However, we can give the most familiar ones. The Honeysuckle, which grows on a cluster, bushy like stalk and has groups of pink flowers vie for popularity. The violet, blue in color, grow wild in profusion. In April and May the woods are veritable

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flower gardens with dogwoods above the others all white with yellow centers and green foliage. The Cherokee rose, white with yellow centers, grow in Marion County in damp places. The tiny Blue Daisy, very small but pretty is the first flower to show in Spring. Morning Glory is also very pretty as its blue flowers appear in the morning and four o'clocks of all colors and bushlike bloom only in the afternoons. There are many species of water lillies which abound in the ponds in Spring and Summer.

Beautiful yellow Golden Rods are seen everywhere as the first intimation of Autumn in Marion County. Some of the other flowers which grow wild but are not so common are Mountain Laurel, wild verbena, wild Phlox, and Jack-In-The-Pulpit. Black-eyed Susans are quite common and appear in cut over lands with yellow petals and blackcenters. The Maypop appears in cultivated fields and is a beautiful flower. It is sometimes called Passion Flower so named by the Catholics in memory of Christ's Crucifixion.

"THE END"

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MARION COUNTY, FAUNA FOREST AND

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
February 8, 1937
Historical Research Project
Assignment #12
County History

SUBJECT: Fauna

The pests of Forage and Cereal crops in Marion County are very disasterous. Among the many enemies of these crops cutworms, grasshoppers, and army worms are the greatest. The cutworms are quite busy early in the Spring when the plants are small and tender. They are present every season but some years they cut the crops down by the acre, clean. The remedy for this is to plant very early and have the plants outgrow their invasion. When the stalks become tough, the worms cease to bother them.[1.]

Some years the grasshoppers are very numerous and do a great deal of damage. They attack the crops and eat them up by fields. There is little if any remedy for them. Army worms come by thousands in some seasons and may eat the plants at any time while they are green. Some attempt has been made in the open country of the Mississippi Delta to spray by airplane to destroy the pests. The success of this plan remains to be determined.[1.]

Garden Crops are more molested by pests than those of the farms. The potato beetle possibly holds first place as a destructive agent. They eat up Irish potatoes, if left alone, in a very short time. Not only do they destroy potatoes but they attack other vegetables as well, such as collards and sometimes butterbean foliage. A spray of Arsenate of lead carefully diluted kills them. It is applied about twice a week when the foliage is damp, early in the morning. One has to take care when spraying greens to wash all the poison off before

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cooking.

Cutworms are always with us and aggrevate the gardner, season after season. They cut down the tender young plants and make replanting necessary. There has not been a positive preventive for this evil yet. Ladybugs are prevalent on greens of the sleek leaf variety more then the rough leaf kind. They are annoying each season. Lice is about the greatest enemy of greens. They cake on the bottom of the leaves and make them unfit for use. Spraying has little, if any, effect on this insect. There is a tiny insect with fragile, smoke colored wings that flies over the top of greens and makes very small holes in the leaves. There are great numbers of them and they make the leaves unfit for use.

Of the Field Crops tobacco is raised only in very limited quantities. Cotton is the main crop and is greatly injured by the boll weevil. Some years the rains are more frequent and tend to make the weevils more plentiful. In dry years they disappear. Spraying is being used to advantage in some sections but it is not used in Marion County. It would be too expensive. Rust is a common disease in young cotton. It may be caused by extreme drought and cold soon after the plants begin to grow. There is no remedy or prevention as is known.[1.]

Sugar Sugar Cane is a well known crop and is much abused by wood lice. Pure Louisiana sugar cane can hardly be raised here and people have turned to more hardy varities in an effort to curb the lice.

In orchards, apple and pear trees, along with peach and plum are troubled by insects that lay eggs early to be hatched out and form worms that eat the heart up as it ripens. This renders it unfit for use

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as unripened fruit is almost tasteless. The Coddling Moth and Tent Caterpillar are two of the greatest enemies of the Apple and Pear trees. During the dormant season all rotten and diseased limbs should be burned in order to destroy any hidden enemies. Several sprayings as the trees take on life should be given. This spray should contain Lubricating Oil Emulsion properly diluted. The second spray should be Bordeaux Mixture to be followed by concentrated lime sulphur and Arsenate of lead. The last treatments should be of Bordeaux mixture and Arsenate of lead diluted properly.[1.]

Plums are always bothered more or less by worms. Some seasons they appear more often than others. Only the cultivated plums are sprayed in Marion County. Grapes are not usually victims of the pest. Satsumas do not grow to an extent in this section as they are a warmer climate fruit.[3.]

Poultry falls heir to lice and mites. Lice appear in moulting season during August and September usually. If chickens are properly fed and cared for and their yard and sleeping house kept thoroughly clean, the danger of lice is not nearly as great. If the chickens get poor or are diseased lice appear readily. The best remedy is to spray and build up the resistance of the birds.

Mites are caused from lack of cleanliness. Hens that are allowed to set for a long length of time are sure breeders of mites. These tiny pests are quite troublesome. Only by careful cleaning of all houses, spraying and cleaning of yards are they destroyed.

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The screw worm has for the past two or three seasons become a serious menace to livestock in the county. Flies lay the eggs in fresh wounds and before one is aware they are causing serious damage. Immediate treatment is the only remedy.

Horse flies torment livestock in warm weather. They suck the blood and leave tiny sores where they bite. They have been known to be very detrimental to stock and about the only remedy is to tie their ears. It is better to spray with a strong spray when they are turned into the pastures and fields to work.[1.]

Man is heir to many ills carried by the misquitoes and other insects. For the past few years much has been done toward the control of malaria, the leading disease carried by misquitoes. A county health unit has been established and the U.S. government is helping in this work too. These units are screening, draining pools of water and building sanitary closets. Many people in Marion County fight malaria every year but the prevention work is aiding the citizen in his fight. The misquito bites man and the malaria begins to do its work. The germs multiply very rapidly. The patient must put up a fight or else the disease becomes chronic and then years are consumed in repairing the damage to the body. The only way to get rid of malaria is to kill the misquitoes and treat the patient with quinine or its derivative.[2.]

Lice and bed bugs were prevalent as an enemy of man several years ago. People are becoming more intilligent and more careful in modern times. Only among the lowest class do lice appear. They are

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head lice and body lice. Lack of cleanliness and care causes these pests. Ointments are used to kill lice in the hair and cleanliness to abolish body spraying and prevented by cleanliness and air and sunshine. Beds should be cleaned and aired and sunned often. Fleas are not as great enemy to man as to animals. There are several sizes of fleas. Most fleas are created by dogs, hogs and other animals. In fact they must be created by lack of cleanliness and pure air and sunshine. Fleas are a pest to man but not as great as a pest of animals. Fleas may be exterminated by cleanliness and lime spray quite effectively. Bed bugs may be killed by the use of an insect spray at stated intervals.[1.]

Common Roadside and Field Insects seem much more prevalent than a few years ago. Ants are one of the greatest pests to man. Few people realize how much ants really destroy within the season. There are a number of agencies at work to eradicate the ant by poisoning. Honey bees are valuable to man for they make honey which is very delicious as a food. It is one of the cheapest foods and one of the best when the bees are properly cared for. Wasps, jackets, and hornets are enemies to man and beast. Their stings are quite painful and might be injurious as well.

Gnats are very troublesome and with their stinging or biting often become quite painful. Of this group the misquitoes and house flies are the greatest and most dangerous pests. They are harbingers of disease and filth. Almost any germ may be carried by the ordinary house fly because of his chief delight to wade through food to be eaten by people. Misquitoes are an enemy too, as well as a painful pest.

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Marion County has a fight on in every walk of life to do away with both insects. Screening and sanitation, as well as chemicals, are being employed to destory these enemies of man.

Squash bugs are the less pestiferous than stink bugs and water bugs. The squash bug may be perfectly coltrolled by spraying arsenate of lead.

Crickets are perfectly harmless as far as is known in this county. Roaches and grasshoppers are very destructive. Roaches may be kept in curb by use of cleanliness and poison. All food and stale filth should be kept away from the habitation of people in the fight against roaches.

Butterflies have always been considered harmless. They add color and beauty to the springtime. They aid in the propigation of flowers by carrying pollen from one flower to another. Almost every type of ordinary butterfly is found in Marion County. There are a very few dragon flies in this section and thus little harm if any is done by them. There are no damsel flies found here as is known. Most of the beetle types of bugs abound here. Their destructive qualities are negligible. The lightening bug is harmless, only adding color or light to the spring and summer nights.

Every type of Spider is found in Marion County. Even the Black Widow with its deathly sting has always been among us. Other spiders are less harmful only they are pests that web up the houses, barns, fences, and trees. There is a red spider that is an enemy to fruit and shrubbery. They will kill the most precious coniferous

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plant about the home. An oil spray will kill them and prevent the return of their relatives if used regularly.[1.]

Wood ticks have proven less harmful than the cattle tick. They are often painful and annoying to men and animals but no fatilities have occured from their bites. The cattle tick is a dangerous enemy. Their bite causes fever and it almost kills the cattle. The U.S. Government has spent thousands of dollars in Marion County and adjoining territory in an attempt to stamp out the cattle tick. Dipping has been quite successful in this section. There are different types of ticks that are very annoying to animals, cows, dogs, and hogs. Seed ticks are the greatest pests of this group. They are so tiny and so numerous and adhere so closely that they can scarcely be rubbed off.[1.]

Poultry mites, mange and red bugs are a great menace to animals. Of this group mange and red bugs are the greatest enemies. Red bugs kill small chickens and often give children temperature. They appear in great numbers, in spring and summer, on grass and leaves in woody places.[2.]

It is said that no true scorpions live in Marion County. There are the red heads and the striped scorpions. If the red headed scorpion is corded he sometimes bites but is not poison. There is a short, sleek scorpion that is attractive in coloring but non-poisonous.

Among Invertrebates there are no water sponges, Coral or Jelly Fish. The county abounds in hook and pork worms. Hookworms are disasterous to people. They sap the very vitality and strength of their victims. Many Marion County people are treated each year for

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2. Geo. F. Moddy, Resettlement Sup.

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hookworms. There are only a few leaches and therefore little harm is done by them. Earthworms abound in great numbers but are perfectly harmless. Snails and crayfish are found in numbers along the river and in lakes and ponds. They are harmless and only add to the picturesquesness of the low marshy places.[1.]

The day was when millions of fish swam and played in Marion County streams. That is changed now and fish are becoming fewer and fewer. Modern life tends to lessen the privileges and rights of the finny tribe. Gars and lampreys are scarcely found by fishermen. They are not valuable as food for man and since no very large water animals exist they are of no use as food to other water animals. Fresh water fish are delicious food for people. Trout, perch, and cat fish together with a few eels are the main tribes of fish found.

Toads, tree frogs, bull frogs and spring frogs are inhabitants of Marion County streams. Bull frogs make one of the most delicious dishes and even if other frogs are not valuable they are at least harmless.

Along Pearl River and its outlying lakes are many Alligators. They are harmful if crowded but no accidents have occured from them in recent years. They do destory many other fish and often pigs are eaten in the swamps. They are known to devour small calves and lambs. The turtle is a native of this section. There is the softshell whichmakes a delicious dish for people and then the regular old cooter. All he can do is eat small fish which is quite destructive.

There is only one specie of lizard in Marion County and that is just the regular scaly woods lizard. They are harmless and

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often useful in catching flies and small insects.

Marion County abounds in all the types of poison snakes. The regular rattler possibly leads in numbers and destructive qualities. There have been fatilities to both man and animals in all the years past. Quite recently a serum has become available and is much used to counteract the poison. Several lived have been saved in this way in redent years in this section.

In this country there are few native ducks. The squealor and the very small ducks, that dive in ponds and streams, are the most common of the wild type. The tame ducks are Indian Runner and Mallard Ducks. Sometimes in the fall and spring we find a single mallard or teal duck. They are foreigners however, and become lost in their flight from North to South and their return again.[1]

We have no geese except the tame ones we raise. As in the case of ducks, we do find an occasional wild goose of the Canadian or blue type which is lost in their twice yearly flights.

There are a few mocking birds and they are the only song birds of any importance in the woods. The warblers are few. Some other birds sing but are not classed as songbirds. We have the tame canary and German warblers that we raise and care for.

Hawks and owls are plentiful and harmful. They eat chickens, birds and small feathered tribes in abundance. There are only two ways to destroy them and those ways are too slow to help much, poison and shooting. The Carrion crow is a bird of prey. They live upon dead animals and have proven useful in making away with dead flesh.

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They are of no other use as is known.

We do not have many water birds except the Herons. There are a few fish geese and water turkeys. They are of no known value and do destroy millions of tiny fish.

Opposum still are prevalent in Marion County but not as many as of former years. The hunters and disease have thinned the number. They are used as food for some people but their destructive characteristics outweigh their value of food to man. They destroy chickens, birds, turkeys, ducks and all feathered tribes. They have been known to eat baby pigs. Bats are a great pest for they carry germs. If the screens are left ajar they dart in and are very difficult to catch and kill.

Dogs are plentiful and are used as domestic animals. It has been said that dog is man's best friend. The Sptiz, Collie, Bird, and Bull Dogs are most prevalent in Marion County. There are coons, weasles, mink, skunk, and a few Fox left in the county. The skunk and weasles are destructive agents but trappers find all these animals furs valuable. They are fast disappearing in the hunter's traps and by dogs and other agents.

Many rodents live in Marion County. The squirrels and rabbits are most useful as food. Then they do little if any harm. Squirrels sometimes eat grain in the fields or nuts in the woods. They are becoming so scarce that their waste is negligible. Mice, rats, and muskrats are great pests. Mice and rats destroy much food for people and set fire to valuable property every year. They are very

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plentiful and are killed by poison and traps. So destructive have they been that the county and muncipalities have taken steps to help ride the entire country of them.[1.]

Pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses and mules are all valuable to man in many ways. Cattle are used as food and their hides are used for leather. There are some diseases of cattle that are very fatal. Charbon and black leg are the worst and are prevented by vaccination. Horses and mules are most helpful to man in his work, and are not often subject to contagious diseases in this locality. Hog cholera takes its toll among pigs and hogs. The only remedy is by vaccination and sometimes this method fails. This disease has made quite a shortage in the meat supply. There are nonative monkeys in this county.

Man is the most superios race of all. He rules over the others and there are several thousand population in the county. Man falls heir to many ills and struggles on in his attempt to outdo all of them and carry on. Much has been done as is being done to stamp out disease in Marion County. A health unit has been established and other government agencies along with the efforts of the population, great strides are being made in this community. Man also lends his aid in an effort to save valuable animals and other live things that help man in this onward march to better living and safer dying. This same man is also employing every effort to rid themselves of all pests that tend to retard these same agencies in Marion County.

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December 15, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #9
County History

SUBJECT: INDIANS

Marion County, Mississippi is beautifully located with the Pearl river valley running thru it from north to south, formally covered with timber, plenty of fresh water, rich soil, game plentiful and an ideal climate it was only natural that it was the home of a great many Indians as proved by the large number of camp sites located along the rivers and creeks.

When the French begun to settle Louisiana, central and south Mississippi, including Marion County was inhabited mainly by Choctaw Indians. On the west were Natchez and Houma tribes, on the north were the Chickasaws, on the east were the Pascagoulas and Biloxis and on the south were the Chickasaws. Scattered about in this same section were a few Cherokees and a very few Tunicas that had drifted down from North Mississippi.[1]

The Choctaws, the major tribe of Marion County, were called the flat heads because the heads of infants were placed in boxes to give them a flat appearance. As all other tribes, in mild climates, the Choctaws, along with the minor tribes who lived in Marion County, wore very scant clothing. They wore only the loin girder in the earliest days. The Indians were very superstitious and many beliefs arose in this section,

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which they called the Land of Rain. Marion County Indians ate corn for it grew best in this climate and the wild animals nearest at hand. They worshipped the Sun, the Moon, the Stars and other wonders of Nature. The Indians lived in clay walled houses with an enforcement of interlacing twigs. Those of more permanent dwelling had houses of woods and brush. Usually their homes were built of oblong and square shape and covered with bark, grass, straw, and leaves. These were more permanent abodes because the clay houses were affected by the rains in winter. Marion County Indians had no furniture except beds. These were made with matting and skins of animals and were used only in winter during the cold months. The climate was so mild that beds were needed only in cold weather. Most of the implements used by Marion County Indians were of wood, skin and bone. Shoes were fashioned of skins of animals and were quite cleverly made. Knives were also made of bone.

There are many stories about the dispositions of the Indians that made up that section of the Choctaws that lived in Marion County in the early days. They loved to roam the woods in the mild winters and beautiful spring. The summers made them lazy and sleepy and as the game was plentiful they led an easy life in the Marion County section. Indian John who frequented Marion County in the early eighteen hundreds used to enjoy gathering a group of whites to tell about the Choctaws of which tribe he was a member. There is and always was much mystery about the Indians. They were so envious and treacherous yet they were devoted to the white man and quite generous. Indian John always begged that the

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white man give his race a square deal and assured our forefathers that if they did deal honestly there would be no trouble.

The Choctaws were the highest class of Indians in Marion County and adjoining sections. Despite this fact however, they were superstitious almost beyond belief. They did not chose the cruelest methods to appease their superstitions, as did their more ignorant brothers, of the Cherokee and like tribes but their methodsxxxxx were almost always absurd. For an example they placed their young babies in boxes to flatten their heads the major custom of the Choctaws.

But with all his cruelety to the babies, and his squaw; the superstitions; the envy; the jealousy and hatred of his unfair white neighbors we find the early Marion County Indians, the Choctaws, generous, loyal and devoted. We feel so glad in this land of our forefathers that in this land this higher class Indian roamed and dwelt instead of his more cruel and treacherous brothers.They left us much of which to be proud even tho' our knowledge is meagre of the Indians who lived in this section.[2]

There is a tradition which Indian John always told to his "white man" associates, about the two races, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and their tribal dicision. They always placed a pole when they pitched camp at night and the leaning direction of the pole was followed next morning. One night part of the tribe went a little distance further than the other and a great rain washed away the pole. As a result the tribe was divided and afterwards they were separate tribes, Choctaws and Chickasaws.

There is a legend of the Indian Chief of the Chickasaws who passed through Marion County and grew sick. He stopped at the home of

S.W. Hammond and asked for shelter for the time being. There was a new baby girl in the home and this Chief became greatly interested in the "little smiling lady" as he chose to call the new comer. When he was better and prepared to leave he begged that the baby be called Wenonah Kossuthe after his wife which means "the pretty smiling lady." The baby bears that name to this day even if the chief has long since gone to the land of the happy warrior where he dwells with his forefathers.

There is an Indian Myth which Cake George, a Marion County Indian used to delight in telling. Cake George gave all the mystery, gruesomeness and weird, wild atmosphere to the story that was in his power to muster. All Indians love excitement and glamour and display. Cake George said that to see a snake meant that one was possessed with evil spirits and demons. So if an Indian found a snake he must pop the head off and rush widly to warn the others of his tribe. Together all the men ran forth into the woods to search for snakes screaming and yelling like wild men. When a snake unfortunatbly scampered into their path it was immediately killed in this manner and a great ceremony with a bonfire was made. This lasted for several hours and sometimes as long as three days. If, in this wild stampede, an Indian grew sick or fell by the wayside then evil spirits had overcome him. We find today this same weird custom, in a yearly festival, staged by the Hopi Indians in xxxxxx Arizona and called the Snake Dance. Thousands of snakes are killed in this mysterious fashion at each festival and thousands of people go there each year to witness the slaughter much to the delight of this peculiar race, the Hopi Indians.

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Marion County
Assignment #9

There is another Indian Romance which goes that in Marion County there were two tribes the Choctaws and Cherokees. The Choctaws were the higher class and objected to their tribe mixing with the Cherokees. A young Choctaw brave fell in love with a Cherokee maiden. The Choctaws went on the warpath at the thought of the union of the tribes. The young brave quit his tribe and became a wanderer and the Cherokee maiden died of grief.

Of the four types of mounds, the Home, the Sacred, the Safety and the Burial the last named is the most common in Marion County. From the first idea of appearance of Indian mounds and camps in this county one would conclude that these Indians were migratory. Then when we consider erosion and the chemical degeneration, powers of the soil we decide that maybe they were permanent dwellers. However, we do know that numbers of them lived here. We have twelve distinct mounds in this County as well as many Camps.

The excavation of Indian mounds in Marion County, especially burial mounds do not produce as many facts as most mounds of this type. There may be many reasons for it and the main one is that most weapons in this section were made of wood, shell, and bone and owing to the perishable nature of this material they soon decay. The soil is quite sandy and due to the excessive rainfall they are soon gone from decomposition. Another reason that a large type of stone relic is not found is because there are no large stones with which to make them in this County or within several hundred miles even. In the large collection found there were only six or seven mortars and pestles of any appreciable size.

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The Indian Mounds of Marion County were located for the most near streams. It appears that the largest number are South of Columbia around Lampton, Hub, Sandy Hook, and Cheraw. There are a few on Upper Little River near Columbia. There is one in the White Bluff Community near the famous LeNoir Home. This is the only one of any size up Pearl River.

There is only one mound, worthy of mention, North of Columbia. This one is located on Holliday's Creek near the mill site of S.W. Hammond and Sons. I.E. Bass originally owned this land and Dr. C.C. Bass, Dean of Tulane Medical School and Earnest Bass, an Admiral of the United States Navy, now stationed in New York excavated this mound, when they were boys many years ago. Many bones, iron chunks, some dishes, flints, and arrowheads were found. This mound is now in a cultivated field owned by Mrs. May Hammond Cook of Columbia, Mississippi.

Robert Stringer, Foxworth Mississippi, says, that as a boy living on Ten Mile Creek west of Pearl River, he plowed up flints and arrowheads which indicates that a battle might have been and likely was fought there for a small mound existed which proves that the dead were buried.

All of the Marion County mounds are found in woods or are in cultivated fields. Mr. P.G. Nichols, Indian Relic Collector who lived in Marion County for years has done more excavation of Indian mounds than any other person in this section. He has walked around a thousand miles and collected some 25,000 relics. Some were purchased from farmer boys, others were dug out by Mr. Nichols. He has spearheads, none over four inches in length; hide scrapers; knives; drills; hairpins; perforators;

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mortars, pestles and arrowheads.

Mr. T.T. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi well known citizen and great sportsman has a collection from camps, battle grounds and mounds. He has some medicine bowls and corn grinders as well as the usual flints, arrowheads and knives. He told us much of the facts contained in this narrative.

The most prominent Indian men and women from the interviews we have made are Cake George, Indian John, Minty, a Cherokee, Flora and Leah. Singing Sam, who went from house to house of his white friends and sand Indian songs and assured them of the friendship of his native Choctaws was one of the best known Marion County Indians. He did much to keep the good will of the whites and to prevent the savage massacres of the War hungry Indians.

Pattapa was a well known and much loved Indian man. He lived South of Columbia in the Sandy Hook Community near the historic Ford place. There was a stockade around the place back in 1800. All the families for miles around would gather for protection from the blood thirsty tribes. The house was built of bricks and logs and had three floors with an attic above. There were no porches in the early days. They entered the house by means of a ladder which hung from the third floor doorway by means of strong pegs. When the last one had climbed up the ladders were pulled in and the doors barricaded. All coming and going through the house was done from the inside, once the ladders were drawn and the doors securely fastened. All this precaution was made at the suggestion of Pattapa as a protection against his enraged brothers. Pattapa, when the Indians

went on the warpath, would slip out and rush from house to house warning the whites to dash for the Ford stockade. He went hurriedly to the Ford Place when he had warned the last ones and in the attic in through a secret door his white friends hid him for fear the Indians should find that he had told their plans. Pattaps was always protected and loved by his friends. Even his memory is revered now by the childrens children of the Sandy Hook neighborhood.

W.H. (Joe) Magee of Hub, Marion County is a descendant of the Choctaws once occupied the territory that is now Marion County. Jee Magee was born in 1858 in Marion County, Mississippi on the Elisha Magee plantation twelve miles south of Columbia. Elisha Magee, owner of many slaves, belonged to a prominent and influential pioneer family of Marion County.

W.H. (Joe) Magee is the great grandson of Cake George a Choctaw Indian. Cake George was so called because he baked cakes called stage planks and sold them to the public. This was when he was living with Dr. Ferdinand Blackburn near Columbia, Mississippi.

Cake George, Joe's great grandfather was the shield of an Indian man and his wife who stopped at Dougal McLaughlin's place to make baskets of cane. Dougal McLaughlin lived eleven miles south of Columbia and was one of the prominent pioneer settlers of Marion County.

This Indian man and his wife were Choctaws and they had two children, a boy and a girl. While here they died of pneumonia and Dougal McLaughlin took these children, Cake George and his sister to his home and raised them. Cake George was the carriage driver for the family and

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his sister was a servant in the home. They called her Choctaw. Cake George married Minthy, a Cherokee, who also belonged to Dougal McLaughlin, and whose daughter Flora was the mother of Leah Crump. William Crump being the father. William Crump was owned by the widow Crump who came here in the early days from Virginia. William was part Indian. We understand and Joe's mother was Leah Crump and his father was a white man.

Tom McLaughlin, the son of Dougal McLaughlin fell heir to Flora, Joe's grandmother, and when he died his widow married Jesse Warren and as Flora belonged to them last she was known as Flora Warren. Flora continued to be a nurse for the children in the home of the Warren family till her death. She was well taken care of by the Warren family in her last days.

Joe has had a very eventful life and now at the age of seventy eight his mind is perfectly clear and his memory very accurate even as to dates. He can relate vividly happenings during the War Between the States, Reconstruction Days, Klu Klux Clan, White Caps and even the politicial history of the county.

His troubles and hardships were many and while his mother was living on the Ivan Powell place four miles above Columbia, she became insane and went to Covington, Louisiana, thence to Pass Christian, and finally to Brookhaven where her mother, Flora, was living. For several years Joe and his sister Ellen cared for by the white folks, principally their old mistress, Mrs. McGee, who cared for him during a spell of sickness. Joe remained with Mrs. McGee's family for several years. His mother finally returned and was a cook for a number of years before her

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death for Mrs. Frank Foxworth.

When a small boy his master's children attended school and as Joe was a favorite the boys about his age would beg him to go to school with them and his mistress would consent. While he was not enrolled as a pupil he would sit in the school room and from this he learned to read and write. He continued to improve himself. In 1879 he had saved some money and went to Texas to attend school near the line of the Indian territory but about this time there was some border warfare so he left and went to New Orleans where he attended LeLand University in 1880-81-82.

After returning to Marion County Joe taught school and farmed with Mrs. Lem Taylor planning to return to school in 1885 but small pox was an epedimic in the city so Joe did not go back to school.

Joe married Lula Bridges the first Wednesday in February 1886. She was born in 1868 on Tilton Marion County then, but Lawrence County now. Her mother, Hanah and family belonged to the Rodgers and Buckley families and her father Caesar was brought from Virginia and sold to Berry Bridges, son-in-law of Hope LeNoir a pioneer settler of Marion County.

Caesar said his father was one-half Indian. Caesar had straight black hair. Joe moved his wife down in the Buford settlement on Mrs. Elizabeth Lamptons place and in 1888 he preempted 160 acres one mile from this place and put into cultivation the first year, with the help of his wife, 25 acres and made 125 bushels of corn and seven bales of cotton and plenty of other produce to live on.

MARION COUNTY / INDIANS

To the regret of his neighbors, Joe moved in 1900 to his present home near Hub on the John Rankin place which he bought from Mr. J.W. Rankin and has lived here thirty six yeafs.

There was sight children born for W.H. (Joe) Magee and Iula Bridges Magee, four girls and four boys.

Joe Magee shows many traits of the Indians. Once he made a bargain to buy a find young horse from Jack Hammond, a pioneer settler of White Bluff in Marion County. The purchase price was $100.00. Joe went up on the appointed day to receive the horse. Mr. Hammond agreed to take part of the money and wait for the balance. The horse was saddled and after an exchange of current neighborhood news Joe took the bridle and walked away. When he had gone a few yards the former owner noticed that Joe had not mounted the pony. He called to him, Joe, get up and ride. The horse is gentle." Joe answered, "Oh, no, Mr. Hammond, no Indian rides a horse before he is paid for." That fall when Joe had accumulated enough money to finish paying for the horse, he set out to see Mr. Hammond. He came up leading the horse and walking. He told his business and after completion of the transaction he mounted the horse and rode away, looking back smiling and bowing.

Another trait which proved Joe's Indian blood came in the fact that he could never be driven. He could be led if right steps were taken but never forced. One day he was sent to mill with a sack of corn. It was a custom to put into the mill seven boxes of corn and to take the eighth box for toll. Several white boys were there with corn also. Mr. Hammond, the miller, poured up one of the boys corn and tolled up and then went

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to dinner while it ground. The white boy walked over to Joe's sack of corn and scooped up a box of corn to make up for the toll out of his own and poured it into the hopper with the other. Joe stood by until he saw what had been done. When he called they boy out into the mill yard and they fought for the remainder of the day. Joe, though a boy and an Indian servant, knew he had not been treated fairly.

Joe has inherited many of the quanities of the Choctaw Indians, is a loyal friend to the whites, and shows his devotion to his family and friends. He delights to talk of his old mistress, Mrs. Magee, who was so good to him and he expressed his deep grief when she died by saying "I took on worse than the children." Nothing delights Joe Magee more than giving a chicken supper or a chitterling dinner to which he invites thirty or forty of his white friends. Joe has always been identified with every movement for the good of the white race as well as for the colored population. He is progressive and a leader among the negro race in educational affairs. Marion County History would not be complete without mention of this worthy character who is very much in favor by both races--black and white.

"THE END.""

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Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverste.

Marion County
Assignment #15
Historical Research Project
April 16, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: Ante-bellum Days, Old Homes, Antiques and Relics.

INTRODUCTION:

Unfortunately a majority of the stately old homes of Marion County have disappeared with the passing years. Only the memory of the description of them, which was handed down from older people, remains. There were several fine brick places and a number of colonial type that were outstanding but the ravages of time have levelled them. The influence of these homes still lives on. These pioneering ancestors were people who lived carefully planned lives. They observed the strictest rules in the care and preservation of their homes. We feel now that the War Between the States must have slowed the step and marred the spirits of these dauntless ancestors. To have all the money snatched away from them, their bodies crippled, thousands of them killed, their labor gone and their homes neglected by their absence in war, these were enough to kill the heart of the strongest and the bravest.

The gaiety of the antebellum days was gone and naturally after destroying this side of their life the homes were not as well kept. Fire and wind as well as weathering did much to make the toll of old homes lostgreater. Most of the men who were left were disabled or died in a few years after the surrender. The descendents deeply deplore that more of our old places are not here to remind us of the grandeur of other days.

Winona H. Cook

August 6, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

/

Interviewed: J.T. Ford
Columbia, miss

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS

2. Historians:

(b) Historic Land Marks.

STOVALL SPRINGS HOTEL.

This inn with its broad halls and wide verandas, is where the Legislature convened when Columbia was the temporary capital until a more central location could be selected.

Before the War between the States, the springs were called Stovall Springs - now commonly called Mineral Springs.

About one-quarter of a mile south of the Springs, three miles north of Columbia, on Highway Thirteen, was a large hotel and a fancy watering place for rich people all over Mississippi and adjoining States. The hotel stood on the east side of the public highway.

The building was two and one-half stories, with large dining rooms and halls, and had very fine carved and ornamental stairs, and trimmings throughout. Many of the base boards and much of the wainscoting, were of the finest imported Italian walnut and mahogany, beautifully designed and carved - the dining rooms and kitchens were finished likewise.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

Maggie T. Byrd
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A great many of the bed rooms were ceiled with mahogany, oak, and walnut, and all were furnished with heavy, four-posted, teaster bedsteads - and all the up-to-date things of the time.

A great many of the Southern planters with their families would spend the summer at this hotel and drink the mineral water from Stovall Springs, and pass the time playing poker, racing horses, and throwing big dinners. It was not uncommon for the ownership of several slaves to change hands over night in a poker game or for a fine pair of horses to change hands at the race track.

The dinners were par-excellence! In those days, it was fashionable to cook a large pig or small mutton whole with an apple in its mouth, and at the end of the dinner when dessert was served, the apple was taken from the mouth of the pig or mutton and with cream and sugar, was served as extra dessert to the most beautiful lady at the dinner or to the gentleman who made the best and most appropriate toast on the occasion. For the next few days, it would be freely talked around the country that Mr. or Miss so-and-so won the apple at such-and-such a big dinner, and would be likened in present-day society as winning a medal or valuable bridge prize.

Remaining of this old Stovall Springs Hotel and watering place, are the Springs proper. The old slave bell that was used to assemble the slaves - now hangs in the belfry of Columbia High School, and was donated to the school by one Evan Fortenberry who razed the old Hotel and remodeled it into a one-story dwelling about 1870.

A piece of carved wood that was a part of the dining-room cupboard, is in the hands of Charles Fortenberry, Columbia, Miss., Oizella Sylverstein

as is also a piece of the same wood in the hands of Alex McDaniel, Columbia, Mississippi. Hamp Pittman, Columbia, Mississippi., is in possession of an old lounge, or settee, that was in the old Hotel; and T.T. Ford, Columbia, Miss., has the old iron pot that was used in the kitchen for cooking the whole pigs or muttons. There was a small stove in the kitchen, but all the heavy cooking was done on the fireplace in large pots. The stove was used for fancy and light cooking.

The only person known to be living who was there when the Hotel was in its heyday, is an old colored woman named Maria Virgil, now living near Mobile, Alabama, and who is close to one hundred years old.

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Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

THE BILL FORD HOME.

In 1839, Evan Powell who had come with others from North Carolina into this new country, built an old English Type house, three miles below Columbia, Mississippi, in what is now known as the Ford Settlement. Powell had a restless, wandering spirit and in 1853 he sold this place to John Ford and moved on.

The ancient country place sets just back from the thoroughfare on the old Gainsville road, now Highway 13. This English style place has a family living room, three bedrooms and a kitchen and dining room. A wide porch extends the full length of the house. A back porch serves the kitchen and dining room and runs parallel to them. Many long summer afternoons and warm moonlight evenings have been spent there for the past one hundred years.

This home was built of the finest material, mostly great square hewn logs held together by means of strong handmade pegs. Even the chimneys at either end of the house are more substantial for the bricks were dried in a nearby kiln. They were held together, in the construction of the chimney, by a mixture of sand and tar. Nothing can flaw them and they appear as secure as the day they were placed. Great fireplaces open on the inside to make for comfort on winter days and frosty nights.

These rooms are massive in space and are lighted by wide twelve paned windows. In coming to the house which sets amid fertile acres, two giant oaks appear directly in front and inside the yard. They are huge

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huge and have hanging moss which must have been thrown there from the nearby swamps. These beautiful water oaks were young trees already when the house was built by Evan Powell in 1839. They seem beacons to bid strangers view this aged and mellowed house built so long ago. On the front porches sits a lounging bench made of hewn plank and held by pegs. The plank that made the weather boarding were cut by hand operated saws. The broad roof has been replaced from time to time as needed by its owners.

Inside this home are many relics of former days which were brought by the Fords when they bought this place in 1853 and which they have owned and lived in since. Standing in the family living-room is a handmade bookcase made by the Ford ancestors one hundred and fifty years ago. There is a dining table handhewn and a coffee mill used since 1809. The great, great grandmother's turkey dish is there. It is beautiful in delft blue, made in old England. The print shows the wife seated on a log waiting and the husband is arriving with his gun and a turkey. The gravy boat is molded in one end of the great platter. Etches hold the foul in place to prevent slipping. There is an old family Bible dating back to 1700.

The Fords were in a word, a quaint folk. They were quiet and most retiring; sturdy and thrifty and generous to a fault. Many fine men and women are descendents of the older Fords.

The Ford Home is owned and inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Hill, Mrs. Hill being a granddaughter of John Ford, the purchaser of the Ford Home. The house is well preserved considering the many years it has stood constant use. The Hills plan some repair but none to mar the originality of this landmark among Marion County's old Homes.

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Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

JIM JORDON HOUSE.

One hundred years ago, in 1836, Jim Jordon, one of the pioneers of Marion County, built a house in the Hopewell Community, twelve miles South of Columbia. The home was built of the best pine lumber and was fashioned on the English style. There was a closed hall with one large and one small room on either side. The kitchen and dining room as was the custom of those days, stood apart from the house. The rooms were large and comfortable for their day. James Jordon and his wife, Becky Ball Jordon had no children. One neice lived with them to whom the house was given at their death. Azzarel McKenzie bought the place and today his granddaughter Mrs. Lucy McKenzie Forbes lives there with her family.

This old house stands as it stood then a landmark, staunch and sturdy and only mellowed by the years and a monument to these pioneers who had faith in the future of this great country.

Winona H. Cook

Marion

June 1, 1936

Charline Ball

The Ante-Bellum Home
of
Stephen A. Foxworth.

Assgn. #3

This Pearl river plantation and ante-bellum home is located on the west side of the river, twelve miles south of Columbia, Marion County.

The palatial building, colonial in style, was designed and built by a master architect. Much of the work is tongue and groove. Though changed by repair, some of its grandeur remains - the broad verandas, massive columns, and the brass finishings of the heavy doors.

As in the mother country, equal if not more attention was given the landscaping. The building is on an elevated plane between two small streams, the natural beauty of the growth of these streams forming part of the landscape. In the park-like grounds surrounding the house and spacious gardens, were native and imported trees: giant evergreen oaks their spreading branches drooping gracefully; the towering mimosa with its plumey foliage, and pink pom-pon flowers in spring; giant cedars; and the cherry laurel. On either side of the long, broad driveway, were these beautiful oaks, and on either side of the public road for perhaps one-half mile, forming a north and south approach to the drive, were sturdy oaks of different kinds. The magnolia and bay on the banks of the streams, were not only beautiful, but the perfume delightful. Not a trace of the landscaping is to be seen, even the natural growth along the streams must be removed in this progressive age.

Oizella Sylverstein.

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

Also like Merry England, this home was the scene of many festive occasions, and its history full of interesting romances. After twenty years' original ownership by one Mr. Warren, Stephen A. Foxworth fell heir to this stately ante bellum home, and plantation dotted with cabins that housed the large colored population owned by the landlord, from his father, Samuel G. Foxworth, who had been the purchaser. These plantations were more like a village, each estate being a town within itself.

The Foxworths immigrated to South Carolina and were Scotch-Irish, those of this section coming in the pioneer days of blazing the way. The name was found only in Marion County until recent years when some of the younger generation have gone to other parts - this unity is indicative of their Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Stephen A. Foxworth's father was owner of several Pearl river plantations, large tracts of land, and ranches. The home of his father and mother was three miles south of Columbia, on the east side of the river, but one wintry night, January 5th, 1835, at one of the ranches on Gulley a few miles east of the home, when wolves were howling at the hut door - little Stephen Augustus made his appearance. As his old nurse would say, "Marse Stebin wuz born on Ole Christmas". In after years when Mr. Foxworth became grandfather, his only little grandson and little granddaughter delighted in hearing this and other stories of the wild.

He was one of seven brothers and when young boys, were put in school at Zion Seminary, Covington County. This seminary with

college curriculum, included music and art, and only professionals were employed to teach, these coming from the North. Rev. A. R. Graves, a Presbyterian minister of English descent, from New York, was the founder, and it was about the only outstanding school in this section. It was here that the little boy, Stephen A. Foxworth, fell in love at first sight with the little girl who was to become his wife, Sophia Graves, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Graves.

After completing his education, in young manhood, he expressed a desire for this home of the Pearl, saying that with it, and this young lady for his life companion, his happiness here would be complete - and it was just like that, for April 19th, 1859, they were married and the following year, he brought his beautiful and accomplished bride who would have graced the statliest of stately halls, to this veritable Garden of Eden.

But, lo! this was in 1860 just when the horizon of the South was covered with war clouds. This wife, however, was as brave as she was good, and faced the horrors of the four years as bravely as did many other women of more mature age. She was calm and composed under the most exciting circumstances as was exemplified by her experience when Union raiding parties visited her home and at one time took her husband, Mr. Foxworth, as a prisoner of war. During these four years which "tried men's souls", she was busily engaged in loyalty to the Confederate cause, acting in home duties. She was not only mistress of this home, but she was mother, Queen of the home, counsellor, nurse, doctor - in fact she came in touch

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

with the entire household which included the many negroes that were treated more like a part of the "white folks".

After the roaring of cannons had ceased, in such surroundings of nature, birds, etc., and the seclusion and quietness of solitude that followed the war days, we are not surprised to find the mother turning her muse to more beautiful thoughts, such as music, reading, writing, etc. These, however, were days of meager living - negroes free, fields grown up in briers, waste and destruction as only follow the ravages of war, on every hand. Only the brave heart, faith in a loving Heavenly Father could survive happily under such conditions.

With a home blessed by two bright little girls, the father and mother both being educated, turned their attention to professional avenues. Mr. and Mrs. Foxworth moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where they taught in the city schools. After a few years, longing for the old home, they returned finding it in a dilapidated condition, but they continued living here where their three girls grew up under their special training - the mother being tutor for her children and the neighbors. After the establishment of the State Public Schools, Mr. Foxworth was among the first County Superintendents of Education, his wife teaching the public terms of Hopewell, which were only four months in the year.

Pickwick from Dickens' "Pickwick Papers", was the name given their first post-office by an English post-master at Columbia, Mr. Bohemia, as a tribute to Mrs. Foxworth who wrote articles for some

of the magazines and papers. It was while living here, that Mrs. Foxworth wrotw and had published the book of poems, "The Old Mansion". The following stanza is from "Woodland Pleasures", found in this book:

"Here close to Nature, kindest nurse,
We feel the genial glow of health,
Supplied by airs that purer blow,
The crimson current's steady flow;
Cooled by her breath, the fevered brain
Its wonted vigor doth regain.
From woodland dells sweet sounds arise
When Eos wakes and 'lumes the skies
Whose cloudless blue sets me a dream
Of peaceful joys and calm supreme.
Oft breaks the stillness of the morn,
The hunter's merry winding horn.
He keeps the chase the livelong day
Nor from his fellows takes his way
Till tinkling bells tell of the hour
When restful sleeps the woodland bower,
And homeward turned, the browzing kine
Move slowly on in broken line".

We next find the family located in the little village of Columbia, where they progressed, probably I might say as slow as the little city. Columbia slumbered for many years on the banks of the Pearl, but with the coming of railroads, saw-mills went up like magic, and about this time Mr. Stephen A. Foxworth sold his entire holdings, the land being heavily timbered, to the Lovelace Veneer Company. After the timber was manufactured, a relative who on visits in childhood so much enjoyed the pleasures furnished by this ideal old country place, would say, "Wish I lived here", purchased the home with part of the land. While the transaction was solely an investment, we feel there is some attached sentiment and that after a period of

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nearly one hundred years, the old home is still in the family.

After a long and eventful life, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Foxworth have gone to their reward, but their memory is still in song and story.

The early titles and patents to this property will be found under the classification of HISTORIC DOCUMENTS.

Narrative contributed by
Belle Foxworth.

Oizella Sylverstein

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

THE REVEREND JOHN FORD HOME.

Long, long ago, in 1809, a group of settlers came from North Carolina to settle in that part of the Mississippi territory which two years later was formed into Marion County. Fifteen miles below Columbia Mississippi at Fordville (now Sandy Hook) the Reverend John Ford built a home.

This is a very unique place in that it is the outstanding house among the old homes of this County. This settlement was made on the road that then led from Mobile Alabama to New Orleans. The river was crossed directly in front of the John Ford Plantation so that the house faced the river. The type of house built is Spanish and was most elegant in its day. The body of the house is very large rectangular shape and years after its construction porches were added on both sides which are identical in appearance. The material is brick and large handhewn logs. Instead of nails handmade pegs were used to hold the parts securely. The ground floor which was in the earliest days known as "The White Folks Dining Room" has a giant fireplace at each end. Even the tongs of long age are still there as well as the pot or kettle used to boil the vegetables early in the day before the regular hour to cook dinner. The kitchen sat apart from the main house, in the other days, and the slaves ate there.

There is a second floor where the bedrooms are located. There are two great rooms in which are two huge fireplaces to matchthe ones below. The room facing the South has always served as the family living room. Here are old antique chairs, bookcase, pictures, and relics of the first days of this old mansion. From this parlor as

it was first known there are four doors. The first leads into a guest room which houses a four poster bed, a marble-topped bureau and a hatrack as well as a couple of chairs, all antique. There is a one twelve paned window and no other door leading out except into the living room. The North door leads into a large bedroom exactly like the living room or parlor of that day. The large fireplace is there, two ancient beds occupy their places and chairs and a marble topped dresser has its stand. There is a door leading into a smaller bedroom, companion to the guest room out from the parlor. The extra bed chamber contains a large wardrobe or bedroom storage place, chairs and bed. The East door leads onto a long, wide porch the full length of the entire house. The West door leads into a small hall which houses a pair of attic steps. Out of this hall one goes further west onto what is now the front porch. The guest room and extra bedroom keep the front from extending the full length of the front of the house. From the front and back porches on the second floor long, wide steps lead to the ground below. These steps gradually slope giving them the appearance perhaps of being quite long and easy of ascent.

The attic is reached by a short flight of steps from the tiny hall in the entrance from the front of the house on second floor. There is a huge room there which might easily make two bedrooms. There is a small fireplace at either end of the attic. One unusual feature of this part is a secret wall door in which they concealed a friendly Indian who used to come to warn the whites of the approach of the blood thirsty tribes. Little else interesting is in the attic except stacks of historic books such as the first edition of McGuffeys Reader. There are farm records of 1809 and for many years later.

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Originally there was a stockade around the entire place to be used as protection for all the neighborhood against the angry Indians. At sundown all the slaves and family were brought inside the wall and the huge gate barred. During the earliest days of the house there were no porches but the sleeping quarters on second floor were reached by means of ladders held steady by hooks made of pegs. When the last person had climbed in the ladders were drawn and placed inside barred doors until morning. This was further protection against enraged Indians who might get through the stockade somehow.

This marvelous old place sits back amid fertile acres with just enough woodland to make the setting perfect. To the South is a clear stream with a snow white sandy bottom. Flowering shrubs grow all around in abundance. One unique feature about the home is a number of old Cedars on either side of the walk leading up to the steps. They were planted there ninety eight years ago by the daughter of Reverend John Ford. Another unusual truth is that the descendants of the builder still own the place. It is in a good state of preservation and is cherished by Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rankin.

The mellowness together with the historic value of the old Ford home go to make it one of the most important in the state and the first among the old homes of Marion County. A constitutional convention and a State Methodist Conference once met in this old home. Andrew Jackson spent two weeks as a guest in the Ford home while his soldiers were crossing the river on Pontoon bridges on their way to the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, to give reenforcements to General

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MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

Packenham. Many fine sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters have followed John Ford and are now numbered among the best citizens of Marion County. The fine example shown in the building of this wonderful old home and the living of great lives within will be felt for many generations in this County and throughout the nation and the State. May there be many more generations of these fine people to be housed by this old home and its sacred influence.

Winona H. Cook

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAHAM HOME.

One mile from the little town of Foxworth Mississippi stands a landmark, the Bill Graham house. This place is unique in that it was built in 1817 and it still remains the property of the direct descendents. William Graham, the builder, came from North Carolina very early in 1800. The exact date is not known but it must have been around 1812. The records in the Chancery Clerk's Office of Marion County show that he paid taxes in 1816. The records further show that he purchased additional land in 1819.

Captain William Graham came of Scotch-Irish descent and naturally had a great deal of stability and fortitude. These traits of character enabled him to bear with patience the hardships of the pioneer life he was forced to live in the new and wild country. In the country roamed wild animals and as Captain Graham expressed it, living conditions were terrible. It was told that on one occasion when the mother was out getting food to cook, she was attacked by a bear. By the use of a club and sheer bravery, she put the bear to flight and was saved.

This house is a great old building made of handhewn timbers from the adjacent forest and when one goes from room to room on a tour of inspection one is reminded of the carefulness and thoroughness of the builders. This house is built after the English manner with great tall rooms and a high roof. The chimneys are tall and the fireplaces quite big. The windows are wide and tall with nine panes to each section. The mantels are great pieces with mirrors inset, real artistic in appearance.
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HOMES

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The kitchen and dining room originally stood apart from the main body of the house but in later years to make it more convenient they have been attached to the building. The house remains the same except for an occasional new cover due to weathering.

The place had a beautiful setting in the forest and nearby ran a stream which added to its natural beauty and the contentment of its owners.

When one has visited this old landmark, one is reminded that though the years have gone quite swiftly these old houses remain as silent reminders of staunch and sturdy pioneers who built for permanency as well as for comfort and long living.

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THE DRAKE HOUSE.

In 1811 Silas Drake who came from the Carolinas settled seven miles below Columbia and built this old home English type. Drake came to this land of opportunity along with several other settlers who located in or near this community.

The Drake house was originally a two story building made of sawed planks with two large rooms and two smaller ones on the lower floor. At the entrance was a large closed hall which housed the stairway leading to the second floor. Upstairs were two big rooms, used for sleeping. Wide windows were placed to give light to the immense rooms.

As was the custom long ago the kitchen and dining room stood some distance away from the main body of the house as a protection against the hazards of fire. There were many features inside which made for comfort in those pioneering days.

Silas Drake was quite well contented, in this home and its surroundings which beauty was enhanced by a clear stream running quite near, until his death in 1839. His widow was retiring and gentle as well as unaccustomed to the heart pain which she was called upon to bear. She could never become quite reconciled to it so Mrs. Drake sold the place to Samuel G. Foxworth a short time after the death of Drake. Mrs. Drake and other members of the family, except one daughter who married a Mr. Black and later died, moved to Texas.

After passing into the Foxworth family there were no furnishings or things of value left by the Drake family. The house has been kept up well and is in good condition at present.
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MARION COUNTY, TEXAS-OLD HOMES

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Jerome Foxworth inherited this historic house and when he married, had the second story removed and the kitchen and dining room were attached to the main body of the house. The floor plan remains in its originality. Jerome Foxworth sold it to a northern capitalist and in turn it was sold to Otis Ball, the present owner.

The Drake house is a real landmark even if there is little to remind us of the builders. There is an old cemetary two of whose headstones read thus:

Silas Drake

Born 1765--Died 1839

Asenath Drake

Wife of Silas Drake

Born February 12, 1783--Died October 24, 1851.

In leaving these headstones on the way out of this old, old silent city of those who sleep forever, one looks on past these and near the creek crepe myrtles bloom year in and year out; then one remembers that they were set by the hands ofthe sleepers and the builders, Silas and Asenath Drake about the year 1815.

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THE JOSEPH WARREN HOUSE.

Joseph Warren one of Marion County's earliest slave owners who had acquired great wealth made him a home which reflects honor on the architect of that day and the narrative of this house is a splendid reflection of the aristocratic ante-bellum days.

Small tracts of land were bought or entered from the United States government at different times from pioneer settlers and added to this plantation which numbered between 1500 and 2000 acres of land in 1859 when S.A. Foxworth fell heir to it from his fathers estate--Samuel G. Foxworth.

The site of this stately home is on an elevation midway between two streams which are made more lovely by the growth of the magnolia, iron wood, flowering bay, wild currant, may-haw, wild azalia, yellow jasmine, woodbine and smaller shrubs that grew profusely near the streams.

The main body of the residence stands as it was originally built, the style colonial, two story, the floor plan of each being the same, with two side galleries or verandas extending the entire width of house. These are supported by massive columns and enclosed with balusters, two spacious rooms and two smaller rooms on each floor. In the rear are two partially enclosed verandas about 12 feet by 20 feet from which the stair case extends.

Under this flight of stairs is a large closet the original key of which is now in possession of one of the heirs. On the front verandas open four heavy doors and eight windows. There are venetian blinds to all outside doors and windows, brass knobs and trimming for doors.

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MARION COUNTY, TEXAS HOMES

Originally a bonnet about 12 feet wide was built around the entire house and this would be considered a unique feature, being presumably for protection of house and providing shelter. This bonnet was supported by very tall slender octagonal posts which were spiked and rested on stones this being to prevent decay. The building is made of the choicest lumber being so constructed that few nails were used, the framing so joined together as to make it almost like a solid st ucture. One carpenter who examined the construction remarked, "A storm might roll it over but not disconnect it." Two brick chimneys at opposite ends furnished fireplaces for both floors. The outside was painted white with green trimming and the interview was of different pasted shades, gray and old rose.

A large brick kitchen was built about fifty feet from the residence, and it had only one window, a brick floor and the entire end was fireplaces, one one in the center and a smaller one on each side built so that the flues opened into the main chimney. The walls of this building were several feet thick. This brick kitchen would have been in tact to this day but was demolished about 1905 by the owner S.A. Foxworth and the bricks sold for building purposes.

This property was sold by S.A. Foxworth to the Quaker Oats Company of Foxworth Marion County in 1915. After passing to them some changes were made and in recovering the residence, a lead plate was found in the attic with an inscription that the house was built in 1837. The house and part of the original land is now owned by J.T. Rankin of Columbia and is occupied by renters.

THE WILLIAM STOVALL HOME.

Some of the finest homes in Marion County a hundred years ago were in the Darbun Community. Among these is the William Stovall Home which is still standing. One unique feature about this place is that it has remained in the family through all the years that have gone. The house is located eighteen miles west of Columbia between two highways. It was built about 1837. The plan is of English origin and was the story and one half type. The material is the best heart of pine. The planks were cut by a hand operated saw and planed by hand. One noticeable feature is the unusual width of the wall boards and flooring. Planed ceiling joists hold the very wide smooth ceiling boards in place. The petition boards are quite wide and hand planed. The flooring is about one half the width of the petition and ceiling planks. All doors were made by hand. The windows are wide and have twelve panes. Originally there were handmade shutters instead. All materials are held by wooden pegs handmade.

There is a long,wide front porch running the full length of the house. Two large rooms face the front and have a door entering each room as well as a window for light. At each end is a chimney. From these bedrooms there is a door leading from each into a smaller bedroom which has two windows and a back door leading onto a back porch. The old kitchen stood apart from the main body of the house. To the back of the old family parlor on the left of the house and adjoining the small bedrooms stood the staircase leading to the

MARION COUNTY, S.C. HOMES

upper half-story. Two large bedrooms were there and each had a fireplace. Usually the boys occupied these rooms.

In the family living-room which was originally the parlor stands an old Gale Grand Piano which is two hundred years old.

A few months ago in cleaning an old mantel which was removed for the purpose a dime was found which had been there one hundred years. A small girl lost it and now her great grandson owns this dime.

Mrs. Letha Stovall Smith occupies this old home together with her son and husband. She is the granddaughter of its builder. The place is well kept and its occupants have been urged to leave their home intact and without modern touch. The plank show the care of many generations and the whole place carries an air of cleanliness and right living. Many ancient trees surround the premises and broad fields of rich land stretch as far as the eye can see. We drove away that beautiful sunny April afternoon and wished there were more old homes a copy of this one.

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

THE STOVALL HOME.

We set out one day to visit the historic Stovall home, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Sartin, seventeen miles west of Columbia near Darbun. We drove along a road which was quite winding and made beautiful by oaks all along the way. Soon we noticed a house just off this road on what appeared to be a hill crest. The very appearance was antique. Crepe myrtles grew where the fence had been in a square shape surrounding the yard. All about were ancient oaks and old, old Cedars. Directly in front was an old square dug well.

An old barn stood near and as we stopped we noticed a lady, with graying hair, seated on the wide, wide front porch. Our thoughts ran back to long ago and the setting seemed perfect. We were bid welcome and given seats in rockers as old as the house.

We were told that this place was built in 1820. The house is the story and one half type of English place. The roof is high and steep and onto the main roof is attached an apron about three feet wide which offers added protection in rainy weather. The front porch is very wide and supports a narrower hall running through the main body of the house and connecting with the back porch. In this hall and nearly in front is a stairway which leads to the rooms above. On the west side of the hall is the large family parlor with a great fireplace. The windows for all the house have fifteen panes with three panes across. This is an unusual feature among the old homes. The floor boards are wide, the hall boards three times as wide with the ceiling boards the same as the wall and supported by ceiling joist. By the side of the

parlor is a small bedroom with a door into the hall. Across the hall from these rooms is a giant bedroom which leads onto the front porch as well as leading back into a bedroom which goes into the massive dining room. This great bedroom has a huge fireplace and a door into a tiny bedroom extending out on the front porch. One unusual feature of these smaller rooms is that there is only one entrance and exit, into and out of each one.

Upstairs there are two rooms that might be and were originally used as bedrooms. These rooms have handmade shutters for windows. To all the glass windows throughout the house there are wood blinds.

A unique feature about this ancient place is the antique furniture which occupies every room except the living room. There are two bureaus that were especially interesting. They are one hundred and fifty years old. There are rolled end beds, an old, old wardrobe and a bench one hundred years old.

This place has belonged to the descendents of the builders since the date of its completion. There, far from the usual haunts of men, mellowed by the sorrows and joys of many a year; in this quiet old place the ancient house stands to mark time. May there be many years yet for this old home whose pioneers have lived and helped make history for which the generations to come will always be proud.

Winona H. Cook

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Oizella F. Sylverstein

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THE JOHN WATTS HOME.

We turned from the Highway and went about three-fourths of a mile along a winding road with trees every place. At the end of this road we came upon a large old house which reminded one of England. It seemed to have been there always, so mellowed is the appearance. The great oaks in front seemed sentinels keeping guard over this ancient place. Broad fields stretched in every direction and gave the feeling of safety and security as well as lives well planned and well lived.

A long line of pickets across the front of the house and bordering the road stretched the full length of the lawn. They bore the same signs of mellowness as the old, old home. A great gate stood ajar bidding us enter. No sign of life seemed near but we entered the porch which ran the full length of the house and it had enough width to appear large. There is a wide closed hall, which seemed more like a room that extended through the house. A chimney with a great fireplace in this hall living room added to its attractiveness. Doors led to two rooms on either side of this hall, two very large and two medium sized rooms.

Fireplaces grew up at the ends of the large bedrooms which appear massive in comparison to the present day ones. At the back of the hall is the dining room and the kitchen both of which are quite commodious.

In the back of the hall and to the side of the fireplace is a stairway leading to the second floor.

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The upstairs plan is very much the same as the ground floor. There is a closed hall and five rooms, distributed on both sides of this closed entry. These rooms have large fireplaces to match the ones on the first floor. A much shorter porch supports the front of these upstairs rooms. Great mantels are built in and were decorated to fit the spacious house plan.

This place was built nearly a hundred years ago and has belonged to the same family for all this time. Seaborn Morris, grandfather of the John Watts heirs, built this home about 1855. In the original it stands staunch and sturdy, a monument to its builders. Amid broad and fruitful acres, it has bid welcome to thousands of visitors. Not only is it noted for historic hospitality but it has housed the rearing of many fine sons and daughters some of whom have gone far in the world educationally, socially and economically. Marion County is indeed proud of this landmark among its old homes.

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Marion County
Assignment #15
Historical Research Project
April 16, 1937
County History

ANTIQUES:

Some of the oldest books in the library owned by S.A. Foxworth and his wife Sophia Graves Foxworth are: Volumes 2 and 4 of The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans Conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York:

Under the Superintendence of the American Academy of The Fine Arts:

These volumes are bound in red Morracca, ornamental gold border and lettering.

1. Volume II entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1835, by James Herring, in the clerk's office of the district court of the southern district of New York.

2. Volume IV entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1839, by James B. Longacre, in the office of the clerk of the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Printed by J.R. and P.G. Collins.

3. Illustration of Pulmonary Consumption, its Anatomical Characters, Causes, Symptons and Treatment.

By Samuel George Morton M.D.

Printed by T.K. Collins and Company Printers 1834

Leather Binding

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4. Studies on Salary by John Fletcher of Louisiana
Natchez: Published by Jackson Warner 1852
5. A guide for Young Disciples of the Holy Saviour-In Their Way To Immortality--By Reverend J.G. Pike Published by the American Tract Society 150 Nassau Street New York 1823
6. Inquires Concerning The Intellectual Powers
By John Abercrombi, M.D. F.R.S.
7. Shakespear's Dramatic Works Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown 1844.
8. Christian Theology By Adam Clark Bron in the village of Moybeg Ireland in 1760. The Second Edition 1835
9. The Holy Bible Translated Out Of The Original Tongue And With The Former Translations Deligently Compared and Revised; New York American Bible Society, Instituted in the year 1816-1845

ena H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM HOMES

SHEARS

Mr. J.W. Thornhill, age 86, Foxworth Mississippi has a pair of scissers or shears that belonged to his grandfather, Elisha Thornhill who came to the territory of Mississippi from South Carolina in 1816. During the War Between the States J.W. Thornhill's father Isaam Thornhill secured fire to light his pipe striking these scissers with a flint or arrowhead and let the sparks fall on a piece of spunk or dry oak substance. Another way they caught fire was by striking the scissers and letting the spark fall on tender or burnt cotton. Put a little powder in the cotton and by blowing this would produce a blaze.

TOOL CHEST

Mr. Thornhill has also one tool chest made by his father Isaam Thornhill before the War of Secession. He being a shoemaker kept his tools in this chest.

SPINNING WHEEL

Parts of a spinning wheel and a reel for thread. This was used with his mothers loom for making cloth before and after the war.

BILL FOLDER

Mr. Harry Ball, Foxworth Mississippi has a bill folder. This bill folder, about ninety years old is made of two pieces of cardboard about twelve inches long and four inches wide, put together with black cotton tape. Its present contents is $767.50 Confederate money, date 1862. The bill folder was the property of Liberty Warren, grandfather of Harry Ball.

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Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

PLATTER

This quaint old platter is made of iron stone china and is about two and one half feet long, and one and one half feet wide. From age and usage it is worn on the bottom, and turned dark in color, it weighs about six pounds. So far as the owner can remember her grandmother, Mrs. Emily Conerly said it was a wedding present to her from her grandfather Owen Conerly Sir. At this time it was said to be one hundred years old and being made in England it was rumored it may have made its way over here on the Mayflower.

MANTEL

This old mantel is about six feet square, hand carved. It came from the early home of Dougal McLaughlin which was a splendid brick building being built in the early days. Age about one hundred and ten years. Now in the living room of the home of E.W. Foxworth.

CUT GLASS DISH

Mrs. Lucy Welborn Dana, Broad St., Columbia Mississippi has a beautiful cut glass dish and a hand painted china pl atter handed down from her maternal great great grandmother Warren. These pieces belonged to sets which were given to Mrs. Sarah Warren Ford by her mother. Mrs. Sarah Warren Ford gave the two pieces to her granddaughter Mrs. Mattie Foxworth Welborn who gave them to her daughter Mrs. Lucy W. Dana. The dish or platter is nineteen inches by thirteen inches, handpainted in clusters of flowers, purple, yellow and green with gold border.

MAHAGONY TABLE

H.B. Welborn has an old heavily inlaid mahagony center table handed down from his paternal grandfather the Reverend James W. Welborn a pioneer of Mississippi from South Carolina.

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GUN

John Regan of Foxworth Mississippi, has an old gun that was given to his grandfather, Captain William Regan in 1820 on his eighteenth birthday. This old muzzle loader is about four and a half feet long and was named Rachael.

SIDE BOARD

This old side board in possession of Miss Cora Regan is one hundred and twelve years old. It was made by John Ford, husband of Eliza Rankin. It is made of long leaf pine, about five feet in height, four feet in length and about two feet in width, put together with wooden pegs. Two drawers in the top, three doors at the bottom, it has glass knobs on the doors and drawers. The side board is painted walnut.

TABLE

Miss Cora Regan has a table that has been in use more than a hundred years. Her father, Henry Regan bought it from a Mr. Black in 1852, The table is about three feet high and about three feet square. It is put together with wooden pegs.

TRUNK

An old trunk brought by Miss Cora Regan's grandmother, Catherine Pittman, from North Carolina in 1819 to Marion County containing twenty four homespun dresses. This old trunk was made from a gum log four feet long and three feet in diameter.

ROCKING CHAIR

This chair certainly shows its age, both rockers are worn off. The chair is made of white oak, with a cow hide bottom and has been reseated several times. It was bought from a Mr. Black in 1852 by Henry Regan.

MARION COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
HOMES

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

February 7, 1937
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #18
County History

SUBJECT: WARS--World War.

When the United States entered the World War April 6th, 1917 Marion County went wild with excitement and sorrow just as all the country did. Deep in the hearts of Marion County mothers and fathers there was that silent longing and praying and hope that we would not be called upon to give our sons to this slaughter. We had come to dread this awful enemy, war, with its modern methods of machine guns, gas, bombs and other destructive agents of death. Our hopes were in vain.

The day war was declared a group of fine young men, the cream of the county, called a meeting for volunteers. As a result of this call Troop G. 1st Mississippi Cavalry was organized. The late Lewis Yeates was chosen Captain; Bill Owens, present Chief of Police of Columbia, Mississippi was made First Lieutenant and George Baylis of Columbia was elected Second Lieutenant. This is the only full unit that went from the county, other soldiers being called out gradually and without formation into regular troops or units. The following is a complete roster of the soldiers who went with this unit to Camp Jackson, Jackson Mississippi.

TROOP G 2nd Separate Squadron Mississippi Cavalry--
United States National Guard
Troop Officers--Capt. A.L. Yeates*, 1st Lieutenant W.R. Owens, and 2nd Lieutenant J.R. Murry.

Winona H. Cook

* Yates, Alonzo Lewis Rowland. Official and Statical Register 1908 P. 1065.

PRIVATES

Barnett, Zeno L.
Bedwell, Henry
Baughman, Morris
Bourn, Jeptha A.
Breeland, Charles E.
Chadick, Charlie T.
Cooper, Herbert C.
Clayton, George C.
Cranford, Reuben K.
Culpepper, Hilton T.
Davis, Percy
Dunaway, Smiley A.
Dykes, Newton D.

SERGEANTS

William E. Northern
Henderson Jennings
Herbert F. Ware
Ellis E. Askew
Fred H. Robertson

CORPORALS

Dan Matheny
Robert R. Barnes
Harry O. Jones
Jack W. Smith
Winona H. Cook
James S. Dale
Farris P. Garrett
Elijah J. Poole, Jr.
Clarence M. Williams

COOKS

John D. Davis
Jabus Fortenberry

SADDLER

Mike O. Burkett

HORSESHOERS

Harry L. Statham
Herman E. Cosper

TROOP CLERK

Robert B. Taylor

PRIVATES

Fortenberry, Arthur R.
Gates, Claud
Goleman, Mack
Goleman, Thomas P.
Holmes, James A.
Jennings, James R.
Johnson, Fleet
Johnson, John M.
Johnson, Jake

MARION COUNTY / WARS

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King, Fred J.
Langston, Ezra L.
Lee, John M.
Maree, Zeno
McDonald, Eugene
Merritt, Robert L.
Merritt, Stanley
Morgan, Johnny T.
Morgan, Lonnie T.
Nicholas, Columbus G.
Payne, Robert L.
Patten, Ivy E.
Pittman, John A.
Portero, Toney
Powell, James W.
Rawls, Robert E.
Reagan, Albert
Reagen, Percy H.
Reagan, Thad
Reagan, Frank E.
Rigsby, Thurston E.
Robbins, Argtur H.
Rouse, John E.
Selman, Thomas A.
Sheppard, Sydney R.
Simmons, Charles M.
Winona H. Cook

Smith, Osborne W.
Stringer, Robert E.
Sumrall, Albert N.
Teston, Harvey
Tolar, John H.
Thompson, William L.
Tolar, Ollie H.
Tolar, Clyde W.
Tyrone, Leland H.
Webb, Harvey T.
Walker, Edgar L.
Williamson, Daniel M.
Windham, Lester J.
Yates, Levi B.

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First Sgt. Charles F. Owens
Mess Sgt. Polk Brown
Supply Sgt. Curtis H. Williams
Stable Sgt. William F. Moon
PRIVATES 1st CLASS
Allen, Thomas G.
Ballard, John W.
Bennett, Mayson
Berry, Walter E.
Bond, Garland E.
Branton, Homer G.
Branton, Razzie R.
Cowan, Jesse E.
Davis, Hoyt H.
Edwards, Oliver E.
Evans, John M.
Jones, John T.
Lowe, Ott C.
Mullens, William C.
Osborne, Charles H.
Purvis, Isaac B.
Reeves, George D.
Robertson, Sedley T.
Smith, Robert L.
Sykes, Will W.
Winona H. Cook

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY / WARS

Many of these boys were killed; some died in camp of Influenza and others died as a result of injuries received during service. After training in Jackson the unit was split up and sent out as replacement troops. They filled the places of soldiers already gone to the front or lost for other reasons. As long as the boys were in Jackson, the people were happy. They were treated royally and had everything in the way of comforts that money could buy. Not a minute of the time was lonely. The boys however, were in a great rush to go on and get "to the front." From Camp Jackson they were sent to almost every camp in the country. Even brothers were separated for they had become replacement troops!

Private Thomas J. White was on the U.S.S. New Hampshire with the United States Marine Corps when war was declared in April 1917. On June 4th 1917 he was landed in France and stationed at St. Lazier. Early in June the American marines of which Jeff White was a member paraded the streets of Paris France. That was a great time for these American boys and a greater time for the Allies. These boys were on foreign soil but they were honored and feted. Everywhere they went they were treated to the best. Not a word of foreign language could they speak but the Allied people knew they had come to win the war. Americans were their hope--in short they were Gods sent to save a devasted land and a broken people. Jeff was an operator of an automatic gun that shot eighteen times at a clip. Jeff belonged to a company of real combat troops. At first they were placed in a quiet sector to give them an idea of foreign warfare. Fighting on this soil was all new for Americans. Next,

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Oizella F. Sylverstein

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they were used first on one front and then on another to take the places left vacant by the killed and wounded. For days and days they fought in mud and water and with very little food. They were often weeks without a bath. The Americans, along with the Allies, were fighting the best soldiers in the German Army, the Prussian Guards. They were trained for years before this awful conflict. Jeff White stood for days with his comrades at his side being mowed down by the dozen. The dead and wounded lay moaning and not knowing whether he would live till sundown Jeff worked on, loading, shooting and reloading, wondering how it would all end.

In 1918 Jeff was wounded in the neck and later in the leg. He stayed in the hospital until August and then went back to the Front. Jeff received several medals along which was the Croix de Guerre. He was given eleven citations but below is a copy of the one which impressed me most.

Headquarters United States Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

June 5, 1920

Private Thomas J. White, U.S.M.C. being distinguished for Obedience, Sobriety, Industry, Courage, Cleanliness and Proficiency and having been recommended is, in accordance with United States Navy Regulations and by direction of the Major General Commander awarded a medal for good conduct during his first enlistment from February 8, 1917 to June 20, 1919. H. Loy Lieutenant Colonel Assistant Adjutant and Inspector U.S. Marine Corps. To a causal reader this citation would spell pride in the breast of any red blooded American. To be cited for honesty, cleanliness, good conduct!

MARION COUNTY / WARS

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Mari on County
Assignment #18

What a record! We are proud of Private Jeff White of the Marne, Balleau Wood, Chateau Thierry; Private White of all the raging battle fronts and of Marion County, Mississippi. Jeff was born at Hathorn, Mississippi January 6, 1896, the son of James White. Jeff made his home for twelve years in Columbia and now has returned to his native heath and lives on a farm with his wife and children. His attitude is one of the worker whose task was welldone . He has no regrets, he is proud to have served his country as best he could. There are bitter memories and happy ones. He is thankful for all things good and patient with the adverse treatment which he received. He feels that if it was to be done over he would not seek to change anything and is glad he was given an opportunity to do something for his Country. He says he expects to live a quiet life in the land of his birth but should a just cause arise though he is disabled, he would fight again for life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness for the U.S.A!

The other most outstanding soldier from Marion County is Horace Julian Dale who went over with the first contingent of U.S. Marine soldiers soon after our entry into the World War. Horace was born forty-five years ago in Columbia, the son of Stephen Dale and Duran Buckley Dale. So unprepared for war was the United States that in Camp the soldiers drilled with brooms instead of guns. First he reported to Paris Island, South Carolina and then to Quantico Virginia. They were landed in Brest France and were rushed at once to the Front. The Germans were using their best soldiers and seemed to be getting the best of the Allies. The need for help was most pressing. The Marines were hurried to the Front.

Winona H. Cook

1. Jeff White, Hathorn Mississippi.

Maggie T. Byrd
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He fought in the Marne, Chateau Thierry and Balleau Wood. The Germans kept advancing on Paris. He was, in the eyes of all the world, one of the Americans who helped save the cause. We all remember that the World knew if the Germans took Paris the Allies were beaten.

Horace fought under the most adverse circumstances. His comrades, along with him, stood in rain and cold and mud, hour after hour; day after day. There they were, the whole world expecting them to turn the tide--to win. In a several hour battle after the Germans were turned back Horace received a severe wound in the hip. He lay wounded all day and until night before help came. A large artery was cut and so he tore the cord from his gas mask and tied the ends of the artery which without a doubt saved his life.

He spent several months in a hospital and finally came on to the States after the Armistice was signed. In New York he was treated royally and every place honors were showered upon him. He obtained a furlough and came home to Marion County where banquets were held. He received many citations and some medals, among them was the Croix-de Guerre. He with his wife and daughter are living quite happily and he takes a common sense view of his service. He is proud to have served his country from Marion County. He was permanently wounded but would change nothing if it had to be redone. He has pleasant memories and unhappy ones but he is still Private Horace Dale of Marion County loved and honored by his fellow citizens for his distinguished service for his country as well as being a model citizen.[1]

Winona H. Cook

1. Mrs. Duran Dale, Columbia, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY / WARS

Maggie T. Byrd
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From the only original unit Troop G. of First Mississippi Cavalry there were two officers who went abroad. William Rawls Owens born in Marion County, Mississippi, August 11, 1891 was made First Lieutenant of the Troop. They were broken up when transferred from Camp Jackson and scattered throughout the country. Bill, as Lieutenant Owens was best known, went into actual duty on the Front after a few months intensive training. He was an observer at the terrible battle of Matalone Farm when the Americans lost eighteen hundred men in a terrific slaughter. Owens, together with other officers were being prepared to lead their men on the gaps of the front fighting lines. Bill saw quite a bit of fighting and received two citations for service. He remained in France until practically all the soldiers were returned to America. He had successfully completed all tests for a commission as Captain when the Armistice was signed. Bill has made a model citizen as well as one of the best soldiers. He now holds one of the highest honors his home town can bestow, that of Chief of Police of Columbia, Mississippi.[1]

It is impossible to get a record of citations and medals awarded except to interview personally every Marion County man who served in the World War. This is being attempted and is slowly being done.

We have been unable to find any veterans connected with 155th Regiment in the World War. They were chosen gradually after the entry into the War and scattered when they were sent to camp. Thus our

1. Mrs. Doris Owens, Columbia Mississippi

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

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inability to locate them in this Regiment.

The following is the only letter we have been able to secure that was written home during the World War.

Trafford Hall in England

Dear Hollie:

I have not yet written you a letter but will try tonight. I am very nervous and cold,yet I feel it my duty to write to you. I am getting along all right. I am still in a hospital but think I shall be out by the time you get this letter. Well, how are you all getting along by now? I do hope that you are still living. I would never know whether you are or not though. I do not want to know as there are troubles enough ahead for me. Listen you must have me a nice dinner on July 4, 1919, and in case I am not there by that time by the help of God I will see you by Christmas at least.

Hollie, I am coming back home again. God said he would be with us and whatever we ask in His name, the same would be added to us and you write mamma a good letter and tell her not to worry, for we will soon come home to stay with her till God calls us up high.

When the war is over and peace is finally declared, I am going to try and get a furlough and go to Jerusalem the home of our dear Saviour who died that we might live. I find that he will place his feet on Mount Olive at his second coming. The world is not looking for him but according to the Bible, he is coming when they think not. I often turn to St. Matthew twenty fourth chapter and believe that I am not deceived. Hollie write and tell me where Charlie is. Is Dee still

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at Camp Shelby? Is Willie in the Army? Where is Jack? He must be in France somewhere. I hav'nt seen nor heard from him since we parted at Camp Mills New York. Don't have any idea I shall see him until I get back home.

I have never told you of my sea trip across the Atlantic. It was not pleasant at all. I wished many times to be back in dear old America. Since I had never travelled on the sea of course I became sea sick and it is really a sickness. When you get sea sick you are good and sick. There was a storm at sea. You ought to see the sunset on the sea on a clear evening. It is a grand sight.

Well, I must close. I do wish I could hear from home tonight. Sister be contended for I think the war is almost over as the Allies have the Huns on the run and soon if old Germany does not surrender, our troops will go marching through Berlin.

I am very anxious to see that awful place (the war zone) and think I shall before I come home. Supper is drawing nigh and I must close. It is now six thirty here and at home it is about twelve o'clock noon, six hours difference. Here in England we have--and bread at four thirty and supper at seven P.M.

Listen, do not write me until you hear from me again as I do not know that I shall be here long. Give my love to all and tell my dear old mother and father that I am coming home again.

Be good and serve God and read your Bible. Goodbye dear sister, I am closing with the hope of seeing you soon; also wishing you a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Your bwother, Willie Beard

1. Prof. Deeson Beard, Morgantown Mississippi.

Maggie T. Byrd
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There were only a few boys from Marion County really killed in action. In discussing the World War generally, most of the veterans who actually did real service are proud of the opportunity they had. They were glad to have gone and done what they could. The ones who feel that they would not go again are those who did but little and never reached the front.

Horatio Rankin has but one direct relative left. In an interview he says that Horatio did his best. He gave his life for his country. His brother feels that he has nothing of worth to show for his life thus far. Marion County is proud of all her boys who served in the War and their families are proud of them too! Horatio Rankin was reported missing in action and no trace of his body was ever found. No personal belongings could be located and it was decided that his body was blown away by an explosion. His memory and heroism is revered in Marion County and the local post of the American Legion is called Horatio Rankin.[1]

Thad McKenzie is the only Marion County boy to be taken prisoner by the Germans. His company was on the stormiest front in Chateau Thierry. The Captain with a group of men left the dugout to raid. They never returned. Soon a group of German soldiers found Thad and one buddy. They ordered the Americans to march and for miles and miles they walked.

Finally they were placed in a small prison just out of the Allies lines where twenty five hundred Americans were prisoners. There was barely standing room. After a few hours they were transferred to Stutartt Germany where they remained for sixty one days. They were well treated and turned loose after the Armistice. Thad said that their only

1. Joe Warren Rankin, Columbia, Miss.

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discomfort was the thought that they would be killed before being released.[2.]

Homer G. Branton was a member of that famous original unit Troop G. Second Separate Squadron, Mississippi Cavalry. Homer was born on a farm in Marion County about forty five years ago. He came from a family of stalwart young men and healthy young women. When the United States entered the war Homer was among the first to enlist. He served on the Marne, and in the Argonne and was killed there. Later his body was brought back to Marion County and buried with honor for one who died that we might be safer.[1.]

Fleet Johnson, a farmer boy of Marion County was wounded in action at Chateau Thierry and died later. He rested in France until the other boys were brought home. Marion County honors his memory and will always do so.[1.]

Ott Lowe and James W. Powell died in the service as well as many others. They were soldiers of note and gave all they had for their country.

There were several organizations who did outstanding service during the World War as well as numbers of individuals of Marion County. The Red Cross was possibly the leader followed closely by the churches throughout the country. All the clubs, social and farm as well as civic were not only willing but eager to do everything for our boys and our country. Thousands of garnments were made by the women and girls; thousands of dollars were given by clubs and all organizations as well as by individuals. Marion County always came up to her quota and most ofthe time she overdid it. All the loans

Winona H. Cook

2. Myrtis McKenzie, Columbia, Miss.
1. Chief Police, Bill Owens, Columbia, Miss.

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were bought and cheerfully subscribed. Every man, woman and child stood awaiting the chance to do his or her part.

Columbia and this County have gone"over the top" in the war savings stamps drive. The allotment for this county was $312,000. In the 5495 pledge cards returned to the committee is represented a total of over $326,835. Previously $3450 had been subscribed and paid for in thrift and war savings stamps. Of the fifty-six schools districts in the county outside of the city of Columbia, only fourteen failed to come up withtheir full quota, and the committees from each of these schools have asked for each further time in which to complete their allotment. At the close of the drive last Friday afternoon it was found that Columbia lacked several thousand dollars of having pledged its quota of $90,000 and citizens of the city were called to meet at the courthouse to discuss the general situation and complete the work. A number of citizens who had already become limit men, also put the names of their wives down for the full $1000, and H.L. White, president of the J.J. White Lumber Company subscribed and paid for $250 worth of war savings stamps, which he donates as a memorial gift to the pastor of the church, the Rev. T.M. Lemly.

Special mention, by the way should be made of the loyal spirit in which the colored folks have gone about the matter. They too have the "lick-the-Kaiser" idea, and have pasted him a blow.

Dr. G.C. Maxwell, W.E. Lampton, Tom Rankin, L.M. Brinson, Dr. C.C. Thompson, Dr. J.G. Gardner, W.C. Calendar, M.H. Colbert, Winona H. Cook

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Sedgie Ford, and many others were leaders in this work. Possibly the most outstanding one was the ~~late~~ late Honorable Henry Mounger, an able attorney of Columbia. Mr. Mounger and Honorable Toxey Hall led most of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives. So convincing and winning were their tasks that they always ended in the quota being oversubscribed.[1]

Winona H. Cook

1. Walter Bullock, Columbia Mississippi

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A.G. Webb of Columbia was chosen as Captain of the Columbia Guards which was a volunteer company from Marion County in the War Between the States. After the battle of Corinth all these Marion County companies were torn up and scattered throughout the Confederate Army.

William Stuart born in 1826 was a descendant of the Stuart Family of England. He entered the War Between the States from Marion County and fought for four years in some of the bitterest battles of the conflict. Stuart went through the siege of Vicksburg and came out alive. He was not even wounded during the entire four years. Mr. Stuart declared that the siege of Vicksburg was the most terrible of all the Civil War.[1]

Warren Hammond of the White Bluff Community and brother of the late Strawder W. Hammond, planter and lumberman, joined the Confederate Army, from Marion County at the age of sixteen. He was killed on the last day as he returned from carrying orders to one of his Generals. Those who knew him said he never faltered or was afraid.[2]

U.S. Sabine

June the 15th 1865

Mr. Hosea Davis

China Grove, Miss.

Dear Father:

I seat myself with the greatest of pleasure to try to inform you that I am still living and inform you where I am. Dear Father, I am enjoying as good health as ever you saw me and I do

Winona H. Cook

1. Miss Belle Foxworth, Columbia Miss.
2. Mrs. Henry T. Cook, Columbia Miss.

hope these few lines will reach you and find you and your family enjoying the same blessings.

This is the first letter I have attempted to write to any one in near three years. Father, I am in Newport, Rhode Island, but we will leave here on the 17th of this month for New London, Connecticut. I shall not write very much this time for I fear it will not get to you. I want you to tell dear Mary I am well and will write to her as soon as I find out how to direct my letters. I want to write a great deal but I will wait for another time. I shall come to a close for this time. I hardly know where to direct my letter for you to get it. I want you to let me know the nearest post office.

Direct your letters to

U.S. Frigate Sabine

New London Connecticut

Write if you get it and tell dear Mary to write.

I am in misery for news. Your son, Jesse C. Davis

Camp of Instruction

Richmond Virginia

September 21, 1862

Dear Wife:

I seat myself to answer your kind and welcome letter and to let you know that I am well at present. I hope these few lines will find you and Melvina both well. I was glad to hear from you but I was sorry to hear that you was not well. I hope there is not much

Winona H. Cook 1. Marion Hemmond, Foxworth Mississippi

Maggie T. Byrd
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the matter. I want you to hire somebody to cover your house for I will draw seventy five dollars soon as that is what the officer tells me. If I do draw the money I will send it to you, fifty dollar bounty money and twenty five dollars to buy our uniforms. I will not have a chance to hear from you again soon. I will close by saying goodbye.

J.C. Fortenberry to A.W.

Fortenberry

P.S.

Don't write to me any more until you hear from me. I want you to raise Melvina to fear the Lord and mind you, nothing more.

J.C.F. to A.W.F.

Young Fortenberry, the writer of this letter, died ten days later at Richmond Virginia of pneumonia. 1.

The only surviving veteran of Marion County is Nathaniel Dearman. He is not a native of this county but had lots of experience to relate. He went from Perry County at the outbreak of the Civil War but located in Marion after the conflict and lived here many long years afterward.

We found Uncle Than, as his friends know him best seated on the porch at the home of his daughter. He broke into a smile when we told him what we wanted. He said,"Yessir'! girls, I was there and I killed as many of those Yankees as the rest of them. No, I did not go from Marion but I have lived here ever since. What difference does it make? Yep, there was as many Marion County men as any.

Winona H. Cook 1. Mrs. Melvina Bass, Columbia Mississippi

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Jessie Rankin of Company F Seventh Mississippi Regiment was named for honorable service in obeying orders. He was said to be a brave fighter and a good loser. He died from fever while in the service.[1.]

Grierson, with his men, came through Marion County on a raid. They spread terror wherever they went. The Yankee Cavalry kept everybody uneasy but Grierson frightened them far more. Grierson did not let his men kill but they did pillage. They took the best of food, took valuables and live stock, slaves and poultry and even burned some houses.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the South was indeed a glorious place in which to live. Marion County was not different from all the other counties in the Southern States. In fact this County is in the heart of the Deep South as it is more generally known all over the nation.

There were hundreds of negro slaves singing and working in the fields and plantation homes were the scene of great festivities. Entertainment of every conceivable type was provided for young and old alike. There were gallant men and pretty ladies and gaiety was at its heighth.

There had been rumors of war for many months and people talked war and almost lived war but nobody realized the seriousness of the conflict yet to come. The men thought that whipping the North would just be a breakfast job. Little did they realize that the North had money, the factories, the trained soldiers, and the equipment. The Marion County people had been accustomed to living in luxury and were not used to labor. The slaves did the work and kept the homes and

Winona H. Cook 1.Records of Dr. Zeno Goss

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did the cooking and laundry and kept the yard. Men and women, boys and girls had nothing to do except entertain themselves and their guests.

There was another class of people in the South, "the poor white trash" as they were called. Secretely, this class half way wished there would be war if it meant the freeing of slaves. Of course secession was the immediate cause of the coming conflict but at the bottom of it all was slavery. No wonder the slave owners wanted to keep their slaves for they were the most valuable asset they owned. In fact the slaves meant everything to the Old South!

This scene changed for the men went away in 1861. They continued to go through 1865. The homes were converted into vertible machines for making clothes. Spinning wheels were put to work day and night. Of course some of the negro men were sent to the Army Camps to look after their masters but the other negroes went about their work and were cheerful. Most of the negro slaves did not want to be free. There were looms and knitting needles to employ the time of all those left behind.[1.]

Southern women were willing to make any sacrifices. They did without money and food and clothes to help the Confederacy. They made every sacrifice, giving sleepless nights and anxious days. Prayers were mingled with tears and the common people were drawn closer to the Aristocrats or slave holders for both had men being killed every hour of the day.

Winona H. Cook 1. Diary William Currie 1860-1866

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Things went well for a couple of years but the homes begun to go down. The North was winning and hearts were sad in the South. The South was losing faith for its men were dying and being killed by the hundreds.

When the conflict finally closed and the slaves were freed the South presented a desolate picture to the returning soldiers. Most of the men coming back from war were crippled and weak from exposure and lack of food. When they reached home the slaves were free, their stock dead, their fences gone, their homes in many instances burned and their wives worn from the trials of four bitter long years of War. Is it any wonder the South had such a struggle catching up with other sections of the Country?[1.]

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1. Diary William Currie 1860-1866

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Private John Deer

Privates David and Percival Ford

Private Stephen M. Foxworth

" William Graham

" Hugh and Will McGowan

" Briton Drake

Captain Francis Lenoir

Lieutenant Eliza Magee

Colonel Lt. George H. Mix

Private John Pope

Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Stovall

Corporal John Stovall

Privates John, Joseph and Solomon Warren

Private William Pritchard

Winona H. Cook

1. Marion County Chancery Clerks Office

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Revolutionary War.

There is no accurate record of Marion County who took an active part in the Revolutionary War.

We have secured a list of the men who fought in the War of 1812, that lived in that part that is now Marion County. We can get no record of any feats or any unusual incidents that occured then. One occurence that happened in Marion County was the march of Jacksons Army through the county on its way down from Mobile to New Orleans. It took them several days to cross the river at the old Ford home now owned by Willie Rankin at Sandy Hook in Marion County. This historic home had Andrew Jackson as a guest for two weeks during his march. Rev. Ford lived there then.

We have descendants of Sam Dale now living in Marion County.

The following is a list of the men who took part in the War of 1812:

Captain James Lenoir
" James McGowan
Private Stephen Applewhite
Private Sampson E. Ball
Private Daniel Blue
Sergeant Angus Blue
Sergeant Hillery Breeland
Private Sampson Bridges
Private David and James and Silas Bullock
Captain Joshua Cook
Privates Samuel and Zachues Davis
Winona H. Cook

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

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SUBJECT--Wars--Mexican War.

Marion County men took very little part in the Mexican war as far as can be learned. There were a good many volunteers that joined units in other places some distance away.

William Stuart was a Mexican War Veteran from Marion County. He came to Mississippi, from Texas, when a small boy. This probably accounts for his enthusiam when the war broke out. He was a private in the Civil War and served in the siege of Vicksburg. He was not wounded in Mexican although he went through the entire conflict.[1]

Brittian Grice was another veteran of the Mexican War from Marion County. Mr. Grice was too young to enlist and in order to get in he gave the name of Emanuel Moak. Grice came through without a scratch and was a private. After the war closed Grice sought a pension. No record of Brittian Grice could be found. Finally he sent in the name of Emanuel Moak and his record and found that he had no trouble in getting his pension.

Wyatt Lott went as a private to the Mexican War and was killed two days after he reached the firing line. Billie Johnsoton, Hugh McLoad, Lauren Magee, and a Mr. Dickens were other Mexican War Veterans who served as privates.

Private Alan Vince, great uncle of Mrs. George Brown of Columbia lived in Marion County, sixteen miles below Columbia. Private Vince gave valuable service in the Mexican War. He captured

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1. Private Diary Dora Hammond, Columbia Miss

MARION COUNTY / WARS

the General of the opposing army and was given the Generals horse as a reward. He was xix also paid by Spanish Land Grants and some of his descendants are still recovering these grants!

Winona H. Cook 1.Mrs. George Browb, Columbia Miss.

W-A-R-S

Spanish American War

In the year of 1898 after the Battleship Maine had been blown up, all of America forgot her old hatreds and prejudices and came together and fought for a common cause, that of helping Cuba win her independence from Spain.

Because the Cubans rebelled against the cruel and unfair treatment of the Spanish they were treated even worse, being put in dark dungeons and left tostarve, and being shot down for the least offence. The United States sent the Battleship Maine as protection for the Americans but the ship was blown up by killing 266 sailors. It was a common belief among the Americans that the Spaniards destroyed the ship and war was declared April 25, 1898.

Some of the men of Marion County to answer the call for volunteers were: C.W. Wallace, C.V. Hathorn, Tom Clark, and W.D. Stevenson, of Columbia. Messrs. Hathorn, Clark, and Stevenson rankedas privates, Mr; Wallace as Sergeant. They left Hattiesburg in a regiment of 100 volunteers in May 1898 and went to Jackson. From Jackson they went to Chickamauga Park, where they met with such horrible diseases as yellow fever and cholera. Eight men from this company died from yellow fever. We weme not prepared for war them as we are now, and despite the splendid work of the Red Cross ten times more men died from disease than were killed in battle.

A great number from all over the country died at

Winona H. Cook 1. Mr. Claud Hathorn, Columbia Miss.

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Chickamauga Park from Cholera. A nephew of Dr. Ladner, of Foxworth, who was in the war, was one of the Cholera victims. When his father learned his condition he went to see him. Despite the fact that it was against orders to do so, Mr. Ladner managed to get in to see his boy, but he died without having known that his father came to see him. Mr. Ladner told horrible tales of how from lack of medical attention these Cholera victims died in piles like hogs, and that the flies blew them even before they died.

From Columbia Tennessee they came back home.[1]

Mr. James Martin of Cheraw was another Marion Countain who served in the Spanish American War. Mr. Martin was killed in battle. Columbus Welda, a great, great nephew of James Martin has an old "muzzle loader" shot gun that was used in the war.[1]

Oliver L. Dease of Bunker Hill, Marion County is a Spanish American War Veteran. Mr. Dease as a private of Company B 3rd Regiment, having enrolled when 22 years of age. He was given a discharge March 17, 1899 in Albany Georgia. He is now 61 years of age.

Mr. Dease tells of the rude equipment with which they had to fight. The Cannon mounted on two wheels, the spy glasses on four wheels something like a wagon and of the old bayonets used to stick men with. Mr. Dease has one of the old bayonets that was used on the old muzzle loader shot guns, to stick the enemy with when they were at too close range to shoot. The Camps were very poorly equipped. Most of the tents leaked, causing diseases and making the men uncomfortable in general.

Winona H. Cook 1. Oliver Dease, Columbia Mississippi

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Mr. Dease also tells that when Booker T. Washington came out as their postmaster they refused their pay, saying, they did not need any money from a negro.[1]

As is already known the whole of American was ready and waiting to take a part in this war, though it may not be known that, besides, the ones who served from Marion County, a number of others, just high schools boys then, Houston Welborn of Columbia being one, showed their patriotic spirit in that they bought their uniforms and went bravely forth, only to be caught and brought back home because they were minors.

Winona H. Cook 1. Oliver Dease, Columbia Mississippi

MARION COUNTY / WARS

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Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #18

SUBJECT: WARS--Civil

There were no battles or skirmishes during the Civil War in Marion County. There were two units that went from Marion County in the Civil War of which we have positive record. The Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters, Company D of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was the first to answer the call to arms from Marion County. Hamilton Mayson of Columbia commanded the company. Mayson was a bit later made Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers. J.M. Foxworth was made 2nd Lieutenant of the Jeff David Sharp Shooters.

It was a serious occasion when the volunteers came forward and pledged themselves to protect the rights of the Old South. It must have been in the winter when this company was formed. Miss Ruth Holloway, who later became the mother of R.D. Denson of Columbia, delivered the flag to J.M. Foxworth for his Company. Everybody went wild with excitement and that was a gala event. Several speeches were made and the Yankees were verbally lashed![1.]

The Marion County men was a company organized of Volunteers about the same time as the organization of the Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters. Jennie Barnes presented a banner to the young lawyer, a Mr. Bishop of Columbia who in turn presented it to the Captain James

Winona H. Cook

1. B.S. Sylverstein, Columbia Mississippi.

Maggie T. Byrd
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Rankin. Captain Rankin was killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss. and James Atkinson became Captain.

Hamilton Mayson was made Colonel of the Regiment which was composed of both original Marion County Companies. He remained in this post until after the battle of Corinth. Many Marion County soldiers were in the battle of Corinth where Mississippi as well as Marion County lost many, many men. For days in mud and water they fought actually by hand. With guns and swords they battled on and on in a losing fight.[1.]

Winona H. Cook

1. Mrs. B.S. Sylverstein, Columbia Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY / WARS

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS	NAME OF COMPANY	NO OF AND REGIMENT
Hamilton Mayson	Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters	7th Miss. Regiment
Henry Pope	"	"
John Pittman	"	"
James E. Breakfield	"	"
Wm. L. Robertson	"	"
Berry M. Gardner	"	"
Elisha Applewhite	"	"
Joseph Antong	"	"
John Antong	"	"
John R. Barnes	"	"
Thomas Barnes	"	"
Elijah Burrow	"	"
Alfred Burrow	"	"
Joseph Baxter	"	"
Benjamin F. Cooper	"	"
Abasha Cook	"	"
Benajime Cook	"	"
Jeptha Creal	"	"
Seaborn Davis	"	"
Nathaniel Davis	"	"
James F. Evans	"	"
Thomas A. Evans	"	"
William J. Fortenberry	"	"
Jeptha N. Forbes	"	"
Solomon N. Forbes	"	"
Felix F. Ford	"	"
William J. Ford	"	"
Benjamine Goodman	"	"
Giles Gates	"	"
Winona H. Cook		

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS	NAME OF COMPANY	NO OF AND REGIMENT
Isham Gates	Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters	7th Miss. Regiment
Henry R. Hammond	"	"
John H. Hemmond	"	"
Thomas G. Holmes	"	"
John W. Higgingbotham	"	"
W.A. Higgingbotham	"	"
James Hardy	"	"
William H. Luper	"	"
John Little	"	"
Martin S.D. Lewis	"	"
Thomas Loftin	"	"
Jesse W. Lott	"	"
R.W. Lott	"	"
John Miles	"	"
T.J. McKenzie	"	"
Solomon Moody	"	"
Hezekiah Moody	"	"
John W. Mitchell	"	"
Peter McQuade	"	"
Zebadee Morris	"	"
Robert Norton	"	"
Allen B. Pope	"	"
Willis S. Pope	"	"
Thomas Powell	"	"
James E. Powell	"	"
Albert Powell	"	"
Edward N. Powell	"	"
Robert Paine	"	"
Winona H. Cook		

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS	NAMES OF COMPANY	NO OF AND REGIMENT
J.G. Purvis	Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters	7th Miss. Regiment
A.J. Pickens	"	"
Rufus Regan	"	"
J.H. Rodgers	"	"
Duncan A. Smith	"	"
F.M. Smith	"	"
Jethro Robbins	"	"
Henry P. Scarborough	"	"
G.W. Slade	"	"
Samuel Slade	"	"
Franklin Slade	"	"
W.C. Stewart	"	"
John Thompson	"	"
Jone s Temples	"	"
Wm J. Temples	"	"
Jacob Temples	"	"
W.H. Thornhill	"	"
H.W. Webb	"	"
A.G. Webb	"	"
W.T. Webb	"	"
Thomas Whittom	"	"
William Warren	"	"
J.B/ Tatum	"	"
G.W. Rollins	"	"
Wm S. Buchaman	"	"
Henry Branch	"	"
Ebeneezer Moody	"	"
Wm J. Rankin	"	"
Winona H. Cook		
J.M. Foxworth	Jeff Davis Sharp Shooters	7th Miss. Regiment
John M. Sims	"	"
William J. Rankin Sr.	Marion's Men	7th Miss. Regiment
William H. Bishop	"	"
William G. Dampier	"	"
E.T. Hudnall	"	"
John H. Black	"	"
James N. Atkinson	"	"
Thomas J. Rankin	"	"
Joseph M. Ford	"	"
William Barnes Jr.	"	"
Samuel McLelland	"	"
Nelson C. Forbes	"	"
John W. Thompson	"	"
William J. Thompson	"	"
Benjamin H. Askew	"	"
Henry H. Askew	"	"
Allen Barnes	"	"
Levy Bass	"	"
Edward O. Ball	"	"
J.C. Baughman	"	"
M.L. Baughman	"	"
John T. Baxter	"	"
Joseph C. Brooks	"	"
J.A. Bryant	"	"
Charles W. Bullock	"	"
Davis Bullock	"	"
F.M. Benjins	"	"
Alfred Cameron	"	"
John Cameron	"	"
Winona H. Cook		

MARION COUNTY, [illegible] WARS

Levender Cameron	Marion's Men	7th Miss. Regiment
William Black	"	"
William Conn	"	"
Edward Coward	"	"
Thomas Cox	"	"
Jonathan Cox	"	"
Jesse C. Davis	"	"
Davis Davis	"	"
James Davis	"	"
Adolphus F Forbes	"	"
G.W. Fortenberry	"	"
William Howard	"	"
Edwin Kimber	"	"
William H. King	"	"
Bejamine Lewis	"	"
Felix Lott	"	"
James Lott	"	"
William W. Luper	"	"
Samuel McDonald	"	"
George W. McClosky	"	"
John Magee	"	"
Tyra J. Magee	"	"
Wm J. McLelland	"	"
James Moland	"	"
George W. Moody	"	"
William Murphy	"	"
Lewis J. Newsom	"	"
Needham Nicholas	"	"
Daniel Nicholas	"	"
Enoch W. Pittman	"	"
Daniel Pittman	"	"
Winona H. Cook		

R.B/ Pittman	Marion's Men	7th Miss. Regiment
S.D. Pittman	"	"
James A. Pittman	"	"
Elisha Polk	"	"
Joseph Pope	"	"
George W. Rankin	"	"
John W. Rankin	"	"
Ephram Rawls	"	"
G.W. Robertson	"	"
John Ryals	"	"
Elisha Ryals	"	"
Elijah Rawls	"	"
Evan Ryals	"	"
Samuel Slade	"	"
Charles Slade	"	"
James Spears	"	"
Josiah Stringer	"	"
Ebenezer Stringer	"	"
Andrew Smith	"	"
Henry Tubb	"	"
Jesse Warren Jr.	"	"
Marion Wallace	"	"
James Whiddon	"	"
John Whiddon	"	"
Bennett Whiddon	"	"
William Yarbough	"	"
B.F. Youngblood	"	"
Cebron Youngblood	"	"
Winona H. Cook		

James McClosky	Marion's Men	7th Miss. Regiment
C.L. Bryant	"	"
G.W. Bryant	"	"
John Parnell	"	"
John I. Whiddon	"	"
Jackson Stringer	"	"
Zaborne Davis	"	W
A.T. Watts	Quitman Guards	15th Miss. Volunteers
Wesley Yarbough	"	"
Thomas Regen	"	"
Martin Lewis	"	"
James A. Barnett	"	"
Josiah B. Newman	"	"
Thomas P. Holloway	"	"
George P. Foxworth	"	"
Daniel T/ Barnes	"	"
Samuel Welch	"	"
Nathan A. Lott	Lawrence Rifles	12th Miss. Volunteers
Dickerson E. Pope	"	"
John W. Loe	"Q	"
William J. Forbes	"	"
Thomas J. Bullock	"	"
Irvin Blackburn	"	"

Recorded February 22 A,D. 1862

J.P. Barnes Clerk

Winona H. Cook

Marion County
Assignment #18

NAME OF SOLDIERS	NAME OF COMPANY	NO OF REGIMENT
Elias Whiddon	Columbia Guards	38th Mississippi Regiment
Ransom Fulingham	"	"
Eli Nelson	"	"
Henry Breakfield	"	"
Henry Singley	"	"
James R. Cowart	"	"
W.B. Webb	"	"
Simon Dover	"	"
Evan Dennison	"	"
Romulus Owen	"	"
James M. Williams	"	"
Wm. R. Williams	"	"
Lewis Guy	"	"
Warren Willoughby	"	"
George Johnson	"	"
William Baxter	"	"
Green Cameron	"	"
James Smith	"	"
William J. Ryals	"	"
Samuel Wallace	"	"
Bunwell Rouse	"	"
Samuel Lee	"	"
Ebenezer Slade	"	"
George C. Bass	"	"
Levy Parnell	"	"
William Stringer	"	"

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY / WARS

Marion County
Assignment #18

James Haywood	Columbia Guards	38th Miss. Regiment
Jasper Bryant	"	"
Elias Roach	"	"
Jesse Roach	"	"
Thomas Lang	"	"
W.T. Morris	"	"
Andrew Clark	"	"
L.D. Cox	"	"
F.W. Foxworth	"	"
A.W. Foxworth	"	"
John Applewhite	"	"
William J. Ball	"	"
Needham Ball	"	"
Jesse L. Fortenberry	"	"
Josiah Boone	"	"
John I. Sumrall	"	"
Jefferson Holmes	"	"
Hugh McGowan	"	"
Calvin Pittman	"	"
William Willoughby	"	"
Wesley Willoughby	"	"
John Sistrunk	"	"
James Willoughby	"	"
William Sistrunk	"	"
Harrison Bracey	"	"
Warren Hammond	"	"
Elbert P/. Hollis	"	"

Winona H. Cook

Marion County
Assignment #18

Glover E. Hammond	Columbia Guards	38th Miss. Regiment
Alfred Hammond	"	"
Abram Ballard	"	"
Willis Ballard	"	"
James W. Powell	"	"
John Hobbs	"	"
Joseph S.C. Lee	"	"
Wm. S. Regan Jr.	"	"
Willis Regan	"	"
William Regan	"	"
Isaac Applewhite	"	"
James Applewhite	"	"
William Lewis	"	"
Jackson Pounds	"	"
Alanson Forbes	"	"
John Sistrunk	"	"
James A. Nichols	"	"
James A. Luper	"	"
John L. Pope	"	"
Francis H. Beard	"	"
Daniel C. Mulford	"	"
N.B. Young	"	"
J.C. Taylor	"	"
George Slade	"	"
James Davis	"	"
Everett Pope	"	"
William E. Rawls	"	"

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY / WARS

Marion County
Assignment #18

Enoch Amacker	Columbia Guards	38th Miss. Regiment
Willis Amacker	"	"
William Amacker	"	"
James Howard	"	"
Erasmus Cameron	"	"
James Johnson	"	"
William Powell	"	"
Carroll Kearney	Capt. Bradfords	ARTILLERY
William Russell	" "	"
David R. Sartin	Capt. Brents Co.	38th Miss. Regiment
James Sartin	" " "	"
Lemon Kearney		
J.S.C. Lenoir	Capt. Lamkin's Co.	33rd Miss. Regiment
Whitman Jelks	Lawrence Rifles	12th " "
Hope Bridges	"	"
James Bridges	"	"
Henry T. Pope	White Rebels	38th Miss. Regiment
James Parnell	"	"
R.B. Felder	Capt. Lamkins Co.	35th Miss. Regiment
William Pigott	" Brents "	38th " "
Charles Pigott	" Brents "	"
Elias Pigott	" Brents "	"
Thomas W. Lott Jr.	Capt. Slocombs	CAVALRY
John W. Regan	"	"
C.P. Gartman	Garland Rangers	"
Luke Karnegay	"	"
Abram Karnegay	Capt. Slocombs	"
Winona H. Cook		

Marion County
Assignment #18

John A. Hammond	Capt. Lamkins Co.	33rd Miss. Regiment
Jonas Branch	" Slocombs	"
Levy Branch		
Isaac Pearson		
Benjamine Lewis		
Hansford Rowley		
Seaborn Stogner Jr		
R.W. Vince	Capt. Bickham	CAVALRY
Jesse Stogner	" Slocombs	"
James Antony	" "	"
Joseph Ard	Capt. Bickham	"
Brandon Ryals	"	"
O.M. Hobgood	"	"
John W. McKeese	Covington Fencibles	27th Miss. Regiment
Hezikiah House	Capt. Green Co.	23 " "
William Hartfield		7 " "
G.W. Hartfield		"
William Slade		"
Moses Fillingame		"
Absolom Slade		"
John Smith		"
James Fulingame		"
William Sumrall		"
George Sumrall		"
Baniel Slade		"
Johnathan Ladnier		"
Winona H. Cook		

MARION COUNTY, WARS

Marion County
Assignment #18

Rutillus Ladner		7th	Mississippi	Regiment
Alexander Ladner		"		"
J.G. Allen		"		"
H. Anderson		"		"
Eli Lee		"		"
Ransom Spikes		"		"
Winston Morris	Capt. Magee's Co.	46th	"	"
Henry Moses				
Zebedee Pace Jr.				
Marion Pace				
Franklin Pace				
Thomas Broom				
Joseph Rowell				
William Rowell				
Novel Bell				
Ellis Watts				
John G. Pace				
Sheppard Herrin				
Absolom Herrin				
James Atwood				
James Watts				
Jasper Bond				
Wm. M. Pace Jr.				
Marion Cook				
Elisha Stuckey				
Andrew Hartfield				
Winona H. Cook				

Marion County
Assignment #18

Christopher Burt Jr.	
Charles S. Rouse	
Jesse M. Lee	
John Grantham	
George Higganbotham	
Alfred Luper	
John Luper	
George W. Bracey	Conscriped and sent to the Army.
William Morse	" " " " " " of Virginia.
James T. Mulford	" " " " "
Merideth Broom	" " " " "
William Loe	Withers Artillery
Washington Pitts	Army of Virginia
Benj. F. Graham	Withers Artillery
Alexander Broom	Conscriped and sent to the Army.
W.G. Graham	Sgt Camp of Instruction Brookhaven, Miss
Elias Whiddon	Conscripted and sent to the Army.
Hugh Graham	" " " " " "
Oliver Howard	Withers Artillery
James M. Tyner	" "
Calvin L. Ryals	Conscripted and sent to the Army.
W.R. Lee	" " " " " "
Edward Johnson	" " " " " "
Lucus A.B. Pace	Withers Artillery
K. Loftin	Conscripted and sent to the Army.
Franklin Hudson	" " " " "
Winona H. Cook	

MARION COUNTY, WARS

W.A. Lenoir

Jacob Pope

Allen McDaniel

M.H. Carlisle

A.B.F. Rawls

Daniel Ball

P.H. Holden

Nathan Lott

W.C. Nelson

J.A. Pittman

Moses Granberry

Bennett Whiddon

James Baxter

Thomas Broom

Nathan Baxter

Wm. Dunaway

Elly Dearman

William Fillingame

Geo. Fitzerald

J.F. Hudson

Daniel Johnson

Daniel Jarmon

Thomas Lott

James A. Lee

Elia Lee

Richard Mathis

Winona H. Cook

Co C 3rd Brigade 2nd Rgt Miss. Mitilia.

Marion County
Assignment #18

Seaborn Morris

Wiley Nelson

Amborse Peevy

N.W. Pittman

W.A. Polk

Ransom Robertson

J.D. Robertson

John Reaves

William Raiborn

Seaborn Stogner

W.R. Stogner

T.E. Stogner

John P. Stogner

John Spears

Sampson Spike

Simon Singley

A.J. Terrell

T.C. Terry

J.T. Tannihill

Robert Whiddon

James Wardine

Jesse Yawn

Hardy Broom

S.R. Cox

W.H. Cook

Elijah Holmes

Simpson Lawrence

Winona H. Cook

Co.G.3r Brigade

2nd Reg Miss Militia

MARION COUNTY, WARS

Marion County
Assignment #18

Reuben Lott		
Samuel Slade		
J.D. Singley		
Elisha Thompson		
John Wilks		
Jospeh Youngblood		
W.H. Graham		
M.A. Beard		
Bruce Pounds	Capt. Slocombs	Cavalry
Jesse Lott	" "	"
Hosea Davis Jr	Columbia Guards	38th Miss. Regiment
John Pigott	Slocombs Cavalry	
Joseph P. Regan		
James Turnage		3rd Miss. Regiment
John I. Grimsley	Columbia Guards	38th Miss. Regiment

recorded February 21st 1863

J.P. Barnes Clerk

Mrs.Oizella Sylverstein.

December 17, 1937,
Marion County
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Assignment #22
County History.

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION-

As words are inadequate to describe the condition of our "Heroes in Gray" who endured untold hardships, and fought so valiantly on many a bloody battlefield, we will use the description given by Henry W. Grady, the great Georgia orator, to get a glimpse of these men as they lay down arms and pass over the "Brook of Kedron to their Garden of Gethsemane."

"Let me picture to you the footsore Confederate soldier as he turned his face southward from Appomattox in April, 1865. Think of him as raggad, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds, he surrenders his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades in silence, pulls the gray cap over his brow, and begins the slow and painful journey.

What does he find when he reaches the home he left so prosperous and beautiful ? He finds his home in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves free, his stock killed, his barns empty, trade destroyed, his money worthless, his people without law, money, credit, employment, material or training; and besides this, confronted with the gravest problem that ever met with human intelligence, - his liberated slaves."1-

Bessie Harris-

1- Our Heritage,Official Organ,U.D.C. of Mississippi,March, 1915.

Mrs.Oizella Foxworth.

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION-

The negroes in Marion County deserve praise for the way they protected their master's families during the War and kept up the homes. However, at the close of the war most of the farms and plantations were in a dilapidated condition having been cultivated in many instances without the presence of the owners as they were at the battle front. Fences were gone,few tools or farm animals, and many of the fields were actually grown up in grass and weeds. Instead of fields of waving grain only small patches of sickly looking corn would be seen in many places, little cotton having been planted.

When a detachment of Grierson's calvary came through Marion County in the winter of 1864, the soldiers laid waste to many homes, taking for their own use provisions, cattle, etc., and the best horses. Some of the negroes were persuaded to go with them, and have since drawn government pensions for their service. But in some instances, where their records could not be found, they failed to get any pension.

"Aunt Sophie" James, now an old woman near the ninety mile mark, was house girl for Mrs. Harriet Foxworth, and just after the surrender, married Dick James, who with other negro men, had joined the Yankee soldiers that came through Marion County. Dick's main duty in the Union service, was to look after the horses, and during this time he received an injury from the kick of one of the spirited animals which was so severe he carried

Bessie Harris-

MARION COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION -

the wound to his grave. One lawyer and several of her friends made an earnest effort to get her on the Federal Pension Roll. We finally decided he entered in a name different from the one he took after the surrender, and this was the cause of the failure. The slaves did not always use their surname, would take the name of their owner, and Dick had previously had two owners at different times. He probably gave the name of one of these, or used some other name.

Added to the terrible dissolation of the country, and the impovishment of the War, there was a feeling of dread as to the kind of treatment they would receive from the hands of their victorious enemy.

Governor C lark, who had been a refugee from Jackson since the occupation of that town by Federal troops, in 1863 had returned and was holding a session of the legislature. When being in session about one hour, General Osband, of the Federal army, had received orders to arrest the members. The legislature was hastily dissolved to avoid arrest. 2.

Bessie Harris.

2- F. L. Riley's School Hisotory of Mississippi, Page 283-

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION -

At the surrender Mississippi occupied a novel position in that the views of President Johnson were very different from that of Congress. President Johnson recognized Mississippi as a state that had never severed her connection with the Union, but he held that the state government at that time was in the hands of persons who had resisted the authority of the Constitution, and it would be his duty to remove these persons now in office and see that others were elected who had not resisted the authority of United States. Those of the people who in the past had been opposed to secession were to be preferred for the office.[3] It was the policy at Washington to hold the Confederate and State officials in the seceding states responsible for what they termed rebellion. Accordingly Governor Clark, who had served during the War, was arrested and imprisioned at Ford Pulaska Savannah Georgia. 4.

President Johnson's plan of government for the state was finally accomplished December 14, 1865, and the military department of Mississippi was shortly abolished August 1866. But a few companies of soldiers remained stationed in the principal cities.[5] The Congress of the United States had not been in session when the War came to an end, and President Johnson acted without it's advice. But when Congress met in December 1866, that body finally anulled everything President Johnson had done. Congress having the power to make laws had the advantage of the President, it

Bessie Harris-

3- Lowry's & McCardle School History of Mississippi, Page 215.
4- History of Mississippi Fant Page 198

MARION COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION-

claimed that the southern states, being recognized as belligerants, they were out of the Union and were conquered territory. Accordingly military government was agin set up throughout the south. The constitution of 1865,and all the procedure under it, was annulled. Then a plan of arriving anew at state government was instituted, that, as we shall see by reading any state history, made the state the prey of irresponsible adventurers and outsiders. 6

During the next six years under the condition set up by the reconstruction acts of Congress, the state passed through a period, in many respects, more distressing and ruinous than the four years of devastating war. 7

On the 23rd of March, 1867, Congress passed over the President's veto, an Act to enforce it's own view as to Mississippi and the other southern states. This was called the Reconstruction Act, and it provided that Mississippi and the other seceding states should be divided into five military districts, and that a general officer of the regular army should be assigned to the command of each. General E. O. C. Ord was assigned to the fourth, which embraced Arkansas and Mississippi taking command on March 27, 1867. Military courts were authorized and military authority was supreme. One of

Bessie Harris.

5-History of Mississippi-Fant-Pg.201
6- " " " " " 203
7- " " " " " 208

Subject: RECONSTRUCTION-

his early orders was to the effect that he would fill by appointment all vacancies in office which might occur.

A supplementary reconstruction act was passed on the 19th of July, 1867, providing for registration of voters by military officers. Many of the most intelligent white citizens were not allowed to register on account of test oaths, penalties, etc. 8

Three other Reconstruction Acts were passed in 1867, one providing for a constitutional convention in each of the southern states. The Elective Franchise Act was passed, which gave the negroes the right to vote. Governor Ames, then Military Governor of Mississippi, called a convention which met in January 1868, to frame a new constitution. In the elction of delegates to this convention the negroes voted for the first time. This was known as the black and tan convention. 9

Another provision of the Reconstruction Act was passed in February, 1869, that no one should be eligible for office who could not take an oath that he had never supported the cause of Confederacy. This oath became known as the Iron Clad Oath. In accordance with this provision, all office holders, including county and town officials, who could not meet this requirement were ordered by the Military Commander to vacate. 10.

Bessie Harris-

8-Lowry & McCardle School History of Miss.Pg.218
9-Pub.of Miss.Historical Society Vol.XI-Pg.108
10-History of Miss.-Fant Pg. 213

MARION COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION-

These were trying times, our best citizens disfranchised and their former slaves and carpet-baggerswith a few good men, who we might class conservators, were in control. But, while things were going from bad to worse, there were some indications that gave hope for a turn in affairs. In 1871 Congress repealed the iron-clad oath, and the next year a general Amnesty Act was passed.

The former meant that the confederate soldiers were no longer debarred from holding office, and that the latter high officials of the confederacy with some exceptions, were pardoned, and, therefore, again admitted to the franchise and would be eligible to hold office. 11-

Bessie Harris

11- History of Mississippi- Fant- Page 225-

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION -

During reconstruction, Marion County in common with other sections of the south, had within her borders four distinct political classes. Two parties, the Democrats and Republicans. The Democratic party consisted of one class, all those men who were true to the Confederacy and fought in the war between the states. The Republican party was made up of three classes, which were united for a common purpose, namely, tp control the affairs of the county and fill all the offices with its men. These classes were the negroes, carpetbaggers and the scalawags. The last class may be subdivided into those that were Republicans from principle, or those who were the Old Line Whigs, and those who were Republicans merely for the spoils of office.

Part of the class we term "Scalawags" were men that were not loyal to the Confederacy, they deserted the cause and joined the Republican party merely for the greed of gain.

Carpetbaggers were those men who had borne no part in the Union army in fighting, but were now on hand to gather the spoils. They were found on every hand very active influencing the ignorant negro to cast his vote in the elections as they wished.[12.] Marion County had a large element of this class to contend with, but fortunately no riots in which lives were lost as in Vicksburg, Clinton and Meridian.

Bessie Harris-

12- Publications of Mississippi Historical Society Vol. XI- Page 167

MARION COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION-

There were different classes of northern people to be found in Marion County after the war. A few good citizens came shortly before the war who took no part in the conflict, and there were some who came directly after the war, either in connection with the army , or because they saw conditions that would enable them to make money more rapidly.[13]

At the close of the war the land of the impoverished people could be bought for a song, and for the first two years after the war, cotton sold for a very high price. These facts induced northern people to come to Mississippi to become cotton planters. But it did not take long for them to find they had made a sad experiment for they did not understand either the cotton crop, or how to work the negroes. Some returned to their own state, but others remained and were ready in 1868 to offer themselves for official positions of Mississippi; and when it became apparent how readily these northerners could obtain offices of trust, a still worse class came in. These men were soon known as the"carpet-baggers." They were transients from the north, owning only what they could bring in their carpetbags or grips. They had no interest in the state.[14]

The white people of Marion County suffered at the hands of the carpet-baggers and scalawags. They also preyed upon the poor ignorant negroes. Unscrupulous northern men came into the

Bessie Harris-

13- History of Mississippi- Fant- Page 204
14- History of Mississippi- Fant- Page-205

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION-

county and pretended to be friends to the recently freed slaves, telling them great things the Government was going to do for them; some pretending to be agents sent down here to see that every ex-slave that could pay as much as ten dollars for four red sticks or stakes, could have land anywhere they wished. The proposition made them was this; "You buy the four poles or sticks and set each on the corner of the tract of land you want and the presence of these sticks will be assurance the government will hold this land free for you." Our old people have told of a number of innocent negroes who gave them the last cent they had only to find later they had been cheated.

Often such trickery was carried on among the negroes before their white friends could warn them; furthermore they thought these people who told them they had made them free and socially equal to their former masters, could be relied on.

Living conditions after the war were extremely poor and unsatisfactory.

It was hard for the returned soldier to start life anew, and the recently freed negro was in equally as bad condition. They had to look to the farm for a living, credit was bad and everything expensive. The blockade had shut off all communication from the outside world, and articles produced elsewhere could scarcely be obtained, and there was little money with which to buy.

Bessie Harris-

MARION COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Subject: RECONSTRUCTION-

In many instances the slaves had barely made a living for themselves and their masters, and now what were they to do? Some of the planters whose freed slaves wished to remain and work on the farm were used as tenant farmers, getting one-fourth of the crop. In this case the negroes had to be fed , furnished houses, farm animals, and all expense of producing the crop. Often this was a complete failure for different reasons. Many negroes were naturally lazy,and,feeling they were free, did not want to work; in other cases where they worked hard but weather conditions were unsuitable and the crops a failure, not enough made to pay the merchant who furnished the farmer.

Often the owner of large farms rented his place for a mere song and moved his family elsewhere to follow some trade or profession. During those strenuous times the church and school was not forgotten, they went hand in hand and often a building was erected and used for both a school and worship. The colored population naturally, also had their services regularly. The "black mammy", devoted to her white folks, in many cases remained with the old mistress and shared the hard times together. Many of these old servants are remembered in song and story.

Bessie Harris-

Subject- RECONSTRUCTION#

Some of the agencies of reconstruction were: The Freedman's Bureau and The Loyal League.

With the Federal Army came the Freedman's Bureau that had been established by Congress to look after the interest of the freedman. At first their principal duty was to feed and otherwise look after the destitute negro, for in many cases their former owners were in want, however, the negroes in Marion County received little or no aid from this source.15The Freadman's Bureau had a demoralizin effect on the negro; at the surrender the negro was in a dazed condition, as it were, and being given flattering promises, such as a mule and four hundred acres of land, many of them left their homes and for a while lived in idleness. Finally seeing their masters were their best friends returned to their old homes.

Later on the affairs of the Bureau were administered by an unscrupulous class of men who used their positions to create distrust on the part of the freedman toward the white people among whom they lived, this was political purposes. 16-

The Loyal League was a secret oath bound organization, and after the enfranchisement of the negro in 1867, the agencies of the Freedman's Bureau and the other army were active in enrolling

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15- Silas Brown (Negro) Columbia, Miss.
16- History of Mississippi- Fant, Page 210.

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the negroes in the Loyal League.[17] To the credit of Marion County, we had only a few of these active agents. One by the name of Roberts taught negro schools and was very officious in canvassing the county for state as well as county officers. The first public school Joe (W.H.)Magee(colored) says he attended was taught by Roberts, this school being located on the Columbia and Monticello public road two miles north of Columbi a.

With carpetbag supremacy, Marion County in common with the rest of the state, suffered with heavy taxation without corres onding benefit. But with such able leaderx as Lamar,George, Walthal and many others, the state was finally rid of the negro and carpetbag rule. Many interesting stories could be told during this rule in Marion County. It has been related that one of our young popular lawyers at that time went into the Chancery Clerk's office and asked for some information upon which the clerk, who was one Mr. Ballard, gave him a rather insulting reply, the result was a regular fist fight in which hooks were used. The incumbent decided he would vacate and look for other quarters. Manning also had similar trouble with the sheriff,Magee,a carpetbagger tax collector,

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17- Publications of Miss. Historical Society, Vol. XI, Page 190

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in this difficulty he left his mark as he jokingly said, having bit a piece from the sheriff's ear.

It can well be said the people of Marion County had very little trouble with this class of people.

Two Union men who taught negro schools in Marion County were Briton Grice and Mr. Calhoun. It appears they were not so much interested in political affairs; they made very good citizens. Mr. Calhoun continued to live in the county 'till his death.

An outstanding representative of a good class of northern citizens who came before and remained neutral during the war was Bentonville Taylor. Mr. Taylor was a brilliant youn g lawyer, who came to practice his profession in Marion and adjoining counties. His experience with a detachment of yankee soldiers who raided the county, is rather interesting. Mr. Taylor at the time was in the home of a promi nent planter living near Columbia. Not wishing to see his northern friends, he secreted himself in a barn filled with forage, hay, etc. From some source the soldiers had been told of his hiding place. Not being able to find him, one of the men in a shrill voice exclaimed; "This barn is a good place for rats, set fire to it and see them run." This brought Mr. Taylor out, but after a short conversation, they left the frail little man alone.

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Among the negro population who were prominent in political affairs during this period, were: Sol Hart, Silas Brown, Irwin Foster, Jim Pittman and Michael Wilson. It is said they were good law abiding citizens and co-operated with the white people. Sol Hart was a member of the Board of Supervisors: Silas Brown was also a member, and later served as elective commissioner for seven years. Michael Wilson represented the county in 1870-1871. 18-

So desperate were the Democrats under such rule that various frauds were practiced over the state. One has been related recently by Judge H. F. Banks of Columbia, who was ammere boy at the time, but the story was told him later by a confederate Veteran.

The negroes and carpetbaggers had voted steadily all day, confident that they would carry this box as well as the others in the county. The managers of the box were: a negro, a carpetbagger and a democrat. It seemed they were all faithful to their trust staying with the box till time for the votes to be counted. None would leave to get his supper, so a friendly party says: "Well, the white man and the negro will eat supper together tonight, " so he brought in sardines, crackers, cheese, etc. While they were out enjoying the repast, the Federal officer had made arrangements for the votes to be counted in the courthouse

18- H. F. Banks, Columbia, Mississippi

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where the election was held. A candle was lit and everything in readiness, when the lights mysteriously went out upon which a general confusion and scramble took place, and the carpetbagger manager and officer were considerably beaten up with chairs, as it seemed in the fracus these were the weapons used. As a result, the election was thrown out and the carpet bagger managers deliberately left the county.

It was quite an event for the little boys who had heard so much of the Yankee soldiers to be taken to the courthouse on election day during this time to see the Military Officer who dressed in his blue uniform and brass buttons.

Marion County was very fortunate in having many men during the reconstruction period who used splendid judgement in handling the situation which presented to them even more disastrous times if every precaution was not used. They being completely under carpetbagger and negro supremecy with Military Rule, we might say, whose military officers were made up of the same caliber.

With such organizations as the Loyal League and the Freedman's Bureau to carry the negro vote for unscrupulous men for office, the Ku Klux Klan appeared upon the scene.

"The Ku Klux Klan, which rescued the South from

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the destructive agencies of reconstruction misrule, is not to be thought of as in any way connected with the recently organized society which assumed the same name. The old organization preserved for the good of the Federal republic what political scavengers were about to seize and destroy. They new organization seems to have directed its activities altogether along different lines, and it operated more successfully in the north than in the south." 19-

The Ku Klux Klan was organized in Pulaski, Tenn., in December 1865, by six young men Ex-Confederate soldiers, namely: Calvin Jones, Frank O. McCord, Richard R. Reed, John C. Lester, James R. Crow and John B. Kennedy. The committee in selecting a name at the suggestion of Richard Reed, the Grand Scribe, the name Ku Klux from the Greek Kuklos, meaning a circle, was chosen. The John B. Kennedy suggested that they add Khan to the name which was accepted, thus giving the name Ku Klux Klan to an organization which became famous throughout the Southland. General N. B. Forest afterward joined the klan and was made the Grand Wizard of the Invisable Empire. When this brave and fearless leader felt that the mission of the Klan had been fulfilled, that their protection was no longer needed, he gave orders to disband. 20

In Marion County the Ku Klux Klan was composed of Ex-Confederate soldiers, and the best and most honorable men in the

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19-Mathew Page Andrews) published in letter by th e Con.Vet.Ed. E.B.Pope,Nashville Tenn.Jan.,1927-

20- From a letter written by John B.Kennedy in "Arkansas Classics" by Zella Hargrove Gaithers,Little Ark.

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community, those who were thoroughly im sympathy with them. The laws were so strict, that none but the true and tried were received. One purpose of the Klan was to protect the women during these dark days when the South was invaded by unscrupulous carpetbaggers, who made the ignorant and undesirable men more dangerous. The activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the county proved valuable in many respects, petty thievery and lawlessness were subdued, and to a great degress, the elections were made more effective. The success of the Klan was accompanied principally by intimidation among the superstitious and ignorant negroes who had been influenced by leaders of the carpetbagger rule. It has been told that the Klan visited and gave orders to some undesirable whites who had come into the county for the purpose of inciting the negro against the whites, or in other words, causing friction. By their methods, the Ku Klux Klan accomplished a great mission without blood shed or trouble. It was stated recently by one of our old negroes who was acquainted with the activities of the Klan, that he never knew of any cruelty to the negroes. The operations of the Klan were kept secret, but in later years many interesting stories have been told. The regalia, or disguise, consisted of a long white robe with a scarlet circle on the breast within which was a cross, a red belt. and a white cap which came to a point so

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as to give height. Over the face was a white covering with holes for the eyes and an opening for the mouth, to make it more hideous the openings were bordered red. The purpose was to make the disguise as hideous and frightful as possible. The operations in Marion County were mild as compared with other section as we had fewer undesirable transients.

On account of the profound secrecy, little has been given out as to the Klan membership and its officers in the county. The officers were the Grand Cyclops, or Imperial, each klan or company had its captains and other officers, there being a chaplain. The places of meeting were called, "Dens of the Klan." The old Elisha Magee home north of Columbia was one of the meeting places. It seems these meetings were attended with much seriousness, opening with prayer and after discussions, orders were given as to what would be done.21-

Congress not being able to see or know the outrageous conditions that existed in the south which caused the disturbance which brought about the Ku Klux Clan into activity, took the view that the Klan was conspiracy to enter i to rebellion. Accordingly a bill to suppress it was passed called the Ku Klux Clan, or Enforcement Act. This Act called for the arrest and

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21- T. T. Ford, Columbia, Miss.

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bringing before the Federal Court anyone implicated in the Ku Klux activities. Any kind of disturbance could be supposed by the radicals to indicate the Ku Klux acts, nd thus they were enabled to use troops for their own use, which they did not fail to do, particularly at time of elections. As a result many young men at different times in nearly all communities were arrested and brought before the Federal Court at Oxford, or at Jackson for trial. The witnesses summonsed were mostly negroes , and those of the radical party. Sometimes these witnesses were encamped for weeks around the courthouse. The pay they received for each day of their services, which was taxed upon the people of the community involved, was one of the abuses of the period. There were rarely any convictions, most of the young men thus arrested, after a period of annoyance and persecution, being allowed to return to their homes. When it became known that murders and other outrageous acts were done by desperate people of one kind or another under cover of the Ku Klux Clan disguise, General Forrest formally disbanded the organization. 22-

Biship Charles B. Galloway, in speaking of this period some years later, said: "Man of principle never falter, though they fail. They felt the bitterness of defeat, but not the

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22- History of Mississippi-Fant
Pages 220-219.

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horrors of despair. How those brave men, the sons of affluence, addressed themselves to the grinding conditions of sudden and humiliating poverty can never be described by mortal tongue or pen. Worse than the calamities of war were the 'desolating furies of peace'. No proud people ever suffered such indignities, or endured such humiliation and degradation." But no brave people ever endured oppression and poverty with such calm dignity and splendid self-restraint. And by dint of their own unconquerable spirit and tireless toil, they saw their beautiful land rise from the ashes into affluence. The South no longer 'speaks with pathos or sings miserere' . She has risen from poverty and smiles at defeat." 23-

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23- History of Pike County, Mississippi
By Luke Conerly, Pages 273-274.

MARION COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Oizella Sylverstein
Maggie Byrd

January 21, 1937
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #10
County History

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY:

The last census report of Marion County was made in nineteen hundred and thirty. The white population showed twelve thousand three hundred and five. The colored number counted seven thousand six hundred and eighteen. There is only one Indian, one Chinaman, and no Japanese in the County. There are fifteen Jews, eight Assyrians, twelve Greeks and three Italians.[1]

The Indian Assignment has already been written up and sent in.

The Negroes rank next in number to the Whites in this County. By nature and adaptability they are best suited to agriculture. Negroes have done very little along the lines of industry in Marion County except in the field of lumbering. They have been used to advantage as common laborers. They are better suited to the weather conditions and hard labor than the White neighbor who by nature, by rearing and training is far more sensitive. As skilled workmen, even in the lumber trade negroes have not proven satisfactory in the past.

There has been one merchant, John Averitt, who operated a store quite successfully in North Columbia for a number of years. He accumulated quite a little money by careful supervision and accurate managing. Elias Owens originally owned Owens Quarters in North Columbia which he sold out gradually to help him live

1. Census Report Marion County 1930

Winona H. Cook

comfortably in his old days.

The colored race in Marion County has not done much in an educational way in the past. This County in its earlier days was not financially able to give many literary advantages to the race. There was from time to time, a tendency to run colored schools by popular subscription from their churches. These schools were sometimes called denominational schools.

Irving Foster, the first negro teacher of superior training, started Globe Academy at Hub Mississippi in 1890. This school drew patronage from all over the county and adjoining territory. In 1898 the first college graduate, P.S. Bowles established Trulight High School near Lampton, four miles south of Columbia. These schools were not what is termed as high schools today but far surpassed the smaller schools of the earlier period of education for negroes in Marion County. The first real high school supported by public funds was the Marion County Training School of Columbia erected in 1921.

In the field of Literature and Fine Arts next to nothing has been accomplished in the past by the colored race. The perseverance of the substantial negroes in Marion County has done much to bridge the gap between the lowest ebb of education, and the present day improvement.

There are in Marion County about five hundred colored land owners. The average size of the negro farm is forty acres. There are twelve hundred tenants and share croppers in the census of nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

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There are a very few negro merchants in Marion County. Only a few have chosen to follow this vocation owing to the fact that the white merchants are so much abler to carry a full stock over a period of time. As the negroes gain in education they may also be expected to gain in standing, enabling them to secure credit and engage in business. Owing to a lack of knowledge this race is not able to stand firm in their convictions and steadfast in their motives. Their intentions are always for the right but they are not firm enough to carry out their intentions.

Marion County has one expert colored cabinet maker, Joe Comus of Columbia. Joe works unceasingly for both races. He makes over furniture, builds new pieces and reupholsters. He has attained quite a heighth in this line and is very dependable. He is kept busy all the time and gets fancy prices for his finished pieces. If a man or woman gets into trouble Laura Bridge's advice is sought. She is a business woman and leader among the negroes. She has done much to lift the race to a higher place. LeRoy Gayden is a resturanteur of some note. He is upright and honest and a leader among the negroes.

Marion County has one colored medical man, Doctor J.E. Hart. He was educated in Globe Academy School near Hub and Flint Medical School, New Orleans Louisiana. Dr. Hart is sixty six years old and has been practicing since 1900. He has license in two states, Louisiana and Mississippi. He is a native Marion Countian and operates a five room clinin in Columbia. Dr. Hart is an

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outstanding person in his race. He keeps a neat, clean suit of offices as well as being respectful and courteous to both white and black. The leading people of Columbia respect him and feel that he is sent to fill a long felt need among his race.

There is one dentist, a native Marion County negro, Dr. Foreman. He was reared and received a common school education in Columbia. Later he studied at Fisk and Harvard Universities and practiced dentistry in Chicago for a number of years. He is living at present and practicing his profession in Marion County.

There are several leaders among the teachers of the colored race. The ones most worthy of mention are quite possibly Irving Foster and P.S. Bowles. Foster was a Fisk University graduate and a man of many sterling qualities. He did much to instruct his race in higher living as well as improving the congeniality of both the races. Bowles is a graduate of Alcorn College and after his services in Marion County were finished he returned to Alcorn College as a teacher there. Bowles is often called "The father of Education for negroes in Marion County." L.F. Bowles, a brother of the pioneer, P.S. Bowles and Supertindent of the Marion County Training School in North Columbia is one of the four outstanding leaders now employed in the teaching ranks. L.F. Bowles is a graduate of Alcorn College and has held this place for many years. He is well educated and makes a good citizen as well as an excellent leader for the race.

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There are three other outstanding men as Superintendents of colored schools in the county. They are J.D. Boyd, Lampton; B.B. Jennings, Globe Academy; and F.A. White of La-Marion. All of them are college graduates and men of ability and good qualities. They are grasping every opportunity to help the race and to make better men and women of their boys and girls. Unfortunately these three are from other places and are not natives of this section.

The most prominent negro women teachers are Adah Pollard of New Orleans, Louisiana who is now a resident of Marion County and holds the place of Jeans Supervisor. She is a Fisk student and is well read. She is proving a splendid addition to the colored race in the county. Margaret Foreman has made this section her home for many years and has been a leading teacher. She is an Alcorn graduate and a negro of many sterling qualities. Maud Fortune, Home Science Supervisor of Globe Academy is a woman leader not only as a teacher but she wields an influence for good in the entire county. In her department at Globe Academy , girls are taught to do expert homekeeping, cooking, sewing and all kinds of fancy work. Not only are the girls supervised and trained but the older women are taught as well. They are urged to be clean, neat and careful under all circumstances at home and abroad, in work and in play. Maud Fortune has done more real teaching to improve living conditions among the negroes in Marion County than any other person or group of persons. Maud expects to live always in this community and carry on to a higher perfection this important work which she has begun.

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Very little can be said as to the advancement in music and painting. One negro boy, Tom Williams by name shows some talent in drawing and painting. Some of the leading citizens are planning to give him aid to pursue the work if he continues to conduct himself in a way to be deserving. There are a few piano pupils in the county and gradually steps are leading to a development of this art. There are no students of Literature.

Besides the prominent teachers and doctors of the Community there are a few leaders in ordinary life. The Watts brothers of the Improve Community are well to do negro farmers. The Virgils and Exposes of Expose; Jeff Benjyman of Sandy Hook; the Burrels and Stepneys; Bruce and Calvin Criss; Sydney Craft and King and Eliza Williams along with John Woodson who has worked for a wholesale house in Columbia for thirty years. The most outstanding of all are R.H. Hendricks, E.W. McGowen and Dick James. Charlie McGowan is the most intilligent negro on the Resettlement program. He is taking advantage of the opportunity given by the government to help him get a new lease on farming.

Until recent years the negro farmers have made the grave mistake of selling or wasting nearly all the years produce at harvest time and leaving little or nothing for his own use during the remainder of the year. During the recent decade, however, he, along side of his white neighbors, has learned to save that for which he has worked so hard to earn. This race has been taught by their more fortunate white friends to can and preserve and take care of food and clothing

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MARION COUNTY, RACES

for both people and animals. It is generally felt that the march to progress has actually begun among the negroes. They are making more rapid strides than the whites and it is well for they have much further to go. They have learned to take advantage of every opportunity offered.

There are several Jewish leaders in Marion County. Nat Miller is among the most prominent. Together with his wife, Helen Miller, they operate an up-to-date ladies ready to wear shop. They are well liked and have many sterling qualities which place them high in the business, economic and social world.

In the industrial life Philip Uorick probably holds first place. He is an active manufacturer of note and is employed by Chock Horowitz, a branch of Reliance Manufacturing Company of Columbia. He is actively engaged in first hand supervision in the making of Men's fine Dress Shirts and Sportswear. He personally instructs the operators of the various machines. His record is unique in that he has proven that a great amount of work can be turned out at a slight cost. He has a penchant for getting the most work out for the least amount of money. In the manufacture of garments it is very necessary to carry this policy to its highest perfection in order to give the employee work as well as to protect the employer. Philip Uorick maintains the respect and admiration of the industrial world.

Edward J. Matulich is the Greek leader in the Community. He is an expert plumber and tin maker, and comes from a respected and fairly educated Greek family. He has been a resident of Columbia for a number of years and gives the best service for a nominal ~~fxxxxx~~ fee.
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All nationalities respect him as an upright citizen and a good neighbor. There is a single Chinaman, Murray Fung, in this county. He has been a resident of Columbia for years, and makes a good citizen. He attends strickly to his own affairs, pays his bills and lives a quiet life. He has contributed but little to the economic and nothing to the social life of the county. However, he certainly is a model citizen and has many friends.

Among the Italians of the county Sam Poterio is the leader. He, with his two brothers, Tony and Johonny Poterio, has lived here for many years. Sam has been engaged in the automobile sales business in a small way but has managed to save quite a little. The Poterio boys are well liked, thrifty and honest.

The white citizens of Marion County which holds supremacy among the races has come to respect those of foreign decent. We have been indeed fortunate in having good citizens from the other races. There is no record of any discord among them. They are courteous, hard working and thrifty. They are quite congenial and co-operative with all officials and public and civic projects. They are first to help maintain order and right and last to join in with any wrong doing and upstir. They usually go their part toward civic improvement and better living conditions. We are indeed proud of our foreign neighbors and trust that they abide long within our midst.

MARION COUNTY, RACES

July 28th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS: (4) Other interesting interviews.

Interviewed:
Shadrach Cyrus, ex-slave,
Columbia, Miss.

SHADRACH CYRUS is typical African in appearance, bluish black, thick lips, and kinky hair which has been left white by the frosts of eighty-seven winters. He is medium height, ratner stout, walks with a cane, and ere long, his head will be "bending low." He is an upright, honest, dependable negro, earning bread by the "sweat of the brow." His name is significant of the character of his "white folks." His father, Jenkins Cyrus, was his master's carriage driver - a valued servant.

After the surrender, Shadrach continued to live on the plantation of his master, John Foxworth, Sr., on the east side of the Pearl, six miles south of Columbia. After the death of John Foxworth, Sr., Cyrus resided a few years in Pike County where he accumulated some money - came back to Marion County and bought two acres of land about one-half mile from Columbia, on Columbia and Foxworth Highway, where he built a little home. During the overflow of February 1935, his house and all his belongings were washed away - ten barrels of corn, potatoes, bacon, poultry - everything, even the land.

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By the help of Messrs. L.W. Johnson, W.C. Flanders, and A. Evans, prominent business men of Columbia, he now has a little home on another location, as the former was ruined by the overflow.

The recollection of Shadrack Cyrus of slavery experience, is still vivid and he relates it graphically: "There wuz some over one hundred colored people on Marse John's plantation - I worked on de farm. Durin' slavery time, de crows wuz so 'bundant we had to travel roun' de fields wid a stick and board makin' a noise to keep 'em from pickin' up de young corn - dis wuz done every day 'till de corn wuz 'bout two feet high.....an' de squirrels wuz so plentiful dat when de corn begin makin' roast'n ears, we had to go roun' de fields every day to keep 'em from 'stroyin' de year corn.

My mother, Caroline, said the colored people had always had preaching - from the time of the first settlers. On Marse John's plantation, the church was a little log house and had three windows with plank shutters - the benches were made of plank. Marse John would send his ox wagon out to Mr. George Baylis' mill to get this lumber - de only saw mill in dis section. Church had no fireplace - on cold days, a fire wuz built out doors, but when preachin' begin, we would go in, that wuz de rule in slavery time - fer everybody to go in de church! De preacher could read a little. When night come on, our light would be candles. Marse John's wife, Mis Lizzie, had de candles made. De tallow wuz melted and poured in molds with a center thread for wick. On Sundays, we all went to church and it seemed like they all had 'ligion. Den back in dem days, if you go to a person's house and anybody is sick there, somebody is allers bringin' in somethin' to help!

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"We all wore shoes made on de plantation. Marse John had a tan vat for preparin' de cattle hides to make shoe leather. The vat wuz ten feet wide and fifteen feet long - on Dillon's creek where there wuz pleaty of water. Bark from red oak trees wuz put in de vat wid de hides to get off de hair - den de hides would Be put on a pole and de side de meat wuz on, wuz scraped clean wid a knife somethin' like a curry knife - this wuz called dressin' de hide. Dey could take deer hides and carry them through the same process as de cow hides - alum wuz Beat up wid eggs to make de Buckskin limBer - we see no Buckskin shoe strings dese days! Deer skins wuz used to make whips, too. Big Gus and old man Dick wuz the shoemakers, also Big Ike. Maple and sumac wuz de kind uv trees they made de tacks out uv. Missus Lizzie would give de shoemakers de Beeswax to ruB de thread wid, and dat would make de thread stick together, usin' 'Bout three strands.

"Dis thread wuz spun at home. De old women dat wuzn't aBle to go out an' do laBor, wuz kept at de house and they had a great Big house off on one side for de old women - they would stay there and spin and card wid cards - day made all de thread an' cloth dat all de people used. They made them on de machine jus' like de cotton gin now. After they would spin de cotton, they had a reel and when it wuz full, it would out - that reel would crack every time it got a out on it - so many yards! I can jus' see dem old machines goin' - separatin' de seed from de cotton - makin' de thread - puttin' it on de reels - and den to the looms, an' den - de cloth! Den they would dye the cloth

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wid sumac and holly Bark. Dey would get an old red rock dat dey would find in de soil, Beat it wid dis Bark - an' dey could make any color dey wanted!

" 'Fore there wuz any steamBoats, de planters put their cotton on flat Boats and floated it down to de Lake - Pontchartrain - where it wuz unloaded on to a sail Boat an' wuz carried on into New Orleans. The planter would sell his flat Boat down there and come on Back By land. To keep dese flat Boats from goin' too fast, dey had a heavy chain on a windlass on the Back uv de flat Boat - if you come to a swift place and wanted to slow up, unroll some uv de chain on de windlass down in de river - den when you wanted to speed up, roll de chain Bak on de windlass into de flat Boat. There were two men wid oars to guide it and row it in to land at night.

"The first Boat to run up Pearl river wuz de "Pine Knot", 'cause my mother an' all uv us would go to de steamBoat first thing on Sunday mornin' to get apples, oranges, and such things. De Boats made it on Sunday to dese Big plantations to get trade - slaves had to work, didn't get to go 'cept at night and on Sundays. Then there wuz the "Frazier". After the surrender, tnese Boats would go out wid two and five hundred Bales uv cotton - right down Pearl River - out uv dis river wid dis cotton. Years after, I worked on two of Capt. Poitevin's Boats, the "Early Bird" and "Lola" - helped to load and unload. I worked on Capt. Patten's Boat, an' I worked on de Boat when Mr. Lark WellBorn wuz de clerk. Dis wuz after workin' fer Capt. Poitevin. Capt. Patten's Boat wuz 'Bout de last to run on de river -

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railroads comin' and den de river wuzn't as suitaᵇle as used to ᵇe.

"When de first cotton gin come in, it wuz run like de cane mill, ᵇy a lever and horse, only it took four horses to ʀun de gin - two at one time tnen two extras to res' these.

"After the surrender, we worked on de third - planter furnished tools, land, and everything needed - furnished seed and all to plant, an' we give him de third. Marse John made as much as four hundred ᵇales uv cotton.

"One day when jus' a ᵇoy, I wuz mindin' de ᵇirds an' squirrels off'n de corn in a field at Miss Tynes' school. De school house wuz on de Carlisle, or Dampier, place - ᵇig house - frame house - made out uv lumᵇer. ᵇuilt fer a school house ᵇy Mr. Archie Graham - Mis' Dampier's fatner had it ᵇuilt 'fore de war. All uv dese people roun' here would go to Miss Ellen Tynes - walk from two to five miles - fifty cnillun or forty....Whipped if dey violated de law....She had a good school - dey minded her! Miss Tynes wuz a good lady - an' nice lady. She had her a switch - a long switch settin' up in de corner.

"An I wuz a knockin' on my ᵇoard mindin' de ᵇirds and squirrels off'n de corn wnile Miss Tynes wuz teacnin' de cnillun their lessons, not knowin' I wuz violatin' de law. (Here Snadrack descriᵇes his ᵇoard: He put it in position as fiddling - nad a stick similar to the ᵇow, striking the ᵇoard with this stick, the noise was made to frighten the depredators of the corn.) Miss Tynes, she come to de door motionin' and sayin' 'Go ᵇack' - ᵇut I wuz makin' such a noise

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I didn't know she say anything, an' I wuzn't thinkin' 'ᵇout nothin' ᵇut dem ᵇirds an' squirrels in de corn - so I jus' kept right on wid de noise.....So Miss Tynes tell dem ᵇoys to ketch me an' ᵇring me up there to de school house, ᵇut I outrun de ᵇoys - dey couldn't ketch me! So Miss Tynes wrote Marse John a letter 'ᵇout me 'sturᵇin' de school chillun at de chapel. So I had an uncle named old man ᴮruff - he wuz de man dat 'tended de cattle. Next mornin', just at daylight, old man ᴮruff wuz at my mother's house - Asked my mother 'Where is Shadrach?' - He waked me up from there and took me off - he carried me to the little lot where there wuz so many houses - took me an' carried me down there. He had one uv these whips what wound roun' yo' shoulder - 'So Miss Tynes couldn't get you', he say - "Well, I wuz mindin' ᵇirds!" - 'She wuz tellin' you to go ᵇack, old man!'....'I never went ᵇack to that school again knockin' that ᵇoard! I didn't know I wuz violatin' de law ᵇy knockin' my ᵇoard to mind crows, ᵇirds, and squirrels off'n de corn. I has ᵇeen in dis world eighty-seven years and ᵇy knockin' on my ᵇoard, is de only time I has violated de law"

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, RACES

July 27th,1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #6
County History

FOLK-LORE AND FOLK CUSTOMS

Introductory Essay

Among Marion pioneers was to be found blue blood--they were from some of the best ancestry. There were English, Irish, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and French, Huguenots.

The frail little grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Reuter, who boasted of using the same needle to do her sewing for fifteen years, and who fished only in clear water where her hook was visible, fearing she might break it on a snag in dark water, the jesters of to-day would stamp "Scotch!"

A little three-room house made of pine poles with stick and dirt chimneys, one for the family to warm by in winter, the other to the kitchen, where the cooking was done, was a typical early settlement. This house was on the bank of a creek where water was available for laundry and all other purposes. Soap making was one of the household duties, and as gourds were used extensively for drinking dippers and various purposes, the soft soap was stored in a large one holding perhaps two gallons.

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The very small gourds were strung on a strong thread or cord, the ends tied together, and given the baby to gnaw while teething and also for its amusement while in the little home-made cradle boxlike with rockers. One of our citizens has a bear's tooth on which the children of his ancestors cut teeth.[1.] The early settlers used the clean, white sand from the sandbeds on the creeks, or dug it out of the banks, to sprinkle on the floor after scrubbing--that is, after they were enabled to boast floors. The scrub-broom was a block of wood about "18 X 11" X 3 " with several large holes, one being for the handle, the others filled with shucks from ears of corn. Sand was also mixed with soap and used for polishing brass andirons, candle-sticks, or other metal.

As in the present, Fortune smiled more beneficently on some - the aristocratic and wealthy owned slaves, had their imported china and silverware, and were enabled to obtain some of the luxuries of that period. One of our Columbia attorneys informs us that it was the custom in those days to drink coffee from a saucer, so with each cup there were two saucers, one on which to set the cup, the other from which the coffee was sipped. This gentleman has one of these cips with the two saucers that his pioneer grand-mother brought with her from Vermont.[2.] The magnificent residence of the early McLaughlins, of home-made brick, with frescoed walls was the type of settlement favored by Fortune. Even the ruins of this old home were beautiful, being covered by a dense, vine-like growth resembling the ivy, with blue, bell-shaped

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1. Mr. Robert Stringer, Foxworth, Mississippi.
2. Honorable R.D. Ford, Columbia, Mississippi.

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MARION COUNTY, FOLKLORE

flowers - nothing less than the Bluebells of Scotland! And how our dear old forbears loved the song that bears the name:

The Blue Bells of Scotland

"Oh, where! and oh, where! is your Highland laddie gone?
He's gone to fight the foe, for King George upon the throne;
And it's oh! in my heart, how I wish him safe at home!

"Oh, where! and oh, where! does your Highland laddie dwell?
He dwelt in merry Scotland at the sign of the Blue Bell;
And it's oh! in my heart, that I love my laddie well."

Mrs. Jordan.

Another favorite song of that time was "The Danube River."

But compared to this day of achievement, all endured hardships and suffered great privation, for - alike, all must strike fire from the flint and steel on burnt cotton or lint and fan into a flame with the bellows - alike, all must drink such water as unsettled Marion afforded. Even as late as the '70's, one little girl, Nannie Foxworth, visiting a neighbor, came near swallowing a minnow that had been dipped up from the creek in the water bucket - at that time there being one drinking dipper in common. The corn must be ground into meal in the hand mill, an improvement on the quern, metal replacing stone, it was light and could be set on a table or any convenient place - the pestle and mortar must be used to remove the husk from the rice. This mortar was made by burning the center from a log to a depth of about two feet, then sawing it off to the desired height, perhaps three feet, the charred parts were scooped out, the cavity scraped

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smooth and clean - the receptacle for the rice was ready. It was a custom to make a little fire in the house, even in summer, in the morning, to purify the air. To combat malaria, some drank water off of tar placed in a gourd.

But it is in "still achieving and still pursuing" that man glories, and these were Marion's first steps. These people knew what to expect where the only inhabitants were savages and wild animals, and were equipped accordingly. They were supplied with firearms, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, and a doctor, lawyer, or preacher could be had among them. The ancestors of one of our Columbia ladies, on their first arrival to this wild section, had to keep a fire all night on account of the wild animals, driving them from the door.[3] Wolves were caught in pits fitted with trap doors, a piece of fresh meat suspended underneath the door, the wolf trying to locate it, would be turned in - then in attempting to obtain the bait, would be caught in a steel trap attached to a chain fastened securely to the bottom of the pit. This was to prevent the wolf from springing on its captor when removing the trap door. A few of these old pits still remain.

Some of the pioneers had such few possessions that they packed their all in a hogshead on a wheel and axle ox-cart coming overland all the way from South Carolina, roads being nothing more than Indian trails. Some attached a quilt chest to a similar cart in which the children travelled.[4] One of our substantial pioneer families coming

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3. Mrs. F.S.Hammond, Columbia, Miss.
4. Mr. Warren Rawls, Hub, Miss.

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through overland from South Carolina in a covered wagon was passing a settlement and the children in the wagon raised the side cover of the wagon to gaze at the settlement children who in turn perched on the fence, were gazing at the children in the wagon and calling after them, "Tum Dack! tum Dack! an' take a dood look at us! " [5]. Some of the settlers came via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on flat Doats to Natchez; thence overland. Others, came via the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers in flat Doats to Bayou Sara;thence overland.[6]

The principal settlements were on creeks - immigration continued. Roads were opened and there was communication with trading posts..... They now had Dlacksmiths'shops, manufacturing some of their hardware, such as nails and hoes....The water mill for sawing lumDer and grinding corn appeared....Better and more suDstantial homes Duilt....Now there were visiDle signs of progress!

But there was time for recreation. Men enjoyed the "drive" for deer - participators took "stands" perhaps one-half mile apart, a pack of hounds and the hunter's horn were indispensaDle and the chase was usually an all-day affair. The house "raisin' ", rail "splittin'", or log "rollin'" was looked forward to with pleasure - it was a merry-making time, as well as feasting time. The women chatted and quilted. The old proverD proved true with the men, "Many hands make light work - they exchanged experiences, suggested plans - just a get-to-gether meeting. The occasion had Deen previously prepared

5. Mrs.Mattie Barnes David,ColumDia,Miss.
6. Mr.William Rankin, Sandy Hook, Miss.

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for Dy host and hostess - delicacies and desserts Deing prepared days in advance. Needless to specify the good things to eat - game was in aDundance. Even as late as the '70's the planter could go out hunting in the morning returning Defore Dreakfast with six or seven wild turkeys. Union raiders took a Darrel of dressed turkeys from the smoke-house of one family and scattered them Droadcast over the premises of another. At syrup-making time, there was the candy "pullin'". As now, Christmas was the dearest holiday - family reunions, children expecting Santa Claus, young people expecting sweethearts and gifts - everyDody happy. The Fourth of July was a gala day celeDrated Dy a fish-fry at one of the water mills - fish were caught Dy the men, fried Dy the negro women, and there were other tempting eataDles. There was fiddling - young folks dancing. The "dance and supper" given Dy the young men at the home of some of the planters was an elaDorate affair - there were good white fiddlers and negro fiddlers, too, who furnished the music. The modesty of these refined young ladies, dancing so gracefully the cotillion or square dance, was a characteristic.

But first in importance with these settlers were religion and education. There was strict oDservance of the SaDDath. Their ideals and standards were exacting, the old Scotchman from South Caroling,William McNair, telling his little granddaughter, Sophia Graves, that her education was incomplete if unaDle to speak Gaelic. The governess and private school preceded the puDlic school.

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Negroes enjoyed their religious services as much as they did their diversions, and were quite demonstrative. Old "Uncle" Jerry Newsom decided he would try flying to Heaven, so he supplied himself with a pair of turkey wings, climbed to the roof of his cabin, and called to his wife: "I's ready, now, Nanny - I's goin' Home to glory - I's goin' to leave you, Nanny, - Good-by! " Flapping his wings and taking a leap, natural consequences followed. "Uncle" Jake in emphasizing his honesty and good character by contrast, said he wuzn't goin' to Heaven wid egg shells and chicken feathers stickin' to his coat tail. So much a part of the "white folks" family, were these faithful old servants, that one little girl in enumerating her uncles, included "Uncle" Ranse, the old slave who was the family's carriage driver. One of the notable pastimes of the negroes was the "colation" (collation) with the cake walk.

With the advent of the cotton gin, there was a marked increase in the slave trade.....Plantations buzzed - negro women spinning and weaving. In the evening coming from work in the river swamp, the negro men made the welkin ring with their yodelling. They also made music, similar to the flute, on an arrangement of reed cane cut different lengths and bound together. This was included in the evening exultation.

Indigo was cultivated and the negro women made the dye. The plant was cut, placed in a barrel and filled with hot water. After steeping two or three days, the indigo plant was then wrung out and

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discarded - the contents of the barrel being churned vigorously by two women, each having a hoe. Then, after settling for a day, the clear water was drained off through a faucet near the bottom of the barrel - the residue being the dye stuff. This was placed in a suitable vessel and the thread dyed. Certain barks were used to obtain various colors. The vari-colored thread was placed in the loom according to the pattern desired in the cloth to be produced.

The sewing machine not yet having made its advent, all work was by hand. The needle-craft of that day is unsurpassed: The making of fancy quilts, home-spun bed-spreads, hand embroidery, tatting, samplers, etc., was a work of art. Some of this work has been carefully preserved and is held as a treasure in various homes of the county.

The mercantile establishments in Columbia were the most important factors in facilitating development. Imported cloth is now easily obtained for the making of these fancy quilts and other purposes, and at a more reasonable price. One of our Columbia ladies has a dress of imported silk worn by her mother in ante-bellum days - a heavy moire, appearing to be made of two pieces of ribbon sewed together, each stripe being about three inches wide. This imported material being about twenty-seven inches wide and requiring at that time, twelve yards for a dress, was six dollars per yard, the total cost for the material alone seventy-two dollars. It was now that the peddler was popular and his pack interesting.

At this period, our County has reached the zenith. Unwilling to mar the picture, we close. In fertile lands, stock, and negroes, Marion has grown - rich!

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Marion County
Assignment #6
Historical Research Project
July 27, 1936
County History

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Familiar Sayings in Marion County.

1. Lie down with the dogs and you will get up with flees.
2. You are judged by the company you keep.
3. They rise with the chickens.
4. He's as good as gold.
5. It is as slick as glass.
6. Green as grass.
7. He could bite a tin penny nail (meaning so angry.)
8. He is down and out (who has been unfortunate.)
9. Jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Meaning getting out into something not as good as present.
10. When you forget and have to return to a place after leaving, for something you forgot make a crossmark or you will have bad luck.
11. If a rabbit crosses the road ahead of you when traveling you will have bad luck.
12. If a squirrel crosses the road ahead of you when traveling the sign is good luck.
13. Blood is thicker than water. (Speaking of kin-folks.)
14. Sweet as pie.

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15. To find a pin with the point toward you means good luck, if you will pick it up.
16. String a dime tied around your leg the darkies say you will never go hungry.
17. Don't let a bird get a lock of your hair for her nest if you don't want a headache.
18. Don't point at young mellons unless you want them to drop off vine.
19. Don't step over baby it will never grow.
20. To remove a wart--Pick with needle, put speck of blood on grain of corn, turn your back throw it over your left shoulder, to a chicken and the wart will disappear soon.
21. If you take a hoe or shovel through your dwelling there will be a death.
22. If a cock crows after sundown bad news.
23. If the cock crows on the front porch you may expect company.
24. If your nose itches you will sure have company. In a home in which I boarded years ago, the little girl, Bertrez, said "Mama is anyone coming today? Why dear do you ask? Why you always tell us when your nose itches we are going to have company.
25. If a dog wallows on its back bad luck.
26. If a dog howls bad luck.
27. If a cat takes up good luck.
28. Bad luck to have a door cut in your house. Never complete a residence, leave at least some part unfinished.
29. A rabbit crosses road before you bad luck--a squirrel good luck.
30. Never begin any work on the 13th day of the month.

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31. Friday 13th is the bad luck day.
32. Bad luck for two couples to get married with the same wedding ceremony.

Negro Dialect.

"Bear Jake".

Mr. Foxworth sent an order to the Lampton Mercantile Company saying, send by bearer. "Uncle Jake was the bearer and on his return he seemed very humiliated saying "When Misser Lampton read that note sont him he called me "Bear Jake" and I knows I am no bear." Oh, no Uncle Jake he just meant you were the bearer of the note. Uncle Jake to his dying day was known as "Bear"Jake."

Some of our faithful slaves whose African dialect was so original that sometimes they could not be very well understood. "Uncle Henry Barnes lamenting over having broken his pipe. The mistress says: "Uncle Henry what happened to your pipe?" I drap it on ster step and brake." She said "you say you dropped it and the steer stepped on it and broke it." No, I drap it on the steer step and brake it." She finally understood that he dropped it on the stair step and broke it.

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~~Historical Research Project~~

Visit to New Orleans.

One of Marion County's pioneers went to New Orleans years ago when the city's streets were watered by a sprinkler. On observing the sprinkling wagon, he exclaimed: "Man! Man! you are losing all your water! And running to his assistance, cried out, "More men! More fingers! - More men! More fingers! Folks don't let the man lose all his water!"

MARION COUNTY, FOLKLORE

Supplement

2nd copy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
APRIL II, 1938.

ASSIGNMENT: # 26 CHURCHES.

SUBJECT: CHURCH HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COLUMBIA, MARION COUNTY.

The interest of the womenn in Columbia began several years before there was any prospect of a church organization and was nurtured and encouraged by Mrs. Sophie Foxworth being guided by the Holy Spirit we believe. Until 1913 she and her daughters Misses Zellier and Belle Foxworth and later Mrs. Henry Mounger were the only Presbyterians to be found in this vicinity. About 1908 these few being encouraged by finding one or two more by the same faith decided to organize a Ladies Aid Society, that they might work together and strengthen the faith of each other.

The officers chosen at this first meeting were President, Mrs. Sophie Foxworth, Secretary, Mrs. Henry Mounger, Treasurer, Mrs. F.L.Campbell. The names of Mrs. E.S.Nesbitt and Miss Helen Nesbitt, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Meyers were on this roll about the year 1909.

In 1913, the J.J.White Lumber Company started a sawmill in Columbia and several of the families connected with its management were of the Presbyterian faith and then indeed did the hearts of these few faithful women rejoice and at once an active Society was started, feeling that surly a church building would soon be realized.

Since that time the meeting have been regular and the members faithful, though few in number, always. Their efforts were directed toward funds for a church building and the furnishings, but as early as 1914 the minutes show that this society adopted an orphan from Paner orphanage and acred for all of her personal neds. This has been done continually since that time.

Buying the carpet for the church for the choir railing and a larger part of the furnishings of the church was done by the Aid Society, numbering, usually about fifteen members.

Their records show deligent work to make the money necessary to accomplish these results, and parcel post sales, Silver teas, dinners and bazaars testify to the zeal and energy of the members. The study missions has always had an important placd in this Society and the books recommended by the Auxiliary have been studied besides a regular monthly lesson taken from the Survey.

A regular and systematic study of the Bible has been a part of its program also, and at all times the members have shown a splendid spirit of cooperation and helpfulness in any work undertaken.

Under the leadership of the pastor Mr. Gear in 1929 and 1931 Daily Vacation Bible schools were held and members from the Auxiliary assisted in the work, also a program of Home Mission Visitation was carred out.

In 1918 this Society sent its first report to Mississippi Presbyterial and since that time has been regular and active in its membership.

Its active membership has rarely exceded twelve or fifteen, but enrolling every woman of the church the Auxiliary requires, put

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the membership number as high as twenty six sometimes.

Since adopting the standards of an Auxiliary this Society began making a budget as a guider in the financing, and yearly pledges by the members, replacing the sales and baazars of a few years ago. Twice this church has been hostess for the Mississippi Presbyterial and enjoyed the privilege.

To look over the roll of membership during these twenty years of the splendid Christian women who have worked together at different periods of times we thank God for the happiness of association with them and more than all for the priceless privilege of serving in His Name.

(History of Presbyterian Church)
(Written by Mrs. Hugh White)
(Wife of Goveernor Hugh White.)

Birdie Lovett

MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTOIAN
PIKE AND MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECTS

BIOGRAPHY OF RICHARD A. BOLLING, FIRST MINISTER OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COLUMBIA.

1890-Nov. 20, born at Durant, Mississippi.

1900-moved with parents to Centreville, Mississippi.

1905-graduated Chamberlain Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Mississippi.

1910-graduated Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn. with A.B. degree. Traveled as salesman rest of year in Ala. and Ga.

1911-taught school at Crosland, Ga. and Waverly, Ga., until Sept 1st.

1912-assisted Rev. R.L.Walkup in summer at Brookhaven, Miss. church.

1913-organized Presbyterians in Columbia, into a church in summer directed by Mississippi Presbytery. 19 members.

1914-graduated Louisville Seminary degree B.D.

Accepted call to Columbian and Monticello, Mississippi.

1915-built church at Columbia--Church gre to 55 members.

1916-went with Dr. M.E.Melvin tor raise $150,000.00 in Synot of Miss. to retire debt on Correlated School system including Belhaven, French Camp, Holly Springs, Chamberlain Hunt and Chicksaw.

1917-succeeded Melvin as Superintendent of Education, Synod of Miss.

1918-graduated Chaplains' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Ky., Chaplain and First Lieutenant.

1919-Jan. 1st became pastor of Indianola and Shaw, living at Indianola.

1921-April 20, married Marguerite Chapman of Indianola.

1922-July 19, daughter, Marguerite born.

1924-May 11th-son, Richard Bolling Jr., born.

1925-March, became pastor of Chelsea Ave., church, Memphis.

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1926-June 1st-became pastor Cleveland, Miss.,still here in 1938, membership has grown from 130 to 260. Debt of $6,600.00 on church and manse has been paid. Bedroom and bath added to manse. Southwestern at Memphis conferred degree of Doctor of Divinity. An endowment fund established in this Church of $660.00 Has held membership in Indianola Rotary Club and Cleveland Rotary. Mason in Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite and Shrine. Member of Golf Club, Fireman's Club.

1914-ordained at Brookhaven, Miss., Dr. C.W.Grafton, presiding.

Given us by Mrs. F.L.Parse, Historian
Presbyterian Church, Columbia, Mississippi.

Birdie Lovett

MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT,HISTORIAN
PIKE AND MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 23, 1938

SUBJECT: CHURCH HISTORY ASSIGNMENT #26

CHAPTER XIII

I. Statistics- Columbia Baptist Church-

On Monday morning, May 12, 1883, there were seven people who met in the Court house together with their leader, Rev. Shuck Powell, Pastor of Bunker Hill church, for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church in Columbia. After much deliberation the organization was completed. The following were enrolled as members: Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Fortenberry, Mr. and Mrs. William Mobley and a Mr. Holloman. Rev. Shuck Powell was invited to become the pastor of this new organization. He accepted the work and became the first pastor of Columbia Baptist church. It was a day of small things when this Church was organized, Following is a brief mention of events to show the growth of the Church and progress of the organization work: From the time of the organization in May, 1883 until 1890 this small band of Christians held their services in the Old Hall, a Masonic building on the bank of Pearl River, later in the Courthouse, then when the Methodists completed their House of Worship, they kindly let the Church hold services in their building, as each had preaching only one Sunday a month, there was no conflict in their services.

"The path of God's people has always been the path of

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progress." In 1890 the membership had grown until they felt that they could undertake the building of a house of worship, and so this momentous task was undertaken. A lot was donated by the big-hearted Christian gentleman, Hon. T. S. Ford. This site, as many of you recall, was on what is now the east of the City Cemetery. Much of the labor and material were donated. They erected a small one-room building. Sometime the following year the building was dedicated, the dedicatorial sermon was preached by Dr. B. D. Gray.

In 1898 a small unpretentious building was erected on High School Avenue for the pastor's home, and sometime thereafter the pastor was called for half time in place of one-fourth time. In 1903 under the able leadership of Dr. W. A. Hewitt extensive repairs, alterations, and additions were made on the church building to accomodate the growing Sunday school and the increasing congregations. Additions were also made to the Pastor's home and Pastor was called to full time. In 1907 the Church conceived the idea of building a new home for the pastor, one more in keeping with the growth of the Church and town. Under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. S. A. Wilkinson, a modern building was erected on the corner of Dale St. and High School Ave., and in connection with this improvement an addition of Sunday school rooms and balcony were added to the Church, Under the leadership of Bro. N.R.Drummond then Supt. of the Sunday School. This was a necessity, not only to meet the standard requirements but the needs of the growing school as well.

In February, 1912 that indomitable, constructive genius, Dr. W. E. Farr, who was pastor, said to his people, "We must have a new House of Worship", and overcoming all opposition and hard time feelings a volunteer subscription was taken, and a sufficient amount was pledged to insure the erection of a new Church building. A building committee was immediately selected who employed Mr. J. E. Greene as architect, who was a member of the Church at that time. The Building Committee was composed of the following: N.R. Drummond, W. L. Simmons, R. B. Hamilton, W.H. Dear, John Watts, R.R. Hathorn and E.A. Wilks, They went about working out plans for a modern Church that would take care of the growing needs of every department of the Church life. From their work we have this brick veneered building, for which we are profoundly grateful. Dr. Zeno Wall succeeded Bro. Farr as pastor, and with his pastorate he also inherited a debt on the Church building. One morning, at the close of the eleven o'clock preaching service, the Spirit moved Mr. Wall to raise a suffisient amount to pay up the balance due on the building. It took only a few minutes for the consumation of his purpose. The debt was soon paid off, and the papers were burned in the presence of all the congregation. Following this debt paying the Church enjoyed an unprecedented phenomenal growth and developments in membership, in support of missions, and in Sunday School work.

During the summer of 1910 Miss Fannie Traylor, who is now State W. M. U. Leader was assistant to the Pastor and did very acceptable work. This was the first work of a religious

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nature that Miss Traylor ever did. In 1913 the State Convention met with us. Beginning October 1, 1920 and continuing ten years, this Church maintained a down town office, with a paid secretary. Miss Jennie Watts served in this capacity for the entire time. This office was not only the center of work here for this Church, but was headquarters for Baptist work in the County. Through the years this Church has played the part of "The Big Brother" to the country churches.

In 1923 the State W. M. U. Convention held their annual meeting here. Twice we have entertained the District W. M. U. and B. Y. P. U. Conventions. Each time this Church with the assistance of the other Churches of the City, has taken care of these conventions in a fine way, and each one has been a blessing to us. In the summer of 1924 with Rev. Wayne Alliston as Pastor, the Pastor's home was removed from the lot adjoining the Church to the present site and remodeled. On October, the first, 1928, Mr. G. Everett Redd of Louisburg, Tenn., came to us as Educational Director. He spent eight months here in this service and rendered splendid work especially among the young people.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." This Church has been wonderfully blessed in that God has laid His Hand on many of the young people and called them into special service. No greater honor can came to any church than for some of its fine young men to hear the call of God and surrender their lives to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ - the greatest calling of Man. There have gone out from us the following: Bro. W. W. Kyzar,

Pastor at Meadville, Miss., Dr. N. R. Drummong, Employed by Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tenn., Rev. Wade Smith, Pastor Turner Memorial Church, Fort Worth, Tex. Rev. Rodney Branton, teacher in Winnfield College, Oregon, Mrs. Jack Boston (Ida Branton) Sunday School worker, First Church Oklahoma City, Okla. Rev. William Bass, worker in the county, ~~First Chev.~~ W. A. Murray, Pastor Logtown Church, Rev. E. N. Wilkinson, Louisville, Ky., and Rev. Clifford Smyley, Pastor Church in Kentucky, Rev. J. O. Chappel, Assistant Pastor of our Church.

This Church has been been exceedingly fortunate in their leaders. Many of them have been young men fresh from the Seminary and have been the most loyal, consecrated, enthusiastic, earnest workers to be found anywhere. Many of them are, and have held the leading places in our denomination. They are as follows: (Given in the order in which they served)

Rev. T. S. Powell, deceased
Dr. J.G. Chastain of Shaw, Miss. Missionary to Mexico
Rev. F. A. Barr, deceased
Rev. Holland Hall, deceased.
Rev. T. E. H. Robinson, deceased.
Rev. James Walker, deceased.
Dr. J. R. Carter, 21 yrs. Supt. Baptist Orphanage, dec'd.
Rev. J. R. Culpepper of Poplarville.
Rev. W. M. Williams
Rev. J. T. Dale, deceased
Dr. W. H. Hewitt, Pastor of First Church in Jackson.
Rev. Bryan Simmons, State Evangelist.
Rev. S. A. Wilkinson, Hattiesburg.
Rev. J. B. Quinn, Summitt.
Rev. W. E. Farr, deceased.
Dr. Zeno Wall, Pastor First Church, Shelby, N. C.
Rev. W. M. Bostick, Pastor in Louisville, Ky.
Dr. T. L. Holcomb, Secretary Sunday School Board
Rev. W. R. Cooper, Pastor, Tylertown.
Rev. Wayne Alliston, Jackson.
Rev. J. M. Metts, Pastor Water Valley.
Rev. H. W. Ellis, Pastor, Humbolt, Tenn.
Rev. L. B. Golden, Pastor Tulsa, Okla.
Rev. F. K. Horton, came to us Dec. 1st, 1936.

MARION COUNTY / CHURCHES

SUBJECT: CHURCH HISTORY

From a membership of seven in the beginning of the Church, it has grown until they have a membership of more than twelve hundred. There are two missions supported by the Church. One in Pope Town, known as North Columbia Mission, and one in South Columbia, on the old Foxworth road, known as South Columbia Mission. Each one of these occupy commodious chapels with Sunday school rooms adequate to accomodate the growing attendance. These buildings are owned by the Church. October 1, 1937, Rev. J. O. Chappel was called to be Assistant Pastor of the
1. Church and Pastor these Mission Stations.

1. Given by Miss Jennie Watts,

Birdie Lovett
Historian

23p

2nd copy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.
MAY 25, 1938.

Mrs. Birdie Lovett
Compared
SUPPLEMENT Chapter I3
ASSIGNMENT # 26, CHURCH HISTORY.

Methodist Church, Columbia.

Columbia, in Marion County, one of the oldest towns in Mississippi, and at one time the capitol, has never had a church building until recently, and that one has just been completed. It is a Methodist Church.(1)

Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Church, in an address at the laying of the corner stone the other day, made the following point:"Our answere to those who assert that Christanity is dying out is simply this--we build more churches. The line of argument cannot hold against the line of action. Infidelity builds no churches, founds no asylums, endows no Universities. Unbelief provides no refuge for the infirm and poor, nor furnishes help nor comfort for those who weep." (2)

Our new church was visited by a band of burglars last Friday night, taking therefore, about one hundred pounds of nails,besides a good many of Messrs Dave and Frank Winborne's tools. (3)

(1) Magnolia Gazette, November 1, 1883.
(2) Magnolia Gazette, November 9,1882.
(3) Magnolia Gazette, October 11,1883.

MARION COUNTY / CHURCHES

Reverend Mr. Chastain of Clinton, Mississippi, will preach in Columbia on the second Sunday of this month, and the night following. (1)

The Revd. B.S.Raynor, made his last appointment for the year, on Sunday. He preached a fervent farewell sermon which was listened to with marked attention. He eloquently pleaded with his congregation, to continue with the fold of the blessed shepherd, and readily found a path to the hearts of his listeners, by his zealous appeals for their future happiness. We hope he may return to us, as it was with much regret we bade him farewell. (2)

Dr. B.L.Sutherland, pastor of the Methodist Church of Columbia, has been appointed pastor of Galloway Memorial Church, succeeding Bishop J.Lloyd Decell who was elevated to the Episcopacy of the church at the general conference in Birmingham.

Dr. Sutherland is now serving his third year as pastor of the church in Columbia. (3)

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(1) Magnolia,Gazette, October 11, 1883

(2) Magnolia Gazette, December 7, 1882.

(3) Columbian Progress, May 19,1938.

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

Waterholes

This was one of the outstanding settlements of Marion County in early days. It was so named from the Early Methodist Church which the first settlers built as soon as conditions permitted.

These pioneer people were very pious and had daily worship in their own houses and regular neighborhood services.

This church and settlement were in the southwestern part of Marion near the Pike county line after Pike was organized in 1815, taking a large part of Marion.

Quennie Lewis and his wife Patty with their children came from North Carolina about 1810 and settled just south of Columbia. After a few years he moved to Waterholes. The Lewis family are all pious Methodist and have furnished many preachers for the State. In fact, this settlement has furnished ministers, not only for the county and state, but for foreigh fields as well.(1)

Methodist Conference

The Home of John Ford, Marion county, was distinguished for hospitality. Two Methodist Conferences were held in this home, one in 1814, the other 1818, and all members of both conferences were entertained in the home. The Conference deliberations of 1818 were held in the bed room of the presiding Bishop McKendren, who was at that time quite feeble. (2)

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(1)Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth, Columbia, Mississippi.

(2)Mrs. Oiselia Sylverstein.

MARION COUNTY / CHURCHES

Columbia Baptist Church

On Monday morning, May 12, 1883, there were seven people who met in the Court House together with their leader, Rev. Shuck Powell, Pastor of Bunker Hill Church, for the prupose of organizing a Baptist church in Columbia. After much diliberation the organization was completed. The following were enrolled as members: Dr. and Mrs. M.D. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fortenberry, Mr. and Mrs. William Mobley and a Mr. Holloman. Rev. Shuck Powell was invited to become pastor of this new organization. He accepted the work and became the first pastor of Columbia Baptis Church. It was a day of small things when this church was organized. Following is a brief mention of events to show the growth of Church and progress of the organization work: From the time of the organization in May, 1883 until 1890 this small band of Christians held their services in the Old Hall, a Masonic building on the bank of Pearl River, later in the Courthouse, then when the Methodists completed their House of Worship, they kindly let the Church hold services in their building, as each had preaching only one Sunday a month, there was no conflict in their services.

"The path of God's people has always been the path of progress" In 1890 the membership had grown until they felt that they could undertake the building of a house of worship, and so this momentous task was undertaken. A lot was donated by the big-hearted Christian gentleman, Hon. T.S.Ford. This site, an many of you recall, was on what is now the east of the City Cemetary. Much of the labor and material was donated. They erected a small one-room building. Sometime the following year the building was didicated, the dedicatirial sermon was preached by Dr. B.D. Gray.

In 1898 a small unpretentious building was erected on High School Avenue for the pastor's home, and sometime there after the pastor was called for half time im place of one fourth time. In 1903 under the able leadership of Dr. W.A.Hewitt extensive repairs, alterations, and additions were made on the church building to accomodate the growing Sunday school and the increasing congregations. Additions were also made on the pastors home and pastor was called to full time. In 1907 the Church conceived the idea of building a new pastor's home, one more in keeping with the growth of the Church and town. Under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. S.A.Wilkinson, a modern building was erected on the corner of Dale St. and High School Avenue, and in connection with this improvement and addition of Sunday School rooms and balcony were added to the Church, under the leadership of Bro. N.R.Drummond then Supt. of the Sundayschool. This was a necessity, not only to meet the standard requirements but the needs of the growing school as well.

In February, 1912 that indomitable, constructive genius, Dr. W.E.Farr, who was pastor, said to his people, "We must have a new House of Worship," and overcoming all opposition and hard time feelings a volunteer subscriptio n was taken, and a sufficient amount was pledged to insure the erection of a new Church building. A building committee was immediately selected who employed Mr. J.E.Greene as architect, who was a member of the Church at that time. The Building Committee wad composed of the following: N.R. Drummond, W.L.Simmons, R.B.Hamilton, W.H.Dear, John Watts, R.R.Hathorn and E.A.Wilks. They went about working out plans for a modern Church that would take care of the growing needs of every department of the Church life. From their work we have this brick veneered building, for which we are profoundly grateful. Dr. Zeno Wall succeeded Bro. Farr as

MARION COUNTY / CHURCHES

pastor, and with his pastorate he also inherited a debt on the Church building. One morning, at the close of the eleven o'clock preaching service, the Spirit moved Mr. Wall to raise a sufficient amount to pay up the balance due on the building. It took only a few minutes for the consumation of his purpose. The debt was soon paid off, and then the papers were burned in the presence of all the congregation. Following this debt paying the Church enjoyed an unprecedented phenomenal growth and developments in membership, in support of missions, and in Sunday School work.

During the summer of 1910 Miss Fannie Traylor, who is now State W.M.U.Leader was assistant to the Pastor and did very capable work. This was the first work of a religious nature that Miss Traylor ever did. In 1913 the State Convention met with us. Begining October1,1920 and continuing ten years, this Church maintained a down town office, with a paid secretary. Miss Jennie Watts served in this capacity for the entire term. This office was not only the center of work here for this Church, but was headquarters for Baptist work in the County. Through the years this Church has played the part of "The Big Brother" to the country churches.

In 1923 the State W.M.U. Convention held their annual meeting here. Twice we have entertained the District W.M.U. and B.Y.P.U. Conventions. Each time this Church with the assistance of other Churches of the City, has taken care of these conventions in a fine way, and each has been a blessing to us. The summer of 1924 with Rev. Wayne Alliston as Pastor, the Pastor's home was removed from the lot adjoining the Church to the present site and remodeled. On October, the first, 1928, Mr.G.Everett Redd of Louisburg, Tenn., came to us as Educational Director. He spent eight months here in this service and rendered splendid work especially among the young people.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." This Church has been wonderfully blessed in that God has laid His Hand on many of the young people and called them into special service. No greater honor can come to any church that for some of its fine young men to hear the call of God and surrender their lives to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ--the greatest calling of Man. There have gone out from this us the following:Bro. W.W.Kysar, Pastor at Meadville, Mississippi, D.N.R.Drummon, Employed by Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tennessee, Rev. Wade Smith, Pastor Turner Memorial Church, Fort Worth, Texas, Rev. Rodney Branton, teacher in Winnfield College, Oregon, Mrs. Jack Boston (Ida Branton) Sunday School worker, First Church Oklahoma City, Okla., Rev. William Bass, worker in the county, Rev. W.A.Murray Pastor Logtown Church, Rev. E.N.Wilkinson, Louisville, Ky., and Rev. Clifford Smyley, Pastor Church in Kentucky, Rev. J.O.Chappel, Assistant Pastor of our Church.

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Dr. J.G.Chastain of Shaw, Miss., Missionary to Mexico.

Rev. F.A.Barr, deceased.

Rev. Holland Hall, deceased.

Rev. T.E.Robinson, deceased.

Rev. James Walker, deceased.

Dr. J.R. Carter, 21 yrs. Supt. of Baptist Orphanage, deceased.

Rev. J.R. Culpepper, Poplarville.

Rev. W.M.Williams

MARION COUNTY, CHURCHES

Rev. J.T.Dale, deceased.

Rev. Bryan Simmons, Evangelist (State)

Dr. W.H.Hewitt, Pastor First Church in Jackson.

Rev. S.A.Wilkinson, Hattiesburg.

Rev. J.B.Quinn, Summit.

Rev. W.E.Farr, deceased.

Dr. Zeno Wall, Pastor First Church, Shelby, N.C.

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Rev. W.R.Cooper, Pastor Tylertown.

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Rev. H.W. Ellis, Pastor Humbolt, Tenn.

Rev. L.B. Golden, Pastor Tulsa, Okla.

Rev. F.K.Horton, came to us De. 1st, 1936.

From a membership of seven in the begining of the Church, it has grown until they have a membership of more than twelve hundred. There are missions supported by the Church. One in Pope Town, known as North Columbia Mission, and one in South Columbia, on the old Foxworth road, known as South Columbia Mission. Each one of these occupy commodious chapels with Sunday school rooms adequate to accomodate the growing attendance. These buildings are owned by the Church, October 1,1937, Rev. J.O.Chappel was called to be Assistant Pastor of the Church and Pastor these Mission Stations. (1)

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(1) Miss Jennie Watts, Columbia, Mississippi.

Presbyterian Church, Columbia, Mississippi.

The interest of the women in Columbia began several years before there was any prospect of a church organization and was nutured and encouraged by Mrs. Sophie Foxworth being guided by the Holy Spirit we believe. Until 1913 she and her daughters Misses Zellier and Belle Foxworth and later Mrs. Henry Mounger were the only Presbyterians to be found in this vicinity. About 1908 these few being encourgged by finding one or two more by the same faith decided to organize a Ladies Aid Society, that they might work together and strenghten the faith of each other.

The officers chosen at this first meeting were President, Mrs. Sophie Foxworth, Secretary, Mrs. Henry Mounger, Treasurer, Mrs. F.L.Campbell. The names of Mrs. E.S.Nesbitt and Miss Helen Nesbit, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Meyers were on this roll about the year 1909.

In 1913, the J.J.White Lumber Company started a sawmill in Columbia and several of the families connected with its management were of the Presbyterian faith and then indeed did the hearts of these few women rejoice and at once an active Society was started, feeling that surely a church building would soon be realized.

Since that time the meetings have been regular and the members faithful, though few in number, always. Their efforts were directed toward funds for a church building and the furnishings, but as early as 1914 the minutes show that this society adopted an orphan from Pamer orphanage and cared for all her personal needs. This has been done continually since that time.

MARION COUNTY / CHURCHES

Buying the carpet for the church for the choir railing and a larger part of the furnishings of the church was done by the Aid Society, numbering, usually about fifteen members.

Their records shoe deligent work to make the money necessary to accomplish these results, and parcel post sales, Silver teas, dinners and bazarrs testify to the zeal and energy of the members. The study missions has always had an important place in this Society and the books recommended by the Auxiliary have been studied besides a regular monthly lesson taken from the Survey.

A regular and systematic study of the Bible has been a part of its program also, and at all time the members have shown a splendid spirit of cooperation and helpfulness in any work undertaken.

Under the leadership of the pastor Mr. Gear in 1929 and 1931 Daily Vacation Bible Schools were held amd members from the Auxiliary assisted in the work, also a program of Home Mission Visitation was carried out.

In 1918 this Society sent its first report to Mississippi Presbyterial and since that time has been regular and active in ite membership.

Its active membership has rarely exceded twelve or fifteen, but enrollin every woman of the church the Auxiliary requires, put the membership as high as twenty six sometimes.

Since adopting the standards of an Auxiliary this Society began making a budget as a guider in the financing, and yearly pledges by the members replacing the sales and baazars of a few years ago. Twice this church has been hostess for the Mississippi Presbyterial and enjoyed the privilege.

To look over the roll of membership during these twenty years of the splendid Christian women who have worked together at different periods of time we thank God for the happiness of association w th them and more than all for the provilege of serving in His Name. (1)

(1) Mrs. Hugh White, wife of Governor White.

Mt. Gilead Church

Mt. Gilead Church which is 3 miles north of Improve School on the old Purvis Road will be dedicated Sunday, May 29th. This church was organized two years ago but the church burned after holding one service and has since been rebuilt.

There will be an all day service with dinner on the grounds. Elder E.G.Varnado will preach the dedication service. The Bethel Singing Convention will be one of the features of the day. (1)

(1) The Columbian Progress, Columbia, Mississippi May 5,1938.

MARION COUNTY / CHURCHES

Mormon

Did you know that there is a large Mormon membership in Marion County and that they have a big church near Darbun? The facts and figures show they are increasing. About 125 members are enrolled, drawing from both Marion and Walthall Countjes. Two of their Missionaries were in town the first of the week distributing free literature and selling tracts at cost. These young men hail from Utah and state that all their emissaries make their own traveling expenses before they leave home. A year ago all the elders of Mississippi met at Darbun. (1)

They now have a beautiful church at Columbia.

Birdie Lovett

MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN

(1) The Columbian, Columbia, Miss., July 28, 1916.

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #11
Historical Research Project
February 19, 1937
County History

SUBJECT: "SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY."

Marion County is one of the very oldest counties in the State. It was established in 1811 and comprised quite a scope of country. The earliest settlers came from North Carolina even earlier than this date. They were the ones who had a horror of war and foresaw the coming conflict of the strife of 1812. They felt that if they came further South their opportunities would be greater and maybe the conflict would not involve them so heavily. They did not mean to be disloyal but loved quiet and peace within their homes. They came, bringing with them their slaves and their valuable belongings.[1.]

In the South, in Marion County these planters built their homes and turned their attention to the raising of cotton, the staple crop. The next step was the establishment of some form of education for the children of the planters. The plantations were a good distance apart and naturally there were no public schools. The common class of people were unable to support schools because of lack of money. The planters usually hired a governess who came and lived in the home. Sometimes two planters employed one teacher.[1.]

This form of school went on for a time and the population gradually increased. After a few years pay schools were established

Winona H. Cook

1. Riley's Mississippi History
1. Phillip's Life & Labor In The South.

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #11

here and there over the county. The main schools located in Marion County were first in prominence. The Columbian Academy near the present city of Columbia; Fordville near Sandy Hook; Barnes Academy near Carley; the Lenoir School near White Bluff; Upper Little River east of Columbia and a neighborhood school in the Morris Community of Improve.

The Columbian Academy of Marion County was incorporated February 10, 1820. It was located at Lampton three miles South of the present site of Columbia. This school grew out of the need for more educated teachers than the ordinary governeress and a better system of education. Benjamin Lee, a prominent planter and business man, was the founder of the idea for the Columbian Academy. He was made Preisdent of the Board of Trustees and was always vitally interested in the welfare and advancement of the school. He rests in the city cemetary at Columbia, the first grave made in the plot.[1.]

The first principal of the Columbian Academy was Professor Michael O'Rourke who was highly educated and came to New Orleans direct from Ireland. Mr. Lee went to New Orleans looking for a teacher of higher educational advantages and was directed to Mr. O'Rourke. He had as his assistant Mr. McLaughlin, a highly educated young man who was also from Ireland. Another learned man who was principal of this early school was William Currie, an Englishman who came to America with General Packenham and fought in the Battle of New Orleans.[1.]

Winona H. Cook

1. John H. Webb, Columbia, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #11

The building was quite large and roomy and consisted of two rooms. One was used for the principal and the other was the primary room. There were huge chimneys in each room which were used for heating. Some of the pupils who attended were prominent men and women in later years. Albert Webb who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1890 was a pupil. Allen Barnes, who was a prominent citizen in political affairs also attended the Columbian Academy. The Foxworth children, others of the Barnes family and the Atkinsons, well known bankers throughout the state spent many sessions here. Mrs. Mattie Barnes David, a teacher of note was a student of Michael O'Rourke. Once she went out for water and played in a puddle. When she returned the strict school-master stood her in the corner. She was hurt at heart but the lesson went home, she never disobeyed his rules again. One mother wrote a note to ask that her son not be made to stand for studying because there had been an injured leg. He returned an answer saying that if she did not want her son to stand she had better have him study or else keep him at home. Later A.H. David of North Carolina taught in the Academy and married Miss Mattie Barnes, one of the pupils. Mr. David was a teacher of rare ability and was well liked.[1.]

Fordville near Sandy Hook and the community which housed the famous old Ford Home of such historic value was another school of early days. The origin of this school came at the urge of better teaching facilities. The house was constructed of logs and was about eighteen feet wide and twenty feet long with a massive fireplace in the center for heating. The slaves were usually sent to school with the children

Winona H. Cook

1. Mrs. Mattie Barnes David. Columbia, Miss.

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #11

to look after them. This school house was built within the stockade around this old home. Professor Frank Stringer, Michael O'Rourke, William Currie, A.H. David, and Mr. McLaughlin, were teachers at Fordville from time to time. The Ford children and the Rankin descendants comprised most of the student body at Fordville. There were several ministers among the Ford sons and the daughters of both families made the very best citizens. One unusual feature about the Fordville school was the neat row of clean gourds hanging on the wall with each childs name on his or her individual gourd.[1.]

One of the Marion County schools of yesterday was located on Little River, east of Columbia. Here the Finns, Cooks, Thornhills and Baylis's, Foxworths and Powells attended school. John William Currie, an Englishman taught at Little River for a number of years. Mr. Currie is the grandfather of F.S. Hammond, Mrs. H.T. Cook of Cook and Hammond and Mrs. Winona H. Cook of Marion County. The school house was made of long pine poles, longer than wide and crude seats of split logs. The Baylis's have many descendants who made prominent citizens as well as the Cooks and Thornhills. The late Dr. Lewis C. Cook of Columbia was a grandson of Ben Cook who attended this school in 1850.[1.]

The Lenoir school on the west side of Pearl River was one of the most important as well as one of the earliest schools. Here many prominent men and women got their first inspiration. Hope and William Lenoir were prosperous planters in 1829. Benjamin Hammond came from Georgia about 1800 and settled at White Bluff. He owned many slaves and

Winona H. Cook

1. Mr. Willie Rankin, Sandy Hook, Miss.
2. Mrs. Oizella F. Sylverstein, Columbia, Mis

MARION COUNTY, SCHOOLS

had a large family of children all of whom attended this school. The descendants of these boys and girls are now living in Marion County and are representative citizens.

The house was made of logs and plank and had two rooms. They usually used a teacher from the Carolinas and Georgia, except in later years when John William Currie, Michael O'Rourke and two of the Lenoir boys taught there.[2.]

Barnes Academy was located at Carley, ten miles north of Columbia. The pupils were for the most part made of boys and girls of the middle class. They were modest in a financial way but for the most part realized the need for higher learning. The community had two wealthy planters William Barnes and Silas Brown. Barnes had several children and in the Brown family were many boys and girls. The other families seemed more migratory. The school was built of logs with fire places in each end and a huge dug well near by to get water. John William Currie, Michael O'Rourke and a Mr. Lenoir were teachers for a number of years.[1.]

In the Improve Community, twelve miles east of Columbia was located Greaves Creek School. Professor Frank Stringer taught there for a number of years. The school was made up of Stringers, Morris, Watts, Rayborns, Lotts, Collins, and Herrins. Many of these families were large slave owners before the Civil War and played a prominent part in Marion County in social and political life. The schoolhouse was built out of logs, and had a large fireplace in each end. Huge oak logs kept the house warm during the cold winter days. Split logs were made into

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #11

benches by means of wooden pegs. The proverbial slate held an important place in every childs life. Mr. Stringer was a very capable teacher and maintained strict order. He was a full blooded Irishman witty but high tempered. He would fly into a rage but suddenly the humorous side would appear and he would laugh off the most tragic incidents. He was loved by young and old.[2.]

The "Schools of Yesterday" in Marion County were supported by subscription. Each pupil paid a stated amount to attend and enjoy the privileges of these community centers of learning. By grouping together, each neighborhood was enabled to obtain a better teacher, thereby raising the standard of culture for the community.

McGuffeys Reader was the main course, along with spelling and the simplest arithmetic, writing held an important place in the early schools as a result we find people using a much neater and more accurate handwriting than is customary in the more modern school. The teachers took turn about boarding in the homes of the children. It was a real pleasure in that day to entertain the teachers for which no charge was made. The social life centered for a large part around the school. There were dances and quiltings and house warmings, all of which were clean forms of amusement. The teacher was a real leader and set the model for the pupils as well as the entire community.

But between 1845 and 1860 there were grave issues arising. These questions troubled the schools as well as other things. The slavery question was paramount, the structure upon which this county was built.

2. Mr. Nathan Watts, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, SCHOOLS

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #11

The poorer classes welcomed the abolition of slavery but what could become of the few schools if this were done. The rich would become poor overnight and the whole country would be thrown into a turmoil.

War did come. The husbands, the fathers, the sons and the sweethearts of rich and poor were shot down like dogs. Homes went to ruin and the fortunes of a lifetime vanished. Private schools could no longer exist. Out of chaos and ruin must come a new order. Very slow but quite surely a new system arose and from the debris of the "Schools of Yesterday" arose the new way of "The Schools of Today."

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
March 4, 1937
Historical Research Project
Assignment #19
County History

SUBJECT: SCHOOLS OF TODAY.

Teachers Certificate

First Grade

I, O.H. David County Superintendent of Education for the County of Marion, State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that I have examined the Bearer Mrs. S.J. Foxworth in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Algebra, First Three Books of Legendre, English, Grammar, Rhetoric, Political Geography, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, American History, Rudiments of Ancient History, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and the Theory and Practice of Teaching, and being satisfied that she possesses the Moral, Intelluctual and Scientific qualifications required by law, as an Instructor of the Youth of this State, I do hereby grant a Certificate of the First Grade, and authorize her to teach in the Free Public Schools of this County.

This Certificate to be in force for a period of Four Months unless sooner revoked.

Given under my hand at Columbia this 22nd day of May-1871.

O.H. David

County Superintendent of Public Education

This license is the first official act of importance by the first County Superintendent of Education in Marion County. × Schools were

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, SCHOOLS

supported by Public Funds first in April 1871 with O.H. David in the office of Superintendent. He was appointed as trial head of this office in 1870 and permanently given the oath in 1871. His salary was fixed at forty dollars per month. S.A. Foxworth succeeded Mr. David and served for two years. Dr. M.L. Banks came after Mr. Foxworth. Little in the way of improvement or change was done up to this time. The public school system was so young that the heads feared to venture into new fields until it was more firmly established. Dr. Bankd did advance some suggestions as to improvement in instruction and living conditions for the pupils. Harris Barnes, H.A. Barnes, and F.F. Rankin were Superintendents from 1882 through 1892.[1.]

Times were gradually getting better in the County. Assessments were climbing and people were growing anxious about better schools. Teachers were preparing themselves more. An era of school improvement swept the county. A need for separate rooms demanded new plans for building. Two and three room plank buildings were constructed all over the county. There was a tendency to combine two smaller schools which happened to be quite near each other. More capable teachers were secured by this plan and fewer grades were taught in each room. Three men who later became doctors, R.E. Sylverstein, T.R. Burt, and Albert Applewhite were in office from 1892 through 1904. The salaries of the Superintendents up to this date had varied from forty dollars to seventy five dollars per month.[1.]

School buildings had improved, instruction was better, more qualified teachers taught and the general public was more interested in schools. A few High Schools with highly educated men at their heads,

Maggie T. Byrd
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were doing much to stimulate interest in education. The libraries up to this date had been very limited except in city schools.[1.]

Between 1906 and 1908 there came a wave of progress in the schools of the county. Timber, of which there were thousands of acres of virgin pine trees, rose rapidly in valuation. The tax purse grew fat and the schools prospered. New buildings sprang up and the enrollment increased. High Schools were dotted over the county here and there. School entertainments were popular which gave the county students broader vision. The different schools vied with each for progress and advancement. Sanitation became an important issue. Children were taught the importance of cleanliness of person, school and home. The Superintendents salary advanced along with teachers salaries. In 1912 the salary for the office of Superintendent of Education in Marion County was one hundred dollars per month.[1.]

During the period 1916 to 1920 the first real Consolidation of county schools was started. New buildings with more rooms and added teachers were made. Music departments were quite popular, and Athletics were growing in favor. These things added to the general school spirit and tended to get the parents and general public interested in the "Carrying On" of school advancement and progress. The public watched with interest the trial of Consolidation. Within a few short months it was clearly decided that Consolidation by transportation was a success. This form of system demanded better buildings, superior equipment and graduate teachers.

1. Files Dep't of Education, Marion County

1. J.C. Broom, Sup't of Education, Columbia Mississippi.

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The consolidated school system is the pride of this County now. Trucks transport the children back and forth thus enabling schools to be larger and more efficient. Larger libraries have been made possible and many of these schools have gone into Smith Hughes Schools. Until quite recently Home Economics Instruction has been a rare thing in Marion County. The first vocational department of this kind was begun in 1930. The City School of Columbia has had this type of teaching for a longer period.

During the years from 1926 to 1936 saw possibly the peak of progress in Marion County Schools with a slight slow up in 1933 due to the depression. The highest price was paid teachers, truck drivers and superintendents. F.S. Hammond, 1924-28; 1932-1936 received the highest salary, one hundred sixty six dollars per month, ever paid a County Superintendent of Education. He was especially capable by training, being a B.S. graduate of Mississippi College and a teacher of successful experience. Mr. Hammond did more real constructive work toward raising qualifications of teachers, better equipment for transportation and better buildings. The Elementary School Supervisor was placed in Marion County during his term.[1.]

Marion County Schools are financed by public funds. There are some sixteenth section funds that aid in school finances. The time was when separate school districts were very popular but this system of taxation is not as much sought after as originally. The rate is so high

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1. Mrs. P.H. Easom, Elementary School Supervisor, Columbia, Mississippi.

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that during the years of depression it puts an almost superhuman burden on the landowner. For this reason this form of taxation is gradually becoming unpopular. There is no Chickasaw Fund in this section.

The Equilization Fund is becoming a more used source of income for the County. Formerly, this fund was not so evenly distributed in the southern part of the state. However, recent enactments by the State Legislature and the Tax Commission have aided greatly in making an even distribution.

The most common and usual fund in County and State Taxes. The schools depend more upon this source than any other for their support. Marion County has lost much of her known natural resource by the cutting of the pine timber. The valuation on property has dropped to a lower level than heretofore. The coming of industry to the County has greatly augmented the future outlook for the general taxes. For a period of five years the factories are usually exempt. But after that period they will help swell the fund. In recent years and especially during the depression general taxes have been most difficult to collect. So much land has gone back to the state or has been left without sale and taxes unpaid that the schools have suffered considerably. There has been no money to finance. the school system. The teachers have gone without pay.[1.]

Patrons have kept to the original idea of improvement despite all odds. The teachers have been the ones who have suffered most. They have carried on and most of them have kept teaching on part time pay or

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1. R.R. Hathorn, Sheriff; Marion County

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borrowed money.

Most of the schools in Marion County are rural and consolidated. There is only one city school and it has supported consolidation from the leading high schools within its range. There are some rural schools that have consolidated their advanced grades with the central high school within the area. By this method more efficient work is done by the students of the different sections by the employment of more capable teachers and greater cooperation from parents.

We have no racial schools except the negro schools. There are several of this type that are making rapid strides in higher education for this race. They are losing no opportunity to better conditions among the colored race. The colored schools, through the cooperation and help and advice, from leaders of the White race are demanding more educated teachers, better equipment nad better living conditions among the pupils.

There is one negro school in Marion County that has a large brick building and other equipment to match. Great work is being done here for the colored race. This modern school was made possible by the efforts of the colored people of that community. Each family planted one acre of cotton over a period of years. The proceeds went into this "school fund." As a result the most modern and thoroughly equipped negro school in the county became a reality rather than a dream.

Adult Education in Marion County was established in 1933. This work is sponsored by the United States Government and has accomplished much more than the general public realizes. Twenty teachers is the

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maximum and seven the minimum employed in this work in Marion County. It has given instruction to one thousand women in Home-making and taught over three hundred to read and write. There have been between six and eight hundred given instruction in First Aid and one-half that number have had lessons in Agriculture. Negroes and whites have been instructed in Public Citizenship and Parent Education. Groups of illiterate negroes as well as whites have been taught General Domestic Improvement, Horticulture and the Culture of Flowers.[1.]

The Agricultural School Movement started around 1908 and 1910. There was much agitation in Marion County but nothing final grew out of it in this County. There was a great deal of opposition for various reasons. The great cost came first and then it was seriously menacing the college attendance. There were many and varied excuses for not establishing such a school. Finally, the supporters of this movement combined with Pearl River County, our adjoining neighbor, in the establishment and support of a consolidated Agricultural High School. Much improvement in building and equipment as well as instruction continued in this school for several years. There was a great disadvantage in agricultural instruction for when the crop season came the students were leaving for vacation.

These students could not remain during crop season without paying board which most of them were unable financially to do. These schools were run on a very close margin of appropriation so that they could not keep students supported solely by their labor.[1.]

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1. Records County Sup't Education, Marion County

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Morgantown, ten miles Northwest; Kokomo, ten miles west and Improve twelve miles East all have modern plants valued at forty thousand dollars each. Marion Walthall eighteen miles northwest of Columbia has a modern up-to-date plant valued at twenty five thousand dollars. Buford, west of Columbia; Hub, twelve miles south and west all have plants valued at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars each. The other schools are Goss, Sandy Hook, Union, Petty, Foxworth, and Cedar Grove all of which are grammar schools. Their values average around three thousand dollars. The high schools are well equipped with all modern devices. The libraries are fair and equal to those of other parts of the State.[1.]

All schools have access to a county wide library as well as the City School Library of a thousand volumes. Much has been and is being done to argument the present libraries. Money is being raised by donation and entertainment. The Works Progress Administration furnishes the labor for the county wide Library as well as having workers in each Community.[2.]

There are only five schools in Marion County who have Home Economics Departments. The Columbia City School, Morgantown, Kokomo, Bunker Hill and Marion Walthall. These schools are well equipped with material as well as instructors.[1.]

All schools in the County have transportation. Modern trucks are usually driven by capable drivers who make bond to operate. These trucks are kept up and drivers paid by public funds. There are no private facilities. Accidents in school buses are very low now. All precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the students as well as

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Junior Colleges came along to fill the greater needs of High School Graduates who were unable to attend higher priced Senior Colleges. They were in a measure destined to supplant Agricultural High Schools. Pearl River Agricultural High School became Pearl River Junior College by a special authorization of the State Legislature. Marion County, along with Pearl River County still claimed it as her own. As a result many boys and girls have gone and do go there each year. This school is located in Poplarville, Pearl River County, Mississippi.[2.]

The largest school in the county is located in the City of Columbia. The entire City system, both colored and white is valued at Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand. The White Schools have three old plants, the High School, the Junior High and the Grammar and the Primary Schools valued at One Hundred and Fifty Thousand without equipment. The New High School, being constructed with aid of the Works Progress Administration is valued at One Hundred and Fifty Thousand without equipment. The combined equipment within the schools is valued at Fifty Thousand Dollars.[1.]

The Marion County Training School for the colored children of the City with equipment is valued at Fifty Thousand Dollars. This school is doing a great work for this race and has students enrolled from the entire county. The teaching force is composed of some of the best educated negro teachers of the State.[1.]

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1. Beard of Trustees Records, Columbia, Miss
2. F.S. Hammond, Ex. Sup't of Education, Columbia, Mississippi.

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the public.[1]

All High Schools in the County carry all the grades, Elementary, Junior High and Senior High. The grammar schools carry Elementary and Junior High only. Music is given regularly only in the City. Commerical work is confined to the City as well. Physical Culture and Art are confined as to the City Schools.[1]

Extra--Curricular Activities are very popular in all the regular high schools of the County. Much rivalry isshown in the Clubs, the Scouts, Girl Reserves and all school activities. Debating teams vie with each other for honors and Dramatic Clubs put on entertainments for the general public. First Aid is taught only in the Adult Schools and the Boy Scout Troopers as well as Girl Reserves.[2]

The Parent-Teachers Association in this County has been quite active in the City and rural high schools of recent years. Much good has been derived from the social atmpsphere as well as the instructive features offered at these meetings. The public looks forward to these gatherings as a means of recreation.[2]

All forward and progressive schools however small have regular faculty meetings. Teachers have realized that they must be co-operative in their work. All problems of the individual schools as well as county wide questions are discussed. Once or twice each month there is a county teachers meeting at a designated place where all issues are discussed at length.[1]

The Works Progress Administration has operated lunch rooms in Marion County since 1933. This is the nearest approach to Cafeteria we have ever had. These hot lunches have grown popular and people

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1. Proceedings Marion County School Board

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have been glad to contribute material and money to their upkeep. The labor is given by the government as well as some supplies. These lunches are being provided in seven schools in the county during this session.[1]

Conditions have changed materially from the days of the "boarding around era" to present day methods of teachers. The teacher today in Marion County is a highly educated, well mannered, neat and of pleasing personality sort of person. They keep up with all current topics, are well informed, attend all activities, dress well and live in a respectable home or teacherage as a paying guest. This has raised the morale of this class and until the recent depression this profession was much sought after. Recent legislation tends to correct much of the flaws caused by the depression to the teaching system. The day is almost at hand when college graduates with successful experience will have precedent in this County. They already lead in salary and choice of positions. Their influence is greatly felt and muchly sought after. If one is educated and successfuk in their work then the influence must be for good. The teacher is always a leader. People are awake to this more than ever and seek to have just the right kind of people for their teachers. If has been said that personality counts for ninety per cent of success in the school room.

Unless one has a pleasing personality one cannot win the love and esteem of the students. Those things that make the particular type of personality suited to a successful teacher are patience, tact, unselfishness, the ability to smile always and make onesself a part of every student.

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1. Mrs. P.H. Easom, Elementary School Supervisor, Marion County

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The time was when teachers seemed so much higher than the ordinary level. Now the successful teacher stands all good things and true and yet he or she can be the smallest child or the largest as occassion will demand. The teacher must have the ability to place himself in the shoes of another.

There has been a private kindergarden operated in Columbia at different times but the idea has not been established permanently. The only type of that kind now is the Works Progress Administration Nursery. Three teachers are paid to operate this school by W.P.A. funds and the very small children of W.P.A. families, welfare and Resettlement Clients are taught there and given warm lunches many of whose motherswork. There is no doubt as to the direct benefits given these less fortunate tots by the Nursery School.[1] The only school of this type is operated in Columbia, Mississippi.

There is a special type of school in the county that stands apart from the other high schools. The Mississippi Industrial and Training School located East of town on Highway Twenty Four, two miles from the City is a twelve grade high school.

The Mississippi Industrial and Training School was established by Act of the Legislature of 1916, as a result of a campaign extending over a period of years, waged by several prominent men and women with broad vision, who were interested in establishing a Training School for the reckamation of the lives of the unfortunate boys and girls of Mississippi.

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1. Mrs. Eva Purvis, Nursery School Supervisor, Columbia, Mississippi.

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The school was originally established for the training of juvenile incorrigible, delinquent and homeless and abandoned boys and girls who resided in this state. An initial appropriation of $25,000.00 was allowed by the Leglislature of 1916 for the purpose of purchasing lands, erecting buildings and installation of equipment to carry out the purposes of the act creating the school. The Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of Trustees consisting of five members to govern the administration of the affairs of the school. For the first time in the history of the State, women were eligible to serve as members of the Board of Trustees of a state institution. The first women to receive this honor was Mrs. Hugh L. White, of Columbia, a most excellent and talented lady, and her services were very beneficial to the promotion, advancement, and management of the affairs of the school.

The act creating the Mississippi Industrial and Training School very wisely provided that the Board of Trustees should invite bids for the location of the school. Columbia and Marion County, who, through their Chamber of Commerce, offered $50,000.00 in cash and a grant of 3,000 acres of land, was the successful bidder.

With the initial approporiation and the donation above referred to, the actual work of establishing and building a school was commenced in 1917, and the doors were thrown open on August 21, 1918, at which time the first boys and girls were admitted to the institution. Subsquently legislatures have augmented the original appropriation, and the school has steadily grown to the fine plant of today.

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The school has progressed steadily, due to the fine leadership it has had from year to year under the supervision of its Superintendents. The following is a list of the Superintendents and their tenure of service since the founding of the institution:

W. Jacobs,	1918	--	1923,
W.S. Helms,	1924	---	1927,
F.C. Yates,	1927	---	1928,
B.L. Coulter,	1928	---	.

The Mississippi Industrial and Training School is located on one of the most beautiful school sites in the state. Our campus proper embodies approximately 200 acres of rolling land. Much attractive landscaping has been done during the past few years, and plans are definitely made for more of such work. During the recent Conservation work, 500 pine seedlings were set out on the campus, which will greatly add to its attractiveness.

The driveways on the campus are gravel roads, kept in the very best of condition by our student labor. The gravel for this work is furnished from a pit located on our property.

The style of architecture employed in the construction of our buildings is purely American. The buildings are splendidly erected to afford maximum accomodation. The Administration building is the first building one reaches when driving into the campus. This building includes the offices of the Superintendent, Secretary, and the Filing Clerk. In addition to the offices, we find located also the Display room, Home Economics Department, and the Tailror Shop.

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In the center of the campus and directly in front of the Administration building, is the school building, where all literary departments are located.

Taking the road to the left of the Administration building, we pass two staff cottages, and the Trades building, wherein are found the Blacksmith, Machine, Auto Mechanic, Sheet Metal, and Plumbing, Printing, Paint, Barber, Broommaking, Manual Training, and Shoe Shops. In addition to these departments, we find also the Commissary.

Leaving this building, we proceed around the campus to Jacobs Cottage, where the older boys live. From there we continue east and pass Rouse, Bilbo and Franklin Cottages, also for boys. Continuing our circular drive, we see Marion Cottage for girls and the Hospital, which is the receiving station for all new students. Just east of the Hospital is the Laundry, and the Canning Plant; then approximately 100 yards further east we find the Dairy and Power Plant, both of which are ultra-modern in every respect. Now as we continue on our way we pass another staff cottage and the beautiful two story home of the Superintendent. Then we reach Columbia Cottage for girls and White Cottage for the small boys. South of White Cottage is the poultry yard and another staff cottage. Leaving the poultry yard we continue around the drive, pass three more staff cottages, and find ourselves back once more to the Administration building.

It is safe to say that the general physical features of the Mississippi Industrial and Training School are among the most adequate, beautiful, and imposing of the institutions of our State.

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At the present time we do not have as well-rounded-out athletic and physical education program as we should have. This is due to a curtailment of the apporpriation. We do have intra-mural baseball for the boys and girls. These phases are well supervised and carried out. It is gratifying and pleasing, however, to the causal observer that approximately one hundred per cent participation is enjoyed in these sports. Our athletic fields are well kept, and in addition to the fields, each cottage has adequate play ground for the students living there. Our swimming pool, through which flows 500 gallons of spring water per minute, is one of the finest pools in the state. This is a source of real pleasure and enjoyment for all students and faculty members.

The Mississippi Industrial and Training School was founded for the definite service of reclaiming the lives of the unfortunate boys and girls of Mississippi;--for the purpose of readjusting these boys and girls who came to be classed as incorrigibles and delinquents. These facts and purposes have been ever foremost in the minds of those people serving at this institution. We feel that the school has served its purpose well in those respects. A careful record of those students who are paroled and dischafged is kept and the reports that come to us are gratifying indeed. Our boys and girls upon leaving this institution seem to realize keenly their social and economic obligations to the society into which they go to take their respective places.

A fine and splendid spiritual atmosphere is nourished here as is shown by our religious program. We have a well organized Sunday

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School department on the campus, and each Sunday we have Sunday School and Church service in the school building. The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian ministers of Columbia come to us alternately, and they are rendering a great inspirational service to these boys and girls.

We also have a fine Scout organization and a splendid Girl Reserve Club. These organizations lend themselves to the creation and maintenance of a fine morale in the institution.

Our departments of learning have been enumerated elsewhere in this report, but again we should like to emphasize the fine type of Vocational training offered the boys and girls. Each department and shop is under the supervision of a qualified instructor and our students are given advantage of the very best instruction possible in these different vocational fields.

Our present Superintendent, Mr. B.L. Coulter, who has served in this capacity for the past seven years, has contributed during his tenure of office, many and constructive things to the advance and progress of this institution. I mention his name in connection with this division of this report because through his untiring efforts has this school reached the high standards it now enjoys. Mr. Coulter, holder of three advanced degfees, is a natural Educator. Fortunate for this institution he came to it with a combination of qualities so essential to the one charged with a successful administration of this institution. He possesses that business ability which strengthens the general structure of any institution or any organization. Too high tribute cannot be paid him for his complete standardization of all departments.

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The academic department is recognized by all colleges and universities and our students may enter any college or university on the same level, enjoying the same rights and privileges, as the graduates of any other standard accredited school in Mississippi. All of our faculty members hold their degrees and have had previous teaching experience, Through Mr. Coulter's efforts, the latest textbooks are in use, and are furnished our boys and girls. Our library is complete, and supplementary material is not lacking.

Our student body during the second year of the biennium just past, October 1, 1934--September 30, 1935, had an average enrollment of 262 students. Through a well defined program, successfully administered, Mr. Coulter has reduced to a minimum the per capital cost of this institution, as is shown by the following figures taken from Biennial Reports of this school. For the year beginning October 1, 1927, and ending September 30, 1928, the average per capital cost for 270 students was $36.86. For the year beginning October 1, 1934 and ending September 30, 1935, the per capital cost per student for 262 enrolled was $16.76. The year just preceding was operated on a per capita cost of $15.83 which is by far the lowest in the history of the school. The reason for this vast reduction can easily be seen when one considers that we are now farming approximately 600 acres of land as compased with considerably less than 100 years ago.

We now have approximately the same number of boys and girls who have been denied entrance here as are actually enrolled. This of course, is due to lack of facilities. We do not have enough equipment and the school is unable to furnish enough clothese for a charter

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number than we now have.

It should be clear that our people must take the situation in hand. They must not only see our crying need, but they must carry themselves and move forward. We must have more appropriation if our school is to keep from dying of its own weight. May the minds of our people be awakened and their shoulders set to the wheel; in order that their efforts may be of the same import as would be the case were these boys and girls here, the broken, impaired, and unfortunates, specimens of their own flesh and blood.

All data included in narrative of Mississippi Industrial Training School was collected from the Biennial Reports of the school from its beginning and given to us by Mr. George Kurts, Principal of the Academic Department of the school.

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March 16, 1937
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #17
County History

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE--HORTICULTURE

Agriculture is and always has been the greatest means of livelihood in Marion County. There has never been a great margin of profit in this section even in the days of greatest prosperity. The farming acres of this section are composed of cut over piney woods hammock, fertile but not rich. A smaller portion of farming land is found in the bottoms or swamps of Pearl River and the smaller streams scattered here and there.

Very little if any land can remain cultivatable without careful fertilization and supervision in soil saving. Experience and advice from governmental agencies have aided greatly in helping the farmer to be able to make a living. A great portion of the farmers are wholly or partially worked by tenants. These people are improving their living conditions, management and crop system, year by year. The landlord is becoming more thoughtful and helpful to the tenant and the tenant is more interested in working for the interest of his landlord as well as for himself. When the United States government gets its plan complete and the co-operation of the landowner and share cropper becomes more general, farming as a means of livelihood in Marion County will see a new era of prosperity. This new day is well on its way and the farseeing people feel its influence already.

As a means of employment farming does not furnish nearly as great part as that of some other counties. The farmer feels that he

Winona H. Cook 1. Mr. M.E. Smith, County Agricultural Agent, Columbia, Miss.

must with whatever force he has manage to do most of his own work. The seasons are too fickle and the prices are too elastic to encourage the farm owners in this section to hire many hands. There is another reason for the minimum in farm laborers in this section. The wage for a farm hand is low and there are so few conveniences on the ordinary farm as well as the tasks being very laborious with the farms long hours that hired men seek other jobs. They prefer shorter hours, better pay and more conveniences as well as being near amusement centers on their "off hours."[1.]

There are seventy thousand acres of land in the farms of Marion County. These acres are made up into farms of moderate size. Many of these places have one or more tenants but there are no large plantations such as are found in the Mississippi Delta.[2.]

There are several methods of building soil on the farms of this section. The four most important ones are rotation, erosion, fertilization and cultivation.

Rotation possibly holds first place in this County and Fertilization, second. Suggestions have been made by the Agricultural Agencies from time to time which have proven very helpful. The changing of crops on a plot of land from year to year conserves the different elements and helps save the life of the soil. Fertilization adds any lacking elements and is absolutely necessary on most of the soil of this area.

Cultivation certainly has been a major factor in agriculture in this section. Farmers are buying improved tools to work the land

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1. Mr. M.E. Smith, County Agricultural Agent,
2. Albert Boyles, County Assessor, Columbia, Miss.

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and thereby become more efficient in the cultivation of the soil.[1.]

Cotton, corn and truck are best adapted to the land. Cotton does especially well with truck crops second in favor. The piney woods hammock produces the greatest amount of yield per acre under favorable circumstances. Corn makes well on bottom or swamp land if properly cultivated and fertilized. In recent years garden truck has come into favor with a new canning factory located in Columbia the center of the county. Contracts are made for specified amounts of beans, tomatoes, peas, okra and greens. Some years are more profitable for truck growers than others. The price of truck depends upon the rise and fall of the market.[2.]

There are many indications left in Marion County of early Indian life. These first inhabitants were of a very migratory type of people. They went into a new location and when resources at hand were used they moved on to newer and more profitable lands. The Indians cultivated a very small area of land and usually cleared it upon arrival in a new place. There are many mounds in this section and excavation of these show flints, arrows and the usual Indian implements of living. Corn was the main crop as far as we are able to find through the meagre history given us.[3.]

The earliest date that the white man settled this location as far as we can learn was in the late seventeen hundreds. They settled in the most favored spots within their reach. They built

1. Mr. M.E. Smith, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.
2. George Leatherberry, Dorgan McPhillips, Columbia.
3. Phillips Life and Labor in the South.

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houses of native material and begun the task of clearing farms. Usually these settlers had slaves whom they had brought from the eastern settlements nearer the Atlantic Coast. The earlier settlers of the wealthier classes built splendid homes fashioned after those in the old country, built of brick and wood. These settlers set about to get ahead with the tools available and plenty of slave labor. With the invention and use of the cotton gin, the country took on new life for cotton soon become the staple crop. The earliest settlers were very industrious and hard working. The men stayed in the fields as overseers of the farming while the women made cloth and thread for clothes. Together with the social side they worked well and played often.

With the introduction of the cotton gin in 1793 we find this section coming more into prominence. Cotton was brought to America very early in the seventeen hundreds but did not become a staple crop until 1799 in this section. The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 did more to make cotton the main crop than any other factor. Slave labor held a very important place in the development of cotton as a staple crop because they did the bulk of the work. Slave population far exceeded the white numbers. The supremecy of cotton culture flourished by leaps and bounds until after the Civil War. Cotton is still King in this section but many modern methods are now employed to supplant the lack of slave labor. Continued improvement in the cotton gin as well as improvement in farm machinery aided the cause of cotton. We find rotation of crops and careful fertilization

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being used even during slavery time. As the years have passed these factors along with erosion, cultivation and improved machinery have been helpful to the growing of cotton in this area. Quite recently a cotton picker is being tried out but this invention is still in the experimental stage. The tenant system has in a measure served to help the growth of cotton here.[1.]

The approximate yield in the County each year is ten thousand bales. This cotton is grown for the most part on small farms. The tenant system is responsible for most of the yield with a small percentage being made by the owners and wage hands.[2.]

Cotton is harvested by owners of the staple crop and hired pickers that usually come from the surplus labor around small towns. The negro women and children are loaded into trucks early in the morning and carried for miles to pick cotton and are returned in the afternoon to their homes. Whenever possible the cotton growers pick their own cotton thereby making the profit more for the owners of tenants.

Cotton is sometimes sold on open market, sold to local merchants to take care of furnishing or sold to co-operative bureaus and handled by governmental agencies. Some of the more fortunate and larger farmers who raise a crop by cash furnishing carry their cotton to New Orleans by way of truckloads where a larger profit is made. There a very few who are able to hold their cotton for a better price.

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1. Mr. M.W. Smith, County Agent, Columbia, Miss.
2. Mississippi Lowery, Kincannon and Lowery.

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Unluckily in the past years corn and forage crops have not held the place of highest importance that they should rightly hold. This has been the cause of great economic loss. Even in slavery time the plantation owner lost heavily because he depended too much upon cotton. For years afterward these losses continued but quite recently a new era has dawned. The boll-weevil with its destructive ability is perhaps most responsible for this change in farming methods. The farmer is urged to raise plenty of feed stuff and vegetables for animals and people and then raise all the cotton extra that he can. If people and animals are fed, then the cash from cotton can be used to buy other things such as clothing and household comforts as well as machinery for the farm.

Hay, oats, and other forage is raised only in sufficient quantities for use to the landowners in the County. More importance is being attached to making a balanced ration, for farm animals than ever before.[1.]

The approximate annual yield of corn in Marion County is four hundred thousand barrels. There are a few who sell some corn to merchants and other farmers, who have fallen short, in order to pay bills or have extra cash that is always needed on a farm. There are a few farmers who sell some corn each year and about fifty carloads are shipped annually from Columbia each year. A market is found by local shippers for this surplus corn and it is shipped.[1.]

Winona H. Cook

1. Harry Barnes of Lampton Company, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #17

shippers for this surplus corn and it is shipped.[1.]

Truck growing in Marion County is growing much in favor in recent years. Dorgan McPhillips, a canning factory, located in Columbia contracts and cans all available truck in this county. It is impossible to estimate the amount produced as vegetables are growing in popularity. Irish potatoes are shipped each Spring but due to the fluctuations of the market an estimate of the putput is hard to obtain. The potatoes are shipped to Northern or Eastern markets for consumption.

A great variety of garden products are canned for use in winter. Beans, both string and butterbeans are much in demand for canning. Peas, corn and okra are next in importance and are preserved both in tin and glass. Many farm homes can plenty for their own use and often sell some. In the Resettlement Administration a great improvement has developed. All the families in this program are urged to can plenty for their own home use. Many families have been given a new lease on life by this division just by a bit of encouragement.[2.]

Poultry is not a speciality in this county but almost every home has a flock of hens and there are some geese, ducks, turkeys, and guineas. Most of the owners raise poultry for their own use and many of them sell the surplus. Poultry brings a very good price the year round but the cost of poultry raising, generally considered, is quite high. Disease kills so many that it runs production costs up quite a bit.

Winona H. Cook

1. Harry Barnes, of Lampton Co., Columbia, Miss.
2. Mrs. R.R. Hudson Jr. Rural Resettlement Supervisor, Columbia, Miss.

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

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Cows, dairy products and beef do not hold the place formerly occupied by them in this county. Since the stock law became a legal codument most people sold all the cattle except enough for their own use. There are a few that raise cattle for the market and ship them. There is enough beef for home use and is butchered and sold by local markets. Dairy products, especially milk, is shipped from this county in limited quantities.[1.]

Hogs, sheep and goats barely supply the demand of the county. Some farmers raise enough meat for the year round and many have enough for part of the year but extensive hog raising is not prevalent. The cost of production is high for hogs, sheep and goats. About seventy per cent of the farmers are tenants and since the institution of the stock law, they have no place to raise livestock. Pasture acreage is limited even among land owners. The few who have sheep find it very costly in upkeep and loss to dogs of their lambs and grown sheep. Goats have proven of very little value to this area.[3.]

Farm life years ago seemed far removed from the more modern ways. Things were done by the most difficult methods and conveniences were so few. Sanitation and equipment were so scarce that few knew of any other mode of living. There were no screens, no sanitary toilets, no misquito remedy, no innoculation against dread diseases,. There were no modern implements to lighten the work for the home. Communication was slow and news grew stale on its way. Transportation was difficult and therefore people remained in one place so to speak. Now cars,

Winona H. Cook

1. Miss Idelle Clement, Home Demonstration Agent, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

airplane, telephone, telegraph, train, good roads, radio connect us directly with the outisde world. All these conveniences are within reach of every person and at a nominal cost. World events and news are transmitted in a very few hours at the most. No person or persons have an excuse to be ignorant in this modern day. Marion County has its share of modern facilities for travel and enlightenment. It is far more advanced than some other people counties in this state. As a rule the people take every advantage and are becoming more learned and cultured and happy and contented. We are proud of its citizens, progressive, forward seeing and its boys and girls, future citizens of this county who bid fair to make useful men and women of tomorrow.

We have an agricultural agent to advise and instruct the farmers in their problems. He helps in suggestions as to crops; the making and harvesting of them. He is the farmers agent to the government in its attempt to help as well as being the source of information to all farm questions. He helps in the contracting and marketing of all truck as well as offering solutions in dairying, hog, sheep and cow problems. His aid and advice is a constant source of comfort and encouragement to the farmer and his plans.[1]

The Home Demonstration Agent aids the farmers wife in running her home. She plans the program for the home and helps work out the most efficient plan to save and execute skillful supervision of the farm home. She even goes into the home to demonstrate canning, sewing, fancy work, home beautification and poultry raising. This department has proven very helpful to the homes of the county,

Winona H. Cook

1. Lewis Newsom, Pres. Board of Supervisors, Columbia-

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
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in making a plan whereby they can get ahead. This plan has been going two years in Marion County and is proclaimed a success. The paid up clients have come up to the expectation of those in charge and the clients attitude is one of encouragement. The outlook for this program is especially good and the county is proud of these reclaimed men, women, boys and girls. These people feel that at least somebody is interested in their welfare and happiness which goes to lend them a feeling of security.[1]

This county is noted for the variety of pretty flowers and shrubs. There are so many that one rarely holds importance over the others. The Magnolia was once considered the community flower but the dogwood, yellow jasmine, violet and honeysuckle vie with each other for supremecy now. Among the cultivated ones the crepe myrtle and rose have the lead. Camelias and Azalias have become quite popular in recent years but they are a little difficult to grow. They need coolness and a great deal of water. It is said that Azalias like a bath as often as three times in a twenty four hour period. They require a careful bed of loose dirt and leaf mold in which to grow. Their beauty is superb, however, and they warrant all the efforts this area is putting forth to grow them. A great deal of interest os also being shown in the planting and cultivation of the various garden flowers which with little effort grow profusely in this county. Some of the prettiest ones are petunias, sweet peas, larkspur, stock, verbena and the various bulbs. A great deal of interest is being shown in the flower culture about the homes and

Winona H. Cook

1. George F. Moody, Resettlement Supervisor, Columbia,

MARION COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

parks throughout the county. One of the most beautiful gardens in the South is one the grounds of the Governor Hugh L. White in Columbia, Mississippi. The sunken garden there is a thing of beauty and shows careful supervision on the part of the First Lady of this state, Mrs. White.

There is only one licensed nursery in this county. They keep for sale any kind of shrub and flowering plants and at a reasonable price. They also keep flowers to sell for all occasions and they specialize in artistic arrangement of floral prices. The people of this section point with pride to this ornamental nursery that has been built by careful supervision and patient persistence. There is in this nursery a heating system to protect the potted plants in winter. Pretty flowers in season may be found here any month in the year.[2.]

There are no large orchards in Marion County. A few small pecan orchards are found here which in good years are do yield quite a profit to the owners. Peaches have been tried in this area but without success. There are so many pests that fruit of any kind except pears seem to be short lived. The care and expense of proper protection is so great that very few people try to raise more than just enough for their own use.[3.]

A few seasons age there was organized a Garden Club in Columbia. It grew for a few seasons but did not last on. There were a few enthusiatic members but due to other interests it was discontinued. In connection with this club there were several flower shows. Much improvement in home beautification resulted even if

Winona H. Cook 2. Miss Rosa Carley, Columbia

Maggie T. Byrd
Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #17

the Club has gone.

Schools and churches throughout the county have been encouraged and aided by the different agricultural and Home Agencies to landscape their grounds. The Recreation Project has given park beautification some publicity. There are numbers of very enthusiastic flower lovers in the county who are giving willingly of their aid and advice toward promoting flower growing. They are helping greatly by making their own homes more attractive and by urging their communities to beautify their churches, schools and parks by planting now. Those who have lived in the county for years are very proud of the progress being made in the farms and homes of this area. Better farms, more improved methods, more conveniences about the house and prettier homes make for a more contented people and better citizens for this county in the Tomorrow.

MARION COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

SUPPLEMENT TO

ASSIGNMENT # 17 AGRICULTURE

IX. HORTICULTURE

b- Extent and importance of Nurseries.

Issac Esau Bass was born January 17, 1850, Marion coun y, Mississippi, second son of Ananias Bass and Elizabeth Brown. He married Eliza Wilks of Lawrence county in 1874. Their children were: Charles Cassidy, M. D., Elizabeth, M. D., Ivan Ernest, Ida Gay(Mrs. A. S Applehwite) Cora Myrtle, M. D. (Mrs. W. A. Pigfort), Issac Houston, Levi Gaston and Zenona Wreath(Mrs Greer).

He was a planter, merchant, lumberman and poineer in pecan cultivation. He was reconized for his progressiveness, vision, integrity and industry, a leader and a benefactor of his community. His father was an invalid for years so he became the head of the family at the age of fourteen when his elder brother joined the Confederate Army. Through great zeal and ambition, he acquired extensive business interests that included over a thoudand acres of land, timbered and cultivated, mills, gins and several mercantile establishments. He contributed generously to the schools of the county, including Bunker Hill, and he gave funancial aid to further the education of many individuals. He derved for several years on the Board of Trustees of Columbia High School, and donated the land, lumber and building materials for the original structure of the church and school at Bunker Hill.

When the business panic of 1896 wiped out his posession he set out with courage and faith to restore his fortune. In 1900, at the age of 50, he moved with his family to Lumberton where he visualized the developement of the furtile cutover pine lands of the south Mississi i by the ultivation of pecan trees. He had always been an enthusiast ab ut pecan culture and early in life he collected and planted many varieties. In 1906, he organized the I. E. Bass & Sons Pecan Nursery and his sons, Houston and Gaston were associated with him in developing what became the largest pecan nursery in the world. Despite the discouragement of others, his foresight and tenacity won out and brought national recognition to Mississippi and benefit to many people.

He died October 13, 1933, in Lumberton, Mississippi.(1)

References

Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Assistant Professor
in Clinical Medicine,
New Orleans, La.
Tulane University.

(1)Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

MARION COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 25, 1938

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE ASSIGNMENT # 17-32

CHAPTER # 15

I. Marion County leads State in Spud Acreage-

Marion County with 1,400 acres leads the state in acreage in Irish potatoes, announces the State Extension Department. There are 6,500 acres reported to be in early Irish potatoes in Mississippi.

Hope hangs high in Marion County as the shipping season nears. Prospects for the coronation of "King Spud" is the topic of conversation. Preparations are noted on e very side.

Shippers indicate that the packing sheds will be opened May 24th, allowing for thorough maturing. The market fluctuates. Farmers eyes shine with expectancy. There is a restlessness throughout the land.

Last year it was computed that 212 carloads of Irish potatoes were shipped from Marion County, estimated value about $136,000.

1. The Columbian-Progress, Sat. May 15, 1937

Birdie Lovett
Historian

December 8, 1937,
Historical Research Project
Assignment #20
Marion County History.

SUBJECT- INDUSTRY-

The Commercial Club of Columbia, Mississippi, which was organized in 1907, the time of the kerosene lamp, when the old frame court house, standing where the present one is located, but moved to another street in order to erect the beautiful new stone building, made history. This was the formation period, and it's organization was passing through strenuous and trying experiences. It was during their activity that by utmost perseverence and harmony the J. J. White Lumber Company was brought to Columbia. The officers serving at this time, were,

W. E. Lampton, President,
N. R. Drummond, Secretary,

Board of Directors,

Henry Mounger, Sr. T. S. Ford,
H. D. Lampton, Arthur H. Ball,
W. L. Simmons, N. R. Drummond,
J. W. Morgan, F. F. Rankin,
W. E. Lampton, N. Bruser.

This organization carried on with perfect harmony and co-operation until 1927, when a meeting was called by the President to be held at Hotel Marion, when it was decided to change the name of this organization to the Marion County Chamber of Commerce to enlarge the scope of it's activities. At this meeting Dr. C. C. Thompson was elected President, a budget of $15,000.00 was pledged, and the President was authorized to empl oy the services of a full time secretary. After canvassing the field for several months, Mr. War d C. Flanders, formerly employed as traffic manager of the Great

Bessie Harris, Historian- Ward C.Flanders,Sec'y. Chamber of Commerce.

Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, Louisiana, was secured, and began his work on January 1, 1928, establishing offices in the White building which have been maintained since that time.

There was much interest manifested at this meeting, and Hugh L. White, President of the J. J. White Lumber Company, now our Governor, long before he thought of politics, knowing that Columbia was a typical saw mill town, that yellow pine timber was fast playing out, and when the area's timber was cut off, that it faced disintigration like other towns; and refusing to pursue the customary sawmill routine of death, with all the earnestness and zeal possible, put this serious condition before the members, and then and there was born "Balance Agriculture with Industry." Developments were not easy at first, but soon brighter days were seen.

To move uniformly on both the agriculture and industrial fronts, outstanding farmers and their wives were placed on school buses and private cars, their expenses being paid, taken on a tour to north-east Mississippi, a successful dairy area, resulting in many farmers purchasing good grade dairy cows, as well as good poultry, the Chamber of Commerce first having distributed 18,000 baby chicks to fifty-seven leading farmers who were required to build modern poultry and brooder houses.

Co-operating with the County Agent, 4-H Clubs were organized and assisted in securing blooded Jersey Calves that afterwards won nearly all the prizes at Jackson, Meridian and Louisiana Fairs for sev eral years. These cattle were also exhibited and won

Bessie Harris, Historian, Ward C.Flanders,Sec'y.Chamber of Commerce-

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

prizes at Memphis and at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis. Pure sires were also placed in the county through the efforts of the Marion County Chamber of Commerce, and the old time scrub is almost a thing of the past.

Several years ago the Mosaic disease was destroying the sugar cane in Marion County, and the Chamber of Commerce secured three thousand stalks of P. O. J. cane which was distributed to the farmers without cost, and this cane, which is disease resistant, is being generally used throughout the county.

The Chamber of Commerce, realizing the need of factories, concentrated on a knitting mill, and by persistent efforts, the Columbine Knitting Mills -- , manufacturers of high grade men's hosiery was organized, the building erected, and began working seventy-five people , having thirty-five machines, which have now been increased to sixty-eight machines, employing one hundred and ten workers, making twenty-five hundred dozen socks a week.

Next a canning plant was obtained, the farmers being awarded contracts to grow sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, beets, beans, peas, spinach, pimentoes, all at a definite price establishe d before planting time. The venture was so successful, that the Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Company of Mobile Alabama, abandoned three other plants and concentrated in Columbia. This plant employs seventy-five

Bessie Harris , Historian, Ward C. Flanders, Sec'y.Chamber of Commerce.

men and women on an average approximately ten months in the year, and at timees during the busy season, three hundred workers are given employment.

The Marion County Chamber of Commerce then set out to go after industries in a larger way, and after a hard fight and liberal co-operation advanced, The Reliance Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Herbert Meyer, President, makers of shirts and pajamas, agreed to locate in Columbia and spend a million dollars within ten years. The community agreed to erect a building with seventy-two thousand square feet of floor space which was to be deeded free of of lien when the guaranteed payroll was met, this mark having been reached in thirty-eight months. Since that time, an addition of twelve thousand square feet of warehouse space has been added by this Company. This plant employs seven hundred and ninety-four persons, eighty-five percent of which live on surrounding farms.

The Marion County Chamber of Commerce was also instrumental in Kentucky Lumber Company locating in Columbia. This industry manufactured hardwood lumber, and employed one hundred and ten men in the plant and several hundred in the woods, but has now cut out and discontinued business.

This Chamber of Commerce still fighting to escape death, but to accomplish genuine progress, brought in a wood reduction plant utilizing the stumps from surrounding lands and otherwise worthless product, but the removal of which makes soil easier

Bessie Harris, Historian, Ward C. Flanders,Sec.Chamber of Commerce.

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

to cultivate and more valuable. This plant is owned by the Southern Naval Stores Company, J. T. Latimer, President, who buy stumps from the farmers from which yield terpentine, oil of pine and rosin, employing about one hundred and ten men in the plant, and the same number in the woods. The removal of these stumps from the land, increases it's value from five to ten dollars .

The Squire-Dingee Company of Chicago and New Orleans, seeing the possibilities of Columbia, and through the influence of the Chamber of Commerce, established a pickle station at this place, and in season employ about twenty-five workers. thus giving the farmers a market for their cucumbers.

The White Wirebound Box Company is located in Columbia, adding thirty more men to the list of employed.

The Chamber of Cemmerce sought to develop an untouched stretch of yellow pine timber which was being held for investment, and the Louisiana-Southern Lumber Company employing seventy-five men in the plant and one hundred in the woods, located at Foxworth, two and a half miles from Columbia.

Further effort developed a hardwood manufacturing plant to consume the raw products of the Pearl River Swamp. This factory, the Kentucky Company, is owned by Bill DeLaney, Jr., and employs one hundred and fifty men.

Bessie Harris, Historian.

J. W. Flanders, Sec. Chamber Commerce.

The Foxworth Veneer Company, located at Foxworth, Mississippi, which is two and a half miles from Columbia, manufacturers of hardwood veneers, employ one hundred men in the plant and one hundred in the woods.

The Westerfield Saw Mill , manufacturing yellow pine lumber, has in their employ twenty-five m en. This plant is owned by George Westerfield. I-

The Coco-Cola Bottling Company, Alfred Evans, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, established in Columbia in 1913, beginning in a small wooden structure, but the town having grown to such an extent, not having facilities for taking care of their trade, erected a beautiful new modern standard brick building located on South High School Avenue, equipped with the latest machinery, which they have been occupying since 1935. 2-

The Carley Nusery, Mrs. C. F. Carley, owner, located two and one-half miles from Columbia, is a modern plant in every respect. It furnishes the sorrounding county with shrubs, flowering plants, cut flowers and floral offerings. #3

Bessie Harris, Historian,

I-Ward C. Flanders,Sec. C.of C.
2-Alfred Evans
3-Rosa Carley-

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

The first telegraph line through Marion County was built about 1875, connecting the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, with Meridian, Mississippi. The telegraph office was located in the old store known as the John Holliman building where the Rankin Company later built. The operator was J. W. Jordan, who also served as lineman. No telegraph poles were needed as the roads along which the line was built were heavily timbered with tall pines to which they attached these lines. It passed through what is known as old Williamsburg. From Columbia it extended South following the course of Columbia and Covington road on the West side of Pearl River. Judge H. F. Banks states that this service was discontinued after a few years as there was no profit. Judge Banks resided in Columbia at this time. I-

Not until Columbia had it's first railroad was there any permanent telegraph service. On November 19, 1900, a telegraph office was located in the Gulf and Ship Island depot, and C. A. Wilcox, the railroad Agent, served as operator. In June 1926, the Western Union set up an office in Hotel Marion, employing a full time operator and a messenger boy. 2.

A light plant was installed in Columbia in 1908, it having given a twenty-five year franchise to G. W. Grayson & Elder of Biloxi, who established the Columbia Ice & Power Company, which was taken over by the Mississippi Power Company in 1925, and they in turn sold the Ice Plant to the Polar Ice Company. In 1927 the City of Columbia illuminated her business streets with

I- H. F. Banks
2- C. A. Wilcox

a White Way with modern steel poles and park way cable, fifty-four lamps 250 and 400 candle power, each connected so that part of them will burn half of the night and part all night as desired. I.

The Columbia water plant was installed in 1908 during the administration of C. R. Foxworth as Mayor. It is owned and operated by the city , and this plant gets it's water supply from four overflowing artesian wells that are about 500 feet deep, this water having been tested as 100% pure. There are also other springs and artesian wells in Columbia containing sulpher and iron properties. This city at the same time installed a splendid sewage system, and is well drained otherwise. 2-

The installation of the telephone system began in 1901 and was completed in 1902. This system was financed by the late J. F. Whitfield of Nicholson, Mississippi, and was built and operated by his son, T. D. Whitfield. This equipment was manufactured by the Strongburg Carbison Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, The first year it operated only in the town of Columbia being used by the private and business houses.

In 1903 the Columbia Telephone Company constructed a long distance line from Columbia to Lumberton, Mississippi, made connection with the Cumberland Telephone Company the same year. They also made connection with the line owned by A. J. Nelson at Silver Creek, Mississippi, that extended to Brookhaven, Mississippi. Several rural lines extended out in the county.

The first switch board operator was Mrs. Blanch Webb Barnes. After selling out to the Southern Bell Telephone and

I-Mr. E. B. Strain,Miss Power Co.Mgr.
2-Mr. Chas. Prichard-of Polar Ice Co.

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Telegraph Company in 1906, T. D. Whitfield continued to make his home in Columbia serving the city in different capacities, being Mayor at one time.

The service rendered by the Southern Bell & Telephone & Telegraph Company has improved from year to year. In 1929 the Company moved to it's present location on S.cond Street, changing from a magnetic to a common battery office. The Company here renders an efficient and continuous service equal to that of larger cities in the state. The Company is working continuously to always better it's service in every respect. The type of equipment has been changed several times, and these new types are more modern to both the business and social world. There are approximately five hundred stations, and the Company is steadly growing. This office is in the Hattiesburg District with the main office in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Mr. W. H. Haynes is head of the service department, and Miss Ethel M. Clark the chief operator and manager . Eight young ladies are employed by this Company. -I-

On December 1, 1923, Mr. Allen Simmons, residing three and one-half miles East of Columbia, began delivering whole milk from three graded Jersey cows, having a herd of seven, to customers in Columbia, and he, desiring to enlarge his business. took the first step toward herd improvement by purchasing a pure bred sire, later the addition of a few pure bred cows and heifers for a foundation herd. By saving the heifers from the best cows, the herd has increased to one hundred pure bred with a record for heavy

Bessie Harris, Historian- I-T. D. Whiffield-

production. There are, on an average, of fifty cows milking daily. There have been several herd sires from Gold Metal cows added to the herd in the last ten years. In the beginning milking was done from a dirt floor , then on a cement floor, and in 1929 a model dairy barn was built, well ventilated having forty-six windows, well screened, electrically lighted by the Mississippi Power of Columbia. Also metal stanchions and partitions were installed. Later was added electric milking machines, then a bottling house with bottling washing room was erected. Afterwards in this washing room was installed a steam boiler, steam bottle washing machine, steam sterilizing oven and modern bottling and capping machine. Cows from this Dairy have been exhibited at fairs in Jackson, Laurel, Meridian, Memphis and at the National Show in St. Louis, and have received prizes sufficient to pay all expenses.

A two hundred acre farm is operated in connection with this dairy, thus furnishing feed for the stock. This dairy furnishes employment for twelve persons. -I-

Mrs. M. E. House bought the Columbia Bakery in 1921, which was located in a small frame building. But needing more room erected a brick building in which she is now operating. This Bakery furnishes bread and cakes to Columbia including East and West Columbia. Employs six persons. - 2 -

Bessie Harris, Historian I- Mr. Allen Simmons
2- Mrs. A. Perdue-

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Standard Ice Cream Company, located in a very small wooden building was bought out by W. G. Gray in 1920, and he continued to operate in this same building until 1925 when he erected a one story brick building 40 x 90 ft. and is now called the Pearl River Ice Cream Company. This plant is equipped with the very latest type machinery and has it's own power plant. They employ seven workers during the summer season.

-I-

Richard Kalil. a progressive merchant and business man, came with his wife from Seria about 1912, are naturalized and are splendid citizens, having a family of three daughters, the youngest now a student at M. S. C. W.

Richard Kalil has rather a unique industry in the manufacture of cement blocks for building purposes. He owns his gravel pit wich furnishes the sand , and with the cement and water makes not only the blocks used for building residences and other buildings, but makes ornamental flower pots, vases, seats for the lawn, sundials, bird baths, markers or head stones for graves. He has been operating this cement works since 1920 employing from four to five persons, and he states aside from his mercantile business, he derives a splendid profit. -2-

We estimate the annual payroll of the above industrie s to be approximately one million dollars.

Benefits- Our property values have been restored to the original value, new homes and business houses erected, and general conditions in every way have been greatly improved.

Railroads and bus lines have been covered in Ass. #23. We have no shops.

Bessie Bates,Historian- I- W. G. Gray- 2- Richard Kalil

SUPPLEMENT TO

ASSIGNMENT # 20 INDUSTRY.

Issac Houston Bass was born July 3, 1886, at Carley, Marion county, Mississippi. He attended school at Bunker Hill public school and Lumberton High School, graduated from Mooney Preparatory School, Murfresbora, Tennessee, and Tulan University of Louisiana where he received his "T" in football and in baseball. He was twice captain and once manager of the Tulane baseball team.

He is now owner and operator of the Bass Pecan Nurseries, Lumberton, Mississippi, the largest growers of pecan trees in the world. His life work has been the culture of pecan trees, having taken over in 1920 the business established in 1907 by his father, I. E. Bass. The industry comprises of 15,000 acres of which 1000 are planted in orchards and nurseries, 2,000,000 or more trees are growing at all times about 250,000 trees are shipped annually. From 1000 catalogues in 1907 to 1,500,000 in 1930 have been mailed. The Bass mail order business is largely responsible for the construction of the $ 65,000 postoffice at Lumberton.

In 1912 Mr. Bass Married Miss Hoyt Penn of McComb, Mississippi, they have five children: Houston,Jr., Nell (Mrs. N. Eubanks) Ray, Mary Jo and Hoyt.(1)

(1) Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Levi Gaston Bass was bron October 14, 1888. He was educated at the county public schools, Mooney Preparatory School, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Rugby Academy, New Orleans, Louisiana, and was a senior at A & m College at the time of his death. December 1911.He won his "M" in football, and like his brother, Houston, specialized in the study of pecan culture.

He was affectionately called " Corporal" by his college mates. The following was taken from the " Revielle" college annual, 1911:

" Corporal" was a terror to the opposing back field. , he always tried to do a little more than his share. Victory or defeat, he never let up. He played a most brilliant game against Auburn and L. S. U. He is of " All-southern" calliber.(1)

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(1) Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Tulane University, N. O. La.

Zanona Wreath Bass was born January 8, 1893. She received her early education in Lumberton, Mississippi and at Blue Mountain Female College, Mississippi. She graduated from Newcomb College Art School, 1914.

In 1923 she married Henry W. Greer, of Louisville, Kentuckey. She is now actively interested with her husband in buying, shelling and selling pecans, retail and wholesale, the firm being W. & H Greer.

They have one son, Henry William Greer.(1)

BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN

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(1) Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Tulane University, N. O. La.

MARION COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
July 9, 1937
Historical Research Project
County History
Assignment #23

SUBJECT: TRANSPORTATION

Methods of travel in Marion County have greatly improved in the past few years. The old modes of horseback, buggy, steamboat and by foot have been replaced by more modern means of transportation. Trails and bridle paths are well kept gravel or smooth dirt highways. Not only have the improved ways of getting from place to place been made more comfortable but it has saved weeks, days and hours of time.

There are not many old roads in this County but those that are here are rich in historic value. A portion of General Jackson's Military Road runs through this County from the Bradley place just three miles below Columbia on toward Bogalusa as far as the County extends in that direction. This road has a history that tells how General Jackson was paid a specified sum to lay out a blazed road that would run from New Orleans Northeast across the entire state of what was then the Mississippi Territory. This has ever been known as Jackson's Military Road. This road is kept in good condition and makes delightful as well as historic scenic travel.[1.]

The old Gainsville road is rich in lore for old and young for many years back. It is a hundred or more years old. This road goes along Highway #13 from Columbia to a short distance below Lampton when it follows the river on toward the coast. The historic

1. Rowland's Heart of the South

value is emphasized by the fact that this is one of the oldest roads kept up by public funds. This road was much traveled for people who went to points South, as New Orleans and Coastal towns. The scenery along this way is especially beautiful for much of it is swampy, affording plenty of water for the evergreens and flowering shrubs and trees. The condition of this thoroughfare is good.[2.]

Another old trail is the Columbia and Williamsburg Road. This way extends from Columbia north to old Williamsburg in Covington County. In the earlier days this was the Star Mail Route, and much buying and selling was done at both places, making travel over this route quite heavy. All important points north were reached over this road. Old Carley ten miles north of Columbia was located on this route and Blountville further up was one of the important places.[2.]

The Fordsville Road, which ran from old Fordsville to the Magee Settlement now known as Tylertown, is an old trail. Many of the very earliest and most prominent settlers blazed and built this road. It was traveled in times of war and times of peace. They went over this road to mill, to church and to the village. It fathered many a movement for the good of Marion County and the surrounding territory. This way still exists and is a well kept public thoroughfare. The scenic value of this old road as well as its historic importance is becoming more appreciated as the years rapidly pass.

2. Mr. John Beacham, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Marion County
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The members of the Marion County Highway Commission are the members of the Board of Supervisors of the County. Mr. Lewis Newsom serves as President with Messrs. Ira Rayborn, Johonnie Forbes, John Beacham and Jack Sumrall associate members. There is only one Highway, Number #24, in Marion County receiving Federal Aid. This road runs from Hattiesburg to Columbia and into Tylertown through Marion County. It is well kept and affords the most comfortable as well as one of the most beautiful drives in the county.[3.]

The other roads in the County supported by the State are Highway #13, the Williamsburg and Columbia Road, the Gainsville Road and the River Road to Morgantown and other points along Pearl River. Jackson's Military Road is in the making of a federal aid road. A movement has been on foot for a number of years toeventually make this a national highway as well as a scenic and historic route for tourists. For some reason this has been a rather tedious and slow accomplishment. A tendency to doubt the real motive behind the sentimental movement has held sway for a number of years. The value of the historic importance of this famous old road is fast becoming a reality. It is believed that very soon this aim will be accomplished.[3.]

The old Gainsville Road is second in importance in historic value. This road begins South of Columbia and winds along the river through a beautiful country rich in trees and plant growth and strewn with millions of wild flowers in their season. It is a mecca for Columbians and Marion Counteans on their pleasure driver on Sunday and holidays. Some unusual trees and many strange flowering plants are seen alongside the way and on toward the coast. Some of the oldest and

3. Mr. Johonnie Forbes, Columbia, Miami ssippi.

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #23

most historic homes are found along this highway.

There are numbers of secondary roads supported by the public fund that wind in and out of the County. It is quite convenient to go any place now for the roads are almost all good. They are so much better then ever before in the history of this County that the people have come to appreciate them greatly.

There is a tendency on the part of the Civic Clubs and the population of the County, both young and old, as well as churches and schools to beautify the roads. Some effort and money has been put forth by the planting of shrubs and trees along portions of some of the roads. Much is expected in the future along this line. Time will provide customs, rules and even laws for traffic which will tend to help maintain and improve the roads. Good roads will be better and poor ones will become good and by cooperation and team work between officials and population they will be well kept.[1.]

There are three established bus lines in the County. The Bracey line runs through Columbia from Hattiesburg to McComb and return twice daily. Passengers and lighter packages are carried. a fleet of up to date automobiles built for bus service driven by courteous and capable men afford comfort and a mediocre of safety for those who find bus travel more pleasant and convenient than other ways.

The Varnado Bus Line passes through Columbia from Jackson to Bogalusa. In fact Columbia furnishes a bus terminal for this line. They make a return trip to both places once each day spending the night in this city. Mr. Varnado uses especially built buses with the

1. Mr. John Beacham

MARION COUNTY - TRANSPORTATION

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The earliest record we have of steamboats in Pearl River was in the early fifties.[1.]

There is only one survivor of Pearl River Days in Marion County and he is Captain William Patten, a valued employee of the Lamptaon Company of Columbia. He was one of the last owners and captain of Pearl River steamboats. Some of the boats of which we have record are the A,G. Brown, W.J. Poitevant, Captain, The J.J. Warren, The Early Bird, The Lola and The Earl with Captain William Patten as Captain. The Minnie made regular trips up from New Orleans and at one time was the Mail Boat.[1.] The regular schedule of the Minnie was at its height in 1865.

The Steamboat held an important place in the social life of this County. Many elite affairs such as dances and dinners were held on these boats. The arrival of these boats was a mementous event in the lives of all the people for miles around. People gathered to meet the passengers, get the mail or freight and hear the news. For it is to be remembered that events of that day and time were often weeks old before Marion County received them. There were so few methods of exchange in any way that life was rather a tedious existence as compared to present day living.

The speed of steamboats on Pearl River was not as great as that of larger streams. The impediments were greater due to lack of funds and labor to make the streams more navigable. We can get no record as to the actual number of boats or passengers. With the coming of trains and improved roads the steamboat service in smaller streams was abandoned.

1. Captain William Patten, Columbia, Mississippi.

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
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latest gadgets of modern convenience for pleasure as well as for beauty. Indeed it is a pleasure to make the trips by way of this modern bus line.[2.]

The G.M. and N. Railroad line maintains a modern bus, well cared for and carefully driven, for transportation of its passengers to West Columbia Terminal where they board the trains for North and South. Likewise these same busses return the incoming passengers of all trains for Columbia. These busses are built on massive lines which made for every comfort for the passenger as well as beauty of design. They add an air of security and good business to the town and county as they make their scheduled trips daily.

The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad is the pioneer railroad of the County. Capt. J.T. Jones sponsored the buying of a log road known as the Columbia, Lumberton and Gulf and which was used by Camp and Hinton Lumber Company for hauling logs and freight. The original log road was built with as little expenditure as possible so that all hills were surrounded whenever convenient. That is why this original road was so crooked. The first passenger service was put on the G&SI in September 1900. That was a great day for the County. The little town of Columbia, just a small population was seething with excitement when the first train came in. It was a new era for the County. People turned out to see if it was actually true that we were to have trains coming into the County. The town and county took new courage and business activity increased.

In July 1908 the New Orleans Great Northern was built by the Goodyear Lumber Company of Buffalo New York. This line extended

MARION COUNTY - TRANSPORTATION

from Jackson Tennessee to Bogalusa Louisiana where the Goodyear people had a huge lumber mill and on into New Orleans. This road was a great improvement over the old G&SI. Splendid passenger coaches were provided to make travel both comfortable and safe. This road is now the GM&N; the Gulf Mobile and Northern. New electric trains are in operation which are the latest in modern conveniences, comfort and beauty. They are stream lined and even capable hostesses preside to give every comfort to the passengers. This road has eight trains a day in and out of Columbia. The town and county have grown by leaps and bounds since the beginning of this road. The population feels that this pioneer in railroad building in Marion County played its part in the rapid and substantial growth of the county.

Our pioneers who encouraged and aided in the building of the early railroads are not forgottan. During the second week in July President Tigrett had the pretty hostesses who ride the "Rebel" streamlined train between Jackson and New Orleans wear white roses in the coat lapels of their attractive uniforms. The white roses were in honor of the late Col. W.C. Falkner, who wrote the "White Rose of Memphis," a book of marvelous popularity more than seventy years ago.

With the proceeds from the sale of that book Col. Falkner launched the building of the first link of what is now known as the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railway.

The Fernwood, Columbia and Gulf from Columbia to Fernwood, where it intercepts with the Illinois Central, was built in 1920 and ran its first initial train in May of that years. The Fernwood

Oizella F. Sylverstein

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Lumber Company is responsible for its existence and there are two trains per day in and out of the County. This road has served to furnish convenience of travel and shipping to a heretofore remote section in Marion and adjoining counties.

As early as 1819 William Rankin built Keel boats to make a living. His shop was in the Sandy Hook Community. River travel was the most popular method of travel and transportation. By means of Keel boats freight was carried up and down the river. We find that Mr. Rankins business proved to be quite profitable as many of these boats were used in Pearl River over a number of years.[2.]

Barges were used for travel and building as well as the Keel boats. We have no record as to number of owners. These boats made slow progress as they were manned by oars. In times of high water they were even considered dangerous because they were manned by oars making them very difficult to manage in swift water.

Numbers of flat boats were used in the river to haul cotton. These boats could not go upstream because of its crude construction. A heavy chain was placed on the end furtherest upstream and when the speed increased too much this chain would be dropped into the water. This slowed the speed to a safety gait. Usually when the flatboats reached the mouth of Pearl River the cargo was reloaded into a steamboat for the rest of its journey. The flatboats were torn and the lumber used or sold at the end of the trip and new ones made for the next load.[1.]

After a number of years of these tedious methods of transportation the river was made navigable for small steamboats.

2. Lewis Newsome, Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

MARION COUNTY | TRANSPORTATION

Oizella F. Sylverstein

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There has been no airport in Marion County up to this time. However, a modern airport is now under construction. Funds from the Works Progress Administration and the city and county are making this airport possible. Work was begun in January 1936, three miles north of Columbia on the Williamsburg and Columbia Road. There are one hundred and twenty acres in the plot and this promises to be a modern living. The number of hangars are not decided but Marion County is indeed proud of the new Columbia Airport. The cost of this new project is thirty thousand dollars.

The following is a copy of one of a number of Bills of Ladings in our possession. We have one as early as 1850 given by the master of the Steamer A.G. Brown.

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Foxworth on board the steamer J.J. Warren, whereof POTEVANT (Poitevant) is Master, now lying at the port of Foxworths Ldg and bound for NEW ORLEANS, marked and numbered as below, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the port of NEW ORLEANS, the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Messrs Warren Gillman & Co or Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Cotton at the rate of two dollars per Bale and charges $173.07.

In witness whereof The Master or Agent of said Vessel has affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void

Foxworth Ldg Feb. 27 1860

JPF 20 Twenty Bales Cotton

J. Poitevant

No Insurance

1st Copy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
JUNE 29, 1938.

Chapter # XVII

ASSIGNMENT # I6 FINE ARTS.

I- DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A- LITERATURE

1- Novelists

Name authors; give character of work; short biographical sketch; mention principal works.

Mrs. B.B.Bradley--(unable to get information.) (1)

2- Historians

Name authors; give character of work; short biographical sketch; mention principal works.

(1) Mrs. I.B. Purvis, Columbi a, Mississippi.

Poets

SOPHIA GRAVES FOXWORTH, eldest daughter of Rev. A.R.Graves, Presbyterian minister from New York, founder of Zion Seminary, Covington County, married Stephen A.Foxworth.

During the War Between the States, she was counsellor, nurse and doctor to the entire household which included many negroes.

After the War she turned her thoughts to music, reading and writing. After the war, with her husband and two small daughters, moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where they both taught in the city schools.

After a few years they moved back to their old home, the mother being tutor for her children and the neighor children also.

She wrote articles for magazines.

While living here she wrote and had published the book of poems, "The Old Mansion"

THREE LITTLE COONS

Mother Coon and her children three,
Lived cosy in a hollow tree.
She gathered nuts; plenty in store,
And open left her pantry door:

The little coons began to cry,
"The nuts are stale and very dry;
Persimmons are ripe on the tree:
We must change our fare," said the three.

MARION COUNTY, ARTS

And so they plann'd while she was out.
When she came, they gather'd about.
In language quaint and words but few;
They told her what they plann'd to do.

But mother Coon, she shook her head.
"Now listen to me," she gravely said.
"A dangerous place; dogs sure to be
Around the old persimmon tree !"

In spite of all that she could say,
The little coons would have their way;
So mother Coon, she walk'd before,
Fearing danger was in store.

They reach'd the tree all safe and sound,
And not a dog was on the grounds
The coonies fearing not the least,
In their joy, now began the feast.

When they had eaten quite enough,
Old mother coon began to snuff
Danger that was in the air.
And so she said, "Have a care!"

"My children, we had better go,
I heard a dog bark; we;; I know!"
They said, "You go and leave us be;
We are safe enough, we three."

So mother Coon was safe at home,
When dogs began to roam.
The dogs with a hunter came,
And found the little coons the same.
And killed the coonies in affray;
The little coons that had their way! (1)

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(1) Mrs. Oisella Sylverstein, Columbia, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, ARTS

Piano

MRS. E.H. ROBINSON, (1891-) was born Vinona Eaton in Columbia, Mississippi. Her mother was Sophronia Banks, and her father was A.D. Eaton. The little Ninona was taken to New Orleans a few weeks after birth and there she lived until college time. She finished high school in New Orleans in 1905.

In 1906 she entered the Conservatory of Musci, Sullens College, Bristol, Virginia. There she studied under Prof. A.G.Vredenburg, piano; and Alexander Finley, violin.

She was graduated from this college in 1909.

After college Mrs. Robinson came to live in Columbia, Mississippi, where her parents now resided. She began to teach piano and violin the fall of 1909 and has had a large class since.

In 1916 Mrs. Robinson married Edwin Hall Robinson, business man of Columbia.

Her sons are Edwin Allen (1917), Paul Vernon (1919).

For twenty years she was organist at the First Baptist Church, Columbia, Mississippi.

She organized an orchestra of her pupils and former pupils in 1930. This orchestra was at one time the only one in the county. It meets every Monday night. (1)

&

(1) Mrs. B.B.Bradley, Beechwood Farm, Columbia, Mississippi.

Former Columbian Receives Honors.

The many friends of Mrs. Maytie Mounger will be interested to know of the recognition which her daughter, Mrs. Herman Day Mysing, formerly Miss Cecelia Mounger, is receiving in musical circles in Detroit, Michigan.

At the annual dinner given recently by music clubs of Detroit to entertain their husbands, Mrs. Mysing was the soloist. She played two numbers, one being her own interpretation of "Deep River" and "Fantasie Impromptu " by Chopin. Besides these solos, she accompanied others appearing on the program.

Another honor which has been bestowed upon this talented young woman is the invitation to be guest soloist at a May Day Festival at Russell Woods on May 20th. (1)

(1) The Columbian Progress, Columbia, Miss., May 19, 1938.

MARION COUNTY, ARTS

Voice

COUNTY TRIO TO SING ON RADIO PROGRAM.

"Cowboy MILT and the GOLDEN GIRLS," a Marion County trio, will sing over radio station W.F.O.R. at Hattiesburg, Saturday afternoon, from 1:30 to 2 O'clock.

Members of the trio are Milton Thornhill of Columbia, Mississippi, Perlie Mae Pittman and Margaret Young of Hub. (1)

(1) The Columbian Progress, Columbia, Miss. April 28,1938.

Bands

STATE BAND CONTEST

COLUMBIA HIGH SCHOOL BAND entered the four-day music festival held last week in Jackson, rating Good in Marching and Fair in Concert. In the Class B.Solos, John Harry, barritone, rated Good.

This was the eleventh annual state high school band contest held in the state and each year proves a greater success than the preceding one.

The Class B. Bands which rated the same in concert as Columbia were: Tylertown, Amory, Oxford, Winona, Drew, Long Beach and Utica. (1)

(1) The Columbian Progress, Columbia, Miss., May 5, 1938.

MARION COUNTY, ARTS

Painting

Mr. Jack Wolfe recently returned from extensive study of Art in European countries.

Following a four year course at the Chicago Institute of Art, where he won scholarship prize of $1,000.00 on one of his paintings, Mr. Wolfe continued his study of art abroad with the best teachers, and with all that personal contact with the best in art, combined with his own natural talent and love for his work, he has won the distinction of being numbered among the successful prominent artist of the day.

He has a most beautiful collection of paintings now on display at the Municipal Art Gallery in Jackson, Mississippi, where he was recently honored by the Mississippi Art Association at an informal reception.

Mrs. E.L.Robinson, of McComb, Mississippi was present on this occassion and reports that art lovers will profit by a special visit to see this collection of unusual paintings done by a Mississippi Artist.

After this week Mr. Wolfe will be located in Jackson, Mississippi, where he has his studio. While Mr. Wolfe will take up his duties as instructor, he speciializes in portraits and judging from his lovely collection, his flower studies are a revelation to art and flower lovers.

Mrs. Robinson plans to continue study under his thorough instruction, in the near future in Jackson, where he has a class awaiting him.

Another successful and talented Mississippi Artist, and former resident of this section, Mrs Marie Atkinson Hull, will also receive instruction from Mr. Wolfe. (1)

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(1)McComb Semi-Weekly Journal, Saturday June 27, 1931.

Home Gardens

The garden at the Columbia home of Governor and Mrs. Hugh White is not old, as gardens go, but a very pleasing effect of age has been brought about by taking advantage of a beautiful natural setting. Back of the adaptation of the garden plan to its location is a sense of unity with nature and a recognition of her glorious way of bringing beauty from a growing world.

Perhaps no longer than 20 years ago, the first requisite for preparing a plat for home and garden was the making over of the natural contours into something precise, carefully levelled, and correspondingly uninteresting. Happily, it is no longer thought necessary to erase the individuality of the landscape: more frequently it is found desirable to emphasize its pecularities.

For their home of Moorish architecture, Governor and Mrs. White chose an elevated site in an extensive wooded park. The land slopes from the house to the north and south, and falls sharply away to the west. Advantages has been taken of this sharp drop to make a sunken garden.

The garden is retangular in form, with a high retaining wall of brick holding the eastern earth bank. Lower walls of brick inclose the shorter north and south boundaries; and a white pergola, closely overgrown with climbing roses and fragrant Confederate Jasmine, and flanked with evergreen hedge, makes the somewhat sketchy enclosure to the west, through which one may look away over the woodland beyond.

MARION COUNTY, ARTS

Modern garden builders are learning from the ancients, who are said to have given much attention to approaches; and there is justification for planning a dramatic approach, if when one has arrived there is much to be seen. The brick path from the White dwelling leads to a semi-circular terrace, romantically banistered in delicate wrought iron, from which one may look down upon the garden, noting its well balanced design and sending its harmony of color.

Paths in the garden are of flagstones in a dull rich blending of hues. Iron gates in the shorter end walls stand open, revealing glimpses of wooded vistas. Under the bridk terrace and against the high east wall is a semi-circular brick room and so ornamental that it belies its utilitarian purpose of serving as tool and garden work house. The formally designed flower panels are kept fresh with a succession of annuals and perennials.

Over the higher wall, English Ivy and jasmine trail in rich luxuriance, adding to the sub-tropical effect created by balancing groups of magnolia and live oak trees in the two deeper corners. Viburnum, yapon, nandina, boxwood, and other broad-leaved evergreens are massed against the side walls.

The dominant feature of the garden is a large central reflecting pool, its coping ornamented wth an overhanging of lacy bronze metal work its surface a mirror for the placidly floating lillies. The flashing flight and lovely sung of many birds, attracted by the friendly atmosphere of the garden, bring animation to a picture of mellow and seasoned beauty.

The extensive acreage about the White home is enclosed in heavy metal fencing, upon which rambler roses climb. All of the grounds are gardened in a natural and informal way. Most of the oaktrees are variations of the black oak family, characteristically sturdy and conveying an effect of weathered substantiality.

Into the congenial environment beneath the oak trees, groups of dogwood, redbud and azaleas have been introduced. Closer about the house crepe myrtles, gardenias, Oriental magnolias and camellias are massed.

There is much latent beauty in the Mississippi scene, when one works intelligently and sympathetically to foster its expression in form and color. (1)

Birdie Lovett

BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN.

(1) Jackson Daily News, May 15, 1938, Jackson, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, ARTS

2nd copy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 28, 1938

SUBJECT: LOCAL PRESS ASSIGNMENT # 21

CHAPTER # 20

I. History Sketch of Newspapers in Marion County-

Hectic and checkered is the career of Columbia's newspapers, marked by all manner of pyrotechnics and hard times. Turning back into the distant past we find S. H. Dale establishing Marion County's first newspaper in Columbia in 1882, when he, his mother, and brother, Joe Dale, present publisher of the "Lawrence County Press", and two sisters came here after Monticello was destroyed by a cyclone in that year.

Home of the publication was in the old Masonic Temple which stood then southwest of the present courthouse. This building had been used as a school prior to the building of a frame school structure where the present city school is now. This frame structure was later torn down and a brick building erected, which burned and was rebuilt into the present city school building.

A five-column four-page paper was printed on an old Armory press which printed one page at a time. The press was operated by a hand turned crank. It was hand set from a "shirtful of type", 3 fonts of eleven point type.

SUBJECT: LOCAL PRESS

P. E. Williams, an old-time tramp printer, who came here from Bastrop, La., later secured an interest in the paper from S. H. Dale. Then Dale bought back Williams' interest, and Williams went to Lumberton where he began publishing "The Headlight."

Judge H. F. Banks of Columbia next obtained an interest in the Pearl River News with S. H. Dale. The newspaper office was then located on the corner where A. & P. Grocery store is now, but it was later moved to the masonic hall, between where the present Columbia Clinic hospital is and Judge Harvey McGehee's residence on Main Street. A bit of type was added little by little to the original stock. A 6-column 4-page paper was published. Judge Banks finally sold back his interest to S. H. Dale, and a short time afterward the Pearl River News passed out of existence. A short time before the Pearl River News ceased publication B. R. Blankenship had established in 1901 a second newspaper in Columbia, "The Columbian." It was located on the site which Carp's occupies at present, Blankenship brought a job press with him from Gulfport, and it was on this, one page at a time, that his paper was printed.

Joe Dale of Monticello and Judge A. E. Weathersby, Columbia attorney formerly of Monticello, soon leased the paper from Blankenship, who left for Texas. They obtained a three year lease.

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

SUBJECT: LOCAL PRESS

Upon expiration of the lease, Sam H. Gilbert, originally a Tennesseean and then working in Grenada, heard the paper could be bought very reasonably through a friend working with the Western Newspaper Union. He purchased the paper and published it for about twelve years; its location being in the old Masonic hall across from Hotel Marion between where the Columbia Clinic hospital and Judge Harvey McGehee's residence stand today.

Gilbert installed a 4-page 6-column Prouty press, purchased from one of the McGuires, pioneer newspapermen of Mississippi, at Yazoo City. This press was at first operated by hand but later a gasoline engine was added and Columbia had her first power driven cylinder newspaper press. A newspaper folding machine was later installed.

A. W. Quin, bookkeeper for Lampton Company, next bought "The Columbian," editing it until he, two years later, received appointment as p0stmaster. He then sold half interest to W. C. Callender, and the office was moved to the old postoffice building back of Rankin Company, where the Pearl River Ice Cream & Creamery now stands.

W. C. Callender had been publishing the "Silver Creek Star" until the Fall of 1912 when he had come to Columbia and entered the employ of S. G. Gilbert, working for him two years. He then went to Tylertown and edited

SUBJECT: LOCAL PRESS

"The Tylertown Times" for about two years.

When Quin bought "The Columbian", Callender returned here to work for him. Quin's health broke, and he had to go West. Callender then bought the other half interest in the paper. That was about 1918.

In 1909, Joe Dale had established the "Marion County Progress" in Columbia, located to the rear of Watts Company at about where Ezelle Electric Company now is. He included in his equipment a small cylinder newspaper press. The Progress after a while was purchased by A. W. Thornton, county agent here, assisted by his two sons. They in turn sold the paper to Henry Seitzler, who had been working for Gilbert. He was unable to make a go of it, was closed out, and Steve Dale finally bought the paper. He changed the location from the present Ezelle site to the building where Welch Shoe Shop and McKenzie Cafe are located (the old courthouse). This building burned, and the paper was again installed in the structure on the Ezelle site. The Progress files were destroyed in the blaze. After Steve Dale's death, the paper was bought by Lem Pittman, who had been working for him. Its location was changed to a building next to where Barnes Fruit Store is, then to the rear of A. & P. Grocery.

In addition to these two papers, there was a third for two years, "The Courier," which Judge H. F. Banks published.

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

SUBJECT: LOCAL PRESS

He termed it a political and religious issue. At this time the man Bilbo rose to power, due, humorously says Judge Banks, to this and Fred Sullens violent attacks on the "Stormy Petrel." This was at the time Joe Dale was publishing the Marion County Progress and S. G. Bilbert was publishing The Columbian. The Judge printed a four-page paper, the inside ready print.

Only publication of legal notices kept a newspaper going, comments Judge Banks, until recent years when as the city began making marked and rapid strides of progress and improved modes of transportation opened avenues to other places. Then leading Columbia merchants began advertising on a more extensive scale. In the old days, the Judge says, the editor had to live in his shop and do his own cooking in order to make both ends meet. A shop, chuckles the Judge, could be rented for $5 a month.

In the fall of 1935, Lem Pittman who had an interest in the Polar Ice Company wished to retire from the newspaper field and devote his entire time to the ice business. He entered into negotiations with Lester Williams, president of the Mississippi Press Association and publisher of the "Tylertown Times," to sell the "Marion County Progress" to him.

In considering the matter, Mr. Williams secured an option on the paper and it being his belief that a city of

SUBJECT: LOCAL PRESS

this size could be more adequately served by one strong newspaper, he approached Mr. Callender on the subject of merging the two papers. Mr. Callender concurred in this view, and stated that it had long been a dream of his to give, or be associated with a move to see established in Columbia one newspaper capable of giving the city and county the best in up-to-date newspaper service.

Negotiations proceeded very rapidly from there. A stock company was organized by the two publishers and others, The Columbia Publishing Company, with Lester Williams, president, W. C. Callender, vice-president, and W. A. Seay, secretary-treasurer. W. A. Seay, who had been editing the "Hazlehurst Courier", was named managing editor and W. C. Callender, associate editor. The new publication, combining the names of the two former newspapers, was called "The Columbian-Progress."

Efforts were immediately inaugurated to improve the newspaper's facilities. New equipment was added, a lot

* purchased and the new home of "The Columbian-Progress" built.

* From the Columbian-Progress, May 15, 1937

Bridie Lovett
Historian

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

2nd copy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
JULY 25, 1938.

ASSIGNMENT #21 LOCAL PRESS

Chapter # 20.

NEWSPAPERS

INTRODUCTORY:

"P.E.Williams, now living in Jackson, Mississippi, became associated with S.H.Dale in the publication of the Pearl River News about 1884.

Williams had no interest to buy back from Dale. He simply with-drew from the paper about a year later as I recall.

The Pearl River News was Marion county's first paper and was established by S.H.Dale, then 17 years old, with the assistance of his brother(this writer) in January, 1883.

The Pearl River News passed out of existance about 1903.

Joseph Dale and Judge Weathersby leased the Columbian from Blackenship after the Pearl River News passed out of existance--same year--just a few weeks later.

A.W.Thornton bought the Marion County Progress from Joseph Dale, which the latter had established in 1909, or 1910. Thornton gave up the paper in a few months, turning it back to

Dale, who sold it to Seitzler, and who in a few years, turned it back to the bank to satisfy a mortage and left Columbia.

Mr. S.H.Dale took the Progress over from the bank and was endeavoring to pay off the balance of the mortage left by Seitzler, which was comparatively small, when the outfit was completely destroyed by fire. Dale resumed publication of the Progress in the building formerly occupied by the paper, buying a new outfit, and was paying it out of debt when he died in 1925. Lem Pittman bought it from Mrs. Dale."(1)

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

A local newspaper to be published weekly, is spoken of, and as several of our citizens have interested themselves in the matter, it is most probable we will have it soon. (2)

The fact that we are to have a paper published at this place is now settled, as Mr. Dale of Monticello has ordered wagons sent for him this week. His office will be at the Masonic Hall and will occupy the house vacated by Mr. D.F.Wenbone. (3)

(1) Joseph Dale, Editor and Proprietor of Lawrence County Press. Monticello, Mississippi.
(2) Magnolia Gazette, Magnolia, Mississippi. Dec. 7, 1882.
(3) Magnolia, Gazette, Jan. 18, 1883, Magnolia, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

We have received the first number of the "Pearl River News," published in Columbia, Marion County, Mississippi, by Mr. Dale. He has a large field in which to operate, and to make his journal useful, and we hope he will succeed in his efforts.(1)

II.- History Sketch of Newspapers in Marion County-

Hectic and checkered is the career of Columbia's newspapers, marked by all manner of pyrotheshnics and hard times. Turning back into the distant past we find S.H.Dale establishing Marion County's first newspaper in Columbia in 1882, when he, his brother, Joe Dale, present publisher of the "Lawrence County Press," and two sisters came here after Monticello was destroyed by a cyclone in that year.

Home of the publication was in the old Masonic Temple which stood then southwest of the present courthouse. This building had been used as a school prior to the building of a frame school structure where the present city school is now. This frame structure was later torn down and a brick building erected, which burned and was re-built into the present city school building.

A five-column four-page paper was printed on an old Armory press which printed one page at a time. The press was operated by a hand turned crank. It was hand set from a "shirtful of type" 3 fonts of eleven point type.

P.E.Williams, an old-time tramp printer, who came here from Bastrop, Louisiana, later secured an interest in the paper from S.H.Dale. (1884). Then Dale bought back Williams' interest,

and Williams went to Lumberton where he began publishing "The Headlight"

Judge H.F. Banks of Columbia next obtained an interest in the Pearl River News in 1885, with S.H.Dale. The newspaper office was then located on the corner where A & P Grocery store is now, but it was later moved to the masonic hall, between where the present Columbia Clinic hospital is and Judge Harvey McGehee's residence on Main Street. A bit of type was added little by little to the original stock. A 6-column 4-page paper was published. Judge Banks finally sold back his interest to S.H.Dale, and a short time afterward the Pearl River News passed out of existance.(1903) A short time before the Pearl River News passed out of existance B.R.Blankenship had established in 1901 a second newspaper in Columbia, "The Columbian" It was located on the site which Carp's occupies at present, Blankenship brought a job press with him from Gulfport, and it was on this, one page at a time, that his paper was printed.

Joe Dale of Monticello and Judge A.E.Weathersby, Columbia attorney formerly of Monticello, leased the paper in 1903 from Blankenship, who left for Texas. They obtained a three year lease.

Upon expiration of the lease, 1906, Sam H. Gilbert, originally a Tennesseean and then working in Grenada, heard the paper could be bought reasonably through a friend woking with the Western Union Newspaper Union. He purchased the paper in 1906

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

and published it for about twelve years; its location being in the old Masonic hall across from Hotel Marion between where the Columbia Clinic hospital and Judge Harvey McGehee's residence stands today.

About 1907 Gilbert installed a 4-page 6-column Prouty press, purchased from J.G. McGuire, pioneer newspaperman of Mississippi, at Yazoo City. This press was at first operated by hand but later a gasoline engine was added and Columbia had her first power driven cylinder newspaper press. A newspaper folding maching was later installed.

A.W.Quin, book-keeper for Lampton Company, next bought "The Columbian," editing it until he, two years later received appointment as postmaster. He then sold half interest to W.C. Callender, and the office was removed to the old postoffice building back of Rankin Company, where the Pearl River Ice Cream Company & Creamery now stands.

W.C.Callender had been publishing the "Silver Creek Star" until the Fall of 1912 when he had come to Columbia and entered the employ of S.G.Gilbert, working for him two years. He then went to Tylertown and edited "The Tylertown Times" for about two years. In 1916 when Quin bought the "The Columbian," Callender returned here to work for him. Quin's health broke, and he had to go West. Callender then bought the other half interest in the paper. That was about 1918.

In 1909, Joe Dale had established the "Marion County Progress" in Columbia, located to the rear of Watts Company

at about where Esells Electric Company now is. He included in his equipment a small cylinder newspaper press. In 1909 or 1910 the"Progress" was purchased by A.W.Thornton, county agent here, assisted by his two sons. They in turn sold the paper to Henry Seitzler, who had been working for Gilbert. He was unable to make a go of it, was closed out, and Steve Dale finally bought the paper. He changed the location form the present Esells site to the building where Welch Shoe Shop and McKenzie Cafe are located (the old court-house.) This building burned, and the paper was again installed in the structure on the Esells site. The Progress files were destroyed in the blaze. After Steve Dale's death, 1925, the paper was bought by Lem Pittman, who had been working for him. Its location was changed to a building next to where Barnes Fruit Store is, then to the rear of A & P Grocery.

In addition to these papers, there was a third for two years, "The Courier," which Judge H.F. Banks published. He termed it a political and religious issue. At this time the man Bilbo rose to power, due, humorously says Judge Banks, to this and Fred Sullens violent attacks on the "Stormy Petrel." This was at the time Joe Dale was publishing the Marion County Progress and S.G.Gilbert was publishing the Columbian. The Judge printed a four-page paper, the inside ready print.

"Only publication of legal notices kept a newspaper going," comments Judge Banks, until recent years when as the city began making marked and rapid strides of progress and improved modes of transportation opened avenues to other places. The leading Columbia merchants began advertising on a more extensive

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

scale."In the old days,"the Judge says, "the editor had to live in his shop and do his own cooking in order to make both ends meet." "A shop," chuckles the Judge, "could be rented for $5 a month."

In the fall of 1935, Lem Pittman who had an interest in the Polar Ice Company wished to retire from the newspaper field and devote his entire time to the ice business. He entered into negotiations with Lester Williams, president of the Mississippi Press Association and publisher of the "Tylertown Times," to sell the "Marion County Progress" to him.

In considering the matter, Mr. Williams secured an option on the paper and it being his belief that a city of this size could be more adequately served by one strong newspaper, he approached Mr. Callender on the subject of merging the two papers. Mr. Callender concurred in this view, and stated that it had long been a dream of his to give, or be associated with a move to see established in Columbia one newspaper capable of giving the city and county the best in up-to-date newspaper service.

Negotiations proceeded very rapidly from there. A stock company was organized by the two publishers and others, The Columbia Publishing Company, with Lester Williams, president, W.C.Callender, vice-president, and W.A.Seay, secretary-treasurer.

W.A.Seay, who had been editing the "Hazelhurst Courier" was named managing editor and W.C.Callender, associate editor. The new publication, combining the names of the two former newspapers, was called "The Columbian-Progress."

Efforts were immediately inaugurated to improve the newspaper's facilities. New equipment was added, a lot purchased and the new home of "The Columbian-Progress" built. (2)

Birdie Lovett

BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN

(1) Magnolia Gazette, Feb. 15, 1883. Magnolia, Mississippi.
(2) Columbian Progress, May 15, 1937. Columbia, Miss.

MARION COUNTY, PRESS

III.- OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

a- Unusual news items

Mr. George W. Rankin, a short time since, says he clipped 9 pounds of wool from one sheep. This clip was taken from a common stock of sheep raised in this county. Who can beat it? (Pearl River News).(1)

The Pearl River News published at Columbia, writing about the location of the State Female College, commends Summit as the proper place in the following words:

"We have not advocated any particular place for the establishment of the State Femal University, but think that it should be established in somesouthern Mississippi a town. Summit possesses many desirable features, in the way of healthy locality, good society, etc., and besides offers a large piece of ground whereon to put the building." (2)

b.- Unusual social items.

(From Pearl River News)

Some time ago a Haymaker's Club was being agitated around town. What has become of it? Lets organize it, by all means. (3)

(1) Summit Sentinel, Aug. 22, 1884
(2) Summit Sentinel, April 25, 1884.
(3) Summit Sentinel, September 19, 1884.

(From Pearl River News)

Sheriff Sones and lady left our town last Tuesday for the railroad, Mrs. Sones to visit her mother in McComb City and Mr. Sones to make his final settlement with the Auditor. (1)

c.- Odd advertisements.

(From Pearl River News)

The tail end of winter hangs on well. (2)

(From Pearl River News)

Columbia can furnish furnish more fishermen than any town of its size in the State. (3)

(From Pearl River News)

Hinton & Bro's. have just started a new mill at Piotana. Success to them. (4)

Birdie Lovett

BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN

(1) Summit Sentinel, March 27, 1885 .
(2) Summit Sentinel, March 27, 1885.
(3) Summit Sentinel, March 27, 1885.
(4) Summit Sentinel, March 27, 1885.

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MARION COUNTY
Historical Research Project
Assignment- #27
County History

SUBJECT - THE BAR.

Only by hard work and vigorous self denial have ambitious young men enabled themselves to get the education necessary to attain higher careers in life, and some of Marion County's excellent boys, history of which I am giving in this manuscript, have achieved the success which they so earnestly sought.

THOMAS SWIFT FORD.

General Thomas S. Ford, native of Marion County whose life is prominently linked with the history of this state, was born at Spring Cottage, Marion County, March 3, 1847, was the son of Ebenezer and Julia A? Swift Ford. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother from Manchester, Vt. He received his education in Manchester, Vt., and Middlebury College, that state, in which institution he graduated in 1866, being the youngest member of the class. He then returned to Mississippi, and after completing his law course, began the practice of his profession is Columbia, Mississippi. He soon became recognized as an outstanding citizen, as well as a brilliant young lawyer. He was true to the principals of the Democratic Party, and his services for his county and state during the dark days of reconstruction were invaluable. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869, when just of age; was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust. For eight years he served as District Attorney of the sixth judicial district. In 1885 he was appointed attorney general

Bessie Harris

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Thomas S. Ford Cont'd.
by Governor Lowrey to fill the unexpired term of T. C. Catchings. Upon the expiration of his appointive term, general Ford refused to become a candidate for the office as his own successor though his election was assured had he consented the accept the nomination. In 1890 he was elected delegate to the constitutional convention from the state at large receiving the highest vote cast for any one of the fourteen candidates.

On December 1, 1877, Gen. Ford was married to Miss Clarissa Rawls, daughter of Hames B. and Sarah (Barnes) Rawles, and to this union nine children were born: Theodore Sedgwick, Nellie, May E., Juliet A., Ebenezer J., Iris E., Joseph S., and Harry and Hattie, twins. He and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Church, and their christian faith was exemplified in their daily walk.
T. S. Ford was ever a warm supporter of the cause of popular education, and to him was due in large measure the establishing and equipping of the excellent high school in Columbia. He was not only a lawyer of prominence but was also a natural leader and a director of public opinion. He gave abundly of his means to charity, to church and to public enterprises, and his gracious personality and kindness endeared him to all who came within the sphere of his influence. In 1896 he removed with his family to Scranton, Jackson County, where he succumbed to an attack of yellow fever in the following year, Nov.1, 1897. His devoted wife preceded him in Heath by three and one-half years, and the remains of both rest in the cemetery at Columbia.

The portrait of Gen. Thomas Swift Ford was placed in the Hall Of Fame in the new law building recently completed at the University of Mississippi. (Bessie Harris- Mississippi-Dunbar Roland Vol.III Pgs.264 265 & 266

MARION COUNTY, BAR

ED. H. MOUNGER.

Ed H. Mounger, Lawyer, was born in Jasper County, the son of W. H. and Lissie Terrell Mounger, located in C lumbia in 1896. Married on February 2, 1902, to Miss Fannie Lou Langford, native of Georgia, daughter of H. L. and Dora (Haney) Langford, who passed away on August 29, 1904. leaving one son, Edwin L. On January 24, 1905, Mr. Mo nger again married his second wife, Miss Maytie V. Bangston, of Amite, Louisiana. To this union three children were born . His death occured May 2, 1912.

HENRY M. MOUNGER, SR.

Henry Mounger, Sr., was a lawyer in Columbia, Marion County, Mississippi. He practiced his profession for more than thirty five years and impressed his individuality upon the legal and legislative history of the state. He was born in Jasper County, the son of W. H. and Lissie Terrell Mounger. His grandparents on his father's side were Judge Henry Mounger and Celia Millsaps Mounger. On his mother's sid e were Rev. James S. Terrell and Aletha Heidelberg Terrell. His grandfather Henry Mounger, was reared in Georgia, and came to this state while a young man and located for the practice of law at Paulding. He took high rank as a lawyer and a citizen and became circuit judge in 1839. Henry, Mounger, the subject of this sketch, was born May 15, 1872. Attended the common schools and obtained a high school education. At an early age he began reading law under the guidance of T. S. Ford of Columbia, and then took a law course at the University of Mississippi, where he graduated with special distinction in the class of 1894. He located at Williamsburg, Covington County, and practiced law in partnership with Hon. D. A. McIntosh until June 1896. He then located in

Henry Mounger Cont'd.

Purvis, and his brother, E. H. M unger, located at the same time in Columbia, and they practiced as partners. In 1900 he moved to Columbia and the partnership with his brother continued until the death of the latter on May 2nd, 1912. A year later he formed a partnership with Mr. R. D. Ford, which continued until December 1, 1923. In the mean time Henry Mounger, Jr. had become a menber of the bar and a member of his father's firm, and on Devember 1, 1923, the father and son began practicing under the firm name of Mounger & Mounger, the same as that which Henry Mounger, Sr. and his brother, E. H. M unger established in 1896.

Henry Mounger, Sr. was one of the best known lawyers in the southern part of the state, and was recognized by the profession throughout the entire state as being one of the strongest members. Included among his clients were: J. J. White Lumber Company; Fernwood Lumber Company; J. J. Newman Lumber Company; Great Southern Lumber Company; Fernwood, Columbia & Gulf Railroad Company; New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Company; Columbia Bank.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Mounger was married to Miss Ora Hubbard, daughter of W. J. Hubbard of Jonesville, Simpson County, Mississippi, and they were the parents of two children: Henry Mounger, Jr. and Lissie Mounger Alford.

Henry Mounger, Sr., the subject of this sketch, was a member of the methodist Church, a Mason, being a past Master, a Knight Templer and a Noble of Wahabi Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He never offered for public office but one time. He represented the fourth district in the State senate in 1904 to 1908.

MARION COUNTY, BAR

Henry Mounger, Sr. Cont'd.

Henry Mounger, Sr., was always an active leader in movements for community betterment, was a man of steadfast purpose and sterling integrity, and dignified the profession of his choice and was honored in his city and state.

Henry Mounger, Sr., died at his home in Columbia on August 30, 1928. L.-

JUDGE A. E. WEATHERSBY. (Deceased)

Judge A. E. Weathersby served on the Circuit bench for a period of nearly twenty years, beginning in 1910, being followed by Judge J. Q. Langston, who upon his death was temporarily succeeded by Judge Will Livingston of Prentiss, Mississippi, who in turn was succeeded by Judge Harvey McGehee, who served until recently appointed to the Supreme Court bench of Mississippi by Governor White to succeed the Honorable W. H. Cook, deceased.

Judge Weathersby, our subject, was known for his keen sense of humor, congeniality and companiable nature throught Marion County. His ability as a lawyer was recognized, and as a judge he established a record of fairness. 2.

THOMAS S.DALE Born -

Thomas S. Dale attended Columbia High School , then took law course at the U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he received his deploma in one year's time. He came to Columbia in 1889, obtained notariety in handling the defense of the Walter's case, the alledged kidnapper of the Dunbar child of Opelousas. Louisiana. Was married to Clarissa Ford, and of this union one daughter was born.

Bessie Harris

1.-Henry Mounger, Jr.
2- Press

Tom. S. Dale Cont'd.

Later he married Miss Iris Sartin and by this union one son was born. 1-

DUNBAR TRIAL

" On the 23rd of August, 1912, Mr. & Mrs. Percy Dunbar, residents of Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, were on a camping trip with friends in the Swayzie Lake section of Louisiana, there being numerous lakes, bayous and lagoons in this territory.

Their son, Bobby, then about four years old, strayed from the camp and his cap or hat was found on the banks immediately adjacent to a log protruding into the Swayzie Lake. Immediately, however, a rumor gained currency that Bobby Dunbar had been kidnapped. An advertisement appeared in the New Orleans Weekly Item, dated August the 31st, 1912, showing a picture of Bobby Dunbar, Jr., and offering a reward of $1,000.00 for his return, and alledging that he wandered away from the camp of his parents and was perhaps abducted by a woman dressed in white and believed to be an italian. Considerable newspaper publicity then followed for a period of months covering the search of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dunbar for their child.

In the fall of 1914 there was arrested in the villege of Foxworth, in Marion County, Mississippi, an itinerant stove mender named W. C. Walters, who was driving a one horse cov red wagon and had with him a small boy about six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar were advised of the detention of Walters and Mrs. Dunbar came to Columbia, arriving at night.

Bessie Harris

I- Press

MARION COUNTY, BAR

WALTER'S CASE CONTINUED.

When Mrs. Dunbar first viewed the boy she failed to identify him butbut asked that she spend some time with him, which request was granted and she spent that night and a portion of the next day in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lampton in Columbia. Sometime during that day Mrs. Dunbar identified the child as her long lost Bobby. A parade was formed and there was strong talk of mob violence.

In the meantime, Walters, then confined in the Marion County jail at Columbia, had consulted with the law firm of Dale and Rawles, a co-partnership composed of T. S. Dale, now deceased, and H. C. Rawles. After investigation we were convinced of the correctness of W. C. Walters story, that the child with him was Bruce Anderson, son of Julia Anderson of Lumberton, South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar took the boy and had a great ovation and trip from Columbia through New Orleans to Opelousas. A great many of the home people, however, who knew Bobby Dunbar failed to identify Bruce Anderson as Bobby.

A writ of extradition was sued out for Walters return to Louisiana. He and his folks were of very limited means, but having gotten into the case and believing in Walters innocense, Dale and Rawles financed his defense from their personal funds. He first had a hearing on the extradition writ before Governor Earl Brewer. On the first hearing he declined to grant the writ. On a later hearing he reversed his decision and granted the extradition.

WALTERS CASE CONTINUED.

We then sued out a writ of hab as corpus returnable before Judge A. E. Weatherby at Poplarville, Mississippi, our purpose being to delay the return of Walters to Louisiana until after public sentiment subsided. On the hearing of this writ it was denied and we immediately prosecuted an appeal to the Supreme Court of Mississippi. This appeal was decided adversely to Walters and under heavy military guard, he was transported to Opelousas, Louisiana.

In the Spring of 1914 he was placed upon trial for his life. The trial, as I recall now, lasted more than two weeks. The court house and grounds were patrolled by two companies of State Malitia, and all the leading newspapers had privately leased wires to the court room. Every person was searched on entering the building.

We were assisted in the defense by Honorable E.B.Dubisant, appointed for that purpose by Judge Pavey. Honorable J. W. Lewis, of the Opelousas bar was retained to assist Honorable Lee Garland, the District Attorney.

We carried to Opelousas, as witnesses, the doctor who brought Bruce Anderson into the world; his real mother, Julie Anderson, who identified him; and four or five other witnesses along the route from North Carolina to Mississippi taken by Walters, who identified the boy as having been with him long prior to the disappearance of Bobby Dunbar. We also carried to Opelousas more the thirty reputable citizens from Marion County also Pearl River County, Mississippi, who swore that they intimately knew Walters and Bruce Anderson some two or three months prior prior to the diappearance of the Dunbar baby while

MARION COUNTY, BAR

WALTERS CASE CONTINUED.

Walters and Bruce Anderson stayed in their homes in Pearl River County. Among those witnesses was Mr. Jepha Bilbo, an uncle of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo.

Local sentiment was strong against us and Walters was convicted, but the jury recommended the mercy of the court, or rather fixed his punishment as life imprisonment. We prosecuted an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court of Louisiana and on that appeal secured a reversal and remanding of the case for a new trial on its merits. When court reconvened at Opelousas we were present with Walters and the District Attorney stated that the previous trial had bankrupted the Parish and that if Walters would agree to stay out of Louisiana that the case would be nol prossed. This agreement was had and we returned to Columbia with Walters. He moved to Florida, quit his roving, settled down, and is now dead.

We made no effort at the time to secure the custody of Bruce Anderson as we were simply attempting to save, what we believed to be, the neck of an innocent man, This happened prior to the World War when people were not so used to excitement, and the case was featured in all the leading magazines and daily newspapers of the nation, and moving pictures were taken of the entire trial and many side incidents connected therewith. The Dunbar-Walters kidnapping case went into history as one of the most famous ever tried in the nation, a case of two women identifying the same boy as their own son.

My associate, Mr. T. S. Dale, died in Columbia in 1918, and the firm of Dale & Rawles being dissolved by his death. The entire legal battle covered a period of more than two years and went to the Supreme Court of two states."

The Bar

RAWLS & HATHORN.

Rawls & Hathorn is a legal co-partnership composed of Hollis C. Rawls and Claude V. Hathorn, and are successors in practice to the former firm of Dale & Rawls which was dissolved upon the death of Mr. T. S. Dale on the 12th day of January, 1916, immediately after which the firm of Rawls and Hzthorn was formed.

Hollis C. Rawlswas born in 1886, and was reared in Columbia, Mississippi, and the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. Mr. Rawls is now serving Mayor of the City of Columbia.

Mr. Claude V. Hathorn was born in Covington County, but was reared and educated in Marion County. He served for twenty years as Circuit and Chancery Clerks of Lamar County, and moved to Columbia in 1918 to form the present partnership.

Bessie Harris Interviewed Hollis C. Rawls.

MARION COUNTY, BAR

ALONZO LEWIS YATES.

Alonzo Lewis Yates was born October 22, 1885, at Utica, Mississippi, son of Daniel Thomas Yates and his wife Marguerite Jane Yates. He obtained his education at Columbia High School and in the Jefferson Military College at Washington, Mississippi, and graduated from law school at the University of Mississippi, in 1906, with LL. B. degree. It is a fact worth noting that Mr. Yates could not begin the practice of his profession until the Chancellor removed the dissabilities of minority. He was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, the most useful member of the body. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 13,1907. His father enlisted in the Confederate Army and served until the close of the war.

A. L. Yates inheriteda good portion of his father's loyalty for his country. When the World War was declared, Lewis Yates organized the first volunteer company from Marion County. Was a member of the Espicopal Church. Was never married. Died while in Washington, was buried in Columbia, Mississippi.

CHARLES RAWLES FOXWORTH.

C. R. Foxworth was born in 1862 on his father's plantation about eight miles south of Columbia. His parents were John Foxworth and Elizabeth (Rawles) Foxworth . He was united in marriage to Mary (Yates) Foxworth of Utica, Mississippi, in 1896. To this union one child was born, Mrs. Catherine Foxworth Clower, Biloxie, Mississippi. He received his high school education at Columbia entering the University of Mississippi in young manhood and won from that institution a literary degree also a degree in law. Returning to Columbia he set

Charles Rawles Foxworth Continued.

up law practice and spent his lifetime in his chosen profession. He served as special chancellor and special circuit judge under the appointment of governors. Was Mayor of Columbia for several years, and was serving in that capacity when sewer and water works system was installed and the present city hall was erected. He also served by appointment of Governor Noel, and later by election, in the position of County Prosecuting Attorney.

It is said of C. R. Foxworth that he was more nearly familiar with the holdings of the Supreme Court of his own state than any member of the local bar, and further that his pleadings were invariably couched in correct and expressive language. In his early years he formed a partnership with Judge Packwood. later practicing as senior member of the firm of Foxworth & Yates, and since the death of Capt. A. L. Yates, he practiced alone.

He died in 1935, his wife, Mary (Yates) Foxworth, following him a few months later.

Bessie Harris

Marion County Progress

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J. Ira Ford.

J. I. Ford a Marion County boy rose to prominence in South Mississippi. A few years ago his portrait was selected as one out of twenty outstanding Mississippians to be placed in the Hall of Fame at the University of Mississippi.

James Ira Ford was born in Columbia November 28, 1862, and died at his home at Pascagoula, Mississippi, December 19, 1915. His parents were Joseph M. Ford and Mrs. Sarah Ann Warren Ford of Marion County.

J. Ira Ford began his legal career as court stenographer and studying law in the office of his Uncle, General T. S. Ford. When admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with General T. S. Ford and J. Louis Dantzler at Pascagoula, Mississippi. After the death of General Ford, Ira Ford formed a partnership with Judge W. A. White of Biloxi which continued until his death.

Mr. Ford, our subject, was married in 1892 to Miss Mary Foster, daughter of Captain John Foster. To this union were four children. -I.

Bessie Harris.

I. From family Bible
and Scrap book of Mrs. T.T.Ford,
Columbia, Miss.

- The Bar- #27 -

EBB. J. FORD.

Ebb J. Ford, second son of T. S. Ford, was born in 1868, in Columbia, Mississippi, received his high school education at Webb's School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and attended the law school at University of Mississippi, and from this institution he won the first Rhodes Scholarship for Mississippi. After three years of study at Oxford England, interspersed with Europeon travel, set up the practice of law at Pascagoula. He is still carrying on the firm name of Ford & Ford which was established many years ago by his father and his cousin J. Iris Ford. The personnel of the firm consists of E. J. Ford, Sr., E. J. Ford, Jr., and James I. Ford.

Mr. Ebb J. Ford, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Eva Foster of Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Bessie Harris

Mrs. Julia Ford Colbert

MARION COUNTY, BAR

The Bar- #27

HALL & HALL.

Toxey Hall, Sr. Member of the firm was born September 18, 1882, in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, son of Dr. W. W. Hall and Mrs. Julia Wright Hall. Was educated at Mississippi College, took his law course at Millsaps College. Engaged in law practice in 1906 at Columbia, and served as Mayor of Columbia in 1909 and 1910. Until his resignation in 1936, served as District Attorney of the fifteenth district of Mississippi from 1912, twenty-four years.

Lee D. Hall, Jr. member of this firm, was born November 20, 1893, at Laurel, Mississippi, son of Dr. W. W. Hall and Mrs. Julia Wright Hall. Received his literary education at Mississippi College receiving a B. A. degree in 1912, and his law course at the University of Mississippi, securing a LL.B. degree in 1915. Came to Columbia in 1915, when the above partnership was formed which has continued to this date, 1937. Was Mayor of the city of Columbia from 1923 to 1927. Was Commissioner of Mississippi State Bar from 1933 to 1936.

Bessie Bates

Interviewed Lee D. Hall

The Bar

ROSCOE DOUGLAS FORD.

R. D. Ford was born at Columbia, Mississippi, April 12, 1882, a son of Dr. Theodore B. and Minerva Ford, who were also native Mississippians. The grandfather, Ebenezer Ford was born in South Carolina, and his father, Joseph Ford, was a native Mississippian. The family was founded in this country by his father, who was a native of England,

R. D. Ford, our subject, completed a course in the public schools at Columbia, then matriculated in the University of Mississippi, having won at this institution the degree of LL.B. in 1908, but earlier had received his B. A. degree at this same institution. He began the practice of law in Pascagoula, Mississippi, remaining at this place until 1913 and set up office at Columbia, Mississippi, which he has maintained up to the present time. On returning to Columbia he formed a partnership with Henry Munger, Sr., but in 1923 this partnership was terminated. A few years later the partnership of Ford & McGehee was formed, which was dissolved this year on Judge Harvey McGehee having been appointed Supreme Court Judge by Governor White. At this time he is retainer for Lampton Company, Lampton Bank, Reliance Mfg. Company, Kentuckey Company, All of J. J. White'Lumber' Co, interests, Hugh L. White, personal, and Southern Naval Stores Company. Mr. Ford is also a successful business manand is serving on the Board of Directors of the White Central Lumber Company of Jackson; is Vice-President of the Columbia Bank, and has other interests.

Mr. Ford was married on June 22, 1909, to Nell Lampton, daughter of W. E. Lampton of Columbia. Is a stanchdemocrat, has never sought public office. Is a member of the Methodist Church, South, a stewart in this church.

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County History.

JAMES SEBRON DALE.

J. S. Dale was born January 1, 1897, near Columbia, Mississippi, the son of John B. and Hattie Rankin Dale of Marion County, now deceased. Was educated at Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, and received his law degree from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. He has served as District Attorney since 1935, being elected by the people.

JUDGE HARVEY McGEHEE.

Judge Harvey McGehee was born on June 11, 1887, at Little Springs, Franklin County, Mississippi. Graduated from Little Springs High School and from Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, and received his law degree from the University of Mississippi. He then located at Monticello, Mississippi, for the practice of law, and while there married Miss Willie Belle Brinson of that place. He served as prosecuting attorney of Lawrence County, then as State Senator from Franklin, Lincoln and Jefferson Davis Counties. Later moved to Clarksdale Mississippi, where he practiced law for several years. He was then appointed Chancery Judge by Governor Whitfield, afterwards being elected for the full term. On January 1, 1929, he moved to Columbia , and formed a partnership with R. D. Ford. In 1932 he was elected as circuit judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge J. Q. Langston, and was thereafter elected for another term. Was serving in this capacity at the time he was appointed as Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court by Gov. White to succeed Judge W. H. Cook, deceased. -I-

November 27, 1937
Historical Research Project
Marion County
County History
Assignment- #27.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT DAY LAWYERS OF THE BAR .

T. B. Davis, Columbia, Miss.
L. D. Hall, Columbia, Miss.
Toxey Hall, Columbia, Miss.
Bernard Callendar, Columbia, Miss.
Sebron Dale, Columbia, Miss.
R. H. Dale, Columbia, Miss.
Roy J. Goss, Columbia, Miss.
C. V. Hathorn, Columbia, Miss.
H. C. Rawls, Columbia, Miss.
Byron J. Goss, Columbia, Miss.
C. E. Conner, Columbia, Miss.
Kelly Hammond, Columbia, Miss.
Henry Mounger, Jr., Columbia, Miss.
R. D. Ford, Columbia, Miss.
B. S. Silverstein, Columbia, Miss.

Judge B. S. Silverstien served four years in the House being elected by the people.

Bessie Harris.

MARION COUNTY, BAR

Duplicate copy.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AUGUST 1, 1938.

SUPPLEMENT TO

ASSIGNMENT # 24

SUBJECT: HEALTH

XI-NARRATIVE ON HUMAN INTEREST BIOGRAPHIES OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS.

1- Dr. Charles Cassedy Bass was born in Marion County, Mississippi, January 29, 1875. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He entered Wyatt's Business College at Jackson, Mississippi and graduated at the age of fourteen. In 1893 he graduated from Columbia High School, then spent two years on the farm.

In 1898 he graduated from Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana and the same year passed the examination of the Mississippi State Board of Medical Examiners and practiced for five years in Columbia, Mississippi, at which time he began research on hookworm disease.

He worked in clinics and laboratories at Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1904. He located in New Orleans the same year in October to practice and continue research.

He has held the following positions at Tulane: Clinical Assistant to Dr. John B. Elliot, Sr., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine: Assistant in the Laboratory of Clinical

Medicine: 1910 he was Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; 1912, was Professor of Experimental Medicine; 1922, was Professor of Experimental Medicine and Dean of Tulane University School of Medicine, which positions he now hobds.

During his long medical career, Dr. Bass has contributed many papers and other publications on his resear ch work and has received many honors in recognition of his accomplishments.

In 1897 he married Coraline Howell of Edwards, Mississippi. Their four children are Juanita (Mrs. Donald Trumbo,) Ernestine (Mrs. James Hopkins) Corine, and Charles Cassedy Jr.

From 1907 to 1911 he did original research on intestinal parasites of man, hookworm disease, pellagra, beriberi, typhoid fever, opsonic index, and vaccine therapy. In November 1911 he announced the cultivation in vitro of Plasmodium Vivax P Malaria, and P. Falciparum.

Aril 20, 1912 he went to Panama on expedition, under the auspicies of Tulane University Department of Tropical Medicine, with Dr. Foster M. Jones as assistant, and was extended facilities of the United States Government Hospital at Ancon by Colonel W.C.Gorgas. Three months work resulted in perfection of methods for the cultivation of malaria plasmodia, for which he had gone to Panama. Announcement was made in the Journal of the American Medical Association November 1911, and completed details conderning apparatus and techinic in the Journal of Experimental Medicine, October 1912.

His first exhibit of cultures, specimens, photographs, apparatus and technic before International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Washington D.C., Was September 23-28, 1912.

MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

The Malarai exhibit was the leading feature of the congress, and his work regarded as most important on malaria since the discovery by Sir Ronald Ross in 1899 that mosquitoes transmitted malaria. His results were shown by invitation before various Medical Associations in this country and were confirmed in several foreign countries.

In 1912 he was prsented a gold medal by the Southern Medical Association for achievement in Medical Research.

In 1913 he was presented a gold medal by the Mississippi State MedicalAssociaiont "in recognition of extraordinary scientific achievement."

In 1913 he was awarded a gold medal by the American Medical Association "for research exhibit on Malaria."

In 1913 he was awarded a bronze medal "Dignus Honore" by the National Institute of Social Sciences.

In 1914 he was presented a special gold medal by the Orleans Parish Medal Society in recognition of successful coutivation of malaria plasmodia.

In 1916 he was made director of experimental work on malaria control, Bolivar County, Mississippi, by the International Board of the Rockefeller Institute.

He was president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, 1917; president of the Southern Medical Medical Association in 1925-6 and a member of numerous medical organizations.

He received the following honors:

Honorary degree, Doctor of Science, University of Cincinnati, 1920.

Honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, Duke University, 1937.

He was is a member of the following Societies:

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

American Association of Immmogolists.

American College of Physicians (Fellow)

American Medical Association

American Society of Tropical Medicine (President 1917)

American Society of Parasitologists.

American Society for Clinical Investigation.

American Therapeutic Society.

Association of American Physicians.

Louisiana State Medical Society.

Orleans Parish Medical Society.

Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Society of American Bacteriologists.

Southern Interurban Club for Internists.

Southern Medical Association (President 1926)

American Helminthological Society (Honary member). (I)

(I) Dr. Elizabeth Baas, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bass was born at Carley, Marion County, Mississippi and educated at the public schools of the county. She graduated from Columbia High School and attended summer normal courses in Texas and Mississippi before entering the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania where she was graduated in 1904.

At the age of 13, Dr. Bass' teaching career began when she was appointed to assist Miss Annette Applewhite in the Bunker Hill School, as she was the only person available who held a teacher's license obtained by passing the County School Board. During the summer she taught in county schools and attended Columbia High School in the winter from which she graduated in 1893 and taught for two years.

She attended a summer normal school in Cleburne, Texas in 1897 after which passed the Texas State Board and taught several years at Liberty Grove, Texas. While attending medical college in Philadelphia, Dr. Bass returned to Mississippi and taught at Baxterville each summer.

She located in New Orleans in 1904, and with four other women physicians and a woman dentist founded in 1905, the New Orleans Dispensary for Women and children, said to have been the first clinic of its kind established in the South by medical women. She was one of the first medical women appointed to the faculty of Tulane University, School of Medicine in 1911 with the title of Assistant Demonstrator in Surgical Pathology and was made Assistant Professor in the Clinical Medicine in 1933, a position which she now holds.

In 1915 she was appointed Instructor in the Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis in the Graduate School of Medicine, Tulane University, and in 1920 was Professor in the Clinical Laboratory which position she held until the Graduate School was discontinued (1937).

In 1913 Dr. Bass had the honor of being the first woman admitted to the Orleans Parish Medical Society and the only woman to serve as Secretary of the Society (two years) and as its Vice President.

She is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, Life Member of the American College of Physicians, a member of the American Board of Pathology, member of the American Society of Topical Medicine and many other medical and scientific societies, as well as a civic, social and educational organizations. She has contributed articles to scientific and professional publications and is widely known for her clinical laboratory work and as a teacher.

In 1928 Dr. Bass was a delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu. She was president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1921 and a delegate to the Medical Women's International Association in Stockholm in 1934 and a Councellor to the Association at its meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1937. She has attended medical conventions twenty-odd years, and has traveled throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. She has contributed generously and unfailingly to foster medical education for young men and women and to the advancement of women.

MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

Dr. Bass has developed an extensive collection of material pertaining to women in medicine, a work of much value to the history of medicine and to women. Dr. Bass has collected her pamplets and pictures from all over the world. Some she has bought; others have been given to her by friends and acquaintances. Among them is the picture of the first woman doctor to graduate from an American medical college, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

Dr. Bass' foreign travel consist of the following:

1911, Panama Canal Zone and Costa Rica.

1925, Canada; Europe; England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Switzerland. The Inter-State Postgraduate Assembly Tour (First European Assembly)

1926, Mexico; Post Convention Tour, American Medical Association following annual meeting in Dallas, Texas.

1928, Hiwaaian Islands, delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference (Aug. 8,1912) from Medical Women's National Association.

1929, Cuba; Post Convention Tour, Southern Medical Association.

1932, Europe; Denmark, Sweeden, Island of Gotland, Finland and Russia. Post Convention Tour, Medical Women's Association(International) Third Quinquennial Congress, Stockholm, Sweden.

1937, Europe; France, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Scotland and England prior to meeting of Medical Women's International Association (Edinburgh,July 13-18) (1)

(I) Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Dr. Cora Myrtle Bass (Mrs. Algernon A. Pigford) was born July 29, 1881, at Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. She was educatied at Bunker Hill School (grade), Columbia High School and the Institute and College for Women now Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi. She married A.A. Pigford, Meridian, Mississippi in 1908 a They had one son that died in infancy. In 1904

In 1904 she graduated from the Women's Medical College of Penn sylvania and practiced in New Orleans for four years. She was one of the first Women Physicians to found the Womens Dispensary for Women and Children, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Since her marriage she is active with her husband in the development of the Pigford Nurseries, for many years the largest ornamental nursery in Mississippi.

She always gives generously medical aid to suffering humanity. (I)

BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN.

(I) Dr. Cora Bass Pigford, Lumberton, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
August 20, 1937
Historical Research Project
Assignment #24
County History

SUBJECT: HEALTH

Yellow Fever made its appearance in Marion County in 1879. This disease was almost a mystery as to its origin. In fact so little was known about it, that it spread very rapidly. After a few years however, the truth developed that mosquitoes were the carriers. The people of the County bent every effort to help drain all sources of breeding of the dreaded enemy. As a result Marion County suffered less from Yellow Fever than many other counties of the State. There was no health center in the County at that time but all the doctors as well as the people were eager to help in the fight against this fatal malady.

During the years of 1900 and 1901 Small Pox broke out in Mississippi. The earliest victims were neglected because of the fear people had of this disease. Many of the patients died in agony. There were a few doctors and nurses who risked their lives to care for the sick. Eventually quarantine was used to prevent the spread of Small Pox and finally vaccination was given the people as a means of prevention of the disease. Thirty six years have gone and Small Pox is practically extinct in Marion County.

The third scourge of communicable disease in this State and this county occured in 1918-1919. The World War was raging and hundreds of boys from this County had gone to Camps scattered

Winona H. Cook

throughout the nation. Winter came and owing to crowded conditions, weather and lowered vitality, Influenza spread rapidly in the battlefields and in America as well. Thousands upon thousands fell ill, in camp and at home. Little, next to nothing, was known about the cause, prevention, and treatment of the disease in this County. Doctors, Health Units, and Nurses as well as all the people worked day and night to cure the epidemic.

Government officials took hold in an effort to help. Money, time, and skill worked feverishly to cure the afflicted. Still they died by the dozens, Soldiers and Civilians. There were barely enough well people to attend the sick. The first step toward a solution came in using a spray and an influenza vaccine as preventions. The real value of these agents are in a sense still in doubt. Some doctors contend that to keep the body in time, by building one's resistance, is the best prevention. A rather good treatment was worked out by the county doctors which greatly lowered the death rate and the destructive effects of the disease. Every doctor, nurse and individual did his or her part toward helping in the fight against "flu". Many of our best people, however, died a victim of this disease-the price of war. At the first intimation of influenza doctors have taught their patients to keep warm, in bed, and drink plenty of fluids. As a result the epidemic form of "Flu" is almost a thing of the past.

Marion County has only a part time health officer and no other personnel. The doctors, nurses and people of the County however, are glad to cooperate in every possible way to help in

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MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

malarial control. Even the school children form "oil brigades" to destroy the mosquitoes. Dr. D.A. Ratliff, County Health Officer, for Marion County uses the press to an advantage in teaching the people their part in control of all diseases which occur in his county. The people are always eager to help in every possible way.

Some of the temporary government organizations have aided the Health Department in various waysagainst the diseases. They have furnished labor to cut weeds, drain ditches, clean up playgrounds and public places and build sanitary toilets throughout the county. This has served a two fold purpose. It has employed the jobless and made possible the accomplishment of these aids to the health and welfare of Marion County citizens.

Dr. Ratliff gives far more of his time to Sanitation in this county than most part time health officers. He is ever alert to the cleanliness of dairies, fruit stands, hotels, grocery stores, meat markets, soda fountains, slaughter pens and all public places that might contaminate the food supply of the citizens. He has given out press reports and circulars from time to time which educates the people to be alert to cleanliness at all times. The health officer has direct control of the content of the water supply. Any question, of the purity of all water, is drawn at once to his attention. The disposal of garbage is made upon his advice. All pools for swimming are kept up to his instruction or closed. Marion County has no active scout camp. All fly and mosquito control is made upon the advice of Dr. Ratliff.

Winona H. Cook

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #24

Formerly, Marion County had a Public Health Nurse but that is discontinued. She did much to raise the standard of Child Hygiene and general public Health Nursing. The reason for the discontinuance of a Public Health Nurse in this county was due to the careful supervision and instructions given by all doctors, nurses and midwives in this area.

Every doctor is alert to child and maternal hygiene and detailed instructions are given in pre-natal care as well as to the care of the prospective mothers health. The death rate has been materially reduced in recent years but there is still ample room for a greater decrease. This must come as a result of educating the "common herd".

Infant mortality has been reduced appreciably in the last few years owing to the campaign of instruction being offered. So many of the old harmful remedies have been destroyed in recent years. The customs are changing as people become more enlightened and less superstitious. Marion County people are forging to the front in providing the proper diet for prospective mothers thereby reducing the physical defects among infants. This county boasts of a people that are God fearing and eager to help produce the best for its citizens. There is a minimum of vice and illiteracy among the people of this county.

The dentists of Marion County make periodical examinations of children of school age and pre-school age are made regularly and free of charge. This is doing and has done much to help with mouth hygiene. There are tooth brush brigades and free literature on the care of teeth and the needed diet to

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MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

make the mouth perfect. Much competition is shown in the various communities and schools along this line.

Marion County doctors, through experience and knowledge have learned to detect Tuberculosis much earlier than they did a few years ago. This disease was so prevalent and so destructive that the Doctors took special post graduate courses on the Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis. If possible the patients suffering from this disease are sent to the State Sanatorium at Magee. There are usually six or eight patients from Marion County in this institution. A great deal of physicians derive benefits through instructions on prevention of tuberculosis.

The State sends an Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspector to Marion County at stated intervals and the factories are graded carefully. This plan is proving most efficient and helpful in keeping the safety of the employees up to the standard. The plants are safer places in which people may work. The employees take pride in helping in every possible way to keep the plants clean and sanitary. They are encouraged by the companies for which they work to keep their working quarters clean.

The Reliance Company, makers of Men's Fine Dress Shirts, leads in efforts to protect the health of their employees. They furnish sanitary drinking fountains, sanitary towels, soap, hot and cold water, emergency rest rooms, shower baths, hot and cold air systems for winter and summer and the comfort of rest chairs and tables for employees in their off-hours. They give their employees the utmost courties which counrts for much in the grind of weeks

Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #24

and months, year in and year out. They have indeed, been named the "Father of Comfort" in the industries of Marion County. They have a well organized benefit society which gives to each employee an insurance against illness for a very small sum each month. This gives benefits to the employee only as the company merely sponsors the organization as a matter of protection and does not profit a cent therefrom for its own use.

The County Health Officer is directly responsible for the control of all communicable diseases. Quanantines are placed immediately and vaccinations are made upon the appearance of contagious diseases. Whatever prevention is possible is always used in Marion County.

The County boasts of a minumum of accidental deaths. Alcoholism is scarce though there are a few victims. This county has driven beer out and the sale of any intoxicating drink is prohibited. There are a very few who through chronic ill health have acquired the dope habit. They are hopeless incurable and cannot live without dope. There are very few fatalities from automobile and other accidental causes. The general public is constantly warned by leaders such as preachers, doctors, teachers and newspaper men of the constant dangers which occur to the people of the county. Accidental deaths are being reduced by these and other methods.

There are eleven doctors in the county. Dr. Austin H. Applewhite who owns and operates a private hospital; Dr. V.L. Terrell, Dr. J.C. Conner, Dr. C.C. Thompson, Dr. D.A. Ratliff, Dr. Z.E. Crawley, Dr. J.S. Prine, Dr. J.G. Gardner, owner of Columbia Clinic

MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

Hospital and Dr. Daly who helps Dr. Gardner in the hospital, Dr. Carruth of Kokomo, Mississippi. All white with the exception of Dr. Hart, colored physician, located in Columbia, the capital of the county. Dr. S.L. Hennington, Chiropractor is located in Columbia too. The doctors in this county attend post graduate clinics and keep abreast of all new methods and treatments as well as diagnosis of all new diseases.

There are quite a few graduate nurses in the county, thirty two in all. Only ten or twelve of these nurses are active at the present time. Columbia Clinic Hospital employs three graduate and fourteen student nurses. This hospital maintains a well equipped training school. Outside graduate nurses are on duty there all the time. Dr. Applewhite keeps two nurses on his staff regularly. Misses Rankin, Dormady and Boyles of Columbia Clinic and Mesdames Crenshaw and Newsom of Applewhite's Hospital are the most prominent ones in the county.

Columbia Clinic Hospital, established and built in 1916, is the oldest of the two institutions in the county open to general hospital patients. This Hospital is up to date in detail. It offers every modern device known to the medical world conducive to the treatment, comfort and cure of patients.

There is a complete laboratory for every kind of test and a modern tiled operating room and it contains a complete sterilizer. There is a late model fracture table and complete orthopedic equipment. Columbia Clinic Hospital carries a complete X-Ray equipment and new short wave diathermy. There is the ultra violet radiation unit and two infra red lights for the deep therapy.
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Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #24

This Hospital has room for forty patients and is a member of The American Hospital Association. Dr. Gardner who heads the institution and whose surgery has saved hundreds is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, and the Mississippi Medical Association. He serves as chairman of the Mississippi Hospital Association. It has been said that he has done more personal charity service than any single individual in Mississippi. He registers patients from several states and is widely known throughout the South as a most successful surgeon. His personality draws people and one who has been his patient always remembers him as a loyal friend. Dr. Gardner was born in Canada but by residence is a Mississippian.

The Dr. Applewhite Private Hospital was founded in 1935. His idea was to build a small ten room private place for surgery and treatment of general disease. He maintains two white graduate nurses and one colored nurse. There is also one extra graduate nurse subject to call. He has a nice small laboratory and a complete X-ray equipment.

Dr. Applewhite is a native Marion Countian and his native heath is proud of him because of that fact. He plans to add equipment from time to time to keep abreast of the advantage of medical science. Marion County is proud of this small but carefully operated institution which fills a need for our sick.

The people feel more securely protected with these splendid hospitals so well equipped to care for the sick and injured.

THE END

a H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, HEALTH

2nd copy

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT # 31 PROFFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS. Health Chapter

Chapter 22.

Physicians

DR. CHARLES CASSEDY BASS, born in Marion County, Mississippi, January 29, 1875. His early life spent on father's farm. He entered Wyatt's Business College, Jackson, Mississippi, and graduated at the age of fourteen. In 1893 he gratuated from Columbia High School. Spent two years on the farm. In 1898 he graduated from Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1898 passed the examination of Mississippi State Board of Medical Examiners and practiced for five years in Columbia, Mississippi, at which time he began research or hookworm disease. He worked in clinics and laboratories, Johns Hokins Medical School, 1904. Dr Bass located in New Orleasn, October 1904 to practice and continue research . He held the following positions at Tulane: Clinical Assistant to Dr. John B. Elliot, Sr., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Mdeicine; Assistant in the Laboratory of Clinical Mdeicine; 1907 Director of the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine; 1910 Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; 1912 Professor of Experimental Medicine; 1922 Professor of Experimental Medicine and Dean of Tulane University School of Medicine, which positions he now holds. During his long medical career, Dr. Bass has contributed many papers and other publications on his research work and has received many honors in recognition of his accomplishments.

In 1897 he married Coraline Howell of Edwards, Mississippi. Their children are Juanita (Mrs Donald Trumbo), Erenstine(Mrs. James Hopkins) Corime, and Charles Cassidy Jr.

From 1907 to 1911 he did original research on intestinal parasites of man, hookworn disease, pellagra, beriberi, typhoid fever, opsonic index, and vaccine therapy. In November 1911 he announced the cultivation in vitro of Plasmodium Vivax. P. Malaria, and P. Falciparum. April 20, 1912 he went to Panama on expedition under auspicies of Tulane University Department of Tropical Medicine, with Dr. Foster M. Johns as assistant and was extended facilities of United States Goverment Hospital at Ancon, by Colonel W. G. Gorgas. Three months work resulted in perfection of methods for the cultivation of malaria plasmodia, for which purpose he had gone to Panama. Announcement was made in Journal of the American Medical Association November, 1911, and the complete details concerning apparatus and techinic in Journal of Experimental Medicine, October, 1912. His first exhibit of cultures, specimens, photographs, apparatus and technic before International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Washington, D. C., September 23-28, 1912. The Malaria exibit was leading feature of the congress, and his work regarded as most important of malaria since discovery by Sir Ronald Ross in 1899 that mosquitoes transmitted malaria. His results were shown by invitation before various Medical associations in this country and were confirmed in several foreign countries.

In 1912 he was presented a gold medal by the Southern Medical Association for achievement in Medical Research.

In 1913 he was presented a gold metal by the Mississippi State Medical Association " in recognition of extraordinary scientific achievement."

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

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In 1916 was made director of experimental work on malaria control, Bolivar County, Mississi pi, by International Board of the Rockefeller Institute.

President of American Society of Tropical Medicine, 1917.

President Southern Medical Association, 1925-26.

Member of numerous medical organizations.

Honors: Honary degree, Doctor of Science, University of Cincinnati, 1920.

Honorary degree, Doctor of laws, Duke University, 1937.

Member of the following Societies:

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

American Association of Immunologists.

American Aollege of Physicians(Fellow).

Americian Medical Association.

American Society of Tropical Medicine(Prosident 1917)

Amerian Society of Parasitologists.

American Therapeutic Society.

Association of American Physicians.

Louisiana State Medical Society.

Louisiana State Medical Society

Orleans Parish Medical Society.

Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Society of American Bacteriologists.

Southern Interurban Club for Internists.

Southern Medical Association (President 1926)

American Helminthological Society(Honary member)

DR. MARY ELIZABETH BASS, born, in Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. She was educated at public schools of county, graduated from Columbia High School, attended summer normal courses in Texas and Mississippi before entering the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania where she was graduated in 1904.

At the age of 13, Dr. Bass's teaching career began when she was appointed to assist Miss Annette Applewhite in the Bunker Hill School, as she was the only person available who held a teacher's license obtained by the passing the County School Board. During the summer she taught in county schools and attended Columbia High School in the winter from which she graduated in 1893 and taught in the school for two years. Attended a summer normal school in Cleburne, Texas in 1897 after which passed the Texas State Board and taught at baxterville each summer.

She located in New Orleans in 1904. With four other women physicians and a woman dentist founded in 1905 the New Orleans Dispensary for Woman and children, said to have been the first clinic of its kind established in the South by medical women. She was one of the first medical women appointed to the faculty of Tulane University, School of Medicine in 1911 with the title assistant Demonstrator in Surgical Pathology and was made Assistant Professor in

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

in Clinical Medicine in 1933, a position which she now holds. In 1915 was appointed instructor in Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis in the Graduate School of Medicine Tulane University and in 1920 Professor in Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis which position she held until the Graduate School was discontinued (1937)

In 1913 Dr. Bass had the honor being the first woman admitted to the Orleans Parish Medcial Society and the only woman to serve as Secretary of the Society(two years) and as its Vice-President.

She is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, Life Member of the American College of Physicians, member of the American Board of Pathology, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and many other medical and scientific societies, as well as civic, social and educational organizations. She has contributed articles to scientific and professional publications and is widely known for her clinical laboratory work and as a teacher.

In 1928 Dr. Bass was a delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu. She was president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1921 and a delegate to the Medical Women's International Association in Stockholm in 1934 and a Counceller to the association at its meeting in Edinberg in 1937. Attending medical conventions twenty-odd years, she has traveled throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. She has contributed generously and unfailingly to foster medical education for young men and women and to the advancement of women.

Dr. Bass has developed an extensive collection of material pertaining to women in medicine, a work of much value to the history of medicine and to women.

Foreign travel

1911 Panama Canal Zone

Costa Rica

1925 Canada

Europe; England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Switzerland. The Inter-State Postgraduate Assembly Tour(First Eurpoen Assembly)

1926 Mexico; Post Convention Tour, American Medical Association, following annual meeting in Dallas, Texas.

1928 Hiwaaian Islands, Delegate to the Dirst Pan-Pacific Women's Conference(Aug. 8, 1912) from Medical Women's National Association.

1929 Cuba; Post Convention Tour, Southern Medical Association.

1932 Europe; Denmark, Sweden. Island of Gotland, Finland and Russa. Post Convention on Tour, Medical Women's Association(International) Third Q uinquennial Congress, Stockholm, Sweden.

1937 Europe; France, Italy, Greece, Switzeland, Scotland and Englandprior to meeting of Medical Women's International Association(Edinburg, July 13-18.)

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

DR. CORA MYRTLE BASS(Mrs. Algernon A. Pigford) was born July 29, 1881, at Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. Educated at Bunker Hill grade school, Columbia High School and the Institute and College for Women now Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi. She married A. A. Pigford, Meridian Mississippi in 1903. They had one son that died in infancy.

In 1904 she graduated from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Practiced in New Orleans for four years. She was one of the five women physicians to found the Women's Dispensary for Women and Children, Now Women's Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, in New Orleans.

Since her marriage she is active with her husband in the development of The Pigford Nurseries, for many years the largest ornamental nursery in Mississippi.

She always gives generously medical aid to suffering humanity.

IDA GAY BASS was born February 4, 1879, at Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. She attended Bunker Hill county school, Columbia High School and Blue Mountain Female College.

In 1899 she married Dr. A. S. Applewhite of Columbia, Mississippi. They have four children: Dr. Norman Applewhite, (Mrs. Wirt Yerger) Mary(Mrs. James Cassidy) and Pauline(Mrs. William T. Saunders).

A grand-nephew, Henry Butler-Applewhite, has been reared by Dr. and Mrs. Applewhite. (1)

(1) Dr. Elizabeth Bass, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. Birdie Lovett, Historian

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Military Men

IVAN ERNEST BASS, was born at Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. Educated at county public schools and Columbia High School and United States Navy Preparatory school. Graduated from United States Naval Academy 1901. In November 26, 1915, he married Miss Florence Victoria Bouche of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They have no children.

Promoted through the following grades: Ensign 1903; Lieutenant (J. G.) and Lieutenant 1907; Lieutenant Commander 1913; Commander 1917; Captain 1923; Rear Admiral 1934. Served during his naval career on all types of vessels in the Navy, in the waters of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans and in China, Mediterranean and Carribbean seas. Commanded the captured Spanish gunboat Pampanga during the Phillipine Insurrection in 1903 while yet a midshipman. Selected for Engineering Duty only, 1916, and served as Chief Engineer of Battleships, Ohio, Mississippi, Michigan and Texas. Was Engineer Officer of the Boston Navy Yard 1917-1920 and New York Navy Yard in 1920-1923. He served as Assistant Chief of Bureau of Engineering 1929-1931 and as Fleet-Engineer U. S. Asiastic Fleet from 1931-1934.

He received fine commendatory letters from Secretary of the Navy in connection with award for efficiency of Battleship Michigan and Texas. Special letter of commendation for World War services: "For the following service which is recognized as according to the best traditions of the Naval Ser-

ice: He performed meritorious service in the line of his profession as Engineer Officer and head of the Machinery Division at the Boston Navy Yard."

He has campaign medals for the following: Spanish-American War, Phillipine Campaign, World War and Yangtze Patrol.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Master Farmers

ISAAC ESAU BASS was born January 17, 1850, Marion County, Mississippi, second son of Ananias Bass and Elizabeth Brown. He married Eliza Wilks of Lawrence County in 1874. Their children were: Charles Cassidy, Elizabeth, Ivan Ernest, Ida Gay, (Mrs. A. S. Applewhite) Cora Myrtle,(Mrs. A. A. Pigford) Isaac Houston, Levi Gaston and Zenona Wreath (Mrs. Greer).

He was a planter, merchant, lumberman and pioneer in pecan cultivation. He was recognized for his progressiveness, vision, integrity and industry, a leader and a benefactor of his community. His father was an invalid for years so he became the head of the family at the age of fourteen when his elder brother joined the Confederate Army. Through great zeal and ambition, he acquired extensive business interests that included over a thousand acres of land, timbered and cultivated, mills, gins and several mercantile establishments. He contributed generously to the schools of the county, including Bunker Hill, and he gave financial aid to further the education of many individuals. Served for several years on the Board of Trustees of Columbia High School, and donated the land, lumber and building materials for the original structures of the church and school at Bunker Hill.

When the business panic of 1896 wiped out his possessions, he set out with courage and faith to restore his fortune. In 1900, at the age of 50, moved with his family to Lumberton where he visualized the development of the furtile cutover pine lands of south Mississippi by the cultivation of pecan trees. He had always been an enthusiast about pecan culture and early in life had collected and planted many varieties. In 1906, he organized the I. E. Bass & Sons Pecan Nursery and his sons, Houston and Gaston were associated with him in the developing what became the largest pecan nursery in the world. Despite the discouragement of others, his foresight and tenacity won out and brought national recognition to Mississippi and benefit to many people.

He died October 13, 1933, in Lumberton, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

ISAAC HOUSTON BASS was born July 3, 1886, at Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. He attended school at Bunker Hill public school and Lumberton High School, graduated from Mooney Preparatory School Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Tulane University of Louisiana where he received his "T" in football and in baseball. He was twice captain and once manager of the Tulane baseball team.

He is now owner and operator of the Bass Pecan Nurseries, Lumberton, Mississippi, the largest growers of pecan trees in the world. His life work has been the culture of pecan trees, having taken over in 1910 the business established in 1907 by his father, I. E. Bass. The industry comprises of 15,000 acres of which 1000 are planted in orchards and nurseries, 2,000,000 or more trees are growing at all times and about 250,000 trees are shipped annually. From 1000 catalogs in 1907 to 1,500,000 in 1930 have been mailed. The Bass mail order business is largely responsible for the construction of the $65,000 postoffice at Lumberton.

In 1912 Mr. Bass married Miss Hoyt Fenn of McComb, Mississippi. They have five children: Houston, Jr., Nell(Mrs. M. Eubanks) Ray, Mary Jo and Hoyt.

LEVI GASTON BASS was born October 14, 1888. He was educated at county public schools, Mooney Prepartory School, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Rugby Academy, New Orleans, Louisiana. I was a senior at A & M College of Mississippi at the time of his death, December 1911. He won his "M" in football and like his brother specialized in the study of pecan culture.

He was affectionately called "Corporal" by his college mates. The following was taken from the "Revielle" college annual, 1911: "Corporal" was a terror to the opposing back field. As an end he always tried to do a little more than his share. Victory or defeat, he never let up. He played a most brilliant game against Auburn and L. S. U. He is of "All-southern" calliber.

ZANONA WREATH BASS was born January 8, 1893. She received her early education in Lumberton, Mississippi and at Blue Mountain Female College, Mississippi. She graduated from Newcomb College Art School, 1914.

In 1923 she married Henry W. Greer, of Louisville, Kentucky. She is now actively interested with her husband in buying, shelling and selling pecans, retail and wholesale, the firm being W & H Greer.

They have one son, Henry William Greer.

References

Bass, Dr. Elizabeth, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

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ISAAC ESAU BASS

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Born January 17, 1850, Marion County, Mississippi. Died October 13, 1933, in Lumberton. Second son of Ananias Bass and Elizabeth Brown. Married, 1874, to Eliza Wilks, of Lawrence County, Mississippi. Children: Charles Cassidy, Elizabeth, Ivan Ernest, Ida Gay (Mrs. A.S.Applewhite), Cora Myrtle (Mrs. A.A.Pigford), Isaac Houston, Levi Gaston and Zenona Wreath (Mrs. H. W. Greer)

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MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

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Married Hoyt Fenn of McComb, Miss., in 1912.

Five children: Houston, Jr., Nell (Mrs. M. Eubanks), Ray, Mary Jo and Hoyt.

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LEVI GASTON BASS

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Born October 14, 1888. Died December 1911. Educated at County public schools, Mooney Preparatory School, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Rughby Academy, New Orleans, La., and was a senior at the A. & M. College of Mississippi at the time of his death. Won his "M" in football. Specialized in the study of pecan culture.

He was affectionately called 'Corporal' by his college mates. Taken from "Revielle" college annual, 1911, the following: "Corporal" was a terror to the opposing back field. As an end he always tried to do a little more than his share. Victory or defeat, he never let up. He played a most brilliant game against Auburn and L. S. U. He is of "All-southern" calliber.

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MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

ZANONA WREATH BASS (MRS. HENRY W. GREER)

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Born January 8, 1893. Early education in Lumberton, Mississippi, and at Blue Mountain Female College, Mississippi. Graduated from Newcomb College Art School, 1914. Married in 1923 Henry W. Greer, Louisville, Ky.

Actively interested with her husband in buying, shelling and selling pecans, retail and wholesale- the firm name being W. & H. Greer. Has one son, Henry William.

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IDA GAY BASS (MRS. ALBERT S. APPLEWHITE)

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Born February 4, 1879, Carley, Marion County, Mississippi.
Attended Bunker Hill county school, Columbia High School and Blue Mountain Female College.
Married Dr. A. S Applewhite of Columbia, Miss., in 1899.
Four children: Dr. Norman Applewhite, Rivers (Mrs. Wirt Yerger), Mary (Mrs. James Cassidy), and Pauline (Mrs. William T. Saunders).
A grand-nephew, Henry Butler-Applewhite, has been reared by Dr. and Mrs. Applewhite.

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MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

CHARLES CASSIDY BASS, M.D.

Born Carley, Marion County, Mississippi, January 29, 1875. Early life spent on father's farm. Entered Wyatt's Business College, Jackson, Miss., and graduated at age of fourteen. In 1893 graduated from Columbia High School. Two years on farm. In 1898 graduated from Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La. In 1898 passed examination Mississippi State Board of Medical Examiners and practiced for five years in Columbia, Miss., at which time he began research on hookworm disease. Worked in clinics and laboratories, Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1904. Located in New Orleans, October 1904 to practice and continue research. Held following positions at Tulane: Clinical Assistant to Dr. John B. Elliott, Sr., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Assistant in the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine; 1907 Director of the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine; 1910 Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; 1912 Professor of Experimental Medicine; 1922 Professor of Experimental Medicine and Dean of Tulane University School of Medicine, which positions he now holds. During his long medical career, Dr. Bass has contributed many papers and other publications on his research and work, and has received many honors in recognition of his accomplishments.

In 1897 married Coraline Howell of Edwards, Mississippi. Four children are Juanita (Mrs. Donald Trumbo), Ernestine (Mrs. James Hopkins), Corinne, and Charles Cassidy, Jr.

From 1907 to 1911 original research on intestinal parasites of man, hookworm disease, pellagra, beriberi, typhoid fever, opsonic index, and vaccine therapy. In November 1911 announced the cultivation in vitro of Plasmodium Vivax, P. Malariae, and P. Falciparum.

April 20,1912 went to Panama on expedition under auspices of Tulane University Department of Tropical Medicine, with Dr. Foster M. Johns as assistant. Was extended facilities of United States Government Hospital at Ancon, by Colonel W.C. Gorgas. Three months work resulted in perfection of methods for the cultivation of malaria plasmodia, for which purpose he had gone to Panama. Announcement was made in Journal of the American Medical Association November, 1911, and the complete details concerning apparatus and technic in Journal of Experimental Medicine, October, 1812. First exhibit of cultures, specimens, photographs, apparatus, and technic before International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Washington, D.C., September 23-28, 1912. Malaria exhibit was leading feature of the congress, and his work regarded as most important work on malaria since discovery by Sir Ronald Ross in 1899 that mosquitoes transmitted malaria. His results were shown by invitation before various medical associations in this country and were confirmed in several foreign countries.

In 1912 was presented gold medal by Southern Medical Association for achievement in Medical Research.

In 1913 was presented gold medal by Mississippi State Medical Association "in recognition of extraordinary scientific achievement".

In 1913 awarded gold medal by American Medical Association "for Research exhibit on Malaria".

In 1913 awarded bronze medal "Dignus Honore" by National Institute of Social Sciences.

In 1914 Presented special gold modal by Orleans Parish Medical Society in recognition of successful cultivation of

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

malaria plasmodia.

In 1916 was made director of experimental work on malaria control, Bolivar County, Miss., by International Board of the Rockefeller Institute.

President American Society of Tropical Medicine, 1917.

President Southern Medical Association, 1925-26

Member of numerous medical organizations.

Honors: Honorary degree, Doctor of Science, University of Cincinnati, 1920.

Honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, Duke University, 1937.

MARY ELIZABETH BASS

Born April 5, 1876, Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. Educated at public schools of county, graduated from Columbia High School, attended summer normal courses in Texas and Mississippi before entering the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania where she was graduated in 1904.

At the age of 13, Dr. Bass' teaching career began when she was appointed to assist Miss Annette Applewhite in the Bunker Hill School, as she was the only person available who held a teacher's license obtained by passing the County School Board. During the summer she taught in county schools and attended Columbia High School in the winter from which she graduated in 1893 and taught in the school for two years. Attended a summer normal school in Cleburne, Texas in 1897 after which passed the Texas State Board and taught several years at Liberty Grove, Texas. While attending medical college in Philadelphia, Dr. Bass returned to Mississippi and taught at Baxterville each summer.

She located in New Orleans in 1904. With four other women physicians and a woman dentist founded in 1905 the New Orleans Dispensary for Women and Children, said to have been the first clinic of its kind established in the South by medical women. appointed to the faculty of Tulane University, School of Medicine in 1911 with the title Assistant Demonstrator in Surgical Pathology and was made Assistant Professor in Clinical Medicine in 1933, a position which she now holds. In 1915 was appointed Instructor in Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis in the Graduate School of Medicine,

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Tulane University and in 1920 Professor in Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis which position she held until the Graduate School was discontinued.(1937).

In 1913 Dr.Bass had the honor of being the first woman admitted to the Orleans Parish Medical Society and the only woman to serve as Secretary of the Society(two years) and as its Vice-President.

She is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, Life member of the American College of Physicians, member of the American Board of Pathology, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and many other medical and scientific societies, as well as civic, social and educational organizations. She has contributed articles to scientific and professional publications and is widely known for her clinical laboratory work and as a teacher.

In 1928 Dr. Bass was a delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu, she was president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1921 and a delegate to the Medical Women's International Association in Stockholm in 1934 and a Councillor to the Association at its meeting in Edinburgh in 1937. Attending medical conventions twenty-odd years, she has traveled throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. She has contributed generously and unfailingly to foster medical education for young men and women and to the advancement of women.

Dr. Bass has developed an extensive collectio of material pertaining to women in medicine, a work of much value to the history of medicine and to women.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

1911	Panama Canal Zone Costa Rica
1925	Canada Europe; England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Switzerland. The Inter-State Postgraduate Assembly Tour (First European Assembly).
1926	Mexico: Post Convention Tour, American Medical Association, following annual meeting in Dallas, Texas.
1928	Hawaaian Islands. Delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference (Aug.8-12) from Medical Women's National Association.
1929	Cuba: Post Convention Tour, Southern Medical Association.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

CORA MYRTLE BASS (MRS. ALGERNON A. PIGFORD)

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Born July 29, 1881, Carley, Marion County, Mississippi, Educated at Bunker Hill grade school, Columbia High School and the Industrial Institute and College for Women, now Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi. Married A. A. Pigford, Meridian, Miss., in 1908. Had one son - died in infancy.

In 1904 graduated from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Practiced in New Orleans for four years. Was one of five women physicians to found the Women's Dispensary for Women and Children, now Women's Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, in New Orleans.

Since her marriage active with her husband in the development ofThe Pigford Nurseries - for many years the largest ornamental nursery in Mississippi.

Always giving generously medical aid to suffering humanity.

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IVAN ERNEST BASS

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Born July 29, 1877, Carley, Marion County, Mississippi. Early education at county public schools and Columbia High School and United States Navy preparatory school. Graduated United States Naval Academy 1901. Married Florence Victoria Bouche of Cambridge, Massachusetts. November 26, 1915. No children.

Promoted through grades; Ensign 1903; Lieutenant (J.G.) and Lieutenant 1907; Lieutenant Commander 1913; Commander 1917; Captain 1923; Rear Admiral 1934. Served during his naval career on all types of vessels in the Navy, in the waters of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans and in China, Mediterranean and Caribbean seas. Commanded the captured Spanish gunboat Pampanga during the Phillipine Insurrection in 1903 while yet a midshipman. Selected for Engineering Duty only, 1916, and served as Chief Engineer of Battleships, Ohio, Mississippi, Michigan and Texas. Was Engineer Officer of the Boston Navy Yard 1917 - 1920 and New York Navy Yard 1920-1923. Served as Assistant Chief of Bureau of Engineering 1929-1931 and as Fleet-Engineer U.S. Asiastic Fleet 1931-1934. Received fine commendatory letters from Secretary of the

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Navy in connection with award for efficiency of Battleships Michigan and Texas. Special letter of commendation for World War services: "For the following service which is recognized as according to the best traditions of the Naval Service: He performed meritorious service in the line of his profession as Engineer Officer and head of the Machinery Division at the Machinery Division at the Boston Navy Yard".

Campaign medals: Spanish-American War, Phillipine Campaign, World War and Yangtze Patrol.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
PIKE AND MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT
APRIL 5, 1938.

SUBJECT: CIVIC AND POLITICAL LEADERS.

THE LIFE STORY OF HUGH WHITE.

GRIPPING NARRATIVE OF A MAN WITH ENTHUSIASM, VISION, PURPOSE AND THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS IN HIS MAKE-UP THAT CHALLENGES THE READER-INTEREST OF EVERY LOYAL MISSISSIPPIAN.

(By J.O. Emmerich)

There are many things in the remarkable career of Hugh White, candidate for Governor of Mississippi, which the people of this state would be interested in knowing but which they could never learn if they depended upon him to relate them. His benefactions and his patriotic and philanthropic deeds are always concealed from the public by his instinctive modesty. But hundreds of people of McComb, honored city of his birth and cherished resting place of his illustrious parents, have a familiar grasp of his brilliant and useful career. It seems preculiarly appropriate that this newspaper which has been going into his home since 1889 and which has regularly chronicled the events of his life should report this intimate story of his undertakings.

To get the adventurous story of Hugh White we must go back to the hectic days of the Civil War, not that Hugh White was then in the world, but to study the foundation upon which his life was builded that we may get a true conception of this great Mississippian.

This narrative can best be opened in a prison cell--a rather drab picture for such a colorful story--but it was in this unlovely abode that J.J.White, Sr., father of Hugh was held a prisoner of war.

The young Confederate soldier, aggressive, alert, ambitious, had started a sawmill at Summit, Mississippi, just two years before the war began--in the year 1859--and soon rendered significant service in supplying choice timber for the building of Confederate gun boats. This work fascinated the young

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

lumberman but the call to arms was a greater urge. He enlisted in the Confederacy, becamse a First Lieutenant,and during a bloody charge at Port Hudson was captured and sent to Johnson Island, a bleak and lonely spot where escape was cut off by the threatening waves of Lake Erie. This brings us to the a forementioned prison cell which became his war-time home, and unrelenting confinement which even forbade the stalwart youth from going to his brother, who, crushed by the conflict and weakened in frame, became sich and subsequently died as one of the glorious battlers of the "Lost Cause".

Finally came Appomattox, the Confederacy's surrender, and the Lieutenant White's release. Every old wearer of grey know the disheartening situation that followed the war, and the problems of reconstruction. Poverty paraded everywhere Disaster, disease, and distress, all stalked the Southeland.

The young Confederate returned to Madison County. Hidden in a swamp were four bales of cotton--a treasure which the soldier's father had concealed and courageously guarded from Yankee troops. This cotton which Lieutenant White accepted as a loan was sold for fifty cents per pound. With these four bales of cotton and the courage of four horsemen, the lumber business was resumed.

The faith of the pioneer is the glory of the nation. Long leaf Yellow pine was unknown to northern builders and unused beyond the Ohio river. J.J.White sold and shipped southern lumber to northern and eastern markets. Obstacles was constantly overcome and adversities converted into benefactions. The mill was moved to McComb and prospered there. Lieutenant White built a railroad, established schools. launched a cotton mill, encourged prosperity for his section of Mississippi and contributed immeasurably to the welfareof all.

The fact, that his mill twice burned to the ground, and that lumber markets were periodicall shattered, did not phase this undaunted builder. He was a pioneer and conquered troubles as fast as they came.

In 1861 Hugh White was born. He was the youngest of seven children, and was destined to follow in his illustrious father's footsteps. Someone has said the genius does not beget genius. But the lofty purpose, the indefatigable energy and the indestructible faith of a father can descend to the son. Hugh White's career has proved this.

Hugh White was a real boy and this is meant to embody everything that the word "real" implies. He was vigerous, humerous, (perhaps mischievous is a better word) tireless, andeven, as a youngster, powerful. His father was too much of a disciplinarian to indulge him with much spending money. So he was forced, both by natural desire and parental training, to resort to his inherent business ingenuity.

A herd of goats was the source of his first business venture. "After all isn't kid meat good meat to those who appreciate it", he reasoned. So Hugh White, the youngster, slaughtered a goat now and then and hauled the meat about the village and peddled it to those who chose to buy. And the"choosing" was frequent for Hugh was quite a salesman.

Every football fan in Mississippi knew Hugh White during the eventful four years that he spent at the University of Mississippi. Doubtlessly you have seen those husky youngsters who can have their heads buried in the mud and get up spitting blood, who see red, paw the dirt, and come back unthwarted and undaunted.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

He played during the pioneer days of gridiron tactics when men were giants who played with a pigskin. Cheer after cheer has echoed from the "Ole Miss" gridiron as Hugh White brought the distinction to himself and his institution while starring at center and guard. This fighting spirit developed him into a happy warrior; fighting, smiling always, but never licked.

Hugh White was never idle during his summers whichwere spent in McComb. A human bundle of energy must have an outlet for expression. So Hugh ran a barex store--not some other fellow's store, but his own. He had a butcher shop, too, with ample beef and pork for his community. An old ice box, with the rope and weight with which to raise and lower the lid, was his principal meat market equipment; and, of course, his axe, for Hugh could butcher a cow like a veteran from the Chicago stock yards. He rode his pony bareback about the country side, bought cattle, drove them to town, butchered them, and then retailed the meat.

Hugh never loafed. In the first place his father made all his youngsters work. In the second place Hugh was naturally energetic. He ran a locomotive on the log-road, and old timers say he was pretty good at the throttle of that old time wood burner. This much we know; he is a liscensed locomotive engineer. And too, several years after he had been made president of his lumber organization at Columbia an engineer on the log road became sick. There was no available engineer for the run. "That all right", exclaimed Hugh White to the faithful employee who did not want to block the work by his laying off. "I'll take your run until you get back on you feet". During the following two weeks Hugh White piloted a log train from woods to mill and back again.

Fortunately for Hugh White, his training in the store, on the engine, out in the logging camps, at the mill and out in the rural sections buying cattle and herding goats was building within him an understanding of people in all the

walks of life and creating within him the democratic spirit that was destined to make of him a friend and benefactor to mankind.

In one respect fate was very kind to Hugh White. It permitted him to spend three years at the University of Mississippi and to graduate from Soule College before the business crash that tested the character and mettle of an aged man and his youngest son.

There's something stupendously bitter about the word"crash." It reminds us of collapsing, stock markets, extravagant living, foolish business tactics, final defeat. But in the history of J.J.White, the "crash" was but to reveal tested character, moral triumph and achievement of integrity. Here's what happened.

The citizens of Pike County came to J.J.White, father of Hugh White, the old Confederate Veteran then three score and ten, and explained that the community needed a new bank.

"If you will accept the prsidency of our bank it will succeed, and we need your influence", they said.

Mr. White accepted the bank presidency and gave his influence but not his time to the venture. At first the bank prospered. Then came financial adversities, business reverses, economic depression throughout the land. The bank failed.

The veteran financier fully understood what had been his fellow citizens' confidence in that bank. He knew that this confidence was based on their personal faith in him. It did not require much time for his great spirit to make a decision as to what he would do.

"The depositors in this bank will not lose one penny. I will protect them," the flaming spirit of the old soldier sparkling in his eyes.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

But to do this a sacrifice was necessayy. He called upon the Interstate Tru st and Banking Company of New Orleans and tendered to that institution a deed of trust upon everything which he possessed on earth. With this deed of trust as security the bank was provided with funds and every depositor was paid off one hundred percent.

That was in 1904. And through it was a moral victory it threatened the financial collapse of a man with the snow of seventy five winters on his brow--crushing even to this rugged old pioneer who was schooled in adversity.

In 1905 Hugh White, then an enthusiastic college graduate of twenty-four, realized that this fearful calamity was bearing heavily upon his aged father's shoulders. True to his alert thinking even at seventy-five, Captian White (for he came to be known as Captian White) realized the need of youthful leadership. Accordingly he placed his youngest son in charge of his crippled lumber interests. It was a perilous task for a young man but Hugh was equal to the emergency.

From that moment Hugh White has been the moving spirit of the J.J.White Lumber Company. He picked up the reins of his organization when everything was chaotic and worked with the spirit of the old gridiron star who was trained to know that the game was not over until the last whistle had blown.

The vigerous personality of Hugh White immediately established an aggressive business policy. Hugh's brave and adventurous spirit joined to his great physical and intelledtual powers very soon began to bring out of demoralization, and to turn the tide from defeat to victory. He carried the ball for a touch down.

In 1911 High White secured the timber from 17,000 acres of virgin yellow long leaf pine land in Marion County. One year later the old mill was abandoned in McComb and a new and modern mill was constructed in Columbia. The

aggressive will of the young executive was again asserting itself in these large new plans.

"From now on our business is to be established on a tithing basis. Ten persent of all profits will go to charity," about this time exclaimes Hugh White.

His faith in Deity and his devotion to it were shared by the other members of his organization and the tithing program was adopted.

"You must have the milk of human kindness in your heart toward everybody," he said. It has been somewhat of a Hugh White slogan--a motto which he has consistently put into practice. During the eighteen years that have passed since Hugh White adopted this policy his faith has been justified.

During the past four years Hugh White has personally supported missionaries in China and Brazil. Nothing but an unselfish heart could induce a business man to invest his money so far from home and among such strange people. But the answere is, Hugh White is a Christian. Every year during the past ten years he has sent a number of boys and girls to small college. His interest in the future manhood and woman-hood of Mississippi is inspiring.

He has personally contributed to practically every church in McComb the city of his birth. With other members of his family he builded a $60,000 church in McComb as a memorial to his father. Belhaven College enjoyed a gift of $50,000 for a new dormitory--a practical and glorifying memorial to the mother of Hugh White, the most inspiring influence in his life.

Hugh White's interest in the affairs of his state have been wide and varied. He is a Rotarian and has served as District Governor, a position of service not lightly bestowed. In 1928 he served on the Vocational Committee of Rotary International. Twice he has been Potentate of Wahabi Temple of Shriners. For years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Hugh White has manifested equal interest in the farm life of Mississippi. "The farm dollar must be equalized to meet the value of the industrial dollar", he declared, and farm life must be made as convenient and attractive as urban life." To this end he has sponsored extensive programs both in the field of agricultural production and agricultural markets. His leadership has been invaluable to the farmers of his section who have profited by his patriotic leadership.

Not only has Hugh White been outspoken in the interest of Mississippi farmers but he has made his deeds speak also. In the past few years he has been instrumental in bringing in a quarter of a million dollars from marketed truck to the farmers of his county. He cooperated in establishing boy's calf clubs, supplied 125 blooded pigs to the members of boy's and girl's pig clubs and among other things aided in the establishment of 75 model poultry houses in his home county.

Industrially, too, he served Mississippi. The Columbine Knitting Mill, a hardwood plant, the White Box Factory, lumber yards in three Mississippi cities his own extensive lumber plant employing four hundred men, have augmented the industrial life of his commonwealth. His leadership has contributed to the industrial expansion of Mississippi in scores of projects that have resulted in added payrolls for the various sections of the state.

The record of the J.J.White Lumber Company of which Hugh White is president bespeaks forcefully of his wholesome regard for labor. Think of this record. The J.J.White Lumber Company has not had a personal injury verdict by a jury in seventy years. A man who can perpetuate this policy and pursue this plan of absolute fairness to all certainly bears evidence of the ability to harmonize even hostile viewpoints and uncompromising opinions. Supporting this thought is the fact that the average length of service of the400 employees in his organization is 18 years. Certainly he must have been fair to labor.

In 1926 several hundred citizens of Columbia called at the office of Hugh White, in a body.

"We want you to be mayor of our city," they urged.

Mr. White admitted that he had no idea of running for Mayor,"I haven't thought of entering a political race," he replied.

"But you will have to make no race", the Columbia citizens continued. "We want you to give us permission to put your name on the ticket. We will attend to the rest."

But there was no campaign for Hugh White was elected without opposition and twice since that time he has been reelected without opposition, and indisputable mark of endorsement and respect.

During the brief period the Colimbia people have enjoyed an administration free from strife and founded on good business management. Taxes have been reduced from 35 mills to 22 mills. The city has been paved and forty per cent of the cost of paving was paid in cash. Improvements of the municipal government, the citizens are satisfied, and Hugh White regards his administrationa as merely a public service he has been glad to rueder. At his request the coporate limits of his city were extended to include his residence and his lumber plant.

Hugh White is a man of public spirit; A promoter of Mississippi industry; acknowledged friend of Mississippi agriculture; benefactor of young men and women; champion of community progress; supporter of foreign missions; ardent advocate of good will between men and communities. With this as a background it is unquestionable that Hugh White is a man of large conception, broad public interest, and actuated by a passion to do good.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Schooled in finance, trained in executive management, known in the banking realm of American and personally acquainted with the problems of business Hugh White is prepared for any service and achievement.

The golden thread of service is interwoven throughout his career. His moving ambition, judged by his deeds, seems to be to make the world happier and better. Above all he builded character for himself while he builded his organization, his community and his career. Said Leornardi da Vinci, "You can never have a greater or a less dominion than that over yourself." The quotation well fits Hugh White.

Commercially.....religously.....educationally....industrially..... fraternally.....politically, Hugh White has served Mississippi, and in each of these realms of activity he has served aggressivbly, altruistically, unself-ishly.

Certainly it can be said in truth,"HUGH WHITE IS A GREAT MISSISSIPPIAN".

*Taken from, McComb Enterprise, May 15, 1931 J.O. Emmerich, Editor.

Birdie Lovett

MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT-HISTORIAN
PIKE AND MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT.

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**WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI**

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 26, 1938

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS ASSIGNMENT # 21

CHAPTER # 23

I. Nurses-

Mrs. Beatrice Foxworth, R. N. of Marion County, graduated from Shreveport, State Charity Hospital, in 1924. She specialized in dietitics while there. Then she entered Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., as assistant dietitian for 6 months.

From there she returned to Shreveport for a while, then in 1926 entered Manhattan eye, ear, nose and throat hospital, New York City for 6 months. While there she was associated in work with Dr. Maccenty, surgeon, the only doctor in the United States ever to sucdessfully remove the larynx.

She then entered the Lake Wells Hospital, Lake Wells, Fla. as anesthetist for 1 year. After completing the year in Florida, she returned to her native county and for three years served as County Nutritionist.

*** Given by Mrs. Beatrice Foxworth, February 26, 1938**

Birdie Lovett

Historian

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 23, 1938

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS ASSIGNMENT #31

CHAPTER 23

I. Political leaders-

Some Mississippians may recall Sheriff Irvin Otho Magee, of Marion county, Miss., who tried to stop the prize fight at Richbourg, Miss., on July 8, 1889, when John L. Sullivan knocked out Jake Kilrain in seventy-five rounds, with the thermometer registering 107 degrees.

Early in 1890 Sheriff Magee again attained the limelight of publicity in his failure to carry out the sentence of a count for execution by hanging of a nineteen year old boy, Will Purvis, convicted of murder by circumstantial evidence in White Cap days. The rope slipped, which the sheriff regarded as an act of God. His opinion having been approved by the spectators, Purvis was not strung up again. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary. In 1920 his innocence was established; he was pardoned and given $5,000 by the state.

Mr. Magee served Marion county as sheriff or deputy sheriff until he and his wife came to Washington in 1925. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Feb. 13 at their Washington residence. Mr. Magee was born on March 5, 1858 and married Miss Ella Burkett in Tylertown, Miss., on February 14, 1888. His interest in sports was

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awakened by the Sullivan-Kilrain fight and since then he has read of the main bouts and in recent years has heard them over the radio. One son, Earl Magee, is sports writer on the Jackson News. Another son, Rex Magee, is advertising manager of the Lamar Life Insurance Co., of Jackson. Six children live in Washington, D. C.: Otho, Jr., and Misses Dimple, Jewel and Kathleen Magee, and Mrs. Kate Jones and Mrs. Ida Obryant.

1. Written from Washington, D. C., in the Jackson Daily News, Monday, Feburary 21, 1938.

Birdie Lovett
Historian

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 23, 1938

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAD & CIVIC LEADERS ASSIGNMENT #31

I. Merchant; CHAPTER 23

Treaking through the streets of Columbia, then a village of some two hundred inhabitants, went two ox wagons loaded with household goods and following this was a herd of farm cattle. This was December 10, 1891. This caravan passed through Main St., then east out the Purvis Road a mile and a half to the then Willis Hartsock farm, now the beautiful country place of M. Dye. The family preceeded the household goods a few hours and were already there when the wagons arrived. This was John Watts and family moving from Covington County, near the present site of Carson, to Columbia. There being a large family of children, and Mr. Watts desiring to educate them, he chose this location, because of the school facilities Columbia offered at that time. For sixteen years this family lived at this place. In 1907 Mr. Watts built a home on Dale St. and moved his family and lived there the remainder of his life.

John was the youngest of the nine children of Thomas Watts and Polly Ramsey Watts. He was born August, 1855, in Covington County near the present site of Sumrall. His grandfather, Ruben Watts, came from the Carolinas in

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS

the early years of the nineteenth century. He was of the sturdy, staunch, pioneer type, descendants of Scotch-Irish stock. John spent his early boyhood on his father's farm, taking his place in the farm work, and hunting and fishing in the swamps and creeks nearby. He lived the life of a normal boy until he reached the age of thirteen, when he lost both of his parents within a short time of each other and his father's home was broken up. Soon young John began to fin for himself. He drifted over into Lawrence County around Blountville, now Prentiss, and lived with first one farmer and then another, working as a farm hand, many times only for his board and clothing. Two of the families where he spent several years each, and who were very kind to this orphan boy, and of whom John never ceased to praise for their kindness in making him a member of their household, were Mr. John Atwood and Mr. Jack Burkett.

John Watts was a self-educated man. He attended school in the small one-teacher school in the community where he lived when he was growing up. He had one teacher, Prof. John Waller, who took a great deal of interest in him. Mr. Waller was a college graduate. He loaned John his books and carried him through his whole college course. As long as Mr. Watts lived he kept abreast of the times, and would converse fluently on national and international affairs.

In 1876, Mr. Watts was married to Miss Domer Tyrone, only daughter of Henderson and Carolyn Thompson Tyrone. To

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS

this union were born twelve children, Carrie Watts Byrd, Lee Watts Ball, Emma Watts Tannehill, Pearl Watts, Hall, Jennie, Ebbie, Robert, Lewis, and Tom (May Watts George, Hattie Watts Davis, Maggie Watts Patterson - these are triplets). In 1893 Mr. Watts established the present Watts Company, and was president of this firm until his death. His first place of business was in a small brick building on the site now occupied by Harris Drug Company. In 1911, he purchased the site and built the present building that The Watts Company occupies. For a number of years Mr. Watts had associated with him his two sons, Lewis and Tom. When he retired from active life these boys took over the management of the business. Mr. Watts watched the growth of Columbia as few have. He was heard to remark that he had seen every business house built in the town. From the time Mr. Watts moved to thie community, he took his place in its growth and activity. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the school. Mr. Watts was a modest, retiring man by nature, never seeking the applause of the public. It can be said that three things were of vital interest to John Watts - his home, his business and his Church. You always knew where he could be found. He was a member of the Baptist Church, having served as a Deacon until old age came on and he asked to be released. He was on the Building Committee that erected the present house of Worship. He was regular in his attendance on all the services, having attended Sunday school the last five years of his life,

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS

without missing.

Indomniable in the face of adversity and ill health, having been schooled in the hardships of the reconstruction period and the lean years that followed, John Watts by his hard work, honesty and sticking close to his business, built
1. a life and a business not to be despised by anyone.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that nature might
Stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man'."

1. Given by his daughter, Miss Jennie Watts.

Bridie Lovett
Historian

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

2nd copy

SUPPLEMENT TO

ASSIGNMENT # 31 CIVIC AND PROFESSIONAL LEADERS.

Military Men

Ivan Ernest Bass was born at Carley, Marion county, Mississippi. He was educated at Marion county public schools and Columbia High school and United States Preparatory School. He graduated from United States Naval Academy in 1901. On November 26th, 1915, he married Miss Florence Victoria Bouche of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They have no children.

He was promoted through the following grades: Ensign 1903; Lieutenant (J. G.) and Lieutenant 1907; Lieutenant Commander 1913; commander 1917; Captain 1923 Rear Admiral, 1934.

He served, during his naval career, on all types of vessels in the Navy, the waters of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans and in China, Mediterranean and Caribbean seas. He commanded the captured Spanish gun-boat Pampanga during the Phillipine Insurrection in 1903 while yet a midshipman.

He was selected for Engineering Duty only, 1916, and served as chief Engineer of Battleships, Ohio, Mississippi, Michigan and Texas. He was Engineer Officer of the Boston Navy Yard in 1920-1923. He served as Assistant Chief of Bureau of Engineering 1929-1931 and as Fleet Engineer U. S.

He received fine commendatory letters from Secretary of the Navy in connection with award for efficienecy of Battleships Michigan and Texas, Special letter of commendation was given him for World War Services: " For the following service which is recognized as according to the best traditions of the Naval Service: He performed meritorious service in the line of his profession as Engineer Officer and head of the Machinery Division at the Boston Navy Yard."

He has campaign medals for Following: Spanish American War, Phillipine Campaign, World War and Yantze Patrol.(1)

BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN

References

Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Assistant Professor in Clinical Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

(1) Dr. Elizabeth Bass, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT
JUNE 2, 1938

SUPPLEMANT ASSIGNMENT # 31 PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS.

Chapter 23

Mrs. Birdie Lovett
Compilation

Physicians

NOTED PHYSICIAN IS BURIED HERE SUNDAY.

Dr. Mary Maxwell Hathorn, distinguished osteopathic physician of New York City, was brought to her native Mississippi Sunday morning to be buried in the family plat at Columbia beside her father and mother. The body which left the Pennsylvania Station Friday night arrived in Hattiesburg over the Southern at dawn and was met by her brothers who accompanied the cortege to the town where all of them were born and reared. The funeual was held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 from the Columbia Baptist church in which Dr. Hathorn worshiped as a child. The services conducted by its pastor the Rev. L.B. Golden, assisted by the Rev. Graves, a former pastor of the Columbia Methodist church, were attended by many relatives and neighbors as well as friends from all parts of the state.

Dr. Hathorn died Wednesday morning at New York, having been ill since early October. Before her body began the long journey south, funeral services were held in her late dwelling in New York in the presence of her closest friends in that city. The officiating clergyman was her life-long friend, the Rev. Jerome Harris, associate rector of the Church of St. Ignatius.

Dr. Hathorn was outstanding among the prominent women born in Mississippi. She had a quick and brilliant mind. She was graduated in 1906 with honor from the Mississippi State College for Woman and for several years thereafter was a member of the department of Latin there. She resigned in 1910 to study osteopathy at the College of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri. There, again, her academic record was of the highest. She took post-graduate work at the College of Osteopathy in Chicago and studied for a year in the School of Medicine at the University of Chicago, specializing in anatomy and diagnosis.

For ashort time she practiced her profession in Crowley, Louisiana, but desiring a wider field for her activities, she moved to New York City. There for nearly eithteen years has had a large and varied practive and an unusually interesting and useful career. She had many thousands of friends and acquantances from every business and profession throughout New York and numbered among her patients actors, editors, men of letters, musicians, and business magnates. She was almost a genius for diagnosis and was oftem called in consultation not only by her colliagues in osteopathy bgt by medical doctors as well. She had, morever a large charity practice and went cheerfully wherever she was called.

Greatest of her gifts, was that of love and loyalty to friends and family. She was never happy unless she was giving and she gave her substance and herself with both of her capable and generous hands.

Her life was happy, optimistic, and ever-growing in power. She lived and had her office in a gracious old brown-stone house in West Seventy-forth street, just a block from Riverside Drive. There, among beautiful

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

surroundings, among books and works of art, she had a real home, together with her two dear friends and teachers of girlhood days, Miss Pauline V. Orr, formerly professor of English at Mississippi State College for women and Miss Mariam Paslay, formerly professor pf Latin at the same institution. Miss Paslay, however, died three years ago.

Though Dr. Hathorn had little time for clubs, she was an enthusiastic charter member of the American Women's Association, sponsored by Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. William K. Vanderbuilt. She belonged also to the New York chapter of the Mississippi State College for Women Alummae Association and to the Riverside church of which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is pastor.

Dr. Hathorn was the daughter of the late Nevin C. Hathornm and the late Susan Cooper Hathorn. She is survived by one sister, Miss Ruth Hathorn of the high school faculty of Columbia, and five brothers: C.V.Hathorn, and R.R.Hathorn of Columbia, ~~xxxfivexbrothers~~ F.C.Hathorn, of Hattiesburg; Sam B. Hathorn of Jackson; and Nevin Hathorn of Perkinsotn. (1)

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MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN
MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT.

(1) C.V.Hathorn, Columbia, Mississippi.

Nevin C. Hathorn, Columbia, Senator from the Thirty-fifth District was born March 1,1849 at Wilksburg, Covington County, Mississippi. His father, Nevin Hathorn, Sr., was born in Georgia and lived at Wilksburg Mississippi, fifty-nine years. He never held office nor was he in war service. He was a successful farmer for over forty years. The patenal grandparents of the subject were Samuel and Amie (Holloway) Hathorn who lived at Wilksburg, Mississippi thirty odd years. The maiden name of Mr. Hathorn's mother was Edu Gardner. She was the daughter of William C. and Elizabeth (Berry) Gardner, who lived at Wilksburg, Mississippi, fifty years. Samuel Hathorn, the grandfather, was born in Ireland in 1780 and came to this country in 1800. He served in the War of 1812 and was with Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. At that time he was a citizen of the State of Georgia. He removed from Georgia in 1818 to Mississippi and settled fourteen miles north of Columbia near Wilksburg and the remainder of his life was spent in farming.

Nevin C.Hathorn went to school only a few months to Willian Barnes, at the age of seven to Mrs. Laura Webb, at the age of fourteen; and seven months to A.W.Stringer at the age of seventeen. "This was all the schooling." The story of Senator Hathorn's life is a typical one of the young men of the rural districts whose education was interrupted by the war.

He engaged in farming until he was fifty years old; then he was a railroad depot agent for two years and postmaster at Columbia, Mississippi for fifteen years, Feb. 1,1903 to Bef. 1,1919, inclusive. He was a member of the Legislature from Covington County in Constitutional Convention of 1890. Senator Hathorn is one of the oldest representatives in the

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

public life of the State.

He helped organize the Peoples Party and assisted in advocating its principles until the Democrats as he contends, returned to Jeffersonians doctrines and since that time he has been affiliated with the Democratic Party. He is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to no fraternal organizations.

In 1919 Senator Hathorn was elected to the Senate, this mark of confidence coming to him in his seventieth year is the best evidence of his standing with the people of his district. As a Senator he is faithful to duty.

February 21,1870, at White Sand, Mississippi, he was married the first time to Susan Cooper, the daughter of Capt. John D.Cooper, who was killed in battle, 1864, and Elizabeth (Tyrone) Cooper, who lived at Whie Sands, Mississippi. There were eleven children born: Dr. H.Guy, Stanley J., deceased; Claude V., Karl Schultz Hathorn, deceased; Robert Reese, Fleet Cooper, Dr. Mary Maxwell, Ruth Gardner, Samuel B., Dr. JohndD and Nevin C.

Senator Hathorn's second wife was Sarah Dale, the daughter of Dr. Hardy Dale and Elizabeth Dale, who lived at Society Hill, Mississippi. They were married August 8, 1915 and have no children. (1)

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register----1920-24.

Birdie Lovett

MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT, HISTORIAN

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

February 26, 1938

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS ASSIGNMENT #31

I. Political leaders- CHAPTER # 23

Civic leader and prominent attorney dies-

The Grim Reaper has passed this way again; this time to claim one of this section's most illustrious sons. At ten minutes past seven o'clock on last Saturday evening, February 19th, the spirit of this man tooks its departure.

Roscoe Douglas Ford was born in Columbia on April 12, 1882, and was a son of the late Dr. T. B. Ford and Minerva Foxworth Ford. He was a member of two widely known pioneer families of South Mississippi, and it is needless to relate here the fact that these families have had no small part in the early settlement and development of this section of our state. Their activities toward our present status were many and noteworthy, and the efforts and achievements of this scion of those families has been no departure from the records established by his forebears.

Deceased received his early education in the schools of his native town, later graduating from the University of Mississippi. After completing his college training, his first public service was in the capacity of Superintendent of the schools of his city where he served with distinctive ability.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS

When a young man, Mr. Ford became engaged in the practice of law. For a few years he was associated with a cousin, Ira Ford, prominent Gulf Coast attorney, at Pascagoula, and about this time he was united in marriage to Miss Nell Lampton, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Lampton of this city. Soon thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Ford returned to their native city, and Mr. Ford was associated with the late Henry Mounger, Sr., for a number of years. This association was terminated within a few years however and since that time Mr. Ford had built up a wide lucrative civil practice in his own right, except for two years when he had associated with him Harvey McGehee, now of the Mississippi Supreme Court bench.

R. D. Ford was one of Mississippi's outstanding civil lawyers and among his clients were number many industrial and business enterprises. Among other things he was vice president and a director of the Columbia Bank; President of the Columbine Knitting Mills; president of the Allied Motor Company and a director on the board of The Lampton Company. He was a past president of the local Chamber of Commerce and had much to do with the accomplishments of that body down through the years. He also served as president of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Ford was a member of the First Methodist Church, and for several years was a steward in that church. He became teacher of the Men's Bible Class, which position he

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL & CIVIC LEADERS

held until his health forced him to retire. Being a stickler for thoroughness and detail, and the inveterate worker that he was, the multitudinous duties that came to rest upon him proved too strenuous for his physical body, and a couple of years ago he began to show the effects of the strain. His health rapidly failed him until recently a serious operation became necessary. This proved ineffective and following a couple of weeks of intense suffering death came to his relief.

Funeral services were held from the residence Sunday afternoon, conducted by Dr. B. L. Sutherland, pastor, following by interment at the city cemetery.

The following acted as pallbearers: W. C. Flanders, Nassar Anderson, L. M. Brinson, John Mullings, C. V. Hathorn, G. C. Maxwell, E. H. Austin and A. Evans.

The rites were attended by Governor and Mrs. H. L. White and the Governor's Military Staff, of which deceased was a member, headed by General O'Keefe.

The throng of attendants, local and from other points, together with one of the most beautiful floral offerings ever witnessed here attested the high esteem held for this man and citizen.

1. Columbian-Progress, Thurs. February 24, 1938

Bidie Lovett
Historian

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

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Supplement

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR
MISSISSIPPI
MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
MARCH 23, 1938

ASSIGNMENT # 31

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS.

I.- PHYSICIANS

*MARION COUNTY, DR. THEODORE FORD DIES AT COLUMBIA.

Beloved Physician and Public Spirited Citizen Ends Long Life--
Funeral Friday Morning.

Ending a long life surcharged with public usefullnessand devoted service to his fellowmen, Dr. Theodore Berkly Ford died at his home in Columbia Thursday morning after an illness of several months.

Dr. Ford was born 83 years ago on the Ford homestead 20 miles south of Columbia and was a son of the late Mr. & Mrs. Ebenezer Ford. He completed his educational studies at Manchester, Va., the home of his mother, who came south before the war between the States as a school teacher. His medical studies were completed at Tulane Medical College at New Orleans in 1870 and he located at Columbia where he continued a lucrative practice until 20 years ago when he retired to private life.

He was one of the organizers of and the largest stockholder in Columbia High School a nd was president of the board of trustees

for a long period of years. When Columbia bank was organized 32 years ago he was one of the principal stockholders and remained v vice-president of the institution until three years ago when he voluntarily retired from active service. He represented Marion County tow terms in the state Legislature and was state senator one term from Lincoln County, Pike and Marion counties.

Dr. Ford was a member of the First Methodist church in Columbia and was a liberal contributer to the institution. The funeral services were held Friday. He is survived by three sons, R.D.Ford Paul E. Ford and T.B.Ford Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. C.C. Thompson and Miss Myrtle (Chrystelle) Ford of Columbia, and Mrs. H.D. Lampton of Magnolia, and a sister, Mrs. Emma Barnes of Columbia.

* Magnolia Gazette
Thursday July 28, 1932.

**
Dr. Ford was the only doctor in the county during his time.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

MARION COUNRY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

*

"FOR GOVERNOR"

The Kemper Herald raises at its mast head the name of the Hon.T.S.Ford, of Marion County as a candidate for Governor. While it was not our priviledge to first announce his name, we hasten to add our aye and support.

Hon. Ford has served the people in several capacities, demanding high ability and integrity, and in every instance he has proved worthy of trust. As Legislator, District Attorney, and Attorney General, he exhibited marked ability and performed his duty with fear or reproach .

He is one of South Mississippi's favorite sons; one of whom his county, his section and his State is proud, and well they may be, for there is no brighter mind, nor nobler man that he, within its borders. The section in which he lives has never been honored with a place in the State Government. Year after it has been true to the Democracy and has asked and received but few of the offices.

We support him because he is capable, because he is honest, and because he is in every way fitted to serve our great commonwealth ast its Chief Executive. (Gulf Coast Progress).

What the Progress says receives a hearty echo from this papr, and from the home of the honorable man mentioned above. We don't know whether the General will consent to become a candidate or not, however we do know that no better man could be picked out of Missipsippi's noble sons to serve her people than Hon. T.S.Ford. He is a man whom to know is but to like, and would fill any position within the gift of the people, with honor to himself and to the benefit of his constituency.

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Our people love him because he has proven true to every trust, and we would like to see him at the head of our State Administration.

(Pearl River News)

*Taken from, Magnolia Gazette, March 17, 1888., D.M. Huff, Editor.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

* Ethelbert Isaac Singley, Columbia, Mississippi.

Ethelbert Isaac Singley, whose address is Route 2, Columbia, Mississippi, Representative from Marion County, was born near Columbia, December 2, 1888. His father, Seaborn Singley, was born in the same county, at Improve, and lived there until 1901, when he removed to the country near Columbia; his paternal grandparents were John and Katherine Singley, of Improve. His great-grandparents were George Grederick and Margaret Singley. The family have long been residents of Mississippi and have been always indentfied with its best progress. The maiden name of Represenatative Singley's mother was Fannie Lang, who resided at Advance, Mississippi. Mr. Singely was educated in the rural schools of Marion County, at the Advance and Morris Schools, where he has carefully prepared for college. He then attended South Mississippi College. He was a studious and ambitious young mand and decided to make teaching his profession. He had now been a member of that profession for a number of years, having taught successfully at the following places; two years at Black Jack, Covington County; four years in Marion County; one yearat Centerville and one year at Union. In 1915 at the urgent request of his many friends he entered pàlitics by becoming a candidate for the State-Legislature, to which he was elected for the term of 1916-1920. Mr. Singley is independent of factional pàlitics and believes that the States best interest are promoted by fairness and justice to all state institutions. Hes is a man of high standards of right and makes the Statedswelfare his prime object. He has rendered zealous and helpful service to the State on the following committees: Appropriations; Education; Manufactures,

*Mississippi Official and Stistical Register. 1917

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

Liquor Traffic, of which he is chairman. Represeatative Singley is a member of the Improve Baptist Church and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. February 12, 1912, he was married to Anna L. Hollaway, at Prentiss, Mississippi. Her parents are Alexander and Angeline Hollaway of Mr. Carmel, Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs Singley have two children, Robert Luther Walter and Seaborn Alex.

* Toxey Hall — Fifteenth District.

Toxey Hall of Columbia, Marion County, Mississippi, District Attorney of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Mississippi, was born September 18, 1882, at Chunkey, Lauderdale County. He is the son of Dr. Wesley White Hall and Julia Emma (Wright) Hall of Meridian, Mississippi and of Opelika, Alabama. His father was native of Meridian, near which city he practised medicine for some four years, thence removing to Rose Hill, Jasper County, where he continued his profession for several years, after which he moved to Estabuchie, Jones County, where he remained for six years and moved to Lumberton in Lamar County, where after a practice extending over three years, he died in 1902. He was a graduate of Mobile Medical College. He was the son of Colonel Wesly White Hall and Sarah Amanda Eastis, who lived near Meridian, Miss. Col. W.W.Hall represented Lauderdale County in the Legislature during two terms, just before or during the Civil War.

Mr. Hall's mother was the daughter of William Wright and Lucinda Robinson who lived at Opelika, Ala., from which place the family re-

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

moved to Mississippi, where it has since resided. He received his early education in Poplarville High School and graduated in May, 1902, from this institution, which under the leadership of Prof. W.I.Thames, one of the strongest, best equipped and most influential educators in Mississippi, became noted for its high grade of work and for its strict discipline. Mr. Hall attended Mississippi College during sessions of 1902-03-04, winning the Junior medal for oratory in 1904, and representing the Hermenian Literary Society as second orator, on its 1904 anniversary. He attended the University of Mississippi during session 1905, and graduated from the Law Department of Millsaps College in 1906, with degree of B.L.

Mr. Hall immediately located at Columbia, Mississippi, where he has been a busy and useful attorney thoroughly identified with the best interests of his chosen residence. During 1909 and 1910, he served as Mayor of the City of Columbia and was elected District Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial District, in 1911; was re-elected in 1915, by a vote of three to one and is one of the best equipped officials in the public life of the State .

Mr. Hall is a life long Democrat; since 1900, a member of the Baptist Church ; was in 1910, Worshipful Master of St. Albans Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Woodmen of the World and, in June, 1909, was delegate to the Sovereign Camp W.O.W. at Detroit, Mich.; is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On October 25, 1911, Judge Hall was married to Pearl Ethel Watts, daughter of John Watts and Domer (Tyrone)Watts of Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one child, Toxy Watts Hall.

* Mississippi Official and Statistical Register. 1917

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

moved to Mississippi, where it has since resided. He received his early education in Poplarville High School and graduated in May, 1902, from this institution, which under the leadership of Prof. W.I.Thames, one of the strongest, best equipped and most influential educators in Mississippi, became noted for its high grade of work and for its strict discipline. Mr. Hall attended Mississippi College during sessions of 1902-03-04, winning the Junior medal for oratory in 1904, and representing the Hermenian Literary Society as second orator, on its 1904 anniversary. He attended the University of Mississippi during session 1905, and graduated from the Law Department of Millsaps College in 1906, with degree of B.L.

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Mr. Hall is a life long Democrat; since 1900, a member of the Baptist Church ; was in 1910, Worshipful Master of St. Albans Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Woodmen of the World and, in June, 1909, was delegate to the Sovereign Camp W.O.W. at Detroit, Mich.; is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On October 25, 1911, Judge Hall was married to Pearl Ethel Watts, daughter of John Watts and Domer (Tyrone) Watts of Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one child, Toxy Watts Hall.

* Mississippi Official and Statistical Register. 1917

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

OBED GEORGE MAY

Obed George May, of White Bluff, was born October 15, 1861, at Oakvale, Lawrence County, Mississippi. His father, Obed K. May, was born at Darbun, Pike County, Mississippi, and lived at Oakvale, Mississippi. He served in the Confederate Army throughout the war in the 7th Mississippi Regiment. The paternal grandparents of Representative May were Joe May and Clara Daughtry May of Darbun, Mississippi. The May family is of English descent, first settling in Georgia and later moving to Mississippi territory about 1812. The maiden name of Mr May's mother was Mary Amelia Lenoir. She was the daughter of Hope H. Lenoir, of White Bluff, Mississippi. The maternal ancestors were French Hugenots, first settling in South Carolina and moving to Mississippi about 1820. Obed George May obtained his education in the rural schools of Lawrence County and Marion County. By occupation he is a farmer. He has followed this vocation in both Lawrenc and Marion Counties. He was justice of the peace, Lawrence County, beat 5, 1893 to 1895 inclusive; Justice of the peace, Marion County, beat 3, 1908 to 1911 inclusive; elected to the House of Representatives of the 1920-24 term of the Legislature from Marion County, Nov. 4, 1919. He is a member of the Democratic Party, member and clerk of the Baptist Church. On December 22, 1881, at Oakvale, Mississippi, he was married to Susan Collins Hathorn of that place. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Collins, was of Scottish decent and came to Mississippi from Tennessee about 1820. Mr. and Mrs. May have six children.

Taken from --Mississippi Official And Statistical Register--1920-24.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Marion County Historical Research Project

Nevin C. Hathorn*

Nevin C.Hathorn , of Columbia, Senator from the Thirty-ninth District was born March 1, 1849 at Wilksburg, Covington County, Mississippi. His father, Nevin C.Hathorn, Sr., was born in Georgia and lived at Wilksburg, Mississippi, fifty-nine years. He never held office nor was he in war service. He was a successful farmer for over forty years. The paternal grandparents of the subject were Samuel and Amie (Holloway) Hawthorn who lived at Wilksburg, Mississippi thirty odd years. The maiden name of Mr. Hathorn's mother was Edy Gardner. She was the daughter of William C.and Elizabeth (Berry) Gardner, who lived at Wilksburg, Mississippi, fifty years. Samuel Hathorn, the grandfather, was born in Ireland in 1780 and came to this country in 1800. He served in the War of 1812 and in was with Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. At that time he was a citizen of the State of Georgia. He removed from Georgia in 1818 to Mississippi and settled fourteen miles north of Columbia near Wilksburg and the remainder of his life was spent in farming.

Nevin C.Hathorn went to school only a few months to William Barnes, at the age of seven; to Mrs. Laura Webb, at the age of fourteen; and seven months to A.W.Stringer at the age of seventeen. "This was all the schooling". The story of the Senator Hathorn's life is a typical one of the young men of the rural districts whose education was interrupted by the war.

He engaged in farming until he was fifty years old; then he was a railroad depot agent for two years and postmaster at Columbia, Mississippi, for fifteen years, Feb. 1, 1903 to Feb. 1, 1918, inclusive. He was a member of the Legislature from Covington County in Constirutional Conventin of 1890. Senator Hathorn is one of the oldest representatives in the public life of the State.

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

He helped to organize the People's Party and assisted in advocating its principles until the Democrats as he contends, returned to Jeffersonian doctrines and since that time he has been affiliated with the Democratic Party. He is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to no fraternal organizations.

In 1919 Senator Hathorn was elected to the Senate, this mark of confidence coming to him in his seventieth year is the best evidence of his standing with the people of his district. As a Senator he is faithful to duty.

Feb. 21, 1870, at White Sand, Mississippi, he was married the first time to Susan Cooper, the daughter of Capt. John D.Cooper, who was killed in battle, 1864, and Elizabeth (Tyrone) Cooper, who lived at White Sands, Mississippi. There were eleven children born: Dr. H. Guy, Stanley J., deceased; Claude V., Karl Schurtz Hathorn, deceased; Albert Reese, Fleet Cooper, Dr. Mary Maxwell, Ruth Gradner, Samuel B.,Dr. John D., Nevin C.

Senator Hathorn's second wife was Sarah Dale, the daughter of Dr. Hardy Dale and Elizabeth (Barnes) Daley who lived at Society Hill,Mississippi. They were married August 8, 1915 and have no children.

* Taken from Mississippi Official and Statistical Register. 1920-24

Birdie Lovett

MRS. BIRDIE LOVETT HISTORIAN
PIKE AND MARION COUNTY HISTORIC RESEARCH

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Chapter 23

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Physicians

Dr. Theodore Ford Died At Columbia. Ending a long life surcharged with public usefullness and devoted service to his fellowmen, Dr. Theodore Berkly Ford died at his home in Columbia Thursday morning after an illness of several months.

Dr. Ford was born 83 years ago on the Ford homestead 20 miles south of Columbia and was a son of the late Mr. & Mrs. Ebenezer Ford. He completed his education at Manchester, Va., the home of his mother, who came south before the war between the States as a school teacher. His medical studies were completed at Tulane Medical College at New Orleans in 1870 and he located at Columbia where he continues a lucrative practice until 20 years ago when he retired to private life.

He was one of the organizers of and the largest stockholder in Columbia High School and was president of the board of trustees for a long period of years. When Columbia bank was organized 32 years ago he was one of the principal stockholders and remained vice-president of the institution until three years ago when he voluntarily retired from active service. He represented Marion County two terms in the state Legislature and was state senator one term from Lincoln, Pike and Marion Counties.

Dr. Ford was a member of the First Methodist Church in Columbia and was a liberal contributer to the institution. The funeral services were held Friday. He is survived by three sons, R.D.Ford, Paul E. Ford and T.B.Ford, Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. C.C.Thompson and Miss Myrtle Ford of Columbia, and Mrs. H.D. Lampton of Magnolia, and a sister, Mrs. Emma Brenes of Columbia. (1)

(1) Magnolia Gazette, Magnolia, Miss. July 28,1932.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Merchant

Treaking through the streets of Columbia, then a village of some two hundred inhabitants, went two ox wagons loaded with household goods and following this was a herd of farm cattle. This was December 10,1891. This caravan passed through Main St., then east out the Purvis Road a mile and a half to the then Willis Hartsock farm, now the beautiful country place of M.Dye. The family proceeded the household good a few hours and were already there when the wagons arrived. This was John Watts and family moving from Covington County, near the present site of Carson, to Columbia. There being a large family of children, and Mr. Watts desiring to educate them, he chose this location, because of the school facilities Columbia offered at that time. For sixteen years this family loved at this place. In 1907 Mr. Watts built a home on Dale St. and moved his family there the remainder of his life.

John was the youngest of the nine children of Thomas Watts and Polly Ramsey Watts. He was born August, 1855, in Covington County near the present site of Sumerall. His grandfather, Ruben Watts, came from the Carolinas in the early years of the nineteenth century. He was of the sturdy, staunch, pioneer type, descendents of Scotch-Irish stock. John spent his early boyhood on his father's farm, taking his place in the farm work and hunting and fishing in the swamps and creeks near by. He lived the life of a normal boy until he reached the age of thirteen, when he lost both of his parents within a short time of each other and the home broken up. Soon young John began to fin for himself. He drifted over into Lawrence County around Blountville, now Prentiss, and lived with first one farmer and then another, working as a farm hand, many times only for his board and clothing. Two of the families where he spent several years each, and who were very kind to this orphan boy, and of whom John never ceased to praise for their kindness in making him a member of their household, were Mr. John Atwood and Mr. Jack Burkett.

John Watts was a self-educated man. He attended school in the small one-teacher school in the community where he loved when he was growing up. He had one teacher, Prof. John Waller, who took a great deal of interest in him. Mr. Waller was a college graduate. He loaned John his books and carried him through his whole college course. As long as Mr. Watts loved he kept abreast of the times, and would converse fluently in national and international affairs.

In 1876, Mr. Watts was married to Miss Domer Tyrone, only daughter of Henderson and Carolyn Thompson Tyrone. To this union were born twelve children, Carrie Watts Byrd, Lee Watts Ball, Emma Watts Tannehill, Pearl Watts, Hall, Jennie, Ebbie, Robert, Lewis, and Tom (May Watts George, Hattie Watts Davis, Maggie Watts Patterson - these were triplets.) In 1893 Mr. Watts established the present Watts Company, and was president of this firm until his death. His first place of business was in a small brick building on the site now occupied by Harris Drug Company. In 1911, he purchased the site and built the present building that The Watts Company occupies. For a number of years Mr. Watts had associated with him

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

his two sons, Lewis and Tom. When he reitred from a ctive life these boys took over the management of the business. Mr. Watts watched the growth of Columbia as few have. He was heard to remark that he had seen every business house built in the town. From the time Mr. Watts moved to this community, he took his place in its growth and activity. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the school. Mr. Watts was modest, retiring man by nature, never seeking the applause of the public. It can be said that three things were vital interest to John Watts - His home, his business and his Church. You always knwe where to find him. He was a member of the Baptist Church, having served as a Deacon until old age came on and he asked to be released. He was on the Building Committee that erected the present house of Worship. He was regular in his attendacne on all the services, having attended Sunday school the last five years of his life without missing.

Indomiable in the face of adversity and ill health, having been schooled in the hardships of reconstruction period and the lean years that followed, John Watts by his hard work, honesty, and sticking close to his business, built a life and business not to be dispised by anyone. (1)

Miss Jennie Watts, Columbia, Mississippi.

Philanthropists

The Grim Reaper has passed this way again; this time to claim one of this section's most illustrious sons. At ten minutes past seven o'clock on last Saturday evening, February 19th, the spirit of this man took its departure.

Roscoe Douglas Ford was born in Coumbia on April 12,1882, and was a son of the late Dr. T.B.Ford and Minerva Foxworth Ford. He was a member of two widely known pioneer families of South Mississippi, and it is needless to relate here the fact that these families have had no small part in the early settlement and development of this section of our state. Their activities toward our present status were many and noteworthy, and the efforts and achievements of this scion of those families has been no departure from the records established by his forebears.

Deceased received his early education in the schools of his native town, later graduating from the University of Mississippi. After completing his college training, his service was in the capacity of Superintendent of the schools of his city where he served with distinctive ability.

When a young man, Mr. Ford became engaged in the practice of law. For a few years he was associated with a cousin, Ira Ford, prominent Gulf Coast attorney, at Pascagoula, and about this time he was united in Marriage to Miss Nell Lampton, daughter of Mr.& Mrs. W.E.Lampton of this city. Soon thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Ford returned to their native city, and Mr. Ford was associated with the late Henry Mounger, Sr., for a number of years. This association was terminated within a few years however and since that time Mr. Ford had built up a wide lucrative civil practice in his own right, except for tow years when he had associated with him Harvey McGehee, now of the Mississippi Supreme Court bench.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

R. Dr Ford was one of Mississippi's outstanding civil lawyers and among his clients were numbered many industrial and business enterprises. Among other things he was vice president and a director of the Columbia Bank; President of the Columbine Knitting Mills; President o f the Allied Mptor Comapny and a director on the board of the Lampton Company. He was a past president of the local Chapter of Commerce and had much to do with the accomplishments of that body down through the years. He also served as president of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Ford was a member of the First Methodist Church, and for several years was a steward in that church. He became teacher of the Men's Bible Class, which position he held until his health forced him to retire. Being a stickler for thoroughness and detail, and the inveterate worker that he was, the multitudinous duties that came to rest upon him proved to be strenuous for his physical body, and a couple of years ago he began to show the effects of the strain. His health rapidly failed him until recently a serious operation became necessary. This proved ineffective and following a couple of weeks of intense suffering death came to his relief.

Funeral services were held from the residence Sunday afternoon, conducted by Dr. B.L. Sutherland, pastor of the Methodist Church, following by interment at the city cemetery.

The following acted as pallbearers: W.C.Flanders, Vassar Anderson, L.M. Brinson,, John Mullings, C.V.Hathorn, G.C.Maxwell, E.H.Austin and A.Evans.

Thr rites were attended by Governor and Mrs. H.L.White and the Governor's Military Staff, of which deceased was a member, headed by General O'Keefe.

The throng of attendants, local and from other points, together with on e of the most beautiful floral offerings ever witnessed here attested the high esteem held for this man and citizen. (1)

(1) The Columbian-Progress, Columbia, Miss., Thursday Feb. 24, 1938.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Nurses

Mrs. Beatrice Foxworth, R.N. of Marion County, graduated from Shreveport, State Charity Hospital, in 1924. She specialized in dietitics while there. Then she entered Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, as assistant dietitian for six months.

From there she returned to Shreveport for a while, then in 1926 entered Manhattan eye,ear,nose and throat hospital, New Yourk City for six months. While there she was associated in work with Dr. Maccenty, surgeon, the only doctor in the United States ever to successfully remove the larynx.

She then entered the Lake Wells Hospital, Lake Wells, Florida, as assistant anesthetist for one year. After completing the year in Florida, she returned to her native county and for three years served as County Nutritionist. (1)

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(1)Beatrice Foxworth, Columbia, Miss., Feb. 26, 1938.

Master-Farmers.

ISAAC E. BASS--born January 17, 1850-Marion County, Mississippi, married Eliza Wilks of Lawrence County.

A man of highest integrity and ambition, full of zeal and optimism, energetic and progressive, he was a leader and power for good. As a result of his unbounded energy, thrift and good management he developed early in life extensive business interests, consisting of timbered lands, mills, gin, mercantile establishments and large farm. He gave instintingly of his means to individuals, schools, churches and all civic interests that might tend to the betterment of his fellowman and country. Especially did he give to the Bunker Hill School and Church, having donated the land, lumber and building materials for the original buildings.

He encouraged and materially assisted many young men to acquire an education and then a start in life, all of whom have made good teachers, preachers, physicians and statesmen.

He was one of the founders of the Columbia High School being a member of the first Board of Trustees-

With his family he moved to Lumberton, Mississippi in 1900 after having suffered great financial loses during the panic of the "nineties"- At this time being passed middle life when less ambitious men would have despaired he tackled the problems of restoration with courage, hope and firmer grip. Under much effort and great sacrifice he and his wife managed to educate their children, who have proven to be outstanding credit in their various activities and professions, not only to their native county but to the entire country.

With forsight and vision far ahead of his time he was able to see and grasp opportunities that other less keen passed by. From early life he was a PECAN enthusiast---collected and planted different varieties About this time he and his sons began growing and propagating paper shell pecans on a commercial scale and organized the I.E.Bass Pecan Nursery-

Associated with him in business was his younger sons, Houston and Gaston, the latter having died of menengitis while a senior at A & M College Mississippi. The other son, a graduate of Tulane University, being well equipped for business continued with his father for several years, later on the entire business was turned over to him and due to his good sound business judgement and remarkable management has made it the largest pecan nursery in the world, bringing to Mississippi national recoguition.

To this couple, while loving in Marion County, was born the following children:

Dr. Chas Cassedy Bass---Dean of Tulane School of Medicine.

Dr. Elizabeth Bass------Professor in Dept. of Medicine---Tulane.

Dr.Cora Bass Pigford---Lumberton

Rear Admiral Ivan Ernest Bass----U.S.Navy.

Gay Bass Applewhite

Houston Bass, President, Bass Pecan Nurseries.

Gaston Bass----deceased

Wreath Bass Greer. (1)

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(1) Dr. Cora Bass Pigford, Lumberton, Mississippi.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

Political Leaders

Some Mississippians may recall Sheriff Irvin Otho Magee, of Marion County, Mississippi, who tried to stop the prize fight at Richburg, Mississippi, on July 8, 1889, when John L. Sullivan knocked out Jake Kilrain in seventy-five rounds, with the thermometer registering 107 degrees.

Early in 1890 Sheriff Magee again attained the limelight of publicity in his failure to carry out the sentence of a count for execution by hanging of a nineteen year old boy, Will Purvis, convicted of murder by circumstantial evidence in White Cap days. The rope slipped, which sherff regarded as an act of God. His opinion having been approved by the spectators, Purvis was not strung up again. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary. In 1920 his innocence was established; he was pardoned and given $5,000 by the state.

Mr. Magee served Marion County as sheriff or deputy sheriff until he and his wife came to Washington in 1925. They celebrated their golden wedding aniversary on February 13, at their Washington residence. Mr. Magee was born on March 5, 1858 and married Miss Ella Burkett in Tylertown, Miss., on Feb., 14, 1883. His interest in sports was awakened by the Sullivan-Kilrain fight and since then he has read of the main bouts and in recent years has heard them over the radio. One son, Earl Magee, is spots writer on the Jackson News. Another son, Rex Magee, is advertising manager of the Lamar Insurance Co., of Jackson, Miss. Six children live in Washington D.C.: Otho, Jr., and Misses Dimple, Jewel and Kathleen Magee, and Mrs. Kate Jones and Mrs. Ida O'Bryant. (1)

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(1) Written from Washington D.C., in the Jackson Daily News, Monday February 21,1938.

Political Leaders

ETHELBERT ISAAC SINGLEY, Columbia, Mississippi, Route 2, Representative from Marion County, was born near Columbia, December 2,1888. His father, Seaborn Singley, was born in the same county, at Improve, and lived there until 1901, when he removed to the country near Columbia; his paternal grandparents were John and Katherine Singley, of Improve. His great-grandparents were George Frederick and Margaret Singely. The family have long been residents of Mississippi and have been always indentified with its best progress. The maiden name of Representative Singley's mother was Fannie Lang, who resided at Advance, Mississippi. Mr. Singley was educated in the rural schools of Marion County, at the Advance and Morris Schools, where he has carefullied prepared for College. He then attended South Mississippi College, He was a studious and ambitious young man and decided to make teaching his profession. He has now been a member of that profession for a number of years, haveing taught successfully at the following places; two years at Black Jack, Covington County; four years in Marion County; one year at Centerville and one year at Union. In 1915 at the urgent request of his many frineds he entered politics by becoming a candidate for the State-Legislature, to which he was elected for the term of 1916-1920. Mr. Singely is independent of factional poltics and believes that the States best interest are promoted by fairness and justice to all state institutions. He is a man of high standards of right and makes the States welfare his prime object. He has rendered zealous and helpful service to the State on the following committees: Appropriations; Education; Manufactures; Liquor Traffic, of which he is chairman. Representative Singley is a member of the Improve Baptist Church and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. February 12,1912,

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

he married Miss Anna L. Hollaway at Prentiss, Mississippi. Her parents are Alexander and Angeline Hollaway, of Mt. Carmel, Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Singley have two children, Robert Luther Walter and Seaborn Alex. (1)

TOXEY HALL of Columbia, Marion County, Mississippi, District Attorney of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Mississippi, was born September 18, 1882, at Chunkey, Lauderdale County. He is the son of Dr. Wesley White Hall and Julia Emma (Wright)Hall of Meridian, Mississippi and of Opelika, Alabama. His father was a native of Merideian, near which city he practised medicine for some four years, thence removing to Rose Hill, Jasper County, where he continued his profession for several years, after which he moved to Estabuchie, Jones County, where he remained for six years and moved to Lumberton in Lamar County, where after a practice extending over three years, he died in 1902. He was a graduate of Mobile Medical College. He was the son of Colonel Wesly White Hall and Sarah Amanda Eastis, who lived near Meridian, Mississippi. Col. W.W. Hall represented Lauderdale County in the Legislature during twe terms, just before or during the Civil War.

Mr. Hall's mother was the daughter of William Wright ad Lucinda Robinson who lived at Opelika, Ala., from which place the family removed to Mississippi, where it has since resided. He received his early education in Poplarville High School and graduated in May, 1902, from this institution, which under the leadership of Prof. W.I.Thomas, one of the strongest, best equipped and most influential educators in Mississippi,

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register---1917.

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On October 25,1911, Judge Hall was married to Pearl Ethel Watts, daughter of John Watts and Domer (Tyrone) Watts of Columbia.

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(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register --1917.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

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(1) Mississippi Official And Statistical Register----1920-24.

MARION COUNTY, LEADERS

July 22, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

---1--- 7

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

2. Historians:

b. Historic Land Marks.

GENERAL JACKSON'S MILITARY ROAD

This road was built by Jackson's soldiers on their return to Tennessee, after the great victory over the British in the Battle of New Orleans fought January 8, 1915 in which the Rev. John Ford had three sons participating.[1] This road enters Marion County from the southwest near the historic John Ford home, where Jackson recuperated for several days. It was continued on the east side of the Columbia and Covington road about one or one half mile east of this road, crossed Pearl River at what is known as the Bill Regan place about four miles south of Foxworth, went through what is known as the Bradley place continuing in a northeasterly direction entering Jeff Davis County. The course of this road can still be defined, but more definitely in the hill section of Marion County and can be photographed nine miles east of Columbia at the Phelix Rayborn place twelve miles south on the S.A. Foxworth home.

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1. R. L. Ford, Columbia, Miss.

Oizella Sylverstein

It is interesting to know, that in Sweetwater creek near the sight of the early Lott home is a stump in perfect preservation, the tree being felled by Jackson's soldiers to broaden the road for the passage of their wagons. The stump is below the surface of the water and about eight inches high. Mrs. Patsy Lott, generally known as "Granny Lott", gave this bit of information to her children and it has been handed down to the present generation, some of the descendants living on the old homestead.[2]

In 1817 the Government planned to open a more direct road of communication between Nashville and New Orleans through the lands of the session of 1816. General Jackson had been appointed by the war Department, Commander of the United States troops for the Southwest. He was directed to supervise the opening of the route for the highway and as he used troops in its construction, it became known as the Jackson Military Road. Above Columbus the road remains to this day, but through the Choctaw country it early became obliterated.[3]

When the Choctaw and Chicksaw lands were thrown open to sale and settlement in the early 30s the "Military Road" built by General Jackson on his return from New Orleans and connecting with the "Natchez Trace" and "Gaines Trace" was the great highway through Lowndes County from northeast to southwest and at certain sessions was thronged with immigrants and travelers.[4]

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2. Liberty Warren, Sandy Hook, Mississippi.
3. Fants History--Page 125
4. Mississippi-Dunbar Rowland--Page 478--Volume I.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY FORMATION INTERVIEWS

Marion County
Assignment #3

--3--

Of the several government roads in the South, the one contributing in the largest degree of the development of Mississippi as a State was generally known as General Jackson's Military Road.

As in Italy all archicture is ascribed to Michael Angelo, so in our Southern States all mounds and fortifications are attributed to De Soto, and all roads to Andrew Jackson.[4.]"

The citizens of Marion County are hopeful that by an act of Congress the Jackson Military Road will in the near future be made a Memorial Parkway, a fitting tribute to the orphan boy who rose to the Presidency of the United States.

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4. Publications Mississippi Historical Society--Volume XI.
Page 403

Oizella Sylverstein

Ball
Pauline Simmons

March 31, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #2
County History

I. Formation of County:

1. Obtained

(a) Date

Marion County was established December 9, 1811.[a.]

(b) How

Marion County was created from the old counties of Wayne, Franklin, and Amite, and its original limits were defined as follows: "All that tract of country, beginning on the lines of demarcation where the fourth range of townships east of Pearl river intersects the said line, thence west with said line of demarcation, to the sixty mile post, east of the Mississippi, being the first range of townships west of Rangehips, thence north on said line of township to the Choctaw boundary line to the fourth range of townships east of Pearl river, thence with said range to the beginning."[b.]

(c) By Whom

Marion County was erected into a county from the cession acquired by the treaty of Mount Dexter.[c.]

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a. Rowland's Mississippi, Heart of the South, Vol. 2., P.784
b. Ibid, P. 784
c. Ibid, P. 409

Fern Langston

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION
INTERVIEWS

Marion County
Assignment #2

2. Shape

Marion County is rectangular in shape, the Western side being very irregular.

3. Size
(a) Boundaries
1. Original

Marion County was bounded North by Lawrence and Covington Counties, East by Perry County, South by Pearl River County, and West by Pike County and the State of Louisiana.[d.]

2. Present

Marion County is bounded North by Jefferson Davis and a small portion of Lawrence Counties, East by Lamar County, South by Pearl River County and the State of Louisiana, and West by Walthall and a small portion of Lawrence Counties.[e.]

4. Name and Nick Name (if any)

Marion County

5. County Seat or Seats
(a) Original

Lott's Bluff was the county seat of Marion County from 1811 to 1821 when the name was changed from Lott's Bluff to Columbia.[f.]

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d. Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Miss. Volume 1, P. 190

e. Dodge-Lackey's Advanced Geography, Mississippi Edition.

f. Taken from an old record book in Chancery Clerk's Office.

Fern Langston

...rline Ball
Pauline Simmons

Marion County
Assignment #2

b. Present

Columbia is the present county seat of Marion County.

c. Significance of Name

The early settlers of Marion County originally came from South Carolina. The county seat was named Columbia after the town nearest their old home in South Carolina.[g.]

6. Early Settlements.

(None for the present)

---

g. Dodge-Lackey's Advanced Geography, Mississippi Edition.

Fern Langston

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION
INTERVIEWS

Maggie Byrd
Oizella Sylverstein

October 30, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #2
County History

Marion County lies in the southern part of Mississippi adjoining Louisiana on the one side. It was declared a county on December 9, 1811.

The Southern portion of Mississippi of which the whole of Marion County is a part originally belonged to the Choctaw Indians. The great trading company of Panton Lesie had claims amounting to $46,000 against these Choctaws. In June 1805 United States Commissioners appointed by President Jefferson were negotiating with the Choctaws for lands in South Mississippi comprising 4,400,000 acres. Panton Lesie wanted Choctaw lands in payment for this debt. The United States government refused to accede to the plan of the Trading Post but agreed to accept the grant of land from the Indians and then in turn to liquidate the debt of Panton Lesie in cash. The Indians refused to cede their lands on the Mississippi River but finally agreed to treat with the commissioners of the government, James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore. This treaty was finally concluded on Mt. Dexter near Macon, Mississippi, for a consideration of $50,500 cash and a perpetual ammunity of $30,000 each year. This cession was thrown open to settlement from 1809 to 1811 and the erection of Wayne, Green, and Marion Counties resulted.

Rowland's Mississippi, Heart of the South, Volume I

WINONA H. COOK

Maggie Byrd
Oizella Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #2

Marion County should be rectangular in shape but for and irregular slicing to form other counties on the West and Northwest. Wathall on the West took a piece of Marion and Jefferson Davis on the North used a portion, making the western line very irregular. The land area at present covers 535 square miles in this county.

"Marion County was originally formed from the old counties of Wayne, Franklin, and Amite. Its original limits were defined as follows: "All that tract of country beginning on the line of demarcation where the fourth range of townships east of Pearl River intersects the said line, thence west with said line of demarcation to the sixty mile post, east of the Mississippi, being the first range of townships west of Tangehipo, thence north on said line of townships to the Choctaw boundary line, thence along said Choctaw boundary line to the fourth range of townships east of Pearl River, thence with said range to the beginning."

The present boundary of Marion County is Lawrence and Jefferson Davis on the North; Lamar on the East; Wathall and Lawrence on the West; and Wathall and Louisiana on the South.

Marion County received its name from General Francis Marion, a South Carolina hero who was known as the "Swamp Fox," during the Revolutionary War.

Winona H. Cook

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION, INTERVIEWS

Maggie Byrd
Oizella Sylverstein

Marion County
Assignment #2

The original capital of Marion County was Lott's Bluff, so called for a family named Lott who first settled here. This name held from 1811 to 1818. Most of the people comprising this community called Lotts Bluff were originally from South Carolina. These people favored the name of South Carolina's capital as being suitable for the capital of this practically new county of Marion. As a result of this favor they called the village Columbia, possibly derived from the name Columbus, which name it bears until this day. The Town of Columbia was chartered in 1828 being the fourth chartered municipality in Mississippi. The site of the present jail and courthouse are the ones chosen at that time.

Main Street, Broad Street, Pearl Street, and Beef, Honey, and Meek Allies are the original ones laid out in 1828. Taken from Deed Record Book 1812 to 1923.

The early settlements of Marion County are Sandy Hook, Hopewell, Cheraw, Foxworth, Morgantown, White Bluff, Waterhole, Kokomo, Joseph Ford Settlement, Hub, Lampton, Columbia, Goss, Carley, and Improve.

Taken from Deed Record Book 1812 to 1923 Chancery Clerk's Office
Marion County

Winona H. Cook

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Oizella F. Sylverstein

Marion County History
Assignment # 3
Supplement

As years rolled by, grim news of war resounded. The young sons volunteered as soon as the War Between the States was declared. James Atkinson, Jr., went out with one of the first Companies, The Marion Men. Miss Jennie Barnes who later became his wife, presented the banner to his Company and it was received by a local lawyer of Columbia, Mr. Bishop. When Col. Hamilton Mason's troops to which James Atkinson, Jr., belonged, was transferred from Shieldsboro, near Bay St. Louis, to Jackson, Tennessee, on leaving New Orleans, just beyond the suburbs of the City, the train wrecked and Jim Atkinson was painfully hurt, but not seriously. He was among those at the front at the battle of Corinth.

Of this large family, only two members remained in Marion County: Missouri Atkinson who married F. W. Foxworth, and Sophie E. Webb who married James B. Rawls.

MARION COUNTY HISTORY INTERVIEWS

Aug. 24th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Office
Assignment #3
County History

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

3. Officials and Ex-Officials:

(b) Manuscripts.

Interviewed: Ralph Jordan,

Columbia, Miss.

Copy of a letter written in 1840 to Colonel Hamilton Mayson's sister by her daughter, then a schoolgirl in Madison, New Jersey. The letter is now in possession of Ralph Jordan, Columbia, Miss., a great, great, grandson of Colonel Hamilton Mayson:

Madison, Novembber 4th, 1840.

My dearest mother:

Do not think me negligent in the dischargement of my epistolary duties for I assure you that I would have written to you as usual had not sickness prevented me from so doing. I do not wish you to understand by that word sickness that I have been dangerously ill. Oh no - It was only a bad cold for which malady I was obliged to take a dose of calomel - three of senna, one emetic, and an enormous quantity of castor oil.

I really feared that Tante had a serious intention of converting my stomach into a dingy shop for the convenience of the school.

I have just received Aunt Richard's letter in which was enclosed a one hundred dollar bill. She requested me to write and let her know

as soon as it reached me. She said in her letter, "Your mother sends you some gold pieces for the purpose of purchasing your dresses for parties." I do not exactly understand the meaning of the above sentence. Does she wish me to understand that you have sent me or intend to send me some pieces of gold? I am at a loss to understand the phrases. If you have sent it, I have not received it yet. I will be glad to know as soon as possible, or in other words as soon as can conveniently let me know. She says you wish me to purchase some handsome dresses - a bonnet for winter, a riding coat or cloak whichever suits my fancy best, stockings, both coarse and fine, shoes, etc. I shall ask Tante to accompany me when I buy my things. Her taste is excellent, at least everybody says so, and consequently I must believe it.

I received a letter from Julia Miller, which was astonishing. It is the first epistle with which I have been honored since June. I can, however, easily account for her protracted silence. Last vacation I wrote a kind of farce in which I made her principal actress and the sentiments which I caused her to express were just as I thought she might entertain of myself and letters. I naturally concluded after so long a silence on her part that badly timed farce had produced anything but the desired effect. But her letter has quieted all my fears on score.

I passed last Saturday and Sunday at Madison, while there, I learned that Cousin Lewis had given up the idea of visiting the North this fall, and little Sally Mayson is doomed to vegetate another year in New Jersey. It really seems as if fate had chosen me for her victim

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

this year, for I have Deen frustrated in all my hopes. In the first place I expected to have seen you at the North this summer, secondly, I hope to have gone home with either Father, or Uncle Charles, and lastly expected to see Cousin Emily and Lewis Ford, and they can not come. Well I will suDmit to my misfortune with stoic fortitude, and hope for a Drighter lot in future.

I am going to impact to you something which I know will greatly surprise you. Carolina Bunker is married at last.

Graces aux Dieux!! Aunt Mary does not give a very favoraDle account of your health, Dut Julia tells that Doth your health and spirits are fine, as her letter is the most recent I am disposed to Delieve her. But I will not De too sanguine or too gloomy in my anticipations until I receive a letter from your dear self.

Yours affectionately,

Antonia.

Oizella Sylverstein

Aug. 24th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(d) Antiques, etc.

Interviewed:

Ralph Jordan, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jordan,
ColumDia, Miss.

Mrs. Charles Jordan has 1 Godey's Magazine and Lady's Dook which was puDlished in 1844. It is attractively Dound in leather, and has the original owner's name printed in gold letters near the edge of the Dack of the Dinding. The original owner, Mrs. M. Antonia Mayson Richards, was the aunt of Mrs. Jordan's mother, Mrs. Eugenia Mayson Pittman. Mrs. M. Antonia Mayson Richards lived in Jackson, Miss., when the Union soldiers took that City. A written statement pasted on one of the front fly leaves of the Dook, gives its history after Deing picked up from the street where it had Deen thrown Dy the raiders, Dy the soldier referred to. The explanation is as follows:

"HerDert G. Porter
30 Arlington St.,
Malden, Mass." "

This copy of Godey's Magazine and Lady's Dook for the year 1844, is marked on a front fly leaf as follows:

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, INTERVIEWS FORMATION

" Taken at Jackson, Miss.,

July 17th, 1863

By F. A. Porter" 8

He was a soldier, twenty-one years of age, from Haverhill, Mass; and was killed before Knoxville, Tenn., about four or five months later.

"The book is returned to Mrs. E. M. Pittman of Columbia, Miss., who appears to be a relative of the former owner, M. Antonia Richards; through the courtesy of the Daily Clarion-Ledger of Jackson, Miss.

"The undersigned is a nephew of F. A. Porter and has had possession of the volume about forty years.

Herbert G. Porter

Born in Boston

1871 "

Other ANTIQUES of Ralph Jordan in the home of his mother, Mrs. Chas. Jordan.

Four-Poster Bed with Teaster - Bureau and Old Tables and Chairs

An Old Family Record that traces family back to 1723

Great-Grandmother's Ivory Wedding Fan and White Kid Wedding Slippers.

Silver Candle Snuffers

Silver Castor, once supplied with cruets and used on dining table

One Vol. of Goldsmith's History of England, Published 1837, there were originally 4 Volumes in the set.

Old Books and Daguerreotypes

June 17, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

2. Historians:

b. Historic Land Marks.

THE FORD HOUSE.

"One of the most delightful methods of history study is by acquaintance with old landmarks and buildings, especially the homes. These object lessons illuminate dry facts and bring us face to face with scenes of the past. Patriotic societies, North and East, realizing this fact, are rescuing, restoring, and marking historic sites and buildings. Our own State in taking up this branch of history has found a field rich in homes worthy of preservation.

The old residence of John Ford, twenty miles south of Columbia in Marion County, is one of special interest. John Ford erected this building in 1809. It is on a plateau about a mile from Pearl River. It is modeled after the old Spanish houses of the early days. It is two and a half stories high with thick walls. The lower story is of brick, the upper part of heart pine, handcut and dressed. It is put together with hand-wrought nails, made at the home forge. Not a drop of paint was ever put on any part of the building. The

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

outside has taken the soft grey shade so often seen on the dead pine monarchs of the forest. The rooms are large, ceiled with narrow plank put on upwright; the windows are small and the panes of glass about eight by ten inches. There is a little trap door in the ceiling of one of the upper rooms through which a friendly Indian, Tallapoosa by name, who kept the white people posted on the movements of the hostile tribes, used to disappear when an Indian was seen approaching the house. A stockade surrounded the house in early times, and traces of the old lines are still visible. Into that fortified enclosure the neighbors gathered when the alarm of Indians coming was given, every man bringing his trusty rifle in readiness for defense.

The home was distinguished for hospitality. John Ford and his estimable wife dispensed good cheer to all who came to their door, from General Andrew Jackson, who was entertained there in 1814, to the poor Indian whose warning so often saved the lives of the family and neighbors. It was in this mansion that the famous Pearl River Convention was held. Cowles Mead presided over the convention. Judge Toulmin was sent to Washington to carry its resolutions to Congress. The enabling act was passed, the Constitutional Convention assembled the next year, and Mississippi became a soverign State.

Two Methodist Conferences were held in this home, one in 1814, the other in 1818, and all the members of both conferences were entertained in the home. The conference deliberations of 1818 were held in the bedroom of the presiding Bishop McKendren, who was at that time quite feeble.

Oizella Sylverstein

grand-son of Mr. Ed Rankin

This historic home now, 1936, belongs to Mr. Willie Rankin, whose wife ~~is~~ was a descendant of the Fords. Although the original owners have long since passed to their eternal rest, the old home still stands, and preserves its renown for hospitality. The spacious rooms are frequently filled with guests.

The location is identified in many ways with the Indian life. A large tribe lived near, and there are still to be found in the fields and woods arrow heads, beads, and stone bracelets, but no longer does the painted warrior skulk from tree to tree seeking the life of the paleface, nor are the sleeping intimates roused from their slumbers by the blood-curdling warwhoop. The historic old house with its records of strife and peace, of pain and pleasure, recalls precious moments of the past century."

Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society
Volume VII. Pages 334,335,336.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, INTERVIEWS
FORMATION

August 21st, 1956
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

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I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements

Interviewed: Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth,
Gulfport, Mississippi.

THE LEWIS BROTHERS - LEMUEL AND QUINNEY
Among the first settlers of WATERHOLES.

The descendants of these Lewis brothers are outstanding citizens of the State of Mississippi. It has been stated that this family has furnished more preachers than any other of the State, and the Lewis preachers are prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The Lewis brothers were of Welsh-English descent. Their ancestors at an early period, about 1775, came to Virginia, here they joined the Colonial Army and fought for the colonies - helped to win our Independence. They came loyal subjects of England but using their better judgment, enlisted with Washington's Army.

Oizella Sylverstein

QUINNEY LEWIS:

We find the Lewis family later in North Carolina, from this State, Quinney Lewis and his wife, Patty, with their children, find their new home in far-away Marion County - one of the staunch pioneer families of the Waterhole Settlement in the southwestern part of the County.

Quinney Lewis' children were: Barney, Martin Jr., Lemuel Jr., Henry P., William Bryant, and James W., and the daughters were Celia Ann, who married Warren Alford, and from this union, we have five preachers. Mary Jane married Chestini Allen; Abigail married Ralph Regan in 1845; Elizabeth married Hyram Ware, first husband, he was killed in the War Between the States, and John D. Warner, second husband.

Two of the sons, Rev. Bryant Lewis and Rev. Henry Lewis, who early became identified with the Methodist Church, the faith of their fathers, later were ministers and members of the Methodist Conference of Mississippi. They both had large families that gave a splendid influence to their State. From Rev. Henry Lewis' family, we number five preachers; and from Rev. Bryant Lewis' family, we have two preachers, and one doctor who is a missionary in active service in Africa at present. The people of Columbia were fortunate in having one of the sons of Rev. Bryant Lewis, Rev. Benjamin Lewis, to serve them four years. He with his estimable wife have left their influence to live on in our lives.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

As we continue down the line, we find we have in our City several of the great, great, great, great, grandchildren of Quinney Lewis, or descendants moved to the fourth generation.

Quinney Lewis and his wife, Patty, moved from the Waterhole Community, to near China Grove; and later, moved near Holmesville where they passed to their eternal reward. He died in 1881, being eighty-seven years old. His wife died at the age of seventy-five.

Stephen Lewis, a son of Lemuel Lewis Jr., and grand-son of Quinney Lewis, was a conductor on the I.C.R.R. and in 1927, sponsored a Lewis Reunion which was held in Holmesville, Pike County. Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth attended, as did many, many other descendants - seven states being represented.

LEMUEL LEWIS:

Lemuel Lewis, Quinney Lewis' youngest brother, was born in North Carolina, in 1804. In 1820 when sixteen years old, he came to Marion County to teach his brother, Quinney's, children and also taught for the Waterhole's Settlement. He had received his education in the schools of North Carolina. After teaching for several years, he returned to his old home and there married Polly Williams. He finally returned to Marion County having a family of four children at the time he came: Sally, Giles, Celia, and Martha. He bought his brother, Quinney's, home and engaged in farming.

Oizella Sylverstein

The other children born after Lemuel Lewis and his wife came to Marion County are: Susan, who married Jabus Farborough; Christian, who married Thomas Bickham of Louisiana; Margaret, who married Benjamin Graves of Louisiana; Benjamin Bright, who married Margaret Sumrall; John, who married Mary Jane Sumrall, a sister of Margaret Sumrall. John had only two children, Hettie and Joseph. Hettie married Jesse Rankin. They had four children. Jospeh Warren Rankin is the only surviving one of the family. One son, Horatio, lost his life in the World War. Alexander, another son of Lemuel Lewis, never married. Joseph Lewis, another son of Lemuel Lewis, married Ellen Bass, a neighbor girl. Their children: Lammie Lewis, with his family, resides in Columbia; Mathilda, married a Pigott.

Lemuel Lewis held several important offices, the last being Probate Judge. Though not a lawyer, he was a man of superior intelligence and while serving as Probate Judge, settled some large estates, among which were James Atkinson's estate and Samuel G. Foxworth's estate.

Judge Lemuel Lewis was a very prosperous man - it seemed that all his business plans proved successful. Agriculture being followed almost exclusively by the large slave holders, he, as others, profited by large crops of cotton. At one time during the War Between the States, he was so fortunate as to sell one hundred bales of cotton for one dollar per pound. The grand-daughter has the statement in her possession.

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MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Mary Winborne, and moved to Topisaw, Pike County, where he built a new home. He had previously given each of his children property in Marion County. Benjamin B. Lewis was given the old home. There were no children by the second marriage.

Judge Lemuel Lewis survived his second wife and returned to his old home community at Waterholes, where he spent the remaining days with his children and passing away, after a long and successful life, in the home of his son, Giles Lewis, about seven miles from where he first settled.

Oizella Sylverstein

August 27, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

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I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

3. Officials and Ex-Official:

c. Other historic documents of note, etc.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

A copy of the original which is in possession of Belle Foxworth, Columbia, Mississippi, a granddaughter of Samuel F. Foxworth.

The State of Mississippi
$1900.00

Columbia May 10 1844

Received of Samuel G. Foxworth of Marion County Mississippi, Nineteen Hundred Dollars in full payment for seven Negroes named, Minerva a woman aged 35 years and Metius a boy aged 13 years, Jim a boy aged 10 years, Gabriel a boy aged 8 years, Lucinda a girl aged 5 years, George a boy aged 3 years, and Mary aged 15 months. Children of the said Minerva, the right and title of said slaves we warrant and defend against the Claim or Claims of any person or persons whatsoever. And warrant them sound in body and mind and slaves for life.

Witness
Azel Backus Bacon
J.I. Atkinson
Henry Atkinson

Alexander Moore (Seal)
Eliza Moore (Seal)
By H.T. Pope
their agent and attorney in fact (Seal)

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

August 5, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History
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I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:
2. Historians:

b. Historic Land Marks.

Mr. Johonny Warren, Sandy Hook, Interviewed.

INDIAN MOUND.

Judging from the many mounds in Marion County, we are led to believe that generations ago here lived and loved another race of beings.

This Indian Mound described by Mr. Warren is included with our land marks.

The mound is on the old John Ford property near Sandy Hook. About 1886 when Mr. Warren was a mere boy he with others were interested in the excavation of the mound. The home then being owned by Mr. Ed Rankin who was a descendant of the old settlers.

This mound being about forty feet square and originally anywhere from eight to ten feet high, was covered by a growth of lob-lolly sap pines. Mr. Rankin stated that no one had ever dug into the mound to his knowledge. He gave the young men permission to dig as much as they liked he being as interested as they. So they went to work with shovels, hoes, and post-hole diggers.

They first discovered the mound was made of a clay different from the soil anywhere near. Probably brought from some distance, in sacks, gourds, or any container convenient. No doubt brought by the squaws who cultivated patches of corn while the men pursued warfare and game. On excavating, these searchers found bones, broken pieces of clay pots and worlds of Indian flints, which were arrow heads. To their disappointment found no valuables.

Oizella Sylverstein

Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(d) Antiques, etc.

June 1st - Interviewed: Johnny Warren, Sandy Hook, Miss.

GOLD WATCH. Mr. Warren has in his possession a watch that his grand-father, Liberty Warren, won as a prize for having the best bale of cotton in Mississippi. This prize offered by a cotton broker in New Orleans long before the war of secession. This cotton was grown in the Sandy Hook community.

HOME-MADE STEEL TRAP FOR CATCHING WOLVES, made by Mr. Johnny Warren's grand-father, Liberty Warren, in his black-smith's shop on the early plantation in the Sandy Hook community.

POWDER GOURD USED DURING THE WAR OF 1812 by Jack (John) Warren while in service. His name is listed with George Nixon's Regiment of Mississippi Militia from Marion County. This gourd is in possession of Mrs. Graham of Sandy Hook, one of the descendents of Jack Warren.

June 8th - Interviewed: Mr. J. W. Thornhill, Foxworth, Miss.

SHEEP-SHEARS. Mr. Thornhill has a pair of shears that belonged to his grand-father, Isham Thornhill. These shears were used by J.W.Thornhill's father, Elisha Thornhill, during the War Between the States while he was in service, for securing fire by striking with flint.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION, INTERVIEWS

Aug. 24th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(c) Historic art.

Aug. 24th - Interviewed: Ralph Jordan, Columbia, Miss.

Portrait - Oil Painting - of Mrs. Antonia Mayson Richards, great, great Aunt of Ralph Jordan, Columbia, Miss., the owner of portrait.

Old Sampler, made by some of Ralph Jordan's pioneer ancestors before immigrating to Marion County from Virginia.

Crocheted Bed Spread, made by some of Ralph Jordan's pioneer ancestors.

Portrait of Mrs. Nancy S. Foxworth. She was born Jan. 22nd, 1810. Artist not known. This is a very large painting. It is in the home of Mrs. Mattie Foxworth Wellman, Foxworth, Miss., a grand-daughter.

Oizella Sylverstein

Aug. 12th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements.

Interviewed: Miss Belle Foxworth, grand-daughter of
Samuel G. Foxworth,
Columbia, Miss.

SAMUEL G. FOXWORTH - EARLY SETTLER
Lampton Settlement.

At the time of the early plantation of Samuel G. Foxworth which with other plantations, has now merged into the Lampton Settlement, the settlement was a dense forest where the wild animal roved and made its lair.

In the swamps of these Pearl river plantations was a dense growth of reed cane and finer could not be found - some were six or seven inches around and were so large that they had to be cut for the stock. Reed cane grew also along the banks of some of the smaller streams. To the pioneer of good judgment and energy, there was profit in these natural resources.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

The plantation of Samuel G. Foxworth which contained several hundred acres, was three miles south of Columbia, on the east side of Pearl river. The original home is in a good state of preservation and is occupied at the present time. The house is long, with broad open hall, and wide veranda on the front. Part of the building was of hewn logs, and was evidently the first house proper, after which a similar part was constructed of lumber and connected by this broad open hall. All was well finished - weather boarded and ceiled, and had brick chimneys. There were four rooms, but others have been added, and the building is somewhat changed by repair - but is practically the same old home. It is located on a knoll. As was the custom in those days, a building which included dining room, pantry, and ketchen was separate from the dwelling, about twenty feet, and connected by a board walk roofed over. This house is more than one hundred years old.

Samuel G. Foxworth being a large land holder, owning many slaves, and herds of cattle and sheep that "covered the hills", and having accumulated great wealth not only from the plantation, but from stock, had planned a brick mansion. Some of the material was on the ground - a brick cistern was made and a brick dairy built, but finding this was a sixteenth section and knowing the law regarding this section, his plan for a brick residence never materialized.

Oizella Sylverstein

In summer the stock was driven to the grass-covered hills, at a stream where water was plentiful. There were a few cabins for the negroes who cared for the small negro children who were also sent out to what was called "cow-pens" where they could get all the milk they wanted - and all they needed. These children were provided with mussel shells which served as spoons. In the fall, they were returned to the plantation where there was sugar cane, peanuts, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes.

Samuel Green Foxworth was born January 29th, 1808, in Marion District, South Carolina. His father, Stephen M. Foxworth, who was born in Marion District, South Carolina, 1782, and mother who was a Miss Cherry before her marriage to Stephen M. Foxworth, of the same district and State, with their young son, Samuel G., immigrated to Marion County about 1809, and located on what is now known as the Stephen E. Foxworth place. On this place, his parents spent the remainder of their lives. His father served in the War of 1812.

Samuel G. Foxworth was one of two sons, the other, John, was born in 1812. The only daughter, Mary, married Alexander Graham. Their mother died in 1824. The father married a second time. He died in 1844.

Samuel G. Foxworth's wife was a Miss Nancy Span Pope who was born in North Carolina, in 1810. She was the widow of Felix Ford who met his death by accident. On being among his flock of sheep, he was attacked, fatally, by one of the animals, the injury being to the abdomen. They had one child.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

Samuel G. Foxworth and his wife, Mrs. Nancy Pope Ford, were the parents of seven sons. The little step-son, Felix L. Ford, was stricken with typhoid fever and died, in 1845. The mother kept a lock of the little boy's beautiful, silken auburn hair which has been carefully preserved by his half-brother, Stephen A. Foxworth, and now is in possession of his daughter.

The seven sons were: John P., Stephen A., George, Job M., Frank W., Alexander E., and Jerome S. They were carefully reared under the influence of devout Christian parents. The boys attended the private school at home, then were sent to Zion Seminary, established by Rev. A. R. Graves, a Presbyterian minister, in Covington County. The school included a college course. Their father bought property at the Seminary and had a house built for his sons, and a "black mammy" and her husband were sent along to keep house for them. Later, two of the sons, Job and Frank, attended Centenary College in Louisiana.

On their departure for Centenary, the mother accompanied them to the Pearl River ferry to bid them good-by. During their absence, she succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, February 10th, 1880 - six days later, February 16th, the father followed, being a victim of the same malady. One of the letters written by this devoted Christian mother to her son at Centenary College is in possession of a grandson, West P. Foxworth, Columbia, Miss., and is as follows:

Oizella Sylverstein

My ever

Nov. 20th, 1859.

Dear Franklin:

I write a few lines to you because I judge by myself that you will be pleased to hear from home every week. It is a great pleasure for me to read a few lines from you and Job. Yes, every day, I want to hear from you - once a week anyhow - in two weeks at the longest.

I have nothing new since I wrote. We are all well at the time, hoping these lines may find you and Job enjoying the same kind blessing. Yes, and improving your time and talent in the way that God requires you to improve it - that you may not be the "unprofitable servant" and "cast".....oh, where?

I am rejoiced to hear that you are satisfied and studying hard. Yes, let me beg of you and Job to study hard. And think what a privilege you have of improving your time and talent to what other boys have. Yes, many poor boys that would be smart and useful in life, have not the means to improve their time - may be have to work in the field for sustenance for their bodies, while you have it provided for you without your aid.

Oh, yes, my dear boy, do be thankful, and worship, and love, and serve that God with all thy heart, mind, and strength that has been so good to you, both temporally and spiritually, and provided means that you may improve your time if you will - He leaves it to your own discretion whether you will or not. Oh, if you do not - what a sentence is pronounced against them that hide their Lord's money. If you do not know, read the 25th Chapter of Matthew - there you may find it in full.

And if you and Job never studied seriously, let me as a mother that loves you and prays for you often to begin to study before it be too late - Life is uncertain, but death is certain and when death comes, you have to go - prepared or unprepared. Then let me beg you to begin - now is the "accepted time" - "harden not your hearts", for God is knocking at them all the while begging you to give Him your heart and live, saying to you, "Why will you die? Oh, sinner turn from your wicked ways and live forever in the mansion of eternal rest" where no sorrow, pain, or sickness can reach us there.

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY FORMATION INTERVIEWS

No, not a wave of trou▷le roll across our peaceful ▷reast. Oh, Franklin and Jo▷, is that happiness worth seeking? Yes, I can say of a truth, it is more to me, the thoughts of soon ▷eing delivered from this world of sorrow and sin, than all the pleasures I have ever enjoyed in this vain world.

I will conclude ▷y saying they are nearly through gathering the crop. We have had the most fa▷ora▷le weather they ever had to gather a crop. We have had very little rain since you left. We had a very good rain on Thursday night and wind. It did a great favor for us on account of the fire. They have had to fight fire several times since you and ▷ill fought it. And got some fence ▷urnt.

George is at Jo▷'s, and ▷ud at George's - I saw them last Sunday. Jerome is still digging peanuts - he has a great many.

You must ▷oth write soon to some of us - George, or ▷ud, or Jerome. I shall expect to hear from you soon. Receive these few lines in the manner they are intended - for the good of your never dying souls, and if we never meet again in this world, that we may leave a dying testimony that we are gone from the evil to come to enjoy the Presence of our Saviour forever and ever. Oh, may this ▷e our happy lot is the prayer of your loving and affectionate mother.

Nancy S. Foxworth.

P.S.
Write often and not wait for me.
I will write whenever I feel like writing. I do not wish you should neglect your studies to write, ▷ut I think you may write a few lines once in two weeks.
N.S.F.

I should like to hear if you have received my letter, as I put some money in it.

Oizella Sylverstein

It was after this letter was written, that Jo▷ M. gives an account of his religious experience while at Centenary, which contains four pages 10" X 15" in his ledger diary. Quoting from his diary:

"Commenced at Centenary College
in March 1861.

"It was a▷out this time that I was first awakened to a proper sense of my true condition ▷y the preaching of the gospel, ministered ▷y Professors Wheat Scoles, President Miller and his ▷rother, A. G. Miller, together with Mr. Pugh, Professor of Mathematics and the preacher for that station, Jackson, La."

This statement is conclusive evidence in favor of denominational schools.

Another paragraph from this diary:

"▷ut here let me revert to my promise or purpose a▷ove: to give an a▷stract of the events that attended my conviction and conversion to the faith which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. The year ▷efore I went to college, I lived ▷y myself overseeing a farm. Having no ▷ooks, and ▷eing ▷ut little interested in agriculture, I for want of other ▷ooks, as well as for an indefina▷le curiosity, commenced reading the ▷i▷le. One thing I suppose which influenced this design, was my predilection for the Methodist doctrine in which my mother lived and died."

Jo▷ M. Foxworth was always one of the stewarts and one of the principal supporters of the Hopewell Church - Hopewell Settlement.

As soon as the War ▷etween the States was declared, George Foxworth and a num▷er of other Marion County young men, left for Virginia as volunteers and joined the first troops organized for service. Here he remained in the Confederate service until he

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

contracted pneumonia and died October 38th, 1861, at the age of twenty-four years. His body was brought home and placed in the family cemetery.

The early plantation of Samuel G. Foxworth adjoined the early plantation of Harrison Barnes. Mrs. Mattie Barnes David, age eighty-seven, Columbia, Miss., a daughter of Harrison Barnes, says the two families enjoyed each other's visits, and that when Mrs. Foxworth made one quilt, she made seven - one for each son.

All married except George. Five of the remaining sons each received a home and Pearl River plantation with slaves, from the father's estate. John P. was given tracts of land in Covington County, however, he lived in Marion County, and his home was on a Pearl River plantation.

These sons proved to be noble men, and were among those who defended our Southland so loyally, and were some of the fine characters who helped to bring our County out of the chaos of Reconstruction, and who took part in making the good foundation on which we build.

Oizella Sylverstein

Aug. 20th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

13

I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements

Interviewed: Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth,
Gulfport, Mississippi.

FIRST TEACHER OF WATERHOLES' SCHOOL

WATERHOLES SETTLEMENT

This school was taught one hundred and sixteen years ago by Lemuel Lewis, brother of one of the pioneer settlers in this settlement. Lemuel, a mere boy of sixteen years of age, came from North Carolina, the old home of the settlers in this community.

His education was limited having attended only the schools of his native State, but from his reputation as a teacher, Judge Lemuel Lewis must have put forth energy and study.

The house he taught in first was just a log-pen style with stick and dirt chimney. There is a depression, or excavation, in the ground near the spot where this little house stood, and it has

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

been handed down that it was caused from digging deep to get clay for the chimney. At that time, as at the present, there were orchards of delicious wild plums in that section, as well as in many other sections of the County, and after many years, Mrs. Foxworth who was then a little girl, Celia Lewis, remembers a fine plum tree bearing luscious fruit that grew in this excavation.

The house was built near the creek called Ten-Mile, because it was said to be just ten miles from the head to where it emptied into Pearl river. The school children quenched their thirst from the clear water of this creek which is to this day, very cool and has a sandy, rocky bottom causing the water to be unusually clear. And how they enjoyed bathing in this nice clear water on hot summer days! School being taught in summer months as often as in winter.

The children came from the homes of the following families: Lewis, Davis, Bass, Bullock, Regan, and Cowart. We could give the names of many of the children.

The furnishings of the house consisted probably of only benches - and very rude ones. The teacher may have been honored with a chair as was the custom in later years. The salary was paid by each patron, as at that time, no public funds were available.

After Judge Lemuel Lewis taught in this house, a better and larger house was built a short distance from this place on the January plantation. This house was built on the road to China Grove, the first post office in that section. Here other families patronized the school, among them were the Lamptons and Youngbloods. During Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth's lifetime, this old house has been shown her. Still partly standing, near the same old road.

Oizella Sylverstein

August 15, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

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I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements.

Interviewed: Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth,
Gulfport, Mississippi.

WATERHOLES.

This was one of the outstanding settlements of Marion County in early days. The place was so named from the early Methodist Church which the first settlers built as soon as conditions permitted.

These pioneer people were very pious and had daily worship in their own houses and regular neighborhood services from the first.

The church and settlement were in the Southwestern part of Marion near the Pike County line after Pike was organized in 1815, taking a large part of Marion.

As early as 1810 we have pioneers making their homes in this primeval forest near the headwaters of the beautiful stream known as Ten-Mile creek on the headwaters of the Pushepatapa, in the vicinity of the Waterhole Church.

Some of the names identified with this settlement are: The three Lewis brothers: Quennie, Lemuel, and Martin; Hosea Davis, Steve Regan, a Mr. January, Mr. Bass, Dr. Luke Conerly, Dr. Newton Cowart, Joel Bullock, and Henry and Fleet Magee, brothers who settled in the community and had slaves at an early date as did all the

Oizella Sylverstein

MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

others, they having plantations and engaged principally in agriculture. Others moving to this section later. The Magees, Henry and Fleet as well as other Magee's came to Marion County prior to 1812 for we find their names listed in George N. Nixon's 13th Regiment from Marion County during the war of 1812. (Publications of the Mississippi Historical Soxiety Vol. LV. Dunbar Rowland, Pub. 1921, Page 203.)

Quennie Lewis and his wife Patty with their children came from North Carolina about 1810 and settled first south of Columbia. After a few years he moved to Waterholes. Quennie Lewis built the home he lived in at Waterholes, it is still in good condition. This is a framed building. Mr. Lewis bought the building material in New Orleans, and it was brought over Lake Ponchartrain on flat boat and then by ox team to present sight. The building was done principally by slaves.

The Lewis family are all pious Methodists and have furnished many preachers for the state. Lemuel Lewis, a brother of Quennie, came later as a teacher for his brother's children, including the neighborhood children.

One Mr. January had erected a rather expensive house and when Luke Conerly moved in, he bought this house. "Dr. Luke Conerly and his brother, Owen, came from Dublin County, North Carolina, in 1822. They were sons of Cullen and Letticia. They married sisters. Owen married Mary, and Luke married Rebecca, daughters of William Wilkinson and Elizabeth of North Carolina. Owen married in the town of Fayettville, North Carolina, January 14, 1808. Dr. Luke who settled in this community had no children. Owen purchased Ralph Stovall's property at China Grove. I. (Luke Conerly's History.)

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Lemuel Lewis, brother of Quennie bought this place, later, gave it to his son, Benjamin, who gave it to his daughter, Beulah, who married Charlie Barnes, and Maggie Barnes, great granddaughter of Lemuel Lewis, was born inthe house built by Mr. January.

Adjoining the January place, was the Hosea Davis home. Mr. Davis came at an early date and reared a large family. He had a mill on Ten-Mile creek about one mile from his house.

Adjoining his place, just below the mill about two miles, was the Cowart house. Newton Cowart was a doctor and had three sons who practiced medicine: Drs. Ed, Eleasar, and Ben. Ed rendered valuable service as a Confederate Soldier. Dr. Newton Cowart's girls were: Hester, married a King, Lou, married William Stovall, and Mary, married Milton Jones.

Steve Regan, one of the neighbors, reared a large family. One son, Bill Regan, married Susan Scarborough, Ralph, married Quennie Lewis' daughter, Abigail. These four families each had a son born in the same year and the four boys served in the Confederate army: B.B. Lewis, Tom Regan, Ed Cowart, and Hosea Davis, Jr.

Martin Lewis, a brother of Quennie and Lemuel Lewis came from North Carolina in 1820. His wife's name was Nancy. They settled near the Waterholes church but afterward moved to Stovall Springs above Columbia where he died in 1857. His sons were: Samuel, Josiah, Henry, Barmey, Jabus, and Silas. Josiah married a Miss Smith, Henry's wife was Eliza Faulk.

Joel Bullock like others in the community, came from North Carolina. His wife was Rhoda Davis whom he married before coming to

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MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

Mississippi.

Some of these people from North Carolina were related. Namely, the Bullock and Davis family. The Bullock and Davis family were of Irish descent, from England and came to America prior to the Revolutionary War. These people from North Carolina were known for their honesty, integrity, and sterling worth. Some adhering to the Baptist faith, others, especially the Lewis family and Conerly's, being devout Methodists. This settlement has furnished ministers not only for the County and State but for foreign fields.

Probably it would be well to say Waterholes is now extinct, however, this section of the county has many prosperous farmers who are progressive.

Oizella Sylverstein

Aug. 20th, 1936
Marion County
Historical Research Project
Assignment #3
County History

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I. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS:

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements

Interviewed: Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth
Gulfport, Mississippi.

BENJAMIN BRIGHT LEWIS
Waterholes Settlement

Benjamin B. Lewis, son of Judge Lemuel Lewis and Polly Williams Lewis of North Carolina, was of Welsh-English descent. His parents lived in the old Waterholes Settlement where he was Born in 1842, and was carefully reared in the atmosphere of a religious community.

He married Miss Margaret Sumrall, daughter of Mary Burns Sumrall and William Sumrall who were living at this time in the Hugh Fortenberry, of Lee home, one mile south of Foxworth on the west side of Pearl river. He Brought his Bride to the old home given him By his father, Judge Lemuel Lewis, and continued to live in the Waterholes community.

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MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

Benjamin B. Lewis and his devoted wife were outstanding members of the Waternoles Church. It is rather remarkable that he served this Church twenty years continuously as a stewart. During the time, he never missed attending a Quarterly Conference which was usually held at distant places, although the roads were rough, and sometimes there was difficulty in crossing swollen streams. He never forgot the experience he had crossing Bogue Chitto river when it was so flooded that he could not cross without a good long swim. At this time, he was making his way to Franklinton, Louisiana where a Quarterly Conference was being held.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis reared a large family in this old settlement. The sons are: James Atkinson, a Methodist minister who is now serving a church in California; Harry Bishop, who moved to Texas where he died; Thomas Swift, who remained in the old home community where he reared a family; Lemuel, died early; Theodore Berkley, who is one of the leading doctors of Greenville, Mississippi. The daughters: Celia and Beulah. Beulah married Charles Barnes, she passing away in early womannood. Their two daughters, Maggie and Eunice are married and living in other parts.

Celia married H. C. Foxworth who was a prosperous merchant in Columbia. Their children are: Carroll, Aileen, Lewis, Gladys, Frank, Evon, and Juanita. All married except Frank. They are

Oizella Sylverstein

widely separated, their homes stretching from Seattle, Washington in the far Northwest to the Balmy shore of South Mississippi - Gulfport. The mother, Mrs. Celia Lewis Foxworth, who was left a widow when her children were at a tender age, is now enjoying the sunset of life in the several inviting homes of her loved ones, whom she so carefully reared.

Benjamin B. Lewis was not only prominent in the Methodist Church, but he was a progressive and influential citizen, serving his County in different capacities. For many years, he was a Member of the Board of Supervisors of Marion County.

He with his wife moved to Columbia about 1900, retiring from active life, and when death came, they were taken to the old Lemuel Lewis Cemetery at Waternoles for Burial.

B. B. Lewis passed away in 1906, and his wife survived until 1926, living to be eighty years old.

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MARION COUNTY, FORMATION INTERVIEWS

Indexed Copy

1877
County OFFICERS

MARION COUNTY

John Magee, sheriff; and ex-officio assessor; Harris Barnes, treasurer; G. W. Rankin, surveyor; Jacob H. Pope, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Walter B. Webb, 1st; Josiah F. Stringer, 2nd; B. B. Lee, 3rd; James Connerly, 4th; Charles Slade, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Jno Pittman, W. Carter,1st; J. Kyals, A. Lott, 2nd; W. M. Forbs, W. A. Russell, 3rd; O. S. Dervis, J. E. Tyner, 4th; S. W. Tynes, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D. Wilborn, 1st; F. M. Newsom, 2nd; A. J. Forbes, 3rd; none elected 4th; John Williams, 5th/

1878 - 79
COUNTY OFFICERS

John Magee, sheriff; A. G. Webb, circuit and chancery clerk; Harris Barnes, treasurer; John Magee assessor; Geo. W. Rankin, surveyor; Jerry Applewhite, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Silas J. Brown, 1st; John W. Fortenberry, 2nd; Simeon Carney, 3rd; B. B. Lewis, 4th; H. G. Stewart, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W. W.Carter, Irvin M. Fortenberry, 1st; J.C.Byyls, W.W.Williams, 2nd; Jackson Hansmond, Franklin Boyd, 3rd; John W. Tynes, John J. Grimsley,4th; Mark Raborn, James A. Stewart,5th.

CONSTABLES

J. H. Bishop, 1st; Rxxx Irvin Bryant, 2nd; Jas. Newman, 3rd;

All that if given.

#46

1880 - 1881

COUNTY OFFICERS

John Magee, sheriff; Harris Pope, treasurer; Sheriff, exofficio assessor; Geo. W. Rankin, surveyor; J.A.Stewart, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Wm. Simmons, 1st; J. W. Fortenberry, 2nd; B. B. W. Lee, 3rd; B. B. Lewis,4th; H. Stewart, 5th

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J. M. Fortenberry, W.W.Carter,1st; Jesse Ryals, Wm. Ponder 2nd; Wm. Sumrall, C. N. Beard, 3rd; J. W. Tynes, D. F. Magee, 4th; Jas. Stewart, Mark Raiborn,5th.

CONSTABLES

----------, 1st; G. Bryant, 2nd; **-------, 3rd; W. E. Tynes, 4th; A. A. Farr, 5th.

1882 - 1883
COUNTY OFFICERS

W. J. Sones, sheriff; A. G. Webb, chancery clerk; A. G. Webb, circuit clerk; Harris Pope, treasurer; John Magee, assessor; G. W. Rankin, surveyor

SUPERVISORS

Q. C. Barrott, 1st; John W. Fortenberry, 2nd; N. L. Ball, 3rd; S. E. Rankin, 4th; G. Stewart, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Wm. Hartsfield, I. M. Fortenberry, 1st; J. C. Ryals, L.J.Newsom, 2nd; M.L.Branton, Wm. Gill, 3rd; J.W.Tynes, Henry Gerald, 4th; Felix Scarborough, P.J.Harvey,5th.

CONSTABLES

J.M.Spradley, 1st; ----------,2nd; R.D.Dunaway, 3rd; W. E. Tynes, 4th; Thomas Stewart, 5th.

#47

1884 - 1885

COUNTY OFFICERS

A. L. Summer, representative; W.J.Cowart, sheriff; Harris Pope, treasurer; Jno. Magee, assessor; G. W. Rankin, surveyor; J.A.Stewart, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J. W. Holleman, 1st; Jno B. Dale, 2nd; N.L.Ball, 3rd; B.B.Lewis, 4th; Jno R. Tatum, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

I.M.Fortenberry, Wm. Barfield, 1st; W.J.Patrick, J.C.Ryals, 2nd; R.J. Jordan, W. Gill, 3rd; C. Patton, Jno. Baylis, 4th; P.J.Harney, J.B.Purvis,5th.

CONSTABLES

John Pittman, 1st; H. C. Turnage, 2nd; D. Waltman, 5th. All that is given.

1888 - 1889

COUNTY OFFICERS

W. J. Cowart, sheriff; Harris Pope, treasurer; John Magee, assessor; A.H. Gates, surveyor; Willis Hartzog, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Wm. Hartfield, 1st; J.A.McNiece, 2nd; W.A.Sylverstein, 3rd; B.B.Lewis, 4th; A.B.F. Rawls, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

H.F.Banks, I.M.Holcomb, 1st; J.D.Hatton, W.J.Fortenberry, 2nd; John Cooper, C.M.Beard, 3rd; Eugene Connerly, J. W. Tynes, 4th; M. Rayborn, J.W.Smith,5th.

CONSTABLES

1st, W. Robinson, 1st; D.A.Anderson, 2nd; John Dunnaway, 3rd; Thomas Jones, 4th; J.F.Lee, 5th.

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1896 - 1897

COUNTY OFFICERS for 1896 to 1899 inclusive.

C.G.Mayson, circuit clerk; C.G.Mayson, chancery clerk; M.Q.McClelland, sheriff; J. Applewhite, t reasurer; J T. Bennett, assessor;Thos. R. Burt, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, Wm. Hartfield; 2nd, W.T.Morris; 3rd, N.L.Ball; 4th, B.B.Lewis; 5th, J.W.Rankin.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, W.W.Carter, C.H.Slade; 2nd, J.C.Ryals, F.J. Register; 3rd, J.C.Williams, M.L.Branton, J.W.King; 4th, Thos. G. Waring, C.F.Blackwell; 5th, J.W. Holleman, N.L. Stanford.

CONSTABLES

1st, F.C.Cooper; 2nd, T.J.White; 3rd, W.N.Forbes; 4th, G.W.Boyles; 5th, L.L.Askew

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1898 - 1899

COUNTY OFFICERS - 1900-1903-Continued

L.C.Welborn, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; L.A.Ball, sheriff; Richard Moss, treasurer; Eugene O'Rorke, assessor; Milton E. Polk, surveyor; A.S.Applewhite, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.L.Dodson; 2nd, W.T.Morris; 3rd, N.L.Ball; 4th, C.E.Pigott; 5th, D.N.Willing.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, H.F.Banks, D.W.Hembree; 2nd, J.C.Ryals, W.F.Thompson; 3rd, J.W. King, R.D.Dunaway; 4th, E.M.Conerly, T.K.Murry; 5th, T.J.Corley, M.Rayborne.

CONSTABLES

1st, L.T. Barnes; 2nd, T.J.White; 3rd, W.N.Forbes; 5th, S.F.Thompson.

1899 - 1901
COUNTY OFFICERS, 1900-1903-Continued

L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; L.C.Welborn, circuit clerk; L.A.Ball, sheriff; Richard Moss, treasurer; Eugene O'Rorke, assessor; Milton E. Polk, surveyor; A.S.Applewhite, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.L.Dodson; 2nd, W.T.Morris; 3rd, N.L.Ball; 4th, C.E.Piggott; 5th, D.N.Willing.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, H.F.Banks, D.W.Hembree; 2nd, J.C.Ryals, W.F.Thompson; 3rd, J.W. King, R.D.Dunaway; 4th, E.M.Conerly, T.K.Murry, Thos. G. Waring; 5th, T.J.Corley, M. Rayborne.

CONSTABLES

1st, L.T.Barnes; 2nd, R.O.Fortenberry; 3rd, W.N.Forbes; 5th, S.F. Thompson.

1901 - 1903
COUNTY OFFICERSE.

E.I.Watts, supt. of education; Richard Moss, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; I.O.Magee, sheriff; F.F.Rankin, treasurer; V.L.Pritchard, assessor; M.E.Polk, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.L.Dodson; 2nd, J.B.Dale; 3rd, W.N.Forbes; 4th, J.J.Herring; 5th, J.W.Trum.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, H.F.Banks, Tom Stewart; 2nd, M.F.Thompson, J.C.Ryals; 3rd, J.W. King, John Cooper; 4th, W.E.Alfred , W.E. McKain; 5th, J.T.Corley, Willie Deeman, L.J.Raymes.

CONSTABLES

1st, 1st, Corson Latt; 2nd, J.W.Martin; 3rd, T.W. Lott, Jr., D.C.Yarbrough; 4th, J.E.Randall, C.A.Thornhill. all

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1903 - 1905
COUNTY OFFICERS

E.I.Watts, supt. of education; Richard Moss, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; I.O.Magee, sheriff; F.F.Rankin, treasurer; V.L.Pritchard, a ssessor; M.E.Polk, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.L.Dodson; 2nd, J.B.Dale; 3rd, B.A.Summers; 4th, J.J.Herring; 5th, C.B.Foxworth.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN IN EITHER BOOK)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN IN EITHER BOOK)

1905 - 1907
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1908 -09 -10 -11

E.I.Watts, supt. of education; F.E.Ball, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; John B. Rawls, sheriff; J.A.Ball, treasurer; J.T.Bennett, assessor; W.J.Ford, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.A.Stringer; 2nd, John B. Dale; 3rd, A.A.Beard; 4th, T.B.Jones; 5th, G.H.Rankin.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, I.W.Prine,; 2nd, J.C.Ryals, C.W.Lott, M.F.Thompson; 3rd, R.D. Dunaway, O.G.May; 4th, W.E.A lford, J.M.Ryals; 5th, Lamar Hennington, W.R. Arnett.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.S.Williams; 2nd, J.E.Bourn; 3rd, J.W.Martin; 4th, Calib Merritt, R.S.Turner; 5th, C.N.Lowe.

#40

1907 - 1909
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1908 -09 -10 -11

E. I.Watts, supt. of education; F.E.Ball, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; John B. Rawls, sheriff; J.A.Ball, treasurer; J.T. Bennett, assessor; W.J.Ford, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.A.Stringer; 2nd, John B. Dale; 3rd, A.A.Beard; 4th, T.B.Jones; 5th, G.H.Rankin.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CONSTABLES

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1909 - 1911
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1912 -13 -14 -15

Fred Barnes, supt. of education; F.E.Ball, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; S.J. Hathorn, sheriff; E.J.Fortenberry, treasurer; John H. Webb, assessor; C.T.Carmichael, surveyor; Carl Williams, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.M.Broom; 2nd, Ben Barnes; 3rd, A.A.Beard; 4th, T.S.Lewis; 5th, S.T.Wilkes.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, R.E.Bell, Geo Sumrall; 3rd, R.D.Dunaway, H.H.Pittman; 4th, E.E. Owens, W.R.Fortenberry; 5th, C.B.Foxworth, J.A.McKinley.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.T.Pace; 2nd, J.E.Bourn, W.N.Gates; 3rd, B.L.Hammond, L.E.Dunaway; 4th, E.Z. McKenzie, C.R.Turnage; 5th, D.C.Yarborough, S.A.Ward.

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1911 - 1913
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1912 -13 -14 -15

Fred Barnes, supt. of education; F.E.Ball, circuit clerk; L.C.Welborn, chancery clerk; S.J.Hathorn, sheriff; E.J.Fortenberry, treasurer; John H. Webb, assessor; C.T.Carmichael, surveyor; Carl Williams, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.M.Broom; 2nd, Ben Barnes; 3rd, A.A.Beard; 4th, T.S.Lewis; 5th, S.T.Wilkes.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, R.E.Rell, Geo. Sumrall; 2nd, Jno C. Ryals, M.F.Thompson; 3rd, R.D. Dunaway, H.H.Pittman; 4th, E. E. Woens, W.R.Fortenberry; 5th, C.B.Foxworth, J.A.McKinley.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.T.Pace; 2nd, J.E.Brown, W.N.Gates; 3rd, B.L.Hammond, L.E.Dunaway; 4th, E.Z. McKenzie, C.R.Turnage; 5th, D.C.Yarborough, S.A.Ward.

1913 - 1915
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1916 -17 -18 -19

E.I.W atts, supt. of education; F.E.Ball, circuit clerk; S.H.Pope, chancery clerk; A.H.Ball, sheriff; John A. Cook, treasurer; C.W.Lott, assessor; Felix Oswalt, xxxxxxxxx surveyor; F.W.Buckley, coroner,

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.M.Broom; 2nd, W.B.Barnes; 3rd, R.W.Hammond; 4th, T.S.Lewis; 5th, Sam T. Wilks.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, Walter Spears; 2nd, M.F.Thompson, Jno Bourn; 3rd, H.H.Pittman, W.J.Mulford; 4th, W.R.Fortenberry, R.T.Simmons; 5th, W.H.Wade, J.W.Jackson.

CONSTABLES

1st, NONE; 2nd, Jim Bourn, Nathan Weatherford; 3rd, G.W.Hammonds; Jesse Thompson; 4th, Charley Turnage, Esco McNabb; 5th, Marshal Thornhill, D.C.Yarborough.

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1917 - 1921
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1920 -21 -22 -23

C. E.Conner, prosecuting attorney;H.F.Patterson, supt. of education; L.N.Cook, circuit clerk; S.H.Pope, chancery clerk; O.J.Foxworth, sheriff; S.T.Mayo, treasurer; E.E.Sumrall, ~~txsx~~ assessor; Jesse Ford, surveyor; F.W.Buckley, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, F.S.Smith; 2nd, J.A.McDaniel; 3rd, L.R.Daniels; 4th, T.S.Lewis; 5th, S.T.Wilks.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.W.Holmes; 2nd, F.M.Thompson, R.C.Floyd; 3rd, J.T.Holmes, J.W. Mulford; 4th, R.T.Simmons, W.E.Alford; 5th, L.D.Hall, W.J.Jackson.

CONSTABLES

2nd, ~~1xt~~, E.E.Robertson, M.M.Randall; 3rd, J.W.Martin, L.Z.Prescott; 4th, R.V.Ginn; 5th, O.R.Fortenberry, J.L.Day, W.W.Lott.

1921 - 1923
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1924 -25 -26 -27

R.H.Dale, attorney; S.F.Hammonds, supt. of education; L.N.Cook, circuit clerk; J.W.Rawls, chancery clerk; W.W.Branton, sheriff; E.E.Sumrall, assessor; R.R.Riche, surveyor; .

SUPERVISORS

~~kttxxx~~ 1st, Hugh Broom; 2nd, Lewis Newsom; 3rd, L.R.Daniels; 4th, John Forbes; 5th, W.L.Simmons.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, G.W.White, J.F.Mills; 2nd, George Cox, Joel M. Cooper; 3rd, J.T.Holmes, Sejie Margin; 4th, Otho Ginn, L.E.Warren; 5th, C.R.Foxworth, Ed Tyler.

CONSTABLES

1st, Rufus Broom, W.E.Broom; 2nd, W.D.Webster, W.L.Butler; 3rd, J.W. Martin, L.Z. Prescott; 4th, John Pittman, Will McNabb; 5th, Sid Day, W.R.Oins.

1923 - 1925

COUNTY OFFICERS FOR (doesn't say when)

R.H.Dale, attorney; S.F.Hammonds, supt. of education; L.N.Cook, circuit clerk; J.W.Rawls, chancery clerk; W.W.Branton, sheriff; E.E.Sumrall, ~~ass~~ assessor; R.R.Riche, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, Hugh Broom; 2nd, Lewis Nessom; 3rd, L.R.Daniels; 4th, John Forbes; 5th, W.L.Simmons.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, G.W.White, J.F.Mills; 2nd, George Cox, Joel M. Cooper; 3rd, J.T.Holmes, Sejie Margin; 4th, Otho Ginn, R.T.Simmons, Taylor Pittman, George Fortenberry; 5th, C.R.Foxworth, Ed Tyler.

CONSTABLES

1st, Rufus Broom, W.E.Broom; 2nd, W.D.Webster, W.L.Butler; 3rd, J.W. Martin, L.Z. Prescott; 4th, John Pittman, Will McNabb; 5th, Sid Day, W.R.Oins.

1925 - 1927
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1928 -29 -30 -31

Henry Mounger, Jr., attorney; J.C.Broom, supt. of education; L.N.Cook, circuit clerk; J.W.Rawls, chancery clerk; W.B.Waldrop, sheriff; H.F. Patterson, assessor; W.A.Taylor, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, H.T.Broom; 2nd, Lewis Newsom; 3rd, J.J.Sumrall; 4th, J.E.Forbes;5th, W.L.Simmons.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, Stanley Haddox, J.F.Mills; 2nd, E.E.Robertson, G.C.Cox; 3rd, J.T.Holmes; 4th, L.E.Warren, H.T.Pittman; 5th, C.R.Foxworth, H.E.Tyner.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.M.Robbins, Wyatt Brown; 2nd, Joe Cooper, Luther Robbins; 3rd, J. W. Martin; 4th, John Tynes, Harry Slocum; 5th, W.S.Stevenson, J.S.Day.

1927 - 1929
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1928 -29 -30 -31

Henry Mounger, Jr., attorney; J.C.Broom, supt. of education; L.N.Cook, ci circuit clerk; J.W.Rawls, chancery cllk; W.B.Waldrop, sheriff; H.F.Patterson, assessor; W.A.Taylor, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, H.T.Broom; 2nd, Lewis Newsom; 3rd, J.J.Sumrall; 4th, J.E.Forbes; 5th, W.L.Simmons.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, Stanley Haddox, J.F.Mills; 2nd, E.E.Robertson, G.C.Cox; 3rd, J.T. Holmes, Ed Morgan; 4th, L.E.Warren, H.T.Pittman; 5th, C.R.Foxworth, H.E.Tyner.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.M.Robbins, Wyatt Brown; 2nd, Joe Cooper, Luther Robbins; 3rd, J.W.Martin, Ellis Hammond; 4th, John Tynes, Harry Slocum; 5th, W.S. Stevenson, J.S.Day.

1929 - 1931
COUNTY OFFICERSfor 1932-33 -34 -35

O.J.Foxworth, sheriff; J.W.Rawls, chancery clerk; J.O.Tolar, circuit clerk; F.S.Hammond, supt. of education; Albert Boyles, assessor; Roy Goss, attorney; all

SUPERVISORS

1st, John T. Hutson; 2nd, L.A.Newsom; 3rd, R.W.Hammond; 4th, J.E.Forbes; 5th, J.J.Beacham.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, M.R.Broom, John Mills; 2nd, D.M.Butler, G.W. White; 3rd, Wiley Martin, Ed Morgan; 4th, Lee Green, Harry Slocum; 5th, T.J.White, J.W.Jackson.

CONSTABLES

1st, Crossett M. Thornhill, Benton Morris; 2nd, J.C.Maxwell,H.B.Bourn; 3rd, J. W. Martin; 4th, Less Reid, Irvin Ginn; 5th, W.S.Stevenson, Warren Rawls.

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1931 - 1933
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1932 -33 -34 -35

O.J.Foxworth, sheriff; J.W.Rawls, chancery clerk; J.O.Tolar, circuit clerk; F.S.Hammond, supt. of education; Albert Boyles, assessor; Roy Goss, attorney.

SUPERVISORS

1st, John T. Hutson; 2nd, L.A.Newsom; 3rd, R.W.Hammond; 4th, J.E.Forbes; 5th, J.J.Beacham.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, M. R. Broom, John Mills; 2nd, D.L.Butler, G.W.White, Judson Robertson; 3rd, Wiley Martin, Ed Morgan; 4th, Lee Green, Harry Slocum; 5th, T.J.White, J. W.Jackson.

CONSTABLES

1st, Crossett M. Thornhill, Benton Morris; 2nd, J.C.Maxwell, H.B.Bourn; 3rd, J.W.Martin, W.G.Hammond; 4th, Less Reid, Irvin Ginn; 5th, W.S. Stevenson, Warren Rawls.

1933 - 1935
COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1936 -37 -38 -39

Roy J. Goss, attorney; J.C.Broom, supt. of education; J.O.Tolar, circuit clerk; T.H.Barnes, chancery clerk; R.H.Hathorn, sheriff; A. Boyles, assessor; Milton Polk, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J. Ira Rayburn; 2nd, L.A.Newsom; 3rd, J.J.Sumrall; 4th, J.E.Forbes; 5th, J.J.Beacham.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, M.R.Broom, Thurston Miller; 2nd, G.C.Cox, Judson Robertson; 3rd, Wyley Martin, Ed Morgan; 4th, Less Reid, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Harry Slocum; 5th, Chas. Stevenson, H.J.Sharkey.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.W.Fortenberry; 2nd, B.L.Ryals; 3rd, C.E.Thornhill; 4th, Irvin Ginn; 5th, Warren Rawls.

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1931 - 1933
COUNTY OFFICERS for 1932 -33 -34 -35

P.R.Williamson, sheriff; Aurie Southerland, chancery clerk; R.C.Randel, circuit clerk; J.M.Rigby, supt. of education; W.D.Robinson, assessor; E.S. Dunning, attorney; W.H.Hines, surveyor

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.E.Frazer; 2nd, J.E.Lane; 3rd, S.L.Hawkins; 4th, J.M.Haffey; 5th, B.M.Cotton.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, R.E.Spivey, St., P.W.Luckett; 2nd, D.M.Dukes, R.W.Elkins; 3rd, J.S.Clark, F.P.Jerome, Jno W. Cox, C.E.Dorroh; 4th, P.J.Whelsn, Henry E. Johnson, L.C.Ray; 5th, R.S.Barrett, D.P.McGowan, Bryant Whitworth.

CONSTABLES

1st, John M. Divine; 2nd, Fred C. Hardy, Albert Dukes, J.L.Mansker; 3rd, John H. Blough; 4th, H.J.Cobb; 5th, Robert Lehner, J.C.Putnam.

1933 - 1935
COUNTY OFFICERS for 1936 -37 -38 -39

Nelson Cauthern, attorney; J.M.Rigby, supt. of education; R.C.Randel, circuit clerk; A.C.Alsworth, chancery clerk; T.H.Sandidge, sheriff; M.F.Simpson, assessor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, T. Leon Pace; 2nd, C.W.Lorance; 3rd, C.E.Rice; 4th, P.H.Hawkins; 5th, B.M.Cotton.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, P.W.Luckett; 2nd, R.W.Elkins; 3rd, E.L.Drummond, J.L.Boudousqui; 4th, I.P.Eldridge; 5th, D.P.McGowan, Bryan Whitworth.

CONSTABLES

1st, Burton B. Clark; 2nd, Walter H. Bowering; 3rd, J.S.Blough; 4th, H.J.Cobb; 5th, Robert Lehner.

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