DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON

R. A. McLEMORE
DIRECTOR

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

This is to certify that the microphotographs appearing on this reel are the accurate, complete and official reproductions listed on the target (title) sheet preceding each volume or series of records.

As reproduced by the Photo-Duplication Laboratory of the Department of Archives and History.

It is further certified that the microphotographic processes were accomplished in a manner and on film which meets with the requirements of the National Bureau of Standards for permanent microphotographic copy.

Richard A. McLemore

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

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

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

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.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
Mississippi

Source Material
For
Mississippi History

Preliminary Manuscript

Monroe County

Volume XLVIII

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

INTRODUCTION TO
MONROE COUNTY MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL MATERIAL
COLLECTED BY
THE WPA STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT.

For generations to come this material will constitute a sort of shorthand from which all histories of Monroe County, Mississippi, will be written.

Nothing pertinent to the record of Monroe County has been omitted. From these pages the future historian may garner the facts concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of this area, and the facts concerning the coming of the white settlers, their ancestral backgrounds, and the founding of the county.

With this material, the skillful historian will have little difficulty in writing a story which will embrace the racial, social, political, eccelesiastical, agricultural, economic, military, industrial and cultural features of Monroe County, and which will set these features in their proper relation to the larger world which helped to produce them and to which they responded.

In the preparation of this material, city, county and official records have been searched; officials, ex-officials and venerable inhabitants have been interviewed; boundary lines, ancient roads and trails, old cemeteries, unusual geological formations, historic homes and Churches, scenic beauty spots and sites of extinct towns and villages have been visited; old scrap-books, family Bibles, old newspaper files, records of historical societies, old diaries and tomb-stone inscriptions

have been examined; and all published material, read and digested.

Here in skeletal and factual form is the record of the activity of virile Anglo-Saxon stock for more than a century. It is uncoloured and uninterpreted by the peculiar bias and the particular attitudes of the historian. It is a presentation of the facts, not an attempt to account for the facts. It is the material for history rather than history. The fundamental aim of the WPA Historical Research Project was to so assemble all accessible original material that the historian, by a critical study and interpretation of the same, might be able to reconstruct the racial, economic, social, cultural and religious environment and give them the living form of a past age.

Of course all such reconstruction will be affected by the particular attitudes with which the past is regarded, by the selection of this phase or that aspect as of particular importance; in short, the ultimate value of this imposing array of facts will largely depend on the future historian's standard of judgement.

The writer of this Introduction is sure of his ground when he states that Monroe County citizens are grateful for this phase of the WPA which gave employment to a number of cultured and worthy people and, at the same time, made possible the preservation of these sinews of history. He is equally sure of his ground when he states that the people of Monroe County devoutly hope that this material may be used in coming years by the scientific rather than the romantic school of historians.

Marshall Wingfield, President
Monroe County Historical Commission

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Canvasser
Historical Project
April 4, 1936
Monroe County

TOPIC: FORMATION OF COUNTY
Assignment Two

1. Obtained:

(a) Date- Monroe County was established February 9, 1821

(b) How- Monroe County originally belonged to the Chickasaw Indians. That part of the county east of the Tombigbee River, up the river road was ceded to the United States by treaty with the Chickasaw Indians on September 20, 1816. That part west of the county, now west of the Tombigbee was partly Chickasaw territory ceded to the U.S. Government about the time of the Dancing Rabbit Treaty of Sept. 1830. The county was organized before the territory west of the river was acquired.

(c) By Whom Obtained- The county was obtained by the legislature. Early settlers were pioneers who thought they were settling in Alabama.

2. Shape- The shape of Monroe County is almost square.

3. Size- Monroe County contains about 764 square miles and has about 37,000 inhabitants.

(a) Boundaries-

1. Original- Monroe County was originally bounded on the east by the Alabama line, on the north by Ittawamba County, on the west by Tombigbee River and Gaines' Trace. Later Lowndes County on the south was organized and Monroe County was extended west of the river.

2. Monroe County now has the following boundaries: Lee and Ittawamba Counties on the north; Lamar County, Alabama, on the east; Lowndes and Clay Counties on the south and Clay and Chickasaw Counties on the west.

4. Name and Nick Name (if any) - Monroe County was named for James Monroe, in his honor for he was then president of the United States. It never had a nick name.

5. County Seat or Seats-

ASSIGNMENT TWO (Continued)

(a) Original- Hamilton, now an extinct town, was the first county seat. It was located in the southern part of the county near the Troup place and is now a cultivated field.

In 1849 the county seat was moved to Athens as this was a more central location.

(b) Present- In 1857 Aberdeen was selected as the county seat, and the old brick court house still stands on the original site.

(c) Significance of Name- Aberdeen was originally named Dundee, by Robert Gordon, a Scotchman, father of Senator James Gordon. He later changed the name to Aberdeen in honor of his native city in Scotland.

MONROE COUNTY

FORMATION OF COUNTY
PART 6.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH

WILLIE RUPLE RIEVES
MARCH,25,1936.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

COTTON GIN PORT

The oldest settlement in Monroe County and perhaps in Northeast Mississippi,is that of Cotton Gin Port,long since abandoned.The Indians called the place Tollama-Tóxa signifying where "he first strung the bow",the name having reference to Bienville's disastrous expedition against the Chickasaws in 1736.It is situated about three miles east of the present city of Amory and about a mile below the junction of Town Creek and Tombigbee river, both of which streams,until recent years were navigable for some distance. The town of Cotton Gin Port was built on a plateau formed on the eastern bank of the river. It is now uninhabited except for a few negro houses scattered here and there.Until 1887 Cotton Gin Port was a flourishing trading post,but when the Kansas City-Memphis-Birmingham Railroad was built,through what is now the present city of Amory,the town began to move it's stores and citizens and finally became extinct. Cotton Gin Port gets its name from the fact that the government set up a cotton gin at this point as an inducement to the Chickasaw Indians to raise cotton. Mr. Isaac Mayfield was one of the first to put up a mercantile store at Cotton Gin Port. It was through his influence that "Cotton Gin" became one of the most important pioneer settlements in North Mississippi.

Near this cotton gin w s the ancient "council tree" ,an oak of huge proportions under which traders and Government agents traded with the Indians and when the Indians mainly Chickasawa,held their treaties.This site of the old council tree has been thoughtfully and graciously marked by the D.A. R.'s of Amory,Mississippi. This "Council tree" is said to have been the rendezvous appointed by Tecumseh just before the Creek War, when the prophet was preaching his crusade for the extermination of the white people.

Just a short distance on the west side of the river there is an old fort erected by Bienville,the French Govenor,to fight the Indians.The mound in the center of the Fort was about fifty yards square. A dwelling has been built upon it,it being entirely above high water. Under this dwelling is a very large pine stump,the tree of which was growing as early as 1842.

MONROE COUNTY

FORMATION OF COUNTY
PART 6.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH

WILLIE RUPLE RIEVES
MARCH,25,1936.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

COTTON GIN PORT (cont)

After the treaty with the Chickasaws in 1816, Gaine's Trace and the Tombigbee river on the west became the boundary between American and Chickasaw territory. This fact accounts for the importance of Cotton Gin as a frontier outpost. The territory east of the Tombigbee rapidly settled up and adventurers and traders gathered at Cotton Gin Port ,the open door to the Indians . It was a point accessible to the Tennessee settlements by Gaine's Trace and to the gulf by the Tombigbee river.

At one stroke the town was left desolate by the maker and destroyer of towns, the railroad and the new and flourishing town of Amory is its successor.

OLD HAMILTON

Old Hamilton a town now extinct was the first county seat of Monroe County. This settlement yeilded many prominent lawyers,doctors,and citizens of note. When the county of Loundes was formed it became necessary to move the county seat.Loundes had been a part of Monroe county until it was surveyed.This was in 1830. Cotton Gin Port competed with Quincy and Hamilton for the honor. Athens was selected as a compromise because it was near the center of the county, and the court seat became in 1849 Many of the merchants and traders became rich before the civil war. Drinking places were generously patronized and free fights and personal recounts were not uncommon. Police supervision was not very strict. After the removal of the county seat the town rapidly disappeared,there is hardly a trace of it left.

ATHENS

Athens having been selected as the new county seat many of the citizens of Hamilton and other settlements moved there to make their homes. The county seat was established in 1849. The old jail house still stands ,but has been made into a residence. There are only a few houses and perhaps one church left. Eight years later it was decide that the county seat should be moved to Aberdeen and so in 1857 the officers and leaders of the county once more betook themselves and settled in Aberdeen where the seat has been since that year ,almost one hundred years ago.

ABERDEEN

This historic Northeast Mississippi City reached the century mark May 21; 1937, in its history.

It was on May 12, 1837, that Aberdeen was granted the municipal charter under which it still operates. And in the 100 years that have elapsed since the granting of that charter Aberdeen has, through good times and bad shown a steady growth.

MRS VESEY IS ELDEST

The oldest native of the city is Mrs. Ellen Vesey, botn here when the place was a village, only 10 years of age.

Mrs. E. P. Thompson who will also observe her ninetieth birthday this year. Although she is not a native of the city, the oldest resident here is Mrs. T. B. Sykes, who recently observed her ninety-fourth birthday.

Another old and respected resident of Aberdeen, is J. M. Acker, Sr., who last year declined to offer for re-election as mayor after serving in that office 42 years.

Mayor Acker first took office on May 2, 1894, and served continuously until last year, being succeeded by the present mayor, R. A. Pullen.

Old Home

Although the exact date of its construction is not known, the home of Miss Annie Jordan is believed to be the oldest in the city. It was built about the time of the city's founding by the Rev. J. D. Mann,

M

Methodist preacher of early Aberdeen.

Another interesting place is the old home of General Davis, member of the federal and the Confederate Congresses, and commanding officer of the Second Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican War.

Today the old place is occupied by Mrs. Edmonia Higgason Nichols, great-niece of General Davis.

The first white men to visit what is now the site of Aberdeen are believed to be members of DeSoto's expedition some 400 years ago. Some 200 years ago Bienville came up the Tombigbee River from Mobile and established the first white settlement in this section of what is now called Old French Fort, 10 miles north of Aberdeen. This fortified settlement was to be a basis of operations against the Chickasaw Indians in the Pontotoc Hills. After two battles with the Indians, however, the French retired from the area.

In the treatywith the Indians in 1834, lands west of the Tombigbee River were ceded to the white and an early settler in this area, Robert Gordon, obtained a section of land on the present site of Aberdeen. Several other individuals and companies obtained land and on Jan. 1, 1836, a large auction sale was held of lots in the town.

INTERESTING INCIDENT

Another interesting incident in the history of this section, which provides an unusual link with the present TVA development is the fact that a Frenchman named Carlot, governor of one of the French colonies

in South America, was sent into this country about 1700 by the French king to survey commercial possibilities. Collot, on his report to the French king, suggested the possibilities of a canal linking the Tennessee River and the Tombigbee River and even submitted a map of the proposed route. This route is almost identical with the route of the canal proposed in the last few years for linking the two rivers.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ASSIGNMENT ONE

Mrs. Amma Brannan
Supervisor Historical Project
Monroe County
March 19,1936

Original

LIST OF ALL SOURCES OF HISTORICAL DATA IN COUNTY:

1. Aberdeen Court House.
2. Aberdeen City Hall
3. Amory City Hall
4. Historical Societies:
   a. D.A.R., Amory
   b. U.D.C., Amory
   c. U.D.C., Aberdeen
   d. Chatauqua Reading Club (now Sarah Hamilton Reading Club), Aberdeen.
5. Libraries:
   a. Aberdeen School Library
   b. Aberdeen Public Library
   c. Amory Public Library
6. Pioneers:
   a.Mrs. T.B. Sykes
   b.Mrs. Marianna Jordan
   c.J.C. Wicks
   d.Mrs. Ellen Vesey
   e. Mrs. Fanny Crawford
   f. Dr. Heard
   g. Mrs. India Sykes
   h. Mrs. Louie Downing
   i. Mrs. Sally Durrett
   j. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, Smithville

LIST OF OUTSTANDING POINTS OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS:

1. Unusual Geological Formations:
   a. Blue Bluff, Near Aberdeen
   b. Land Slide, Near Aberdeen
   c. Wise's Gap, near Gattman
   d. Rock Formation, on Matubba Creek
   e. Shell Ridge, near Cotton Gin Road
2. Indian Mounds:
   a. Poplar Knoll Mound, near Greenwood Springs
   b. Bourland Mound, near Amory
   c. Hutchinson Mound, near Old Hamilton
3. Recreational Facilities and Parks:
   a. Greenwood Springs, health resort.
   b. Frisco Park, Amory
   c. Acker's Park, Aberdeen
   d. Newburgher Park (colored), Aberdeen
   e. Skeet Field, near Aberdeen
   f. Shooting Gallery, Amory
4. Unusual Hunting and Fishing
   a. Tri-state Fox Hunt, Monroe County
   b. Malone Lake, near Amory
   c. Poison Pond, near Amory
   d. Acker's Lake, near Aberdeen
   e. Dead River, near Hamilton
   f. Buttahatchie River
   g. Bigbee River

5. Scenic Beauties:
   a. Cotton Gin Road
   b. Greenwood Springs
   c. Aberdeen Parkway
   d. Acker's Park
   e. Wise's Gap
   f. Lover's Lane, Prairie
   g. Frisco Park, Amory
6. Periodic Festivals and Fairs:
   a. Watermelon Festival, Aberdeen (colored)
   b. Fourth of July Celebration, Greenwood Springs
7. Rare Old Homes, historically or architecturally interesting:
   a. Bishop Paine's Home, Aberdeen
   b. Gen. Rueben Davis Home, Aberdeen
   c. E.L.Sykes Home, Aberdeen
   d. Tom McFarland Home, Aberdeen
   e. Mrs. Julian Evans Home, Aberdeen
   f. Judge Acker's Home, Aberdeen
   g. Roger's Home now owned by Dr, Dickson
   h. Pruitt and Strong Home, near M & O.
   i. French Home, now owned by the Masons
   j. Gilmore Home, Amory
   k. Kirkpatrick Home, Amory
   l. Robert's Home near Hamilton
   m. Boggan Home, near Becker
   n. Jim Evans Home, near Muldon

MONROE COUNTY FOLKLORE PROJECT

8. Citizens of Unusual Note:

a. Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen, noted doctor and writer.

b. Judge J.M. Acker, Mayor of Aberdeen for 42 years

c. E.A. Stinson, father of Madge and Eddie Stinson, noted aviators.

d. Horace Baker, Aberdeen, author.

e. Mr. Charles Hamilton, Aberdeen, Episcopal minister and author.

f. Dr. Wingfield, Christian Minister, Amory, author.

g. Mrs. Charles Rowan, Amory, author.

h. Dr. G.S. Bryan, Amory, physician

9. Setting for Novel Fiction:

a. Wise's Gap.

b. Acker's Lake

c. Greenwood Springs

d. Last covered bridge in county, over James Creek

e. Picturesque old homes of Aberdeen.

Alma D. Branman
Supervisor Historical Project
Aberdeen, Miss.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT # 21

Books and Papers Consulted:

Mother Monroe, by Dr. W. A. Evans

Files of Aberdeen Examiner covering a period from 1878-1937.

Files of Aberdeen Weekly covering a period from 1877-1937.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi - 1892.

The Sunny South - April 29, 1858; July 6, 1858; July 14, 1858; July 22, 1858; Oct. 27, 1858; July 6, 1859.

The True Republican - October 29, 1875

Cotton Gin Mirror - February 13, 1878

Kinney Advance-February 13, 1902

Files of Amory News

Files of Amory News-Advertiser

Files of Amory Advertiser

Persons Consulted:

Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen

Mr. H. B. Sanders, Aberdeen

Mrs. T. T. Deavenport, Aberdeen

Mrs. Dewitt Ware, Amory

Mrs. J. W. Biggs, Wren

Mrs. L. F. English, Amory

Mrs. Willie Willis, Amory

Mr. Sid Hopkins, Aberdeen

Mr. T. D. Hardin, Amory

MONROE COUNTY, FORMATION

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mississippi Official & Statistical Register, 1908

Mississippi and Mississippians - General Reuben Davis

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi

Mother Monroe - A series of Historical Sketches,

Aberdeen Examiner - Dr. W. A. Evans

Mrs. Ellen Vesey)
Mrs. C. M. Kolb)
Mrs. B. C. Drake)
Mrs. Fannie B. Crawford) Interviews
Mrs. Julian Evans)
Miss Annie Jordan)
Mr. Horace L. Baker)

Monroe County Library - Aberdeen

Files Aberdeen Examiner - 1917-18

Mississippi, The Heart of the South

Dunbar Rowland, Vol. II - Page 377

Life of N. B. Forrest, John A Wyeth's.

MONROE COUNTY FORMATION

Written Copy

I. Water-Sheds:

(a) Rivers:

Tombigbee

Buttahatchie

Tom- big-bee-- is and Indian word which means "coffin makers" derived from the word Tom- bec- bee. This river flows into the Mobile River and then emptys into the Mobile Bay.

Batt-a-hat-chie-the hatchie means stream. Butta was so intoned with gestures as to mean long riding away up yonder, so the Indians expressed it as a long stream rising in a mountainous country away off.

Creeks:

Matubba

Old Town

Weaver

Nichols

James

Bull Mountain

Suckartonchee

McKinley

Sipsy

Tallabonela

Hanging Kettle

Half-Way

Matubba-named from an Indian Chief Matubba. The word Matubba was given to any Indian who had killed some one in battle.

Old Town- sometimes called west fork of the Tombigbee River. It probably got its name , Old Town, because it arose in the vicinity of the Chickasaws fields and town. It is located between Tupelo and Ponotoc. The creek then runs down into Monroe County.

Weaver- This creek is named for Frederick Weaver who was one of the first settlers of Monroe County.

Nichols- named after Mr. Nichols, who lived on the creek. It is about three miles East of Aberdeen.

James- It is South of Aberdeen named for a half breed family named James, who lived on the creek.

Bull Mountain- Takes its name from a mountain. It is said that when the old settlers were moving into this county, oneof them lost a bull on this mountain and therefore: it is named Bull Mountain Creek.

Suckartonchee- located in the Western partof Monroe County. The creek took its na name from an Indian's having made a little corn in the early days and made a pen on forks in the swamps, in which he stored his corn, which stood there for many years and meant the little house in the swamp.

Mc Kinley- was named after a family of Mc Kinleys that lived on the creek.

Sipsy- An Indian word meaning "the creek".

Tallabonela- located in North West part of Monroe County. It was named by Indians.

Half-Way- This creek was given this name because it is half way between Aberdeen and Amory.

Hanging Kettle- during olden times the Indians camped on this creek. They used large iron kettles to cook in . Therefore: they named the creek Hanging Kettle.

(b) The direction of all the streams run South East and empty into the Tombigbee River.

(c) The Tombigbee River is laggely responsible for the growth of Monroe County, having been used in earlier days as a steam-boat route between this section and the coast.

The streams of water running through the county have no effect on the health.

The rivers and creeks help enrich the soil of Monroe County.

II. Elevation:

a. Highest point - is a hill near Grubb Springs from the top of this hill you can see Aberdeen which is a distance of twelve miles.

b. Lowest Point - on the Tombigbee River where it passes from Monroe into Lowndes County.

c. Tombigbee and Buttahatchie and Sipsy bottoms, are the bottom lands of Monroe-County.

d. All the prairie lands are west of the Tombigbee River.

e. There is a little spur of the Alleghany Mountains which comes into the County West of the Buttahatchie River and East pf the Tombigbee River.

On the West side of the Tombigbee in the vicinity of Amory there is a range of rugged hills which follows the river to the South end of Monroe County.

South of Gattaman are many hills and rugged places.

Sections around Grubb Springs and Bartahatchie are the most rugged parts of Monroe County.

MONROE COUNTY, WATER SHEDS

III. LAKES AND MARSHES AND BAYOUS

(a) There are no lakes, marshes, or bayous of any particular size found in Monroe County. The lakes that are found in this county are the main results of cut offs in the county. They are Acker's Lake, Pullen's Lake and Meador Lake near Aberdeen, McAlpine's Lake and Malone Lake near Amory.

IV.SPRINGS:

a. Greenwood Springs
Sulphur Springs
Seven Springs
Athens Camp Ground Springs
Mormon Springs
Grubb Springs
Camp Pine Springs

Greenwood Springs is located sixteen miles from Amory. It was once a famous summer resort and is still a favorite picnicing and camping ground. There is one spring at the hotel and two on a hill behind the hotel. This water is extremely rich in several minerals and very healthy.

Sulpher Springs- Located half a mile this side of New Hamilton. This spring is very rich in sulpher.

Seven Springs- is a group of seven springs found in Monroe County on Mr. Herbert Nix's place. No two springs have the same kind of water.

It is a popular place ,because of political campaign meetings held there.

Camp Pine Springs- a Boy Scout camping place. It is located on the band of the Tombigbee River, where the Buttahatchie runs into the Tombigbee. It is in the North East part of Monroe County.

Grubb Springs-Located in the North East part of Monroe County. It is a place where large crowds gather for singings and picincs.

Mormon Springs- Singings are also held at this spring. It is located on the other side of Grubb Springs.

Athens Camp Ground Springs- Good place to camp, and good water. Located in the North East part of Monroe County.

b. Wells:

I. The most artistic of ordinary wells is that found in the back yard of Mrs. Lamont Cowden's home. This home is located on the Smithville drive about three miles from Amory. This well was dug for the convenience and pleasure of the Cowden's, and for their many guests.

There are also many ordinary wells in all the farm homes of this County There are lots of old timey bucket well,left in this County.

In the Prairie region the wells are several hundred feet deep. Mr. W. B. Roberds of Prairie: has a well that is pumped by a wind mill. The water in the Prairie Section contains lime. In sandy lands, East of the Tombigbee River wells are shallow. All the wells throughout the county have good water.

2/ Artesian Wells:

There is an artesian well with ahuge flow of water at Malone Lake which is located about three miles North East of Amory.

An artesian well furnishes water for McAlpine's Lake which is on the edge of the City of Amory.

The artesian well at Dead River Club House, three miles from Aberdeen, is said to run 180 gallons of water a minute.

There are two lagge artesians wells in Bigbee near Ritter's store.

Several years ago there were 52 artesian wells in Amory. There was one at every street intersection however; most of these have hone dry so there only a few left scattered about town.

There are a great many flowing artesian wells near Aberdeen and in the County. In most instances these wellsflow from an under ground stream struck at about one hundred feet. These wells have iron and sulpher in them.

At one time Aberdeen had a number of artesian wells on main street. These wells were covered with shelters and benches were placed around them for people to sit on. They also: had iron contents in them. There is only one now, left on main street. It is located across from the Aberdeen High School.

6

MONROE COUNTY, WATER SHEDS

III. LAKES AND MARSHES AND BAYOUS

(a) There are no lakes, marshes, or bayous of any particular size found in Monroe County. The lakes that are found in this county are the main results of cut offs in the county. They are Acker's Lake, Pullen's Lake and Meador Lake near Aberdeen, McAlpine's Lake and Malone Lake near Amory.

IV. SPRINGS:

a. Greenwood Springs
Sulphur Springs
Seven Springs
Athens Camp Ground Springs
Mormon Springs
Grubb Springs
Camp Pine Springs

Greenwood Springs is located sixteen miles from Amory. It was once a famous summer resort and is still a favorite picnicing and camping ground. There is one spring at the hotel and two on a hill behind the hotel. This water is extremely rich in several minerals and very healthy.

Sulpher Springs- Located half a mile this side of New Hamilton. This spring is very rich in sulpher.

Seven Springs- is a group of seven springs found in Monroe County on Mr. Herbert Nix's place. No two springs have the same kind of water.

It is a popular place ,because of political campaign meetings held there.

Camp Pine Springs- a Boy Scout camping place. It is located on the band of the Tombigbee River, where the Buttahatchie runs into the Tombigbee . It is in the North East part of Monroe County.

Grubb Springs-Located in the North East part of Monroe County. It is a place where large crowds gather for singings and picincs.

Mormon Springs- Singings are also held at this spring. It is located on the other side of Grubb Springs.

Athens Camp Ground Springs- Good place to camp, and good water. Located in the North East part of Monroe County.

b. Wells:

I. The most artistic of ordinary wells is that found in the back yard of Mrs. Lamont Cowden's home. This home is located on the Smithville drive about three miles from Amory. This well was dug for the convenience and pleasure of the Cowden's, and for their many guests.

There are also many ordinary wells in all the farm homes of this County There are lots of old timey bucket well,left in this County.

In the Prairie region the wells are several hundred feet deep. Mrs W. B. Roberds of Prairie: has a well that is pumped by a wind mill. The water in the Prairie Section contains lime. In sandy lands, East of the Tombigbee River wells are shallow. All the wells throughout the county have good water.

2/ Artesian Wells:

There is an artesian well with ahuge flow of water at Malone Lake which is located about three miles North East of Amory.

An artesian well furnishes water for McAlpine's Lake which is on the edge of the City of Amory.

The artesian well at Dead River Club House, three miles from Aberdeen, is said to run 180 gallons of water a minute.

There are two lagge artesians wells in Bigbee near Ritter's store.

Several years ago there were 52 artesian wells in Amory. There was one at every street intersection however; most of these have hone dry so there only a few left scattered about town.

There are a great many flowing artesian wells near Aberdeen and in the County. In most instances these wellsflow from an under ground stream struck at about one hundred feet. These wells have iron and sulpher in them.

At one time Aberdeen had a number of artesian wells on main street. These wells were covered with shelters and benches were placed around them for people to sit on. They also: had iron contents in them. There is only one now, left on main street. It is located across from the Aberdeen High School.

MONROE COUNTY, WATER SHEDS

Mrs Alma D. Brannan. MONROE COUNTY Willie Ruple Rieves
Supervisor SUPPLEMENT TO Zena Jones - Canvassers.
Historical Research. ASSIGNMENT #4

4

IV. SPRINGS, WELLS, AND MINERAL WATERS

c. Mineral waters.

1. Kind, analysis, where found.

Analysis Greenwood Springs water:

Bi Carbonate of Soda	8.115
Bi Carbonate of Iron	7.000
Bi Carbonate of Magnesia	2.365
Sulphate of Lime	.496
Chloride of Potassium and Sodium	2.359
Suspended Matter	2.249

Iodine, Distant trace.

Alma Brannan

I. SOILS:

1. Selma Chalk

Tuscaloosa Chalk

Rutaw Chalk

Calcareous Lamenated Clay

Houston Clay

Orangeburg Clay

Lufkin Clay

Trinity Clay

Oktibbeha Clay

Lafayette Clay

Columbia

II. SOIL TYPES :

Houston Clay

Houston Chalk

Trinity Clay

Oktibbeha Clay

Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam

Oktibbeha Silt Loam

Oktibbeha Clay Loam

Ocklocknee Loam

Ocklocknee Silt Loam

Lufkin Clay

Lufkin Silt Loam

Orangeburg Clay

Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam

Orangeburg Clay

continued on page 2

Norfolk Fine Sandy Loam

Cahaba Silt Loam

Cahaba Loam

Amory Fine Sandy Loam

Guin Fine Sandy Loam

Ocklocknee Clay Loam

Myatt Fine Sandy Loam

Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam

III. SERIES of SOIL

Trinity Series

Oktibbeha Series

Ocklocknee Series

Lufkin Series

Myatt Series

Orangeburg Series

Norfolk Series

Cahaba Series

Amory Series

Guin Series

Susquehanna Series

Houston Series

(a) Characteristics of each:

The soil of the Trinity Series belonging to the clay type is from 8 to 15 in. deep. It is very dark-gray to black clay loam of clay. The subsoil is of a lighter color, generally drab to gray, though the darker color may sometimes extend to a depth of 3 feet.

continued on page 3

MONROE COUNTY / SOIL

The Trinity clay is stiff, tenacious, and plastic when wet. On drying, the surface bakes hard and cracks. It is generally much darker in color than the Houston clay, owing no doubt to the presence of much organic matter. The type is largely subject to inundation during the rainy seasons of the winter months.

While this soil contains some organic matter from the wash of the surrounding elevations, its stiff, intractable nature could be advantageously modified by the incorporation of more organic matter in the shape of roots and stubble plowed under. A good mechanical or physical condition of the soil is no doubt the most essential factor in securing high yields. Good drainage, deep plowing in the fall, and frequent shallow cultivation during the summer season would do much to equalize the yearly crop returns, as it would tend to prevent any severe distress to crops either in wet seasons or in droughts.

OKTIBBEHA SERIES:

(A) The soil of the Oktibbeha clay, to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, is a brownish to reddish-brown clay, often approaching a clay loam in texture. The first inch or two of the surface soil, especially over the more level areas has a very silty texture, but this quickly passes into the reddish clay. The subsoil is a mottled gray, yellow and red or brown clay, very plastic and tenacious, with a small content of the finer grades of sand. The red mottling decreases with depth, owing to dimishing agencies of aeration and oxidation.

The soil is a heavy plastic clay, very compact, and intractable, and cultivation is carried on with more or less difficulty. The greater proportion of the area is still timbered with a growth of hardwood and some pine.

The topography, as a whole, varies from gently rolling to comparatively level, with drainage generally good except over the more level areas. Owing to its close, compact, sticky nature the soil is not especially productive, and

continued on page 4

the yields are generally low. Deep plowing affording a better aeration and oxidation, and the incorporation of organic matter in the shape of roots and stubble will tend to loosen up the compact clay and render it more friable. Areas that are cultivated from year to year, with due regard to improving mechanical condition, show it to be a soil that may be worked into good tilth.

(b) OKTIBBEHA SILT LOAM

This soil is a gray to brownish-gray heavy silt loam 6 inches deep. The texture often approaches a clay loam, especially where the surface is subject to any noticeable erosion. The subsoil is a mottled gray, yellow, and red or brown clay, heavy and plastic, gradually passing at lower depths into a material of practically the same nature, but with less of the bright mottling. This soil is cultivated with less difficulty than the clay type, though it requires care to prevent the soil material from running together.

The topography is gently rolling to comparatively level, with the more level areas predominating. Drainage is often sluggish and artificial methods have to be employed.

In orgin and process of formation the type is similar to the Oktibbeha clay. The easy relief, precluding any severe erosion, has permitted the accumulation of a gray, silty surface soil with more or less organic matter, and this has caused enough difference to justify the separate type name. This soil is found only in the western part of the county over the calcareous clayey deposit of Cretaceous time, from which the Oktibbeha series of soils is derived.

(c) Oktibbeha Clay Loam

This soil consists of a brown to reddish-brown silty clay to clay loam 9 inches deep, grading into a heavy, plastic, mottled red, yellow, and gray clay. The brighter mottling of the subsoil decreases with depth, owing to less aeration and oxidation. Over the comparatively level areas is found a somewhat more loamy sur-

continued on page 5

MONROE COUNTY, MISS.

face soil, with an appreciable amount of silt, and here it often approaches a decided gray in color. This soil possesses many of the characteristics of both the clay and the silt loam members of the series, representing as it does a material slightly heavier than the silt loam and lighter than the clay. It is cultivated with more or less difficulty, being quite heavy and sticky when wet and hard when dry. When broken in clods, some difficulty is experienced in pulverizing them.

The topography varies from rolling to level, with drainage fairly good, though some of the more level areas need to be drained. The soil being fine-textured and compact, moisture percolates through it very slowly: hence the need of supplying artificial outlets for excess rainfall, otherwise the soil will maintain a cold, clammy nature for days at a time.

The Oktibbeha clay loam is derived from the same material and through the same processes of formation as the Oktebbeha clay and the silt loam. There have been modifications in local areas through the action of erosion, transportation of soil material, and the deposition of later material, like the Layfayette, thin mantles of which are yet in evidence on some of the higher elevations.

(d) Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam

The soil of the Oktibbeha fine sandy loam is a grayish-brown fine sandy loam 6 to 10 inches deep, and underlain by a rather heavy plastic sandy clay of a light-brown to yellowish-brown color, which at lower depths is usually mottled. Usually the surface few inches of soil has a slightly darker color, on account of the presence of decayed organic matter, this condition being quite noticeable in the untilled areas and in those of lower lying position.

The topography of the type is gently rolling and natural drainage con-

continued on page 6

ditions are usually good, though local depressed spots may require artificial drainage, open ditches being satisfactory.

OCKLOCKNEE SERIES

(a) Ocklocknee Loam:

The surface of this material ranges from a rather heavy sandy loam to a clay loam or clay with a subsoil varying accordingly. These different characteristics, or phases, of the type occur so irregularly in varying sized areas that a detail separation was impossible. The character of the soil depends largely on the material of the surrounding elevations and f the region through which the streams have flowed, and the color is influenced largely by the color of the geological forma tion supplying the soil material, or by conditions of drainage and aeration. The surface soil of the lighter or sandy phase ranges in color from gray to yellowish-brown, and the subsoil from brownish to mottled gray and brown, while the heavier silty or clayey phase varies from gray to grayish-brown in the surface soil, and from brownish-gray to mottled gray and yellow in the subsoil.

The topography is usually level and the natural drainage inadequate. Artificial drainage is generally provided by open ditches.

(b) Ocklocknee Clay Loam:

This type of soil belonging to the Ocklocknee Series consists usually of a dark grayish-brown to brownish clay loam 6 to 12 inches deep, underlain by a lighter brown clay subsoil , usually quite heavy and plastic and occasionally mottled with iron stains at lower depths. The surface material carries in general an appreciable amount of soil silt, more especially in level and depressed areas. The gentle swells or better drained areas along the stream channels show the lightest phase of the type, with a sand content

continued on page 7

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

including all the grades, but with the finer predominating. The subsoil is usually a stiff, tenacious, light-brown to yellowish-brown clay, often mottled at the lower depths and occasionally light gray in poorly drained areas. Some depressed areas were encountered in whigh a very dark-gray to almost black surface soil occurred. Cultivation is carried on with difficulty on account of the heavy nature of the soil, the unfavorable moisture conditions, and the frequent inundations.

The topography varies from comparatively level to flat, with drainage usually sluggish or poor . Numerous old sloughs traverse the type. These hold water for weeks or months after overflows and much of the rainfall drains into them.

The soil is largely alluvial in origin, having been deposited by the river during seasons of overflow. As the heavier soil particles carried in suspension are the first to be deposited, the land along the river front has usually a loamy nature, often approaching a sandy loam, while the finer particles are deposited from the slow-moving or stagnant waters over the broad low-lying stretches farther away from the stream. The dark-grayish color of the soil, especially in certain areas, and its heavy nature are no doubt in part the result of material washed from the black-prairie (Houston) soils.

LUFKIN SERIES:

(a) Lufkin Clay:

The soil of the Lufkin clay consists of a dark-grayish to brownish gray clay loam from 2 to 4 inches deep, containing a rather high content of silt. This material is underlain by a more yellowish or brownish subsoil to a depth of 10 to 12 inches, when it becomes a mottled gray and yellow or brown clay which is clammy, heavy, tenacious, and impervious in character. In general the type grades into other soils, chiefly the Oktibbeha and Houston series, without

continued on page 8

any clearly defined boundaries, though the gradation zone is not very broad. The more level silty areas show the grayer color, while in the better drained gentle slopes or knolls the color is yellowish-brown.

The cold, clammy, sticky, compact nature of the soil is induced, partly at least, through its flat topography and inadequate drainage.

(b) Lufkin Silt Loam:

The soil of the Lufkin silt loam consists of a rather heavy gray silt loam 6 to 8 inches deep, containing very little sand larger than fine sand. The subsoil from 6 to 15 inches is a yellowish material, heavier in texture and structure than the overlying soil, while the remaining depth to 36 inches is usually a mottled gray and yellow silty clay. Both the texture and color of the subsoil show variations grayer coloring and the gently rolling areas the yellower phase. At lower depths the subsoil is invariably a stiff, heavy, plastic mottled clay. The surface material for a few inches shows a slightly darker color than that beneath, owing to the presence of varying amounts of decayed organic matter. Areas of this soil grade almost imperceptibly into other soils, though the lines o of separation can be fairly well drawn.

The topography varies from very gently rolling to comparatively level, with drainage fairly good over the more rolling stretches. In the depressions or more level areas where drainage is often sluggish open ditches are needed. There latter areas are usually more silty than the typical soil.

MYATT SERIES:

(a) Myatt Fine Sandy Loam:

The Myatt fine sandy loam consists of a light-gray fine sandy loam 6 to 10 inches deep, underlain to a depth of 36 inches or more by a mottled yellow, gray, and drab heavy fine sandy loam or sticky sandy clay The surface soil usually contains varying amounts of silt, and the color ranges from a dark-gray

continued on page 9

MONROE COUNTY / SOIL

to yellowish. The first few inches of soil are usually darker than the material below, on account of the presence of some decayed organic matter in the former. The upper subsoil is usually yellowish sandy clay, passing into a heavier mottled gray and yellow clay at lower depths. This soil is cultivated with more or less difficulty on account of excessive moisture. The more rolling areas are better drained and more easily handled.

The topography is usually quite level and the drainage very poor. It occurs in connection with the Lufkin silt loam and Norfolk fine sandy loam, probably being derived from the same fromation as the Norfolk type, and represents the depressed a and poorly drained areas.

ORANGEBURG SERIES:

(a) Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam:

The soil of the Orangeburg fine sandy loam consists of 8 to 14 inches of gray loam, in which the sand content consists largely of the grade of fine sand. The subsoil, to a depth of 36 inches or more, is a red to brownish-redsandy clay. The clay stratum varies in thickness, as is evidenced in road cuts, where a substratum of sand, or sometimes of sticky bluish clay, may be seen. Iron concretions are often found scattered over the surface soil and in the subsoil, and in the northeastern part of the county ferruginous masses were found on some of the hills. A few small areas of the type, too small to indicate on the map, show a rather high percentage of rounded gravel, and seams of gravel from 3 to 6 feet thick often outcrop on the slopes of many escarpments. The surface of large fields of the Orangeburg fine sandy loam show spots of a reddish to brownish color, the result of an admixture of material from the subsoil, which has been partially exposed by erosion. Such areas, when large enough, were mapped as the Orangeburg clay, though many small areas of the clay loam, and in one or two instances the sandy

continued on page 10

loam, were included in the fine sandy loam type. As the latter soil is of structure, it is easily handled and permits cultivation over a wide range of moisture conditions.

The topography varies from rolling to hilly, with drainage at all times good. While the soil is loose and open, permitting a ready absorption of rainfall the surface is liable to damaging erosion, and in tilling care must be excerised to prevent washing. The hilly topography of much of this soil, especially in parts of the divide, lowers its agricultural value.

(b) Orangeburg Clay:

This soil is brown to reddish-brown clay loam to sandy clay 6 inches deep, underlain by a reddish-brown to red sandy clay subsoil 36 inches or more deep. The sand content is cheifly of the finer grades, though occasional areas were encountered which showed a predominance of the coarser grades. The sand content varies; where the percentage is high the soil material is quite friable and where low it is sticky. In the more loamy areas there are appreciable amounts of silt mixed with the sand and clay. The type is less easily handled than the Orangeburg fine sandy loam, though when cultivated at the right moisture content it assumes a good tilth.

The topography of the Orangeburg clay is rolling, though several small areas of the more loamy phase were found with a gently rolling surface. Ordinarily it is developed only where erosion is active. Drainage is at all times good.

NORFOLK SERIES:

(a) Norfolk Fine Sandy Loam:

The soil of the Norfolk fine sandy loam is a gray to brownish-gray snady loam 8 to 10 inches deep, in some instances approaching a loam. The subsoil is ordinarily a yellow sandy clay, though occasionally it may have a marked silty texture and vary in color from a brownish gray to mottled gray and yellow. The presence of

continued on page 11

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

more or less decayed organic matter gives the first few inches of soil a slightly darker color than that immediatley below, this being especially true in the lower lying areas where leaching is less active. On the upper slopes of the elevations the brownish colored material is generally in evidence, while the lower slopes usually show the phase with the deepest surface soil. Being a light soil, cultivation is carried on with little difficulty, except over areas where drainage is deficient. Ordinarily the soil canbe plowed without bad effects over a wide range of moisture conditions.

Surface features of the type range from undulating to rolling, with drainage ordinarily good. The more rolling areas have excellent natural drainage and the soil is fairly productive. It is susceptible of great improvement. The lower lying areas may be deficient in drainage, and in such cases open ditches prove satisfactory and less costly than tile. Over these latter areas is found the heaviest phase of the type and more consistently the mottled yellowish subsoil. Such areas, however, represent a small acreage and are of little importance. Being a friable soil, it can be handled at almost any time: and in the event of being plowed too wet, any resultant clods can be easily reduced by light harrowing.

CAHABA SERIES:

(a) Cahaba Silt Loam:

The soil of the Cahaba Silt Loam is a gray silt loam 6 inches deep, containing some organic matter and varying quantities of the finer grades of sand. The color of the surface soil may be yellowish-brown to yellowish-gray, depending generally on the topographic relief. The more level areas show the more grayish color, owing largely to the presence of a higher percentage of organic matter. The subsoil is sometimes a very light and generally mottled color. These conditions

continued on page 12

however, are limited, and the type runs rather uniformly with the typical light-gray to yellowish-gray surface soil, underlain by the yellowish to brownish yellow sandy clay subsoil.

This is a very desirable soil, as it combines with a rather friable texture sufficient compactness to maintain a good moisture supply. The heavier phases may break into clods which tend to bake on drying but these are broken up with little difficulty, except where the soil has been plowed when entirely too wet, in which case clods may bake very hard.

The surface features are characterized by an easy relief, many areas presenting a comparatively level topography. Drainage is ordinarily good, though inadequate in some cases in the more depressed areas. There is generally a rather abrupt escarpment of several feet from the higher elevations to the stream bottoms or lower elevations. These escarpments generally exhibit outcrops of a seam of of rounded gravel several feet thick and from 6 to 20 feet below the surface. no doubt this gravel underlies much of the type and is a great factor in bringing about the good drainage conditions.

It is easily managed, responds readily to fertilizers, has good drainage easily managed, and permits of the use of almost any kind of improved machinery.

(b) Cahaba Loam:

This type consists of a gray light loam 4 to 10 inches deep, often approaching a fine sandy loam in texture underlain by a brownish to mottled yellow and gray heavy fine sandy loam to clay loam. The darker gray surface soil and the mottled subsoil are generally found in the lower lying to level areas. Most of this soil is under cultivation and is readily kept in good tilth.

This is a second bottom soil found along the Tombigbee River. It represents the oldest of the broad bottoms that bears evidence of allubial origin and is no longer subject to overflow. The largest areas occur in the northern

continued on page 13

MONROE COUNTY / SOIL

part of the county seat the junction of Old Town Creek and the River. The topography is gently rolling or undulating to level, and the heavier phases of the soil are found in the lower lying areas, where the silt content is quite appreciable. The gentle swells are more loamy, owing to the transportation to lower levels of a part of the original silts and clays. Drainage varies from good to poor, according to topography, the low areas demanding rather extensive ditching.

(c) Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam:

The fine sandy loam is a grayish fine sandy loam 6 to 12 inches deep, underlain by a yellowish to brownish sandy clay subsoil, which in many instances is mottled. The surface soil at times has a brownish tinge and is usually slightly darker in the first few inches on account of the presence of a larger quantity of decayed organic matter. The sand content is of the finer grades, and there is usually an appreciable amount of silt in both the soil and the subsoil. The color of the surface material is often determined by the position of the area, the lower levels and depressions invariably showing the darker gray color, while the more elevated areas also have a higher content of silt. Except in areas where drainage is deficient, cultivation is comparatively easy, and the average yields are satisfactory, though they could be greatly increased by incorporating in the soil organic matter in the form of stable and green manures. The type is a rather loose and friable soil and can be plowed under a wide range of moisture conditions.

The surface features of the type range from level to undulating or very slightly rolling, and drainage is usually fair to good. Some lower lying areas are deficient in drainage, but that condition can usually be relieved by means of open ditches, the soil being sufficiently porous to permit a rather free percolation of water. While in some cases the type may occupy the high terraces immediately adjacent to the streams, its occurrence quite uniformly marks the outer edge of the valley lands.

continued on page 14

OCKLOCKNEE SERIES :

(c) Ocklocknee Silt Loam:

This soil consists of a dark-grayish to yellowish-gray loam about 9 inches deep. The subsoil is a yellowish heavy loam grading into a rather heavy mottled gray and brown clay loam at lower depths. The dark color of the first few inches of surface soil is influenced by organic matter, the color becoming a rather light gray on thoroughly drying. The lighter phase of this soil occurs on the high-swells, where the material often approaches a fine sandy loam in texture, while the heavier phase is confined to the depressions and lower lying areas. Over the more level to depressed sections the subsoil has a grayer mottling than elsewhere. The larger proportion of the type is unimproved, but cultivated areas are friable and easily kept in good tilth. The heavier phase may break into clods when plowed, especially if plowed too wet, but these can be broken down without much difficulty with a light harrow.

Drainage is a necessary prerequisite in cultivating most of the type, and valuable areas have been reclaimed to profitable agriculture through a system of canals or ditches leading into the river.

AMORY SERIES:

(a) Amory Fine Sandy Loam:

The soil of the Amory fine sandy loam is a brown fine sandy loam 6 to 8 inches deep, often approaching the texture of a loam. It contains an appreciable percentage of silt and the sand content is mainly of the finer grades. The subsoil varies from a brown fine sandy loam to a sandy clay to a depth of 36 inches or more, but the color varies from yellowish brown to reddish yellow over local areas. The colore of the subsoil, which also influences the surface appearance, was the distinguishing characteristic upon which its separation was based. In

continued on page 15

MONROE COUNTY SOIL

general, the type is quite similar to the Norfolk fine sandy loam and the Orangeburg fine sandy loam, but its color is too red to permit its classification with the Norfolk series and too dull to go with the Orangeburg soils. The surface material grades insensibly intothe underlying sandy clay subsoil, there being no marked line of separation. The Amory fine sandyloam is a fairly strong soil and is cultivated with little difficulty. The heavier phases may be too heavy to handle when very wet, though generally the soil is friable and readily put in good tilth.

The topography is gently rolling to comparatively level and the drainage is generally good. The slopes are generally moderate and the soil rather porous, so that little, if any , damaging erosion takes place.

GUIN SERIES :

(a) Guin Fine Sandy Loam:

The soil of the Guin fine sandy loam consists usually of a gray fine sandy loam 6 to 15 inches deep. The color of the shallowest phase, found generally on the upper slopes, is usually influenced by admixture with the underlying brownish clay. The presence of varying quantities of organic matter gives the first few inches of the soil a usually darker color than the underlying material. The subsoil is usually a yellowish-brown to yellowish-red sandy clay, though it may be almost any shade between red and yellow. The texture of the subsoil is also variable, ranging from a rather heavy clay to a very sandy clay, the heavier phases generally showing the reddish-brown color.

Areas of the Guin fine sandy loam are not uniform, as they include many spots of material showing different characteristics, buttoo small to indicate in the map.

The topography is rolling to very hilly, the areas consisting of irregular ridges interspersed with narrow V-shaped valleys. Drainage is at all times good

the run-off b eing so rapid that erosion severe.

SUSQUEHANNA SERIES:

(a) Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam:

The soil of this loam consists of a gray to light-brown fine sandy loam ranging in depth from 6 to 10 inches. The subsoil to a depth of 3 to 4 feet or more is a plastic red clay, contairing considerable quantities of partially decomposed shale. Through-out the soil section are also found frequent deposits of fine quarzite gravel, and in the lower strata limeston fragments are occasionally encountered. Where the sandy material completely covers the stiff clay subsoil the type is friable and easily handled, but where the heavy subsoil approaches the surface the material when wet is very sticky and plastic, making cultivation difficult.

The type has a very hilly topography, being found only on the steep slopes in the rougher portion of the area. On account of this hilly condition the drainage of most of the areas is excessive and erosion has taken place to a damaging extent.

HOUSTON SERIES:

(a)Houston Clay:

The soil of this series of clay is a depth of 10 to 15 inches, it is brownish gray to black clay loam to clay. It grades or often passes more abruptly into a lighter- colored subsoil of practically the same texture, being, however, more plastic and tenacious, because of the higher moisture content and the lower content of organic matter. The type varies somewhat where influenced by difference in topography or the proximity of other geological formations. Much of the typical Houston clay of this area will show a decided brownish clay subsoil underneath the dark-gray to black surface soil, with the brownish material resting directly on the unaltered Selma chalk formation. The brownish color of the iron compounds in the original linestone. That the coloring does not extend to the surface is

continued on page 17

MONROE COUNTY / SOIL

due to the complete process of weathering, thorough leaching, and the incorporation of more or less organic matter. Where the limestone is consistently at or near the surface, as is true only of the more rolling sections of the prairie lands or along the slopes of stream valleys, the surface soil will vary from brown to a grayish white in color, and the subsoil will show a correspondingly grayish-white color with the rotten lime rock at from 18 to 36 inches below the surface. Such areas generally show some fossil shells that have remained from the weathering of the limestone material.

The Houston clay being of very fine texture and close structure becomes quite sticky and tenacious when wet and bakes hard on drying. Cultivation is more or less difficult, but when handled at the right moisture content the soil becomesloamy and friable.

The surface of the Houston clay is undulating to very gently rolling, with some comparatively level areas in the prairie belt proper and some rather hilly areas along the border of the limestone formation. Drainage as a rule is good, though much of the lower lying areas or depressions would be benefited by artificial drainage, preferably by the use of tile.

The Houston clay is derived from the weathering of the Selma chalk formation of Cretaceous ago. This formation is a rather impure and loosely structured lime rock. There appears tobe a covering of a later calcareous deposit, often approaching and argillaceous chale, over a portion of the Selma chalk formation, probably laid down while the lime rock was under water, and this later material enters into the f rmation of portions of the Houston clay, though, by itself, it gives rise to a soil material so different from Houston soils that a new soil series was established to cover it. No Doubt the larger part of the Houston clay represents the residue from the weathering of the limestone formation, without

continued on page 18

the admixture of any other material.

(b) Houston Chalk:

This soil represents exposures of the more or less disintegrated Selma chalk formation of Cretaceous time. The exposures are the result of rather severe erosion, and they naturally occur o the slopes of the more rolling lands and along the escarpments of the larger stream courses. There may be here and there a few inches of loose grayish-white material on the surface, but not enough to allow the growing of crops. When the accumulation is sufficient to create a surface, soil, erosion is less severe and the color of the soil becomes darker : in such cases the material becomes the Houston clay.

IV. Value of Each Type:

Houston Chalk- The cultivation of this type is impossible, as the areas are invariably deeply gullied.

Houston Clay- Cotton, corn, alfafa are the most important things grown on this land. The growing of alfafa will no doubt be found profitable and will unquestionably take the place of staple crops.

Oktibbeha Clay- The land in cultivated areas produce fair yields of cotton and corn.

Oktibbeha Silt Loam- This type is used for staple crops, cotton, corn, with the other common farm crops and vegestables.

Oktibbeha Clay Loam- Cotton and corn are grown on the cultivated land, while in the uncultivated part chiefly timber growth of hardwood.

Oktibbeha Fine Sandy Loam- Lots of this land is yet uncultivated, some fields are are used for the cultivation of cotton of which fair yields are obtained.

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

Trinity Clay- Cotton and corn, produced on this land. Corn produces 40 - 75 bushels to an acre. Cotton from ½ to ¾ bales without fertilzer.

Ocklocknee Loam- Cotton and corn are the staple crops and yields are usually good, cotton producing from ½ to 1 bale. Corn produces from 30 to 60 bushels to an acre. Oats, sorgham, melons, etc., give good returns.

Ocklocknee Clay Loam- Practically all of this type of soil is in the forests, the timber being chiefly gum, and numerous lumber enterprises are located along the river.

Ocklocknee Silt LOam- Most of this type is in standing timber. Where cultivated the yields are usually good, Corn producing from 30 to 60 bushels and cotton from ½ to ¾ bale to the acre.

Lufkin Clay- By far the greater part of this soil is covered with a timber growth of hardwood, which constitutes its chief value.

Lufkin Silt LOam - Timber growth is the importance of this soil, hardwood on the areas to the west and pine to the east.

Myatt Fine Sandy Loam - Cotton is the chief crop and fair to good yields are produced. The standing timber growth consists chiefly of pine with some hardwoodalso.

Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam- As a rule, it is a good soil and is cultivated in stapled crops, cotton and corn. Cowpeas, oats, sorgham, vegestables and the usual farm crops are grown for local needs.

This type of soil is well adapted to fruits, berries, grapes, etc. peaches doing remarkable well.

Oranbeburg Clay - This type of soil is cultivated chiefly in cotton and corn good yields are produced.

Norfolk Fine Sandy Loam - The type can be profitably devoted to the usual farm crops cotton, corn, cowpeas and rye. Heavier phases of this type appears to

continued on page 20

be better adapted to cotton, peanuts, berries, melons, truck crops and probably cerhain varieties, tobacco.

Cahaba Silt Loam- A wide range of crops may be grown on this type of soil. Cotton and corn are the staple crops, though oats, rye, irish and sweet potatoes, cowpeas, vegestables and fruits. The uncultivated areas support a timber growth of hardwood and pine.

Cahaba Loam- Cultivated areas are used chiefly for cotton and corn. Cotton yielding about ½ bale and corn from 25 to 50 bushels to an acre. Large areas are still in original forests, the timber growth being largely hardwood with sprinkling of pine.

Cahaba Fine Sandy Loam- In addition to the usual farm crops of cotton, and corn hay, oats, cowpeas, rye, and special crops could no doubt be grown very profitably. The type, in part, at least, could be used for truck crops, peanuts, berries, melons and probably for tobacco.

Amory Fine Sandy Loam -Cotton and corn are the chief crops while sorghum, oats, melons and peas are grown in limited quantities.

Guin Fine Sandy Loam- Cotton and corn are cultivated. Lots of other lands will be continued to be timber growth.

Susquehanna Fine Sandy Loam- None of this type is under cultivation, the entire soil body being covered by a growth of red oaks, post oak, black-jack oak and hickory, the growth of this native timber is probably the best utilization of the type.

V. Monroe County has an inexhaustible supply of gravel for commercial uses. This gravel is used for road construction and building purposes.

The sandstone rock found in the Eastern part of the county is used locally as a building stone. Rural homes in this district often have chimneys and foundations of this stone.

Continued on page 21.

There are iron sandstones in the county, but none of these resources have been developed commercially.

The limestone formations are probably the most valuable. When this limestone has been crushed it makes an excellent fertilizer. Some limestone from this county has been crushed at the government station in a neighboring county and used for enriching the soil. Throughout the county this limestone in a rotten form produces a very rich soil.

VI. The petrified rock of Monroe County is largely confined to the Tombigbee areas. Large hickory trees have undergone a change and become large pillars of rock. One of these old hickories is about forty feet long. This rock makes an excellent whetrock, but like the other formations it is not used commercially.

MINERALS:

I. Metalic Minerals

a. Iron

It seems strange to us to find that we have a great amount of iron in Monroe County. Mr. C. L. Tubb of Amory, Miss. first discovered the deposit of iron ore in Monroe County, but the exact spot of this discovery is unknown.

Mr. Tanner, formerly County seveyor, tells us that the geologist who have been here in the interest of the development of the Tennessee Tombigbee Rivers report one of the richest veins in the world is to be found here. True, this vein is not confined to this county alone but embraces most of Northeast Miss. and Northwest Ala. The tonnage of Brown iron ore in Monroe County is almost incalcuable. The proofs show that along the Tombigbee in this area, the iron runs in veins from 7 to 20 ft. thick, None of this ore has been mined, but with the carrying through of the Tennessee Tombigbee plan, there is a wonderful opportunity for Monroe County to become important as an iron center.

b. Aluminum

Continued on page 22.

1. The only aluminum clay in this county is bauxite. Recent analysis in Monroe County show that there are large deposits of bauxite in the Eastern section of the county. These deposits are believed to be a continuation of other deposits found in surrounding counties. This clay is not very valuable commercially, because of the expense incurred in extracting the metal.

2. Non Metallic Minerals

a. Cement Resources

In the Prairie sections of Monroe County there is limestone that has be used as a cement resource. It is the same type of stone that has been used for this purpose in another section of the state, but the limestone of this county has not been developed commercially.

b. Lignite has been found in Monroe County to some extent. There is a possibility that it might be developed, but the nearness to the Ala. coal fields makes it impractical to consider mining.

c. Clays

1. Red

2. Grey

The deposits of clay in Monroe County are one of the few mineral resources that have been used commercially. There is quite a bit of red brick clay to be found in Monroe County. The brick mill is one of the important industries of Amory. The clay for making these brick is dug on the mill yard. The brick made from this clay are used for building purposes in this vicinity. The mill produces about 15,000 brick per day.

One of the most important clays found in Monroe County is the grey clay that is used at the Pottery. This pottery is located in Smithville and is a very important and interesting industry of this county. The clay that is used in making

Continued on page 23.

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

different articles at this pottery is obtained from a pit about 25 yds. from the building. This clay is hauled out of the pit in the summer when it is dry. Then it is stored in a pen until ready for use. When it is needed it is carried to the mill, mixed with water, and worked up into a paste. It is then taken out to be moulded and shaped into some useful or beautiful article. The churns, vases, jars, and flower pots made here are sold in all the nearby towns.

d. If there are any special clays in Monroe County it is unknown to those who have made this a study.

e. Bentonite

Early in 1927 N. W. Dahlem submitted from his land south of Aberdeen in Monroe County a sample of clay that proved to be bentonite--thus gaining for himself the distinction of being the discover of this important economic mineral in Mississippi.

Mr. F. E. Vestal, Assistant T.V.A. Geologist, Knoxville, Tenn. speaks of four distinct deposits of bentonite in Monroe County. The original discovery on the Dahlem place, 6 miles south of Aberdeen, is probably the largest and most valuable deposit. He stated that there was an appreciable amount on Wes Meek land, North of Aberdeen; also a 40 acre layer on Weaver Creek, near Becker, and another bentonite find north of Greenwood Springs.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MONROE COUNTY BENTONITE BY W. F. HAND, STATE CHEMIST

Silica (SiO_2)----------60.15%
Alumina (Al_2O_3)----------16.56%
Ferric Oxide (Fe_2O_3)---------- 7.74%
Volatile Matter----------14.34%

From bulletin 29 of the Mississippi State Geological Survey we quote: "It is doubtful if the bentonite deposits of Monroe County will ever afford extensive commercial operation. The clay is of a low grade at best, and the thickest de-

Continued on page 24.

posits are covered by thick overburden.

"It is reported that some years ago several thousand pounds of bentonite was mined from the lower bed on the Dahlem farm for testing, but commercial operation has not been attempted."

F&G. We have no sands for glass manufacture and pottery, nor does Monroe County have Silica and Ochres.

h. Mineral Waters.

There are two groups of mineral springs in the county, and most of the Artesian wells have certain mineral qualities especially iron.

The mineral waters at Greenwood Springs are often visited as a health resort. A hotel, a dance hall, and cottages have been built here. A group of springs containing mineral water has also been reported north of Quincy on the Harry Gilmore Place.

I. Oil and Gas

Monroe County has an abundant supply of gas awaiting development. There are four large gas wells and other smaller ones. The "Carter Well" south east of Amory was piped and the gas used in Amory and Aberdeen for sometime. The supply ran low, and the gas mains were extended to the Louisiana fields, which now furnish the county. "Rye No1 1" is said to be our strongest well. A sixty foot layer of concrete seals this well, and we are told that a lighted match laid on the concrete will ignite a flame. "Rye No. 2 and 3" are also strong wells. In drilling "Rye No.3" they passed through thirty feet of oil rock, which leads to the conclusion that oil is also to be found in the county. The owners of the gas property are awaiting the time when gas shall be more valuable, before developing their wells.

Alma D. Brannan

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #7
(SUPPLEMENT)

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Miss Evelyn Rose

SOILS[1]

"Monroe County lies wholly within the broad physiographic division known as the Coastal Plain Region. Various geological formations influence the character of the soil material, and while the soils follow more or less distinctly the broad lines of the original formations, many complications are encountered. Three geological formations constitute the substrata of the county-the Selma chalk in the western, the Eutaw (Tombigbee) in the central, and the Tuscaloosa in the eastern part-all extending in a general north and south direction and belonging to Cretaceous time. The Selma chalk alone of these three formations gives rise to a soil material uninfluenced by more recent deposits, the Eutaw and Tuscaloosa being covered by the sedimentary Lafayette and Columbia formation and to a less extent by alluvial deposits of Recent age.

"The Selma chalk formation, or rotten limestone, is a stratum of impure fine-grained Cretaceous limestone, underlying the western part of the county. Its thickness varies from less than a hundred to several hundred feet, the depth increasing toward the south, and the percentage of calcium carbonate also becomes higher as one proceeds south. The formation was laid down in a rapidly deepening sea at the close of Cretaceous time and has in its unchanged condition a characteristic bluish tint.

Con't on Page #2

Note 1: Quoted from "Soil Survey of Monroe County, Mississippi.

MONROE COUNTY
Supplement to Assignment #7

On weathering it becomes a whitish color, while the resulting soil product invariably has a dark-gray to black color. This formation gives rise to the broad "prairie" or "black lands" in the western part of the county, the soil being technically known as the Houston clay.

"In the more rolling areas or bluffs that skirt the stream bottoms small areas of the exposed limestone frequently occur, resulting from severe erosion; such areas were mapped as Houston chalk. The reworked material from the limestone found as marginal strips of varying breadth along the streams that flow through the limestone areas, having been transported through the action of surface waters or taken in suspension and deposited at lower levels during periods of excessive rainfall and overflow, is designated as Trinity clay. To the west of the Houston clay and extending, roughly, to the more recent deposits of the rolling sandy country and the Tombigbee Valley soils, are extensive, comparatively level to rolling areas, the soil material of which is closely related to the Selma chalk derivatives. These areas support a growth of hardwood and include much of the land that is locally termed "post-oak land." The formation giving rise to this material appears to bemore or less calcareous laminated clay. It is a later deposit than the Selma chalk, and was evidently laid down while the lime rock was yet submerged. Capping some of the higher elevations over this formation is a thin mantle of the Lafayette, which no doubt influences the color of at least some small areas. Over the zone of this argillaceous deposit the Oktibbeha clay loam, and Oktibbeha silt loam are developed extensively,

Con't on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

while in depressions and poorly drained areas the Lufkin clay predominates, with some small areas of the Lufkin silt loam.

"The soil material east of the general line of the Tombigbee River belongs to Quaternary time and includes the Lafayette, Columbia, and Recent deposits. The Lafayette formation, consisting of strata of sand and sandy clay, is developed extensively over the rolling and hilly divide between the Buttahatchie and Tombigbee rivers, extending entirely across the county from north to south. It also occurs in small areas about 3 miles south of Aberdeen and in the forks of Old Town Creek and the Tombigbee River, in the northern part of the county.

"Throughout the extent of this formation occur the Orangeburg soils, the Orangeburg fine sandy loam predominating. Wherever erosion has been active in transporting the sandy surface material, the sandy clay has been exposed, giving rise to the Orangeburg clay type, which is found chiefly on the slopes of the hills or ridges.

"Closely associated with the Orangeburg soils is the Guin type of soil, found extensively in the northeastern and eastern sections of the county upon the rolling to hilly uplands skirting the Buttahatchie Valley, the Sipsie River Valley, and Splunge Creek. Over some of the hills occupied by the Guin fine sandy loam are found ferruginous sandstone masses, the only consolidated rock fragments found in the area. This soil is developed extensively in Lamar County, Ala., under the same conditions as in this county. The color is a brownish to reddish yellow, and the soil differs from those of the Orangeburg series chiefly as to color. The sedimentary

Con't on Page #4

deposit is no doubt of the same age as the Lafayette, its color being influenced by manner of deposition or mineralogical composition. Being, as a rule, of very hilly topography, the Guin fine sandy loam has little agricultural value and is prized chiefly for its timber growth of hardwood and pine.

"The Columbia formation, consisting of a deposit of brown and yellow loams, is found extensively over the broad and gently rolling to undulating strip of country between the Tombigbee River and the hilly divide separating the two large drainage lines. It also mantles certain areas of the Lafayette formation, as evidenced by outcrops of that red material on the slopes or escarpments passing to lower levels. It is possible that the Guin type of soil owes its origin in part to this formation, for these brown and yellow loams are found over most of the hill country of Mississippi.

"The yellow loams in this area have given rise to the Norfolk fine sandy loam and Cahaba silt loam, while the brown material has influenced the development of the Amory fine sandy loam.

"In the depressions and poorly drained areas which admit of little or no aeration and oxidation, the underlying clays are generally of a tenacious, impervious nature and a grayish-white color; such areas were included in the Lufkin series.

"The recent deposits give rise to all the types established along the stream courses. These have been formed through water action since the recession of the ancient sea. The Tombigbee River Valley, varying in breadth from 2 to 6 miles, shows a compilation of soil material which results in several types of soil.

Con't on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

Comparatively little of these bottoms is under cultivation. Three soils were mapped as follows: Cahaba fine sandy loam, Cahaba loam, and Ocklocknee clay loam, with boundaries more or less arbitrarily drawn. The Cahaba fine sandy loam occurs over the highest and oldest of the alluvial terraces and is little subject to overflow. The line of separation from adjoining soils derived from distinct geological formations is often insensible and as drawn wholly arbitrary. The Cahaba loam represents a rather silty material along second bottoms, and in inundated during excessive rainfall. The Ocklocknee clay loam includes all the immediate overflow lands and depressions which may be found scattered promiscuously over the valley area. By far the larger part of the Tombigbee bottoms is thickly covered with hardwood and gum and a luxuriant growth of underbrush. A detail traverse of this section would have required more time than seemed to be justifiable. Extensive drainage will be necessary before these fertile soils can be developed for agricultural purposem. The Ocklocknee silt loam is a valley or bottom soil of the Buttahatchie River, differing slightly from those of the Tombigbee River, on account of the limestone wash of the latter. Along the smaller streams the alluvial material gives rise to the Ocklocknee laom.

"Twenty-two types of soil were established in the county, occuring chiefly as derivative material from the underlying geological formations and as reworked material transported by surface waters or taken into suspension and deposited by the river waters during seasons of overflow.

Con't on Page #6

Local conditions of erosion, oxidation, etc., have combined to modify certain small areas over extensive types, and, in some instances, have resulted in creating such characteristic differences that distinct soil types have been formed.

"The following table gives the name and the actual and relative extent of each type:

Areas of different soils.

Soil	Acres	per-cent	Soil	Acres	Per-cent
Orangeburg fine sandy loam	92,992	19.1	Amory fine sandy loam	15,744	3.2
Houston clay	58,176	12.0	Cahaba loam	15,232	3.1
Cahaba silt loam	49,664	10.2	Lufkin silt loam	12,352	2.5
Cahaba fine sandy loam	33,024	6.8	Oktibbeha clay	11,456	2.4
Guin fine sandy loam	29,568	6.1	Lufkin clay	3,393	.7
Trinity clay	27,904	5.7	Myatt fine sandy loam	2,432	.5
Oktibbeha clay loam	24,000	4.9	Susquehanna fine sandy loam.	1,664	.3
Ocklocknee clay loam	23,616	4.9	Oktibbeha fine sandy loam	1,664	.3
Ocklocknee loam	22,912	4.7	Orangeburg clay	1,600	.3
Oktibbeha silt loam	22,400	4.6	Houston chalk	512	.1
Ocklocknee silt loam	20,544	4.2			
Norfolk fine sandy loam	16,192	3.4	Total	487,040	

"It is thus seen that Monroe County offers a diversity of soil types sufficient to warrant a very diversified agriculture. The fertile first and second bottoms along the Tombigbee and Buttahatchie rivers, together with the alluvial soils of their larger tributaries, present a vast acreage of clay loams, loams, and sandy loams that are susceptible to improvement and a profitable use in the production of many different crops. The upland soils very in structure from the stiff, heavy black clays of the undulating prairie land to the light sandy

Con't on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENU #7

soils of the hilly sections in the eastern part of the county. None of these soils are as yet given to intensive cultivation and little regard is paid to their fitness for special crops. Yields are generally rather low, and cultivation is confined largely to the stronger or more easily tilled areas. The limestone soils are probably the strongest of the area and, despite the continual drain of the clean-culture, one-crop system, they maintain a rather high state of productiveness. The lighter sandy soils under similar treatment are soon reduced in productivity, and commercial fertilizers are demanded for profitable returns. With the introduction of improved methods and a proper system of crop rotation these soils can be vastly strengthened and improved. There is very little land in the county that can be considered of doubtful value for agriculture.

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #7

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ASSIGNMENT # 7

The material submitted on assignment #7 was gained from the report of the "Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1908" - page 799 through 842, entitled "Soil Survey of Monroe County, Mississippi". The authors for this portion of the book were R. A. Winston, Ora Lee Jr., A. W. Mangum, W. J. Latimer, A. E. Kocher, and Howard C. Smith.

Mr. Tanner, formerly County Surveyor; Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen; Mr. C. L. Tubb, Amory; and Mr. C. M. Harrison, Amory, were interviewed concerning mineral deposits in Monroe County, Bulletin 29 of the Mississippi State Geological Survey was likewise studied for information on the minerals.

Ira A Watkins

MONROE COUNTY) SOIL

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 8

Canvassers---- 1.
Willie Ruple Rieves
Zena Jones

SUBJECT: FLORA :

1. FOREST RESERVES

a. Monroe county has no forest reserves of any kind, nor do we have any forest nurseries.

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES:

a. Conifers

1. Shortleaf pine
2. loblolly pine
3. splash pine
4. spruce
5. cypress
6. scrub pine

b. Characteristics of each -- From Extension Bulletin no. 32- 1935 Common Forest Trees of Mississippi

"Shortleaf pine - The leaves of the pines are in clusters of two or three, from 3 to 5 inches long, slender, flexible, and dark blue green. The cones or burrs are the smallest of our pines, 1½-2½ inches long, oblong, with small sharp prickles, generally clustered, and often holding twigs for 3 or 4 years. The small seeds are mottled and have a wing, which is broadest near the center. The bark is brownish red, broken into rectangular plates; it is thinner and lighter-colored than that of the loblolly pine. This is most readily indentified by its leaves and cones. The wood of the old trees is hard and heavy, of yellow, brown or orange color, fine grained and less resinous than that of the other important Southern pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, general construction, veneers, paper, pulp, excelsior, cooperage, mine props, and other purposes.

Continued on page 2.

Continued from page 1

"Loblolly pine - Fast growing trees. The bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed, and often attains a thickness of as much as 2 inches on large sized trees. The leaves, or needles, 6 to 9 inches long, are bourne three in a cluster, and in the spring bright green clumps of them at the ends of branches give a luxuriant appearance to the tree. The fruit is a cone or burr, about 3-5 inches long, which ripens in the autumn of the second year, and, during the fall and early winter, sheds many seeds, which, by their inch-long wings, are widely distributed by the wind. The wood is coarse-grained, with marked contrast, as in the other yellow pines, between the bands of early and late wood. The wood of the second-growth trees has a wide range of uses where durability is not a requisite.

"Splash pine - The trunk of this tree is straight, clears itself easily of branches and is crowned with numerous small branches forming a round-topped head. The leaves, which occur in clusters of 2 or, more often, 3 in a sheath are from 8-12 inches long, dark green, shiny, and thickly set on the branches, forming a dense head. The cones are mostly 3-6 inches long, brown and glossy, or varnished, and the thin scales are armed with fine prickles. The wood is heavy hard, strong, tough, durable, and very resinous.

"Spruce pine - This tree is large, it reaches a height 80-120 feet and a diameter of 2-3 feet. It has comparatively small horizontal branches, which form a narrow open crown. The leaves occur in clusters of two and are soft, slender, dark green and mostly from 2-3 inches long. They fall at the end of their second year. The cones are single or in clusters of 2 or 3 on short stout stalks. They are ½-2 inches long, reddish brown in color and rather

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 2.

lustrous, with thin scales armed with small weak prickles. They soon open and shed their seeds, but remain on the tree for several years. The bark on the young trees and on the upper part of the trunk is smooth, pale gray, becoming noticeably dark on the lower part of the older trees, and slightly and irregularly divided by shallow fissures into flat connected ridges. The wood is light, soft, brittle, close-grained, and not very strong, when sawed into lumber. The wood warps easily.

"Cypress - The original growth timber attained heights of 80-130 feet and diameters of 5-10 feet. The bark is silvery to cinnamon red and finely divided by numerous longitudinal fissures. The leaves are about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, arranged in feather-like fashion along two sides of small branchlets, which fall in the autumn with the leaves still attached; or they are scale-like and much shorter, light green, and sometimes silvery below. The fruit is a rounded cone, or ball, about one inch in diameter, consisting of irregular scales. The wood is light, soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heart-wood, and is particularly durable in contact with the soil.

"Scrub pine - Slow growing pine. The side branches usually persist for many years, even after dying, thus giving a scrubby appearance to the tree which is responsible for one of its common names. The twisting and spreading leaves are bourne two in a cluster. They vary from 1½-3 inches inlength, are grayish green in color, and are shorter than those of any other pine native of the state. The fruit is a cone or burr averaging about 2 inches in length, narrow and often slightly curved, with small prickles. Cones are produced almost every year and, as they persist on the

Continued on page four.

Continued from page 3

branch s from 3-5 years, a tree top with many dry open cones is characteristic of the species. The bark is thin reddish brown, and broken into shallow plates. Even with age, the fissures in the bark are so shallow s to give a somewhat smooth appearance to the trunk of the tree. The wood is very knotty because of the persistence of the side branches. This is light and soft, but fairly durable in contact with the soil.

"Red Cedar - There are two kinds of leaves, usually both kinds being found on the same tree. The commoner kind is dark green, minute and scale-like, claspint the stem in four ranks, so that the stems a pear square. The other kind, usually appearing on young growth or vigerous shoots, is owl-shapped, quite sharp-pointed, spreading and whitened. The two kinds of flowers are at the end of minute twigs on separate trees. Blooming in February and March, the male trees often assume a golden color from the small catkins, which, when shaken, shed clouds of yellow pollen. The fruit, which matures in one season, is pale blue, often with white bloom, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, berry-like, enclosing one ortwo seeds in the sweet flesh. It is a favorite winter food for birds. The bark is very thin, reddish brown, peeling off in long, shred-like strips. The tree is extremely irregular in growth, so that the trunk is usually more or less grooved. The heart wood is distinctly red, and the sapwood white."

b. Hardwoods

White oaks:

post oak white oak

cow oak

overcup oak

Continued on page 5.

Continued from page 4

Red oaks:	Maples:	Elms:
water oak	soft maple	Water elm
Black Jack Oak	rock maple	red elm
Red Oak	silver maple (cultivated)	
Pen Oak		
Spanish Oak		
Live Oak		

Gum:

Sweet Gum

Black Gum

Tupelo Gum

Southern Black Gum

Miscellaneous:

Mock orange	honey locust	sourwo d
cucumber	black locust	box elder
magnolia	swamp cottonwood	china berry
yellow popular	weeping willow	
sassafras	red birch	
wild plum	beech	
black cherry	hornbeam	
hawthorne	cottonwood	
redbud	southern hackberry	
holly	pawpaw	
catalpa	sycamore	
buckeye	prickly ash	
dogwood		

continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

c. Fruit bearing trees:

apple	pecan
plum	chestnut
peach	hickory nut
pear	scaly bark
persimmon	black walnut
crab apple	mulberry
pomegranate	

Most of the fruit such as apples, pears, and etc. Are used in homes. People gathering the fruit, canning, drying, or perserving, for future use.

While the nuts are used at home too- Every year negroes gather them for Mr. Spragins. They are shipped to large candy factories, and sold.

3. LOCATION & EXTENT OF WOODLANDS:

The timber is found to a large extent throughout Monroe County with the exception of the S. W. portion, which is Prairie lands.

In the hilly section, which is the North and North East section of Monroe Countythere is a great amount of timber. The heavier growth of timber is found along the banks and in the bottoms of the Tombigbee River and its tributaries and valleys.

It is estimated by local lumberman that there is 35,000 acreas of timber in Monroe County, which is a great amount for this county.

4.ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS:

(a) As a soil conserver, the forest of Monroe County are valuable The abundance of leaf mold greatly enriches the soil; and the trees

continued on page 7

logs
poles
piling
fence posts
blocks
staves
heading
crossties
fuel-wood
implement handles

(b)

There is a great amount of timber in our county. The heading-staves and etc. are made in Aberdeen as this is the only town in the county that has a mill of this type. There are about 150 workers employed here.

Nuts are gathered by the bushels and shipped to large candy factories.

6. Report of Cutting and Handling Timber

Most of the smaller timber is handled through tractor mills. The larger trees are often cut at the same time and trucked to the larger mills.

The tractor system is very simple, usually, and employs about eight (8) men at the mills, and six (6) in the woods. The timber is cut with cross cut saws, and hauled to the mill sight on wagons. It is sometime necessary to skid the logs-that is pull them from the gullies so that the wagons may reach them.

The tractors are easily moved and often rather than have long hauls,

continued on page 9

the mill is moved to several different sites on one small tract of timber.

The logs are banked on the yard by the haulers, and later rolled down on the skidway from the skidway onto the carriage and thence through the mill. The rough timber is hauled to planers in the nearby towns and sold or shipped from that point.

The larger trees are trucked to the steam mills or band mills. Usually the planer lumber yard and mill are grouped close to-gether.

The logs are unloaded by the derrick and the dumped on the log deck, then to the carriage. The logs then go through the process of sawing. As the lumber comes off it falls on large rollers, and goes through the edger. From there it is carried by a chain into a vat which contains a chemical substance, and dipped. It is then put on another set of rollers and out of the mill it goes. Loaded on wagons and tood to the yard ready for stacking.

The strips and slabs go through the rip saw. Here they are cut in small pieces and rolled by chains to the boiler room. Stacked here for fuel to use in the boiler room.

7. MARKETING FARM TIMBER

The prices of timber in Monroe County range from $16-#100 per acre according to the kind and grade.

Local buyers and lumber yards in Aberdeen, Amory, Nettleton, and like places ship by the carloads. Sold from $250 - $600 a carload. Hardwood and pine lumber in various grades are shipped to the large whole-

continued on page 10

sale yards in the North Centeral States-particulary Pa., Ill., Ind., Ohio, and Mo.

Heading is shipped to sugar people in Cuba, Porto Rico, Oil dealers in Titewater, New Jersey. Some of it is shipped to Chicago.

The price ranges from $225-$1,000 per carload, the price based on the grade and kind of heading.

This mill in Aberdeen is the only complete stave and heading mill in the State.

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS

We have no Forest Rangers in Monroe County. The Game Warden has the responsibility of protecting the forest. In this capacity it is his duty to warn campers against leaving camp-fires, to admonish smokers to be sure their matches are out, and to request of the public that they not destroy the trees. So often the beauty of the forest is lessened by thoughtless persons who break the trees for selfish motives. Small trees are frequently destroyed in this manner without thought being given to the fact that ten years growth might make a tree full grown.

Another method for the prevention of forest fires is employed by local lumberman. In laying out a mill-site the grounds are cleared and a strip of land burned off. By this method the danger of a mill fire spreading into the forest is greatly decreased.

The fruit trees are the only ones actively protected against insects. The large cultivated orchards are sprayed regularly, and every precaution taken against the destruction of the trees and their crops.

Every effort is made to protect the young growth of trees, in in order that our supply of timber will not become depleted.

9. IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS.

The home forests of Monroe County are greatly improved by proper cutting of the larger trees in a way that the younger trees will not be destroyed or injured.

Thinning out overcrowded forest trees so that the other trees may have available space and light supply for proper growth.

We may improve the growth of the woodland trees by taking out the mature trees, the diseased trees and the less valuable species of trees. These less valuable trees may be used for fuel, fence, posts and poles, therefore being of great value in this way.

10. STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES

Kinds:

Magnolia
Crepe Myrtle
Banana
Maples
Elders
Water Oak
Cedars

The streets and highways of Monroe County are greatly beautified by the use of trees. The trees along the highways are those of the forests, but most of the street trees are cultivated. However, large water oaks line the streets on both sides.

Magnolia, crepe myrtles and bananas are the most common. They are planted along the sides of the streets and in the middle of the parkways, making them very attractive.

These trees and shrubs are cared for by the city workers. The Shrubs are trimmed at least twice a year, and kept watered during

the summer.

11. WILD FLOWERS

The wild flowers of Monroe County are:

Violets

Lady slippers

Honey-suckle

Roses

Jack-in-the- pulpit

White violets

May apples

Bluets

Milk-weed

White water lily

Cat tails

Goldenrod

Daisy

Black-eyed-susan

Thistles

Dandelion

Mullein

Queen Ann's Lace (wild carrot)

Wild iris

Sweet william

Yellow Jasmine

Dogwood

May-pops

Blue bells

Alma D. Bramau

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #25

HISTORIC TREES:

1. The Council Tree, one mile west of Cotton Gin, Monroe County.
2. Oaks along what was once Jackson Street, Cotton Gin, Monroe County.
3. Mulberry trees which mark the site of residential premises of Cotton Gin, Monroe County.
4. Swimming Pool Oak, Acker Park, Aberdeen.

LARGEST TREES:

5. Cypress tree near Lawrence Bridge in Southeast Monroe.
6. Pine on Lewis Hampton place about 6½ mile east of Aberdeen.
7. Oak on Dewitt Livingston place five miles east of Aberdeen.

FLOWERING TREES:

8. Magnolia tree at Cotton Gin, Monroe County.
9. Crepe myrtle tree of pink variety at home of Mrs. Harriet Moses Flinn, Amory.
10. Trees along the Aberdeen Parkway.
11. Crepe myrtle at the old General Griffin Home, Aberdeen.
12. Palm trees on McCullen farm near Amory.
13. Linden tree at home of Mrs. R. A. Neville's, Aberdeen.
14. Japonica trees, Bishop Robert Paine's old home, Aberdeen.
15. Hansome, old magnolias on the lawns of: (one or more) Mrs. T. B. Sykes, General Reuben Davis Home, Holliday Home, (Mrs. Julian Evans), Judge J. M. Acker, General Strong Home, Mrs. J. W. Eckford, Mr. Eugene Lanier Sykes, Mrs. George J. Leftwich, The Jordon Home.

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Area #7

MONROE COUNY
ASSIGNMENT #25

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose

MONROE COUNTY, TREES

TREE SURVEY

HISTORIC TREES:

The Council Tree:

The most historic tree in Monroe County was the Council Tree, about a mile west of Cotton Gin. It was an enormous oak and under its spreading branches, the Indians held their councils.

About the year 1870, the people of Ittawamba County when taking their cotton to Aberdeen camped and built fires under this large tree. This is thought to have caused it to begin to wither and die. It stood as a dead tree for ten or twelve years. In 1921, the Amory Chapter of the D. A. R. erected a marker where the tree stood. The inscription reads: "Here stood the Chickasaw Tree".

The main street of the town, named Jackson, ran east and west where the row of old trees stand now. The western terminus of Jackson Street was the boat landing, while that of the Trace was the ferry landing, still later the highway led to the bridge, and that was south of both the Trace and Jackson Street.

The old gnarled mulberry trees in the southeast section of the Cotton Gin Port location were around residential premises.

Colbert's Hill where stood the council tree and where Levi Colbert, (Itawamba), had a home, a mill and a gin was only a mile to the west. The Chickasaws had a village about three miles to the northwest.

Cont'd on Page #2

Dr. G. S. Bryan thinks most of the stores were on the north side of Jackson Street facing the oak trees on the street south of them; he remembers a saloon near the east end of the line of oaks.[1]

(The following refers to Hamilton, the original county seat of Monroe County.)

In the main, the present highway #45 follows the old Cotton Gin-Columbus road, and the Indian trail which that road followed, approximately, but worn places show occasional departures from the route now used. One of these can be seen at the Hamilton location. The route of the old road curved to the west, just north of the south branch on the Longmire place. Evidently it must have been at least forty feet west of the present route as it crossed what is now the Longmire field, and what was then the heart of Hamilton. From there it curved eastward to reach the present route north of the intersection of the Gallagher ferry road.

To the west of Hamilton on the face of the rise across the west, or Roberts farm branch, the marks of the old road running southwest to Hamilton Landing on the Tombigbee can be plainly seen. Parker Alexander and Dud Walton can remember when rows of fine trees lined the north and south road. Parker Alexander says these trees were cedars, chinaberries, hackberries and oaks. The cedars were on the Court House square section of the road, and that was west of the Cotton Gin road and south of the Gallagher Ferry road.[2] Cont'd on Page #3

---

1. & 2. "Mother Monroe", a series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans.

The Swimming Pool Oak:

"At the beginning of the Civil War a certain Mr. Clarks had two thousand dollars which he wanted to put in safe keeping, but all the banks and stores were closed.

"His first thoughts were to bury it, and therefore, he invested it in twenty dollar gold pieces. He bored a hole in the ground beside a huge tree by his house and inserted the two thousand dollars.

"When the war was over and he thought it safe to remove the money from its hiding place, he proceeded toward his treasure with pick and shovel. He dug during a whole evening and far into the night. But no results. He arose early the next morning and dug again.. He dug on one side of a root and then on the other. When he knocked out the dirt from under the root, there was his treasure. The tree had not only been a marker, but was a guard.

"Mr. Clarks house was on the hill on which the Aberdeen swimming pool is situated. The tree is the large oak growing by the drinking fountain at the entrance to the larger pool.

"This proves the long existence of the oak in Mississippi and how and why it is one of our best trees."[1]

LARGEST TREES:

The cypress tree on the Monroe County side of Lawrence Bridge, spanning the Buttahatchie River in Southeast Monroe, was used as a water guage during the flood of the 80's. It is about four feet in diameter, and railroad spikes were driven in it to indicate the water level at that time. These spikes can still be seen.[2] Cont'd on Page #4

---

1. Written by Felix Lann Jr. and published in Aberdeen Highlander, a school paper.
2. Information secured from Mr. Jeff Sorter, Aberdeen.

MONROE COUNTY, TREES

There is an oak tree five miles east of Aberdeen on the Amory - Lackey road, which as best we can ascertain is one of the largest in the county. The tree is on the Devitt Livingston place. It measures 12 feet and 2 inches in circumference four and one-half feet above the ground. Old residents tell us that in all probability the tree is seventy-five years or 80 years old.

The largest pine in Monroe County, and probably the largest in the state, was cut about two years ago, after being struck by lightning. The tree was eighteen feet and two inches in circumference about four feet above the ground. It was located on the John Stoddard Place about six and a half miles east of Aberdeen. The tree when cut made four, fourteen feet cuts and one sixteen, the scale totaling 4893 feet.

A pine tree is now standing on the on the Louis Hampton's place, about 6½ miles east of Aberdeen. It is said to be the largest pine tree in the county. The circumference is about 12½ feet, 4½ feet above the ground.

Local lumberman have tried to buy the tree from the owner, but to no avail.

Fine Specimens of Flowering Trees:

A Magnolia at Cotton Gin

This tree grew in Peter Knowles' yard and is supposed to be about one hundred years or more old. The Knowles family came from Rhode Island, but no one can remember who set the

Cont'd on Page #5

tree or where it came from It was the only one in Cotton Gin. The D. A. R. Amory Chapter wanted to mark the site of the little town of Cotton Gin so got permission from Mr. J. W. Holloway, the present owner of the land, to place the marker under this old Magnolia tree.

No effort is being made to preserve this tree.

The beautiful crepe myrtle tree of the pink variety, which is the possession of Mrs. Harriet Moses Flinn, Amory, one of Monroe County's oldest residents, was brought from Tennessee perhaps twenty-five years ago. The parent tree, which is about one hundred years old, was planted by Mrs. Flinn's grandmother, Mrs. Wright Nicholson. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson were married in Edge field District, South Carolina in 1829, and came to West Tennessee to live. In 1834, they built the beautiful white columned home, known as the "Alhambra", and it was the same year that Mrs. Nicholson laid out her flower garden and planted the crepe myrtle. The home has since been destroyed by fire, but the parent tree was still there as late as two years ago.

The Parkway, Aberdeen

The center of Commerce Street, Aberdeen, called the Parkway, was beautified by the planting of Magnolia trees, shrubs and flowers during Mayor James M. Acker's regime. They are about nine inches in diameter and twenty-five or thirty feet in height and certainly make Aberdeen's main thoroughfare a place of beauty.

Cont'd on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY, TREES

On the lawns of most of the old homes of Aberdeen are handsome Magnolias that are very old.

Mrs. T. B. Sykes

General Reuben Davis' Home

The Holliday Home - Mrs. Julian Evans.

Judge J. M. Acker

General Strong's Home

Mrs. J. W. Eckford

Mr. Eugene Lanier Sykes

Mrs. George Leftwich.

On the east side of the General L. L. Griffin home, Aberdeen, is a fine specimen of pink, crepe myrtle planted by Mrs. Griffin, the General's wife. The home is one of the first built in Aberdeen, so the tree must be nearly on e hundred years old.

The home is owned and occupied by Miss Bessie Dortch, a granddaughter of the General's .

Mrs. R. A. Neville, Aberdeen, has a linden tree on her lawn. The only one that we can learn of in the county.

On the McCullen Farm, five miles south of Amory, there are a number of palm trees.

The lovely old home of Bishop Robert Paine, now owned by his grandson, Mr. Thomas Fite Paine, Aberdeen, has several very large Japonica, (camellia) trees, probably the oldest and handsomest in the county.

Ira H. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY
BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT # 25

Persons Interviewed:

Mr. R. A. Neville, Aberdeen

Mr. Jeff Sartor, Aberdeen

Mr. John Stoddard, Aberdeen (rural section east of town)

Mrs. R. H. Hudson, Aberdeen

Judge J. M. Acker, Aberdeen

Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen

Mrs. Dewitt Livingston, Lackey

Mr. E. L. Rose, Aberdeen

Mrs. Harriet Moses Flinn, Amory

Miss Maggie Williamson, Amory

Papers Consulted:

Mother Monroe

Aberdeen Highlander

MONROE COUNTY, TREES

SUBJECT: INDIANS

I. Early Inhabitants

a. The most important Indian tribe in Northeast Mississippi was the Chickasaws. They lived in Monroe County around the old settlement of "Cotton Gin Port."

A young Indian man, probably descended from Matubba, who attended school in Texas, tells how his tribe, the Chickasaws, came to Monroe County.

The substance of the story follows: The game was becoming scarce, the pastures were not green, drouth and famine threatened. For this reason the tribe decided it must move.

At a tribal gathering religious ceremonies and dances were enacted. Prayers were made to the unknown for direction, and finally a stick was stuck into the ground. The people retired and on the morrow it leaned toward the east. Following the guidance of the stick, they moved eastward. Each night the stick was planted. As they neared the Tombigbee Valley the stick was almost erect. They advanced to a section of Alabama, just across the line, halted for night and again planted the stick. To the surprise of the tribe the stick no longer pointed to the east but rather to the west. They retraced their steps and came again to the Tombigbee Valley. The following morning the stick stood erect; and so the Chickasaws settled in this area.

These Indians had four leading chiefs and many lesser ones, all subject to a head chief. Two of their chiefs were Tishomingo and Coahoma, another was Levi Colbert or Itawamba. There were four

families of Colberts, sons of an Englishman who had lived in the Indian country after the time of the American Revolution. They had homes respectively near the present towns of Amory, Pontotoc, Shannon and a point near the bend of the Tennessee River long known as Colbert's Ferry.

The Chickasaw Indians were of a yellow complexion, dark eyes, coarse black hair, swifter on foot than the Caucasin race, but not near as strong, more ingenious than the generality of mankind. If they were your friends, you knew it. They were not deceitful but open. If they were your enemy, you knew it also, and were true and steadfast in their friendships, but if your enemy, prompt to retaliation and revenge.

The Chiskasaws were allies of the English and caused the French and Spanish settlers much trouble, it was with the aid of this tribe that the English defeated Bienville, the Governor of a French colony in New Orleans. After Bienville's defeat, Marquis De Vaudervil Bienville's successor tried again in 1752 to conquer the Chickasaws. He used the old Fort at Cotton Gin Port as his base of supplies. Again the French were defeated by the Chickasaws with the aid of the British. De Vaudervil was so badly beaten that he retreated to Cotton Gin Port and prepared to return to New Orleans to the Capitol of the French Colony.

While the Chickasaws were the most outstanding tribe in Monroe County, there were a few Choctaw Indians.

That part of Monroe County east of the Tombigbee River, up the river as far as the ancient town of Cotton Gin Port and thence east of the famous Gaines Trace Road, was ceded to the United States by

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 2.

treaty with the Chickasaw Indians on September 20th, 1816.
"(From a paper, "Early traditions in the History of Monroe County and the City of Aberdeen.") Cotton Gin Port was the trading center for the Indians. It was for a great while on the boundary between the settled portion of the County owned by the United States Government and the Chickasaw Indian territory west of the river. Here the Indians did their trading and here the pioneer settlers shipped their goods and received their supplies, imported from abroad.

(Copied from the Centennial address of Mr. J. A. Bailey.)
Levi Colbert, was a famous Indian Chief, whose first home was very near Cotton Gin Port on a high hill over-looking a most beautiful expanse of territory and not far from the famous Council Tree of the Tribe; this tree was an enormous oak which remained standing until not many years ago when it was set fire and burned down by campers, but its site has been established and marked, and is near the road from Cotton Gin Port to Okalona. The Council Tree is near two never failing springs, and here the Indians held their Congresses. Just prior to the Creek War which was terminated by Jackson in 1814 it was well known that the noble chief Tecumseh, of the Shawnee tribesof the west and south, came south to stir up a general rebellion of the Indian tribes, which had as its object the absolute extermination of the whites. His overtures were rejected by the Chickasaw tribes. Tecumseh was not only a famous warrior but an orator.

Major Colbert's residence near this council tree was burned.

Continued from page 3.

He then removed about six miles northwest and established his residence where he with one of his several wives on section 15 & 16, Township 12, Range 6, cultivated fields amounting to at least 100 acres.

The rich prairie region, now so beautiful was covered with waving wild grass, and the Indinas roamed unrestrained in search of cattle and wild game, until it was opened to settlement after the Dancing Rabbit Treaty of 1830.

After the Dancing Rabbit Treaty of Sept. 27, 1830, much dissatisf action arose among the Indians, they began to drink and pout and complain that the women and children would be broken down on the way; they greatly regretted leaving their old homes and old hunting grounds; the situation became a very delicate one.

The Secretary of War appointed a half-breed Interpreter, and a friend of the Indians was asked to superintend the removal of the Indians to their new homes.

Below is a melancholy, though eloquent description of the Indian's removal to the west taken from a celebrated centennial address of the Rev. Dr. Patton, a distinguished minister, long familiar with Indian life and customs.

"But the melancholy day of the Indian exodus came. Places of rendezvous were appointed in different localities where the people congregated. Some chief took charge of each group, and one solitary band after another moved off towards the setting sun. The mother called her children from their sports and play grounds beneath the forest trees and informed them they would be permitted to return to those dear scenes no more forever. She took a farew

MONROE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI INDIANS

well look at her own sweet home, the trees, the garden, and those graves she loved, and turned with her sad faced children to look upon these scenes no more. The hunter turned away from his hunting grounds and his door and every loved object sacred to memory and dear to his heart, and silently stalked the genius of sorrow, in advance of his little family circle.

When all were assembled at any designated place and the day of departure came, they bid farewell to the graves of their fathers, their hunting grounds and homes, the noble domain they had inherited from a noble ancestry. No tear moistened any eye. No emotion was depicted on any countenance. The Indian never weeps. It belongs to his nature to conceal his emotions, but none feel more or are subject to more intense passions and affections than he. His emotions, are like the hidden fires that burn with intense heat in the deep cavarns if volcano, but their existence is unknown till the fiery torrent ascends the sky and the devouting floods of lava roll over vineyards, gardens, and villages. In all that roving host where stalwart forms sat silent and erect with stern faces and tearless eyes, there was not a true Chicksaw that would not have condidered it a privilege to suffer death in any form or indure torture in any degree if by such suffering or sacrifice he could have rescued the land of his birth and his love from the grasp of the white man and made it a sure possession to his tribe. But he knew resistance was folly. He bowed to fate of destiny and turned from the land dearer to his heart than life and sought a new home in a country he had never seen and could not love. They bare here no more. The grand old forest

as they left it with its vernal robes of green and gold, will charm fascinate no more. The magnificent carpet of flowers and verdure that once covered the face of the earth as a fitting floor, to the left covered dome with many pillars that tower above will be seen no more. The deer, the elk, and the flocks that nature fed for the benefit of her children of the forests have fled along with the Indian."

(b) Customs and Characteristics.(Of the Chickasaws)

Lan uage-Their language was very imperfect and this imperfection they undertook to supply by gestures, and when a speaker addressed them, in public, the audience would keep up a kind of groan if they understood the speaker. If not, they would be silent and the speaker would have to speak it over again.

Religion-They believed in another state of exixtence to begin after death where they would live and be happy in immortal youth. No punishment there, but a country abounding in plenty and beauty. They did not fear death.

Government-They had their chiefs. Prominent among them was Levi Colbert, who lived a mile West of Cotton Gin on a high hill. The whole country was divided into districts. Each district had its captain. They were very particular in observing the laws of their country. They had no weeks, months, and years as we have. But kept their time by moons. They had no written language. When any business of national importance demanded, they always met at their council house.

The cheifs would call them together through the captain of the district by sending a bundle of sticks containing as many sticks as there were days until the council was to meet. The Indian thus warned would throw away a stick every day and if they lived one or

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 6.

two day's journey from the council house, they would start on the journey before the sticks gave out.

(This information secured from a paper written by Mr. J. A. Bailey on Monroe County Indians for an address at Cotton Gin Port .

It was characteristic of the Indians to fight. They were constantly at war with one another and after the advent of the white man they fought them. Their conflicts originated usually over hunting grounds. There were no defined limits of territory and these primitive people lived by hunting alone. When two or more tribes met on the same hunting ground the excursion usually resulted in several slain and a tribal war of vengeance.

The Chickasaws were ever at war with the Choctaws and the Creeks. The Choctaws however were considered a peaceful tribe but defended their rights. A widely known Indian custom was that of scalping their fallen foe and usually there would be a celebration in the Indian village after a conflict. An Indian Warrior with the most scalps hanging to his belt was looked upon as a very brave and strong man. This custom of scalping victims later became the horror of the white man.

The warriors of the Chickasaw tribe were said to be the most expert in woodcraft and in tracking. They were able to follow a trail where there seemed to be no evidence of a trail; and, if they came upon footprints in the woods they were able to tell from what tribe the Indian came who made them. Also by putting their ears to the ground they could tell when the enemy was approaching. They excelled all in hunting of the fleet deer.

Continued from page 7

Once in a while several tribes would have a gathering to celebrate some religious rite or betrothal. Each tribe was given a bundle of sticks as a calendar. Each day the Chief would take a stick from the bundle and destroy it. When the last stick was gone they would know that the day had arrived. The day would be spent in dancing, playing games, smoking pipes and feasting.

On this eventful day the young Indian braves engaged in feats of strength and cunning and the maidens danced and made beads and dresses from skins of animals decorating them with bright colored feathers and sometimes quartzes.

The different tribes were much alike in most of their customs but, they differed in their religious notions and ceremonies. Some of them worshiped the Sun, some the stars and moon. It was always some form of nature. Many of their children were named for these planets. The Indians were cruel in some of their customs such as sacrificing humans to their Gods. When a chief died and there were others that had been born at the same time as he, these were strangled in order that they might accompany the dead. All his possessions would be buried with him and usually his wife or wives as the case might be. Many Indians had several wives. Later the white people sought to convert the Indians and the first Indian Mission was established in Monroe County in 1818. The Bell Mission, the earliest mission work among the Indians of this section of which we have any record, is accredited to the Presbyterians.

(The following is copied from "PUBLICATIONS OF THE Missis-

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

continued from page 8

IPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY") (Vol. 7 page 522 and 523)

"Before the year 1834, the Chickasaws had but few laws: one law was life for life. If a man or woman killed another, he or she was killed by the relatives of the slain. If the murderer could not be found, it was lawful to put to death the brother of the one who had done the killings, which made an end of the difficulty.

The property of deceased persons went to brothers and sisters, the husband, or wife and children not being entitled to any part of the estate.

The children were not regarded as related to their father, but were closely related to their mother, they being of the same house name. The husband and father were of a different house-name, or clan as it is called. A man and woman of the same house-name were not allowed to marry, hence they considered the children related only to the mother and not the father. If a man married a woman who had several sisters, he had a perfect right to marry them all, and live with them all at the same time. A man who died leaving a widow, gave his brother a sort of lien on her; and the surviving brother could marry her, if he wished.

A person who stole a horse was whipped by order of the king, but it was a rare thing for a Chickasaw to steal at all. One of the light-horse-men who generally gave the lash, went by the name of Ish-yah-kah-py. His English name was "Big Legs;" he lived eight miles south-east of Pontotoc on a creek called Punk-a-tuck-ah-ly- a name which signifies "Hanging Grapes", now called Pontotoc Creek.

Page551

"When a man found a girl that suited his fancy, he would send

continued from page 9

his mother or sister with perhaps calico enough to make one or more dresses, tied up in a shawl or handkerchief, with instructions to ask the father and mother of the girl to give their approval of the sender. If they gave their consent, the bundle was handed to the girl. If she took the bundle, it was considered a bargain made. The mother or sister brings back news of her errand. The man then hunts up his clothes and dresses himself from head to foot, paints his face with vermilion and other paints, and starts for the residence of his intended. On reaching the place he is invited to take a seat on a cowhide or the hide of any 'varment' generally used for seats in those days. After the general topics of the day are talked over, supper is announced. The visitor and the intended wife or her mother. Some time after supper, a bed commonly occupied by the girl is prepared for their accomodation, the girl getting in bed first, previous to the man's entering the bedroom. The man comes in and occupies the front side of the bed. This makes them man and wife, and at any time either one of them getting dissatisfied with the other, by jealousy or otherwise, they separate mutually. This, sir, was ancient marriage ceremony among the Chickasaws".

Page 552

They laid the corpse in his tomb in a sitting posture, with his face towards the east; his head anounted with bear's oil and his face painted red, but not streaked with black, because that is a constant emblem of war and death; he was dressed in his finest apparel, having his gun and pouch and trusty hickory bow, with a young panther's skin full of arrows, alongside of him, and every

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

continued from page 10

other useful thing he had been possessed of, that when he rises a-gain, they may serve him in that tract of land which pleased him best before he went to take his long sleep.

His tomb was firm and clean inside. They covered it with thick logs, so as to tiers of cypress bark, and such a quantity of clay, as would confine the putrid smell, and be on a level with the rest of the floor. They often sleep over those tombs, which, with the loud wailing of the women at dusk of the evening and dawn of the day, on benches close by the tombs, must awake the memory of their relations very often; and if they were killed by an enemy, it helps to irritate and set on such revengeful tempers to retaliate, blood for blood.

553- Charles C. Jones Jr. in his "Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Particularly of the Georgia Tribes, say,

'The Muscogulgees buried their dead in the earth--a deep pit, about four feet square, being dug under the cabin and couch occupied by the deceased. The grave was carefully lined with cypress bark, and in it the corpse placed in a sitting posture. Such articles of property as he valued most, were deposited with him.

The funeral customs of the Chickasaws did not differ materially from those of the Muscogulgees. They interred the dead as soon as the breath left the body, and beneath the couch on which the deceased expired."

c. Traditions, Legends, Myths, and Romances.

ROYAL BLOOD BIRDS

PAIR OF INTERESTING PEAFOWLS IN COURT SQUARE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

TRACING OF THE FAMILY TREE

Continued from page 11.

GREAT CHIEF OF THE CHICKASAW INDIANS RECEIVED THEN FROM THE WIFE OF PRESIDENT MADISON-- TOUCH OF HISTORY

Two peafowls are now at home in Court Square, Memphis, and are attracting much attention- the hen because she has the habit of flying to the roof of the Southern Express Building, and the cock because he elevates his magnificant plumage and struts in great glee at the achievement of his companion.

Since their arrival in the square they have made friends with everyone, and show a fondness for children. The royal bird, on a sunshiny afternoon, never fails to walk about with his gold, green, and peacock-blue feathers standing straight before the wind, and reflecting their beautiful colors to advantage.

The birds were presented to the city by Joseph Benson, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, and are descended from ancestors whose records are part of the history of Mississippi. Col. James Gordon, of Pontotoc, Mississippi, related their history, which is known to all of the older residents of that county. The birds in the square are the direct descendants of two of the family that used to exercise about the White House grounds at the time James Madison was president of the United States. Col. Gordon, in explaining this, is quoted as follows:

"ROMANCE OF THE FOWLS"

"The manner of introduction of the ancestors of the two peafowls recently presented to Court Square is romantic. When James Madison was president of the United States, Maj. Levi

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 12.

Colbert, a Chickasaw chief whose Indian name was Itta-Hamba Mingo (bench chief), went as an ambassador from the Chickasaw nation to Washington. He was accompanied by other dignitaries of the tribe, and on reaching Washington was kindly received by President and Mrs. Madison, who were both very much impressed by the intelligence and dignified manner of the Chickasaw chief. Before leaving, Mrs. Madison presented him with a pair of peafowls he had seen and admired on the grounds of the White House. Although the Indians traveled on horseback from Washington to their home in Monroe County, Mississippi, which was about seven miles east of where Okolona now stands, they brought the birds through in safety. After the treaty of 1832, when the Chickasaws ceded their lands in Mississippi to the United States government, Maj. Colbert gave the original peafowls to my uncle, Josiah Walton, who resided at that time in the old town of Cotton Gin, on the Tombigbee river. He carried several of the young fowls with him into the west. After my father founded the present city of Aberdeen, my uncle, Josiah Walton, moved there and carried his flock of peafowls with him. At this time they were the only peafowls in Mississippi.

"As the city of Aberdeen increased in population, the peafowls became troublesome to my uncle's neighbors by trespassing on their gardens, so he sent them all to Pontotoc County, and divided them among his three sisters my mother, Mrs. Robert Gordon, and my aunts; Mrs. Stephen Doggett and Mrs. H. R. Miller. The parent birds, which had come all the way from Washington, fell to the lot of my aunt, Mrs. Doggett, and the old cock,

Continued from page 13.

whose plumage was especially brilliant, at the age of 72, was found dead. No one knew whether he died from old age or by accident. He had annually produced a magnificent tail and showed no marks of age and died in full plumage. From this patriarch bird have descended the pair which now adorn Court Square, and of which Mayor Williams, I know, is very fond.

"From the foregoing statements, which are made of personal knowledge, it will be seen that the new pets have a family tree, and that the grandparents of the two present peafowls, were pets of the wife of the fourth president of the United States, who were also pioneers with the settlers of Mississippi, and founded on an extensive family that has spread all over the state and throughout the southwest."

- (The following is a letter written by J. N. Walton to L. C. Draper, giving a general idea of Indian life in this county.)

Aberdeen, Mississippi
June 21, 1882

My dear Sir;-

I owe you an apology for my not having answered your several letters before this time. I trust however that it is not too late to answer your purpose, being now in my 77th. year and somewhat slow at best, and with cares ~~on my hands~~ on my hands that have accumulated since our late Civil War, have compelled me to devote the most of my time to the care of my family, and but little time for other purposes. I will however do the best I can and give you such information on the subjects as may be in my power at present to give you.

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 14

My facilities for knowing something of the Chickasaw Indi ns have been ample and I think I can give you as correct an account of them as any one in this part of the country. I became acquainted with Maj. Levi Colbert in February, 1821, was intimate with him and his family while he lived, and with his family until they removed to their new home west of the Mississippi. I have often heard him speak of the War of 1812 and often of the Creek War and their defeat by General Jackson. His brother William Colbert was a private in Jackson's army and was slightly wounded at the Battle of the "Horse Shoe" in the Creek Nation; he was then a very old man but very brave and fond of the army, would often boast of his bravery and his friendship for the Whiteman. Allow me here to digress a little and introduce one of his companions in arms whose name was William McGilliory. He was Captain of a Militia Company, commissioned by President Washington and stationed at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but in what year I do not now remember. I have often heard him speak of it and have often seen his commission bearing the signature of Gen. Washington. I do not know but suppose it was French and Indians they were fighting. He, McGilliory, after having received his discharge from the regular army returned to his nation with his companion William Colbert and was made one of its Chiefs and so remained until the day of his death which took place in 1839 or 1840 near Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation, Ark., and about one mile from Ft. Towson. His Indian name was Coahoma meaning Red Cat; his son E-Moo-nar-tubby (or Ry-andRy- Kill him) resides near Doaksville now, and has his father's commission from Gen. Washington in his pos-

Continued from page 15

session which he prizes very highly and would not part with it for any consideration. In 1847 I visited the Chickasaws at their present home; young McGilliory was then trying through the influence of Col. Upshaw, their Agent, to obtain a pension from the Government for his father's family but with what success I never heard; perhaps the commission might possibly be obtained now, as most of the members of the family have since died. Henry Rulsom, a half breed Choctaw married a grand daughter of McGilliory and daughter of Pitman Colbert who was a son of George Colbert. Fulsom is a prominent man, if alive, a lawyer and has a good practice in Clarksville and Parris, Texas. Through him probably you might obtain the commission above alluded to which would be a relic indeed as well as curiosity. I have not ever known McGilliory's age but suppose he must have been at least ninety years if not more when he died. William Colbert was not much his junior; he threw himself away by drunkenness and died unlamented in 1833, leaving two sons, Elijah and Robt., and one daughter Dicy, all alive when last heard from. I will now leave McGilliory and return to the Colberts. After becoming well acquainted with Maj. Levi Colbert I have often heard him speak of the old wars, as he called them, and of Tecumseh's visit to the Chickasaw Nation. He was not allowed to make a speech to the Chickasaws and was informed by McGillory and William Colbert to desist and return to his nation, that the Chickasaws loved their white brothers, had fought with them under Washington and would continue to fight under the American flag. He left the nation in disgust and visited the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees, and at one of those nations is where it is said he made his celebrated speech if

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

 Continued from page 16

made at all. The Indians keep no record of their business and it is doubtful Levi Colbert says, whether there was much of a speech made, some white man believeing Tecumseh a great man, has made it for him. Knowing the character of those men, Colbert and McGilliory, I fully believe in what they said in relation to Tecumseh's visit to their nation. McGilliory's connection with the American Army under President George Washington, years before Tecumseh's visit, and his devotedness to the American people is prima facie evidence of the truth of his statement. There were four brothers of the Colberts, William, George, James and Levi. William I have given an account of and the end of his career above stated. George the next oldest was a man of some notoriety, more on the account of his wealth than otherwise, the most prominent feature in his character was his anxiety for the education of his children. He had two sons and two daughters, to-wit, Pittman, George, Susan and Vicy, all tolerably well educated. Pittman was a successful merchant and accumulated an ample fortune; he married a daughter of McGilliory as I have before stated and died at Doaksville in the Nation, last removed to near Fort Towson, Ark. Young George was killed by a fall from his horse before their removal from this part of the country. Susan the elderst daughter married a half breed Creek Indian of considerable wealth and is now cultivating a farm high up on Red River and not far above Fort Washington, and raises from two to three hundred bales of cotton annually. Vicy married a French physician at Fort Towson, he lived but a short time. I learned a few years ago that she was dead also. James the next had several wives and a number of children, most of them intelligent and good citizens. His

 Continued from page 17.

old wife, Aunt Susan as she was usually called was the most intelligent full blooded Indian I ever knew. She could speak the English language to perfection, was a pious Christian woman and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. She sat a good example before her daughters and taught them to be among the first in intelligence and good manners before all others of their tribe. They were very handsome and tolerably well educated. His sons were Thomas, Joseph, James and Samuel, all good citizens and lived well, had large herds of cattle and other stock and was tolerably well educated; his second wife was a Miss Frazier, a fine looking half breed; she lived with him but a few years, had only one child a daughter very handsome and intelligent when grown, and died in her 18th year, was never married. His third wife was a full blooded Choctaw girl for whom he paid her father ten cows and calves. I mention this circumstance to show you what Indians can do, and their mode of living without Courts of Justice, and trafic in wives somewhat on the Mormon plan, and from which Joe Smith, tis said, conceived the idea of founding his church. George and James, the old men, had but little influence over their tribe, their wealth was all that made them conspicuous among them, their natives, but very different was it with Maj. Levi Colbert, the youngest brother of the four as above mentioned. Although he had a plurality of wives never-the-less he had an intellect far superior to the common mass of people without regard to color or nationality; he was shrewd and influential among them, his people loved him, the Chiefs, Captains with their Kings looked up to him; his speeches in their council would electrify them and throw them almost into exticies. I have heard him speak in council often and although I could but

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 18.

partially understand their language I could understand enough to know that his eloquence might even be compared to Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, or any one else; his eyes would glow with brightness, his gestures were so sublime that they seemed to further what he was about to say. His Indian name was Itawamba, Mingo, (meaning) Setting King. He was kind and generous to a fault, always ready to do a friend a favor, liberal in all his dealings, never out of humour, he loved his friends and was loved and honored by all who knew him; he was kind and affectionate to his family, although he had a plurality of wives (only three) and two of them sisters, they would laugh and joke each other as though they were wives of different men, and no discord ever happened among them, each of them had their children so trained that all seemed as all three were their mother, and cared for alike; the father although old and somewhat infirm would delight in romp and play with his little boys, make bows and arrows and learn them how to shoot; he was fond of anecdotes and would play off a joke on a friend to perfection; you will allow me here to mention one of his little pranks. I was a great favorite of his, would write letters for him and serve him in many ways. My name being Josiah, he would call me Josie; on one occasion he wanted me to write a letter for him in answer to one he had just received from Maj. John H. Eation who was then Secy. of War under Gen. Jackson's administration. He had a splended dinner prepared for me, all of his family being present, three grown daughters and five or six sons. The old man and his three wives were at one end of the table while we young people were engaged in talking of ball plays and dances in a lively

Continued fron page 19.

mood; the old people seemed greatly amused at our talk, our dinner being splendid I ate heartily which the old man noticed when he shoved a dish of hash toward me remarking at the time, "try some of my dish, great favorite with Indian"; I did so and thought it delicious; after partaking of it bountifully, he asked me how I liked it. "Splendid, Major", says I, "it is delicious". "I don't reckon you know what you been eat",- I asked him what it was composed of, and was not a little surprised when he informed me that Indians called the animal that the hash was made of Coney, but the White Man called it Polecat? It was too late for me to disgorge and only had to let the company have their laugh. He was devoted to his wives and children, no particular favorite among either wife or child. His daughter was rather shy of company unless well acquainted, not as well educated as some of his brother's daughters, all however could read and write, some of his boys were graduates and some business men; one was a successful planter and one a merchant of good business capacity, most of them were idle and partook of the Indian habits of frolic and hunting and did but little of anything. Leaving out the Colberts for the present I will mention the names of their principal Chiefs, Tishomingo, Isaac Albertson, Samuel Seely, all prominent men and much respected by their people; they were sober steady men and always on hand when wanted for business. They had their Captains or runners and could communicate with each other with as little delay as any person could imagine; it was on the express order, and express men kept for that purpose. The Chickasaws lived contented and happy until the State of Mississippi by its Legislature passed an act estending its laws over the persons and property of the Indians living within

in

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

 Continued from page 20.

its limits; they then become dissatisfied, being ignorant of the laws of the State they were greatly perplexed and harassed by the whites, and not until then could they be induced to sell their lands and emigrate west of the Mississippi River. Some of them would speak of such a removal and shed tears at the idea of leaving their old homes and the graves of their departed friends that now lay buried where the plow in its annual rounds run over them. I do not at present know who to recommend to you to write to, as most all of the old Chickasaws have passed away and gone to their long homes; I would however suggest that you would write to the Chickasaw Agent and Post Master at Fort Washitta or Fort Smith, but more likely Doaksville, Ark., where E-Moonar-tubby (McGilliory's son lives and probably (if alive) has his father's old commission in his possession; nearly all of the McGilliory family did live in that neighborhood when last heard from which has been some years ago. I would like for you to make the effort at least, while I myself will do the same and if successful will report the same to you. I feel anxious for success on that subject myself.

I never knew Maj. Levi Colbert's ideas on religious subjects or his of the Christian religion; he was friendly to the missionaries and patronized their schools among whom most of his children were educated. He was silent on the subject of religion and seemed to dislike a discussion on that subject; he seemed lost on that subject when mentioned in his presence. Indians generally are superstitious, believe in ghosts, witches, etc., and but few knew or had an idea of a supreme being. At their ball plays and dances or festivals, they

 Continued from page 21.

would have their conjurors and game keepers and other foolish ceremonies that showed ignorance and want of intellect. I will mention one incident that occurred of which I can testify to; on a Saturday evening about 11 o'clock while in bed I was waked up by and Indian's knocking at my Counting room door and stating that he was going to kill a witch and wanted a bottle of whiskey to make him brave; to get rid of him I gave him the whiskey and sent him off. About 2 o'clock in the morning he returned with another man to have his bottle filled again, and stated that he had killed the witch and exhibited his knife with blood on it in proof of what he said. I give him the whiskey to get rid of him, thinking but little of what he had said, but on arising in the morning was informed by the Ferry man who had crossed the river that a man had been killed on the opposite bank of the river and the murderers had left; on inquiry I learned that the murdered man had the reputation of being a witch and had long been threatened to be killed; the murderers absented themselves several months and on their return the principal man who murdered the witch was overtaken by the murdered man's brother and killed, after which both families became satisfied, and peace and quiet once more reigned among them and there were no regrets at the witches having been put out of the way. Another circumstance, that of a Rock Quarry, near the Public Road where they, the Indians, believed that an old witch inhabited, and would beat his little drum of dark nights to warn people to go home early or be turned into one of their order. So much did they believe in this absurdity that none of them could be induced to pass by the place after dark. Some more enlightened than others, the women,

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT # 9 Continued from page 22.

especially, would attend church and through the influence of old Aunt Susan Colbert, as she was called, professed religion. In 1819 a Presbyterian clergyman by the name of Thomas C. Stuart established a missionary station near the Chickasaw Agency; he was a gentleman of the first order, a fine preacher and done much good, had a large school, and was loved and respected by all who knew him; he remained with them as long as they remained in this part of the country. Mr. Stuart is still alive and lives with his son-in-law at Tupelo on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, all of his family being dead. Another station established by the Rev. Robt. Bell, near Cotton Gin Port and one and a half miles from the residence of Maj. Levi Colbert, and where the most of Maj. Colbert's younger children was educated. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian, had a large school, and done a great deal of good toward advancing little boys and girls in the way of education and the customs of the white people; too much could not be said of those two good and pious men, loved and venerated by all who knew them, they done more good towards Christianizing and imparting the Christian religion into the minds of the Indians than all other who lived contigeous to them. Old Father Bell, as we called him, has been dead many years ago, none of his family now live but have followed him to his long home. It makes me feel sad when I call to my mind the names of those two good and pious man, the good counsel that they gave me when I was young, and their many prayers in my behalf,- May they rest in peace.

Although their general character for idleness as a nation, there were many of them industrious and worked for a living, some

ASSIGNMENT # 9 Continued from page 23.

half breeds and some white men that had married among them lived well and showed a good example; among them a good many of them could speak the English language and made good interpretors; there was no regular mode or system of marriage among them, an uncle or aunt had the controll of the maiden, to have their consent was essential, the lover would make up a bundle of presents such as he thought would please the lady, composed of calico, beads and such things as he thought that would please her fancy, and would give to the uncle or aunt as the case might be, and if it was accepted by them and the maiden, it amounted to their consent; they then would tie up a little bundle of sticks representing so many days, one to be thrown away every day, the last stick thrown away he could come and take her, she would then receive him as her husband. There were but few women that were more chaste and virtuous; that thought more of their honor than the females of the Chickasaw Nations of Indians; it was their boast that they did not throw themselves away, the man would often throw their wives away and take others, a custom among them and never much said about it.

I noticed some years ago on looking over some passages in the "Pictorial Life of Washington" (page 511 and also on page 528) a Creek Chief by the name of "McGilliory" (a half breed Creek Indian), figured largely and used his influence against the Americans and in favor of its enemies. This McGilliory however was not the McGilliory of whom I have before mentioned, "William McGilliory", who was commissioned a Captain under Gen. Washington, was a full blooded Chickasaw, I knew him well and dealt with him for nearly 20 years, and as I have before stated, have often seen his commission which he took a great pride in showing to his friends. I mention the

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 24.

above that the two names may not be confounded and taken for the same person. I shall not fail to make an effort to obtain McGillivory's commission or a copy of the same and if successful will with pleasure forward it to you.

Having given you such information as I know of Techumseh's visit to the Chickasaws and his expulsion from the Nation, and also of the Colbert families together with their superstitious notions, their ideas of the Christian religion; I must close this simple and imperfect narrative which might have been written in better style and more to your satisfaction, having written at intervals and with a nervous hand, for which I must give for bad writing, omissions, etc., as an excuse. Again wishing it may serve your purpose, and with my best wishes for yourself and your Society's success,

I am Respectfully, yr. obt. Serv't, J. N. Walton.

N. B.

In looking over my little narrative I find that I have left out the names of Maj. Levi Colbert's children, and some other little matters of which I will proceed to mention. His sons were Martin, Alexander, Adam, Charles, Lemuel, Daugherty, Abijah, Comadore, Morgan, Lewis, Benjamin, and McKinney. His daughters were Zilia, Charlotte, Eliza, Charity, Ailsa, Philista, Maria, and Mrs. Kilpatrick Carter whose given name I have forgotten; she married a white man and raised one son and one daughter now alive and living near Doaksville in the Chocktaw Nation, Ark. Maj. Levi Colbert was the wealthiest one of the four brothers; he owned when I first became acquainted with him over 4000 head of cattle. I know of his

Continued from page 25

selling at one time to a Mr. Henry Cook of Huntsville, Alabama, eight hundred head of the largest steers I ever saw after which his stock began to diminish by giving them to his children as they married, and at the time of his death had only about 1200; he had also about 300 head of horses and most of them poneys, and about 40 negroes, with hogs, sheep, etc., besides his interest in common with other Indians of his tribe in lands, etc. His sons and daughters married persons of not much notoriety but clever persons and good citizens, under good reputation, which was as much as could be said about them. At the time of their last treaty with the United States for this country (to show you his shrewdness) he seemed to have but little to do with it and had but as little to say about reservations distributed by articles of the Treaty, but with a secret understanding with the United States Commissioners there was to be a supplemental treaty made at Washington City in which he was to be made satisfied; in the meantime and before the treaty was made and believeing it would be made he employed one of the best surveyors in Alabama to run off a lot of land lying about 20 miles below Tuscumbia, Alabama, comprising about 30,000 acres, beginning with the Chickasaw line below Tuscumbia to the mouth of Big Bear Creek which would include nearly all of that rich and fertile Valley of the Tennessee River below said Town. If he had lived I have no doubt of his being one among the wealthiest men in this section of country but Fate seemed against him at that particular time as while on his way to Washington City, he went by way of his old home below Tuscumbia and where he had a married daughter. On his arrival there he was taken sick with pneumonia and died in the beginning of the year, I believe (not having the date before me) in 1833 or 1834, in the eightieth (80th) year of his age. His

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

Continued from page 26.

brothers were still older and must have been between that age and ninety and perhaps something older. So ends the Colbert family nearly all of whom are dead.

In the year 1831 I visited New York, New Haven and Hartford; at New Haven I remained several days and there I became acquainted with a Mr. A. H. Maltby, a Book-seller, and purchased from him several hundred dollars worth of books, and among them was "Harper's Family Library", consisting of 9 volumes. A few days ago I recollected having seen among them "Thalchers Indian Biography", published by Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff Street, New York, in 1831, in 3 Volumes. In the second Volume is given a full history of Tecumseh, from his childhood to his death, his visit to different Indian tribes, as far as the Creeks and Cherokees and other tribes, but says nothing about his visit to the Chickasaws or Choctaws. If you can obtain those books and I presume you can of some of your booksellers, I have no doubt will be of great service to you. If you wish it and cannot obtain it elsewhere and will write to me I will send it to you. I have now finished the work you requested me to do.

Respectfully, Yr. Obt. Ser't.,

J. N. Walton.

(d)

There are many mounds near the old site of Cotton Gin Port some of which are covered with muscle shells. The muscle was a favorite food of Bienville and the early explorers, and the Indians. These shell mounds are probably an accumulation of shells from their food. Human bones have also been found in some of these mounds in a good state of preservation. These mounds and the embankment Bienville

continued from page 27

built for fortification may still be traced although time, high water, and cultivation have made them indistinct in places.

Another mound is located on the farm owned by W. L. Bourland of Amory and is a family burying ground of a family of white people who lived there several decades ago. The mound is about one half mile south of Amory. Most of the mounds in this section have been destroyed by cultivation.

Often on top of these mounds, an acre or more in area, stood the house of the Chief, a Temple, and sometimes a house for general gatherings. At the foot of the mound on one side was laid out a square facing this square was the houses and wigwams of the common people. Today however, the mounds are not very large due to cultivation and wear of the elements.

(e)

The most prominent Indian in this section was Levi Colbert or Itawamba for whom an adjoining county is named. He lived near Cotton Gin Port and was popular with the white leaders of that community.

The following tale is told of how Levi Colbert got his name.

Taken from "Publications of The Mississippi Historical Society" Vol 7 page 558 and 559

" As to how the great chief acquired his name of 'Itawamba Mingo' the following from Mr. Stephen Daggett to Mr. Newman Cayce of Fulton, Mississippi, given thw writer in manuscript by the latter;

'In the spring of 1827, then being nearly 29 years of age, I purchased a stock of goods at Mobile to send to Cotton Gin Port, to trade with the Chickasaw Indians. I arrived at the place of my destination on the 20th of May of that year. Soon after my arrival I

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

continued from page 28

became acquainted with Levi Colbert, one of the leading men, and the chief councilor of the nation--an uncommon, natural man, without education, of French descent' (this is contradicted by some of his descendants, and it is thought that he was of Scotch descent, and learned some French from the French of Mobile.)'--could speak a little French, and tolerable English. I soon learned he had the Chickasaw name of Itta-wam-ba, and, when spoken of by the Chickasaws in a respectful manner, "Te-wam-ba Mingo'. I endeavored at the earliest period to learn the origin and definition of the name.

'From Dr. Gideon Lincecum, of Monroe County, who spoke the Chickasaw language quite fluently, and who was will acquainted with the Colbert family, I learned that it was a custom with the Chickasaws and the Choctaws when any of their number performed a meritorious act for the good of the nation, a council was called, the circumstances of the act were related, and if approved of, he was seated on the ground in a circle formed by chiefs and warriors, a wreath placed on his head and a new name given to him. Dr. Lincecum informed me that when Levi Colbert was a young man, some Indians of other tribes intended to take the country inhabited by the Chickasaws from them, for their own benefit. The time fixed to subdue the Chickasaws was in the fall of the year, when the warriors were absent on their annual hunt.

"Young Colbert received news of their intention and that they were even on the advance. He immediately gathered as many of the young men of the nation as he could-- of those that were at home, who armed themselves as well as they could, went forward to meet their enemies, surprised, routed, and killed and wounded more than his little

continued from page 29

force numbered. For this brave and successful act of Levi Colbert, after the return of the warriors from their hunt, a council of the nation was called. The circumstances were related. A 'new name' and a crown or wreath were decided to be awarded him. Instead of setting him flat upon the ground (as had heretofore been their custom), young Colbert was furnished with a small stool or bench on which to sit. A wreath or crown was then placed upon his head, and the 'new name' of 'Itta-wam-ba Mingo' or 'Bench Chief' was given him. 'Itta' in the Chickasaw is 'wood', and alluded to the bench on which he was sitting. I afterwards inquired further of the above statement, and from all I could learn, I think the foregoing circumst nces are correct."

Levi Colbert was the son of an Englishman hence his trend toward the customs of the white people. He became a wealthy planter and owned negro slaves on his plantation. It was at his home that the first plans were made for an Indian school and Mission.

Colbert died at Buzzard's Roost in 1834.

Matubba, and Indian Chief, sold the land,to the white people, where Aberdeen is now located.

When Matubba sold the land to the whites it made his tribe very angry. They cut off the tips of his ears and left him in this county when they went west to their new home.

For years Matubba lived in this county and the white people were his friends.

Finally the Indians gave him permission to join his tribe in the west.

2. There are no known Indian tribes in Monroe County;however, there is thought to be one Indian whom we have been unable to contact.

Alma D. Brannan

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

MONROE COUNTY

MYRTLE ROBERTS
TYPIST

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #9

INDIANS

THE CHICKASAWS

Some Facts and Some Probable Facts About the Indians in Monroe County.[1]

"The Chickasaws is the only tribe to be considered. It is certain that the Creeks once claimed, and actually occupied, the Monroe County region but they had moved away before the white man came. The Weaver Colony of settlers found one Creek family at Cotton Gin Port in 1816, and others reported isolated Creeks here and there. History tells of bands of Creeks being encountered in the Chickasaw Country, - mostly stray hunting parties - although occasionally a band of marauders, rather than warriors, would invade the Chickasaw Country in the period just ante-dating the settling by white men.

"The Cherokees laid some claim to some of the Chickasaw Country, but this did not apply to the Monroe County region.

"The Choctaws occupied the country to the South of the Chickasaws. On west side of the Tombigbee it was several miles from the north line of the Choctaw territory to the south line of Monroe County. On the east side the Choctaws laid claim to at least a part of Monroe County. Certainly to the south end of, the first Monroe County,

Cont'd on page #2

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

the Choctaws had as good as, or a better claim than the Chickasaws, but north of the Buttahatchie, their positions were reversed.

"While the Monroe district was operated from 1816 to 1821 as Choctaw district, the land had been secured by a treaty made with the Chickasaw Indians.

"For these reason,s this study limits itsself to the Chickasaws.

THE CHICKASAW TERRITORY

"In recent centuries, the Chickasaws occupied north Mississippi, West Tennessee, West Kentucky, and some of Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana.

"As was the case with Indian tribes in general, they had a tendency to slough off sub-tribes and these were sometimes located quite apart from the main body. One of these sub-tribes of the Chickasaw was in Western South Carolina along the Saluda River, surrounded by Cherokees. Several of the men, who later moved in among the Chickasaws, for instance Lincicum, first knew the Chickasaws in South Carolina and there learned the language and gained the urge to come to the Mississippi Country to trade or to settle.

"The Chickasaw Nation lost its possessions to the whites by a succession of treaties, until when the white men began to invade their country about the year 1800, they had surrendered all of their territory north of Mississippi except a small portion on the Tennessee river, and some country in West Tennessee.

"The boundary between the Chickasaws and Choctaws was Tibbee Creek, Line Creek and a line running northwest therefrom.

Cont'd on page #3

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

ORIGIN OF CHICKASAWS

"There is a volume of tradition as to the place of origin of the Chickasaws, and as to the region from which they started the journey which ended in Mississippi. Some features of this tradition have elements that are suggestive of Bible stories. This writer knows of no proof or disproof of these traditions.

"The same is true of the traditions about another tribe which the Chickasaw Indians were said to have found occupying this country when they came. A part of this tradition relates to white men or may be to albino Indians, or Indians lighter in color than the Chickasaw. Again, these traditions can neither be proven nor disproven.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHICKASAWS

"Pickett writing in 1851 says of them:

"'The Chickasaws although in the period of 1771, a small nation, were once numerous, and their language was spoken by many tribes in the western states. They were the fiercest, most insolent, haughty and cruel among the Southern Indians. They had proved their bravery and intrepidity in constant wars. They were great robbers and often invaded a country, killing the inhabitants and carrying off slaves and plunder.

"The men considered the cultivation of the earth beneath them, and when not engaged in hunting or warfare, slept away their time, or played upon flutes while their women were at work. They were athletic, well formed and graceful. The women were cleanly industrious and generally good looking. They were excellent swimmers. Of all the Indians, they were the most expert

Cont'd on page #4

in tracking. They were esteemed to be admirable hunters. Although the country of the Chickasaws abounded in beavers, these were left for the traders to capture the Indians saying: 'Anybody can kill a beaver.' They pursued the more noble and difficult sport of overcoming deer and elk. They had plural marriages, but they were not adulterous. In fact, their sexual morals were as good or better than those of the whites with whom they came in contact. They had a religion which suited their natures, their customs, their needs and their traditions excellently.'

"Pickett, with premonition of what was to come in 1861, ten years later wrote of the war-like qualities of the Chickasaws, concluding with a vehement appeal to white men.

"'The Chickasaws have never been conquered. They could not be defeated by De Soto with his Spanish army in 1541, by Bienville with his French army and Southern Indians in 1736, by D'Artaguette with his French Army and Northern Indians, by de Vaudreuil and his French troops and Choctaws in 1752 nor by the Creeks, Cherokees, Kickapoos, Shawnees and Choctaws who continually waged war against them. No! They were the bravest of the brave.

"'Young men of Northwestern Alabama and Northeastern Mississippi, remember that the bravest race th t ever lived once occupied the country which you now inhabit, - once fished in your streams and chased the elk over your vast plains. Remember that whenever that soil which you now tread was pressed by the feet of foes, it was not only bravely defended, but drenched with the blood of the invaders.'

"James A. Bailey wrote of the Chickasaws:

Cont'd on page #5

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

"'They were of a yellow complexion, dark-eyes, coarse black hair. They were swifter on foot than the Caucasion races but not near as strong. They were more ingenious than the majority of mankind. They were not deceitful but open. If they were your friends, you knew it, - if your enemies, you knew it also; were true and steadfast in their friendship, but if your enemies- were prompt to retaliation and revenge.

"'Their language was very imperfect and this imperfection they undertook to supply by gestures. When a white addressed them in public, the audience would keep up a kind of groan if they understood the speaker. If not, they were silent and the speaker would have to speak it over again.

"'Religion. They believed in another state of existence where they would live and be happy - live in immortal youth. There would be no punishment in that Country - in the other world - a Country abounding in plenty and beauty. They did not fear death.

HABITS

"'They were as much interested and engaged in the rearing of stock as white farmers are in making crops. In order to have plenty of grass, they kept the woods burnt off so that there was hardly a bush to be found. The country was known to them and could be described and understood by them as "burnings." They had their early and late "burnings" named from the kind of timber that might grow upon them. Consequently, if an Indian was hunting some lost stock and saw another Indian, the latter might tell the former he saw his stock in a certain "burning".

Cont'd on page #6

Early "burnings" were made in localities where the grass would spring up earliest and last "burnings" were made where the land was covered with swamp and cane brakes.

GOVERNMENT

"'They had their chiefs, and the whole country was divided into districts. Each district had its captain. They were very particular in observing the laws of their country. When any business of national importance demanded, they always met at the Council House. The chiefs would call them together through the captains of the district by sending a bundle of sticks containing as many as there were days until the council was to meet. The Indian thus warned would throw a stick away daily until one or a few were left, then he would start on his journey. They had no weeks, months or years, but kept the time by moons. They had no written language.'

"Warren has written a very good account of Chickasaw habits and customs, having special paragraphs about their marriage and burial customs, their organization, laws, warriors, and public men. He says of the Chickasaws, quoting from Adair 'They were noble, brave, cheerful and constant, but, he adds, 'Adair may have been partial because of his Chickasaw wife.'

CHICKASAW STOCK BREEDERS

"The Chickasaws were not noted as farmers. They were raising corn when De Soto came in contact with them, but they did not have much land under cultivation. It is reputed that they got hogs from De Soto, and thereafter they always had swine. But this did not greatly increase their need of corn, since most

Cont'd on page #7

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

of their hogs, tame and wild, lived on mast. They are said to have gotten their original ponies from the Shawnees although some of them may have come from De Soto. However, it was long until the reputation of the Chickasaw ponies was better than that of Shawnee ponies or of any other. No nation owned more ponies per thousand men, or better ones than the Chickasaws.

"James McIntosh, the British agent in 1770 is said to have brought in the first cattle, according to a statement credited to McGee, but this could not be true because the historians who wrote of the Bienville invasion, told of the astonishment of the French as they approached the Indian villages and saw great herds of ponies and cattle grazing on fine natural pastures.

"Of the stock raising and thrift of the Chickasaw Indians, Josiah Walton (letter in Draper collection Wisconsin Historical Society) wrote: 'Levi Colbert was the wealthiest of the four Colberts and when I first knew him, he had over 4,000 head of cattle. I knew of his sellling Mr. Henry Cook of Huntsville, Alabama 800 head of the finest steers I ever saw. He gave most of his stock to his children. At the time of his death he only had about 1200 cows, 500 horses and 40 negroes with hogs and sheep beside.'

"As to the houses lived in by Levi Colbert, Walton wrote, 'He employed a white man, Kilpatrick Carter, to build him a house. When the house was finished, Carter married his daughter. Whereupon, Colbert gave them the house. In 1817, he moved into a large log house located a mile and a half west of Cotton Gin

Cont'd on page #8

Port. This house was not finished until my father Jesse Walton, moved to this country and done the inside work, making stair cases, windows, and fancy walnut doors. He also built for Colbert a grist and saw mill across the west prong of the Tombigbee (now Town Creek) for which he was paid by Colbert five thousand dollars in cash.'

"The Indians had made of Monroe County a great stock country. The white man who found it so, tried to lead and cajole the Chickasaw to become farmers and to raise cotton. Today there are some who would like to see the Chickasaw reverse the role and teach our people to raise cattle, hogs and horses. OH! For a reincarnation of Itawamba, with his herd of 400 beeves.

"The aggressiveness of the Chickasaw and constant warfare reduced the population of the nation and eventually caused them to lose their land progressively until they were but a small nation, occupying a small territory.

OTHER QUALITIES

"The Chickasaws like all other Indians, were deficient in inventiveness. When the white man came, they knew nothing of the wheel, the basic invention, so fundamental in transportation. They did have fire, still more fundamental, and they knew how to fashion, and to use tools. But none of their tool ranked high in efficiency. They accomplished wonders in handling flint, but even their best flint arms, and tools were poor instruments as compared with those of the white man.

"When it came to discovering the food and medicinal values of plants, they were greatly superior to the white man.

Cont'd on page #9

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

"The Cherokees invented a written language of a sort, but the Chickasaws had none. They did not have a pictography such as certain tribes of Indian derivation made good use of.

"Their spoken language was a very poor one consisting of but few words and in constant need of aid from gesticulation and inflections. Their art was very crude. As house builders, they ranked high among wild Indians, but they were very low in other comparisons.

CHICKASAWS AS WARRIORS

"However, their reputation as fighters caused various European people to woo them.

"The Spanish were careful in their contacts with them. The Germans made overtures to them once.

"The French gave them a great deal of thought.

"Between the French territory in the upper Mississippi valley and the French colonies between New Orleans and Mobile, there lay this great Chickasaw barrier.

CHICKASAW SAVED THE LOWER
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FOR US.

"So long as that nation was unfriendly, the French travelled South and back with great difficulty, inconvenience and hazard. About the year 1700 they were courting the Chickasaw most earnestly. Failing in that policy, they reversed and between 1735 to 1760, sent seven military expeditions, planned to annihilate the Chickasaws and capture their country. Each of these was unsuccessful.

"Had it not been for the valor and intrepidity of the Chickasaw Indians, there might have been a great French Col-

Cont'd on page #10

onial empire embracing Canada and the entire Mississippi Valley. This would have menaced the existence of the British Colonies to the East, when it became evident that this dream was not to be realized, Napoleon sold to Jefferson all of it that he could salvage. Had there been French victories at Accia, there would have been no Louisiana Purchase.

"The French charged that the military tactics of the battles of Accia was supplied by British officers; in fact, that the British flag flew in the Chickasaw villages during these fights. Whether or not this charge is true, it is established that the Chickasaws were very partial to the British before and during the Revolutionary War.

"To Jackson's army in the New Orleans campaign, the Chickasaws were said to have contributed 350 warriors, among them Wm. and George Colbert. They helped the whites in their fights with other tribes and in fact, were friendly enough until 1829, in which year the State legislature extended the State laws to cover them and to take the place of their own laws and government.

"In spite of the injustices to which they were subjected, in spite of the evident intention of their white neighbors to get their lands by fair means or foul, in spite of the anxiety this Act of 1829 occasioned the Chickasaws remained fairly good neighbors to the white until realizing the inevitable they signed the Pontotoc Treaty and moved beyond the Mississippi River."

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANS

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

MONROE COUNTY

MYRTLE L. ROBERTS
TYPIST

PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY[1]
By W. B. Wilkes

From the Aberdeen Weekly, Aberdeen, Miss., Volume 2, No. 10 July 26, 1878.

Monroe County's Wild Woman

"In the early days of Aberdeen, both town and country were considerably excited for some time by the account that there was a wild woman in the country. A man from east of the river came to Aberdeen and reported a circumstance which he said was mysterious, and had created great excitement and some alarm on the east side.

"The particulars, as he related them, were, that a man whose name was given, and prominently known, was riding one evening on the old road from Hamilton to Millville; that it was sprinkling rain with a dark cloud thundering in the west, when he saw, not far before him, a woman dressed in black, her head covered with black, and riding a black horse that she crossed the road so quickly that it seemed the horse scarcely touched the ground, and all presented a mysterious appearance, so much so that he rode rapidly to where he had seen her cross, but neither horse nor woman was to be seen; it seemed they vanished, for he expected to see them still in sight; that no such woman or horse was known in the country, and he gave it a mysterious air, as something supernatural; enough so when it had been repeated to others, and magnified as it went, it aroused the superstitious fears of a class already prepared to believe in the marvelous.

Cont'd on page #2

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, March 12, 1936.

"This created a good deal of talk, for there were quite a number collected at Reedy's tavern, the main loafing point. It was suggested that sucha woman and horse had been seen in an adjoining county, and there was called the wild woman.

"The man that told it in Aberdeen spoke in a serious manner, well calculated to carry conviction to the minds of the hearers. In two days he returned; many inquired if there was any further news of the wild woman. John T. Dyche was then sheriff, and Brantly Prewett his deputy, was known to ride a fine horse. He stated as Brantly, on his road to Athens, passed the old Wilson place, the wild woman on her black horse with pistols belted on, came loping into the road, as if she intended to attack him; that he put whip to his horse and never looked back until he had run his horse pretty well down.

"Now, here was a man known, and the locality known, and now she carried pistols. Well, this went far and wide over the country, magnified, as usual as it went. The negroes heard it, and with their superstitious fears aroused, they closed their doors, kept their children out of the yard, and could not be kept in the fields at work unless the boss or overseer was present, and then their eyes were wandering around the fields expecting to see that black horse lope over the fence and she be among them with her pistols.

"There was also a man in Aberdeen that every day had late news of the movements of the wild woman, with varying circumstances, but the black horse was always represented as scarcely touching the ground, loping over logs and brush tops and disappearing mysteriously.

Cont'd on page #3

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"The man from the east side next reported one of the Stegall's had seen her above Smithville, about the county line; her actions and the performance of the horse always was represented as partaking of the supernatural.

"The news had spread all over the country, and the excitement was more intense as the tales were often told, and always magnified, so when a man reached Aberdeen he made for the loafing headquarters, and his first inquiry was 'what news was there of the wild woman.' He came for news and generally had plenty of the marvelous to carry back, and spread among his neighbors.

"One or the other of these men had late news every day, and many were the surmises and speculations. Some thought she was deranged; others suspicioned she was trying to induce the negroes to run away; when they had become so alarmed they stayed closely at night, and for several weeks the mules were not slipped out, ridden over the country until just before day, and returned.

"The next report was, the wild woman was seen on the edge of Sookartouchee bottom. She had dismounted and was standing on a stump in a new-ground when an overseer saw her as he roade up, and inquired who she was, and what she was doing. She made threatening gestures and said he had better mind his own business, mounted her black horse and was out of sight in a minute - the horse just flying over logs and brush tops. The excitement had now been kept intense for several weeks. Brantly Prewett had been seen and Stegall heard from, and they had reported it a humbug. These men had had their fun and now enjoyed a laugh about the wild woman, and told who had been the worse taken in. Still many in the country had not learned the bottom had dropped out. When one would ride in

Cont'd on page #4

and inquire about the wild woman, the same men who had been so serious in reporting before would now answer, 'D-the wild woman,' and laugh over how easily the whole country had been kept gulled f for several weeks.

"The only foundation for the whole of it was, that a nice and good old lady had gone to a neighbor's house to see about some weaving; as she rode a black horse and was dressed in black. She had drawn her black shawl over her head, during the sprinkle of rain, and was hurrying home by the nearest path, as a black cloud was rising and thundering in the west; that, being a good rider, she rode rapidly, and no doubt had got hidden in the pine thicket before the horseman, who saw her, reached the place where she had crossed his road.

"All the balance, with so many particulars, and so many particulars, and so many prominent names and places was all made out of whole cloth, and the mysterious manner of the two men that engineered it. I recollect well the great disappointment in town and country, when they found they had been hum-bugged, and the good laughs and jokes told on those the most credulous."

PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY[1]

(From the Aberdeen Weekly, Aberdeen, Miss., Friday, August 16, 1879, Vol. 2, No. 13.)

Friday, August 16, 1878.

By W. B. Wilkes

JUDGE NATHAN MORGAN - FRIEND TO INDIANS

"The Eastern side of the Tombigbee was never occupied by the

Cont'd on page #5

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, March 26, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

Chickasaws except as hunting grounds. They owned it in common with the Cherokees all over the mountainous country in North Alabama. The Choctaws hunted mostly south of the Warrior. None of the tribes had a certain dividing ground, for when they ceded those lands to the government, they expressed 'as far as their hunting lands extended.'

"The annual burnings ke t down undergrowth, and the early or late burnings kept fresh grass sprouting, for the abundant game to feed on, for they regarded their game as belonging to their nation, and in the fall, by surrounds by fire, they burnt over all their up lands, protecting the cane from fire, and then laid in a supply of flesh for winter consumption. All could kill deer that had been singed and blinded by the fire, wild turkey confused and suffocated by the smoke were not able to fly through the air when rarefied, as the first burnt near a circle.

"They collected ever kind of flesh, even polecats, so offensive to others; all the flesh was 'jerked', that is dried over a fire of coals, for they used but little salt, it always seemed surprising that an Indian never would kill a deer unless in want of the meat; the want of salt forced them to jerk it, and this they were unwilling to do, s that fell to the women during their great hunts.

"Soon after Nathan Morgan had settled at Athens, and while there were very few pioneers, in the country an Indian had come over into their old hunting grounds to hunt, for all kinds of wild animals were still abundant; it is likely he had wandered off from his crowd, who usually hunted in bands, at any rate, night over took him while in the bottom between Judge Morgan's

Cont'd on page #6

and the river, and there he built a fire to camp, knowing no ferocious animal would attack even a lone man so long as he kept bright fire light. He had got up his wood and sticks to keep up a bright fire light, but being very tired and sleepy, he had hovered over the fire and slept till the light died down.

"He was aroused by a panther springing upon him, his claws lacerating shoulders and side, and those enormous teeth gnawing into the back of his head and neck; the Indian was sitting down, jerked out his hunting knife from his belt, and struck over his shoulder, the knife entered the throat, and then into the heart - just as a hog is struck. The panther fell off dead, but the Indian was so used up, it was useless to think of returning to his home. As he knew a white man had settled at Athens, he made out to drag himself thru the day to Judge Morgan's, when he presented a pitiful sight, all bloody, torn and chewed up, and rendered feverish from his wounds.

"The kind heart of Mrs. Morgan was touched at such suffering and distress, the attention required fell to her lot, and that Indian could not have met kinder treatment among any in Monroe, he could talk very little English, and she no Indian, but she soon saw what he needed, and the Judge, by signs then and afterward learned the facts detailed above.

"Mrs. Morgan washed the blood off, where it had become clotted, bound up the wounds with salve (all our mothers kept it), she soon had him all right, except the delirium brought on by fever; that kind mother, with teas, gruel, and such as suited his situation, attended that unknown Indian for months, until he was able to return to his people.

Cont'd on page #7

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"He could not tell Mrs. Morgan how thankful he felt for her kindness, but he made good motions by signs, which all can interpret, there was one word he used freely, 'Boba-shelah' - meaning 'good friend.'

"Several months had passed until the next hunting season came; the Indian was seldom thought of, but he had not forgotten his kind white mother. One day Mrs. Morgan heard something thrown down by the door, and the Indian walked in, then 'boba-shelah' came forth, and the expressions of a thankful heart, he seemed never to get through his expressions of thanks, and pointed to a fine deer near the door, he had killed that for her and the judge. After remaining a few days expressing his thanks, he departed, but next hunting season (and there were two a year - spring and fall), that Indian came back to see Mrs. Morgan and that kind family, and always hunted around near, till he could kill a deer, and it was always brought and thrown down near the door, and this he continued for years.

"He told his friends, till - Judge Morgan was a famous character, and known far and near, his acquaintance was sought and invited to their annual ball-plays, and when he attended he was not only specially provided for, but every Indian knew him, most of the Chickasaws attended on heir side, while the Choctaws came in large number from their nation.

"They were particular in their invitations extended to strangers, for a National ball-play was regarded as an institution almost sacred, and visited by their particular friends.

Cont'd on page #8

"The judge attended one, near where Loohattan is located, the two nations contended in those open prairies for nearly a week; almost everything owned by both parties was bet on the results; the man, their ponies, guns, blankets, and the Indian belles not only bet jewelry, shawls, and whatever had any value, everything bet was thrown in a pile, not an Indian touched anything in the heap, until the victors were declared. The Chickasaws won the game, and broke the Choctaws, and this long violent exertion, amidst the greatest excitement, with a sub-chief as umpire, would pass off in friendship and sport."

PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY[1]

(From a Series of Letters Published in the Aberdeen Weekly, 1877 and 78 by W. B. Wilkes, a pioneer settler of Monroe County.)

Recollections of Indian Times

"In early pioneer times, Theoderic Walker settled on the yellow loam lands, on Weaver's Creek, north of Quincy. He moved from Virginia, his wife was a sister of General Winfield Scott, had quite a numerous family of children, and a good many negroes; he was a large fleshy man, and did not stir out much; had likely kept open house in Virginia, and it is presumable his free living, and his kindness had caused a loss of property.

"His family had evidently had the advantages of moving in a circle of social culture little fitting them to enjoy pioneer life. At Cotton Gin, lived Mrs. Walton, with a number of daughters, beautiful, sprightly, refined and quite tasty in dress. She kept a

Cont'd on page #9

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, Thursday April 30, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

tavern or boarding house, had the best of sense, and no person, man or woman showed more executive ability in management of affairs; the fact is, she was the moving spirit in Cotton Gin, and her influence during the raising of her family was felt, even in elections, her wishes always consulted as to preference of candidates, besides in the churches.

"Elizabeth was likely the oldest daughter of Theoderic Walker, a fine looking, gay and sprightly young woman. She found congenial company in Cotton Gin, and often paid extended visits there. Backwoods living was distasteful to her, no houses or surroundings, such as she had been used to in the old State.

"There was a fine looking young man named Roberts, that spent much of his time in Cotton Gin, although he did not reside there permanently,likely he was a trader. At any rate, Roberts addressed Elizabeth Walker, and she agreed to marry him in Cotton Gin, before returning home; it took the town by surprise, that they were to be married next day in Cotton Gin.

"There was a young man, Wm. A. Clunn, who had sometimes before brought a stock of goods to Cotton Gin, and during the great Indian trade, did an extensive business; he was a small active, sprightly man from one of the northern States, had often been in com any with Elizabeth;when he heard she was to marry Roberts next day, he could not stand it, he boarded at Mrs. Walton's where Elizabeth was stopping.

"After supper the young folks were going across the street to church or visiting. Clunn walked across the street with Elizabeth Walker, and remarked to her, that he intended proposing himself, and felt unwilling that she should marry Roberts, she

Cont'd on page #10

asked him if he was in earnest, he remarked he wasn't only in earnest but wanted to marry her forthwith, she had only time to say, 'we will talk over this again.'

"The result was, she refused to fulfull her engagement with Roberts, and she and Wm. A. Clunn were married, he waited till the last day after supper, courted her while walking across the street and then married her.

"New Hope church was said to be the first church organized in Monroe, (before removing to the brick house near Dyer Prewitt's), it stood some half a mile north of Charles Boggan's. During my boyhood in 1833, I saw Mrs. Walker and two daughters at New Hope Church. She was rather large and fleshy, the daughters were blooming and beautiful girls, scarcely grown, and were dressed with much taste during the times of pioneer living; the old lady was soon left a widow, but she was of the pushing, go ahead order, her children soon married and after that I knew but little more than she lived for many years among them.

"There were several sons, who lived mostly about Cotton Gin, a younger one named Winfield Scott, after his uncle, clerked for his brother-in-law, Clunn; as soon as he was thrown in contact with the Indians, he learned their language rapidly, so much so, he spent all his leisure, in talking with them, would visit their camps of nights and Sundays, laugh, joke and tell them tales. They in return, had many funny tales to tell him, a lively, cheerful, happy race, in company with those who understood their language.

"Among all those who could speak the Indian language, so as to be understood enough for trading purposes; it was admitted by all all of them that Wink Walker could express himself more like an

Cont'd on page #11

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

Indian then any other about Cotton Gin, consequently they loved him, crowded around him, and preferred trading with him particularly, as he could understand all they said, as a clerk (in the Indian trade) his services were very valuable.

"Although a man knew the meaning of an Indian word, there was so much expressed, by the intonations of the voice in pronouncing the gutterals or grunts, and also the accompanying gestures that it was said Wink Walker could talk so much like an Indian as to be scarcely distinguished from them.

"With the intonations in the gutterals they expressed the postive, comparative or superlative degree, and with the gestures could express large or small, high or low, near or far off, bad or good, and all this b the use of the gutterals, following the word, and the gesture accompanying.

"I have no idea I can explain this fully in writing, but for the recollection of old Indian times I will try to give an idea, so the readers of the Weekly will see what was so common in the days of our pioneers.

"Our Suckartonchee creek took its name from an Indian's having made a little corn in the early days, and made a pen on forks in the swamps, in which he stored his corn, which stood there for many years, and meant the little house in the swamp.

"They expressed it chook-wah Tonk-wah. Chook was house, but the gestures and intonations of the gutteral, wah, gave the meaning, a little high house. Toonk was swamp or mud, and wah was so pronounced with gestures as to express very bad or the worst kind of a swamp, ah, and wah, were used as gutterals, now

Cont'd on page #12

in Buttahatchie, the hatchie meant stream. Butta was so intoned with the gestures as to mean long rising away up yonder, and so they expressed a long stream rising in a mountainous country away off.

"The English used many adjective in their expressions, these were omitted in the Indian language, and in their stead the gutterals and gestures gave full meaning. The using of these was the great difficulty in talking the Indian language, and Wink could beat all the whites.

"Alf Raymond, a relative of Clunn's and now merchant in Verona, married one of the daughters. So far as known she is the only representative of the family, now residing in the country.

"There was a custom among the Indians, which has been to me a problem and never has been solved to my satisfaction, although I have made many inquiries about it. Many Indians owned large droves of ponies, which run half wild in the range. An Indian going to Cotton Gin on a trading expedition, baled up his pack of hides, peltires, or whatever he had for sale; say there were a dozen packs and the half wild ponies were driven up and penned; the saddle poney, (generally an old mare) was caught, and a dozen to carry the packs, the balance turned out to return to the range. These animals were haltered, and the packsaddles and pack fastened securely, the halters then taken off.

"The Indians now mounted the saddle poney and took the trail to Cotton Gin; probably many miles away the pack ponies, one after another followed in the trail, no one followed to drive them

Cont'd on page #13

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

up if they passed among their comrades in the range, the pack ponies continued to follow, none of the loose ones took the trail, on reaching Cotton Gin, the packs were taken off, the ponies turned loose, the saddle pony was hobbled, they all fed around till the trading done, the saddle pony was led up, the others followed, submitted to be packed, then all followed back, probably through their range, but they went on till the packs were removed, when they scampered off to join their companions in the range.

"Now the problem is how were these wild ponies learned to follow out of their range, no others dropping into line, and how being packed, they should follow, while those loose continued in the range. The whites had no such custom, but this was universal among the Indians, and none seemed able to explain how they were trained.

---

1 PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY

(From the Aberdeen Weekly Vol. 2, Aberdeen, Miss., Friday July 19, 1878.)

Zeke Morgan, Pioneer Machinist.

By W. B. Wilkes

"Zeke Morgan presented one of the most singular and seemingly contradictory characters of any old pioneer with whom I became acquainted. He was tall, rawboned, and angular in body; had a large head with a thick coat of black hair, worn long about his neck; his features were decidedly angular and expressive of intelligence; he had long arms, large bones, and very large hands, covered with a great co t of hair, as was his face, of dark com-

Cont'd on page #14

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, Feb. 27, 1936.

plexion. He wore a gray jeans suit, large coarse shoes and broad brimmed hat, the worse for wear; usually lopped about his face; when he walked, it was a long slinging gait, but never in a hurry.

"As a mechanical genius, his equal did not exist in Monroe; he could make anything in wood or iron; he regarded his own opinions as a law to himself, consequently he was, through a long life paying a compensation for the violation of some law imposed on animate or inanimate matter by Supreme Intelligence. He cared nothing for the opinions of anybody, but was respectful toward ladies, and even seemed to love the innocent prattle of children; he used but little money, and cared nothing for it; the hope of gain never influenced his actions in the least; he was always busy, but would work at nothing longer than he was interested in it. If he made a promise, it seemed forgotten as soon as made; he resented nothing said to him, and was generally regarded as a coward, but not so was Zeke.

"Zeke Morgan had lived at Bolivar, but in 1833, about the time I went to Monroe, he built a shop, on Weaver's Creek, near present site of Flynt's Mills; he was a cabinet maker by profession, and lived in the family of Uncle Tom Thompson; he had the best of tools, for he made them himself, and they were kept in perfect order. When he had a job and needed a tool, he made it, the finish, polish and temper equal to the finest cutlery; he made a rifle and stocked it, with silver mounting, all of superior workmanship.

"Many gins brought in, had become worn, broken and otherwise worthless; he made new or repaired saws, ribs, or any other part,

Cont'd on page #15

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

u til when it left his shop it was as good as new. Many spinning jennies broken, worn and worthless; he delighted in such a job, made spindles, fliers, or whatever was required to make it as good as new. The difficulty was, there was no telling when he would finish any job, for he only worked at it when it suited his fancy. He seemed never to be troubled about anything. Knowing eke, a man took a gin there three months before he needed to start it. Zeke looked at it, said he would fix it in good time; and charged $10 for it; his charges were always reasonable. He nearly finished the gin, then set it aside, made promise after promise when it would be completed, till at last the man went down, told Zeke he wanted to start his gin next day; he promised faithfully to make it the first job next morning, it would take an hour's work, to send his wagon at 10 o'clock, and it would be ready; next day when he wagon and $10 arrived, Zeke had gone squirrel hunting.

"The man met Zeke, abused him, told him he had no regard for his word, or how much he discommoded a man. Zeke only laughed, and said he could find 20 man that would say of him the seme, and every one tell the truth. He was not dissipated, nor did he use profane language. I knew him well, lived 3 years near him besides he did carpenter's work in our family. He was some 40 or 45 years old when I first knew him.

"Mrs. Thompson (one of the best women) was an Arnold; her mother and sister Katy lived near; Zeke married Katy Arnold, she and her mother were industrious, humble, conscientious christians. She had two little boys, when Zeke moved to Cotton Gin. Some time after, one day Zeke, with his gun, seated himself on the bank of

Cont'd on page #16

the river; some young men likely had been bathing, passed; one, a Mr. Stanton, in a spirit of fun began teasing Zeke, who said nothing for some time, then remarked, 'Mr. Stanton, you had better go on and let me alone.' Stanton turned and made some exasperating remark, when Zeke shot and killed him. The particulars may vary from the above; I only give my best recollections of transactions which took place nearly 40 years ago.

"Mr. Stanton was a fine looking young man, an extensive merchant of Stanton & Knowles. He was said to be a good business and clever man. He had married a Miss Crump; she afterwards married Mr. Knowles, the partner. They both survive and are now citizens of Monroe.

"Zeke was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. In about 2 years Sam Ragsdale and other circulated a petition to the Governor for his pardon; these petitions were almost universally signed; the Governor pardoned Zeke. He next moved his family to Mobile, and there he killed a man; the particulars I nev r knew; he was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary either for life or a long term of years.

"Mrs. Morgan with her little boys got back to Monroe among her relatives, the Thompsons, secured a little home, and there that kind pious mother assisted the small boys to make a living; as they grew up these noble lads took the burden off their mother. They were honest, industrious good farmers, and much respected for their devotion to their mother in her trouble.

"After Zeke's reaching the pententiary, the Superintendent put him in charge of all the mechanical departments, to plan, lay off and superintend the work of the other convicts.

Cont'd on page #17

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"When not so engaged, and had leisure, (he attended to his duties so well, he was never interfered with) he made himself a set of tools, and box to hold them, and then pocket knives or anything he fancied.

"Zeke had been there 15 years, when he drew up a petition to the Governor stating the circumstances of the killing, and asked him to send to Mobile for the records. The Governor sent for the records and after exaning them issued a pardon for Zeke Morgan. When this was placed in the hands of the Superintendent, he went to Zeke and stated, 'I have good news for you, but it falls heavily on me. Since you have been here, I have had nothing to do with mechanical jobs; I cannot fill your place, none here can do it, nor do I know of anyone competent; however, I congratulate you that you can go to your family.'

"This was during the year; likely Shorter was Governor. I saw Zeke at Brother Dyer Prewett's on his arrival; saw large numbers of pocket knives of different sizes, all of the finest finish and metal; saw a large quantity of tools, in fact a box full; he told me, as I have described above, he went to his family, found the boys about grown. He and his noble wife and boys moved and settled near Smithville; he was now an old man, head white, much broken, and I think changed till he recognized God's laws as supreme. Zeke only lived a few years, but those devoted sons watched over their aged mother, and she relied on them. I often inquire about them, and always learn they are industrious, good farmers, and making money, and more than all, are entirely devoted to their humble mother.

Cont'd on page #18

I have not seen them since their father started for Jackson, but I hope to meet them yet, to express my gratification for the care of their mother whom I knew in my boyhood, as Katy Arnold.

"The dispensations of Providence are mysterious, here an humble christian woman, through long years of trouble, is at last rewarded in this life, that a mother's love and watchfulness have trained her sons for a better world, after a prosperous life here, having the respect of all who know them. As to Aunt Katy, all who know her, believe she is booked for heaven, and the prospects are, her sons will be permitted to follow her to the better land.

"Long years of privation and suffering seemed necessary to teach Zeke Morgan that God rules, and it is believed he learned the lesson in time to be gathered into the fold of the blessed."

PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY[1]

(From the Aberdeen Weekly, Aberdeen, Miss., Vol. 2, No. 10 July 26, 1878.)

John Tucker - Pioneer Blacksmith

By W. B. Wilkes

"At a very early day John Tucker settled west of Quincy, on a portion of land afterwards belonging to Thos. Greenwood. It is likely his means, at that early day, were limited. He was a blacksmith, and no doubt the best in the country then. I have heard the old settlers say he was the only smith in the country that could make, shape, polish and harden the heavy irons for the running-gear of a cotton gin.

Cont'd on page #19

---

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, March 5, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"As the country was rapidly opened and put in cotton, makin g very large crops, many gins were erected at an early day, and from all portions of the county they flocked to John Tucker's shop for those heavy gudgeons.

"He found plenty to do, and no doubt worked very hard; and made money very rapidly. His son, Waitsell, (afterwards Judge Tucker), was striker for his father, and in this way that fine physical organization was secured.

"In a few years Thomas Greenwood settled there and John Tucker moved about three miles southeast of Athens; he lived there at one time, and likely near Hamilton, and afterward on Splunge, and in advanced life he finally settled a fine large farm about fifteen miles north of Millville, on the headwaters of Sipsey.

"He raised a large family, Tighlman studied law, practiced extensively at Columbus, married a Miss McBee, of Lowndes, and on the Repudiation ticket was elected governor of the State - a man of decided prominence.

"Waitsell, during his early manhood, was dissipated, a man of the most powerful physical organization, and as they were all brave, he fought many successful battles. While under the influence of liquor one day in Hamilton, he and Mat Hutchinson took a twist; they were very equally matched, both good fighters, active and powerfull men. Their friends separated them, not willing to see them pound each other, as both were able to do.

"Waits was much excited, got a knife and swore he would make mince-meat of Mat, who stepped back and got a pistol, took a stand before the door in readiness.

Cont'd on page #20

The large crowd saw if they got together one or both would be killed. Waits' friends crowded around him and begged him not to rush on certain death, as Mat had a pistol. He said he did not care for the pistol, he would dodge the ball and then cut Mat into mincemeat. However, by a gentle pressure they got him off till they cooled down, as both were drinking; and so those two most powerful men, regarded the equals of any in country, were prevented from a set fight.

"Late in life Waits became steady, was elected Judge of Probate for Monroe County, and for many years he informed himself on all the law points governing his court; was elected repeatedly, and no doubt made one of the best judges of Probate Monroe ever had. He had an active and vigorous mind, and he performed the duties of his office with a conscientious regard for the interests of the minor heirs whose estates passed through his court.

"Waits had a great flow of dry wit, was very popular and liked generally; in fact, he was a most extraordinary man, both mentally and physically.

"John Tucker had several daughters; John Wise married one, Matthew Gibbs another, and others married excellent men, the descendants of the early pioneers.

"John Tucker had an active mind, thought for himself, and expressed himself without the fear of anybody, as did his descendants. He was not a drunkard, but occasionally in a crowd took a dram ahead; he was not a large man, but sinewy and active.

"One day in Hamilton, for some cause, he and Bagby hitched for a fight. Bagby was a very large, heavy man, and in the fight got John Tucker's thum in his mouth, and chewed it up to a fearful

Cont'd on page #21

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

extent before they were separated. His disabled thumb was not only painful, but a great loss to him in his shop. He nursed it well and bided his time.

"One day he found Bagby so drunk he was lying asleep near the road. Tucker dismounted, got two light-wood knots; one he laid down and on it placed Bagby's thumb; with the other he cracked the thumb like a hickorynut. He then mounted his horse, and as Bagby was so drunk, he could scarcely sit up when aroused, Tucker waited till Bagby recognized him, then he gave him a good cursing and told him he would be even when he had nursed his pet as he had had to do.

"I only saw him once; he was then likely 70 years of age; he was active and vigorous, and expressed his convictions in as sharp a voice as a boy. He was surrounded with an abundance of this world's goods in his old age.

"For all, John Tucker did not fear any man; still he was very timid during a storm. He made a trap-door, opening under his floor, and the better to raise it, inserted a steeple and large ring, so with the use of a handspike he could raise the trap and get below during the storm.

"One day, whether he was off, or the storm came up suddenly, is not known, but he was in a great hurry to raise the trap, inserted the handspike, but he failed to raise the trap. The storm blew violently, and shook the house. Tucker now made a super-human effort, and brought up the door, but in doing so strained his back, and for sometime went about holding his back, and when asked what was the matter, would answer he had got his back strained. Men of his peculiar views are generally sensitive to those strange

Contid on page #22

views of timidity.

"Word Gideon's father was timid during a thunder storm; if caught out in the woods he has been known to dismount, take off his saddle and blanket, lie down, place the blanket over his head, and the saddle on the blanket, and lie there till the storm had expended its fury.

"Those noble, hardy pioneers, we will never see their like again. The circumstances surrounding them in a new country shaped their courses largely in life. With all their peculiarities they were a noble band of men, and their descendants, raised in a school of hardships, have made the best of citizens."

PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY[1]

(From a Series of Letters Published in the Aberdeen Weekly, 1877 and 78 by W. D. Wilkes, a pioneer settler of Monroe County.)

Deer Hunting With A Pine-Knot

"Many years ago Uncle Joe Walton, acting as deputy sheriff, had levied on a flock of sheep, and advertised to sell them on a certain Saturday. Before the day of sale arrived, Mr. Gordon (his brother-in-law) had gone to Florence, Alabama, where he was partner in a store. There he had been attacked and was dangerously sick; thinking he might die, he sent back to Cotton Gin for some one to visit him, with whom he could leave directions, etc.

"Uncle Joe (then a fine looking young man, always neatly dressed, and riding the finest of horses - he usually kept several)

Cont'd on page #23

---

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Weekly, April 2, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

soon reached Florence. He found Mr. Gordon so much improved that he was out of danger and beginning to stir out.

"At Florence resided the Kirkmans, Jacksons, and many other families, not only worthy citizens, but wealthy, and lived in fashionable style. Among all those clever citizens were many pretty girls. At a dining or in a ball room, Uncle Joe was game; the best of company and the brother-in-law of the rich Mr. Gordon, was quite an acquisition to that company, or any other he visited. Soon a round of fashionable dinings began, followed by a dance at night; in the whirl of excitement, and among so many pretty girls, he forgot Cotton Gin, forgot he was Deputy Sheriff, and forgot the sheep levied on; well, he was just in clover, and was enjoying it to the utmost.

"On Friday at dinner, (and the fashionable dinings were late) he was asked if he would be helped to mutton, which brought him down to think of the flock of sheep he had to sell next day at 12 o'clock, in Cotton Gin, and it 100 miles off; without answering, he pushed back from the table, went out and ordered his horse, then returned to the table, and explained his seeming want of propriety, and informed the company (several beautiful ladies being present) that he must leave immediately to reach Cotton Gin in time, then finished his dinner and mounted. He got supper and his horse fed at Russelville, 23 miles. Then over the broken Bear Creek country, 33 miles to the Toll gate, where he and his horse fed, and placed his watch, and 50 cents in the hands of a darkey, with directions to wake him up at a certain time. When he had ridden 15 miles, he passed Millville, where he noticed a good many wagons having grinding done at night.

Cont'd on page #24

"It was not daylight, but as he rode rapidly, he saw a little dog frisking by his side, had no doubt left the wagons to engage in the rapid flight; he reached Splunge just after light; as he rode the long hill, a large deer bounded off, and the little dog in pursuit; before he reached the top of the hill the dog was out of hearing, here the road follows a high winding ridge; after some 2 miles he heard the little dog returning; as he could see over a vast country he saw a buck leisurely bounding on, only a little in advance of the dog. He rode on and stopped just before the deer, and began hallowing and encouraging the dog; this was more then the buck could stand; a man before hallowing, and dog behind barking, so he stopped at the foot of a very steep hill, some 40 yards off.

"As the dog came up, he was so mad he turned his hair all forward, looking vicious, and then was dangerous; he would stamp with his feet and pitch at the little dog who enjoyed it as a frolic to dart to one side and then return barking more noisily than ever.

"Uncle Joe sat on his horse some time, encouraging the dog by hallowing to run the buck off, but when he had taken his stand to fight it out, he dismounted; it did not need much hitching to induce the horse to stand, caught up a light wood knot by the little end, and began to descend the steep hill to get so he could throw it, and run the buck off. He looked ahead and saw a saplin, there he could hold on while he threw the knot, but just as he reached the sapling the buck quit the dog and pitched at him; having very large branching horns he dodged around the sapling, one horn

Cont'd on page #25

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

went on one side with the head and others on the other. Uncle Joe struck him over the head, crushing in the skull, and the deer sank down at his feet, he put in a few more licks till he saw that he was dead.

"There he had a very large buck dead, been killed with a light wood knot, and not wounded; the boys at Cotton Gin would not believe hime when he told it, he then broke off a prong of the horns for a witness. By the time he reached his horse, he knew the boys would say he could find horns which had been shed. He then broke off pine tops and threw them in the road, and some down the hill toward the deer, then mounted and rode on; in a mile or tow he reached Mr. Armstrong's, found him crossing the road, told him of the fine buck and where he would find him, and wanted him to bring him in, he needed him as a witness.

"Mrs. Armstrong said he was going to Cotton Gin that day after a load of salt, and he and his son would bring in the deer. Uncle Joe made the trip in time for the sale, but did not speak of the buck. In the evening Mr. Armstrong walked into Mrs. Walton's with a fine quarter of venison her son had killed that morning, with a lightwood knot. She received the venison, and remarked she had not he rd him speak of it. So soon as Mr. Armstrong appeared on the street, Uncle Joe told of the killing, as Mr. Armstrong present was his witness, likely there was never another large buck killed with a lightwood knot, which had not been previously wounded."

Cont'd on page #26

Horse-Racing in Monroe County[1]

By W. D. Wilkes

"Bill Kirk brought to Monroe a fine quarter horse called 'Rolls'; the Dillinghams owned a fast one called Tom. Kirk and Jim Dillingham made a race for a $1,000 a side, to be run some weeks off.

"It is likely old Jack Hardy became interested in the race, for he was the rider of Rolls. The Dillinghams were running many races, and Taylor Harmon had for some time been their rider. Old Jack and Taylor (not fully grown) were about equal weights.

"When the day of the race arrived, Taylor got the word, that is, in making the effort for the start, he had to ask, 'Are you ready?' If old Jack answered 'yes' or 'go', then he was bound to start. They had made several efforts to get off, still Taylor never asked, 'Are you ready?'

"Whether the idea of riding against old Jack unnerved him, or whatever it was, he found he could not ask the question, and remarked, 'Uncle Jim, I am scared, and I can't ask if he is ready, I don't want to ride for fear I could not do you justice.'

"Jim said, 'get down and I will ride though I am 15 to 20 pounds heavier than you.' So Jim Dillingham was the rider of Tom, and old Jack Hardy of Rolls, both old racers, and the best of riders, each one knew exactly now to get the best speed his horse had.

"Jim Dillingham had the nerve to ask, 'Are you ready?' and they started neck and neck, and ran through the same way.

Cont'd on page #27

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, April 9, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"Only the judges with the use of the poles at the start, outcome, could determine who had won the race, they gave it to Dillingham's Tom by nine inches. Josh Dillingham at the lower poles expected Taylor to ride; as they came neck and neck, he did not distinguish his brother as the rider, till near the poles.

"How those old pioneers enjoyed those sports, and talked over their battles to the young for many a day. Many of the particulars of those early times have been handed down to our times by thier posterity listening to those interesting contentions, in which their fathers were engaged.

"These two horses were fine and fast, and no doubt each put out their best speed, and still these men would risk $1,000 on their judgements of the speed of their horses. There were peculiar surroundings that governed them; we are not likely to see these times and scenes again.

"Dr. Sanderson had come to Hamilton a shoemaker. When Dr. Higgason became acquainted with him, he took charge of him while he studied medicine and he proved very sharp. Dr. Sanderson made a trip to Virginia and bought a large gray mare that was fast on a mile race. Hops Anderson had a fine mare called Cinderilla. Wash Hardy and John Higgason (just boys) made a mile race with Sanderson for $300 a side. Wash rode Cinderilla, and likely a negro boy rode the Virginia mare, riders and saddles were weighed to see each carried the proper weights, as age, etc., made a difference in the weight to be carried. The mile track near Hamilton was round; the horses got off together from the Judge's stand. Wash took the lead and no doubt felt he had it his own way, till the brush on the home stretch.

Cont'd on page #28

Whether Wash was careless or Cinderilla was over distanced, but the gray mare brushed by and went out ahead.

"Wash was so disheartened he did not take up till reaching a valley out of sight of the judge's stand, there he dismounted and took a seat on a bank.

"The other rider soon took up, and returned in great glee. His friends, amidst much parade and huzzabing, lifted him off the mare, carried him around and he mixed among the crowd, all rejoicing.

"John Higgason (on his horse, saw the rider had not gone to the Judge's stand to be weighed to see if he had carried his weights), rode down the track to Wash, 'Get up and on Cinderilla, nobody has seen you off, demand to be weighed, and claim the money, the other rider is mixing with the crowd.'

"A hint was all Wash needed, he mounted and rode leisurely back to the judge's stand, demanded he should be taken down, weighed, these were found correct, the other rider, now with saddle came to be weighed. Wash said, 'I reckon you are ready to be weighed now, you run behind till you threw away your weights, now in mixing with the crowd you have had time to get them up again. Then turning to the judges, he said, 'I demand the money; this rider has not shown he carried his weights, if he had them why was he not weighed as he alighted from his horse.'

"The judges could do nothing else, under the rules, but give the money to Wash and John, the sharp pioneer boys.

"Dr. Sanderson needed his eye teeth cut; John and Wash cut them good, but he cut many a set for others afterwards, for

Cont'd on page #29

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

he became a noted character, and carried a wide row for many ye and made a large fortune. How it was done may possibly appear before this series of letters are brought to a close."

An Old Time Robbery[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Many yers ago John Crump settled on the road from Cotton Gin to Columbus. He had quite a number of slaves, besides other property; he was not eccentric, but differed with all his neighbors in the management of his business; never was engaged in speculations, but as a planter was very successful, every year making money, and always saved largely of what he made.

"The rotation on his place was one ---

(The next part cut out.)

were high enough to hide a horse, his stock kept fat; his hogs were killed usually at three years old; he made an abundance of pork for his large family. He made such an abundance of everything on his place that his expenses were nominal; had a large stock of cattle to run in the woods through the day, and always penned at night, the pen fronting the road, about one acre wide, and two acres in depth from the road. There was a slip-gap, and a little straw was scattered all over the pen, so all parts were used alike.

"After a certain time the fence and gap were used alike, and were moved to an adjoining lot, and so on over a large quantity of land through one year; it afterwards produced like rich prairie soil. This is enough to show nothing was allowed to run to waste

Cont'd on page #30

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, Apreil 23, 1936.

for the want of attention. Of course, what cotton was made w so much gained each year, as the sales of the surplus crops su ported his family.

"He did not plant as many acres to the hand as his neighbor and every year some cotton was abandoned, but his great profit was in saving all that was made; no loss or neglect of anything, but close attention and saving in particular added to his fortune.

"He bought many small tracts of land near him; often loaned a large amount of gold, the note specified it was to be paid in gold, and then only let those have it in whom he had the utmost confidence. Sure bind, sure find, was his rule; never risked his capital for the profit of the interest.

"He built a large comfortable frame house, the carpenters were hired by the day; all the work was done under his supervision, no nail was permitted to be driven in a plank until with a gimblet it was bored through.

"He had quite a family of children, some were married before his moving to the country, and all settled near the homestead. When he shipped cotton to Mobile, he bought his salt, bailing, rope, iron, and other supplies; did his own blacksmithing, his plows were stocked at home, so he had but little transactions with his neighbors, as his force was sufficient to do all his building.

"On visiting him he was remarkabley expressive in his friendship. Colonel Prewett lived near; the visiting was agreeable between the families, particularly the daughters of each family; the old folks seldom left home, but visitors

Cont'd on page #31

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

were received cordially at all times.

"Soon after I married, we lived near him. I and my wife called to pay our respects to the old folks, our reception was very expressively friendly, the old lady seemed to feel my wife's visit was specially to her.

"Before we left she got out her store of June apples, then very rare in the country, and insisted on a liberal divide for my wife to take home with her. Then as formerly, I found the old gentleman good company, interesting in conversation; his order and method developed in the conversation was very entertaining to me, a young farmer, anxious to learn. He had great practical good sense.

"John Montgomery lived near, a mechanic, did many jobs for the old man, who called on him in emergencies under the circumstances; he found the old man kind and liberal at all times, and respected him as a hightoned honorable gentleman.

"For many years the old folks lived alone with their large number of slaves, after all their children had married and left them. It was supposed he had a good deal of money, and that in gold and silver as he did not receive paper money. One night he was robbed of all his money and papers, he did not know his loss till next morning, though it took place in the room where the old folks were sleeping. There were many suspicions as to who got the money; it created a great deal of talk all over the country, some thought one, some another.

"Some months afterwards, for I then lived in the prairies, near Okolona, I was in Aberdeen, met John Montgomery and asked

Cont'd on page #32

him about the robbery, he was a man of good natural hard sense. I knew him well, had lived near neighbors for several years.

"Montgomery told me, so soon as the old man knew of his loss, he sent for him, and he arrived about sun up, found the old folks unnerved. He had found his pants, in which he carried the key of his drawer, lying in the middle of the floor, the drawer opened, all the tills with his papers and the bags of gold and silver all gone, that a window, the prints of the heels of two pair of boots showed where two men had jumped down, and the tracks of a pair of shoes in taking the tills and bags down.

"These they tracked into the roads, across the bridge north of the house, and into a pine thicket where they found three horses had been hitched. There were pieces of candles and crackers, showing they had divided the booty and searched through the papers, all of which, with the tills, were found where they had been thrown in the bushes, nothing missing but the money, supposed about $4700 mostly in gold.

"The horse tracks, two shod and one unshod, led to the road and also where they had come in. They pursued by the brick church, near Dyer Prewetts, then north across Weaver's Creek; here the unshod horse took a path that led up the creek; they followed the shod horses till they entered the river swamp a few miles below Smithville; there the pursuit was abandoned, as it was getting dark.

"When he returned he learned in addition that several nights previously a man walking called to stay all night, eat no supper, complained of feeling unwell, and asked to retire early. The old man, with a candle, carried him up stairs to bed; he remarked he might have to stir in the night, and if he heard a noise he would

Cont'd on page #33

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

know to what to attribute it.

"There was a block nailed above the ash, this was no doubt moved that night, next morning, so soon as the fire was built, t. man appeared at the door of the old folks room, asked for his bill, was told 25 cents, he now came into the room and offered a $5 gold piece. The old man told him he preferred to give him his bill rather than to change the gold, the man insisted that he needed the change, etc. The old man got out of bed and from his pants hanging on the bed post, took the key, and opened a drawer built in the wall of the house, the house girl said the man peeped over the old man's shoulder into the drawers, while he was getting the change.

"In a few minutes after the man left, the old pet dog came in and laid down by the fire, jumped up as if with a fit and fell dead, just then a servant in the yard called out, 'the other dog had a fit and was dead.' The way was now clear. Two strange men were seen up Weaver's Creek playing cards, and two strangers called the evening before at John Gilleylon's, got dinner, took a nap, and then left late in the evening. John Montgomery's children, to preaching at Green Briar, about dark, met three men going toward Mr. Crum's, these, no doubt, were the robbers, they and their accomplice in the country who got the money they were no doubt travelling robbers. It was not known who they or their accomplice were.

Horse Racing at Quincy[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Stephen Harmon raised a very fine animal called Kesiah; the

Cont'd on page #34

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, May 7, 1936

Dillinghams likely bought her, as they run her often, and as a quarter racer, had never been beaten. Aycock, with Sleepy Nance, again visited Monroe; he and the Dillinghams made a quarter race for $1,000 aside, it was run in Hardys lane. Aycock rode Sleepy Nance, and held her in, aiming to just beat the race and then he would likely get another race between the same animal, he played it a little too fine, and the judges gave the race to Kesiah.

"Aycock knew he had held Sleepy Nance back, and that she could beat Kesiah, he believed also he had been out-judged, so he was keen for another race. Kesiah found backers that believed she could beat Sleepy Nance, and so another race for $1,000 aside was made, to come off in two weeks, on the Quincy track.

"There are some features in this race that indicate there were other parties than the Dillinghams, who made and run the race at Quincy. They were sharp men, and old racers and likely suspicioned that Aycock had pulled her; as Kesiah had many admirers, some of them may have made the race.

"Both parties believed they had a dead-sure thing of it. On the day of the race a very large crowd attended, there was a great deal more money put up in by-bets, than the amount at stake in the $1,000 race. Aycock had lost heavily on the first race, and as he had plenty of money, he took every bet that was offered, so as to get ahead with the Monroe crowd.

"Aycock rode as before, the day was very cold, a keen north wind blowing not to be encumbered, he had thrown off much of his outer clothing. Soon after 12 o'clock, they met for the start. Kesiah's backers baffled for several hours and would not start, late in the evening Aycock found himself chilled until he was

Cont'd on page #35

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

shaking with cold, knew the other party did not intend to start unless they got a decided advantage; he was so cold, he not only was suffering, but was too chilled to ride the race to advantage, so he dismounted, wrapped himself in a blanket, and laid down to get warm.

"The other party, seeing his game cursed him, abused him, walked around him, as if they would stamp him; he paid no attention to them, did not say a word, but remained wrapped in the blanket till he got warm. As it was nearly sun-down, he arose and mounted, and remarked, now I reckon you will start; they soon got off, sleepy Nance was put to her best speed and beat Kesiah so far it took no judges to determine the race; he not only got his $1,000 back but his by-bets made him winner by a large amount.

"Aycock next appeared in Pickens County, Alabama; he married his second wife in that county, and bought a home and settled there. Whether before or after his marriage is not known but he made a race on Sleepy Nance with a man named Robinson, who lived on the Warrior river below Tuscaloosa.

"Robinson had been a racer for many years, kept the fastest and best of horses, and had won a great deal of money, until he had a large plantation and many negroes. He was wealthy, and had won it racing.

"He had a horse that had always beaten everything that he run against, he had unbounded confidence in speed, and as he had been picking up a little here, and then more in another race he had nerve to back his judgment.

"Aycock and Robinson made a large bet at first; when Robin-

Cont'd on page #36

son saw Sleepy Nance with her head he proposed an additional bet; they both had a large amount of money; with bet after bet, Robinson put up all the money he had, then he proposed to bet property and staked his plantation and negroes on the result of the race.

"Robinson had won his fortune so easily, he seemed never to have had a doubt of winning the race, particularly when he saw Sleepy Nance with her head down and being led about like a work horse.

"When the riders mounted, and he saw her raise her head and look down the track with brilliant eyes, he first suspicioned he had been taken in, Sleepy Nance won the race easily; it just broke Robinson up, that one race; he had been years picking it up, but all went when he tried Sleepy Nance.

"That fine animal, from the habit of dropping her head and standing as if asleep, had taken in every stranger with whom Aycock had come in contact. She beat every horse she ever run against and won an independent fortune for Aycock.

"As he had moved from Kentucky and married and settled in Pickens, and was very wealthy, it is likely he remained at home, and gave up racing, particularly after his second marriage. It is only known that he lived in Pickens for many years, but what was his history late in life and what became of Sleepy Nance is not known.

"Whether his fortune gained as it was, ever did his family any good, or whether, as is usual, it became a curse is not known. It is safe to predict that his wealth became a curse to him and his children, and likely was scattered as quickly as it was gained, with habits confirmed, and his family ruined in morals and purse, and utterly unfitted for any business in life." Cont'd on page #37

MONROE COUNTY PIONEER TIMES

Daily Labor On The Farm[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Frequent allusion has been made to the hard work of the early pioneers; this subject will now be discussed, both as to free labor and slave labor on the cotton plantations, and instances under my own knowledge will be given. Of course it varied in different families and under diversified circumstances.

"Before going to Monroe, at 16 years of age, I had mostly attended school, and when I worked I flew in and out, but when I saw the active work on cotton plantations, I willingly went to work to learn business habits, and stuck to it for years - went with the negroes and ate when they did. At daylight we commenced and quit when it got too dark to perform any more work that day. After cotton picking commenced, and until the crop was planted next spring, we eat breakfast at 11o'clock and dinner at night, but through the summer, breakfast was at 9, dinner at 2 and supper at night. I made a hand, and took oversight of the other hands. During the two years I never stopped to rest or to cool, nor did I permit the negroes to do so. We made big crops. My share was one with the other hands in the cotton crop; as I was at no expense I made $351 during my boyhood. I had then learned a secret, 'that more was to be gained by taking care than by hard work', and I have never done day labor since then, though for some years I was actively engaged in business, made money rapidly and saved some. What we made, saved and invested thirty years ago, now supports us.

"Adjoining one of our fields lived Uncle Tom Thompson.

Cont'd on page #38

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, May 14, 1936.

He and Aunt Linna (his wife) were the kindest and best of citizens. They were good workers, had a small family, made an abundant living, had a plow-horse and their little stock around them, lived happily, each performing their share of the labors of the family, always in good humor, expressively friendly, contented to make an abundant living without the effort to strive for a fortune. They were as happy as the day was long. They were good, clever, kind people, and I had something amounting to reverence for their kindness to me in my boyhood days.

"With the first appearance of light the family was stirring, stock all fed, and about sunrise Uncle Tom appeared leading his horse to the plow; he plowed steadily (never a loud word or fret at the horse) for an hour or more, till aunt Linna stepped into the yard and gave a loud blast on a conch shell, that could be heard two miles; it was always refreshing to hear it. I learn that fine conch shell is yet in the family. Uncle Tom hitched his horse in the corner of the fence, and with cheerfulness passed up the path, along our dividing fence, saying when we met, 'Come Billy, go with me to breakfast.' I thanked him, remarking, 'my breakfast would be here after a while.' which meant three or four hours off and I then had 'water-brash' till I was almost too weak to keep plowing; but the cheerful sound of the conch shell remains a green spot to this day. I have never heard horn or bell that left as pleasing impressions as the sound of Aunt Linna's conch shell.

"Breakfast over, Uncle Tom returned and plowed steadily till near 12 o'clock when he went to the house, le ding his horse; in an hour, or sometimes more, he returned and plowed right along till the sun commenced sinking behind the tree tops; his labors

Cont'd on page #39

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

over for the day, he fed his little stock, and soon after sun down he appeared in his long piazza, which fronted our field; had his fiddle, drew it up under his chin, close to his breast, and then he walked that long piazza and played, seemed to commune with his fiddle, and express his every feeling through the melodious sounds of the instrument.

"So soon as the first notes were struck not a word was said by me or the negroes, the mules seemed to feel the influence; they erected their ears and walked more rapidly, turned at the end of the row without a word; the rows were about 300 yards long. I often caught myself holding my breath so as not to lose the most soft and faintest notes, and there Uncle Tom walked and played, while we continued to plow till it was too dark to see how to follow the furrow a good half hour; we then quietly unhitched, mounted, and as long as we were in hearing, not a word was said, every one so filled with Uncle Tom's melodious music.

"The music of an orchestra, brass band, piano, guitar or harp never left on my recollection as pleasing and lasting an impression as that drawn out of Uncle Tom's fiddle, while the shades of night were coming on, and we continued to plow.

"I usually wore a pair of soft shoes, the sand and gravel would get in and hurt my feet. Uncle Tom heard me complaining of my feet while I emptied out my shoes, he said to me: 'Billy, if you will bring me a deer skin, I will make you a pair of moccasins.' Deer skins were plentiful, so next day I carried one to him; he immediately sat down and in a short time made a pair that fit me perfectly, having long strings to bind around the ankles so no sand or gravel could enter. Cont'd on page #40

"I had never had moccasins they felt so comfortable and yielding, I was very proud of them. I rejoiced at the idea of getting clear of the old shoes. I asked Uncle Tom what I owed him, he said, 'not a cent, Billy, I would as soon charge one of my children as you for such as that.'

"I was just a boy, but the kindness and kind expression, made a lasting impression, so much so, that now, after nearly 50 years, I never think of the moccasins, but I feel it a green spot in life; whenever I see one of the family forthwith the moccasins are revived in my mind, not for the intrinsic value, for I suppose I could have bought a pair for two-bits and so it is through life, that some insignificant thing gives more pleasure than one of greater worth.

"I then learned a lesson from that worthy family, that happiness did not necessarily flow from wealth. Of all the families I have ever known, I regard none more happy or contented than Uncle Tom's, he seemed to have no cares, did not mind work, lived abundantly, the family neatly dressed, the work of Aunt Linna; their little family around them regarded them with something like reverence; what a deep and lasting impression on the youthful mind by kindness.

"After that, I knew but little of these kind old folks; many years ago they were called to their reward, but still the recollection remains of that worthy family. "

Fighting and Horse Racing[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Old Billy Wall in early pioneer times, settled 10 miles

Cont'd on page #41

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, June 4, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

from Cotton Gin Port on the road to Millville, Alabama. When well advanced in life, he died and left quite a large estate. I attended the sale of his effects: a large crowd was present, whiskey flowed freely. By evening there were many considerably elevated among them Ligon Longbridge carried a large quantity.

"There was a large man present, whose name I have forgotten. Lig and this man got into a fight. Lig was too far gone to have good use of himself; the other one had less, but Lig's friends crowded around and kept Lig on top, and then would kick the man in the short ribs, till they had the breath pretty well out of him. Finding he was crowded by too many, he sung out, 'nuff.'

"When they pulled Lig off he could scarcely keep on his feet. As the man got up it was found the end of his nose was gone; something was said about damages; Lig said, 'By G___, I did not bite it off; he bit it off hisself.' One of Lig's friends told me afterwards that the man would have whipped Lig, who was too light to fight, 'but we kept pulling him on top and kicking the man in the ribs.'

"A close search was made for the end of the nose; it could not be found; it was supposed Lig swallowed it during the fight, and was unconscious of it.

"Zack Wall was a favorite son of old Billy, who willed Zack quite a large property. Zack had a horse he thought would prove fast on a mile track; others had horses they could enter in a mile race. Zack opened a mile race-track, and had a Judge's stand, the track coming around to the stand, the starting point.

"Zack required everything to be carried on agreeably to the rules in mile racing. A day was appointed for a large race; the

Cont'd on page #42

horses entered to run a mile around the track; there were some 5 or 6 entries - the entrance fee about $50.

"On the day of the race large numbers attended, among them John Higgason (then only a boy). While they were selecting the judges, John was looking at the horses that had been entered. None of them had proved they could hold up a mile. John thought none could keep it up for a mile with the riders that were to be weighed; just the weight of rider and saddle would break them down.

"A long, disproportioned, ugly pony had been offered to John for $40. He told the owner if he could enter her in the race he would buy her; he mounted her and cantered up to the Judge's stand, stated he wanted to enter the pony for the race, but she was so small she could not carry the weights the other horses had to carry, but if they would let him put a light rider on her, he would pay entrance fee on her.

"The Judges and others interested were much amused at the idea of the pony entering the race; they called out, 'give the boy a chance with as light a rider as he may choose'. To this, all agreed. John now went to the owner and paid him $40 for the pony, went back and paid the $50 entrance fee, and entered the pony, under the name of Polecat. John now selected a very light rider just able to keep Polecat on the track. The horses got off well together, the pony well up among them. For a half mile all went at a rapid pace, some then began to show fatigue; these, Polecat left behind. At three quarters of a mile, the pony was contending with the foremost horse, as none were able to hold up for a mile with the heavy riders.

Cont'd on page #43

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"The pony, with her light rider, seemed just to have warmed up, took the lead and won the race by a long distance.

"It turned out as John (the boy) had calculated - that the hardy pony, with her light rider, could keep it up for the full mile, while the others were overdistanced.

"John took the purse, and then sold the pony for $130 on the grounds, and when he returned in the evening he had several hundred dollars more than he brought to the race with him. So much for the difference between a heavy and light rider on untried race horses.

"On Saturday evening, Old Jack Hardy rode his fast quarter horse, Selim, to Athens. So soon as he took a drink, he proposed a horse race. All knew Selim's speed too well to take the chances with their horses. Old Jack bantered for some time, and took a good many drinks; he was anxious fora race, till a man proposed to run a mile race against Selim, only a quarter horse. Old Jack was so intent on a race, he consented to run the mile.

"A mile track had been opened in a long, narrow field, but a little distance to the first turn, then a long back-stretch, then a turn and home stretch. Old Jack was to ride Selim. Heavily loaded with whiskey as he was, he was known as a centre-rider; when mounted and balanced he rather helped than retarded the speed of the horse.

"Both horses went at a rapid gait from the start. Old Jack rode centre till Selim commenced making the first turn; then Old Jack kept straight on and sailed over the fence like a flying squirrel; he picked himself up and went back to the Judge's stand

Cont'd on page #44

and called out, 'It is a foul race, there were no judges at the end where I went."

The Old Aberdeen Bank - A Big Embezzlement.[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Under the presidency of Dr. Tindall, the Aberdeen bank did a legitimate banking business. The discounts were not excessive and made with produce. On every Wednesday the directors met, and for some time all moved harmoniously.

"A majority of the directors soon favored larger discounts, and the issue of an amount the president considered excessive; he opposed it, and stated to them, if they wanted so large an amount to flood the country, he was unwilling to assume the responsibility, but if they would buy his bank stock, he would resign, and then they could direct the affairs of the bank, as they wished. They bought his bank stock and Dr. Tindall resigned as President of the bank. They then elected Colonel Abner Prewett, President of the Bank. Not feeling they were certain of controlling him, they only proposed some small discounts; to this Colonel Prewett agreed. Believing the coast clear, one of the directors was put forward to feel if the president would sanction large discounts. Colonel Prewett objected, and stated it would be impossible to sustain the bank with such issues.

"The director imprudently took the position, that they could make a great deal for the bank by discounting heavily, for if the money depreciated, it could more cheaply be paid back to the bank. This alarmed Colonel Prewett, and the meeting adjourned, the

Cont'd on page #45

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, June 11, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

subject to come up again next week.

"In the meantime, Colonel Prewett sought Dr. Tindall, as it was known he had fine financial ability. Dr. Tindall stated to Colonel Prewett that he had resigned when he found they favored excessive issues, and he had refused to be used by them. This conversation decided Colonel Prewett in his course, he informed them that he would veto any resolution that would flood the country with Aberdeen Bank paper. They now found they were foiled again by the new president.

"The next move was a resolution to borrow $100,000 and secure the repayment of the money by the lien on real estate, and then they would have a cash capital upon which they could issue sufficient to meet the great pressure for discounts.

"An agent was appointed by the bank to visit New York, to make the necessary negotiations. John Delafield, of New York, agreed to furnish a hundred thousand dollars, to be secured by lien on the real estate of the President and directors - men of large landed possessions.

"To examine the land titles, Delafield sent to Aberdeen a young lawyer named Holt, who lived in Natchez. Holt boarded at Reedy's tavern for several months, while he examined the records until he reported to Delafield the titles were clear, and no incumbrance on them. The negotiations Holt examined and the reports all publicly known.

"Now follows an account of a transaction that took place in Aberdeen, and was kept so dark it never has been made public, and of which I was in ignorance for many years, although I, with others, now residing in the city, lived here at the time.

Cont'd on page #46

I write this now, being confident of its correctness in the general fact, but all the particulars are not known. But of this the parties engaged must remain unknown, so far as I am concerned. One important point through this series is not to give offense.

"There were four men who determined to represent the Aberdeen Bank, and draw the $100,000 for themselves. The particulars of the negotiation, examination, and reports by Holt were all publicly known. These four men knew just what Delafield required; they fixed the papers and the nessessary power was given to an agent to act for the bank. Of course all these papers were made out and signed with the necessary names.

"When the papers, and power of the agent to act were presented to Delafield, knowing it was in accordance with his agreement with the Aberdeen Bank, he readily paid the agent the $100,000 for which he took the agent's receipt.

"The agent then returned to Aberdeen with the money. He came in after night, and was seen by no person except the other three engaged in the transaction. They met in a room to themselves, and the money was divided into four packages of $25,000 each. The money having been equally divided, the question of securing themselves from any suspicion of being parties to the transaction now presented itself. The only party known in the transaction was the agent and only through him could a clue be got to the others.

"They agreed that each should pay him a certain part of their money, by his agreeing not to be seen in Aberdeen and have no tracks that Delafield should ever find. They paid the amount agreed on, and separated, when nearly daylight. The agent remained concealed in Aberdeen through the next day, and after night, left

Cont'd on page #47

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

no person but the three engaged in the transaction having seen or known of his being in Aberdeen at the time. He was never heard of afterwards.

"About this time the President and directors met and it was determined not to embarass their real estate, and the officers were to notify Delafield they had determined to abandon the agreement and not take the loan.

"When Delafield received the notice he was as much surprised as if he had been thunderstruck. Of course he lost no time in examining if the agent's signatures corresponded with those of the officers of the Bank. He went to his attorney, laid the paper before him, and got him to come to Aberdeen and see if the agent had returned, and if he found upon examination he could hold the bank liable to commence suit in the Federal Court.

"On reaching Aberdeen, the lawyer's first enquiry was for the agent. All agreed he had left home several months before and had never returned or been seen in Aberdeen since. He inquired at the bank; there he learned the same. He now examined the true signatures of the officers and directors; these, at a glance, showed difference from those on the papers from the agent. He saw from the face of the papers, that the bank could not be made liable; he renewed his search for the agent. None had seen him for several months. Without the agent he could get no clew to any transactions of other parties.

"It is believed he never stated in Aberdeen that Delafield had paid over any money, for it never became public. The lawyer returned to New York, and reported, that he, by the most diligent enquiry, could not hear of the agent's return to Aberdeen. That he should make search for the agent, for without him they could

Cont'd on page #48

not move in the business.

"Of course, the agent never left a track, and Delafield was too sharp to let it be known on Wall Street that he had been taken in and done for to the tune of $100,000. It was not Delafield's interest for it to be known. He had nothing to do but pocket his loss. Of course, it was the interest of the parties in Aberdeen to keep it dark as midnight, and so it was never publicly known that Delafield's $100,000 was divided in Aberdeen."

William Hilliard - An Honest Man.[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"William Hilliard was an early settler. In 1833, he was living near Greenbrier Church. By the time he lost two wives he had a very large family, some 12 or 15 children; afterwards married a widow with five children, he was an industrious and good farmer; his family were raised to industrious and economical habits.

"In that day the clothing for both males and females were made at home. Uncle Billy, (as he was usually called) and the boys wore nice home spun jeans. The daughters wore nice dresses of their own spinning and weaving. Of course all had more or less bought from stores.

"He was a type of a pious, good man, not but that there were many good christian men and women, but Uncle Billy was known far and wide, and likely not one who knew him had a doubt of his honesty, truthfulness and devoted piety. He belonged to the Methodist Church to which he was greatly devoted, and the brotherhood not only of that church, but of other demominations, loved

Cont'd on page #49

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, June 18, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

the good old man.

"The first camp-ground established in Monroe was in the Wise settlement, east of Quincy. Although it was ten or fifteen miles from Uncle Billy's, still he had a tent there for several years. He likely gave the land to Green Brier church, and when a camp-ground was established there, he camped at th t place.

"He did not go about with a long face, a drawling tone of voice, or sanctimonious air, as many pretending christians do, but was cheerful and pleasant in conversation, showing that christian religion was not a burden to him, for his whole manner indicated he enjoyed a close communion with his Savior, whose worship was a pleasure. It was understood all over the country that it was the habit of the good old man to have prayers in any and all families he visited, and they loved his coming, as all, whether professors or not, had entire confidence in the sincere christianity of the old pioneer.

"He had a few negroes that had grown to quite a number, while he was raising his large family. Having good business habit, and with the help of his working family and due economy, his property gradually grew on him' His economy enabled him to buy other negroes; his family was noted for industry, economy and cheerfulness. He seemed to have only to take care of the overplus the good Lord meted out to him.

"His treasure laid up in Heaven was never endangered by his love of wealth in this world; his word was regarded as better than his bond; it was not lightly given, and then he held it sacred. That large family lived happily with the greatest abundance.

"About 1843 Caleb Robinson, having 7 negroes, established a

Cont'd on page #50

tan yard near Athens; he was a good tanner, a nice clever man, a devoted member of the Methodist Church. Of course he soon formed the acquaintance of Uncle Billy. About this time there was a great change over the country, from the home-spun of the pioneers to goods bought out of the stores. In fact the flush times in Mississippi had just commenced; the merchants brought on stocks of goods to fill the changing demand of the country.

"A man named Trabue brought to Athens, quite a nice stock of goods; was sharp and thought to be unprincipled. He proposed to sell Robinson his stock of goods on a credit if well secured. Robinson knew nothing of merchandise; was rather weak, and had a fair stock of vanity. He seems to have thought, Caleb Robinson as merchant would be quite an advance on Caleb Robinson, tanner, not considering it is the man that is respected, and not his profession.

"Trabue sold his stock of good for $5,000, a most extravagant price for a stock of such goods. Robinson applied to Uncle Billy Hilliard to go his security. The good old man, being honest himself had confidence in brother Robinson, and put his name on Robinson's paper.

"David H. Morgan had a small stock of goods in Athens, he proposed to sell out to Robinson, who gave his tan yard and his 7 negroes for Morgan's goods. Money was abundant; almost everybody had unlimited credit.

"Robinson was very polite - likely never refused credit to anyone; a good many gamblers had collected at Athens, for then they carried on high old times; they bought liberally from Robinson all on a credit, his goods were soon sold, except a remnant;

Cont'd on page #51

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

his notes were nearly due. When he first seemed to have thought of collecting money to meet his liabilities, his goods were scattered to the four winds, and he never collected but about the amount necessary to pay costs and interest, for Trabue brought suit. Robinson still told Uncle Billy he had no doubt of being able to collect in time to meet judgment and execution; of course such management failed, and the old christian had alone to foot the bill.

"Robert Bailey was Sheriff; when the execution came into his hands he went to Uncle Billy, who paid all he could, and when court came on Uncle Billy's negroes were there. There was a large crowd present. One was offered for sale, but no bid was made, then another was put on the block, still no person would bid. After several had been offered and no bids, the Sheriff said to Uncle Billy (who stood by crying); 'If I stop proceedings will you pay the money.' The good old man answered, 'I willif I can.' Proceedings were stopped. Before the next court, John T. Dyche was elected Sheriff. Before court, he went to Uncle Billy with the execution; he paid on it all the money he had, and told the Sheriff, he could levy if he wished, but if he failed to bring the money at court he would bring enough negroes to pay it. The Sheriff preferred to lay himself liable, refused to levy and depended on the word of the good old man in the trying circumstances in which he was placed. Now comes the trying test of Uncle Billy's character among his neighbors and friends; some brought in but little, others more and still they came with money, till the old christian said he had enough. At court he paid off the execution in full; Dyche said he had always regarded Uncle Billy as honest, but now he knew

Cont'd on page #52

it, for he had laid himself (as Sheriff) liable on Uncle Billy's word; he had proved his honesty.

"He was a good farmer, and had made money, and paid off all he could, but still the balance was considerable. He borrowed on time, enough to pay his friends what they had advanced.

"He devoted all his energies and paid off all he could, as fast as made. It was nearly 20 years before he had paid all, principal and interest. During that time, he had the misfortune to have his smoke house with most of his bacon burned, and also his gin house with several bales of cotton. The same fire burned his stables.

"With difficulty they got all the horses out before the roof fell in, except an old family horse named 'Bald', who got badly burned and carried ever after a large scar. Uncle Billy and an old negro man of his, named 'Bill', were in the stables when the room commenced falling in. Uncle Billy ran out, but Bill still remained to get old Bald out, which he finally did. By that time the hair on Bill's head got on fire. As Bill came out making such frantic efforts to save his wool, Uncle Billy stood near the door in such a tickle of laughter he could not help till Bill got out. Fortunately a greater portion of his hair was saved but he got smartly burned in saving old Bald."

Wm. McQuiston - A Prairie Farm Pioneer[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"The Chickasaw treaty was ratified in 1833; soon after a few settlements were made in the prairies, it was settled slowly till

Cont'd on page #53

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, July 9, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

1840, and in '42 the great rush of settlements were made. In telligent and energetic planters from Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and some from Tennessee moved in with their slaves and for several years the raw prairie was rapidly put in cultivation and the improvements made, necessary on cotton plantations.

"Corn was made in such quantities that hogs and stock of all kinds were raised in great abundance, and still much corn was wasted. Immense cotton crops were made, the same hands that made the crop were not able to gather the cotton, till much of it was wasted by the winter rains, and in addition a large portion was hired picked.

"The cotton was hauled to Aberdeen, and carried to Mobile on steamboats. The planters usually went down with their cotton, sold it, and laid in supplies of groceries, and those articles needed for a year's supply; these were hauled to the plantation and stored ready for use, as the families needed them.

"During the rush for opening and improving the plantations, all were closely engaged at home. For several years there was very little visiting; they were too busy thru the week and generally had too much respect for the Sabbath, to visit on Sundays. Should a visitor call on them, he was received with unbounded hospitality. They lived abundantly, with supplies made at home and those shipped up from Mobile.

"In a few years almost all the prairie land was cultivated like a garden with turn-rows separating those large and productive plantations. Money was made very rapidly, so much so that in a

Cont'd on page #54

short time their wealth was largely increased. After a year's labor, the hands enjoyed the Christmas holidays, the store rooms supplied all with an abundance to feast on during the Christmas season, all enjoyed the fun, frolic and pollity while keeping up the feast. We will never see such times again; all enjoyed the rest and cessation of labor, not only the colored but the whites.

"Colonel William McQuiston was appointed by the government Inspector of Tobacco for the port of New Orleans; he lived there many years; not only held that office, but was also engaged in trade generally, sometimes dealing largely in tobacco, then he would buy a cargo of coffee, and in a general trade made an independent fortune.

"About 1845 the Colonel married Mrs. Herndon, a beautiful and excellent lady, the widow of Osborne Herndon, one of the early settlers of Aberdeen, a man of fine mind, and excellent business habits. His early death was lamented by the citizens of Aberdeen, then having only a few inhabitants.

"Colonel McQuiston settled on an excellent body of land, mostly prairie, with some post-oak and hammock lands; this was in Monroe, on its western border north of Egypt. There he lived during the balance of his life. However, when General Taylor was elected President, he appointed the Colonel Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi. President Taylor lived in Louisiana, and they had become well acquainted during the long and active career of Colonel McQuiston in New Orleans. The Colonel made a most excellent Marshal; none in North Mississippi ever surpassed him. He had a large, active brain, fine executive ability, kind, accommodating, well informed, he was one of nature's noblemen.

Cont'd on page #55

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"While Colonel McQuiston was opening his raw prairie, I moved into Chickasaw, however, in sight of the Colonel's across the Prairie. I had a large body of raw prairie to subdue, and improvements to make. I occasionally saw him; we both were too busy for visiting in the week and had too much respect for the holy day to visit on the Sabbath.

"I had a press to raise, of very large and heavy timbers, invited my neighbors to send hands, as it is always a heavy job and dangerous, if not judiciously managed. The Colonel not only sent his hands, but came himself.

"The mechanic refused to direct. I was young and felt incompetent to direct so dangerous a job. I stated to the Colonel the situation, and asked him to take charge and give directions during the raising; he kindly consented; we had hands in abundance; under his directions not a prop slipped; the heavy press was safely and steadily raised, and in a few hours was erect and so secured; not an accident during the raising. I felt so gratified at his judicious management, I thanked the Colonel for his invaluable services and so our acquaintance was ever cordial afterwards.

"I had known Mrs. McQuiston for six years in Aberdeen. She called on Mrs. Wilkes some time before Christmas. I first found time for us to return it during the Christmas holidays. The Colonel and Mrs. McQuiston received us cordially in his hospitable home; equal to the 'Old Virginia Gentlemen.'

"As we were both opening raw prairie plantations, we spoke of our years progress etc.; the end of the year is a time for retrospection. The Colonel's mind seemed to revert to past scenes. He

Cont'd on page #56

related to me an incident of his life in New Orleans. It has been more than 30 years ago, but it made an indelible impression, as no doubt he intended it should. Of course dates, amounts and names are forgotten, those I here use are fictitious, but I will make an effort to write it in his words, and ask the reader to bring in the imagination so as to get the spirit - of the relation which I despair of giving in writing.

"'When I first commenced business in New Orleans, I took a house eligibly situated for business. About the same time Mr. Hall commenced next door to me. I had known him formerly as an active business man. He was a pleasant companion, and we passed many leisure hours with each other, talked unreservedly of our business and our prospects, he attended to business very closely and had no expensive habits. At the end of the first years we both felt our business demanded more capital. I stated that I had means, not then available, which I soon could control. Hall stated that was his situation; that he could soon make available as much capital as he needed.

"'He proposed aswe were commencing a new year, would anticipate by each making notes for some several thousand dollars; he would endorse for me and I for him, he felt confident of paying his note when due, and I felt the same. We drew the notes, endorsed for each other; the bank readily discounted them, and our business felt an impetus by the use of this additional capital.

"'When the notes in bank were due, I paid mine. Hall stated he had not been able to control his means, and by extending, he had no doubt of paying off his note when next due. He drew a note

Cont'd on page #57

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

added in the discount, and I endorsed it. In the morning of the day this note fell due, Hall walked in with a note already drawn, the discount added in; he had signed it, I added my signature, he spoke cheerfully of his business and very enguine of paying off his note when next due. It was now compounding on discount added to discount, and he had never paid a dollar of principal or discount. This continued till it had been compounding several years. I knew his business would have justified paying, at any rate, the discount, and kept the note down to the original amount; if he had paid the discounts, the amount of the note would never have become unwieldly, but no, he added discount, to discount; it was compounding at a fearful rate. I wished myself out of it, but I saw no chance for getting out. I spoke to no person about it, we were regarded on the streets as active men, making money, our credit undoubted. He always came the morning the note was due; as usual he laid before me a note drawn, discount added in and he had signed. I added mine without a word, I glanced at the amount; it alarmed me.

"'The next note made me very nervous, and the next, I felt horrible about. Still I signed without a word. I knew it had absorbed all Hall was worth, and likely would fall heavily on me. This time, I noticed the date the note would fall due, and made a memorandum of it as soon as Hall stepped out.

"'I felt wretched, but saw no way out of it; I felt unfit for business. Fortunately I had an excellent clerk who understood my business. On the day before the note fell due I noticed a fine steamer was to leave at 4 o'clock. I was unfit for business and walked the streets, occasionally dropped in the office, and

Cont'd on page #58

saw Hall several times through the day. By evening I had made up my mind. I timed myself, stepped in the office, remarked to my clerk, that I was going to Natchez on important business, would return on the first boat, and be back in two days. I walked rapidly to the board, spoke to no person on the way. As I walked on board, the gang way was hauled in, the boat rounded into the river, I felt a crisis was coming, and became more composed than I had been during the day.

"'The next morning Hall, as usual walked in with his note ready drawn, when he learned I had gone to Natchez, turned as white as a sheet - would sit down and jump up - that it was most unfortunate that his note fell due in bank that day, he asked what business I had gone on, had I spoken of going through the day, etc.

"'The clerk told hime he knew no more than I was gone on important business, and would return in two days. Hall tore out on the street half distracted. He applied to one house, stated the Colonel had gone to Natchez on important business, it placed him in an unfortunate position, as he had a note due that day, that the Colonel would endorse for him without a word - would they give hime the use of their name? They excused themselves, it was against the rules of the house to assume liabilities; were sorry to have to refuse him, etc.

"'Hall tried another and another, and run all over the city with the same result. In the evening he returned to Johns; he had done some special favor for Johns and felt he had a claim on him. Hall stated to Johns he applied to him as his last chance;

Cont'd on page #59

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

he would go to protest in an hour if he refused him. All he asked was to be saved from protest till Col. McQuiston's return; pledged his honor, that he would make a note; the Colonel would sign it without a word and his name should be taken out of bank in two days.

"' Under this solemn pledge Johns signed Hall's note, who rapidly walked to the bank and only a few minutes before the bank closed for the day. I returned from Natchez on the first boat down. When I stepped in my office, the clerk told me of Hall's distress at finding me absent; he learned he had difficulty in finding an endorser, but Johns at the last moment relieved him. He heard there was a pledge made to Johns. I only had time to take a deep sigh of relief, when Hall and John walked in. I was very glad to see them. Hall informed me of the difficulty he had because of my absence etc., that his friend Johns had endorsed for him at the last moment, under a solemn pledge of honor be made that he would make a note which I would endorse without a word and his name should not remain in bank more than two days; he threw down before me his note with that everlasting discount added in; he had already signed it.

"When Johns saw I did not sign it, he remarked, 'Colonel, I protected your friend during your absence, under a solemn pledge that my name should not remain in bank more than two days and I confidently rely on your complying with the sacred pledge.'

"'Mr. Johns, I have carried him awhile, you have got him now; you carry him while I rest.'

"Johns said, 'Do you refuse to carry out the solemn pledge?' I answered, 'I made no pledge.'

Cont'd on page #60

"They walked into Hall's office. John examined his books and saw he was in for a large amount. The note when due was protested. Hall was totally ruined, John suspended business and some time elapsed before he paid the balance due on Hall's note. It absorbed a large portion of his fortune. That was the effect of my two days trip to Natchez.'

"This was not related in a spirit of exultation, rather in one of relief. I thanked the Colonel for relating it; told him I received it as a lesson and hoped to profit by it. I felt he had in his kind heart taken an interest in me from the day of the press-raising.

"Now my young readers, will you take it as a lesson and profit by it? If so, I shall feel well repaid for writing it as related by the kind, whole souled, hospitable Colonel McQuiston."

John W. Cook - Old Line Whig[1]

By W. D. Wilkes

"John W. Cook was the step-son of Miles Malone, who lived five miles above Cotton Gin on Gaines' Trace. Colonel Joseph A. Johnson married a sister of his.

"He was well educated - a man of pleasing address, a favorite with both old and young. About the time he was grown he clerked in a store in Quincy, during the great productiveness of those fine yellow, sandy lands and then commenced business for himself.

"He had a very serious attack of bilious fever; was attended by Doctors Higgason, Bailey and Linecum, regarded

Cont'd on page #61

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, July 16, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

as the best physicians then in the county. The fever ran its course in 8 or 9 days left him prostrate, and in what was called the collapse state; his system succumbed, and he was regarded as dead by both Drs. Higgason and Lincecum, who were present.

"He was at the house of Daniel Malone. His mother and Mrs. Malone were present in the room. His mother bewailed the loss of her dear son, screamed and cried, both she and Mrs. Malone, for some time. After a decent regard for her distress, Judge Gholson, who was present, prevailed upon her to retire, so the kind offices to the dead might be performed.

"Many young and old ladies had collected, for he was beloved by all acquaintances. They sent out and procured the material to make his shroud, spread it out on the dining table, cut it out, and many nimble fingers were engaged in sewing on the shroud, while the tears were flowing and the talk was general as to how much they regretted the loss of their kind friend.

"After conducting his mother to another room, Judge Gholson returned, and he and Daniel Malone commenced the office of laying him out. The Judge took hold of Cook's arm, while Mr. Malone took his feet. So soon as the Judge moved his arms, the blood began to flow from a vein cut the day before in bleeding him. He saw other indications of life, and remarked to Mr. Malone that there was remaining life.

"Malone dropped his feet, was much alarmed, and went on the streets to Lincecum, told him, who decided his credulity was attempted to be imposed upon. After a time Malone convinced him that Cook was alive. They came in where the Judge was with Cook, who was struggling into life.

Cont'd on page #62

"They gave Cook brandy-toddy. With a note a messenger was dispatched after Dr. Higgason, who had started home to Athens, who was overtaken about half way home. He rapidly returned, and after examination stated they should keep him upon brandy-toddy, and if his strength was sufficient he would recover, which he did, and lived many years afterwards.

"Mr. Malone reported his condition as he passed out; the materials for the shroud were put aside, their eyes were dried amid general rejoicing.

"How long he was thought dead can better be gathered from the attending circumstances than a stated time, but it evidently was from a quarter to half an hour.

"John W. Cook was a Whig, became a candidate for the senate. His opponent was Dr. Thompson, father of our respected editor. Dr. Thompson was a Democrat. Both were very popular; both of the most pleasing address, well educated and popular speakers. The office was political, but there was less political feelings aroused than likely ever existed in such a contest before or since. The speeches made by both were fluent and to the point, and all conducted amid the best and most gentlemanly feelings. They canvassed the county; large crowds attended to hear the able orators. It was conducted more like brothers in a friendly contest. There was a Democratic majority of several hundred in the county, but the election largely turned on personal popularity. Dr. Thompson was elected by a few votes.

"Mr. Cook had good business habits, attended with much success. After some years he became a candidate for sheriff - an officer

Cont'd on page #63

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

usually not regarded as a political one. G. W. Coopwood, a Whig was also a candidate; John T. Dyche, a Democrat, was a candidate, and young Stephen Smith, of Cotton Gin.

"The County was very thoroughly canvassed during the summer and fall by those popular men. Much interest was taken by the friends of each. An effort was made by the candidates and their friends and supporters to control each vote in the county. It was believed the election would be very close. The candidates made slates, and each voter was placed, and every time each would add up himself a few votes ahead, except Smith, who was not regarded as in the race.

"When the election was held, as the returns arrived in Athens (then the county seat) the three highest were nearly equal. When all were in but the precinct at Gibbs, Cook was a few votes ahead of Coopwood, and he a few ahead of Dyche. So soon as the returning officer from Gibbs' rode up, manyin the large crowd enquired: 'What was the vote between Cook and Coopwood? When it was announced, Cook and his friends had no doubt that Cook was sheriff; he and his friends adjourned to the grocery for a general treat - they were having a jubilee. Dyche sat by taking down the votes as they were called out. It was believed Cook was elected.

"Dyche added up and remarked: 'Gentlemen, I will show you I am elected.' Those Democrats on Sipsey and Splunge, dyed in the wood, had voted almost solidly for Dyche, had turned the scales and elected Dyche, by seven votes."

Cont'd on page #64

Dr. G. D. Lincecum - Backwoods Botanical Doctor.[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Hezekiah Lincecum was an early pioneer, and settled five miles above Columbus; was coroner of Monroe, before Lowndes county was organized. In manners and habits, he was a thorough backwoodsman, large size, cordial, frank and hospitable, and a good fighter, when that was the order of the dey; he had decided influence, and was regarded as quite an acquisition during elections.

"When Hiram G. Runnels was canvassing the state as a candidate for governor, he spoke in Athens and the next day had an appointment in Columbus. Judge Gholson accompanied him and proposed they should spend the night with Mr. Lincecum. When they arrived the Judge introduced Mr. Runnels as a candidate for governor. The greeting was cordial; Lincecum remarked, 'Runnels, Runnels, yes, I know the Runnels, forty-three years ago, I helped your father to run away from Oglethorpe, Georgia. He settled on Pearl River', 'Which one of the boys are you'? 'My name is Hiram.' 'Well, Hiram, I am glad to make your acquaintance and I will vote for you, and hope you will be elected; yes, I have known the Runnels many years.'

"We can better imagine th n describe the confusion of the governor at the frank remarks concerning his father's early life, all in the utmost friendship of true backwoods life.

"His son, Gideon, was grown when they moved into Monroe; for some time Gid lived in Columbus, and likely was engaged in selling goods. It is said he was the first master of the First Masonic Lodge organized in Columbus.

"In 1824, he formed a partnership with Jack Pytchlin, a

Cont'd on page #65

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, Thursday July 23, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

wealthy half-breed Choctaw, and they bought a large stock of goods for that day. The small steamboat 'Cotton Plant' ascended the river to Cotton Gin, the next was the 'Vincennes', which arrived ten years afterwards, in 1834.

"Gid attended to selling the goods; Jack Pytchlin laid around drunk most of the time; when sober enough he went to the drawer and took what money he wanted; of course under this management the concern was would up when those goods were disposed of. Gid's share of profits were very little; he then organized a band of Indians to travel over the country as a show; for a while matters progressed smoothly with some profits, but the Indians would get drunk; it became so common that at the hour of the show a large portion was too drunk to appear. Somewhere about Huntsville, Gid abandoned the show in disgust and returned to Cotton Gin, considerably poorer than he left. Gid's health was wretched from dyspepsia; he was so reduced he could scarcely walk; his family was becoming numerous; for the purpose of recruiting his health and for an easy support of his family, he selected a locality in the woods ten miles from Cotton Gin, on the Millville road, this was among the sand hills with the purest of free-stone water. Now commenced a new era in Gid's career, his education was somewhat superior, he procured Thompson's Practice of Medicine, known as the 'Steam Practice.' Lobelia and Pepper tea were largely used; later was published 'Howard's Practice of Botanical Medicine'; in Howard's work were drawings of all the important plants, herbs and roots with minute botanical descriptions from the roots to the flowers, and all drawn to life; the medicinal virtues of each were fully given.

Cont'd on Page #66

"With these books in hand, Gid ranged the woods, rich in medicinal plants, he found in abundance several species of Lobelia, the Ladies' Slipper, Bone Set, Puccoon and a great variety of all the most prominent in botanical practice. He gathered large quantities of many varieties, fixed up a small apparatus and made decoctions and extracts; got up jars and bottles; as he was a good talker and had become enthusiastic in the study of Botany, it soon became the talk among his neighbors how learned Gid was, and what quantities of the best medicines he gathered in the woods right among them. It was a time when the country was rapidly cleared and the cane destroyed in the bottoms; there was a great decomposition of the vegetable matter which had collected for ages, creating much malaria and chills, fever and bilious attacks, which were very common in most of the families.

"Gid was so popular, he was soon sent for as a doctor and in a short time had an extensive practice, and was very successful with his patients.

"The regular practice of the Allopathist was to depend largely on calomel, and many still continued the practice of bleeding in many diseases; in some cases where calomel was injudiciously used, the patients became badly salivated; instances were known where the teeth and jaw bones had been eaten away. Many of the large pioneer families objected to the use of calomel at any time, this gave the botanical doctors many patients. Gid had such a fund of anecdotes and such exuberant spirits that his presence in a sick room did likely as much to relieve the sick as his simple medicines.

"To improve his health, he selected the hardest trotting horse

Cont'd on page #67

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

he could find, an ugly brown pony, he called 'Ned'. As a sample I will relate some of the anecdotes told with great glee in his inimitable manner. He said: 'As I was coming here this morning, I met the ugliest man I ever saw; I stopped and asked him what was the matter, he said, 'Nothing'; 'I asked him if his face did not hurt him. He said, 'No, why do you ask?' I said, 'If mine was screwed out of shape like yours, I know it would hurt me.' 'I then put out on Ned, for I saw he was turning to whip me.' Another: 'This evening I was riding around a fence in the river bottom, a black cloud was rising in the west with mutterings of thunder; I saw a man over a hundred yards from the fence, very busy preparing to put up a stack of fodder; I called to him that I wanted to see him, he answered back he had no time for the storm would be on him before he got his fodder stacked; I stated I wanted to see him on important business for just a moment, the man came in a hurry, and before reaching the fence, asked me what I wanted. I told him that cloud would soon be on him, to commence stacking at the top, then he could keep going lower if it did rain; before I got it out, I started Ned in a hurry, and the last I could hear, that man was cursing me for a fool."

"With such as these he kept the sick room cheerful; he had the finest flow of spirits, not surpassed by any man I ever knew, and well informed on all subjects."

Scientific Work of Dr. Gid Lincecum[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Dr. Gid Lincecum passed thru a mere village, about 25 miles beyond, he entered on a most beautiful prairie, called Lapidan.

Cont'd on page #68

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, Thursday August 6, 1936.

The road passed through an oak grove, the trees were scattered some distance apart, the soil being very rich, the oaks not crowded, threw out great spreading branches, and although large, they were very low, probably not more than 30 feet high.

"The surrounding s struck the fancy of the great naturalist. He stopped his wagon, and remarked to his family, 'here is as good a country as I want,' and there he located, with no house or settlement nearer than ten miles, no doubt he secured a large body of that fine land. On the frontiers, the best of lands could then be bought at from fifteen to forty cents per acre.

"As his children married they settled around him, settlers flocked in, and his unoccupied lands were disposed of at greatly enhanced prices.

"A town was there located, and soon the old Doctor was surrounded by quite a thickly settled country. Without an effort, only time for his property to increase in value, Dr. Lincecum and his family became possessed of large wealth.

"It is likely he never practiced medicine after his settlement in Texas; his fortune alreadyconsiderable, and the foundation laid for great wealth, he turned his attention to those studies in which he delighted.

"His children had been finely educated, in which he took devoted interest; he had only one daughter, Mary. In music, she had the best of instructors; she became a musical prodigy. Gid from his youth, had been a fine performer on the violin. In the midst of his active practice, when called in a critical case, he called for a fiddle; with his fine performance and seasoned up with his funny tales, he carried the family along, till they were convulsed with

Cont'd on page #69

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

laughter, the sick felt its influence and generally he laughed them into recovery.

"This is no fantastic tale, for both Sam Greenwood and young Parchman were reduced so low, that as a last resort Gid was sent for; he played a fiddle and told tales by the dozen, did not give a particle of medicine, and both got well. The character of the disease was changed by their spirits becoming so exhilerated.

"Gid was very proud of her musical attainments; it was considered a great treat to visit him in his hospitable home and enjoy the fine music of the daughter, while the aged father accompanied her on the violin; persons from a considerable distance visited him to enjoy their fine music.

"His leisure hours were occupied in those studies so much to his taste. Surrounding him was a rich field for Botanical studies. The prairies had many new and rare flowers of natural growth; then the grasses were new to him, in fact, the Botany of Texas afforded new specimens which had been but little studied at that early date.

"No shell, however minute, escaped his earnest attention; these were connected with Geology of the country, and from them he determined whether those fine lands were from fresh water formation, or made by deposits in salt water, but the slow formation of filling in of lakes, depositing for ages on the bottom.

"There was an abundance of wild animals in Texas, many but little known to the most cultivated, Gid found many new to him - the Mexican hog, the mule-eared rabbit, tarantula, and many others, the formation and habits of which afforded him much pleasant research and study.

Cont'd on page #70

"He let nothing escape him; studied all life with which he came in contact, from the grass-hopper down to the most minute insects; no bettle, bug, fly or worm was too little for scientific investigation.

"His character for scientific research soon became known, and he was in correspondence with the most scientific men in the State. It soon extended farther - a correspondence with him was solicited by many Literary Societies all over the United States. His obervations and patient research were such that in the articles he contributed, he was able to throw light on many abstruse problems on most of the sciences.

"When the war commenced, Gid and his family possessed large wealth, he was intensely Southern in sentiment; at the close of the war he felt he had lost all worth living for; his loss of property was a small item compared with the country he loved.

"Feeling his interests so far sunk out of sight, Gid moved on an island in the Gulf, called Tuxpan. It is only about 90 miles long, and narrow and lies off the coast of Mexico; the land remarkably rich, the growth tropical.

"In this new home, Gid found much to console him in studying the growth of tropical plants, and all the sciences were brought to bear; here were fresh studies in Botany, Geology, Conchology, Zoology, etc. There was much parasitic growth for study, still Gid felt he was an alien and longed fro the familiar scenes of more active days.

"His friends invited him to return after some years. He was offered a large salary to write a history of his observations and research in Texas, to include all the sciences, and even down to the smallest insects.

Cont'd on page #71

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

"Dr. Gid Lincecum was then about 84 years old when he returned to Texas, and only lived a few months afterwards. When death closed his career, a brilliant and comprehensive mind was lost to his country. It is likely no man was left in Texas who could have written a history of all the sciences so far as Texas was concerned to equal what could have been done by Dr. Gid Lincecum."

A Deer Tosses - Dr. J. M. Heard[1]

By W. B. Wilkes

"Soon after moving to the prairies, Dr. Heard and young Tom Evans were hunting deer. The doctor shot a fine buck, which fell at the report of the gun. He then rode up on his mule but just as soon as he arrived, the buck revived, rose to his feet, pitched at the doctor and the mule. His horn made a glancing lick and ran under the saddle girth. The bend in the horn held the deer fast so he could neither get loose or hurt the mule. And now commenced a violent effort on the part of the mule to get away from the buck while the latter was trying with every effort to clear himself of the mule. The doctor had shot his last barrell and he could keep on the mule with great difficulty.

"They had it round and round for some time, the doctor much excited when young Tom Evans arrived. The Doctor called out, 'Why, don't you shoot the buck and relieve me? Just see how we are fastened together?' When Tom fired, the buck dropped and soon the Doctor and the mule got over the excitement. But the boys say it

Cont'd on page #72

---

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, Thursday August 20, 1936.

was refreshing to see the Doctor and to hear how excitedly he called to Tom to 'Shoot for God's sake.'

"(This incident happened in the prairies Southwest of Prairie Station and not far from the creek in 1846 or 1847. The Doctor was Dr. J. M. Heard, father of the present Dr. J. M. Heard. His place was just North of the Blanchard-Lenoir place, just west of the Dearing place, and just East of Shuquatonchee. Young Tom Evans would be 103 years old, were he living. He spent his adult life in Lowndes County, where his descendants now live. He was the second son of W. G. Evans, whose plantation lay just south of the Holliday, Haughton and Fortsen places. In that day, the country was well stocked with deer, bear and wolf.)"

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT # 37:

BOOKS AND PAPERS CONSULTED:

Mother Monroe - Dr. W.A. Evans

Tariffs of Aberdeen Bar

Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians - Reuben Davis

Mississippi Official & Statistical Register (1920-24)

Aberdeen Examiner

PERSONS CONSULTED:

Frank Leftwich, Aberdeen, Miss.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen, Miss.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT #24

BOOKS AND PAPERS CONSULTED:

A Brief History of Public Health and Medical Linensure. State of Mississippi, 1789------1930.

Aberdeen Weekly - Friday, Sept. 6, 1878.

Aberdeen Weekly - Sept. 13, 1878.

Aberdeen Weekly - Nov. 1, 1878.

Aberdeen Examiner - Oct. 19, 1918.

Aberdeen Examiner - Oct. 25, 1918.

Amory News - April 15, 1937.

Mother Monroe - Dr. W. A. Evans.

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

Dr. G. T. Tubb, Aberdeen.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen.

Dr. C. H. Love, County Health Dr., Aberdeen.

Mrs. Lula Lott Hicks, Amory.

Mr. Johnnie Lancaster, Amory.

Miss Ayers Talliaferro, Aberdeen.

Dr. G. S. Bryan, Amory.

Miss Carty, Supt. Nurses, Gilmore Sanitarium, Amory.

Mr. Eugene L. Sykes, Aberdeen.

PERSONS FROM WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED BY WRITING:

Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Jackson, Miss.

Dr. J. N. Dugger, Jackson, Miss.

Miss Etta McAuley, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

MONROE COUNTY, PIONEER TIMES

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Willie Ruple Rieves
Evelyn Rose

Space for future assign

SUBJECT: THE PILGRIMAGE

Our Pilgrimage was carefully arranged and our route so plotted as to include a visit to about fifteen of the "Old Homes" in Monroe County. The homes were chosen because of their striking beauty, some unusual point of architecture or some very important historic background.

Although we had no photographer present, kodak pictures were made of the most important places. The present occupants were interviewed; and prior to and following the pilgrimage others who might have knowledge of these homes were interviewed.

We were, in most instances, given a cordial reception. We viewed the homes from the outside and inside. Many of those with whom we came in contact were very enthusiastic about the work being accomplished.

Not only did our tour take in "Old Homes", but it likewise included a visit to one of the old family cemeteries of the county, and to the historic spot of old Cotton Gin Port.

Business was combined with pleasure and the five who made up the party carried lunches which were spread at the noon hour.

The day was well spent from the point of material gained and enjoyment derived.

Alma Brannan
Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Historical Research

AB:m

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE COUNTY JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Historical Research Project ASSIGNMENT # 15 Willie Ruple Rieves
Evelyn Rose

OLD HOMES

Monroe County has a wealth of old homes which carry with them the glory of former days.

Some of these homes are in the hands of the descendents of the original builders. Some still retain their original shapes, and have been kept in good repair. Others have been remodeled completely; some slightly changed; and many have fallen into the hands of tenants and are in very bad condition.

It would take a great deal of space and unlimited time to study all these homes, as they should be. Therefore, we have chosen a group of the most interesting and devoted our time to these.

EWING HOME

This home is a two story colonial structure in good repair. The roof of the wide veranda, which extends the full width of the building is supported by six large columns. The upper floor has a door opening onto a Romeo and Juliet balcony.

The stairway, though of no particular beauty, is of solid walnut. The sleepers and sills, except those which have been put in when repairing, are all hand hewn. The floors are very interesting being almost two inches thick. The plaster likewise is very thick. And in places where the plaster needed repairs it was discovered that the lathes are placed irregularly and are of an extremely hard material.

Con't on Page #2

There are very few nails, used, the timbers being tongue and grooved in most places. However, the nails used are the large square-head type.

The home is at present owned and occupied by Mrs. C. C. Ewing. It has been in this family for almost eight-five years, and the earliest record they have is the deed transferring the property from"J. Hobson and wife to Charles Carter Ewing and wife." Whether or not the Hobson family were the original owners, we cannot say, neither do we know who designed the building nor who was responsible for its construction.

KNOWLES HOME

The Knowles Home is sometime spoken of as the Johnny Crump place.

It is a two-story frame building of the English type. It is in bad condition. The lumber used in construction was manufactured by slaves, and the bricks were made at a brick kiln on the place. The brick, still visible in the fireplaces are the large square type.

The home is at present occupied by "Monkey Hughes".

About a quarter of a mile from the home is the Knowles Cemetery. The cemetery is almost completely grown-up, but we were able to read a few of the names and dates, among them:

Abiel Stinton, died 1840.

Charles Lewis, son of Benjamin & Hannah Knowles, died in 1850.

Sarah Knowles, died in 1846.

Lewis Knowles, died in 1844,

Con't on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15

BAKER HOME

The Wilburn Baker's home is located 6 miles from Aberdeen, about one quarter of a mile off Highway #45. This home is estimated to be about 100 yrs. old, and is in very good condition. This home originally belonged to Dr. Watkins' grandfather and was built by him. Later it belonged to Hatch Whitield. The porch has eight square columns and there are eight rooms. The stairway, the mantle, and all the woodwork is of walnut. And there is also a walnut beam under the house that runs the length of the two front rooms and hall. The room which is now used as the kitchen was once Mr. Whitfield's parlor. The house is made out of heart of pine and walnut.

VESEY HOME

This home was built in 1845, and has been remodeled several times since. It was built by contractors for Mr. Manning. Mr. Allan Van Dozier, the father of the present owner, was responsible for the brick work and plaster.

A rather interesting story is connected with the construction. Mr. Van Dozier received in exchange for his work a negro boy, Aaron. At the death of Mr. Van Dozier this negro was bought by the Manning heirs.

This home was first located where the Federal building, Aberdeen, now stands. Mr. Andy Brown bought the building and moved it on logs almost four blocks up the same street. Here it has stood for years.

Mrs. Vesey bought the home from Mr. Brown, and together with her daughter and grand-children she lives there today at the age of 89.

Con't on Page #4

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15

BARRETT HOME[1]

The Barrett home is located on Madison St., Aberdeen. This home was built in 1842 by Peter Herndon with slave labor. The front portion is a two-story wood structure; the rear wing is a one story brick building.

The home is at present occupied by Mrs. Barrett and her son, Mr. John Barrett, with his wife. The house is in fair condition.

THE MCALLISTER HOME[2]

The McAllister home, Aberdeen, was built about 1840 and is one one of the oldest in Aberdeen. It was built by Parson Mann and later sold to the Mc Allister family. It is now owned by Daniel B. Jordan, who lives there with his sister.

The building, in fair condition, was originally a log structure, but has since been covered with wood sideing. It is a one story building with low attic half-story.

THE HOLLIDAY HOME[3]

Located on South Meridian Street, Aberdeen. The owner is Mrs. Julian Evans, built about 1850 by John Holliday.

Present condition is good. It is a two-story, wood frame, colonial type architecture with wood shingle roof. The owner is custodian.

Note 1: Mentioned under "Landmarks"- Assignment #3. (Spoken of as Sander's Home).

2: Given as one of the old Landmarks in Assignment #3.

3: Complete description given under "Antebellum Homes".

Con't on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15

THE STRONG HOME

Located on Commerce Street in Aberdeen. The home is owned by Mr. T. F. Paine, Lawyer. It was built about 1840. The condition of the home is fair. Architecture is a two story wood frame with a wood shingle roof. It is occupied by various tenants.

T. B. SYKES' HOME[1]

The Sykes Home is located on Commerce Street, Aberdeen. This home was built about 1850, and has been in the family since that time.

It is a two-story wood frame building of colonial architecture, and is in good condition. The home is at present owned by Mrs. W. B. Walker. Mrs. T. B. Sykes, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Mrs. Corinne Acker, and Miss Corinne Acker constitute the four generations who now occupy this home.

REUBEN DAVIS HOME[2]

The Davis Home, Aberdeen, was built in 1847, by William R. Cunningham. It is a two-story wood frame structure with sheet metal roof, and is in fair condition.

The home is owned and occupied by Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, great niece of General Davis.

Note 1 & 2: Homes fully described under heading "Antebellum Homes", Assignment #3.

Con't on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15

WOODS HOME

The Wood's home has been occupied by the family and its generation since the year 1840.

This home is near Aberdeen, on Highway #45. Present owner is Mr. Wood, descendant of original owner and builder.

It is of log structure and has a large hall through the middle of the house.

THE HOWARD HOME

Is in Aberdeen, owned by Mrs. Lockett, Knoxville, Tennessee. Present condition is poor. It is a two-story wood frame structure, parapet supported by six massive wood columns with Corinthian caps surmounting the top.

FRENCH HOME[1]

The French Home, Aberdeen, was at one time among the most beautiful home in this area. However, it is, at present in very poor condition. It is a two-story frame building of colonial architecture. The second story, front windows and hall doors open into individual balconies, inclosed by lace like cast iron grills.

This home was built in 1856, by John Cox. It is owned by the Masonic Lodge of Aberdeen, and was boughtwith the intention of remodeling and repairing for a Temple. It is at present occupied by several tenant families.

Note 1: One of the "Landmarks" spoken of in Assignment #3.

Con't on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

THE CASTLE

The Castle, Aberdeen, is not as old as many others in this country, but it is one of the most interesting homes from the point of architecture. It is a one story wood frame building with two stories in the towere effect. It is spoken of as "The Castle" because it is designated along the lines of an English castle.

The home is owned by Kimmel Brothers, Aberdeen, and is at present unoccupied. The date of erection is thought to coincide with the building of the I. C. Railroad in 1884. It was built by Mr. De Corsey.

HOLMES HOMESTEAD

This home was built about 1878, by Dr. Needham H. Whitfield. It is now owned by G. M. Holmes and is rented to P. B. Holmes, Aberdeen.

It is a two-story frame building of French architecture, and is im very good condition. This home was built originally with a brick courtyard, and kitchen and dining room apart from the house. The smokehouse and well house were attached to the kitchen.

The builder, Dr. Whitfield, was a surgeon in the Confederate army and ranked as a major.

BEEKS HOME

This home was originally two log cabins. In 1868, Beeks bought the log cabins and built to them, making his home.

The house now has a large front porch in shape of an E, with a hall extending through the house. On one side of the hall is three rooms, on the other there are four. There is a box stairway in the hall that leads to the attic. The house has a shingle roof, the shingles being about half an inch thick.

Con't on Page #8

There are three large brick chimneys to the home. The home was bought by Mr. A. A. Wilson, and is occupied by his son, Hugh.

BARTON HOME

The Barton home was built by Lucian B. Moore, it was built before the war in the year, 1860. It is located on the Columbus road.

The cornices at the door and mantels in the home are hand carved. The house has a long porch with four large columns, two on each side of the front steps.

It has been occupied by Dr. Sartor, Manes, J. C. Crosby, Mrs. Dr. Peevy, then sold to a Tennessean. Dr. Miller bought it from him. It now belongs to Mr. Bob Barton.

Magnolia, cedar, and pecan trees surround the house, making it very attractive.

KIRKPATRICK HOME

The Kirkpatrick home was built in 1836. It is located about a quarter of a mile off the Amory road.

The unusual thing about it is the porch. It is two-story with four massive columns supporting each porch. A door opens on the first and second floor of the porch.

The home has nine rooms, each room has two unique windows. The windows are most unusual, having eight small panes on either side of the large windows, which makes it different to any we have found in the county.

It is of Virginian Architecture and is said to be one hundred years old. It is not in very good condition at present, and is now occupied by Mr. Guthrie.

Con't on Page #9

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

BISHOP ROBERT PAINE HOME

This home is located on property which was purchased originally from Chief James of the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians, the purchase being made by an uncle of Mrs. Robert Paine. Chief James was living on the property at the time of the purchase and the well used by him is in the front yard of the present property. Mrs. Robert Paine's uncle, Mr. Saunders, who purchased the property erected the residence on the property which is the present house in 1847. Bishop Robert Paine purchased this home and property from Mr. Saunders and resided in it up to the date of his death, after which it was owned by his son, George C. Paine, and is now owned by Thomas F. Paine, grandson of Bishop Robert Paine.

The house is an eight room dwelling with a large hall in the center running from the first floor to the ceiling with old style stairway branching on the landing and running to halls at each end of the house on the second floor. The house was built from hand hewn virgin timber from the property, and the foundation is put together with wooden pegs. The original kitchen was built of brick and was located in the back yard as was a two story brick smoke house and a one-story brick building, which was occupied before the war and during the war by a cobbler who made the shoes for the family and servants. These building are still in use.

The property consists of approximately twenty acres of land and is located in the western part of New Aberdeen in Block F.

Con't on Page #10

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #15

ALEXANDER HOME

This home located on Highway #45, about three and one-half miles below new Hamilton, is one of the richest in interest throughout the county.

It is commonly thought that Dr. Alexander was responsible for the building of the home, but there are some who dispute this fact. One authority who has studied the historical points of interest in Monroe County, tells us that the home was built by a Mr. Roberts, who was a storekeeper; and that Dr. Alexander married a daughter of the Roberts family, thus coming into possession of the home.

The home is a three story wood frame building of colonial architecture and is in fair condition. The present occupant, Mr. Dalton, intends to make extensive repairs in the near future.

The porch is the width of the long hall that runs the full length of the building; and a small Romeo and Juliet balcony opens from the second story hallway. Two large rooms open into the hall from each side, on both the first and second stories, making eight rooms. The entire third floor is given over to one large room which was originally used as a ball room. The ceiling is 12 feet from the floor in the first story, 10 feet in the second, and 9 feet in the third story.

The home was built in 1843, and is near the sight of the original county seat of Monroe County. Court was held in this home on several occasions.

Con't on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15

To the rear of the home is the original servant's house, a two story brick structure with four rooms, two on each floor. There is also the brick smokehouse with racks for hanging the meat from.

A short distance from the house one of the original eighteen slave cabins still stands.

The brick foundations and four large brick chimneys of the main house are sunk seven feet in the ground. There is enough brick in the structure to build an ordianry brick home.

This home is one of the most historic in the county.

MCFARLAND HOME (ABERDEEN)

This home was built in 1853, by William A. Dunklin. It was constructed along modified Grecian lines, and is today in extremely good condition. It is a wood frame building, one story in front and two in the rear.

The home is at present owned by Thomas H. McFarland, Aberdeen; and is occupied by Mr. Murray Thompson, sheriff of Monroe County.

This home was for many years occupied by the late Chancellor Baxter McFarland and family. For many years his wife, Mrs. Mary Holliday McFarland, had a beautiful flower garden laid out in old fashion brick beds. These beds containted a number of fine roses, shrubs, and other flowers.

On the west side of the home is a large pasture where in former years, Judge McFarland kept a number of highly bred Jersey cows.

He was one of the first in this section of Mississippi to raise Jersies.

Con't on Page #12

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 7

In former years the fences and outhouses were all kept well whitewashed, and the house was painted white with green windows, and these colors blended beautifully with the green pasture and flowers.

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

Alma Brannan - Supv.

only 1 copy

Copy

James B. Gordon Monroe Co

assgn 15

A senator from Mississippi born in Cotton Gin Port, Monroe County, Mississippi, Dec. 8, 1853. Removed with his parents to Pontotoc County in 1854, attended the public schools, St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Mississippi and La Grand College, Alabama. Was graduated from the University of Mississippi at Oxford in 1855; became a planter and was also a newspaper and magazine writer; member of the State House of Representatives in 1857 and 1859; located in Okolona, Mississippi in 1858; during the Civil War served as a Colonel in the Confederate Army with Cavalry regiments he had raised and organized. Special Commissioner of the Confederacy to visit European countries in 1864. He was captured in the harbor of Wilmington, N.C. on his return in Jan. 1864 but escaped Feb. 22, 1865 and fled to Canada; surrendered to General Dix in New York City and received a passport to his home. Again he was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1876, and 1886; member of the State Senate 1904-1906; appointed to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anselm J. McLaurin, and served from Dec. 27, 1909 to Feb. 22, 1910. He was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed agricultural pursuits and literary activities. He died in Okolona, Chickasaw County, Mississippi, Nov. 28, 1912; interment in the Old Fellows Cemetery.

REFERENCE: Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, at Archives and History.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

In 1862 after the battle of Seven Pines, he came home and recruited a regiment of cavalry of which he was made colonel. This regiment was known as the Second Miss. regiment of cavalry, of Armstrongs brigade. At Corinth Colonel Gordon led the advance at the beginning of the battle and covered Van Dorn's retreat to Holly Springs. He was also in the engagement at Luka, Franklin, and other important and minor engagements, from first to last taking part in thirty-three battles and skirmishes.

In 1864 at the request of the Selma naval company, he was sent to England by President Davis to purchase a privateer for use in the Confederate service. He was successful in the contracting for the building for the vessel, and when enroute for home, he took the yellow fever at Nassau and came very near dying, but arrived safely at Wilmington N.C. Jan. 1865 on the day that Fort Fisher fell.

He had not set foot in town, before he was captured by the United States troops, and was confined in a prison ship at Old Port Comfort. He succeeded in making his escape in Feb. 1865, and went to New York, where he concealed himself until the 4th of March, when he managed to get to Canada, where he reported to Jacob Thompson, who was an uncle of Mrs. Gordons, and who was a representative of the Confederacy there, with head quarters at Montreal. While there he formed the acquaintance of J. Wilkes Booth, by the United States Government authorities of implication in the assassination of Pres. Lincoln. Securing a pass from General Dix under the provision of which he was permitted to go to New York, he had no great difficulty in xxxxxxx satisfying the authorities that he was innocent of any participation in the great crime mentioned.

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project
District #1

MONROE COUNTY

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

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

The following articles are those which were recently displayed in an exhibit sponsored by the Library and Museum. These specimens are of unusual importance and rarity and are owned by people of Monroe County.

1. Aberdeen Postage-stamp, 1866, very rare. Owned by Mr. W. G. Peugh.
2. Original of Poem---"Lines on Back of Confederate Bill", written by S. A. Jonas.
   Owned by Mrs. J. T. Evans.
3. Spanish coins ploughed up at the site of Hamilton.
   Owned by Mr. Longmire of Hamilton.
   These coins are dated 1782 and 1800. They were issued during the reigns of Charles III and IV, Kings of Spain and India "by the Grace of God". As was the case with all small Spanish coins of that period, a profile of the head of the King is shown on one side and Coat of Arms of the Spanish royalty and the pillars of Hercules on the other. In the Hamilton period, Monroe County was poorly supplied with money, as a medium of exchange. Spanish silver money circulated where other money was scarce. It is probable that there was a good deal of Spanish money in circulation in Monroe County. These pieces may have been brought in from Spanish communities along the Gulf Coast, such as Pensacola, coming in by way of the river. They may have come in by any route, from anywhere.

Cont'd on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

4. Fifty Cent Bill.
   Mrs. J. T. Evans, owner.
   This was issued by Monroe County Board of Police, now called the Board of Supervisors, and signed by B. B. Barker, President, and J. R. Gilleylen, Clerk. The date is March 1, 1866.

5. Bill signed by the Mayor of Aberdeen.
   The Aberdeen Library, owner. Numbers 45 and 6 show that in this general period money was being printed and circulated by Aberdeen, Monroe County, and Mississippi. This in addition to the issues of money by the United States Government, Confederate Government, and by the banks. This bill is signed by H. W. McAllister, Mayor, and is dated _____.

6. Bill issued by the State of Mississippi.
   Mrs. J. T. Evans, owner.
   These bills were in different denominations. Under Number 5 attention was called to the fact that money was issued also by Monroe County and Aberdeen.
   In the possession of Monroe County citizens are bills issued by the Confederate Government and by such banks as the Bank of Aberdeen, Mississippi, Mutual Insurance Company and by various merchants in the county. Bills issued by the Pontotoc and Aberdeen Railroad and Banking Company, Aberdeen and Tombigbee Company, and Union Bank of Aberdeen have been heard of, but none have been seen by the writer. The bill chosen for display is signed and dated _____.

7. Spanish piece of Eight--deposited with the Aberdeen Library.
   Owned by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Contâd on Page #3

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

The history of this piece of money and of silver money in general written by H. H. Evans is part of the reading matter in the Library. Any visitor to this exhibit can read this history on request.

8. Parson Gladney's "Devil in America".
   Owned by Mrs. J. T. Evans.
   This is one of several books written by men who were at some time residents of Monroe County. "The Devil in America" was written and published by Parson Gladney while he was living in Aberdeen. Parson Gladney in addition to being an author was a Presbyterian Minister, President of the Female College, one of the owners of Gullett's gin factory, director in a bank, interested financially in railroads, a business man and the founder of Gladneyville. "The Devil in America" is an epic poem in blank verse, fashioned after Milton's Paradise Lost.

9. Ingraham's " A Prince of the House of David".
   Owned by Mrs. J. T. Evans.
   This book was written by Mr. Ingraham, one time rector of St. John's Church, after he had left Aberdeen. It had a fine sale, in fact, such a sale as would in this day cause "The House of David" to be classed as a best seller. Mr. Ingraham had a very interesting, varied, and eventful history and worked in several fields. He wrote approximately a dozen books on different subjects, and some were widely circulated. Some were written before he entered the Ministry and others after he left Aberdeen.

Cont'd on Page # 4

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

10. Bishop Robert Paine" "Life of Bishop McKendree".
Owned by the Aberdeen Public Library.
When Bishop McKendree died, the Methodist Conference appointed two of its members to write the Bishop's biography. After several years these gentlemen having failed to carry out the task, the conference turned the Bishop's papers over to his friend, Reverend Robert Paine, with instructions to finish the undertaking.
Reverend Paine, soon to be Bishop Paine, wrote an excellent two volume biography which enjoyed great popularity. It was rearranged at least once.
The work, as it is now available, is in one volume.

11. Beaumont's "Disease of the Stomach".
Owned by Mrs. J. T. Evans.
About all the scientific information that physiologists and physicians have is based upon the piece of practical research work which is recorded in this volume. It is recognized as one of the outstanding contributions to physiology in the worlds history. Dr. Beaumont was an army surgeon stationed at Mackinas about one hundred years ago. One day a French Canadian, named Alexis St. Martin, was shot in the stomach, in a brawl. The wound healed, leaving a fistula leading into the stomach. Dr. Beaumont had this French trapper enlisted in the United States Army in order that he might study the processes od digestion as they could be observed through the fistula.

Cont'd on Page #5

Near by is the "Autobiography of Gordon S. Hubbard", in which the story of the brawl in which Martin was shot, is told. Hubbard toldthe story to illustrate life among the French trappers, knowing nothing of the scientific side of the picture.

12. Certificate of Membership in the "Glorious Union".
Owned by Mrs. Eddie Nichols.
The American Union was a paper organization fostered by R. H. Anderson of Huntsville, Alabama. Mr. Anderson was violently opposed to repudiation of the Union and Planters Bank, bonds and also to secession, and he made use of various forms of propaganda favoring his views. This American Union was one of the specimen of his propagandizing. He owned a great deal of valuable land in Monroe County and he advertised that in the sale of his land.

13. A Blank used by the U. S. Freedmens Bureau.
Owned by Mrs. J. I. Atchison.
Plantation owners in Monroe County, soon after the Civil War, were required to contract with negro labor their former slaves using blanks similar to this one. The United States Government through the Freeman's Bureau in this period was most paternalistic. In fact, these contracts reestablished slavery in essence, though not in name.

14. Pliny's Natural History.
Owned by Mrs. Drew Morrow.
This book written in Latin appeared in 1530.

Cont'd on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

It appears to be comments by Stephen Aquo on Pliny's Natural History. The introduction is followed by an index of 27 pages. From this index, it appears that Pliny's book was in several hundred folios. This volume consists of thirty seven volumes of Comments on Pliny's work bound into one volume. Some of the wood-cut capitals are fine. The marginal notations appeared to have been made by J. Harris Reed in 1858. The Sydenham Bookplate is not that of Sir Thomas Sydenham for whom the Sydenham Society was named.

15. Father Paul's "Council of Trent". Whereupon is added "The Life of the Learned Author and the History of the Inquisition", in London, 1676.
Owned by Mrs. Drew Morrow.
As a matter of fact, the statement found on the title page is followed by five pages of interesting dedication and explanation written by Nathaniel Brent, the translator. Then comes a table of Contents from which we learn that the book contains eight items not listed on the title page. The Council of Trent begun in 1522, and lasted about 40 years. On the first page we read "This Council desired and procured by godly men to reunite the Church." The more important of the discordances, which it was hoped would be placated, were those of John Huss in Bohemia, Martin Luther in Switzerland and Germany, and Henry the Eighth of England. The history relates that it had always been the custom of the church, since the early days of Christianity, to compose their differences by Councils similar to the Council of Trent.

Cont'd on Page #7

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

The Council of Trent isone of the Landmarks in the history of the Catholic Church, and in fact, of theChristian religion.

16. A Copy of the SUNNY SOUTH dated _____.
Owned by W. G. Peugh.
During the Civil War the publishing of Newspapers was accompained by many difficulties. One of these was the scarcity of paper. Vicksburg papers were printed on at least one occasion on wall paper. The small size of the page of this issue and the quality of the paper indicate shortness of the supply of newsprint in Aberdeen in 1864. When exigencies made it impossible for Galloway or Boyd to get out the Sunny South, Dr. Clark got out some issues of a paper called the Southern Shield.

17. A Greek New Testament.
Owned by Mr. Drew Morrow,

18. A Jewish Bible, 2nd. Edition --- 1839.
Owned by Mr. Drew Morrow.

19. A Complete English German Dictionary, 1752.
Owned by Mr. Drew Morrow.

20. A Daggar lost by someone with Bienville or de Vaudreuil, about 1752.
Owned by Weaver Houston.

21. Photostat copy of the marriage license of Abraham Lincoln and a great many specimens of the usual museum type.

22. Photostat copy of Aberdeen Tri-Weekly Examiner in 1879, containing advice by James Redpath to the negroes to leave the Republican Party.

Cont'd on Page #8

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

23. One auction Sales Sheet of Aberdeen Lots in 1836. Owned by B. H. McFarland.

24. Reproduction of the grant of land, on which Aberdeen is located, from the Government to Robert Gordon.

Ina H. Watkins

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project
District #1

MONROE COUNTY

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Evelyn Rose

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15

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

MEMORIAL LIBRARY ESTABLISHED FOR JUDGE BAXTER MCFARLAND

Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. McFarland have just established a memorial library in their home in commemoration of the late Judge Baxter McFarland, and have moved the Judge's famous library of more than 2,000 rare volumes there. The room is furnished in heavy antique furniture from the McFarland homestead, and contains pictures and bric-a-brac that have been in the family for years.

One of the oldest and perhaps the most prized book in the library is a Bible published in 1807 by the Collins Publishing Company of New York. The Bible was the property of the late William H. Holliday, and contains a list of the slaves on the Holliday plantation, with the dates of their births recorded. It also contains, as the family Bible, a complete record of births, marriages, and deaths in the Holliday family, as far back as 1812. This Bible is specially interesting in that it is arranged differently, and contains several books, "The Books of Acrophia", that are not in the revised edition.

Another rare possession of the library is "Essays and Letters on Various Politial Subjects," by James Workman, being the second American edition and published in 1809; as well as as two books published in London in1812, entitled "Letters of Junius." Another of the earlier books is a copy of Goldsmith's poems, of 1825, which Judge McFarland carried constantly with

Cont'd on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

him during the war between the States, and which contains a great many of his markings and notations, showing it to have been one of his treasured possessions.

There are innumerable books in the library between the dates of 1825 and 1870, many of them rare editions, and there are many more whose dates are unknown. There are maps of the United States and of Monroe County of undetermined date, but so old that they crumble at the touch. The map of the United States is almost unrecognizable as being the same country in its present form, and the map of Monroe County was before the birth of Aberdeen. Another little volume which possesses interest and sentiment is a pocket-size edition of "Pleasures of Hope," by Thomas Campbell, published in 1850. The fly-leaf bears the inscription "Premium awarded to Miss M. Holliday for punctuality and perfect lessons".

Among the many religious works are two volumes of the oldest Methodist discipline, published in 1870.

Six almanacs from 1879-1884, in perfect condition, are included in the private collection.

A very interesting volume is The Pennsylvania Magazine, with one book published each year from 1877 to 1885. The library contains the works of all the standard writers, such as Thackery, Hugo, Cooper, Scott, Carlton, Waverly, and others. There are two editions of Shakespeare's works, one in a single book, and another in volume form. There are also between seventy-five and one hundred books on Mississippi History. Among the many editions of complete works is a set of twenty of Muhlback, and

Cont't On Page #3

perhaps the most valuable set in the library is 176 volumes of "The War of the Rebellon," with a complete history if the Union and Confederate armies, and including naval battles.

A remarkable fact is the wonderful state of preservation of all books in the library---beautifully bound and beautifully kept, though practically each and every one of them bear evidence of having given many hours of pleasure. The most interestingly and originally bound volume is a set of twenty of "Great Events of Famous Historians" doubly valuable for its individual bindings and the fact that it is a limited edition, this being the tenth set of the University of Mississippi edition of only one hundred copies, and was prepared for Baxter McFarland, as stated on the fly-leaf inscription. Each and every book is bound in different color and design, all designs being hand-tooled facsimiles from the original in various institutions, some being from the British Museum, and a great many from the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Judge McFarland had bound seven volumes of the Century magazine, dated from 1884 to 1910, as well as two volumes of McClures Magazine of 1897. He was also intensely interested in the history of the McFarland clan, and had much literature on the subject, all of which shows deep study and a fine knowledge of family history, traced back many years. Two interesting books in this line are "The History of Clan McFarland," by Mrs. C. M. Little, and a history of the Catchings and McFarland families.

One section of the library is devoted to modern fiction,

Cont on Page #4

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

and even here are found some rare and valuable first editions.

A strange co-incidence is the fact that the only law-books in the library are the oldest dated books in all the two thousand volumes, these being Burrow's 5 "English Reports," published in 1777 in London by His Majesties Law Patrons.

There are countless other books of real and personal interest in the McFarland Memorial Library, which is probably one of the most valuable, intrinsically speaking, in the South; but its value to Aberdeen is much greater--it is a memorial tribute to one who will live long in the hearts of the people who loved him---Judge Baxter McFarland.

Ina H. Watkins

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

MONROE COUNTY

MYRTLE L. ECBERTS
TYPIST

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #15

ANTE-BELIUM DAYS, OLD HOMES, ANTIQUES AND RELICS

[1]HISTORIC ABERDEEN HOMES by Eugene Lanier Sykes

"To select a few of the most beautiful and historic old Homes of Aberdeen, and attempt to give an adequate description and history of each would be a task I would not be willing to undertake.

"Of the early settlers of Aberdeen and Monroe County, many were of the 'Oil Portrait' class, and of so much culture, refinement and wealth, that I could not do justice to the stately homes which they caused to be built.

"But for the benefit of the younger generation, it would perhaps be well for some one to stand before the dusty shelves of memory, and record the 'scenes of long ago.' That task, I am willing to undertake - not with the idea that it will entertain, but with the hope that it may provide a record which will be preserved.

"Therefore, I am going to ask you to go with me through the residential part of the Old Home Town - and allow me to point out some things that 'used to be.'

"To some, it may recall pleasant incidents of their childhood. In others, may it arouse an interest in historical research.

"First, let me state that Aberdeen was founded May 19th., 1837, by Robert Gordon, whose residence 'lochinvar', still stands a few miles south of Pontotoc. Cont'd on page #2

---

1. Copied from the "Aberdeen Examiner", Thursday May 20, 1837.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

He lived for a while in Cotton Gin Port, where he married a Miss Walton, (a great aunt of Mrs. G. H. Watkins.) He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, which is at the mouth of the River Dee - and means 'Aber, the mouth of' and 'Dee','the River Dee.' He first called it Dundee, but as the Southerners would not give it the Scotch pronunciation to which he was accustomed, he changed it to that of his native city.

CHESTNUT STREET

"Now let us start in the older part of town, at the intersection of Commerce Street and the Illinois Central Railroad, and go south on Chestnut St., at one time one of the most prominent residential streets in Aberdeen. We pass between the Court House and the County jail. On the first corner to the right was the two-story home of Wm. A. McMillan, since destroyed by fire. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Robert Goree and of Paine McMillan, and great grandfather of Mrs. Al Harrison.

"West of it and south of the Court House was the Colonial home of Frank Ransom's paternal grandfather, afterwards the Cary's and Green Flynt, and now the home of John Barrett. It was built in 1842 by Peter Herndon.

"Continuing on Chestnut St. the two-story house, still standing, close to the street, was owned and occupied by Maj. Summey, in which formerly Mr. John C. Wicks was born in 1850.

"Across the street, the house now owned by Mrs. Thomas, was the home of Riley A. Honea, grandfather of D. W. Houston II and Mrs. Thomas Franklin.

"In the next block to the left were the homes of Dr. Tindall

Cont'd on page #3

and of Graham McFarlane, grandfather of Mrs. James L. Shell and James C. McFarlane; later of Tom Tom Hampton, whose family moved to California.

"Across the street, on the west side, opposite Dr. Tindall's, was Mrs. George P. Pendleton, related to the Holliday's, whose husband had been Circuit Clerk; where the Andrew McBeth house was destroyed by a fire a few years ago, lived with his mother, Judge Owen Holmes Whitfield, (a bachelor), brother od Dr. Needham Whitfield and son of Major Edmund Whitfield who had lived where is now the Odd Fellows (or new) Cemetery.

"Several blocks further were the two-story Steve Anderson house on the right, built by Boling C. Burnett, his father in law, who was one of the large buyers of lots in Aberdeen at the first sale. The Ned Williams house on the left, was built by Judge Stephen Adams owned later by Harvey Murphy, Daniel Tatum, John F. Plant, and Mrs. Sophie Brown.

"Around the corner to the left were the remains of 'Surestan', the first home in Aberdeen of General Reuben Davis, when he moved from Athens. His first wife wrote under the name of 'Hilda', and did her writing seated on the brick-walled mound which still remains, near which is a fish pond. He was the father of Reuben Davis, of Big Springs, Texas.

"General Davis, who served in the Mexican War, was a member of the United States Congress and the Confederate Congress. He was one of the greatest criminal lawyers of all times - a genius. Had he lived where a metropolitan press could have chronicled his many trials, his fame would have been unequalled. Unfortunately, his

Cont'd on page #4

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

grave in Odd Fellow's Cemetery is unmarked. His 'Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians' is extremely interesting and instructive.

"Coming back to Chestnut street again, the entire block on the left was the home (still standing) of Finis Little, Chancery Clerk, and later owned by Ollie Jones, Chancery Clerk and Sheriff. This had been the home of Dr. Dalton and is said to have been built by Wm. R. Cunningham.

"Next - the home built by Austin Pollard and then owned by Thos. Jordan and now his son, Jesse Jordan, and his daughter, Mrs. John Baxter McFarland. This is the only 10 acre block in Aberdeen still intact.

"At the end of Chestnut St. where Joe T. Morgan, former Chancery Clerk and Sheriff, lives, was the two story brick residenceidence built by Sims and later owned by Henry Bibb. At that time, Meridian St. stopped at the Crenshaw corner, and the residence now owned by Wm. B. Hussey, was a two story building, the home of Robt. Whitfield (son of Needham Whitfield). All of the land from the end of Meridian Street and fronting on Chestnut St. was a grove or pasture. (This Needham Whitfield who lived here and Maj. Edmund Whitfield who had lived where cemetery was, were brothers.) This house was the birthplace of Albert H. Whitfield, a Chief-Justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court.

WALNUT STREET

At the beginning of Walnut St., where J. W. French lived for many years was the home of Mrs. E. A. McAllister, second wife of Hugh McAllister and mother of Mrs. Stella Caruthers. To the left, on the way to the Fair Grounds on the first corner

Cont'd on page #5

was Chas. O. Anderson, father of Mrs. Bert Welch and Mrs. B. C. Drake. Next the house of Mrs. Dugger, the mother of Miss Olivia Dugger and Mrs. Alma Looney, and the grandmother of Archie V. Beard. On Jackson street, near the corner of Walnut, was the house of Daniel Granlof, the father of John and Dr. Lilyus D. Granlof, Mrs. Addison Brannin; later they built on Monroe St. near the Court House.

SOUTH LOCUST ST.

"One block south of Commerce on the East was the old Webb Hotel, now the new Plain View Hotel of Mrs. Walker. Opposite the Court House, on the corner where Mrs. Charles McCandless (mother of Mrs. Turner Sanders) lives, was the home of the widow of Hopkins Buckingham, who had lived on Meridian Street.

"Next was the house of Tom Elliott - later of James Parchman (father of Mrs. C. L. Tubb.) Further south where the colored Methodist Church is, lived Monroe Sanders, father of Miss Minnie Sanders of Chicago. He had formerly lived on South Matubba where Mrs. Nannie Cobb lives now.

SOUTH MAPLE STREET

"On the east side of S. Maple St., now owned by D. M. Mattox, was the brick house of Thos. Brandon and later of Dr. W. G. Sykes. The entire block was surrounded with a brick wall. Among his descendants are Mrs. Clarence Sivley of Oxford, Mrs. L. L. Dortch, Mrs. J. B. McFarland, Mrs. B. H. McFarland, and Mrs. Julia Haughton McNeill of Jackson.

"The children of Dr. William Granville Sykes and Eliza Clopton are William Clopton and William Granville Sykes and

Cont'd on page #6

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

Mrs. Donie Inez (Ben H.) McFarland.

"On the opposite corner lived Mrs. Dugger in the one story brick house close to the street, her second home.

"Robt. Griffin's father, Louis Griffin, lived where Robt. does now - though the house has been enlarged. Jno. W. Sanders, father of J. Turner Sanders, lived in the next block on the east side; his father Leroy Sanders lived on Matubba St. south of the Honea-Sanders-Cobb gin.

"At the end of Maple Street was the home of James Roy (one of the three Roy brothers) - later the home of Capt. H. J. B. Lann and his daughter, Mrs. George Oldshue. Mrs. Nellie Lann Stephenson of Holly Springs is a daughter of Capt. Lann; and Frank Ransom, Littleton L. Broyles, Felix and Walter Lann and Mrs. Lillian Lann (Chas.) Owen, are grand children.

SOUTH MERIDIAN

"On South Meridian, where the Coca Cola plant now is, stood the two story residence of Sterling Hopkins Buckingham, which was later burned. He was the father of Steve Buckingham and the grandfather of Anderson French.

"On the next corner, the two-story house of Chancellor Lafayette Haughton, the father of Richard Brownrigg Haughton, Mrs. Dunbar McQuiston, Mrs. Ervin of West Point, Mrs. Frank Sims of Columbus, and Miss Daisy Haughton.

"On the West side was Tom Gannon's now Burns Harrison.

"Next, Mrs. Dalton's two story house, now her son's, Judge Sam Dalton.

"Next the home of Col. Wm. H. Vassar, one of the colorful
Cont'd on page #7

characters of his day; later occupied by Dr. James Dilworth and his wife, Annie Laurie Vassar. Neglect by non-resident heirs caused it to be demolished a few years ago. Col. Vassar and John Vesey, brilliantly edited 'The Conservative' in the fifties and perhaps during the war.

"The present home of L. B. Cole was originally the home of James D. McAllister, who adopted the late Mrs. Jordan when a small child; and later remodelled by Col. Andrew Gillespie, father of Mrs. Guy Bumpass and Miss Rose Gillespie. It was in the yard of this place that the late 'Brother McAllister', an outstanding man of his race was born, a slave.

"Next was the house at one time of Mayor Jim Kidd; later of Mayor Gattman, a banker (nephew of Jake and Morris Gattman) who suddenly left in 1888 with a little black bag for Canada, leaving depositors and creditors to mourn his departure. It afterwards belonged to Conductor Maxwell and now to his daughter, Mrs. Harry Walton.

"Across the street was the old Sam Sadler house - now gone.

"In the next block on the left lived Marks Weiler of the firm of Weiler and Haas; later Dunbar McQuiston and Samuel Schwab.

"On the next corner, was the home of Mrs. Mollie Garth Gregg, whose husband, Gen. Gregg, had been killed in battle. It was formerly the home of the elder Lem Donelson, and is now the home of Claude Milligan.

"In the block across the street on the site of Mrs. Dolly Haughton's new house, was the residence of Mr. Edmund Whitfield
Cont'd on page #8

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

Holmes, father of Needham Holmes, grandfather of Maynard and Edmund Holmes.

"About where the places of D. H. Hale and Dr. Scrape are now, the home of Mrs. King, the yard full of cedars, and later the second home of Mrs. Bullock, one of whose daughters was a Mrs. Shaw.

"On the next corner, where R. H. Wolverton lives now, was the home of Felix G. Henley, father of Mrs. Kirby Lann, Albert Henley of Manilla -- and later occupied by Rev. Isaac Marks, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

"There was no house where the beautiful new home of C. C. Day now is, but Mrs. Roger's house next was the second home of her father, Judge Joel M. Acker, father of ex-mayor James M. Acker.

"Across the street was a two-story house of the Moselles.

"In the next block on the west is the beautiful colonial house built in 1850 by Col. John Holliday, whose wife, long a teacher in the Methodist Sunday School, was a daughter of General Congressman - Senator Jesse Speight, the predecessor in the United States Senate of Jefferson Davis. This home alone would be a sufficient justification for a 'Pilgrimage to Aberdeen', for there is to be seen many pieces of antique furniture and rare documents of historical value. The present owner, Mrs. Julian T. Evans, is a granddaughter of the original owner - Ben H. McFarland is a grandson, and John and Billy Gilmore are great grand-sons.

"The house beyond that, which burned a few years ago while owned by Bob McWilliams, was the second and last home of Rev.

Cont'd on page #9

Simon Burr Sykes. It was later the home of Mrs. Callie Kidd and Major S. A. Jonas, the founder and for many years the talented editor of the Aberdeen Examiner.

"In the next block there was no house except a two story frame building with magnolia trees in front. It was built by Dr. Bayliss Earle, who assisted in moving the Chickasaw Indians to the Indian Territory - and afterwards the home of Col. Columbus Love, (father of Mayor William E. 'Button') Love, and of Mrs. Julia Love Clements of Nashville; then the home of Capt. George Coleman, whose children moved to Texas.

"Across the street from the Holliday house where Bogue Williams lives now, lived Mrs. Bullock, a teacher, who later moved to the place previously mentioned.

SOUTH HICKORY STREET

"On South Hickory, the house now owned by Mrs. Georgia Dortch was owned by Coopwood and later by Mr. W. G. Elkin, father of Mrs. J. T. Evans; by Maj. J. W. Peck, father of Mrs. John C. Wicks, who remodelled it.

"On the next corner was Maj. Edmund H. Bristow and in the center of the block across the street was Maj. J. W. Peck, father of Mrs. J. C. Wicks.

"In the next block on the right lived Ernest Lanctot, now Mrs. Hudson's - and where Mrs. Kirby Lann now lives, was a two-story house near the street owned by her grandfather Hogan, Miss Woof Hogan, which house was moved to the rear and is now on James Street. Next lived Mrs. Keith Bowen, grandmother of John Donelspm and Mrs. Percy Lockett of Knoxville, afterwards Dr. Beaufort

Cont'd on page #10

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

Sims, his mother and sister, Clara.

"Where Silas Noah now lives, was then the home of Dr. Needham Whitfield, son of May Edmund Whitfield and brothers of Judge Owen Holmes Whitfield and Mrs. Edmund Whitfield Holmes.

"Where Needham Holmes lives now was the Dr. Henson place, a two story building; and next to it where Herman Coburn lives, was the home of Mr. Bear, the father of Robt. Beare of Jackson, Tenn.

"The next block on the right was an open grove until Capt. Ethelred Whitfield, son of Maj. Edmund Whitfield and brother of Judge Lundy Sykes (Sheriff) built the house now owned by J. B. Dalton. He was the father of William, Rev. J. Lundy, Frank and Tom Sykes, and of Mrs. Sadie Deal of Greenwood, Mrs. Francis Holder and Miss Gertrude Sykes of Ashville, N. C., and Mrs. Mary Lou Harris of Birmingham.

"On the corner opposite, lived R. B. Brannin, father of Addison and Miss Lucy Brannin, present owners.

"The present home of Dr. Nolan Dickson was the home of Judge Francis M. Rogers and Indiana Virginia Sykes, the grandparents of Mrs. D. W. Houston, Judge Eugene Octave Sykes, Communications Commissioner and former Mississippi Supreme Court Judge, Mrs. Amalie Fair, John Allen Sykes, Acker Rogers of Jackson, and Mrs. C. C. Day.

"Next to it on High St., the home of Chancellor Baxter McFarland, built in 1853 by Wm. A. Dunklin -- later Nick Ware - and now the property of B. H. McFarland.

"The last house on Hickory St. where Judge James M. Acker (mayor of Aberdeen for 44 years) now lives, was built by Rev.

Cont'd on Page #11

Simon B. Sykes and Sarah Blount Turner (Lundy) (the parents of Mrs. India Sykes Rogers and Simon Turner Sykes, father of Lawson Sykes of Courtland, Ala.) Later it was the home of Judge Joel M. Acker, and later occupied by Capt. Ethelred Lundy Sykes, and Col. W. W. Troupe.

SOUTH JAMES ST.

"On South James St. where is now the beautiful home of Guy H. Watkins was a one story house - at one time occupied by I. Y. Johnson, father of Misses Hattie and Sallie Johnson. Later Charles Roy built a residence there, which was later owned by Frank P. Jinkins and remodelled by Mr. Watkins.

"In the block west on Washington St., Dyer Prewett, one of the four Prewett brothers lived; later Capt. Thomas B. Sykes, and later the father of Mrs. Alice Posey and of Willis Puckett of Columbus.

"On the corner next to Max Bergman was the brick home of Dr. Minnis.

"About the end of James St. where L. B. Allen now lives on Monroe St. was the beautiful colonial home of Gen. Samuel J. Gholson (formerly U. S. Judge), with large magnolia trees in front. With my mother, I witnessed its destruction by fire. Well do I remember the words she said to me as we stood watching stately mansion gradually melt away -- 'Sic transit gloria mundi -- 'Thus passeth the glory of the world.'

SOUTH LONG ST.

"On South Long St. at Jefferson was the home of Sidney Randle, later of Capt. Tom Moore, father of Henderson Moore and Mrs. Fanny Moore Clemens of Nashville - Adam Carlisle, and Floyd Bradley.

Cont'd on Page #12

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

"Next, George W. Elkin, father of Earl, Bristow, and Arthur and Miss Kathleen Elkin and Mrs. Inez (Wm. B.) Carter; later Capt. Fitts, whose daughter, Mrs. Nell Fitts Smith , lives in Pasadena, California.

"Across the street, on the lot now of Turner Sanders, lived Capt. J. Woodward Howard (formerly Sheriff) until he exchanged houses with Mrs. Barker. He was the father of Dan Irvin Howard of Tuscumbia, Mrs. Percy (Minnie Rollins) Lockett, and Hal Bowen Howard of Memphis.

"Next, was Dr. Joseph W. Eckford, whose widow, Mrs. Gertrude Eckford, now lives on S. Hickory St. It is now Mrs. Wiley H. Clifton's.

"On the corner where Mrs. J. W. Maynard now lives was Hal D. Spratt of Adams & Spratt, and first Mayor of Aberdeen. He was the father of Dr. Spratt of Emory and grandfather of Jim Spratt of Aberdeen.

"Next came the Houston Block, where Judge Lock E. Houston (father of the late Judge D. W. Houston) had a two story residence, and reared a large nd influential family. He was of the very able law firm of Houston & Reynolds and head of a law business which has the unique distinction of being conducted with success for four generations of Houstons, the present firm being D. W. Houston, Sr. and Jr.

SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET

"On the right going south was the home of Dr. Wm. Hampton. This house was moved back to Matubba St., and in its place, Dr. Robt. Wendell built the house later remodelled by Will Watkin.

Cont'd on page #13

"The house now owned by Mrs. Erskine Ham was the only house in that long block. It was built by Buck Hodges, a son in law of James Randle, and the grandfather of JamesRandle Cantrell and Mrs. Hugh Bowen. For many years it was the home of Judge Eugene O. Sykes who married India Rogers.

"At a later period Charles Gibson, Will Lake, Capt. Joe Evans, (Chancery Clerk and State Treasurer), John C. Wicks (County Treasurer), Dr. Jos. W. Eckfor, Dr. Wm. M. Paine, and Charles Eckford built on the west side of the street.

"All of the houses on the East side of Franklin and the adjacent block on Jefferson and Monroe were built in more recent years - except that two of the oldest houses in town are on the corner of Monroe and Franklin. The Jordan house was built by Parson Mann about 1840. It was purchased by Mr. Jordan, the first agent for the Southern Express Co., whose wife (formerly Mrs. John McAllister, adopted daughter of James McAllister), died recently at the age of 95. It is now owned by her children, Charles, Daniel and Miss Annie Jordan. It is generally believed that this house, though weatherboarded, is of log construction. This is a mistake. A part of the house across the street (the John Donelson home) is built of logs. It was built by Parson Gunn, grandfather of Will Carlisle, and for a long time was the only house in the block. It was here that James Phelan of the widely known law firm of Sale, Phelan & Dowd lived. He moved to Memphis in the early 70's where he died from a slight operation, but interested in Aberdeen. It became the property later of Wm. De Hooper and was known as 'Hooper's Grove'. About the

Cont'd on page #14

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

center of the block was a pine tree so tall that it could be seen for miles. Here Col. W. W. Troupe lived for years.

"At the end of the street was the residence of Col. John B. Sale including the land on which now stand the Hospital and the Garment Plant. The house has been moved Eastward by C. C. Day and J. S. Hopkins, to allow for a street through the block. This was formerly the home of 'Father' Isham Harrison, the grandfather of James E. Evans, of Muldon and of Mrs. E. T. (Callie Harrison) Sykes of Columbus, who was the originator of Memorial Day upon which the graves of both the Union and Confederate soldiers are impartially decorated, about which was written the beautiful poem, 'The Blue and the Gray.' He had several sons who went to Texas- and became generals in the Confederate Army.

"On High St. between Long and Franklin, the home now of Henry Dugan was built by Watlington-later occupied by McCrimmin- and for several years by Ben H. McFarland. In this block James W. Glascock lived and William Monroe owned considerable property.

SOUTH MATUBBA

"On S. Matubba St. to the right was home of Doc. Strong (grandfather of Mrs. Georgia Dortch). The house is still there.

"Next, was the home and 25 acre place of Bishop Robert Paine of the Southern Methodist Church. It was built in 1847 by Mrs. Paine's uncle, Rev. Turner Saunders. The property was purchased by him from Chief James of the Chickasaw Indians. It was later owned by Bishop Paine's son, Capt. Geo. C. Paine, whose son, Thomas Fite Paine is now the owner. Though not occupied except by a caretaker, sentiment prevails - and it is kept in perfect

Cont'd on page #15

order. On a part of this property a home was built by Mr. Pat Hamilton, son in law of Bishop Paine, and father of Chas. E. and Coleman Hamilton, which was destroyed by fire.

"Where Wallace Jorgenson now lives was a house of Searles, on further and at the end of High Street was the colonial house, built by a Mr. Blanchard on a 40 A. tract - and afterwards owned by Mrs. Cassie Prewett Barker- then by Capt. J. W. Howard, and later by his daughter, Mrs. Percy Lockett of Knoxville, Tenn.

NORTH MERIDIAN AND EAST

"North of Commerce, where is now the Alliance Cotton Yard, was the two story house of Mrs. Lucy Whitfield, widow of Bryan Whitfield. Across the street was a two story house, at one time the home of Joe Walton, who came from Cotton Gin, married a daughter of Col. Abner Prewett, was the father of Mrs. (Dr.) James M. Greene, and a brother in law of Robert Gordon who founded Aberdeen. Mr. Walton afterwards lived beyond Gladneyville. In the first house mentioned, there afterward lived the Simpson and the Stout families.

"On the site of the swimming pool was the Piltoski house, a two story building, in which at one time a school was taught by Mr. Neal, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

"On Meridian Street, still stands the once beautiful Colonial mansion now known as the French place. It was built in 1856 by John Cox, a wealthy planter of the Wren District, for his daughter, Mrs. Adams, later Mrs. Anderson French. Mr. Cox was the grandfather of John Cox Wicks. The building now belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Aberdeen.

Cont'd on page #16

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

"On the corner south lived Edward P. Thompson (County Supt. of Education and Postmaster) and wife, Laura Cox, parents of William Young Thompson and Frederick Ingate Thompson, former editor and owner of the Mobile Register and other noted Alabama newspapers.

"Later, Dr. William Whitfield Watkins and Anna Knowles, parents of William Bismark, Wade Leroy and Guy Hartwell Watkins, and Mrs. Susie (John) Gibson of Memphis and Mrs. Grace (Wiley P.) Harris of Jackson.

NORTH HICKORY

"Where R. A. Neville lives was a three-story school building at first a Military School of Col. Murphree, who later was the owner of Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama. The building was later the first Public School in Aberdeen.

"The house of Mrs. W. P. Walling was where the Geo. Pickle house is now, and was the home of Dr. E. P. Sale. He moved it from its former site with the expectation of building, but moved to Memphis in 1889.

"Jake Gattman of Gattman & Co. Bankers, lived where Jimmie Crow does now.

RAIL ROAD STREET

"Next to the Christian Church on the site where Mrs. Davenport lives now, was the home of Early Cunningham, father of Thomas Sykes Cunningham - and next, where Turner Sanders lives now, was the home of Capt. James W. Lee (Sheriff and Postmaster) and father of Sidney W. Lee of Birmingham.

"West of the Methodist Church was John Mosby and Henry
Cont'd on page #17

Roberts (grandfather of Walton Ferguson and Mrs. Orlean Ferguson (Adam) Carlisle. Across the street was his brother, Marion Roberts.

CANAL STREET

"The house of Misses Hattie and Sallie Johnson was built by Mr. Moye, who married the widow of Gen Jesse Speight. It was afterwards owned by Ben Sims and Morris Stern.

"On the northeast corner of Canal and Jamesis a large two-story house built by Benjamin Strong, father of Mrs. Gilson B. Gray, whose son Gilson B. Gray, is now the Commercial Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System. After Mr. Strong moved to the prairie, it became the home of Wm. G. Evans, later his son, Dr. Wm. Augustus Evans, father of Dr. W. A. Evans, to whom we are much indebted for his articles on 'Mother Monroe'. Later this was the home of Joe M. Brasfield, father of Mrs. Frank P. Jinkins-Hammond and is now the home of Roy Jones.

"Across James on the corner where Pete Hamilton lives now, was the home of Mrs. Josephine Sykes Evans, who was later Mrs. R. J. Morgan. This was later the home of Capt. Robert E. Houston, nephew of Judge Lock E. Houston and grandfather of Joe and Weaver Houston and Mrs. Jennings Hardy.

"In the next block west was Mrs. Risen, James Crocker McFarland, Sr., Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Caroline Haughton. On the south side was Capt. Joe P. Benson, where Dr. Furr lives-the next house is the original home of the Eckfords.

"On the Northwest corner of Long St. was the home of Orville Bumpass, father of Mrs. Gertrude Eckford, of the present owner, Mrs. Harry Payne, and grandfather of Orville and Dr. Armon Wicks.
Cont'd on page #18

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

NORTH JAMES STREET

"Beyond the Methodist Church on the Southwest corner of Canal was the residence, still standing, of Mrs. Martha Hardy Prewett (widow of Abner Prewett, Jr.) and grandmother of Mrs. Eugene Lanier Sykes. The Methodist parsonage next was built later.

"On the next corner is the two story colonial home of Stephen Ewing, now beautifully maintained by Mrs. Josephine Thompson Ewing, widow of Charles C. Ewing.

"In the next block where James I. Atchison now lives was the brick house of James Evans, brother in law of Wm. G. Evans and whose three sons settled southwest of Muldon. It was later the home of Mrs. Atchinson's father, Moorman B. Terrell, whose wife's father, Mr. Greenwood, was the owner of Greenwood Springs.

"Across the street was the hospitable two story home of the brilliant Col. Reuben C. Reynolds, grandfather of Mrs. Lois Reynolds Steadman, passenger agent of the Wardman Steamship lines, Mobile. The house unfortunately now seems beyond repair. It is owned by J. Sidney Hopkins.

NORTH LONG STREET

"On the Southwest corner of Canal is an old residence once the home of Francis Inge, whose son, Tim Inge became a prominent lawyer in Corinth-and the latter's son, George Inge, a noted evangelist. It was later used as an infirmary by Dr. Walton S. Greene, a surgeon of much skill. It is now owned by his niece, Mrs. G. H. Watkins.

"In the next block north of the Bumpass place, was the third house in Aberdeen of Dr. B. L. Hatch; it too was destroyed by fire when occupied by his son, Needham Hatch.

Cont'd on page #19

"Beyond the M. & O. tracks were Roberts, later Henry Campbell (father of Mrs. J. Sidney Hopkins) and Jim Walker, father of Mrs. Herman Coburn.

"In the next block were Jim Murphy and M. Roth and at the end of the street, overlooking the Matubba Creek valley was Alex McCaskill, father of Neil McCaskill. He pulled the throttle on the Aberdeen-Muldon branch for so many years that the train was known as 'Old Alex.'

"Across the street, now being converted into a ball park for the colored people, was the two story brick house of Newton Beckett, father of R. C. Beckett of West Point, and the last partner of Ben Gullett in the Gullett Gin Co. in Aberdeen, reference to which will be made later in this article.

"On Marshall street, between Long and Columbus, was the two story house of James D. Shell (father of James L. Shell), built by Dave Sadler in 1852. He was a brother of Sam Sadler. He sold the house to Shell in 1870, and moved to New York city to engage in the saddlery business. It is now owned and occupied by John Mize, father of Ernest Mize.

NROTH FR NKLIN STREET

"North of the present school house was Louis Roy-now Jeff Taylor. Next, the Gordon's related to General Davis, and who moved to Texas; later R. P. Mitchell. In the next block on the west was the house of John Motlow, father of John Motlow of Tupelo. He had a cotton yard across the street and one on the bank of Tombigbee River. This house was built by Tom Gibson, who had a brick yard north of Vine St. and whose daughter, Mary,

Cont'd on page #20

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

married John Brewer, the fatherof George, Lamar, Lowry, and Miss Claude Brewer.

VINE STREET

"At the corner of North Hatubbe, Mrs. Catwell, later Mrs. Mollie Catwell Stark and Miss Dell Beatty lived in a two story house, now owned by Lewis Ford, colored.

"John Brewer lived where his children do now-and next, where Mrs. P. W. Lusk now lives, was the two story house built and owned by David Lake, grandfather of Mrs. L. L. Broyles.

"On the block south, now known as Baker Heights, was only the colored school building, formerly the Masonic Building (white).

"South of Lucian Blair's and west of Paul Nichols was the house now gone, of Dr. Sevier, a dentist, father of Mrs. W. H. Clarke.

"A quaint old home was that of Miss Maria Bickford, just north of W. B. Sander's place.

COMMERCE STREET

"Now going West on Commerce St.-between Meridian and Hickory on the left lived the Misses Keene, and Morris Gattman-whose children, Myer and Celia are in Memphis-and Mr. H. B. Howard, father of J. H. Howard lived where the City Hall is now.

"Across the Street is the very old two story residence of Gen. Griffin, now owned by his granddaughter, Miss Bessie Dortch and his grandsons, Ike Dortch, Robt. and Irvin Mims. He was the great grand father of the Lawrence Dortch twins, Sallie and Lilly, and Georgia Dortch.

"The only residence in the next block on the south side was the Dr. Manning house, built in 1845. Cont'd on page #21

It was where the Federal Building is now. When Mr. A. J. Brown, who came from Pontotoc, purchased the entire block, he moved the house down Hickory St. opposite the J. B. Dalton house, and it, with another story added, is now the home of Mrs. Wilmot Vesey, the mother of Mrs. C. C. Fast of Memphis, Mrs. Leonard Eikner, Mrs. J. B. Cusley, of Kosciusko, and the grandmother of Mrs. Ruth Johnson (deputy Chancery Clerk). Mrs. Vesey, now 90, is a woman of remarkable mentality-her mind and memory as clear as a crystal-and has given much of the information contained herein. By a strange coincidence, the brick and plaster work in the house was done by Allen Van Dozier, a contractor and the father of Mrs. Vesey, who received from Dr. Manning in payment, a young negro man-slave.

"On the north side, where Mrs. D. W. Houston lives, was the two story frame house of Mrs. Linsley George, grandmother of Mrs. Nisbet, which was burned; in its place, but later moved, was built the house now owned by Houston Gilleylen.

"Next, was the two story brick building of W. A. Posey, the lower part of which was a furniture store and the upper part a hotel. Next, a small brick building used by Mrs. Pulliam as a millinery shop. Then the McNairy house, which is now part of the Parkway Hotel.

"In the next block in which is now the Baptist Church there were no residences, only a few business houses. On the south side, the only house in the entire block was the residence of Dr. Ward, now Miss Annie Akin's.

"East of the Episcopal Church where is now the attractive modern home of Mrs. Chas. E. Hamilton and Miss Willie Cunning-
Cont'd on page #22

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

ham, was the home of Col. W. F. Dowd, grandfather of Houston Gilleylen and Mrs. Annie Gilleylen Quarles of Charlotte, N. C.

"On the west side of the church (lot now vacant) was the home of Mrs. Turbeville, later of Mrs. Spragins.

"Across the street, the house on the corner of Columbus was that of James Oldshue.

"Next, where the Presbyterian Church is, Dr. B. L. Hatch, (father of Mrs. J. W. Maynard and grandfather of Maynard and Edmund Holmes and of Mrs. Garnet Clopton) lost two beautiful houses by fire, and later the first Presbyterian Church on that site was burned. The two brick columns, now standing, at the entrance of the grounds, were covered with ivy.

"A two story brick house on the corner was owned by C. C. Gifford who married Nina Knowles. It burned some years ago.

"Between Long and Franklin-on the North side, the Female Academy, a large brick building was where the Grammar School is now-and the two story building removed a few years ago to be replaced by the High School was the home of Ulysses McAllister, his son in law, Higgason, father of Geo. and M. McAllister Higgason, and Mrs. Edmonia Nichols.

"On the south side, the Sykes home to which reference will be made later. Next to it, Dr. W. A. Evans, Sr. erected a two story residence about 1880, which was destroyed by fire, and then built the Sam Plant house. He married Josephine Wyatt of Marion, Ala. and was the father of Dr. W. A. Evans, Mrs. Addie Evans Wynn, Wyatt Evans of El Paso, Texas, Tindall Evans of Canannea, Mexico, and Herbert Evans of Balboa Heights, Panama

Cont'd on page #23

Canal Zone. Next, came the home of Kirk Prewett, (later Watkins, Elijah Murphy and Herman Kilgo). On the corner, Dr. James M. Greene, who married Phe Walton, the parents of Dr. Walton S. Greene, Mrs. Mary Lou Ruffin, Mayoden, N. C., Gordon L., Daniel and James M. Greene.

"Near Matubba St. was the two story home of Mrs. Annie Strong Clopton. It was built by Jim Beatty, father of John Beatty. On the other side of the street, on the corner, J. W. Maynard (Mayor) lived in the house now owned by Mrs. Beaufort Brannin, when it was on the corner. Dr. W. W. Watkins moved it from the corner and built the house now owned by Reuben Flynt.

"Crossing the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, the house of Chas. Treas, on the hill to the right, was built by Col. Abner Prewett and Nancy McGeee, grandparents of Miss Phe Hampton, great grandparents of Mrs. Guy H. Watkins). Their grounds or pasture extended to Matubba Street and was the meeting place on Sundays of the Primitive Baptists. 'Parson' Gunn (Will Carlisle's grandfather) was the preacher, and the grounds would be filled with vehicles of all descriptions. (Later, two of the Prewetts, two of the Gunns, and one other built for their denomination the brick church,) corner James and Washington, and in 1867, when the congregation dwindled, it was sold to the Catholics.

"Across the street, the two story house now standing, was built by Mark Prewett, who moved to Texas. It early became the home of Gen. Elisha Strong (the grandfather of Mrs. Charles Rice, of Atlanta, and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Georgia Dortch) and now belongs to Tom Fite Paine.

Cont'd on page #24

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

"On the north side is probably the most impressive place in Aberdeen, the large colonial house built by Dr. William Alfred Sykes and Rebecca Barrett in 1850-set back in a veritable forest of oak trees with a row of large magnolias leading to the street. Its stairway, leading from both front and rear, meeting and crossing the hall, and again dividing to the front and rear, is an architectural masterpiece. Mrs. Thomas B. Sykes, now in the advanced evening of life, 94, and her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Walker, deserve more praise than can be given, for the way they have struggled to preserve and maintain the beauty of this stately mansion. Another daughter, Mrs. Thomas B. Green of Seattle is now visiting them. It will be carried on by Dr. James M. Acker, a great-grandson of the original owner. At the present time four generations are living in it. This was the place where were reared the first wife of Col. Sale, the mother of Dr. E. P. Sale, Mrs. Faulkner Evans (later Mrs. R. J. Morgan), Mrs. Early Cunningham, Mrs. J. W. Sykes of Columbus (grandmother of the Billups'), Capt. Thomas B. Sykes (Mayor), Dr. Lucian Sykes, Judge Eugene O. Sykes and Dr. W. G. Sykes.

"Beyond this, where Howard Murff lives, was the home of Mrs. R. J. Morgan. It was formerly the home of Goodman, an attorney and of John Clopton.

"On the south side of the street is another very impressive place-is the old home of Mr. W. R. Cunningham, the grandfather of Rev. Jim Cunningham and of T. S. Cunningham, Mrs. J. M. Acker, Sr., Mrs. Chas. E. Hamilton, and Miss Willie Cunningham, and Early Ewing of Scott, Miss. Mr. Cunningham moved to Mem-

Cont'd on page #25

phis and then to California, it was later leased by my grandfather, Dr. George Augustus Sykes, where he lived until he built what is now 'The Old Homestead.' In the Cunningham house, a brother, James Turner Sykes, a commission merchant of Mobile, died from yellow fever-the only case of yellow fever ever in Aberdeen. He was great grandfather of Rev. Lundy and William Sykes, Mrs. Sallie Lundy Paine Fite, of Nashville and Miss Mary Lou Sims of New York. He was first buried in the garden of Dr. William A. Sykes across the street, and later moved to the cemetery. This place was afterwards owned by my uncle, Col. Columbus Sykes, who was killed in January 1865-and was later sold to Gen. Reuben Davis. It is now owned by a relative of Gen'l Davis, Mrs. Edmonia Higgason Nichols, who has in it many rare treasures.

"Next to it, was built in 1883 by Charles C. Heisen, a beautiful two story building which burned a few years ago while the property of Mr. Gaston Therrell. It has been the home of John J. McDonald, father of Mrs. Cleo McDonald Young and Mrs. Ruth (Granville) Sykes. Beyond it Captain DeCourcey, an Englishman, reproduced an English Castle, which is now owned by Will and Walter Kimmel-and between those two homes, Mr. Andrew J. Brown built the house now owned and occupied by Clarence C. Brown.

In the long block on the northside, the only house was the one remodelled and owned by Harold B. Sanders. H. B. Sanders and Roger W. Sanders, edit and publish the Aberdeen Examiner, having purchased it from the Estate of Major S. A. Jonas, its founder. This house was owned by Mrs. Josephine Morgan, who sold it to Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Thweatt. The house was remodelled by Mr. Sanders in 1927.

Cont'd on page #26

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

"Prior to the Civil War, Sidney Alroy Jonas, a young Jew from Louisiana, whose brother was afterwards United States Senator from that state, had been surveyor on the Tehauntepec Railway in Central America. When war was declared, he was in Aberdeen as a surveyor in the construction of the N. O. J. and N. E. Railroad, projected from New Orleans, through Jackson, Kosciusko and Aberdeen to Nashville, but never completed. He enlisted in Aberdeen. After the surrender he wrote the famous poem, 'Lines on the Back of a Confederate Note' at the Powhattan Hotel, Richmond, Va., and returned to Aberdeen with some of his comrades. He purchased a printing press on credit and started the Aberdeen Examiner in 1866. He married a sister of Thomas Jordan and Mrs. Callie Kidd. Though not a farmer, he must have had prophetic vision of the farmer's needs and opportunities. He persistently said 'Every Lime Country Should be a Livestock Country'-'Every Farmer, after providing sufficient pasture and preparing to raise all necessary food and feed should plant every other available acre in cotton, and then it would not seriously matter whether cotton brought 10¢ a pound or 5¢ a pound, it would be his anyway'-and 'Never fail to plow under some red clover, lespedeza or peas each year.' Now that President Roosevelt's Soil Conservation Program has made us 'Soil Conscious', one looks back upon the prophetic words of Maj. Jonas in the Aberdeen Examiner and wishes that had another life to lead-that he might treat land differently from what has been done. On the Parkway, in the center of Commerce St., Aberdeen, is a monument to Maj. Jonas erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy-on the back of which is his famous poem.

Cont'd on page #27

"The homes of the Examiner have been many. For many years it was in the J. W. Jordan store on lower Commerce. For some time it was up stairs over Kimmel's Bakery. In 1899, the plant burned when it was located upstairs opposite the old Gordon House. It remained in the Kimmel building on S. Meridian St. for 36 years until Jan. 1, 1936.

"After moving from place to place for 70 years, it is at last in a home of its own with a modern printing plant in a brick building, erected in 1936 by Sanders Bros. on the site of the old City Hall on East Commerce St.

"All of the property west of 'The Castle' and running to the M. & O. tank was that of Mr. Wm. H. Clopton (grandfather of Mrs. Georgia Dortch, Mrs. Clarence Sivley of Oxford, and Mrs. Ben McFarland). In 1887, it was purchased by Chas. Thayer of Bloomington, Illinois, and Thayer Ave. was opened. The residence was built by Parson Coopwood and now belongs to Monroe Howell.

"About a quarter of a mile further on the Gibson road, Herman Coburn's father lived on the left and where Mrs. Jay Plant lives on the right, there lived Ben Bradford, Mrs. Hardcastle of Maryland (sister of Mrs. Maynard), and Chas. Baring, who moved to Tacoma, Washington.

GLADNEYVILLE

"A description of the old homes of Aberdeen would not be complete unless there was included those in Gladneyville, and beyond.

"Starting at Commerce Street, going north on the city line, house of Mrs. Herbert Waymen is not an old one, but just north, about where Highway 45 begins to curve, on the East side, was a

Cont'd on page #28

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

home, of Mrs. Pullian, and further on Will McDougall's parents lived; and still further north about a block off the present road, was the home of Allen Van Dozier, father of Mrs. Vesey. On the west side of th t street the two story brick house was built by Gen. B. M. Bradford, later owned by Mrs. Susan Jinkins, James Dowd, Dr. L. G. Nisbet, R. B. McKee, now of Murphreysboro, Ill., E. B. Heller, and Will Thomas. Next was the brick house built for John Wiley (whose wife was Juliette Gladney). Later it was the home of W. A. McMillan, (father of Wm. and Jack McMillan) who afterwards moved to corner of Monroe and Chestnut streets, and sold to Wilmot Vesey in 1870; later purchased by Mrs. H. E. Peugh, mother of William G. (Button) Peugh, Charles, Miller and Miss Katie Peugh. It was demolished by a cyclone, April 20, 1920

"Where the Country Club was a few years ago, was the home of Parson Richard Gladney, a professor in the Female Academy, and a brother of J. E. Gladney, who once owned a water mill on Suquatonchee Creek. After the war, Parson Gladney's wife taught school in the house in the yard, that had been his study. Later, Peter Knowles, who had lived near Becker, built in front of the Gladney home, and used the Gladney home for a servant's house. He sold to George J. Leftwich, and it was here that he lived for several years before purchasing the Dr. J. W. Eckford house on Franklin St. It then became the home of Claude Milligan, and was destroyed by the Cyclone in 1920.

"Next on the South side was John Carlisle, (grandfather of Mrs. Herman Coburn; later of Gus Maxey (colored) and was recently torn down.

"Next was the home of Ben Gullett, inventor of the Gullet gin, reference to which will be made later. Next, the grandfather

Cont'd on page #29

of Miss Ida Kirkpatrick (now Mrs. Jack Williams); next was the home of John Woods, (grandfather of Miss Mollie Woods). It is a log house, and is still standing.

"The one story brick house was built by Eastlak, then owned by William Wilkes, grandfather of James L. Shell. He sold to Moses P. Edie, who lived there, gave it to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Charles McCandless, and moved further west to the two story frame building on the north side of the road. This house later belonged to John Meek (father of Jim, Wes, and Everett Meek and Mrs. Drew Morrow) and now belongs to Bob Pullen, former Chancery Clerk and now Mayor of Aberdeen, who had made a large fish pond there, and is preparing a place to retire to, if he ever gets tired of being mayor.

"Back to the East or North side of the road, across from the Gladneys was the home of Sam Holloway, whose son, Ira Holloway, married a daughter of Col. Columbus Love, whose son, Sam Holloway, was an attorney of Oxford and Memphis. Later, Pat McHugh, stepfather of Pat Bradley, lived there-and later, Will Wamble, father of the 'Seven Winsome Wambles' whose house just escaped the cyclone, but was burned a few years ago.

"Next came Hill Head, who married Jennie Ferguson.

"In the next house, where the old road curved north, Zach A. Ferguson, (father of Mrs. Adam Carlisle) was born. It is now owned by Mrs. Pat Bradley

"Following the old road to the left was Dr. Benjamin Sims, who married Polly Vasser, father of Dr. Beauford Sims, and grandfather of Miss Mary Lou Sims, of New York. It was later the house of Joe Walton, brother in law of Robert Gordon, founder of Aberdeen,

Cont'd on page #30

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

and f ather of Mrs. (Dr.) James M. Greene, Billy, George and Minter Walton (mother of Walton Todd). The house was destroyed by fire, and the property now belongs to Dr. J. M. Walker.

"Next, the home of Mr. Vassar, father of Col. Wm. H. Vassar, Mrs. (Judge) Joel M. Acker, Mrs. (Dr.) Benjamin Sims, and Mrs. Allen Cox; destroyed by fire; property now owned by Chas. Treas, who contemplates developing that section for suburban homes.

"Around the bend, on the right, Hezekiah Kirkpatrick, who sold to Drake, father of Jim, Charlie, Ernest and Bert Crocker Drake.

"A two story house next (where the new road is now) was Moses P. Edie, later John Young and Zack Ferguson.

"Across the road, back about 1-8 of a mile, in a pine forest was the two story house of James Snowden, the father of Col. Walter Snowden of Noxubee county, and a near relative of Bogardus Snowden, of Memphis.

"Across from the Eddie Stinson Airport was the home of Col. Rowland, grandfather of Dunbar Rowland, Director of Archives and History, at Jackson.

"At the junction of the Egypt and Nettleton roads, lived Mason Cummings, a lawyer, who married Amelia Watkins, a sister of Dr. W. W. Watkins.

THE GULLETT GIN

"Ben Gullett was a mechanical genius. Beginning with an old-fashioned 'Peck Mill" in Gladneyville, he invented the Gullett Gin. There was a long brick warehouse running from the old Ice Factory nearly to the Tombigbee River in which cotton was

Cont'd on page #31

stored, awaiting the arrival of 'The Ariel', 'The Belle Gates', and 'The Georgia Sykes', with cargoes of merchandise from Mobile, to return laden with cotton. This was obtained-an iron foundry and complete wood-working shops were installed, and the gins were manufactured.

"The 'Conservatitive' (published by Vesey & Vasser) in 1855 contained the notice of the dissolution of the co-partnership existing between Gullett and Columbus Sykes. Later, the firm was Gullett, Gladney & Bros. Two large castings, with the firm name moulded in each, are in the writer's possession.

"Later, Newton Beckett became Gullett's partner, and before the war, they separated-and divided the territory-Beckett keeping this territory, and Gullett moving to Amite, La., where the gin is now manufactured by the Gullett Gin Co.

"In Beckett's factory in Aberdeen, two Connecticut Yankees were employed, to convert 'Squirrel-guns' into army rifles for the Confederate army. One night, the plant was set afire, the buildings destroyed, and never rebuilt; the two Yankees disappeared, and were never seen here afterwards.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

"I have reserved for the last, the place about which I know the most - 'The Old Homestead', erected in 1852 on Commerce and Long Streets by my maternal grandparents, Dr. George Augustus Sykes and Mary Ann Edmunds; where were reared Col. Columbus Sykes, Dr. William E. Sykes (both killed near the end of the Civil War), Georgiana Augusta Sykes, and Mollie E. Sykes (Mrs. E. P. Sale of Memphis).

Cont'd on p age #32

MONROE COUNTY, OLD HOMES

"It is one of the few ancestral homes that still remains in the family of the original owners. In 1875, it came into the possession of my parents, Maj. Augustus Jas. Sykes and Georgiana Augusta Sykes - and later of their then surviving children, Clifton Rives Sykes, Eugene Lanier Sykes, and Mary Edmunds Sykes Peacock.

"The Old Homestead' has withstood the ravages of time for 85 years, and it looks as if it might endure for generations to come.

"With like entrances from two streets, each with large columns, it is an imposing structure.

"Many varying experiences have come to those within its walls. There the clankingsound of sabres has been heard as the invaders strode through its spacious cross halls and up its winding stairway, even into its most sacred apartments; there the marriage rites have time and again been solemnized; and there the mysteries of life and death have often been enacted; but it has seldom been without the sunshine of happy innocent childhood - nor without the halo that illumines the presence of the young and hopeful.

"In everyone, there be instilled the love of home - as well as the love of country. Be the home, but a vine-clad cottage, it should ever be the place upon which one should look, in after years, with greatest reverence and affection.

"To me - there is no state like Mississippi, no county like Monroe, no city like Aberdeen - and no home like 'The Old Homestead."

MONROE COUNTY / OLD HOMES

I. Narratives On Interviews:

1. Pioneers:

a: Old Settlements.

From two pioneer citizens of Monroe County, Mr. Lemmon Bailey and Mrs. Veasy, we have secured information relative to the old settlements of the County. Aberdeen and Camargo are among the more important settlements.

The land on which Aberdeen is situated was occupied by Indians until after the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832. No settlement was made on the west side of the TombigbeeRiver until 1837, the white people being excluded by treaty completely. Abedeen was originally named Dundee by Robert Gordon, a distunguished and wealthy Scotchman. The founder of the town took offence at the way the people pronounced the name, Dundee, putting the accent on the first instead of the last syllable, and renamed it Aberdeen so the people could not mispronounce it; both names were taken from his beloved Scotland.

Aberdeen was a small community of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The land was sold to white people or traders by an Indian Chief, Matubba. Being at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee River the city rapidlly became the commercial center of a large region of country in North Mississippi and Western Alabama. The capacity of the river was equal to steamboats of large draught, and boats left the wharf loaded with a cargo of twenty-five hundred bales of cotton. At that time forty thousand bales of cotton was shipped every season. This made tradeto Aberdeen immense and caused wealth and importance. Merchants shipped their goods by the Tombigbee River from Mobile, where they came from the east by sea-going vessels. At Aberdeen these goods were hauled by planters for seventy miles around. Much wealth accumulated here.

Great expectations were formed as to its future expansion, but these homes

were disappointed by our own ignorance and folly. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad was then in progress and the engineers employed in locating it came to Aberdeen, and asked to come through this place in consideration of one hundred thousand dollars. The people were unacquainted with the railroad and its possibilities. They refused to pay the sum demanded and the road was carried eight miles west of us. If the proposition had been accepted Aberdeen would have been a city of not less than thirty thousand people.

On October 14, 1869 the branch from Aberdeen to Muldon, nine miles in length was completed putting Aberdeen in touch with commercial centers of the world. The Illinois Central was built into the town in 1881, and the Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham now the Frisco was completed in 1886. Aberdeen is a lovely and interesting old town and it is noted for its Antebellum homes and citizens of note.

Camargo had its beginning in 1850. After the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek had been consumated and the fertile acres had been made the property of the white men forewer many of the best families of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee moved here andbuilt homes, which may be seen dotted over all this section. Clark Place, Simonton Place, and the Bennett place still retain the names of the stalwart men who built them.

The Mexican War had just been successfully closed when Camargo was built. Col.Rueben Davis a resident of the county who in his long and brilliant career reflected so much credit to the county from which he came, headed the regiment, most of whom came from this part of the country, which went to Mexico. While in that country the regiment was stationed at a place called Camargo. Thus when a name was sought for the new town it was but natural for some recently returned soldier to recall his sojourn in the Cactus Republic and bestow upon the town the Spanish name of Camargo. Camargo flourished and in a year or two there were half a dozen stores there. A man M. H. Buchanan, a substantial planter in the vicinity as well as a sevoyor of merit, was assigned the job of laying the town off into lots which were later sold to prospective settlers.

MONROE COUNTY / OLD SETTLEMENTS

Among the merchants who located at the new town might be mentioned the name of Edward Featherston who was one of the first to locate in the new place. His tombsone is still there bearing his name and the inscription----"Edward Featherston,Died November 19, 1857, Aged 61 years, 9 months and 29 days."

Camargo was at an early date a church town. There were two churches, Methodist and Baptist. A school ~~hous~~ house was also erected and Rev. A.B. Feemster, a Presbyterian minister taught the vullage school. Steamboats ascended the Tombigbee River and old Town Creek regularly from Mobile to Camargo. It is said that as many as four thousand bales of cotton were shipped annually from this port.

The building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in 1859-60 sounded the death knell of Camargo as the Frisco wrecked Old Cottton Gin. The new railroad missed the town by several miles and the new and present towns of Okolona, Verona and Tupelo sprang up. The only thing left to identify the old town is the cemetry and the few tombstones that mark the graves.

b. Antibellum homes.

Monroe County has a large number of antebellum homes most of which are located in Aberdeen and the rural districts. Of these homes three of the most interesting are described.

The Holliday home, Aberdeen, is now owned by Mrs. Julian Evans, grandaughter of John Holliday, by whom it was erected.

The house is a large two story building of Colonial architecture, and was built in the early 1850's. Eight magnificent columns arranged in groups of two support the roof of a large porch extending the entire length of the front. These columns are handmade and carved, and the tools with which this work was done are in the house at present. A small balcony supported by braces looks down upon the porch and out over the grounds.

Magnolias, wisteria, box wood, small iris, lillies of the valley and other flowers planted by the Holliday family are numerous. On the south side of the house a brick flower pit stands as it did years ago. To the rear of the house are old kitchen,

carriage house, chicken house, pantry& storehouse, smokehouse, and servant's quarters. In later years a kitchen has been added to the main building.

Within the house much that takes us back to the past is to be seen. The parlor is a room of unusual beauty and is furnished entirely with furniture of the colonial period. The rarest piece is the old square piano of Rosewood. Two divans (or love seats, as they were often called), several chairs, odd tables, and a lovely old what-not complete the furnishings.

The stairway which leads to the second floor is unique. From the front, the stair leads upward on the right side of the hall; from the back it leads upward on the left side of the hall. They come together half-way up on a landing the full width of the hall. Then they continue upward on the opposite side to that on which they began.

The front room on the north side of the second floor is probably the most interesting of all. It is furnished with furniture handed down from Mrs. John holliday. The large four poster bed is of unusual interest. A trundle-bed is pushed under the larger bed. On the mantle, on the dresser, in the bookcase, and in numerous other places are vases, candlesticks, lamps, books, and odd antiques. Two lamps on the mantle are type that once burned lard, and later kerosene. The sword worn by Lt. Holliday during the Civil War may be seen here.

In truth, the old fashioned Southern hospitality of the present occupants is in keeping with the home itself.

(Material furnished and published through the courtesy of Mrs. Julian Evans, present occupant.)

The picturesque home where General Rueben Davis, the great criminal lawyer, spent the declining years of his life is now owned and occupied by his great niece, Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols.

The grounds are much as they were in days when General Davis lived. On either side of the entrance are lillies of the valley planted by the Davis family. The trees, shrubs, moss roses, and other flowers are living memorials of the Davis genera-

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

tion. To the rear of the house are the old carriage house and the slave quarters.

The building is a two story colonial structure thought to have been built about 1847. Across the front and extending back some distance on either side of the house is a wide porch supported by eight majestic columns. From the casement windows of the second floor we look down upon this porch and the grounds.

Upon crossing the threshold of the parlor, one is seized by a queer feeling of the past. The room is furnished almost entirely with Davis furniture. Over the old fashioned mantle, a large portrait of General Davis hangs just as it did during his life. The brass andirons and fender are in their place. On either side of the front window are hung large pier mirrors in gilt Florentine frames of most unusual beauty. Over the Rosewood, pearl-keyed piano is the portrait of General Davis's daughter as a small child. The chairs, tables, and other odd pieces are all of the colonial period.

The mahogany dining table used by the Davis family is still used by Mrs Nichols. By means of unusually large leaves (19in.) the table may be extended to eighteen feet. Beautiful antique silver and china of the Davis generation is still used.

From the entrance hall a stairway leads to the second floor. An architect of fame has said that the spindles are the most beautiful he has seen.

In the hallway of the second story is General Davis's favorite rocking chair. The room of interest here is completely furnished with Davis furniture---two beds, a dresser, a wardrobe a chest of drawers, and chairs.

In this home there are many antiques, bits of art, and documents of value, and one can almost reconstruct a day from the life of Davis, by a visit to his home.

(Material supplied by Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, great niece of General Davis and present occupant of the thome.)

One of teh most interesting antibellum homes of Aberdeen, is located on West Commerce street. This home was built in 1850, by negro slaves, under the

supervision of Dr. W. A. Sykes. The laths in this home were hand drawn by the slaves and the plaster made by them still remains. Four generations of the Sykes family are now living in this home. Mrs. T. B. Sykes, who is 94, her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Walker, granddaughter, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Acker, and great-granddaughter, Corinne Acker.

The house of colonial architecture sits back from the road surrounded by beautiful magnolia trees, shrubs and flowers. The wide veranda which extends the full length of the front is supported by four large columns.

On either side of a six foot walk, which leads to the house, are two large iron pots with ground ivy growing in them. These pots were used in olden times, by the slaves, for rendering lard.

The living room is furnished with beautiful antique furniture that was bought at Mobile, Alabama and shipped by boat up the Tombigbee River to Aberdeen.

The most outstanding article in this room is an old square piano used by the older generations. There is also a beautiful mirror seven feet high in a gilt frame. This mirror rests on a beautiful marble slab held up by two gilt braces.

Double sliding doors lead to the dining room. In this room there are old fashioned side-boards with beautiful antique silver and pieces of cut glass. The most interesting thing in this room is a large mirror over the mantel. This mirror is in a gilt frame, in the center of which is a beautiful cluster of grapes, oranges, and pineapples of unusual design.

In the back yard was the family grave yard; Dr. W.A. Sykes and his wife were buried there. Later, they were removed to the cemetery. This ~~has not been in use for~~ was about 85 years ago.

The old well that furnished water for the first occupants of this home, still remains in the back yard. (Material furnished by Mrs. W. B. Walker.)

c. Historic Art

In these homes and in numerous other homes are to be found many pieces of art which are of historic value.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

One of the most beautiful pieces of art I have ever seen is the handmade chest found in the home of Mrs. Eggar of Amory. This chest was made by Mrs. Eggar's great grandfather, Mr. L. Crosby in 1812. The chest is 124 years old and valued at five hundred dollars. The initials L.C. and the date 1812 are in the light wood. There is also an enlayed wheel representing the months of the year. The corners of the chest are dove-tailed together. There is a small trinket box on the inside. There are two drawers in the bottom of the chest which were made to keep knitted socks and stockings in.

The half dozen sterling silver teaspoons found in the home of Mr. And Mrs. Ford Butler, Amory, were made in 14 or 15 hundred. These spoons have a basket of flowers carved on the handle. They are said to have been used in the days of Shakespeare and were made in the days of the "War of the Roses".

Mrs. Butler has a hand woven shawl which was made in and brought from Germany seventy five years ago. The shawl is multi-colored, and almost two yards square. This shawl was worn over a coat as a wrap in cold weather, and also used as a baby's wrap.

Another scarf of unusual beauty is woned by Mrs. O. E. Bradway, Amory. It was bought for her mother, Mrs. W. P. Carson, when a child. The scarf is about two yards long and a half yard wide. It is blue with red and yellow stripes and is worn as a wrap.

Aberdeen has an abundance of historic art. Handmade articles, portraits hand carved woodwork, all are to be seen in a number of old homes here.

The columns of the Holliday home are hand made and of unusual beauty. The laths of the Sykes home are hand drawn and were slave made.

The Indian Idol in the possession of Mrs. Harry Payne is of interest. It is a black rock 3x2½ in.,of rectangular shape with rounded corners. Carved in it are deep piercing eyes a sharp pointed nose, and horrible mouth. In fact the whole expression of the face is indescribable. The idol was found on the property of Mrs. Harry Payne's ancestors in Kentucky, long before they moved to Aberdeen. This un-

usual relic has been handed down through generations to the favorite child, and thus came into Mrs. Payne's possession.

The lamp screen of intaglio design, found in the home of Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, is about 5x7 in, and to the naked eye is white. However, when this is held infront of the light an enhancing darkness shrouds the hair, eyes, and certain otherfeatures of the maid, who otherwise appears white.

The portrait of Lt. Tom Holliday,who played an important part in the Civil War, is of interest. This portrait was painted by a close friend of the Holliday family. Lt. Holliday was killed in the last year of the war, and his portrait was painted from a picture made in uniform. Because he wore a hat in the picture, the forehead of his mother was copied. This portrait is the property of Mrs. Julian Evans, niece of Lt. Holliday.

Possibly one of the most unusual bits of art in the county is the "Family Hair Picture" owned by Mrs. Julian Evans. This picture is a semi-circle of flowers made entirely of hair. A lock of hair from each of many ancestors has been woven into a spray of flowers and framed This picture has been handed down for generations.

The daguerreotype pictures in the homes of Mrs. Julian Evans and Mrs. John Donelson are of value because they represent an early form of photography.

The handpainted wall paper in the Judge Baxter Macfarland home is of interest. The design is of the Shakespearean period, and portrays figures from the famous authors plays.

A beautifully handwoven spread which is now the property of Mrs. John Donelson was made by her grandmother, Mrs Elizabeth Smith. The thread was spun and then woven into a spread.

So throughout the county, there are to be found a large number of bits of art and numerous antiques.

d. Antiques

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

county. This is a melodian that was owned by her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and is knwon to be over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, who lives in the Rueben Davis Home, has in her possession many rare antiques. She has a small child's chair used by her mother Mrs Higgason. This chair is 82 years old. One of her most beautiful pieces is the Rosewood piano with pearl keys, bought in 1850 by Ulsyes McAlister. The piano cost$1.500, and is valued at much more. She has a mug described as gold luster in the colors lavendar, purple, and white, which was used by Mrs. John Moore, Revolutionary grandmother of Mrs. Nichols. She also has the candle-snuffers used by General Davis. Throught-out her home there are many antiques are to be found.

The old grandfather clock in the Harry Payne home is more than one hundred and fifty years old. Mrs Payne has one of the most beautiful mirrors in this county. During the Civil war this mirror fell, but the glass was so thick that it was not broken. It is set in a very large and heavy gilt frame of unusual design.

Mrs. T. B. Sykes, 94, has in her home a lamp which belonged to her father. This lamp was used before kerosene was burnt, and lard was the fuel. Most of the furniture and silver has been handed down for generations, and is more than a century old.

Because Aberdeen is one of the older settlements of the state, and many of the inhabitants of this town and the county at lar e are descended from the original settlers, many articles of historic value are to be found in these old homes.

2. Historians

From Mrs. Julian Evans, Mrs. Horace Baker, and Dr. Evans, local historians we have secured information concerining a number of topics of historic value.

a. Land grants.

We quote below several of these land grants, of which the original is to be found in this county.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all to whom these presents shall come Greetings:

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

The solid cherry spinnel bed found in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ford Butler of Amory, Miss. is 75 years old. This bed was bought in Mobile by Thomas J. Ford, and then brought up the river by steamboat. The walnut dresser bought in 1861 by Mr. Butler's father W. N. Butler is still in use. He also has a white china pitcher and wash bowl edged in gold paint bought at the same time.

The sewing machine in the home of the Misses Parilee and Liza Wilson is said to be the second oldest ever made. This machine was bought second hand by their father when they were children. The machine was made by Wheeler and Wilson and is over a hundred years old. This machine has a glass footing and the needles are made to order but each needle lasts from 5 to 6 years. The machine is still in perfect condition and is being used yet. They also have a solid walnut wardrobe about one hundred years old.

Mrs. Flinn of Amory has two beautiful cnadlesticks that belonged to her great grandmother , Priscilla Carlton Yancy, who brought them from Virginia. In her china closet is a lovely old meat platter that was brought along with the brass candlesticks. Among the most priceless possessions of Mrs. Flinn is a daguerreotype of her mother made in 1856.

There is an old cnadle stick in the home of Mrs. Alma Brannan that was a wedding present of Beauford Brannan's mother. This stick has a base of 12 in. and frosted glass shade of about the same hieght.

Mrs. J. J. Mathis has a daguereotype of her mother that is almost one hundred years old. She also has in her possession her mother's hymn book of about the same age.

In the home of Mrs. Julian Evans many antiques of value are to be found. A beautiful old square piano sits in the parlor, and is still used at times. Much of the furniture of the home is more than one hundred years old. Perhaps the most unusual piece is the four poster canopy bed, with the small trundle-bed that slips under it when the latter is not in use.

Mrs. John Donelson is the proud possessor of one of the rarest pieces in the

county. This is a melodian that was owned by her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and is knwon to be over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, who lives in the Rueben Davis Home, has in her possession many rare antiques. She has a small child's chair used by her mother Mrs Higgason. This chair is 82 years old. One of her most beautiful pieces is the Rosewood piano with pearl keys, bought in 1850 by Ulsyes McAlister. The piano cost$1.500, and is valued at much more. She has a mug described as gold luster in the colors lavendar, purple, and white, which was used by Mrs. John Moore, Revolutionary grandmother of Mrs. Nichols. She also has the candle-snuffers used by General Davis. Throught-out her home there are many antiques are to be found.

The old grandfather clock in the Harry Payne home is more than one hundred and fifty years old. Mrs Payne has one of the most beautiful mirrors in this county. During the Civil war this mirror fell, but the glass was so thick that it was not broken. It is set in a very large and heavy gilt frame of unusual design.

Mrs. T. B. Sykes, 94, has in her home a lamp which belonged to her father. This lamp was used before kerosene was burnt, and lard was the fuel. Most of the furniture and silver has been handed down for generations, and is more than a century old.

Because Aberdeen is one of the older settlements of the state, and many of the inhabitants of this town and the county at large are descended from the original settlers, many articles of historic value are to be found in these old homes.

2. Historians

From Mrs. Julian Evans, Mrs. Horace Baker, and Dr. Evans, local historians we have secured information concerining a number of topics of historic value.

a. Land grants.

We quote below several of these land grants, of which the original is to be found in this county.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all to whom these presents shall come Greetings:

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

ASSIGNMENT # 3

Whereas under the fifth Article of the Treaty made at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, between the UNITED STATES, by their Commissioner JOHN H. EATON, and the Chickasaw Indian She-ho-ma-la-cha became entitled to the Lands ceded to the United States by the Treaty concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two with the Chickasaw Nation, to Two Sections of Land, and WHEREAS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES having approved on the twenty fifth of January 1836 of the location of Section Nineteen and Twenty in Township, Twelve of Range Three East, containing one thousand two hundred and Eighty acres and fifty six hundreths of an acre, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Pontotoc, Mississippi entered number 133 in the abstract of Reservations under the fifth Article of the aforesaid Treaty, of the 24th May, 1834:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of 1834, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said She-ho-mah-la-cha, and to the heirs of the said She-ho-mah-la-cha the said tracts above described. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunot belonging, unto the said She-ho-mah-la-cha and the heirs and the assigns forever of the said She-ho-mah-la-cha

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, have ceased these Letters to be made PATENT. and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunot affixed.

Given under mya hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the Sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Forty and the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STARES the Sixty fifth.

By the President: MARTIN VAN BUREN

Recorded Vol. 1 Page 119 By _____Sec'y

Acting Recorder of General Land Offic

Ad Interim

ASSIGNMENT #3

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

Whereas---Morgan Denman of Monroe County, Mississippi HAS deposited in the General Land Office of the U. S. a certificate of the Register of the land office at TUSKALOOSA STATE OF ALABAMA whereby it appears that full payment has been made by said Morgan Denman according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th, of April 1820, entitled on act making further provision for the Public Lands for the East half of the South East quarter, of Section, in Township fifteen of Range Seventeen West, in the District of Tuskaloosa nd State of Alabama, containing Eighty Acres according to the official plot of the survey of the said lands returned to the general Land Office by the Seveyor General which said tract has been purchased by the said Morgan Denman _____

NOW KNOW YE, that the U. S. Of America in consid ration of the Premises and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and promised, have Given and Granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Morgan Denman and to his heirs the said tract aboce described. To have and to hold the same together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging unto the said Morgan Denman and his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof James Monroe

President of the U. S. of America caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the tenth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thoudand, eight hundred and twenty four and of the Independence of the U. S. the forty eight.

By the President

James Monroe

Recorded Vol. 6 page 227 Geo. Graham

Commission of the General Land Office

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

b. Historic Land Marks

One of the most important land marks in the county is the Council Tree near the road from Cotton Gin Port to Okalona. Here the Indians held their Congresses. This tree wasan enormous oak which remmined standing until not many years ago when it was set afire by some campers and burned. The stump of the tree remains and the site has been marked by the D.A.R.'S of Amory with a sone marker, erected in 1921, bearing the inscription (VIZ) "Here stodd the Chickasaw Council Tree".

The D.A.R.'S have also marked the spot where historic Cotton Gin Port stood. Although nothing of the settlement remains, the spot may be identified by this marker.

A number of the old homes of Aberdeen are considered land marks. The home of Major Jonas was pointed out because it was used as Federal headquarters during the Civil War. Within recent years this home has been destroyed by fire, but the brick foundations remain.

The John Donelson home, said to be the oldest in Aberdeen, was built by Dr. W.R. Ginn, a primitive Baptist preacher in 1842. The under pinnings are of hand hewn logs in a wonderful state of preservation some of the bark is still on them. The pinnings are put together with wooden pegs. Throughout the house the wood work is hand planed and carved.

The McAllister home is one of the few log houses in the county, and the only one in Aberdeen.

The Sanders Home, South of the Court House, where Mrs. Barret now lives, was constructed by Peter Herndon, 1842. Herndon was a slave dealer, and this house was built with slave labor, and lumber made by hand.

The French home was built by John Cox in 1856 for his Daughter, Mrs. Mary Adams. She later married Captain French, and thus it derives its name. This home has been purchased by the Masons, who intend to repair and remodel it for a Temple and Eastern Star Hall.

The old town spring near the I.C. Railroad was mentioned in the original deed

by James Gordon when setting out bounderies of Aberdeen. This spring furnished water for Aberdeen, and it IS told that settlers would come for miles around to come near this spring for health. The town Spring dried up last summer (1935).

The old Court House, Athens, is still standing. The county seat was located here in 1849, and removed to Aberdeen, 1857. The building is of brick, and has in recent years been made into a home, which is occupied by Mr. Tubb.

The spot known as The Cannon Hole is often pointed out. The story is told that the French in 1753 in their haste to retreat from the advancing Chickasaw Indians dumped their heavy cannon into the Tombigbee River to make their retreat easier. And as a result this spot is known as the Cannon Hole.

c. Indian Mounds

There are several Indians Mounds in Monroe County, but information has only been secured on two.

Poplar Knoll is the name of one of the largest, but not highest, Indian Mounds in the county, Knoll being the Anglo-Saxon word for mound, which has somehow clung to this particular spot. It is situated in the Buttahatchie- Sipsey bottoms, near the confluence of these two streams. It is in the NW¼ SE¼ of Sec. 3, T. 14, S.17W, Huntsville Survey, on land now belonging to Joe Baker. This land has been in the possession of the Baker family for three generations, almost one hundred years.

The Knoll covers just about one acre of ground. It is in height approximately eighteen feet above the surrounding bottom lands. It was, when I visited it last, some six or eight years ago, part of the woodland that holds its trackless sway for miles up and down the bottom. A number of large trees were growing on it at that time, though some had been cut for sawmills. There was very little undergrowth, and one could from the topmost point see the whole of the knoll and some of the surrounding area. A stillness, broken only by the raucous cry of the jay, hung over the mound to the point of being oppresive.

The mound slopes up gently from the two sloughs, one on the eastern side the

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

other on the western. It is quite evident that the mound-builders scooped up the earth to form it, and left these two depressions in the earthis surface. The slope of the mound continues toward the south even on top of the mound, the highest being on the south central side. Since the white man came the mound has been covered by flood waters of the Sipsey and Buttahatchie rivers only once. This was during the flood of July, 1892, which broke all records in that valley.

Evidently, the Indians used this place for camping when they were fishing in this part of the country. This region was part of the Chickasaw hunting grounds. However, they never lived east of the Tombigbee, but came there once or twice a year for the purpose of hunting and fishing. At such times, Poplar Knoll must have been a place of intense activity. No real excavating has ever been done here, what superficial digging has been done has revealed only wood, ashes, and burned sandstone rock.

The builders were good engineers for the two parallel sloughs run north and south, that is with the water. This has given rise to the conjecture that it was built by the same people who did so much prehistoric mound-building and canal-digging in Yazoo-Mississippi Delta.

The second of these mounds is about two miles south west of Amory Mississippi on Highway No. 25. The exact location is one half mile off the Highway on a farm owned by Mr. W. L. Bourland. This mound was built by the Chickasaw Indians probably in the seventeenth century. When white settlers came to this territory the land was bought by Mr. Louis Nabors about 1840. The mound was later used as a family cemetery by the Nabors. There are several tombstones still there.

Mr. Horace Baker, son of Mr. Joe Baker, furnished information relative to Poplar Knoll, and Mrs. J. G. Houghton Grandaughter of Mr. Louis Nabors supplied the interviewer with information on the second mound.

d. Unusual geological formation

Monroe County has three points of interest, which are the delight of campers, hikers, and tourist. Blue Bluff is a point overlooking the Tombigbee River.

and is located about five miles from Aberdeen. The bluff is one of the higher points of the county, and is acsended by climbing up the craggy wall of the river. For some distance up the ascent beautiful white sand covers the ground, and then the climb is made over steep rough lime rock. This point is the haven of the Boy Scouts of the surrounding territory. Atop the bluff there is a good place for camping or picnicing.

Land Slide is the second of these formations. It derives its name from the formation itself. About nine miles from Aberdeen, on the banks of the Tombigbee, the banks on one side is gradually sliding down into the river, and changing its course. This change has been going on for years, and many of the trees which were not killed by the movement, are growing in a slant. The seenery is beautiful and the Slide is often the scene of picnics and hikes.

Tombigbee River has contributed most of our unusual formations. The Rocks, however, are to be found in one of its tributaries, Matubba Creek. At one place near Aberdeen the stream is full of hugh rocks for a distance of several miles. The water is low, and one can step from rock to rock most of the time. The rocks are from two to six and seven feet in diameter, and many of them are similar to animals. Like the other formations of the county The Rocks are visited by pleasure seekers and sightseers.

e. County seat, or seats etc.

Monroe County has had, since its formation in 1821, three county seats The first was located at Old Hamilton, near the Monroe and Lowndes county line, in 1530. In 1849 it was removed to Athens, in the Western section of the county. Aberdeen was chosen as the county seat in 1857, and the present location.

(Note-We have already sent in manuscripts of the county seats on Assignment #2)

3. Official and ex-officials

a. County records

As a result of interviews with the officers of Monroe County, and some of

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

those who held office previously, we have secured a list of information pertaining to the early history of Monroe County. We quote below a list of the first officers of the county.

Sheriff----------Barilet Sims

County Seveyor----------William L. Moore

Chief Justice----------Gideon Lincecum

Clerk of county and orphans court-------Nathaniel Harbin

Collector and assessor of taxes---------Silas Brown

Members of first commission----Gideon Lincecum
Ezekiel Nash
Wiley Harbin
Frederick Weaver
Stephen Harmon

County treasurer and ranger----------John O. Fulks

The record of the first three meetings of the county court gives us an idea of the work accomplished during the County's early days. For this reason they were shown us by the Chancery Clerk, and are quoted below.

"A county court of quarter session began and holden for the county of Monroe in the state of Mississippi at the home of Henry Greer in said county on Monday the 4th. day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one Before Gideon Lincecum chief justice Wiley Harbin Frederick Weaver Stephen Harmon and Ezekiel Nash Esquires. Court being opened they proceded to the election of a clerk when Nathaniel Harbin was duly appointed clerk of the county and orphans court for the county.

The court then proceded to nominate justices of the peace and constables for the different beats in said County when the following appointments were made Viz.

Beat No. 1 — Nathan Morgan, Robert Edington ------Justices of the peace

Beat No. 1 — James Draper, Robert Pickens -----Constables

Beat No. 2 — George Dilworth, David M. Shannon ------Justices of the Peace
Benjamin Hewitt, James Dillingham ------Constables

Beat No. 3 — Andrew Haynes, Jacob Loughridge -------Justices of the peace
John H. Bibb ------Constable

Beat No. 4 — John H. Morres, Thomas Lampson --------Justices of the peace
John H. Mayes, John Brewton ---------Constables

Beat No. 5 — John Holbert, Silas McBee ---------Justices of the peace
Benjamin Morgan, William M. Kincaid -------Constables

Ordered by the court that Isaac Ramsey William H. Cravery ---------- McGowen senr. Abermer Nash and Jesse Weaver be appointed commissionery to lay out and mark a road leading from Columbus to the Tombigbee River to teh lower end of the county so as to converse a road to be laid out by the county court of Pickens County and that they make return to the next term of this court. Ordered by this court that Robert Coil and Josiah Perkins Tinny Wiley Malone and Thomas Wilson be appointed convoy for the purpose of laying out and marking a road leading from Cotton Gin the nearest and best way to Michael Coils thence to the state line where Allery new road crosses the same and make return to the next term of this court.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

Gideon Lincecum Esqr. returned to court a bond by him taken for Silas Brown Collector and assessor for the county of Monroe which ordered to be recorded and Transmitted to the auditor of public accounts also was returned the affedavet of the daid assessor and collector whic is ordered to be filed.

Ordered by the court that the assessor and collector for the county of Monroe shall assess thirty seven and one half percent on the sum out of the state tax of said county and he is hereby authorized to collect and make return of the money so collected to the county treasurer by first day of December next.

Ordered by the court that Richard Barry Eli Ethridge Little David Kincaid and Nimrod Davy be and they are here by appointed commissioners for the purpose of laying out a road from Columbus by the nearest and best way to meet the Tuscaloosa road at the state line.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in session before the Honorable Gideon Lincecum Esquire, Chief Justice of Monroe County.

(minutes of second meeting)

At a county court of quarter Session began and holden for the County of Monroe in the state of Mississippi at the house of Henry Greer in the county aforesaid on Monday the second day July in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and twenty one Before Gideon Lincecum chief Justice, Ezekiel Nash, Wiley Harbin, Stephen Harmon and Frederick Weaver Esquires.

Court being opened Nathaniel Harbin came into court was duly qualified as clerk of the county court and gave bond as the law requires which is ordered to be recorded and filed.

John H. Bilb cameinto court was duly qualified as constable and gave bond according to law which is ordered to be filed. William M. Kincaid came into court was sworn according to law as Constable of Monroe County and gave bond as prescribed by law which was ordered to be filed.

Robert H. Pickens came into court gave bond as constable according to law in such case made and provided which was ordered to be filed. John H. Mayes came

into court gave bond as constable as the law requireth which is ordered to be filed.

John Brewton came into court gave bond as constable as the law requireth in such case made and provided which is ordered to be filed.

Bartlett Sims came into court and being duly sworn as sheriff of Monroe County Gave bond and security agreeable to law in Such case made and provided which is ordered to be recorded and filed.

Ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow at nine o'clock.

Tuesday July 3, 1821

The court met according to adjournment. Ezekiel Nash Stephen Harmon Wiley Harbin and Frederick Weaver Esquires. Court being opened John O. Fulks came into court gave bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty as county treasurer and ranger for the county of Monroe as the law requireth which is ordered to be filed also was qualified according to law in such case made and provided.

Ordered that the following are and shall be the Tavern rates in Monroe County.

(Viz.For Breakfast---------- $00.25
" Dinner---------- $00.355
" Supper---------- $00.25
" Bedding---------- $00.125
For keeping and feeding a horse one day---------- $00.75
Whiskey Apple brandy and Northern rum per ½ pt.---------- $00.125
Wine Jamica rum brandy Gin per ½ pt.---------- $00.25
Supper breakfast horse feed and lodging---------- $00.375
Supper horse feed and lodging---------- $00.125

Ordered that the following rats are and shall be established for the ferries of Buttahatcha, Looksapalala and Bigby above the Junchtion of Buttahatcha and Bigby rivers (to wit)

For wagon and a team---------- $00.50
" cart and oxen---------- $00.25
" Two wheeled pleasure carriages---------- $00.25

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

For Four wheeled pleasure carriages---------- ----------$00.50

" Man and his horse---- ---------- -------$00.125

" Each driver and horse----------$00.04

" All stock be the same cattle sheep V C. per head-----$00.02

Ordered that Stephen Cocke John Smith Esqr. and John Mullind be and hereby appointed agents for the purpose of leasing according to law the lands appropriated by the congress for the support of schools in the County of Monroe in the State of Mississippi.

Ordered that Willian L. Moore be and he is hereby appointed County Seveyor in and for the County of Monroe. Benjamin Hewett came into court and being duly sworn as Constable gave bond as the law requires which is ordered to be filed.

Richard Barry came into court and made application for Tavern Licence recommended as the law requires in such case made and provided ordered that tavern licence be Granted unto the said Richard Barry.

Ordered that Richard Barry pay to clerk fo county court twenty five dollars for tavern licence.

William Cocke came into court and made application for tavern licence recommended as the law requires in such cases made and provided. Ordreed that tavern licence be granted unto William Cocke and that he pay for said licence twenty five dollars.

John Smith, John Mullins and Sthephen Cocke Esqr. came into court gave bond as agents for school lands as the law directs which is ordered to be filed.

Ordered that Eli Ethredge David Kincaid and Nimrod Davy be and they are hereby appointed overseers fo the road leading from Columbus by Kincaid ferry to state line. Eli Ethredge is appointed overseer from Columbus to David Kincaid's spring branch and no further. David Kincaids division from the last named place to the house of Nimrod Davis Davises division from his own house to the state line.

Ordered that Nathan Morgan Robert Edington Charles Hedgepeth and George Dilworth be and they are hereby appointed managers at the coming election. At

The precent to be held at Stephen Smiths on the first Monday fo August next.

Ordered that Jacob Lethridge Andrew Haynes David Greer and Hezekiah Faris be and they are hereby appointed managers for the election to take place the first Monday of August next at the seat of Justice of Monroe County.

Ordered that E. C. Barry Abner Nash Robert D. Haden and Stephen Cocke be and they are hereby appointed managers of the ensuing election to take place on the first Monday of August next at Columbus in the Lower section district. Ordered that the following road be and is hereby established a publeck road and for the publeck use (Viz) beginning at the Cotton Gin Port to the NW West corner of Robert Coils plantation (of which part of the road captain Henry Beckerstaff is appointed overseer) thence from Coils plantation to the east line of section 21 (of which part Jesse McKinney is appointed superintendant) thence from section 21 to the state line of which part Joseph Land is appointed overseer.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in session _____ the Honorable Gideon Lincecum Chief Justice of Monroe County."

From Mr. Maynard, city clerk we have secured the list following as the Mayors of Aberdeen. Judge Acker, who has just retired after serving an unusually long time. For this reason we are giving a short record of his service.

Spratt

Kidd

Lee

Thomas J. Brannan

Tom Sykes

Love

Maynard

Acker (42)

Pullen

June Wright

Capt. Johnson

W. H. Nabors

Richard Dilworth

Jim Armstrong

J. M. Mayfield

John M. Mullins

Sam Grady

A. B. Cowden

J. R. Buchanan

B.&c. Interviews with the county officials have failed to reveal anything which they considered of historic value, except the records. For this reason we have no data on "Manuscripts & Other historic documents of value."

4. Any other interesting interviews.

This narrative is the result of an interview with Mr. John Lewis, native pioneer citizen of Monroe County.

Mr. Lewis was born on a farm near Aberdeen in 1856 and it was there he spent his boyhood days and later married.

In 1888 Mr. Lewis was appointed Marshall of the city of Amory so he and his family moved here to make their permanent home. At that time the marshall was not elected by the citizens of the town but he was appointed by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. Mr. Lewis was the first real Marshall of Amory. There had been a few other men appointed before but they only served a short term of two or three weeks after which they resigned or were fired. Mr. Lewis served as Marshall 16 years the first time.

At that time Amory was merely a swamp and a mighty good place to fish. There was not a single brick building in town. A few houses were fouid scattered about and five general merchandise stores. The first store in Amory was owned by Stevens and Bailey. The largest store was owned by J. M. Mayfield who was one of the first

settlers here. There were also five open saloons and no laws at all. The first church was the Baptist. In 1890 they built a school house. It was a two story frame building later became the Presbyterian church. A new church has now taken the place of that old building.

A small calaboose built of wood served as the towns first jail. It was often found full. One day two negroes were taken out of this calaboose and hung by a mob. It is said that the favorite question of discussion was the killings of the night before.

Mr. Lewis was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1912-1916.

He bought the house he now lives in , in 1912. At thattime negroes and white people both lived in town. The first night he lived in his house across from the negroes, they made so much noise that he suggested that they move. One week later this suggestion had been carried out by all the negroes and they moved to a settlement of their own across the railroad, which is now called the Styx.

Amory was now showing signs of progress. It even had plank sidewalks. The first brick yard was built where McAlpine's lake is now found. Amory now had its first brick and its first brick dwelling house was built by Mr. H W. Flinn Mr. Flinn still lives in this house.

The present town of Amory was formed by the combined estates of Tubb and Owen.

Mr. Lewis served as Sheriff of Monroe County from 1920-24.

In 1927 and 1928 he was again elected as marshall of Amory. At that time the railroad men contributed and bought him the first police suit that was ever worn here. Mr. Lewis still has the coat to this suit.

In the early days the steamboat "Lily Lou" ran on the Tombigbee river. This boat went from Fulton to Mobile carrying cotton and other cargo. It was run by Captain Jimmy Johnson and was named for his daughter.

Today Amory has become a beautiful, modern town and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis still remain as two of the oldest and most beloved citizens.

From a member of the club, we have secured the following information about

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

the Reading Club.

One of the oldest clubs in the County is the West End Reading Club. It was organized about the year 1888 in the home of Mrs. J. W. Eckford. The Charter members of the Club were Mr. Sarah F. Hamilton, Mrs. J. C. Wicks, and Mrs. J. W. Eckford.

Mrs. Hamilton was president and since her death, the Club's name has been changed to "The Sarah Hamilton Reading Club", in memory of her. They now have a membership of twenty and Mrs. J. A. is president.

Mr. John D. Riley , Quincy, who is one of the old settlers of this county has told us of the first Chuch in the county.

The first church established in Monroe County was located at Wises Gap, a small settlement near the present site of Greenwood Springs. This community was named in honor of one of its settlers known to all the county side as "Uncle Jimmie Wise". General Forest gave the town its name. This pioneer church which was founded here was fondly called "Uncle Jimmie Wises Meeting House", and was for a long time the only place of worship in that part of the county. The church was not of any particular denomination, but was a welcome place of worship for all Christians. The church was removed to New Hope in the early 80'S and is still a popular community church.

Mrs. Harriet Moses Flinn is one of Amory's most distinguished women, and one of Monroe County's aldest settlers. She has in her possession many antiques of note. One of them is a beautiful crepe myrtle tree of the pink variety. The tree was brought from her grandmother's garden about twenty-five years ago, and the parent tree, so Mrs. Flinn states, is about one hundred years old. The tree was first planted on a plantation named "Alhambra" in Haywood County Tennessee. "Alhambra" was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright Nicholson, the informer's grandparents. They were married in Edgefield, District South Carolina in 1829 and came to West Tennessee to live. The beautiful white columned home was built in 1834 and it was the same year that Mrs. Nicholson laid out her flower garden and planted the crepe

myrtle.

The home has since been destroyed by fire, but the parent tree was still there as late as two years ago. Mrs. Nicholson lived to be 94, and she loved her crepe myrtle and magnolia trees. She called them her "Bouquets in the Air".

Mrs. Flinn also has a beautiful mahogany table which sits in her living room today, that came from this wonderful grandmother's home. The table was originally bought by her great grandfather.

So we bring to a close our reveling in the past as seen through the eyes of our older and more experienced citizens.

Alma D. Brannan Supervisor
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLERS

3.

c. Other historic documents of note, etc.

The following is a copy of the original purchase of land on which Aberdeen is now situated. This document was located in Arkansas recently by Dr. W. A. Evans, and copies in the Aberdeen Public Library.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 15th day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, between Augustin Willis, Thomas C. Branch, William W. Topp, Parker Alexander, Samuel Ragsdale and Robert Smith, all of the state of Mississippi: witnesseth, Whereas the said Augustin Willis, Thomas Branch, William W. Topp, and Parker Alexander, having bought of Robertson James- (a native Chickasaw) all his Interest in the Lands he has acquired or may be entitled to by Treaty---for the sum of Twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), and whereas the said Parties namely--Augustin Willis, Thomas C. Brar William W. Topp, Parker Alexander and Samuel Ragsdale have purchased of Lotty James (of the Chickasaw nation the north east quarter of the section No. thirty four for the sum of five thousand Dollars and lastly the parties Augustin Willis, Thomas C. Branch, William W. Topp, Parker Alexander, Samuel Ragsdale and Robert Smith have purchased of Molly James--the whole of Section No. Twenty Seven, in Township 14 S- of Range Seven East- for the sum of nine thousand Dollars. The above mentioned Lands purchased of Lotty James is also in Township No. 14 S. of Range No. Seven East. Now it is agreed and understood between the parties first above named, that the Lands above acquired, shall be jointly

and equally owned by them and that each and every one, shall pay his proportionate part of all the purchases above named- also his equal share of all necessary expenses---Whenever the Lands or any portion of them, is sold, that each, and every one of the party concerned shall draw his proportion arising from such sale. Samuel Ragsdale agreed and Hereby obligates himself in consideration of the foregoing agreement to put into the joint Stock- such portion of Land on the East Side of the Tombigby River, as will be necessary to establish a ferry landing or Bridge abutment provided a suitable Landing can be found on his Lands lying above Morgans Ferry on the River. In consideration of the foregoing agreement Robert Smith agrees and obligates himself to pay to Augustin Willis, Thomas C. Brach, William W. Topp, Parker Alexander and Samuel Ragsdale, the sum of five hundred Dollars--so soon as payment is required on the above purchased Lands, dtc. (?) In testimony Whereof we have each of us hereunto set our hands and offered our seals the date and year first above written.

Signed and Acknowledged
in presence of
test. C. W. Sanders

Augustin Willis
Thos. C. Branch
W. W. Topp
P. Alexander
Samuel Ragsdale
Robert Smith

Alma D. Brannan

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

2. (A) LAND GRANTS:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greetings:

Whereas under the Tenth Article of the treaty made at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four between the UNITED STATES, by their Commissioner JOHN H. EATON, and the Chickasaw Indians, Robert Gordon

become entitled out of the Lands ceded to the UNITED STATES by the treaty concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two with the Chickasaw Nations, to one section, of land WHEREAS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES having approved on the twenty-fifth of January 1836 of the location of Section thirty-five (fractional) in township fourteen, of Range seven East, containing five hundred and twenty-three acres, and eighty hundredth, of an acre, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Pontotoc, Mississippi.

Entered as number 18 in the Abstract of Reservations under the tenth Article of the Aforesaid Treaty of the 24th. May, 1834

NOW KNOW YE, THAT THE

United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the Provisions of the Said Treaty of 1834,

have GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Robert Gordon

And to his heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the Rights, privileges, Immunities and Appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Robert Gordon

And to his heirs and assigns forever.

John Tyler

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, the nineteenth day of October

in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES, the sixty seventh

J. Tyler

BY THE PRESIDENT:

I. WILLIAMSON, Recorder of the General Land Office.

(Signed by the President)

NOTE: This is copied from a photograph of the original record in the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C. The land mentioned herein was granted to Robert Gordon, and is that on which Aberdeen is now situated.

Alma Brannan-Supv

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE COUNTY EDITOR & CHECKER
Historical Research Project SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #3 W. R. Rieves
Evelyn Rose

DOCUMENT:

AN OLD SALE BILL[1]

The following is a copy of an old sale bill, advertising a sale of land, slaves, and vaious chattes, the sale taking place in Aberdeen in December, 1859. One of the Commissioners, James H. Haughton, was a distinguished lawyer father of our townsman of that name. Following is a copy of this document, which by a queer act of fate, has been preserved to this day:

"FOR SALE
A Splendid
Prairie and Sandy Land
PLANTATION
150 Negroes
Mules, Cattle, Horses Stock Hogs,
Farming utensils, &c

The real and personal Estate of the late Col. Thomas Brandon, of Aberdeen, Miss., will be offered for sale on the 12th of December next. Said Estate consists in part of 1,886 acres of prairie and hammock land, situated 1 mile from the depot on the Mobile and Ohio R. R., and 7 miles west of Aberdeen. Of this there are about 1,400 acres in a high state of cultivation. There is also a sandy land plantation situated on the Tombigbee River, 1 1-2 miles from Aberdeen, containing 552 acres.

Also a good Brick Yard situated in the town of Aberdeen with 800,000 hard-burned brick on said yard.

Also about 150 Negroes, raised in the South, and principally by the deceased. Among the number is a good wagon maker, 2 good blacksmiths, 1 good carpenter and cabinet maker, and 10 good bricklayers.

Note: 1. These two documents were copied from the Historical & Church edition of the Aberdeen Examinier, Sept. 15, 1929. Con't on Page 2

About 500 head of hogs, one-half of them pork and the others stock hogs; about 100 head of cattle, 60 head of mules and horses; 12,000 bushels of corn; 80 stacks of fodder; 2 gin stands; 1 set of blacksmith tools and farming implements. 80 or 100 head of sheep.

Sale to begin on the 12th day of December next, at the Sandy Land Plantation, and will continue from day to day until all things are sold.

Part of the above property will be sold by John C. McNairy, as Guardian, and part by the undersigned as Executor of the said Brandon, Deceased.

Aberdeen, Miss., Nov. 10, 1859.

JNO. C. MCNAIRY,
JAS. H. HAUGHTON;
Executors.

ABERDEEN OWNED M & O BRANCH

It is a little known fact that the city of Aberdeen once owned and operated the M. & O. R. R. branch to Muldon, operating it for several years. It is said by old residents that the city bought and operated the best locomotive and coach ever used on the line, the engine being especially good. Here is a copy of the contract by which the city transferred tis title to the railway, the ancient document being loaned us by Judge Acker, and copied ver batim:

"This contract made and entered into this 24th day of March, A. D. 1879, by and between the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road Company and Wm. Butler Duncan and Andrew Foster Elliott, as Trustees and Receivers of

Con't on Page 3

said corporation, of the first part and the City of Aberdeen, of the second part,

WITNESSETH: That whereas, the City of Aberdeen claims to be the owner in fee simple of a certain piece of railroad, known as the "Aberdeen Branch Road", and whereas, the City of Aberdeen has procured authority by a special Act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to own sell and convey said Branch Road the title of said Act being in words and figures as follows: viz. "An Act to enable the city of Aberdeen to own and sell or transfer certain Rail Road property and Privileges," said Act being on Page two hundred and sixty-nine (269) in the published laws of the State of Mississippi. for the year 1878, and is referred to in this contract.

And, whereas, the City of Aberdeen hereinafter contracts for a valuable consideration to sell and convey her rights, title, and interest in said Branch Road to Foster Elliott, Trustees and Receivers of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. for the use and benefit of said Rail Road Company, after the discharge of the Trusts and duties imposed on said Duncan and Elliott, as Trustees and Receivers, aforesaid, Therefore it is declared

First, that the said parties of the first part, agree and bind themselves as long as the said Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. is a corporation and operates its main line from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Kentucky, on the portion passing through and contiguous to Muldon Junction, to keep in good repair and operate the Aberdeen Branch Rail Road, including regular connections daily with at least one north and one south-bound passenger trains, when such are run,

Con't on Page # 4

2d. That no discrimination in freight or passenger tariffs shall be made against Aberdeen, and that charges per mile shall not exceed those on the main line for similar service, with the sole exception that freights from local stations on the Branch and those from or through Muldon Junction may be otherwise regulated, but only when necessary, and to the extent required to prevent movement of freights to and from Aberdeen as a competing shipping point.

3d. That the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company withdraw and cancel the suit or suits it now has against the City of Aberdeen, Plaintiff and Defendant each paying their respective costs in said suit or suits.

4d. That Wm. Butler Duncan and Andrew Foster Elliott Trustees and Receivers of the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road pay into the Treasury of the City of Aberdeen, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) cash.

5d. In consideration of the above payment of the City of Aberdeen to convey to Wm. Butler Duncan and Andrew Foster Elliott, Trustees and Receivers, as aforesaid of the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road, all her rights title and interest in and to the above mentioned Branch Road, its depots and appurtenances.

Signed,

W. Butler Duncan,
Prest, M. & O. R. R.
W. Butler Duncan
A. Foster Elliott,
by W. Booth Duncom, Atty.
Trustees and Receivers M. & O.
Rail Road
(Seal) M. & O. R. R.
THOS. B. SYKES. (Seal)
Mayor of the City of Aberdeen, Miss.
ATTEST: A. L. Willoughy, Sec.
M. & O. R. R.

Alma Brannan, Supr.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

MONROE COUNTY

Alma D. Brannan, Supervisor
Histroical Research Project
April 16, 1936

OLD SETTLEMENTS, ASSIGNMENT # 3

Aberdeen

1. Pioneers:

(a) Old Settlements.

The land on which Aberdeen is situated was occupied by Indians until after the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832. No settlament was made on the west side of the Tombigbee River until 1837, the white people being excluded by treaty completely. Aberdeen was originally named Dundee by Robert Gordon, a distinguished and wealthy Scotchman. The founder of the town took offence at the way the people pronounced the name, Dundee, putting the accent on the first instead of the last syllable, and renamed it Aberdeen so the people could not mispronounce it; both names were taken from his beloved Scotland.

Aberdeen was a small community of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The land was sold to white people or traders by an Indian Chief, Matubba. Being at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee River the city rapidol became the commercial center of a large region of country in North Mississipoi and Western Alabama. The capacity of the river was equal to steamboats of large draught, and boats left the wharf loaded with a cargo of twenty-five hundred bales of cotton. At that time forty thousand bales of cotton was shipped every season. This made trade to Aberdeen immense and caused wealth and importance. Merchants shipped their goods by the Tombigbee River from Mobile, where they came from the east by sea-going vessels. At Aberdeen these goods were hauled by the planters for seventy miles around. Much wealth accumulated here.

Great expectations were formed as to its future expansion, but these hopes were disappointed by our own ignorance and folly. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad was then in progress and the engineers employed in locating it came to Aberdeen, and offered to come through this place in consideration of one hundred thousand dollars. Our people were unaquainted with the railroad and its possibilities. They refused

to pay the sum demanded and the road was carried eight miles west of us. If the proposition had been accepted Aberdeen would be today a city of not less than thirty thousand people.

On October 14, 1869m the branch from Aberdeen to Muldon, nine miles in length was completed putting Aberdeen in touch with commercial centers of the world. The Illinois Central was built into the town in 1884, and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham now the Frisco was completed in 1886. Aberdeen is a lovely and interesting old town and it is noted for its Ante-Bellum homes and citizens of note.

CAMARGO

Camargo had its beginning in 1850. After the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek had been consumated and the fertile acres had been made the property of the white man forever many of the best families of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee moved here and built homes, which may be seen dotted over all this section. Clark Place, Simonton Place, and the Bennett place still retain the names of the stalwart men who built them.

The Mexican War had just been successfully closed when Camargo was built. Col. Rueben Davis a resident of the county who in his long and brilliant career reflected so much credit to the county from which he came, headed the regiment, most of whom came from this part of the country, which went to Mexico. While in that country the regiment was stationed at a place called Camargo. Thus when a name was sought for the new town it was but natural for some recently returned soldier to recall his sojourn in the Cactus Republic and bestow upon the town the Spanish name of Camargo. Camargo flourished and in a year or two there were half a dozen stores there. A man named M.H. Buchanan, a substantial planter in the vicinity as well as a surveyor of merit, was assigned the job of laying the town off into lots which were later sold to prospective settlers.

Among the merchants who located at the new town might be mentioned the name of Edward Featherston who was one of the first to locate in the new place. His tombstone is still there bearing his name and the inscription, Edward Featherston, Died

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

November 19, 1857, Aged 61 years, 9 months and 29 days.

Camargo was at an early date a church town. There were two churches, Methodist and Baptist. A school house was also erected and Rev. A.B.Feemster, a Presbyterian minister taught the village school. Steamboats ascended the Tombigbee River and old Town Creek regularly from Mobile to Camargo. It is said that as many as 4000 bales of cotton were shipped annually from this port.

The building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in 1859-60 sounded the death knell of Camargo as the Frisco Wrecked old Cotton Gin. The new railroad missed the town by several miles and the new and present towns of Okolona, Verona, and Tupelo sprang up. The only thing left to identify the old town is the cemetry and the few tombstones that mark the graves.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

6. Early Settlements

"One of the first settlers of Monroe County was Frederick Weaver, for whom Weaver's Creek, a famous stream in the county was named. His daughter, Mrs. Dorcas Hollingsworth mother of Hon. Lon Hollingsworth, a prominent citizen and several times a representative in the Legislature, told of this fact to the Hon. James A. Bailey, for many years a prominent citizen and surveyor of Monroe County, on Feb. 16, 1873. She was then a very old lady. The following is the substance of her interview:-----

"The first settlement was begun in 1816 by Rev. Frederick Weaver, William Wise, John Gideon, and their families. These came from Russell's Valley, Tenn. together, in the latter part of 1816; only one family lived there at that time, a Creek Indian Old Billy (for old Indians had only one name). This Indian was putting people across the river in a canoe. Their families travelled, in their route to this country, a road called Gaines' Trace. Mrs. Hollingsworth, daughter of Fred Weaver, spent Christmas holidays in Cotton Gin in 1816. There were five families that made crops there in 1817. The above families were joined by two others, Eli Thames the father of Mr. J. R. Thames, who died not long ago; and Robert Coil. Eli Thames was their black-smith. William Wise went back to Russell's Valley and on his return brought a cat with him. There were bands of Creek Indians wandering through the country. Billy Wise was found dead and the cat was sitting on his body. He had been killed. Cotton Gin got its name from a cotton gin built by the United States government to encourage the Indians to make cotton crops; they burned it up. It was built within the breast works of a fort, built about 1740 by the French army under Bienville; the Indians called it 'La Ma Tona' which signified in their language 'where they first strung the bow'."

(The above is copied from a paper giving early traditions of this county.)

continued from page 1

The following information on the early settlement of Muldon is copied from a paper lent by Miss Georgia Dortch.

"The records in the County Court House in Aberdeen show the first reference to the land later becoming Muldon being patented by an Indian named I yim a tubby on February 6 th. 1838.

"In 1838 on the 6th. of June, Armistead Barton from Franklin County Alabama paid $1900 for the section 34-35. The present Muldon is Sec. 34- T. 15 R. 6 East, Monroe County, Mississippi. In 1852 on the 15th. of November, Baylis W. Earle and E. A. Earle sold this land to the N.O.J. and G.N. railroad company. Incidentially, Baylis W. Earle helped move the Indians out of Monroe County.

"The records show also that at one time a suit was held over this land by Joe H. Bur, Morri Kitchen, Benjamin Curts, Charles Alesander, who were trustees of the New York-Mississipoi Land Company against Richard Anderson who owned practically all of the land now known as Muldon. The judgment was rendered in favor of the N.Y.-Miss. Land Company on October 16th. 1843.

"The N.O. railroad came through at a place called LouHatten, which was the first name given the town of Muldon."

Capt. Tyrone was one of the pioneers of this county. He built the first corn mill in the county, where the Greenwood Springs R. R. Station now stands. The old mill dam can still be seen about 250 yds from the station. He helped build the original courthouse at Hamilton, and later hepled construct the second courthouse at Athens.

John Wise, or "Peg-leg" Wise, as he was often called was said to be the first white child born in Monroe County. He was born about the year 1817. At birth one limb was much shorter and smaller than the other. On the large foot he wore a size 11 shoe, and on the small foot, size 5. He had a peg into which the short limb fitted, thus making it the same

continued from page 2.

length as the other limb. His occupation was digging wells and topping trees. His father was Henry Wise, a cousin of William Wise.

Alma D. Brannan

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

Mrs. Alma D. Brannan
Supervisor

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO
ASSIGNMENT # 2

Willie Ruple Rieves-
Canvassers

Page 1.

6. Early Settlements

"One of the first settlers of Monroe County was Frederick Weaver, for whom Weaver's Creek, a famous stream in the county, was named. His daughter, Mrs. Dorcas Hollingsworth mother of Hon. Lon Hollingsworth, a prominent citizen and several times a representative in the Legislature, told of this fact to the Hon. James A. Bailey, for many years a prominent citizen and surveyor of Monroe County, on Feb. 16, 1873. She was then a very old lady. The following is the substance of her interview:-----

"The first settlement was begun in 1816 by Rev. Frederick Weaver, William Wise, John Gideon, and their families. These came from Russell's Valley, Tenn., together, in the latter part of 1816; only one family lived there at that time, a Creek Indian Old Billy (for old Indians had only one name). This Indian was putting people across the river in a canoe. Their families travelled, in their route to this country, a road called Gaines' Trace. Mrs. Hollingsworth, daughter of Fred Weaver, spent Christmas holidays in Cotton Gin in 1816. There were five families that made crops there in 1817. The above families were joined by two others, Eli Thames the father of Mr. J. R. Thames, who died not long ago; and Robert Coil. Eli Thames was their black-smith. William Wise went back to Russell's Valley and on his return brought a cat with him. There were bands of Creek Indians wandering through the country. Billy Wise was found dead and the cat was sitting on his body. He had been killed. Cotton Gin got its name from a cotton gin built by the United States government to encourage the Indians to make cotton crops; they burned it up. It was built within the breast works of a fort, built about 1740 by the French army under Bienville; the Indians called it "La Ma Tona" which signified in their language 'where they first strung the bow'."

(The above is copied from a paper giving early traditions of this county.)

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO
ASSIGNMENT # 2

Page 2.

continued from page 1

The following information on the early settlement of Muldon is copied from a paper lent by Miss Georgia Dortch.

"The records in the County Court House in Aberdeen show the first reference to the land, later becoming Muldon, being patented by an Indian named I-yim-a-tubby, on February 6 th, 1836.

"In 1836 on the 6th. of June, Armistead Barton from Franklin County Alabama paid $1800 for the section 34-35. The present Muldon is Sec. 34-T. 15 R. 6 East, Monroe County, Mississippi. In 1852, on the 15th. of November, Baylis W. Earle and E. A. Earle sold this land to the N.O.J. and G.N. railroad company. Incidentially, Baylis W. Earle helped move the Indians out of Monroe County.

"The records show also that at one time a suit was held over this land by Joe D. Bur, Morris Kitchen, Benjamin Curts, and Charles Alesander, who were trustees of the New York-Mississippi Land Company against Richard Anderson, who owned practically all of the land now known as Muldon. The judgment was rendered in favor of the N.Y.-Miss. Land Company on October 16th, 1843.

"The M.&O. railroad came through at a place called LouHatten, which was the first name given the town of Muldon."

Capt. Tyrone was one of the pioneers of this county. He built the first corn mill in the county, where the Greenwood Springs R. R. Station now stands. The old mill dam can still be seen about 250 yds. from the station. He helped build the original courthouse at Hamilton, and later hepled construct the second courthouse at Athens.

John Wise, or "Peg-leg" Wise, as he was often called, was said to be the first white child born in Monroe County. He was born about the year 1817. At birth one limb was much shorter and smaller than the other. On the large foot he wore a size 11 shoe, and on the small foot, size 5. He had a peg into which the short limb fitted, thus making it the same

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

Continued from page 2.

length as the other limb, His occupation was digging wells and topping trees. His father was Henry Wise, a cousin of William Wise.

Alma D. Bramau.

MONROE COUNTY, OLD SETTLEMENTS

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv.
Historical Research Project
District #1

MONROE COUNTY

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

ASSIGNMENT #18

WORLD WAR

ARMY UNITS FROM MONROE COUNTY:

The only unit that went from Monroe County was Company D, 2nd. Mississippi Infantry which became, on entering the United States Service, Company M, 154th. Infantry, 39th. Division.

Company M, 154th. Infantry trained at Camp Beauregard. Several contingents were sent from it overseas for replacements. In August, 1918, the entire 39th. Division went overseas. However, it did not become a combat unit, although many of its men, being transferred to other divisions, saw battle service.

Monroe County had no unit in the 155th. Regiment.

There were eight hundred and nine men registered for service in Monroe County; sixty-seven were rejected, some were never called. The following lists give only a portion of those who served. The Historians of the only two (2) Post in Monroe County have been unable to secure the records. We have cooperated with them, but together we have only one hundred and thirteen with company and rank.

Cont'd on Page #2

WORLD WAR
Monroe County Soldiers
with
Company and Regiment.

Baker, Horace Leonard	Co. M. 128th Inf., 32nd Div.
Ballared, Daniel Eugene	Battery B. 137th Field Art. 38th Div.
Blair, Joseph Asbury	Co. K. 150th Inf. 38th Div.
Bradley, Joseph Walton	Co. 140th Inf. 35th Div.
Brown, Daniel Leather	Co. F, 119th Inf., 30th Div.
Brown, William Halen	Co. G, 328th Inf., 82nd Div.
Boyd, Dr. Richard M.	Med. Corps att. to 146th Field Art.
Broyles, Littleton L.	M. O. R. S. 26th Div.
Crosby, Charles Stewart	Machine Gun Co. 327th Inf., 82th Div.
Crawford, Dudley Davis	6th Filed Signal Battalion
Crawford, Howard Pearson	Machine Gun Officers Training School
Camp, Jeptha J.	Co. M. 155th Inf., 39th Div.
Cannon, Largus P.	Co. G, 310th Inf., 77th Div.
Conaway, William Perry	Co. I, 6th Bu. Replacement.
Cox, Moman Terrell	328th Repair Unit, Air Service
Crawford, George H.	Co. M. 154th Inf. 39th Div.
Dean, Carlos Clinton	Co. M. 127th Inf. 32nd Div.
Depriest, James Willie	Co , 51st Inf., 6th Div.
Easter, Amos Gilroy	Co. B. 109th Inf., 28th Div.
Easter, Conley Sylvanus	Co. I, 148th Inf., 37th Div.
Edwards, James Pruitt	Co. D. 312th Inf. 28th Div.
Eikner, Herman	Hdq. Co., 161 Inf., 41st Div.
Elam, James Coleman	15th Co., 20th Engineers
Elkin, William Earl	Yeoman 2nd class, U. S. Navy
Evans, Glen Washington	Co. M. 128th Inf. 32nd Div.

Cont'd on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

WORLD WAR

Frazier, George Allen	M. G. Co., 155th Inf., 39th Div.
Finley, James Frank	Seaman 1st Class, U. S. Navy
Holley, Arthur Marion	Co. A, 327th Inf., 82nd Div.
Hamilton, Earl H.	Sup Co. & 78th Co., 6th Marines
Hill, Kennedy Vern	Blacksmith LcL., Naval Aviation
Haney, George Harrison	91st Cas. Co., 162nd Depot Brigade
Harris, Harvey Ovington	Co. K. 149th Inf & Co. G, 163rd Inf.
Harris, Otho Brown	Co. A, 2nd Train. Regt. & 83rd Div.
Haynes, Aubrey O.	318th Machine Gun Co., 80th Div.
Hill, Green B.	Medical Dept.
Holladay, Daniel Talmage	Co. D, Dev. Bn. # 2, 162nd Depot Brig.
Howell, Kirby C.	Cas. Det., 38th Div.
Irvin, Willie Moman	Med. Det., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Jones, Basil Lester	Seaman 2cl., U. S. Navy
Jones, Harold Evans	Co. L, 325th Inf., 82nd Div.
Jones, Ira Boggan	Cas. Co, 18, 162nd Depot Brigade
Jones, John Allen	61st Co., 16th Rec. Bn., 163rd D. B.
Kendrick, Marshall Glover	Co. E, 327th Inf., 32nd Div.
Knight, Arnie Oliver	330th Supply Co., Q.M.C.
Lancaster, Hollie H.	Co. C. 20th Bn., U. S. Guards
Maynard, Frank H.	General Hospital #36, M. D.
Murff, Noel O.	Det. Supply Office
Neuman, Franklin Carry	Co. F, 310th Eng., 10th Div.
Oldham, John H.	Battery C., 317th Field Artillery
Owens, Charles S.	Co. L. 118th Inf., 30th Div.
Paine, Thomas Fite	Army Service Corps. Judge Adv. Gen. Dept.
Peeler, Robert Ernest	Cas. Co., 162nd Depot Brigade

Cont'd on Page #4

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

WORLD WAR

Palmer, John Clyde	Co. B, 162nd Inf., 41st Div.
Pennington, Arthur	30th Co., Transportation Corps.
Pickle, George Burley	Co. A, 153rd Inf., 39th Div.
Pope, Gy T.	Supply Co., #303
Quillin, Grover Cleveland	Co. M. 154th Inf. & Central Rec. Of.
Reedy, Millard Guy	Co D., 157th Inf., 40th Div.
Reedy, Ernest Elmer	Seaman 2 cl, U. S . Navy
Renfro, Thomas Emmett	Co. M. 162nd Inf., 41st Div.
Renfro, Walter W.	Co. M. 154th Ind., 39th Div.
Ridings, George Washington	Med. Det. 213th Engineers
Robertson, Luther R.	Co. , 41st Engineers
Rogers, Jimmie Clinton	Co. E, 161st Inf., 41st Div.
Rye, Amos G.	Co. M. 162nd Inf., 41st Div.
Rye, Burnie Woodfin	M. G. Co. 155th Inf., 39th Div.
Smith, Charlie E.	Cas. Co. 7, Recruit Dept.
Smith, James, M.	Co. D, 39th Inf., 4th Div.
Stoddard, William Henry	Fireman 1st Cl., U. S. Navy
Studdard, Walton R.	Co. K. 113th Inf., 29th Div.
Short, Thurston	8th Co., Main Training Depot
Sims, Charles Elonzo	Wagon Ck #5, 23rd Engineers.
Smith, Bartley E.	Hdq. Co., 327th Inf., 82nd Div.
Smith, Eulis Stanton	Seaman 2 cl., U. S. Navy
Smith, Rowdy	Co. I, 51st Inf.
Spears, Walter L.	Med. Det., 128th Inf., 32nd Div.
Stoddard, Clarence Lee	Co. D, C.R.C., G.H.Q.
Studdard, John Russell	Casual Det., Air Service
Strawbridge, Elbert Kirk	Co. C, 89th Inf.

Cont'd onPage #5

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

WORLD WAR

TACKETT, Edgar Hussey	83rd Replacements
Tackett, Nubern C.	Co. D, 304th AM. Train, 79th Div.
Thompson, Kelso	Co. K. 2nd Tr. Inf.
Thompson, Will	Co. Dev. Bn, #3, 162nd D. B.
Waldrop, Joseph S.	Co. L, 123rd Inf., 31st Div.
West, John Thomas	Co. K, 150th Inf., 38th Div.
White Edward G.	476Aero Squadron
Williams, David Albert	Co. D, 39th Bn. US Guards
Wilson, John Allen	Co. L. 320 Inf., 80th Div.
Wise, Curtis Anthony	Co. A, 28th Inf., 1st Div. & Co. B Pershing's Guard of Honor
Wise, Willard A.	Co. 418 Recruit Depot.
Yeates, John Edmond	Co. F, 116th Motor Sup. Tr. 41st Div.
Acker, Dr. James Milton	Major Medical Corp., 309 Field Artillery, 78th. Division
Daemmer, Ralph	Pvt. 17th. Div. Co. K, 5th. Inf. Co. H. 84th. Inf.
Dahlem, Julien A.	1st. Cook
Garner, Dennis Elmore	Corporal, 55th. Inf.-7th. Division
Heard, Henry (Hal) Thomas	Private, Company 18, Recruit Depot
Heard, Malcolm Jameson	Private, H. G. Co, 327 Inf. 82nd. Div.
Martin, Bob Lacy	HALC
Nickles, Mercer	Rejected
Sanders, Roger	2nd. Lieut. 34th. Infantry.
Webb, Stephen	Pvt. 1st. Class, 303 Field Signal
Whitaker, Kirby L.	Pvt., Casual Co. #90 from 8-29-18 to 9-27-18, 7th. Rec. Bn. to 11-3-18, to Co. F 2nd., Group Replacement & Training to date of discharge.
Carlisle, Robert Gunn	Lt. Co. L, 308 Inf. 77th. Division
McFarlane, Graham A.	Corp. 8th. Co. 35th. Inf. Central Machine Gun Officer's Training School.

Cont'd on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

WORLD WAR

NAME	RANK
Lann, Felix Jerome	Sergt. 304 Eng. Training School.
Maier, Frank Beeks	Corp. Co. M, 154th. Inf. 39th. Div.
Mims, Robert	Navy - Yoeman, 1st. Class
Heard, Joseph M., Jr.	Ensign, 2nd. Officer's Training Camp. Boston, Miami, & Pensacola
Gilleylen, Houston S.	2nd. Lt. Inf. Rep. Camp, 162nd. Depot Brigade.
Tubb, Talmage Brice	2nd. Lts. 51st. Aero Squadron, Air Service.
Allen, Keith Irvin	Yoeman, 1st. Class, Co. 106, Transport Service.
Tubb, Carl Greely	Printer, 1st. Class.
McCullen, Ira Burdine	Sergt. Co. M, 154th. Inf, 39th. Div.

Cont'd on Page #7

Co. D, 2nd. Mississippi Infantry became Co. M, 154th. Infantry, 39th. Division, U. S.A.

Captain - Anderson H. French

1st. Lieut. - Harry M. Mills

2nd. Lieut. - W. N. Mayfield

ENLISTED MEN

Akin, Collins

Bell, R. L.

Bell, E. B.

Bell, T. R.

Beckham, A. R.

Bird, Daniel W. (Killed in Aisne-Marne Battle: Buried Sartor Cemetery)

Blythe, S. L.

Bradley, C. W.

Brock, Tom (Died July 10, 1930. Buried Aberdeen Cemetery)

Cain, Cullie M.

Carlisle, R. G.

Carpenter, C. J.

Carpenter, C. L.

Crawford, G. H.

Cooper, C. L.

Crowe, M. T.

Dabbs, M. W. (Killed after war.)

Dinas, A. K.

Davis, Dred

Easter. C. C.

Eikner, E. R.

Cont'd on Page #8

Co. M, 154th. Infantry, 39th. Division, U. S. A.

Elixson, P. B.

Fears, A. F.

Flourney, L. Q.

Flourney, C. D.

Fewell, Lesley F. (Killed in Second Marne Battle)

Flannagin, J. J. (Died Aug. 6, 1924: Buried Legion Lot, Aberdeen)

Foote, O. C.

Gallop, W. J.

Galloway, E.

Griffin, B. S.

Griffin, S. F.

Gentry, Oscar

Gill, Wm. C.

Hale, W. C.

Hatch, N. W., Jr.

Hester, C. D. Sgt. (Died Jan. 8, 1935: Buried Amory Cemetery)

Howell, Ollie (Killed in Meuse-Argonne Battle)

Holladay, J. O.

Harmon, Lando

Hathcock, M. C.

Herndon, J. M.

Herndon, L. E.

Rye, Amos G.

Hickman, C. C.

Hill, Lowry R. (Died at Camp Beauregard 6/30/19: Buried Center Hill)

Howell, Auzzie

Hillerman, J. W.

Cont'd on Page #9

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18
WORLD WAR

Co. M, 154th. Infantry, 39th. Division, U. S. A.

Hull, L. R.

House, R. E.

Jones, Allie A.

Jones, W. V.

Jones, G. M.

Jones, S. A

Johnson, Earl (Corporal) Died Aug. 15, 1938: Buried Aberdeen Cemetery)

King, E. D.

Kirkpatrick, H.

Lawrence, B. H.

Lamb, T. G.

Lenderman, I. C.

Lyle, Gorman

Lyle, Tillman O. (Killed in Aisne-Marne Battle)

Maier, Frank B.

Malpass, J. E.

Malone, O. L.

McCandless, C. C., Jr.

McCown, W. S.

McCreight, H. C.

McCullen, I. B. (1st. Sergt.)

Nail, William

Pace, R. B.

Parish, Ben

Price, R. L.

Phillips, C. H.

Quillin, G. C.

Cont'd on Page #10

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18
WORLD WAR

Co. M. 154th. Infantry, 39th. Division, U. S. A.

Renfro, T. E.

Renfro, W. W.

Reynolds, T. M.

Ritter, W. T.

Roebuck, W. T.

Roebuck, Dave

Scott, M. C.

Shurford, Horace

Shaw, Clifton

Seeley, H. K.

Stewart, Henry

Sykes, W. E.

Smith, C. B.

Stuckey, T. F.

Sargent, Homer

Taylor, A. J., Jr.

Thompson, W. V.

Thornton, J. T.

Tubb, P. C.

Tubb, Arvill

Williams, L. D.

Williams, Peter

Wilson, K. D.

Lawrence, O. J.

Munn, P. L.

Wise, C. A.

Yeates, J. E.

Cont'd on Page #11

Citations and Medals Awarded:

1. Dr. Richard M. Boyd, Aberdeen - Silver Star (United States) - awarded March 20, 1929, for gallantry in action at Cuisy, France on the night of October 7, 1918. Also Medal of Honor, French, in recognition of service.
2. Littleton L. Broyles, Aberdeen - Three service strips.
3. R. G. Carlisle, Aberdeen - Distinguished Service Cross.
4. Alvin P. Duncan, Smithville, - Distinguished Service Cross.
5. Curtis A. Wise, Gattman - Croix de Guerre.

Men in 155th. Regiment:

We have been able to secure the names of only three men who were in the 155th. Regiment. They are:

Burney W. Rye

George Allen Frazier

Jeptha J. Camp

LETTERS:

The following lines are copied from a letter written by Harold Cowley to his mother, Mrs. E. E. Cowley, Amory, Mississippi, soon after landing in France.

"Dear Mother:- The houses here are so quaint and interesting. All made of stone and just alike. Even the barns are of stone with tile roofing. The streets are very narrow. The railroad cars and engines are only half as large as ours in the United States. The people wear shoes with wooden soles. They aren't much on speakingEnglish except to count money."

The next is from the same boy later on.

"Dear Folks: - I have now, only time enough to merely mention the trip I took when on leave.

Cont'd on Page #12

"I went through the Alps visiting Paris and several other interesting places, one of which was Grenoble - a beautiful place of 80,000 set right down among the mountains, it being the only pass across the Alps in that part of the country. The scenery is the most wonderful that can be found anywhere. Grenoble is made up almost entirely of apartment houses, and there is only one apartment in the whole city with a bath tub! They are a century behind the United States in everything."

The following was copied from a letter written in Russia.

Russia, April 1919 -

"Dear mother[1] - You may think I'm crazy for coming up here, and I, myself, have wondered just why. We left France for England February 26, 1919. Stayed there at Park Royal in the outskirts of London for several weeks. That was a period of waiting that I really enjoyed. Leaving England we came up through the North sea, around Norway into the Arctic Ocean then down to the White Sea. Our camp is about 300 yards from the sea.

"We are near Onega, and Archangel is not so far away. Our work is to repair railroad tracks and build bridges that the Bolsheviks have destroyed.

"This is certainly a wild and desolate country. All one can see are hills and trees, swamps and lakes and snow. The lakes are frozen over and everything else covered with snow. The ice gets from three to fifteen feet thick which in May, they say, begins to break up and float away. It never gets dark, really dark, here.

Cont'd on Page #13

Note 1: Extracts from letter written by Harold Cowley, World War soldier, to his mother, Mrs. E. E. Cowley, Amory, Miss.

It is nearly10 P. M. now and I can see to write this letter. Along about 11 o'clock it gets to be twilight, then at 2 or 3 A. M. begins to get lighter.

"The fuel for everything is wood - even the Railroad engines use wood. We are rationed by the English and they don't believe in feeding their soldiers much. Money is no good to anyone here for there is nothing to buy. The Russians haven't anything and all they are after is something to eat. I've heard of people gettingseal skins and other furs for a little canned goods or for a pair of shoes."

"The following letter* is from the pen of Frank Longley, a former Aberdeen boy, now serving in France with the 23rd. Regiment United States Engineer Corps .....Frank is only nineteen (having volunteered).....

Dear Folks:

"We are at the front now, right up among the 'big boys'. I can hear them banging now. It seems that they never stop. We haven't been as far as the front line trenches yet, but are so close that we keep our gas helmets and masks always with us, whether at work or asleep.

"The Germans try to send their aeroplanes across now and then, but they don't have much luck. They get across all right, but there are mighty few of them that get back. These French planes certainly go for them. Have already seen two fights in the air. They were thrilling indeed. The first I knew of it was a warning to get under cover, in order to keep from being photographed, so I get behind a big tree, and watched through the branches.

Cont'd on Page #14

* Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner April 2nd, 1918.

There were two German planes, going like the wind, and shrapnel bursting all around them. About this time, three French planes came up to finish the job. The Germans tried to fight them off, but it got too hot for them, and so they turned around, and made for home with the French planes right in behind them. They got one of the German machines. It fell, turning end over end, and the mutilated bodies of the occupants were found later. What became of the other plane, I don't know.

"We are rightwhere we can realize what real war is. I can't tell you of the hardships---of the boys in the trenches---we are not allowed to but I would like to get my hands on the guy that started this talk about Sunny France. It rains eternally and day before yesterday we had a six (6) inch snow. I have eaten mud, slept in mud, worked in mud and dreamed of mud. I guess the hardening process at Washington Barrock is about the luckiest thing that ever happened to us. When we get back home, we will have to learn to be civilized all over again.

"Gee, Whilliken! It would seem like heaven to walk into a real house with floors and carpets and curtains, a table with a tablecloth on it and a bed with sheets, and a real bath tub. There is one thing that I must speak of and that is the work of the Y.MC.A. It is the best thing that has been done for the men since the war started. They follow the men right up to the trenches. You can find them in dug-outs, in an old deserted barn, in a room left in a deserted house and in tents, everywhere they follow us and offer the men comfort and relaxation, with a warm, dry place to come to when off duty; magazines and books to read, tables to write on, with stationery and envelopes.

Cont. on Page 15

They have a canteen where one can buy things to eat (we have not been paid off for over two (2) months) and they have religious services every Sunday. With love- Your son- Frank"

Extract from letter written to H.P. Sanders, Editor of Aberdeen Examiner, from Hudson Brown, who was attached to U.S. Battleship, New York. (Shows conditions in England at time of the war).

"While on shore, I was astonished to find the women doing all kinds of work. Almost every place I would go, I would find women doing real manual labor; such as driving express wagons, taxi-cabs, rail road conductors, street car conductors, and many others, too numerous to mention*".

INTERVIEWS:

Mr. Horace Baker, Private, Company M 138 Infrantry, 32nd Division has written a book called "Argonne Days" giving his experiences on the Meuse-Argonne Front as compiled from his diary. Mr. Baker, retired Supterintendent of Education for Monroe County, states that he didn't compile this material because he had the most interesting incounters, or because he saw more gruesome sights than others, but because he thought it might be interesting.

He describes below the prelinimary barrage before the great drive of the Meuse-Argonne.

"I awoke with a start. Yes, I was terrified too of all the sounds I ever heard, the most awful was now rending the air. Hell had broken loose; no other term even approaches a description.

*Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner April 19, 1918

(con't on page #16

"Of all barrages, surely it was the worst. From far west to distant east the elements were a glow. Flares still came up over the hill and as far away on either hand as the eye could see and they had been multiplied manifold and above all was the din, the mighty roar of the heavy artillery, the shriek of shells as they sped on their way of mission and destruction, and the sharper crack of the lighter guns. There was no intermission, and no variations; there was no distinguishing one gun from its fellows but all mingled in a fearful din. The screeching of shells blended into a mighty wail. The booming of the guns gave a crackling sensation like as if the sounds accompanying the burning of a house were magnified a thousand times. The word "hell" gives but a faint idea of what I am trying and failing to describe."

He gives a vivid description of going over the top a portion of which is quoted.

"It was different from what I thought it would be. I expected us all to rise and start at the same time but we didn't. There was a low embankment around the bench where we were located. A Yank went to the embankment and directed us when to go by squads. Two or three men would go, then when out of slight, another squad. Finally this man was beckoning to my squad, and muttering to the other boys. "Well, I guess, we'd better go," I started forward. The other boys went alongside. When we came to our big, burly corporal, he was in tears; he could not go, for he was wounded. So we three set out without a leader, but just as we were surmounting the embankment, Rake, the man on my left, stiffened and fell heavilly, I thought almost flippantly, "Poor fellow, he is dead."

(Con't on page 17)

"Then I looked to the front. Instead of a company marching gloriously as I had supposed I would see, the boys were all strung out over the hillside and in shellholes or prone on the ground and all banging a way with their rifles, so, I plunged into the first shell holl which happened to be a very small one -- it was made by a one-ponder shell. But a small place was better than none, so, I began my part of the battle there. The boys laughed at me as long as I was with them for they said I had my feet hidden and thought I was completely concealed from the enemy.

"To my great surprise, down in the valley, directly ahead of us was a large village. It was Romagne-sous Montfaucon but I did not know it for days. The main thing now was not what place it was but how to get the Germans out of it.

"I turned my attention to my chau-chay. I had not yet been taught how to shoot it but evidently it would shoot, so, loading it I set it down as it should have been and began trying to work the thing. I tried this thing and then that and finally I accidentally let loose a contraption and the thing went "Bam". I looked to see if it was ponted toward the Germans and it was, so, I had not hit any of our men. It was set on single shot and though I have since wished it had been on automatic, perhaps it was lucky that it wasn't.

"Then I began firing at the Germans aiming as best I could with the old blunderbuss. Soon it jammed, but I had it working again in a jiffy. This happened again and again and finally when I had shot about thirty rounds, was losing some of my fear, and beginning to enjoy it, Cameron struck his head over the embankment and yelled, "Quit shooting with that chau-chay."

(cont'd on page # 18)

"So here I was in the midst of a battle with orders not to shoot. I was lost to quit but was afraid not to for, I did not know who had told him to tell me to quit. I had shot at the town and the woods to the left and the field beyound but could have no definite aim and do not know whether I hit anyone or not. I had a close call there for a bullet kicked up the earth just beneath my left knee, which at the time was about six inches above ground.

"As I had nothing to do, I looked around for better protection. Directly in my front was a large shell hole. I loaded up my belongings and made a dash for it, arriving safely.

"And then fool-like I stuck my head out to watch the happenings. My, how I did wish for a good old Springfield and through my thoughts came running the words, "And this is a battle; and this is a battle." and "I'm a participant in a battle."

"The rifle fire kept up, and still the bullets whizzed, and the big guns boomed, and the shells crashed. After an hour of it, I began to wonder if we would have to say we had failed in our attack and wait until night to withdraw.

"And looking around, I saw to my right, a still, prone figure with a non-com's belt on. It was poor Flynn. He had gone over the top bravely at the head of the platoon at exactly 8:31, he was as dead as a door nail with a bullet squarely between his eyes and another through his right knee.

"In the next shell hole to my left was a wounded boy, the bloodiest man I have ever seen, I think. A bullet had hit his fore-head and circled around his head thus cutting a long gash. I thought of going over to his assistance but decided not to as he was doing fairly well it seemed and the bullets were flying thick and fast.

(cont'd on page 19)

"I looked back up the hill and saw Rake's rifle wiggling about so I decided he was not dead and perhaps anot seriously wounded. It happened that the bullet that laid him flat on the ground had only grazed the side of his head and raised a knot without cutting the skin though it went through his helmet and messkit. I had thought of running and getting his springfield before I saw him using it.

"But of all fools, the worst was the man who jumped but of a shell hole and risked the flying bullets merely to light his cigarette.

"I looked toward the hill to the right. Over a little of the hill came some fifty grey-green figures waving white henkerchiefs. Immediately a murmur went along our hillside, "Don't shoot; they're giving up."

"And I watched them until they were taken in town by some Yanks who rose out of shell holes in their paths and not a one of them had been hit by either bullet or gragment of a shell.

"But even though, these Germans had surrenderred, I was still afraid that the battle would last until night. Finally, I looked far to hhe southwest and there on the skyline of the hill was a figure of a man standing out in bold relief. A few moments later there were three of them and every few moments when I looked back there were more.

"However, my attention was divided between them and some Germans who darted back and forth behind a stone wall in the edge of the town. Bullets knocked up bits of stone from its top and I wished to share in the sport.

"Finally a whole battalion of Yanks had come over the hill to the southwest and were marching up the country as if to aid us but had a long way to come and their pace was slow.

(Cont'd on page #20)

"Just in front of me was a larger shell hole and beside it lay a still figure, which looked quite familiar. I reasoned he must be dead or he would have got into the shell hole but as I looked the dead came to life, turned his head, and seeing, he winked at me. Did you ever have a dead man wink at you? It almost gave me that impression, though he was much alive and afterwards became my buddy. His name was Banholzer.

"Presently as the Yanks across the way, who happened to be the Second Battalion of our regiment, advanced, a German broke from the ticket a top the hill opposite us. Perhaps he intended to warn his comrades in the village that they were in danger of being surrounded; Guns popped at him and I grabbed by chau-chay with the same feeling and zest a hunter experiences when he sees a squirrel. Before I could shoot, the Hun had dived into a shell hole.

VICTORY

"It seemed strange to me thatthe Second Battalion couldmarch on so complacently as it a appeared to me that they were not meeting a great deal of opposition. At length I sensed that fewer bullets were flying in my vicinity. Perhaps the two elements were getting what one had formerly, or the Germans were turning their attention to the new-comers.

"As the bullets were not whistling so briskly, I took a notion to get down abreast the foremost boys so I could use my gat and not hit a Yank. A series of runs from shell hole to shell hole soon brought me there but now a little hill was in my way. I was suggesting to my comrades that we negotiate the distance, when, of all horrors, two American shells whizzed over and landed there. German shells were bad but these were worse and we scampered back up the hill to get away from otheres that might follow, which soon

(Cont'd on Page #21)

happened. I don't remember running from a German shell but I did from our own and made good time, too!

"A flare was sent up and the big guns lifted and two or three salvos struck the town and tore great holes in the houses and roofs right before our eyes.

"Meantime the Yanks on the opposite hill had come abreast of us. Two hundred Germans came out of the town and gave up to them, a few escaped over the hill and the battle was over. Doubtless they were well-nigh surrounded as the 125th Infantry had attacked on the right of the town, we had made a frontal attack and the Second Battalion had gone in to the left, so they could do nothing less than run or give up.

"A calm ensured, and we set to work gathering up our wounded."

Mr. Baker's book is of much value because the material is first-hand, and we might continue for days the stories he tells. He is a member of the Historical Society, and has furnished us with valuable information.

DISTINGUISHED COUNTY SOLDIERS OR OFFICERS:

From a fellow soldier, Horace Baker, the following accountis given of Daniel W. Birds' active service in the World War.

Daniel Wayne, oldest of the three children of H. Early and Ells (Jones) Bird, was born Feb. 26, 1896. The family lived at that time where W. A. Jaudon now lives. Later, but while Daniel was a small child , his father bought part of the Jons estate and built the housewhere he and Mrs. Bird now reside. This is about half a mile from the old Rural Hill schoolhouse.

Daniel had a heritage to be proud of. He was a great-grandson of Judge Waitsell Tucker, who was a brother of Gov. Tilgham Tuck-

(cont'd on Page 23)

er, and who served for fourteen years as Probate Judge of Monroe County. Both of his grandfathers were Confederate soldiers. His grand father Bird was wounded at Corinth, and his grandfather Jones was captain of a Monroe County Company.

Daniel's life before joining the army did not differ from that of other county boys. He attended the neighboring Rural Hill school. He did well in his studies, but did not choose to pursue courses beyound the rural school. He was slender and active and was a good basketball player, which was a new thing in the rural schools at that time. He was a likable young fellow and popular with his fellow-students. He was generous to a fault and would not willingly hurt the feelings of any one. He was usually bubbling over with fun, and delighted in teasing those he liked.

When the call to arms came, Daniel enlisted in the company that was being formed in Aberdeen. This was made part of the First Mississippi, which when sent to Camp Beauregard, La. became the 115th Infantry. After the period of training at Beauregard, Daniel went over-seas and was for a time a member of Company D, 163rd Inf. Later he became a member of Company B, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division. It was with this division that he went to the Front. In the Aisne-Marne Drive Daniel was mortally wounded and three days later, on July 21, 1918, he died in one of the advanced hospitals. He was buried in one of the cemeteries year the battlefield.

After the close of the war, his body was returned home for burial. An enormous crowd attended the funeral and interment in Sartor or New Hope Cemetery, near his boyhood home. The American Legion Post of Aberdeen buried him with military honors.

The Aberdeen Post of the American Legion was named for him. This will assure us that his memory will not soon be forgotten.

(cont'd on Page 24)

"And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead".

"MONROE COUNTY' HERO[1]

The casuality list, the past week, contained the name of Mr. Daniel W. Bird of Quincy, Mississippi as having been 'killed in action' on the battlefield in France. This is the first Monroe County man to make the supreme sacrifice for his country. All honor and praise is due this gallant soldier, who, in the gay young morning of his life, cheerfully went out at the call of his country, and sacrificed his life upon the altar of Liberty and Freedom. Mr. Bird volunteered in Company M, when it was organized in Aberdeen about one year ago. His record at Camp Beauregard, and 'Overseas' has been stainless, and his memory should be revered until Freedom perishes from the Earth. The Examiner joins patriotic men everywhere in tendering sympathy to those near and dear to him. He sleeps the sleep of the brave. Peace to his ashes!"

When war was declared Dr. Richard M. Boyd immediately volunteered his service, April, 1917. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in June and was ordered to report for duty July 3, 1917, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he received his military training.

He sailed from Campt Merritt, New Jersey in December, 1917, and returned to the States in July, 1919.

He was sent to Libourne, France, to make sanitary survey of this area, previous to arrival of troops and there established a hospital, which later made Training Center Number 2.

Cont'd on Page #25

Note 1: From Editorial - Aberdeen Examiner, August 16, 1918.

He was actively and continously engaged in four major compaigns without the loss of a day -- Champagne-Marne, Defensive; Aisne-Marne, Offensive; Saint Mihiel, Offensive; Meuse-Argonne, Offensive.

He was twice gassed, each time refusing to give up his post of duty. He got mustard gas in second battle of Marne, July, 1918, and phosgene gas in Meuse-Argonne Campaign October 7, 1918.

On March 20, 1929, he was awarded a Silver Star by the United States War Department for attending two hundred and twenty-two soldiers in one night, very difficult task. This gallant service was at Cuisy, France, on the night of October 7, 1918, while serving as First Lieutenant Medical Corps, attached to the 146th. Field Artillery.

After the Armistice was signed he was with the Army of occupation in Germany until March 1, 1919, when he was granted permission to attend the University of Nancy, France, doing post-graduate work in the Medical Department, special study being given to internal medicine.

While in Nancy, Dr. Boyd was awarded a Medal of Honor by the French in recognition of his service. He received his promotion to captaincy in May, 1919.

After his return to the United States he was mustered out of service at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Curtis Anthony Wise* enlisted in Company M. 154th Infantry, 39th Division on July 2, 1917 at Aberdeen, Miss., but was later transferred to Company A., 28th Infantry, 1st Division in which unit he saw overseas service. As a first class private he trained at Camp Jackson, Miss.

*Material secured from records in possession of Horace Baker

(cont'd on page26)

and Beauregard, La.

He sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, April 23, 1918, and arrived at Brest, France, May 7, 1918. He went into Camp Pontanezen but only remained two days before going to the front.

He was actively engaged in several battles--Cantigny, May23#30; Montdidier-Noyon, June 1-July7; Aisne-Marne, July 18-23; Sanersis Sector (Dif.) August 12-25; St. Mihiel, Sept 12-16; Meuse Argonne, Oct. 1-4. On Oct. 4, 1918, he was seriously wounded in battle. A machine gun billet passed through the left chest, penetrating the left lung, close to the heart. He entered the hospital at Base 56-A, Alleray, France, where he remained from Oct. 6, 1918 until sometime in Nov. of the same year, at which time he was sent to a convalscent camp at Pargy-sur-Sault.

Rejoining his old outfit at Goldhausen, Germany, Jan. 12, 1919, he remained as a member of the army of occupation until he sailed from Brest, France, Sept. 1, 1919, on the Leviathan as a member of Company B. Composite Regtiment Pershing's Guard of Honor.

He was awarded the Craiz de guerre, fourraguerre, Victory Medal with six battle clasps, and a Silver lapped button (for wound).

His service was gallant and we can do no less than honor Curtis Wise as a Monroe County hero.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS:*

"Alvin P. Duncan, Smithville, sergeant Company D, 16th INfantry, near Sedan, November 7th, 1918, led a daylight patrol against a machine gun displacement of the enemy, which blocked the advance of his company. Although his patrol was wiped out, he pressed on alone, capturing the German machine gun and gunner and breaking up the nest. Uncle: Joe Bennett, Smithville."

*Mississippi-The Heart of the South-Dunbar Rowland, Vol.11 Page377

(cont'd on Page 27)

ORGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:

The Red Cross and Home Demonstration Department rendered valuable service during the World War.

The Red Cross work in Monroe County was well organized, with chapters both in Amory and Aberdeen, but every town and village formed auxiliaries and did their full part. Aberdeen and Amory worked as separate chapters for some time, were later united with headquarters in Aberdeen and known as the Monro County Chapter, and then divided October 26, 1917.

The Aberdeen Chapter organized June 22, 1917 with following officers and auxiliaries.

OFFICERS

Dr. W. G. Sykes - Chairman

Mrs. Gilson Gray - Vice-Chairman

Mrs. John W. Donelson - Secretary

Mrs. Henry Dugan - Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Leftwich - Chairman

Gaston Therrell -

Mrs. J. L. Shell

Mrs. C. E. Hamilton

Mrs. Eugene L. Sykes

FINANCE COMMITTEE

G. H. Bumpass

John W. Donelson

A. J. Brown

D. W. Houston

J. M. Acker

Cont'd on Page #28

Note 1: Data compiled from 1917 & 1918 files of the Aberdeen Examiner.

ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE

Mrs. B. H. McFarland - Chairman

Miss Willie Cunningham

Miss Annie McFarland

Mr. Will Kimmel

Mrs. Henry Dugan

Miss Maude Strong

Miss Josephine Smith

Mrs. Roy Watkins

Mrs. John Binford

Mrs. Reuben Davis

Miss Jamie Maier

Mrs. Acker Rogers

Miss Sue Houston

Miss Annie Hunter Clifton

Miss Rose Gillespie

Mrs. D. W. Houston, Sr.

CIVILIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. H. Haughton

Mrs. J. S. Hopkins

Mrs. J. W. Lauderdale

Miss Janie Young

Mrs. Woodie Baker

Mrs. Harry Rodebaugh

Mrs. Charles Treas

Mrs. A. J. Evans

Mrs. Julius Rubel

Mrs. Mignon Therrell

Mrs. A. L. Alexander

Cont'd on Page #29

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Neil McCaskill - Chairman

Miss Christine Rogers

Mrs. Will Sykes

Mrs. W. B. Walker

Mr. T. T. Davenport

Mr. H. B. Sanders

EXTENSION & COOPERATION

G. H. Watkins - Chairman

J. C. McFarland, Jr.

W. T. Ware

Mrs. G. G. Ray

Mrs. J. S. Hopkins

Mr. J. L. Shell

B. H. McFarland

D. G. Taylor

J. E. Evans

Eugene L. Sykes

Mrs. H. H, Kinney (Wren)

Sam Schwab

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Ellen Gillespie - Chairman

Mrs. H. S. Gilleylan

Mrs. George J. Leftwich

Mrs. George C. Paine

M. C. Lowe

Mrs. Sam Hendricks

Mrs. Adam Carlisle

Cont'd on Page #30

MILITARY RELIER COMMITTEE

Mrs.G. H. Bumpass - Chairman

Mrs. J. M. Acker - Vice-Chairman

Miss Etta McAuley

Mrs. Byrd Drake

Mrs. J. R. Mize

Mrs. W. G. Peugh

Mrs. Harry Payne

Mrs. J. S. Thompson

Miss Bessie Leftwich

Mrs. J. B. Mc Farland

Mrs. Harry Walton

J. D. Simpson

Miss Louise Baker

Mrs. Henry Hensler

Mrs. Jim Jones

Mrs. Sam Schwab

Mrs. M. O. Stark

Mrs. J. A. Gay

Mrs. L. L. Dortch

Mrs. T. B. Sykes

Mrs. W. F. Paine

Mrs. Robert Paine

AUXILIARIES

Athens - 25 members

L. G. Smith - Chairman

Mrs. T. Dilworth - Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Ausie Owens - Secretary

Mrs. W. R. Smith - Treasurer

Cont'd on Page #31

Willis Schoolhouse - 22 members

Mr. S. W. Word - Chairman

Mrs. T. L. Word - Secretary

Miss Miriam Davis - Treasurer

Wren - 54 members

H. G. Wood - Chairman

Mrs. H. H. Kinney - Vice-Chairman

Mrs. B. F. Cother - Secretary

Mrs. F. J. Underwood - Treasurer

New Prospect (Hamilton) 19 members

Mr. W. M. Grace, - Chairman

Mrs. Mollie Stoddard - Vice-Chairman

Miss Mabel Crosby - Secretary and Treasurer

Mrs. S. N. Stoddard - Chairman

Miss Ida Lou Stoddard

Mrs. J. J. Basham

Mrs. L. C. Cain

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

New Hope - 27 members

Mrs. Jim Jaudon
Mrs. John Riley

Mrs. Dr. Wiley

Mrs. Charlie Johes

Mrs. Wiley Hollingsworth

COMMITTEE TO FORM AUXILIARY

Lebanon

Miss Sophie Brown - Chairman

Mrs. M. L. Barnett - Secretary & Treasurer

Cont'd on Page #32

Stonewall - 37 members

Mrs. W. R. West - Chairman

Mrs. A. C. Cook - Vice-Chairman

Guy T. Jones - Secretary

Charles A. Taylor - Treasurer

Prairie

Mr. W. S. Lenoir - Chairman

Mrs. W. B. Roberts - Vice-Chairman

Mrs. R. O. Box - Secretary

Mr. C. G. Green - Treasurer

Mrs. John Barrow - Chairman of Women's Work

Strongs

Mrs. Asa Watson- Chairman

Mrs. A. S. Dukemanier - Secretary

Mrs. Henry Watson - Treasurer

Hamilton

Dr. J. W. Basham - Chairman

Mrs. Maggie Boyd - Vice - Chairman

Miss Voila Verner - Secretary & Treasurer

Mrs. I, W. Rye - Chairman of Executive Committee

Amory

C. R. Berry - Chairman

D. H. Streetman - Treasurer

Mrs. C. P. Alexander - Secretary

Mrs. H. F. Clarke - Chairman of Women's Work

Mrs. J. E. Thomas - Chairman of Executive Committee

Cont'd on Page #33

AUXILIARIES TO AMORY CHAPTER:

Beeks Hatley

Bigbee Smithville

In every instance, Monroe Countians did their part in this work. They even collected large supplies of nuts for use in making gas masks. It would be almsot a physical impossibility to l list all those who were active in this work. We must be content to say that every one cooperated.

Our negro population organized auxiliaries and rendered valuable service.

Our children, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Mollie Stark, formed Junior Auliliaries. The boys made all the boxes, as per specifications, in which the garments, surgical dressing, etc. were shipped.

Mrs. Ben H. Gillespie served as Chairman of Women's Work from the time of organization until April 1918, when she was forced to resign because of ill health.

From Mrs. B. C.,Drake who served during the remainder of the war and immediate post war period, we have secured the following report which gives a concise idea of the work done by the Aberdeen chapter and its auxiliaries.

6/1/19

"Having received notice from Gulf Division June 1st. that chapter Production work would be discontinued until Sept. 1st. I take this means of thanking the many faithful workers who have helped to make our own Aberdeen Chapter worthy of the highest praise from Headquarters.

Cont'd on page #34

Since my election April 18, 1918, we have made and shipped:

441 sweaters	11972 surgical dressings
1010 pair socks	335 pinafores
13 pair wristlets	180 dresses
3 mufflers	68 petticoats
80 comfort kits	35 chemise
80 housewives	112 H. C, Shirts
396 pajamas	20 Bootees
316 bed shirts	1 infant's sacque
60 men's shirts	1 quilt

Beside this production work, have shipped:

3 boxes clothing Belgium Relief --- 758 garments

1 box Bath Towels (quantity) 370, valued @ $250.00."

Mrs. Drake also furnished us with names of individuals who were heads of the various departments during her service.

Mrs. John Patton - Surgical Dressing

Mrs. Sam Hendricks - Hospital Garments

Mrs. Acker Rogers - Knitting

Mrs. Addison Brannan - Refugee Garments

All four of these departments were on the Honor Roll.

An idea of the way Monroe County responded may be seen from the fact that on July 13, 1917 - $1,748 and two weeks later, July 27 - $1, 825.

Following the 1917 Christmans Drive for memberships the chapters of the county began 1918 with the following new memberships.

Cont'd on Page #35

Aberdeen Chapter and Auxiliaries - 805 divided as follows:

Aberdeen - 534

Prairie - 103

Wren - 36

Strongs - 28

Hamilton - 9

New Prospect-4

Stonewall - 1

Colored Auxiliaries - 90

Amory Chapter - 836

Monroe County gave not only her money and her boys, but likewise the relentless and tireless service of those men and women at home.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK DURING THE WORLD WAR:

In an interview with Mrs. C. M. Kolb, who was as Miss Maude Hails, Monroe County Home Demonstration Agent during the World War, she said that during winter of 1917 - 18, war period, she gave demonstrations for substitutes of sugar and flour, as these commodities had to be conserved for our soldiers. Increased interest in production and conservation of vegetables. Both urban and rural centers had gardens and demonstrations of conservation of foods by canning, preserving, pickling and drying were given in school buildings and private homes, which were used as commodity centers.

Much interest was manifested in production of poultry and eggs - primarily in Junior Poultry Clubs. People who had never been the least interested in the conservation of surplus food became tremendously active.

Cont'd on Page #36

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

As a immediate war measure, demonstrations in the use of flour and sugar substitutes were given in centers in the county, for instance, soy bean meal was used for flour by mixing small wuantities of white flour with it to make biscuits. Soy bean meal was also used in combination with cornmeal and shorts to make Boston brown bread. Sorghum syrup was used for sugar. Fruits crystalized in this syrup were used for Christmas candies. Field peas used in combination with cheese were one of the substitutes for meat.

During the influenza epidemic, Home Demonstration Agents, by request of State Agency, opened Soup Kitchens in which food for those who were ill was prepared. This was an emergency measure.

The marketing of surplus canned products was done through local Demonstration Agents, who sold goods to the Governments to be shipped to the cantonments.

A great deal of sewing and knitting demonstrations were given supplementary Red Cross work.

MISCELLANEOUS:

It may be interesting to know that a group of Confederate Veterans organized and offered themselves for service during the World War. When their offer was read in the Senate Halls of our nation, applause rang out long and clear. Though they were not called into service, the patriotism back of this act is singular.

Confederate Veterans off er their Service[1]

"On Wednesday, May 1st., 1918, a company of Confederate Veterans were organized, and they now offer their service to the United States, to be used in any capacity, where their services

Note 1: Copied from the May 3, 1918 issue of the Aberdeen Examiner.

Cont'd on Page #37

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

can be utilized.

The following officers were elected:

Captain, J. W. Howard

1st. Lieut., J. M. McDuffie

Surgeon, Dr. W. G. Sykes

Color-Bearer, D. A. Beeks

All Confederates who desire to enlist in this company will please send their names to:

Capt. J. W. Howard or

J. E. Houston, Secretary."

The following is a list of the members of "The First Mississippi Confederate Company"[1] which met in Aberdeen, Mississippi, May 3, 1918, and unamiously voted to offer their servies to the President to be used as he may direct, in the present war:

J. W. Howard - Captain

J. M. Fears - First Lieutenant

J. M. McDuffie - Second Lieutenant

N. H. Pratt - First Sergeant

D. A. Beeks - Color Bearer

A. C. Ross - Second Musician

Dr. W. G. Sykes - Surgeon

Judge Baxter McFarland - Judge Advocate

PRIVATES:

J. M. Addington

William Allen

A. Armstrong

J. Adams

Note 1: Copied from Aberdeen Examiner, May, 1918.

Cont'd on Page #38

Ben Bradford
J. G. Ball
W. P. Bradley
Henry Ballard
A. J. Brown
John Beckham
Jim M. Buchanan
John Barrett
John Buchanan
Sam Beckham
Joe Beaufort
Austin Chism
J. M. Cunningham
H. Cox
D. Cox
C. R. Cheek
B. Darracott
W. T. Dawkins
L. Donelson
M. C. Dalton
W. L. Dottery
J. S. Dugger
N. W. Dickerson
A. J. Easter
Dr. J. W.Eckford
Giles Fuqua
James Fuqua

J. A. Grady
W. W. Grady
Frank Gilleylen
Lundys Gunn
Will Howard
John Henley
A. G. Henley
Neeham Hatch
Jim Howell
Buck Howell
William Holliday
Ben Holland
John Hood
William Kendrick
William Morgan
S. G. Morgan
Will Morgan
John Meek
Frank Mathews
Fred Mathews
William Noah
T. G. Owen
J. N. Pate
W. B. Prewitt
Halen Ritter
W. T. Roberts
John Roberts

Cont'd on page #39

J. M. Smith
P. Somerford
Dan Standifer
Dock Carter
J. O. L. Smith
George Tindall
W. L. Tubb
Jessie Tate
William Vandiver
Baker Word
Charlie Word
John Wamble
J. W. Woods
John Woods
W. P. West
P. W. Shell
W. B. Buchanan
F. M. Stribling
James Clark
F. J. Lann
J. H. Gettys
Jones Williams
Dol Mayes
Panel Smith
Martin Mayfield
John Lasiter

Cont'd on Page #40

WORLD WAR

MONROE COUNTY'S HONOR ROLL
List Compiled by LEE JONES

KILLED IN BATTLE

Name	Address	Date	Battle	Buried
Morris Russell	Quincy	July 17/18	Chateau Thierry	Quincy Cem.
Orman, Lyle	Hatley	July 15/18	Second Marne	
Lesley P. Fewell	Nettleton	July 15/18	Second Marne	
Daniel W. Bird	Quincy	July 21/18	Second Marne	New Hope Cem.
Ollie Howell	Hatley	Oct. 9/18	Meuse-Argonne	
Onroe Simmons	Hamilton	Oct. 17/18	Meuse-Argonne	
Keith Seeley	Hamilton	Oct. 22/18	Meuse-Argonne	

Accidentally Killed

Wilson T. Donaldson	Aberdeen	Apri.20/18	San Antonio, Tex.	Aberdeen
Samuel L. Patterson	Quincy	Apri.6/19	France	

Died of Disease

Penn Sisk	Nettleton	Feb. 28/18	Norfolk, Va.	
Ernest Palmer	Smithville	Mar.15/18	France	
Walter Kimbrough	Amory	Sept.11/18	Richmond, Va.	
Terrell Rye	Hatley	Oct. 1/18	Camp Pike, Ark.	
Daniel B. Sanderson	Smithville	Oct. 4/18	On Atlantic	At Sea
Condra Roberts	Hamilton	Oct. 5/18	Near Coast England	
Vance Tartt	Nettleton	Oct. 8/18	France	Tartt Cem.
John A. Jones	Quincy	Oct. 8/18	Camp Pike, Ark.	Beeks Cem
Lando Thompson	Smithville	Oct. 9/18	Pensacola, Fla.	
Thomas C. Early	Wren	Oct. 10/18	England	
Charles Outon	Hamilton	Oct.13/18	On Coast New Jersey	

Cont'd on Page #41

Name	Address	Date	Battle	Buried
George Haney	Wren	Oct. 21/18	Camp Pike, Ark.	
Clifton Pickle	Hamilton	Oct.25/18	Near Coast S. America	Brazil
Warren Lawless	Hamilton	Oct. 28/18	Camp Pike, Ark.	
Kirby West	Hamilton	Oct. 30/18	England	Arlington
James Bailey Riley	Quincy	Jan. 4/19	Camp Pike, Ark.	New Hope Cem

Colored Died of Disease

Arthur Cunningham	Gibson	Apri.12/18	Camp Funston, Kansas	
Alph Thompson	Amory	Sept. 4/ 18	France	
John Troupe	Aberdeen	Oct. 7/18	Camp Grant, Illinois	
Jesse Washington	Aberdeen	Oct. 9/18	Camp Funston, Kansas	
Eugene Talley	Prairie	Oct. 11/18	Camp Funston, Kansas	
James Troupe	Hamilton	Oct. 16/18	France	
Ike Williams	Muldon	Oct. 22/18	Camp Funston, Kansas	
Henry Sykes	Egypt	Nov. 2/18	Camp Funston, Kansas	
Lewis Williams	Aberdeen	Dec. 5/18	France	
Thad Carter	Amory	Jan. 2/19	Camp Grant, Illinois	
Millie Willis	Quincy	Dec. 19/19	Carbon Hill, Alabama	
Reed C arter	Aberdeen	Jan. 16/20	Oteen, Nort Carolina	

Cont'd on Page #42

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

WORLD WAR

A LIST OF SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD WAR WHO ARE BURIED IN THE CEMETERIES OF MONROE COUNTY

ABERDEEN CEMETERY

Dr. Richard M. Boyd

Captain Medical Corps

Attached to 146th Field Artillery

Leonard Brandon
No headstone as yet

W. T. Brock
Co. M, 154th Inf., 39th Div.
Tr. to Medical Corps.

Howard P. Crawford
Pvt. U. S. Machine Gun School
Camp Hancock, Georgia

Benton Greenwood Crenshaw
Officers Training School

Wilson T. Donaldson, Jr.
Cadet Pilot, Air Corps
Accidentally killed at San Antonio, Tex.

James W. Edmondson
No information

John J. Flannigan
Co. M, 154th Inf., 39th Div.

Melville W. Gathings, Jr.
No information

W. Howell Henderson, Jr.
95th Co., 6th Regt., 2nd Div.,
U. S. Marines
St. Mihiel & Meuse-Argonne Battles

James S. Hickman
No information

Cont'd on Page #43

Aberdeen Cemetery (Continued)

Adelbert A. Johnson
Pvt. 1st C., U. S. Marines
Served in Santo Domingo

Earl Johnson
Corporal, Co, M. 154th Inf., 39th Div.

George J. Leftwich
2nd Lieutenant

Whitman Lenoir
No headstone as Yet

Richard Miller Peugh
No information

Verne H. Smith
No information

Herbert L. Wayman
Capt., 109th Inf., 28th Div.

Kirby F. West
Co. C, 152nd Inf., 38th Div.
Died in England
Buried in Arlington National Cemetery
Memorial in Aberdeen Cemetery

Andrew Wood, Jr.
No Headstone as yet

Beeks Cemetery

Clyde E. Gettys
Corporal, 302nd Eng., 77th Div.

John A. Jones
Private
61st Co., Rec. Bn., 162nd Depot Brigade
Died at Camp Pike, Arkansas

Amory Cemetery

Armor Brown Bolding
No information

John A. Bolding
Yeoman, U. S. Navy

Edgar Dunlap
No Headstone as yet

Ollis A. Harmon
Fireman 1 cl., US. S. Fulton
Died at Legion Island Hospital, Philadelphis in 1921

Cont'd on Page#44

Amory Cemetery (Continued)

Carlos, D. Hester
Spt. Co. M. 154th Inf., 39th Div.

Walker, C. Batterwhite
No information

Bethlehem Cemetery
Ernest Palmer
Died in France, 1919

A. E. Ritter
No information

Blair Cemetery

James W. Depriest
Private, 51st Inf., 6th Div.

Cockerham Cemetery

Charlie E. Smith
Private, U. S. Army

Center Hill Cemetery

Warren Lawless
Private---Died at Camp Pike Arkansas

Lowry R. Hill
Co. M. 154th Inf., 39th Div.
Died at Camp Beauregard, La.

Greenbrier, Old Cemetery

Ray Vaughn Somerford
Stable Sergt., 114th Engineers, 39th Div.

Greenbrier, New Cemetery
Samuel L. Patterson,
Private, 264 P. W. E. Co., A.S.U.
Accidentally killed in France, 1919

Thomas Curtis Rollins
No information

Joseph E. Pace
Private, U. S. Army

Burkitt Wood
Private, 121st Inf., 31st Div.

Cont'd on Page #45

Hatley Cemetery

Wooster O. Richardson
No information

James Parrish
No Headstone as yet

Hezzie Fuqua
No information

Lann Cemetery

Charlie C. Waycaster
Pvt., U. S. Army

Maxey Cemetery

Trannie B. Elliott
Went to War from Itawamba County

Nettleton Cemetery

Pleasant W. Duncan
No information

Lester F. Williams
Corporal
63rd Service Aero Squadron, A.S.S.C.
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

New Hope (Parham's), Old Cemetery

Terrell M. Rye
Died at Camp Pike, Arkansas

Jack Little
No information

New Hope (Parham's) Cemetery (New)

Ellie R. Ausborn
No information

Price H. Nash
No information

New Prospect Cemetery

Clifton R. Pickle
U. S. Navy.
Died near coast of Brazil

Ike Dodd
No information

Cont'd on Page #46

Pickle Cemetery

William H. Brown
Private, Co. G, 328th Inf., 82nd Div.

Pisgah Cemetery

Thomas C. Early
Wagoner, Hdq, Co., 138th M. G. Bn.
Died in Egland

George H. Haney
Pvt., 91st. Cas. Co,. 162nd Depot Brigade
Died at Camp Pike, Ark.

Pine Grove Cemetery

Penn Sisk
U. S. Navy,
Died at Hampton Roads, Virginia

Quincy Cemetery

Morris G. Russell
Killed in Chateau Thierry Battle

Roberts Cemetery

Charles Condra Roberts
U. S. Navy
Died near Coast of England

Charlie E. Barham
No information

Sartor Cemetery

Daniel W. Bird
Co. D, 163rd Inf., Co. B, 38th Inf., 3rd Div.
Killed in Aisne-Marne Battle

James Bailey Riley
Died at Camp Pike Ark.

Siloam Cemetery

Lando Thompson
Died at Pensacola, Florida

Escar Thompson
No information

Smithville Cemetery

Archie CemKennedy
Went to War from Itawamba County
Killed in Aisne-Marne Battle

Cont'd on Page #47

Smithville Cemetery (Continued)

Fletcher Knight
No information

William Gerguson
No headstone as yet

Tartt Cemetery

Vance Earl Tartt
Died in France

Tranquil Cemetery

Clifton D. Jones
No information

Tren Cemetery

Jules N. David
No Information

Taylor Cemetery

Joseph Walton Bradley
Pvt. 1 c., 140th Inf. 35th Div.

Total 7 1

Cont'd on Page #48

CIVIL WAR

BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN COUNTY:

"The interests of Aberdeen and the county were one during this trying period. The war and how to win it, or at least how to live through it drew together the people of all regions.

"The battle of Aberdeen so designated in the official list of 'Battles in Mississippi', was not a battle or even a skirmish in a proper sense. Scouting parties from the Federal forces occupied the town for at least one day, but they meth with no opposition and they destroyed practically no property. One man was killed.

"The only fighting in the county was in connection with the Grierson raid and the Battles of West Point and Egypt. In this c.ampaign, there was some fighting along roads located in the western part of the county, some soldiers were killed and considerable property was either burned or seized and carried off."[1]

"General Forrest[2] in person gave me my orders to push foward and ascertain quickly what direction the enemy had taken. I followed at a stiff pace, but did not come up with them until I reached West Point. Their rear guard was passing through this town, when I charged them with my two companies, driving them without serious resistance throuth the village, capturing and killing several. At this time, the escort had not come up, nor were evidently in rapid retreat. I reported this by courier to General Forrest at once. Cont'd on page #49

Note 1. From a series of Historical Sketches on Monroe County as written by Dr. W. A. Evans and published currently in the Aberdeen Examiner.

Note 2. John A Wyeth's Life of General N. B. Forrest (published 1899) page 304-306, quoting Capt. H. A. Tyler, Co. A. 12th. Ky. Cal.

Slight skirmishing continued along the road, but no decided opposition was encountered till a point about six miles north of West Point had been reached. Here, I became convinced that we had come up with a considerable body of the main column. There were in sight, as near as I could estimate, about fifteen hundred mounted troops and several pieces of artiller, in a well selected position. The country was open in their immediate fronts, while just behind them was some heavy timeber, which offered good protection, and also prevented me from determining the exact number of their troops."

"The courage and vigor which characterized the pursuit of Captain Tyler may be inferred of Major Coon, who commanded the rear of Smith's column at this juncture. 'After having passed through West Point,' he says, 'the firing began in the rear, and increased for an hour, when I was called upon by Captain Graves, who was in command of the rear guard, for assistance, as the enemy's forces were pressing him and threatening his flanks. One battalion of rifles was dismounted and placed behind the fence and brought into line. The enemy, thinking the road clear, came up with great boldness. At this time two or three shells and three or four rounds of the rifles checked their movements, and my men retired in good order. From the demonstration of the enemy, I deemed it necessary to dismount another batallion of rifles.'

"Meeting with such formidable opposition, Captain Tyler wisely halted his column, threw it in line on one side of the road, out of reach of the enemy's artiller, and awaited the arrival of Forrest with his escort. Cont'd on Page #50

Wyeth's Life of General N. B. Forrest.

who came up in a few minutes at a gallop. The General immediately took command of the squadron and the escorts, and advancing in the direction of the Federals, their battery soon opened upon him with such precision as to convince him of the rashness of attempting to move through the open field upon a superior force admirably posted. Telling Captain Tyler that McCulloch's and Forrest's brigades were immediately in the rear and would soon be up, he directed him to remain where he was while he would take his escort and pass to the flank and rear of the enemy in order to reconnoitre their position.

"He also ordered Tyler, in case the enemy began to give way, to charge them and to press the pursuit as vigorously as he had already done.

"Forrest, moving to the flank and rear, was observed by the enemy, who immediately limbered up their artillery and retreated in great haste. Tyler followed, moving directly down the lane, and once more closed in upon the retreating rear-guard. General Forrest was considerably disappointed that his main column had not come up at this point.

"From the Union reports it is evident that they had considerable difficulty in getting away fast enought to save themselves. Major Coon says: 'I got my lead horses and howitzers out of the timber in time to save them; but my men on foot had become so completely exhausted that I felt at one time that half of them must be captured.'

"Forrest's report reads: 'I soon came on their rear guard; charged with my escort and Faulkner's command, and drove it

Cont'd on Page #51

Wyeth's Life of General N. B. Forrest.

"A mile or two farther up, in the direction of Okolona, the Federals had determined upon another effort to check the pursuit, which at this early hour was presaging disaster to the flying column. They had selected a place naturally strong and in addition had thrown up portecting breastworks of rails, and had taken advantage of a large gin-house and other out-buildings of a plantation which was situated on either side of the road from West Point to Okolona.

"Tyler, who was still in advance, rushed dangerously close to the Federal line, which opened upon himat scatching volley, and emptied several saddles of his troop. This officer immediately withdrew his command, which was at this moment joined by General Forrest with his escort. McCulloch's brigade was now ordered to the front. Dismounting, he advanced with about a thousand troopers, who, under the intrepid Missourian soon drove the Federals from their position. They no sooner turned to run than Forrest dashed at their rear, leading in person his escort and Tyler's Kentuckians. Within about one-half mile the best mounted of the Confederates had closed in with the laggards of the Union rear, precipating one of the severest combats at close quarters which took place on this day.

"Seeing the desperate predicament in which their comrades were, some of the Federals not immediately in the rear turned boldly on their pursuers. Here General Forrest, whose skilful horsemandship dexterity with the sabre, and great muscular strength stood him well in hand in these frequent combats at close quarters, killed a Federal trooper, who, relying upon his upon his pistol, had fired at and missed his adversary.

Cont'd on Page #52

Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest by John A Wyeth.

"This brief yet bloody affair seemed to convince the Union forces that another stand for that day was injudicious. They continued their retreat, and the Confederates pursued them until nightfull, when General Forrest ordered his men to take a much-needed rest."1

Cont'd on Page #53

Note 1: Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest by John A. Wyeth.

MONROE COUNTY COMPANIES
in the
CIVIL WAR

(Page numbers refer to Mississippi Official and Statistical Register for 1908)

CO. AND REGT.	CAPTAIN	PAGE
Co. I, 11th. Miss. Inf.	R. B. Reynolds	439
Co. A, 5h. " "	R. J. Armstrong	550
Co. E, 14th. " "	F. M. Rogers	606
Co. I, 14th. " "	S. J. Gholson	607
Co. B, 20th. " "	W. A. Rorer	621
Co. B, 24th. " "	W. L. Lyles	641
Co. L. 24th. " "	Thos. Coopwood	642
Co. K, 27th. " "	John B. Sale	652
Co. G, 41st. " "	Newton J. Beckett	732
Co. A, 43rd. " "	Columbus Sykes	Not Listed
Co. C, 43rd. " "	John W. Vesey	Not Listed
Co. G, 43rd. " "	Floyd Winters	Not Listed
Co. L, 43rd. " "	H. J. B. Lann	738
Co. A. 3rd. Bn.	B. F. Sims	895
Co. B, 3rd. Bn.	D. A. Thompson	895
Co. K, 2nd. Inf. St. Tr.	M. B. Steward	928
Co. I, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	Jas. F. White	789
Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	L. J. Morgan	Not Listed
Co. G, 16th. Conf. Cav.	F. M. Nabors	811
Co. H, 28th. Miss. Cav.	John B. Tucker	832
Co. C, 2nd. State Cav.	W. G. Martin	898
Co. F, 2nd. State Cav.	Robert Crenshaw	899
Co. H, 2nd. State Cav.	D. C. Gilleylen	899
Co. C, 2nd. Bn. St. Tr.	James Moore	923
Co. C, Saunders' Bn.	Parallus A. Mann	925
Co. C, 2nd. State Cav. Res.	F. M. Armstrong	942
Pt. Co., F, 12th. Cav.	Alexander Moore	811
Pt. Co. F, 43rd. Inf.	John P. Hampton	Not Listed
DAVIS' BRIGADE at Bowling Green		
Lock Houston Aids		
5th. Regt. Davis Br.	Jas. W. Higgason	760
Reuben Davis Rebels		
5th. Regt. Davis Br.	Joh R. Wren	760
Sipsey Rovers		
1st. Battalion	James M. Ray	761
Buttahatchie Riflemen		
1st. Battalion	N. J. Beckett	761

(Cont't on Page #54)

[1]EXPLANATIONS

At least part, and perhaps, all of Co. F, 43rd. Miss. Inf. was from Monroe County. The Register gives it to Lowndes County, but many men, including Capt., then Lt. W. G. Sykes of Monroe County, belonged to it.

The Register gives Co. B, 24th. Miss. Inf. to Monroe County. I am inclined to think this a mistake, for it was mustered in at West Point, and its officers have good Clay County names.

Co. I, 2nd. Miss. Cav., Capt. Jas. F. White, was sometimes listed as Co. I, 4th. Miss. Cav. This name command also occurs as a company of the 38th. INFANTRY - the Lula White Rebels.

The Twelfth Miss. Cav. when it entered the Confederate Service became the 16th. Conf. Cav. Two Monroe County companies, C. and G. belonged to it. Sometimes this Co. is referred to as Morgan's Company, 6th. Miss. Cav.

Co. C, Saunders Bn. served for a time in Lirge's Battalion of the 12 Mississippi, Partisan Rangers, Pp. 813-814.

The 2nd. Mississippi State Cav., which had three Monroe County Companies, C, F, and H, is commonly referred to as the 11th. Mississippi Cavalry. In state records it occurs as the 6th. Cav.

One of the Monroe County companies listed on page 761 of the Register is listed by the U. S. War Department as Co. A, 1st. Mississippi Infantry - I don't know which company.

Note 1: This information was secured from Mr. Horace L. Baker, Nettleton, Miss.

Cont'd on Page #55

HISTORIES OF SUCH UNITS THROUGH WAR:

"In August Colonel Reynolds [1.] was made Chief of the conscript bureau in Mississisippi, and the regiment was engaged in this duty until called together again at Meridian on the occasion of Sherman's campaingn against that city in February, 1864. They fell back with the Confederate troops to Demopolis, Alabama, where Colonel Reynolds received orders late in March, 1864, to report to Gen. J. R. Davis in Virginia. He and his regiment foined Davis' Mississippi brigade of the army of Northern Virginia, at Orange Courthouse, April 12th. and on May 4 broke camp to March into the battle of the wilderness."

"Order of Secretary of War,[2.] Dec. 17, 1861:

"Captain T. Coopwood, with his company, the Monroe Rangers, proceed to Richmond and report to General Winder". But the destination was changed to Savannah."

"Colonel Albert E. Fant,[3.] commanding in Chalmers' Brigade of Withers' Division, Bragg's Corps., at Battle of Shiloh. It was the fourth regiment in the brigade column and was left behind in the first charge of the brigade through the Federal camps in their front, but the Fifth soon came up took position next the Tenth, which was the leading regiment, and was an active participant in the hard fighting diring the rest of the day. Toward evening, near the river, in a very stubborn battle across a deep ravine, Captain R. J. Armstrong and T. C. K. Bostick were killed while gallantly leading their companies."

(cont'd on page 56)

1. Page 506, 2. Page 642, 3. Page 552 , from Official & Statistical Register-1908

"Of the battle of Fort Donelson* February 15, 1862, Mayor Doss reported that while the regiment was moving into position Captain J. L. Crigler, Company G, was severely wounded by a shell. The regiment was ordered to attack a battery in its front, supported by several regiments of Grant's army, which it did gallantly, fighting for an hour until ordered to retire. Captain F. M. Rogers, Company E, was killed in this engagement. Later in the day the regiment was engaged with a Federal Force that had occupied a part of the Confederate intrenchments. The casualties were 17 killed, 85 wounded and 10 missing. Upon the surrender of the fort, which followed this fight, the regiment, about 650 in number, became prisoners of war. In the assignment of exchanged prisoners October 16, 1862, by General Van Dorn, the Fourteenth was ordered to report to Major General Lowell."

Monroe County had no company in the 155th Regiment during the Civil War.

(Cont'd on Page #57)

* Official and Statistical Register of 1908--Page #552.

Company B, Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Alexander, Hampton	Pvt.
Alexander, Signey	Pvt.
Anglin, Thaddeus A.	Sergt.
Anglin, William C.	Pvt.
Anglin, William F.	Pvt.
Austin, Robert G.	Pvt.
Barnes, W. E.	Pvt.
Beckham, B. S.	Pvt.
Bill,--	Cook
Boon, T. J.	Pvt.
Boyd, Samuel J.	Pvt.
Brown, Ed	Pvt.
Burnitt, Edwin	Jr. 2nd. Lt.
Byerly, Henry F.	Pvt.
Cain, William T.	Pvt.
Carrol, Thomas	Pvt.
Carter, Davis G.	Pvt.
Caruthers, J. J.	Pvt.
Catley, John H.	Pvt.
Chambers, Andrew B.	Sergt.
Conner, L. C.	Pvt.
Cooper, D. E.	Pvt.
Corboy, Daniel	Pvt.
Cozby, B. F.	Pvt.
Crosby, John V.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 58

Company B Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.
(Hamilton Guards)

NAME	RANK
Cooper, D. E.	Pvt.
Corboy, Daniel	Pvt.
Cozby, E. F.	Pvt.
Crosby, John V.	Pvt.
Dabbs, Phill J.	Pvt.
Davenport, William E.	Musician
Dowdle, Robert A.	Pvt.
Eikner, Elbert W.	Pvt.
Elder, Robert W.	Pvt.
Elliott, L. D.	Pvt.
Elliott, Thomas G.	Pvt.
Elliott, W. S.	Pvt.
Ferrier, D. R.	Pvt.
Gay, James E.	Pvt.
Gentry, George W.	Pvt.
Germain, Joseph S.	Pvt.
German, Daniel L.	Pvt.
German, Rufus H.	Pvt.
Gibson, Jacob A.	Pvt.
Gibson, John N.	Pvt.
Gore, R. G.	Pvt.
Haynes, John W. A.	Pvt.
Hogan, William M.	Corp.
Holliday. B. S.	Pvt.
Holloway, Jabez L.	Ergt.

Cont'd on page #59

Company B, Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Howard, Daniel S.	Sergt.
Howard, Isaac B.	O. S. in F & S
Hudson, William P.	Pvt.
Inmon, G. W.	Pvt.
Johnson, Samuel M.	Pvt.
Keesee, E. G.	Pvt.
Keogh, Matthew	Pvt.
Kyle, D. A.	Pvt.
Langston, H. M.	Sergt.
Lenoir, James L.	Pvt.
Lenoir, R. L.	Pvt.
Looney, Matt	Pvt.
Lynch, John	Pvt.
Lynch, W. J.	Pvt.
Lyons, William	Pvt.
Malone, Henry	Pvt.
Malone, Thomas M.	Pvt.
Mayberry, William	Corp.
McCanlass, J. T.	Pvt.
McConnell, Joseph F.	Pvt.
McCoy, Benjamin F.	Pvt.
McCoy, P. D.	Pvt.
McCuan, John	Pvt.
McCullin, Byrant W.	Sergt.
McCullin, William T.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page 60

Company B, Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
McDonough, R. H.	Pvt.
McDowell, William H.	Pvt.
McKay, William D.	Pvt.
Mealer, G. W.	Pvt.
Miles, Isaac S.	Pvt.
Miller, Joseph P.	Pvt.
Moony, David	Pvt.
Minnis, James A.	Pvt.
Morton, John A.	Pvt.
Mosby, W. L.	Pvt.
Murff, Randolph S.	Capt.
Murphy, James V.	Pvt.
Outen, W. A.	Pvt.
Owen,--	Cook
Polock, J. C.	Pvt.
Pope, John A.	Pvt.
Pope, S. H.	Pvt.
Pope, Thomas W.	Pvt.
Porter, Frennando H.	Pvt.
Porter, U. F.	Pvt.
Puckett, A. E.	Pvt.
Puckett, John J.	1st. Corp.
Puckett, John W.	Pvt.
Puckett, N. T.	Pvt.
Puckett, Thomas	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 61

Company B, Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Ragsdale, Thomas M.	Pvt.
Raines, Milford R.	Pvt.
Rathbone, G. W.	Pvt.
Roberts, Griffin	Pvt.
Roberts, James A.	1st. Lt.
Robinson, George W.	Pvt.
Robinson, Thomas J.	Pvt.
Rogers, Frank M.	Pvt.
Rorer, Walter A.	Lt. Col.
Ross, Francis P.	Pvt.
Ross, William L.	Pvt.
Sadler, Samuel A. M.	2nd. Lt.
Saunders, Thomas	Pvt.
Seely, G. R.	Pvt.
Seely, Green M.	Pvt.
Seely, Isaac J.	Pvt.
Seely, James R.	Sergt.
Seely, J. N.	Pvt.
Seely, Marion W.	Pvt.
Shea, Dennis	Pvt.
Shields, George B.	Pvt.
Shields, Joseph	Pvt.
Smith, Z. D.	Pvt.
Sommer, R.	Pvt.
Spencer, W. B.	Capt.
Steward, Argne, J.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 62

Company B, Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Steward, Leonard C.	Sergt.
Swanzey, Thomas A.	Pvt.
Swanzy, J. E.	Pvt.
Sykes, Abner D.	Pvt.
Sykes, Thomas B. (Company and rank left blank)	
Sykes, William F.	Pvt.
Taylor, George L.	Pvt.
Taylor, James H.	1st. Sergt.
Taylor, Robert B.	Pvt.
Templeton, William J.	Pvt.
Tindall, George G.	Pvt.
Tom,--	Nigger cook
Troup, Marcus M.	Pvt.
Turner, F. D.	Pvt.
Underwood, Richard H.	Pvt.
Vesey, Joseph L.	Pvt.
Vesey, Thomas B.	Pvt.
Walden, Dennis J.	Pvt.
Wall, Radmon	Pvt.
Wallace, John	Pvt.
Wamble, J. A.	Pvt.
Wamble, John T.	Pvt.
Wamble, Samuel W.	Pvt.
Ware, J. H.	Pvt.
Webb, Jeremiah	--
Welch, William	Pvt.
Whalen, James	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 63

Comoany B, Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Whitpoorth, Benjamin F.	Pvt.
Wier, James H.	Pvt.
Williams, James O.	Pvt.
William, Louis T.	Pvt.
Willis, James P.	Pvt.
Wilson, John	Pvt.
Wofford, James H.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 64

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Co. I. 11th Miss. Inf. C.S.A.
(Van Dorn Reserves) (Cont)

NAME	RANK
Allison, Lafayette	Pvt. (Killed Cold Harbor)
Awalt, B. (Asait)	Pvt. (Killed at Gettysbury)
Babbeth, A.	Pvt.
Barker, W. L.	Pvt. (Killed at Seven Pines)
Beale, Dock.	Pvt.
Bell, Ike	Pvt. (Killed at Gettysburg)
Blanchard, R. L.	Pvt. (Killed at Seven Pines)
Bogan, Chas.	Pvt.
Booth, James	Pvt. (Killed at Gettysburg)
Bradford, Ben	Pvt. (Wounded at Gettysburg)
Brown, R. L.	Pvt.
Buchanan, L. J.	3rd Sergt.
Burnett, Dan	Pvt. (Killed at Gettysburg)
Burnett, L. S.	Pvt.
Cason, Jerry	Pvt.
Catley, A.	Pvt. (Killed Cold Harbor)
Clopton, W. H.	3rd Lt. (Wounded at Gettysburg)
Conway, Jas	Pvt. (Killed Fallen Water)
Corprew, Joshua	Pvt. (Killed Fallen Water)
Crump, Alvin	Pvt.
Cury, W. S.	Pvt.
Cummings, M. M.	Pvt.
Daniels, Timothy	Pvt.
Dooedson, Nat.	Pvt.
Davis, L. H.	Pvt.
Davis, Malcohn	Pvt. (Killed at Petersburg)

Cont'd on page # 65

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Co. I, 11th Miss. C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Davis, Marion	Pvt. (Killed at Gettysburg)
Demoral, Jas	Pvt.
Doak, Robt.	Pvt.
Elder, Robt.	Pvt.
Elkin, Geo. W.	Pvt. (Wounded at Gettysburg)
Elkin, W. G.	1st Corp.
Estis, H. B.	2nd Corp.
Evans, J. J.	Pvt.
Evans, Dr. W. E.	Pvt.
Fitzgerald, Sam	Pvt.
Fortson, Jack	Pvt.
Fortson, W. D.	Pvt.
Gillespie, Jake	Pvt. (Killed at Seven Pines)
Gillespie, Jas	Pvt. (Wounded at Gettysburg)
Gillespie, Robt.	Pvt.
Gilmore, Al	Pvt. (Killed at Gettysburg)
Gladney, Beckett	Pvt.
Gladney, John	Pvt.
Griffith, Wm	Pvt.
Hatch, Frank	Pvt.
Headin, Ben	Pvt.
Heard, Dr. J. M.	Pvt.
Higgason, Ed	Pvt.
Holliday, G. A. J.	Pvt. (Wounded at Gettysburg)
Holliday, Thomas H.	1st Lt. (Killed in Wilderness)
Houston, Robt.	Pvt.
Johnson, Steptoe	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 66

Co. I,11th Miss. Inf. C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Jonas, S. A.	Pvt.
Jones, Dexter E.	Pvt.
King, Joe L.	Pvt.
Lamar, _____	Pvt.
Lisle, W. H.	5th. Corp. (Killed Gettysburg)
Love, James	Pvt.
Love, James	1st. Sergt. (Killed Gettysburg)
McAllister, Joe	Pvt.
McKay, James	Pvt.
McKay, Norman	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
McLendon, Spratts	Pvt. (Killed Seven Pines)
McNairy, William	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Mallard, J. Q.	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Mann, Tip	Pvt.
Manning, Thomas	2nd. Lieut.
Martin, Charles	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Mason, Thomas	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Mayes, H. D.	Pvt.
Meek, Billy	Pvt.
Miller, Joe	Pvt.
Moore, H. Clay	Pvt. (Killed Petersburg)
Moore, John	Pvt. (Lost arm Seven Pines)
Moore, Lucian	Pvt. (Lost arm Seven Pines)
Moore, W. H.	1st. Capt.(Transferred to Western Army. Killed battle Corinth.)
Moore, Steve	Pvt.
Morgan, Lycrgus	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)

Cont'd on page # 67

NAME	RANK
Morgan, L. J.	3rd. Corp. (Wounded Seven Pines)
Mulvihill, Pat	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Owens, L. S.	2nd. Sergt.
Page, James	Pvt.
Painter, William	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)
Partloe, William	Pvt.
Phelan, George	Pvt.
Perkins, William	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Pollard, Oscar	Pvt.
Pollard, Ossie	Pvt.
Pope, A. D.	Pvt.
Randle, Ike	Pvt.
Randle, M.	4th. Corp.
Randle, M. H.	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Reah, John	Pvt.
Reynolds, R. O.	2nd. Capt. (Lost arm Petersburg)
Rogers, Robert	4th. Sergt. (Wounded Petersburg)
Sartor, R. A.	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Scott, Sam	Pvt.
Sharp, James	Pvt.
Shell, James D.	Pvt.
Shell, Robert	Pvt. (Killed Seven Pines)
Shell, Tom	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)
Sims, John B.	Pvt.
Snowden, Walter	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Strong, Charles	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)
Sucies, John B.	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)

Cont'd on page # 68

Co. I, 11th. Miss. Inf. C. S. A.
(Van Dorn Reserves)

NAME	RANK
Sykes, Turner	Pvt.
Turbeville, Clay	Pvt.
Wall, George	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Wall, Thomas	Pvt.
Walton, W. D.	Pvt.
Ward, Alex Joe	Pvt.
Wightman, James	Pvt.
Willis, Robert	Pvt.
Wilson, Babe	Pvt.
Wolf, Gus	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)
Wood, Andy	Pvt.
Word, Alex	Pvt.
Word, Alex Jr.	Pvt. (Wounded Gettysburg)
Word, Charles	Pvt.
Young, Beverly	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)
Young, Bob	Pvt. (Killed Gettysburg)

Cont'd on page # 69

Company A. Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C.S.A.
(Red Rovers)

NAME	RANK
Abercrombie, Alexander	Pvt.
Ardis, James	Pvt.
Armstrong, G. R.	Pvt.
Armstrong, R. J.	Capt.
Armstrong, Rufus D.	Pvt.-Corp.
Armstrong, W. T.	Corp.
Ashcraft, Joel	Pvt.
Barton, John C.	Pvt.-2nd Lt.
Bennett, T. C.	Pvt.
Bennett, William	Pvt.
Biddy, Thomas	Pvt.
Brewer, D. W.	Pvt.
Brigman, W. H.	Pvt.
Camp, A. V.	Pvt.-Corp.
Canady, M. W.	Pvt.
Canady, M. M.	Pvt.
Carter, Samuel	Pvt.
Chism, Berlman	Pvt.
Chism, Wesley	---
Christian, James	Pvt.
Clayton, Josh	Pvt.
Clayton, Samuel	Pvt.
Coker, R. G.	Pvt.
Cooper, Henry M.	Pvt.
Crump, J.	2nd. Lt.

Cont'd on page # 70

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Company A, Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C.S.A.
(Red Rovers)

NAME	RANK
Crump, Thomas B.	2nd Lt.
Cullen, John T.	Pvt.
Dabbs, William	Pvt.-1st sergt.
Dawson, James	Pvt.
Dawson, J. M.	Pvt.
Dick, G. W.	Pvt.
Dick, J. W.	Pvt.
Dickinson, B. F.	Pvt.
Dickson, Benjamin	Pvt.
Dillingham, James H.	Pvt.
Dillingham, W.H.	Pvt.
Dobbs, Thomas	Pvt.
Dupree, George P.	Pvt.-Sergt.
Elliott, James E.	Sergt.-Musician
Estes, John	Pvt.
Estis, John C.	Pvt.
Farmer, S. G.	Pvt.
Felts, J. H.	Pvt.
Fowler, L. B.	Pvt.-Capt.
Francis, John	Pvt.
George, T. J.	Pvt.
George, W. W.	Pvt.
Gettys, H. T.	Pvt.
Gilliland, T. G.	Pvt.-Corp.
Glenn, William W.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 71

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Company A, Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C.S.A.
(Red Rovers)

NAME	RANK
Glover, W. W.	Corp.
Gray, A. J.	Pvt.
Gray, James H.	Pvt.
Gray, William B.	Pvt.
Harmon, J. T.	Pvt.
Harris, Benjamin F.	Pvt.
Harris, J. M.	Pvt.
Hendrix, Thomas	Pvt.
Herren, JonT.	Pvt.
(Igambothan, T. ((See Thomas Higginbottom) (	Pvt.-Sergt.
(Higginbottom, Thomas (	Sergt.-Pvt.
Holburt, Joel M.	Pvt.
Howard, James M.	Pvt.
Howell, Abram D.	Pvt.
Howell, A. S.	Pvt.
Hubert, Robert	Pvt.
Inman, J. H.	Pvt.
Jones, B. T.	Pvt.
Jones, W. T.	Pvt.
Jopling, W. T.	Pvt.-1st Lt.
Kay, G. W.	Pvt.
Kendrick, James	Pvt.
Kendrick, Matn. O.	Pvt.
Kendrick, William	Pvt.
Lamb, Thomas	Pvt.
Lann, W. T.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 72

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Company A, Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C.S. A.
(Red Rovers)

NAME	RANK
Lowery, A.	Pvt.
Manasco, J. W.	Pvt.
Marchbanks, W. B.	Pvt.
McGee, Prentice	Pvt.
McKellroy, John	Pvt.
Meador, J. C.	Pvt.
Messenger, C. C.	Pvt.
Moore, A. C.	Pvt.
Moore, William	Pvt.
Moss, J. B.	Pvt.
Moss, William	Pvt.
Nabors, J. B.	2nd Lt.
Neil, J. M.	Pvt.
Nale, James	Pvt.
Neal, Thomas	Pvt.
Nix, Green	Pvt.
Nix, M. W.	Pvt.
Owen, James W.	Pvt.
Owen, W. E.	24th Miss. Pvt. Inf.
Palmer, T. B.	Pvt.
Parchman, J. A.	Corp.
Parham, Thomas B.	Pvt.
Pearce, J.	Pvt.-Sergt.
Polk, W. A.	Pvt.
Pollack, John	Pvt.
Posey, A. A.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 73

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #18

Company A, Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C.S.A.
(Red Rovers)

NAME	RANK
Posey, J. E.	Pvt.
Price, A. J.	Pvt.
Price, Anderson K.	Pvt.
Price, G. F.	Pvt.
Price, J. B.	Pvt.
Price, R. K.	Pvt.
Ray, George W.	Pvt.
Riggan, J. M.	Pvt.
Riggan, W. C.	1st Sergt.-Pvt.
Roberts, G. H.	Pvt.
Roberts, John	Pvt.
Sanders, T. W.	Pvt.
Sandifer, B. T.	Sergt.-1st. Lt.
Sandifer, J. H.	Pvt.
Sandifer, J. D.	Pvt.
Springfield, J. F. (See Jesse F. Springfield, 24th Miss. Inf.)	Pvt.
Stone, John	Pvt.
Sykes, W. L.	Capt.-Lt. Col.
Teder, Jessee	Pvt.
Terrell, W. H.	Pvt.
Terry, George W.	Pvt.
Thompson, A.	Pvt.
Thompson, John W.	Pvt.-2nd Jr. Lt.
Thrift, Young	Pvt.
Towery, A. C.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 74

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #18

Company A. Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C.SA.
(Red Rovers)

NAME	RANK
Towery, J. M.	Pvt.
To wery, Wade H.	Pvt.-Corp.
Towery, James	Pvt.
Treadway, James	Pvt.
Turner, M. C.	Pvt.
Turner, Samuel	Pvt.
Wade, B. F.	Pvt.
Wade. B. S.	Pvt.
Wall, J. W.	Pvt.
Weaver, Jessee	Pvt.
Weaver, William	Pvt.
Whitehead, L. W.	Pvt.
Wills, J. B.	Pvt.
Wood, Andrew	Pvt.
Wood, James	Pvt.
Wood, Thomas	Pvt.
Wood, William	Pvt.
Wright, R. J.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 75

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv. MONROE COUNTY Jr. Editor & Checker
Historical Research Proj. Assignment #18 Mrs. E. C. Cowley
District # 1 Evelyn

Subject: Company G, Forty-first Regiment of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.(Butahatchie Rifles)
Revised Assignment #5

NAME	RANK
Alexander, Samuel R.	Pvt.
Allsup, Elisha E., Jr.	Pvt.
Allsup, Lycurgus	Pvt.
Armstrong, Benjamin J.	F & S -Pvt.
Armstrong, John W.	Pvt.
Beckett, James C.	Sergt.
Beckett, Newton J.	Capt.
Beckett, Richard C.	Bugler
Blair, Andrew J.	Pvt.
Boco, Seaborn S.	Pvt.
Boyd, James T.	Pvt.
Boyd, John A.	Sergt.
Boyd, William J.	Pvt.
Brewer, Daniel W.	Pvt.
Bunn, Eli C.	Pvt.
Bunn, George W.	Pvt.
Bunn, M. H.	Pvt.
Cain, William T.	2nd Lt.
Caple, John H.	Pvt.
Caples, Reuben J.	Pvt.
Caples, Samuel R.	Pvt.
Caples, W. L.	Pvt.
Carlisle, Lewis T.	F & S Chief Musician
Cockerham, J. S.	Pvt.
Collier, William A.	Pvt.
Cook, James J.	Pvt.
Cook, James P.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 76

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Company C, Forty-first Regiment of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.
(Butchatchie Rifles)

NAME	RANK
Copper, H. C.	Sergt.
Danner, George	Sergt.
Depriest, A. J.	Pvt.
Dillingham, John A.	Pvt.
Dillingham, William W.	Corp.
Farmer, D. G.	K. G. Pvt. F & S
Floyd, John K.	Pvt.
Gerer, Joel G.	Pvt.
Garner, Thomas A.	Pvt.
Garner, William A.	Pvt.
Gettys, John H.	2nd Lt.
Gladney, James B.	Pvt.
Gordon, William J.	Pvt.
Gossett, S. G.	Pvt.
Griffin, L. L. , Jr.	Pvt.
Harrell, F. B.	Pvt.
Henry,(colored	-0-
Holliday, Adam M.	Pvt.
Honeycutt, Alexander	Pvt.
Howsbest, Alexander	Pvt.
Howell, C. A. J.	Pvt.
Howell, Isaac A.	Pvt.
Howell, James W.	Pvt.
Howell, Joseph	Pvt.
Howell, L. D.	Pvt.
Howell, Rufus J.	Pvt.
Isbell, Frank	Pvt.
Isbell, William T.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 77

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Company C, Forty-first Regiment of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.
(Butchatchie Rifles)

NAME	RANK
Isom, James F.	Sergt.
Jordan, Osborn	Pvt.
Kolb, James L.	Pvt.
Kolb, John E.	Pvt.
Kolb, William J.	Pvt.
Kuykendall, John	Pvt.
Lindsey, John H.	Pvt.
Lindsey, Mark	Pvt.
Marchbanks, W. B.	Sergt.
Massey, Henry	Pvt.
Matthis, F. M.	Pvt.
McClinton, D. W.	Pvt.
Merchant, F. W.	Pvt.
Mules, Lewis B.	Pvt.
Minter, Jesse J.	Pvt.
Morris, G. W.	Pvt.
Morrow, John	Pvt.
Mosby, James L.	Pvt.
Mosby, John H.	Corp.
Murphy, James V.	Corp.
Murphy, J. L.	Pvt.
Neal, A. M.	Pvt.
Neeland, John	Pvt.
Netlaw, John	Pvt.
Nix, Austin	Sergt.
Nix, James M.	Pvt.
Nix, John S.	Pvt.
Nolen, Javons M.	Capt.

Page # 78

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Company G, Forty-first Regiment of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Minter, Jesse J.	Pvt.
Morris, G. W.	Pvt.
Morrow, John	Pvt.
Mosby, James L.	Pvt.
Mosby, John C.	Corp.
Murphy, James V.	Copr.
Murphy, J. L.	Pvt.
Neal, A. M.	Pvt.
Neeland, John	Pvt.
Netlaw, John	Pvt.
Nix, Austin	Sergt.
Nix, James M.	Pvt.
Nix, John S.	Pvt.
Nolan, Javons M.	Capt.
Page, William	Corp.
Pendleton, William T.	Pvt.
Phillips, W.H.	Pvt.
Phillips, James W.	Pvt.
Pollard, Austin	Capt.
Puckett, J. L.	Pvt.
Puckett, William	Pvt.
Pugh, William A.	G-F & S Musician
Reed, John M.	Sergt.
Rees, William	Sergt.
Richey, Samuel N.	Pvt.
Richey, William F.	Pvt.

Cont'd on page # 79

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Company, G, Forty-first Regiment of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Stewart, John	Pvt.
Stone, Jeremiah R.	Pvt.
Stone, William H.	Pvt.
Suggs, Reuben R.	Pvt.
Sykes, James D.	Pvt.
Taylor, Spencer	Pvt.
Thomas, William A.	Pvt.
Tillotson, John N.	Pvt.
Trigg, Gilbert R.	Pvt.
Underwood, D. A.	Pvt.
Underwood, H. P.	Pvt.
Underwood, Robert F. T.	Pvt.
Verner, William L.	Pvt.
Verra, R. N.	Sergt.
Waites, W. H.	Pvt.
Walters, Henry	Pvt.
Walters, James S.	G-I Pvt.
Wardell, C. A.	Pvt.
Wash, (Colored)	---
Watson, James S.	Pvt.
Watson, Luke	Pvt.
Whitworth, B. F.	Corp.
Whitworth, William	Pvt.
Willey, C. W.	Pvt.
Winders, James T.	Pvt.
Young, John	Pvt.
Young, Thomas	Pvt

Cont'd on page #80

Company L of the Forty-third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C.S.A.
(Gholson Rebels)

NAME	RANK
Alexander, James	Pvt.
Allison, J. D.	Corp.
Armstrong, Thomas B.	Pvt.
Arnold, J. A.	Pvt.
Atkins, J. D.	Pvt.
Atkins, Jesse	Pvt.
Austin, J. G.	Pvt.
Bailey, Everett	Pvt.
Beeks, F. M.	C. L. Pvt.
Bell, W. R.	Corp.
Black, W. S.	Pvt.
Blair, B. R.	Pvt.
Blair, F. M.	Pvt.
Blair, G. W.	Pvt.
Blair, T. J.	Pvt.
Boozer, P. J.	Pvt.
Burdine, J. M. W.	Pvt.
Bulter, Joel L.	Corp.
Camp, Thomas	Pvt.
Camp, W. T.	Pvt.
Cantrell, W. B.	Pvt.
Carter, B. A.	Pvt.
Carter, James T.	1st Sergt.
Carter, J. P.	Pvt.
Cherry, J. G.	Pvt.
Chism, L.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #81

Company L of the Forty-third Regiment of Miss. Inf., C.S A.

NAME	RANK
Cogsdale, S. J.	Pvt.
Cogsdale, T. C.	Pvt.
Coker, C. W.	Pvt.
Coker, F. M.	Pvt.
Conwell, J. I.	Pvt.
Conwell, John	Pvt.
Conwell, W. J.	Pvt.
Cook, N. F.	Pvt.
Cooper, W. P.	Pvt.
Cope, R. B.	Pvt.
Crosby, Andrew	Pvt.
Crosslin, W. F.	Corp.
Cunningham, J. E.	Pvt.
Curry, I. J.	Pvt.
Dabbs, R. H.	Pvt.
Davis, Terry	Pvt.
Dinkins, S. P.	Pvt.
Duke, T. B.	Pvt.
Estis, Sykes	Pvt.
Fears, W. J.	Pvt.
Flynn, Foster	Pvt.
Fowler, George T.	Pvt.
Fowler, W. W.	Corp.
Funderburk, F. M.	Pvt.
Gholson, S. J.	Capt.
Bibbs, J. M.	Sergt.
Grady, J. G.	Pvt.
Grady, Willism W.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page#82

Company L of the Forty-third Regt. of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Gray, G. C.	Pvt.
Green, G. W.	Pvt.
Green, M. C.	Pvt.
Green, N. A.	Pvt.
Green, W. H.	Pvt.
Hadley, P. W.	1st Sergt.
Hall, C. D.	Pvt.
Hall, E. J.	Pvt.
Hall, R. K.	Pvt.
Hamilton, W. H.	Pvt.
Harmon, H. C.	Sergt.
Harris, John	Pvt.
Harris, R. C.	Pvt.
Hawkins, A. H.	Pvt.
Helfin, L. D.	Pvt.
Herdon, Squire	Pvt.
Hill, Wyatt	Pvt.
Holbert, M. W.	Corp
Holcomb, H.	Pvt.
Howell, S. S.	Pvt.
Howell, W. A.	Pvt.
Howekk, W. H.	Pvt.
Inmon, Henry	Pvt.
Inmon, Hezekaah	Pvt.
Jandon, J. B.	Pvt.
Johnso , G.W.S.	Pvt.
Johnson, Lafayette	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page#83

Company L of the Forty-third Regiment of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Jones, C. P.	L-T Pvt.
Jones, S. A.	Pvt.
Knight, K. O.	Sergt.
Lemon, J. C.	Pvt.
Lann, H. J. B.	Capt.
James, Lann	Pvt.
Lann, James F.	Pvt.
Lann, James W.	Pvt.
Lann, T. J.	Pvt.
Lay, John	Pvt.
Lowery, A. J.	Pvt.
Lusby, J. B.	Pvt.
Lusby, J. H.	Pvt.
Malone, S. B (?)	Pvt.
Malone, William	Pvt.
McCoy, T. J.	Pvt.
McDow, W. H.	Pvt.
McKinney, T. B.	Pvt.
McNesse, George	Pvt.
McPhearson, C. L.	Pvt.
Moore, James	1st Lt.
Morgan, C. M.	Pvt.
Morrow, John L.	Pvt.
Nelson, Johne C.	Pvt.
Nichols, W. F.	Pvt.
Nix, A. J.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #84

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Company L of the Forty-third Regt. of Miss. Inf., C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Nolan, W. A.	Pvt
Owen, T. Y.	Pvt.
Pennington, N. G.	Sr. 2nd Jt.
Pickle, David	Pvt.
Pold, J. F.	Pvt.
Pold, T. J.	Pvt
Rainey, J. E.	Sergt.
Richardson, D. E.	Pvt
Rye, John M.	Pvt.
Sargeant, W. B.	Pvt.
Savage, John	Pvt.
Savage, Z. F.	Pvt.
Sexton, Flornoy	Pvt.
Shields, James	Pvt.
Shields, John	Pvt.
Shumpard, W. J.	Pvt.
Simmons, James R.	Pvt.
Smith, J. B.	Pvt.
Smith, T. C.	Pvt.
Springfield, A. T.	Pvt.
Sykes, J. T.	Pvt
Tate, Zachariah	Pvt.
Thompson, O. W.	Pvt.
Tyrone, J. H.	Pvt.
Vasser E. J.	Pvt.
Vernon, Joseph	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #85

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

NAME	RANK
Walden, A. T.	Pvt.
Walton, Adolphus	Sergt.
Ware, T. J.	Pvt.
Webb, Jasper	Pvt.
West, G. W.	Pvt.
West, J. M.	Pvt.
West, John F.	Pvt.
West, M. M.	Pvt.
West, W. B.	Pvt
West, W. P.	Pvt.
West, Zebykon	Pvt.
Wheeler, N. W. S.	Pvt.
Whitworth, J. L.	Pvt.
Whitworth, J. T. L.	Pvt.
Whitworth, T. J.	Pvt.
Whitworyh, W. A. J.	Pvt.
Williams, H. T.	Pvt.
Wise, James C.	Pvt.
Wood, Andrew Jr.	3rd. Lieut.
Wood, James L.	Pvt.
Wodd, Joel	Pvt.
Wood, John	Pvt.
Wordlaw, G. W.	Pvt.
Young, A. B.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page # 86

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Co. I, 14th. Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

Mustered into State service at Aberdeen on April 23, 1861. (Said to be the second company organized in Monroe County.)

This list was taken from the "Sunny South" of May 2, 1861 and was presented to his former comrades by Captain E. O. Sykes about 1908. It has been compared with a list now in possession of Mrs. Julian Evans of Aberdeen. Also compared with other records, notably the Mississippi Register 1908, One name, that of John Lay, was added because it so appeared on his Government Headstone.

Present list with aforementioned addition secured through courtesy of Horace L. Baker.

NAME	RANK
Adams, James	Private
Adams, Joseph	"
Allen, John C.	"
Anderson, S. S.	"
Arnold, Zach A.	"
Bailey, Ed	"
Baker, G. H.	"
Barry, D.	"
Barry, K.	"
Bealie, W. T.	"
Beeks, J. A.	"
Blair, John	"
Boast, W. E.	"
Boodkin, John	"
Boyd, A. P.	"

Cont'd on Page #87

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Co. I, 14th. Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Branch, Nathaniel	Pvt.
Briscoe, Thomas	Pvt.
Brock, James C.	Pvt.
Brown, E. T.	Pvt.
Brown, Johnson	Pvt.
Butler, J. A.	Pvt.
Butler, J. T.	Pvt.
Cantrell, James T.	Pvt.
Carlisle, James M.	Pvt.
Carter, John M.	Pvt.
Collins, I. V.	Pvt.
Cook, George	Pvt.
Dismohd, Martin	Pvt.
Drake, A. K.	Pvt.
Driscoll, Dave	Pvt.
Easter, L. J.	Pvt.
Easter, M.	Pvt.
Eckford, James M.	Pvt.
Fears, William	Pvt.
Flynn, W. A.	Pvt.
Fowler, George I.	Pvt.
Fowler, W. W.	Pvt.
Gattman, Jacob	Pvt.
Gettis, John H.	Pvt.
Gholson, Sam J.	Capt.
Gibson, S. W.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page # 88

Co. I, 14th. Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Gilmer, Thomas A.	Pvt.
Harris, D. T.	Pvt.
Hawley, W. H.	Pvt.
Hill, Joseph B.	Pvt.
Hill, Robert	Pvt.
Hill, Stephen	Pvt.
Hillburn, R. J.	Pvt.
Hunt, S. M.	Pvt.
Johnson, I. Y.	Pvt.
Kahn, M.	Pvt.
Kanwell, James C.	Pvt.
Keesee, E. G.	Pvt.
Kendall, Weaver	Pvt.
Kiny, H. M.	Pvt.
Knight, K. O.	Orderly Sergt.
Knowlen, G. W.	Pvt.
Knowlen, R. E.	Pvt.
Lambeth, J. H.	Pvt.
Lann, H. J.	Pvt.
Lowry, A. J.	Pvt.
McCormick, H. S.	Pvt.
McFarlane, William	Pvt.
McGroarty, M.	Pvt.
Mann, Parolous A.	1st. Lieut.
Mathews, Frank	Pvt.
Mays, H. C.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page # 89

Co. I, 14th. Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Miller, John F.	Pvt.
Mitchell, R. T.	Pvt.
Morse, William M.	Pvt.
Murphy, Harry	Pvt.
Pennington, C. H.	Pvt.
Pennington, George W.	3rd. Lieut.
Peyton, James	Pvt.
Ragdoll, J. O.	Pvt.
Retley, James	Pvt.
Sanders, John G.	Pvt.
Sauter, J. T.	Pvt.
Shirley, G. W.	Pvt.
Simmons, J. T.	Pvt.
Smith, Thomas	Pvt.
Stewart, M. L.	Pvt.
Switzer, L. P.	Pvt.
Sykes, E. O.	2nd. Orderly Sergeant
Taylor, G. W.	Pvt.
Taylor, Thomas W.	Pvt.
Thompson, J. H.	Pvt.
Tyrone, J. H.	Pvt.
Vail, J. K.	Pvt.
Vassar, Elijah J.	2nd. Lieut.
Vesey, M. L.	Pvt.
Vesey, W. H.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #90

Co. I, 14th. Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Webb, C. P.	Pvt.
Wildes, D. W.	Pvt.
Williams, James	Pvt.
Wise, James	Pvt.
Wise, John C.	Pvt.
Wormack, J. M.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #91

Company K, 27th. Miss. C. S. A.

NAME	RANK	INFORMATION*
Allen, B. A.	5th. Sergt.	
Anglins, J. S.	Private	Dead
Baker, A. L.	"	(Killed Jonesboro, Ga.)
Bishop, John L.	"	Dead
Bishop, William Ira	"	(Killed Murphreesboro,Tem.)
Bonner, Josiah E.	"	Dead
Booth, B. H.	"	Dead
Bradford, Henry B.	"	Dead
Bradford, John E.	"	Dead
Brock, Quedellas W.	"	Dead
Bryan, Josiah E.	"	Dead
Cahsion, W. H.	"	"
Camp, Oscar F.	"	"
Carroll, Jesse	"	"
Carr, Thomas	"	"
Carter, Drewqey A.	"	(Killed Murphresboro, Tenn.)
Cheek, James A.	"	Dead
Cheek, James H.	"	"
Clayton, Richard	"	"
Cowley, S. L.	"	"
Cox, Rufus J.	"	"
Daughtery, Barnes G.	"	"
DEan, Frank	"	"
Edge, Hiram C.	"	"
Evans, Marion F.	"	"

*Copied from Aberdeen Examiner, Fri. Dec. 31, 1920, as compiled by Capt. Beeks. Information deals with status at time of publication of this list.

Cont'd on Page #92

Co. K, 27th. Miss., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK	INFORMATION
Evans, Wm. H.	Pvt.	Dead
Farr, Thomas	"	"
Fears, James M.	"	"
Fortson, Wm. D.	"	"
Gibson, Benjamin F.	"	"
Gideon, John A. S.	"	"
Gladney, John S.	"	(Killed at Perryville, Ky.)
Grady, John A.	"	Dead
Grizzle, W. P.	4th. Corp.	
Hall, William Jefferson	Pvt.	Dead
Hawkins, Felix G.	"	"
Hendrix, Marion J.	"	"
Henley, William C.	"	Texas
Hill, I. W.	3rd. Corp.	Texas
Hill, Dr. J. W.	Pvt.	Dead
Hill, Robert E.	"	
Hollis, William	"	Dead
Inman, John J.	"	
Jarman, J. Edgar	"	"
Jarmon, Amos	"	"
Jones, Robert C.	"	(Killed at Perryville, Ky.)
Lagrone, George W.	"	Dead
Lantrip, F. M.	"	"
Lantrip, John B.	"	"
Lewis, E. H.	"	
Lewis, John L.	"	

Cont'd on Page #93

Co. K, 27thl Miss. C. S. A.

NAME	RANK	INFORMATION
Lyles, E. O.	4th. Seargt.	(Killed at Perryville)
McKinney, J. Berry	Pvt.	Dead
McMillan, Augustus	"	"
McMillan, W. A.	3rd. Seargt.	"
McRay, J. S.	Pvt.	"
Marshall, James W.	"	"
Maxwell, James W.	"	"
Mayes, Robert L.	"	
Mayfield, H. B.	2nd. Corp.	Dead
Meadow, I. M.	Pvt.	
Mealor, J. M.	"	Dead
Minnis, Dr. R. A.	"	"
Montgomery, I. N.	"	"
Moore, A. W.	"	"
Morgan, James D.	"	
Nash, E. Edom	"	Dead
Nash, William N.	"	
Newshaw, Zack	"	
Ogbarn, W. B.	2nd. Seargt.	Dead
Patterson, J. W.	Pvt.	"
Peck, James W.	"	"
Peters, John R.	"	"
Peters, Richard H.	"	"
Porter, Theodoric S.	"	"
Powell, Anderson G.	"	"
Puckett, Allen G.	"	"

Cont'd On Page #94

Co. K, 27th. Miss. C. S. A.

NAME	RANK	INFORMATION
Puckett, William H.	Pvt.	Dead
Pullen, Nathan E.	"	"
Pulliam, Joseph P.	"	"
Rogers, Oscar	"	"
Sale, John B.	Captain	"
Sanders, Wm. H.	2nd. Lieut.	"
Smith, George W.	Pvt.	
Smith, James W.	"	
Smith, T. B.	1st. Seargt.	Texas
Snowden, A. B.	3rd. Lieut.	(Killed at Lookout Mt.)
Spratt, Hershel D.	Pvt.	Dead
Thompson, James S.	"	"
Thompson, Joseph A.	"	"
Thompson, Samuel E.	"	"
Thrailkill, James	"	"
Townsend, John B.	"	"
Townsend, T. B.	"	"
Truland, John G.	"	
Tubb, Benjamin F.	"	Dead
Ware, Nicholas O.	"	"
Watson, Marion P.	"	"
Westbrook, John A.	"	"
Westbrook, William N.	"	"
White, Hunley V.	"	"
White, James M.	"	"
White, JamesW.	"	(Killed at Perryville,Ky.)
Williamson, L. D.	1st. Capt.	(in Tennessee)

Cont'd on Page #95

Company I, Second Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry,C.S.A.
(Lula White Rebels)

NAME	RANK
Adams, Thaddeous L.	Pvt.
Akers, G. A.	Pvt.
Akers, M. (?) T.	Pvt.
Bailes, J. M.	Pvt.
Baldey, E. W. R	Pvt.
Barrett, C. C.	Pvt.
Barrett, J. W.	Pvt.
Black, John	Pvt.
Booth, H. F.	Pvt.
Booth, Thomas H.	Sergt.
Boyett, John	Pvt.
Boyett, Jones	Pvt.
Brandon, S. D.	Pvt.
Braudrick, W. J.	Pvt.
Bright, A.	Pvt.
Brown, H.	Pvt.
Bryant, Allen	Pvt.
Bulard, J. F.	Pvt.
Burton, J. H.	Pvt.
Caldwell, W. A.	Pvt.
Cantrell, A. J.	Pvt.
Carter, A.	Pvt.
Carter, George	Pvt.
Carter, J. A.	Pvt.
Carter, Joseph W.	Corp.
Carter, J. W.	Corp

Cont'd on Page #96

Company I, Second Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry, C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Carter, W. A.	Pvt.
Childers, Samuel	Pvt.
Christian, Thomas	Pvt.
Clay, J. M.	Pvt.
Cobb, J. W.	Pvt.
Cook, J. B.	Pvt.
Cook, S.	Pvt.
Cooley, ". A.	I-B Pvt.
Cooper, A. G.	Pvt.
Cooper, A. P.	Pvt.
Cooper, R. L.	Pvt.
Crenshaw, P. W.	Pvt.
Daily, F. A.	Pvt.
Davis, W. W.	Corp.
Dean, G. W.	1st Sergt.
Deaton, William	Pvt.
Dillingham, William H.	Capt.
Dilworth, G. T.	Sergt.
Dixon, Joshua M.	Pvt.
Dobbs, W. A.	Sergt.
Dodson, J. M.	Pvt.
Downer, W. T.	Pv.t.
Ellis, G. W.	Pvt.
Evans, J. L.	Pvt.
Evans, Thomas	Pvt .
Fears, Newton	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #97

Company I, Second Regiment of Miss. Cavalry, C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Floyd, Ira M.	Pvt.
Fortson, Jackson	I-B Sergt.
Fowler, George	Pvt.
Frost, J. W.	Pvt.
Fulton, "illiam H.	Pvt.
Fuqua, Henry	Pvt.
Gan, John	Pvt.
Gan, Joshua	Pvt.
Gann, N. A.	Pvt.
Gann, W.C.	Pvt.
Gibson, Robert G.	Pvt.
Green, J. D.	Pvt.
Hamilton, A. J.	2nd Lvt. Lt.
Hamiltonn, J. F.	Corp.
Hamilton, W. F.	1st Sergt.
Herder, J. H.	Pvt.
Harrell, John	Pvt.
Harris, J. A.	Pvt.
Harris, J. W.	I-A Pvt.
Harris, Newson	2nd Lt.
Harris, Robert	Pvt.
Henson, W. C.	Sergt.
Higgason, G.	Pvt.
Higgason, J. W.	Corp.
Hinds, H.	Pvt.
Hinson, J. D.	Pvt.
Hugh, W. J.	Pvt. 2nd Lt.

Cont'd on Page #98

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Company I, Second Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Hughs, W. T.	Pvt.
Jackson, J. T.	Pvt.
Johnson, J. D. M	Pvt.
Johnson, W. J.	Pvt.
Jones, James	Pvt.
Jones, J. T.	Pvt.
Jones, J. W.	Pvt.
Jones, Wiley	Pvt.
Kendrick, S. F.	Capt.
Kenedy, W. M.	Pvt.
Kenedy, R. J.	Corp.
Kenedy, William	Pvt.
Kennedy, James	Pvt.
King, H. M.	Pvt.
Knowles, C. D.	Pvt.
Leach, A. D.	Pvt.
Leach, J. W.	Pvt.
Ledbetter, James I.	Pvt.
Lewis, Giddon	Pvt.
Loggans, Charles	Corp.
Lollar, Isaac	Pvt.
Lollar, O.	Pvt.
Loyd, M. W.	Pvt.
Lunna, W. C.	Pvt.
Nancy, Saul J.	Pvt.
Martin, J. M.	Pvt.
Nabors,---	Pvt.
Nash, Thomas	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #99

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Company I, Second Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry, C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Neal, William H.	Pvt.
Neal, W. J.	Pvt.
Nelson, Thomas	Pvt.
Palmer, E. A.	Pvt.
Parker, Louis	Pvt.
Pearce, W. T.	Pvt.
Pearce, W. T.	Pvt.
Porter, A. E.	Corp.
Price, Samuel	Pvt.
Reney, J. P.	1st Seggt.
Ray, J. M.	I-B Pvt.
Ray, J. T.	Pvt.
Reives, William	Pvt.
Riggan, J. B	Pvt.
Riggan, J. L.	Pvt.
Rogers, Ephraim M.	Pvt.
Ross, G. W.	I-D Pvt.
Senders, J. D.	Pvt.
Sandlin, H. R.	Pvt.
Sims G. B.	I-B Pvt.
Smith, James	Corp.
Smith, J. M.	Pvt.
Smith, S.	I-B Pvt.
Smith, S. W.	Pvt.
Smith, T. E.	Pvt.
Smith, William M.	Pvt.
Spears, Allen	Pvt.
Spears, L. D.	Pvt.

cont'd on Page #100

Company I, second Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	RANK
Spence, J. F.	Pvt.
Sprewell, Luke	Pvt.
Stone, G. P.	IB Pvt.
Stone, J. H.	Pvt.
Stone, William	Pvt.
Stone, W. P	Pvt.
Strong, W. E.	Pvt.
Suggs, J. G.	Pvt.
Tarpley, Josiah	Pvt.
Tatum, W. E.	Pvt.
Terman, G. N.	P vt.
Thisse, C. C.	Pvt.
Thomas, D. R.	Pvt.
Thompson, E.	Pvt.
Thompson, J. A.	Pvt.
Thompson, M. P.	Pvt.
Thompson, W. H.	1st Sargt.
Thower, J. W.	Pvt.
Trainham, F. G.	Pvt.
Treadaway, Tho mas	Pvt.
Truelove, J. R.	Pvt.
Tubos, John	Pvt.
Tyre, J. S.	Pvt.
Vaughn, I. L.	Pvt.
Waldon, John	Pvt.
Walton, James	Pvt.
Wamble, T. J.	Corp.
Ware, William	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #101

Company I, 2nd. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A

NAME	RANK
Warren, B. W.	Pvt.
West, T. A.	Pvt.
West, W. R.	Pvt.
White, Alfred	Pvt
White, H. L.	Sergt.
White, J. C.	Pvt.
White, J. F.	Capt.
White, J. T.	Pvt.
White, J. W.	Pvt.
White, Pleasant	Pvt.
White, W. P.	Pvt.
Wiginton, F.	Pvt.
Wigington, I. M.	Pvt.
Wigington, W. H.	Pvt.
Wigington, H.	Pvt.
Widdman, S. C.	Pvt
Williams, G. H.	Pvt.
Wise, Joseph B.	Pvt.
Worthy, F. J.	Pvt.
Wrye, J. J.	Pvt.
Young, I. M.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #102

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

R O S T E R

CO. C. 16th. CONFEDERATE CAVALRY

This company was likely organized in the fall of 1863, since other companies of the regiment were organized then. The regiment is variously designated. It began as TWELFTH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY. When it entered the C.S.A. service its designation was changed to SIXTEENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY. Sometimes it is referred to as the SIXTEENTH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY. It seems that the war Department of the U.S.A. designates it at times as the SIXTH MISSISSIPPI CAV, this command being referred to as MORGAN'S COMPANY, SIXTH MISSISSIPPI CAVALARY.
At other times the War Dept. refers to it as the 12th Miss. Cav., there being government headstones in Monroe County with both of the last two designations.

This list does not comprise the full membership of the Company. It was taken from 1st Sergeant J. W. Turbevill's payrolls for Feb. 28th, 1865. Hon. D. A. Beeks sent the list to the Aberdeen weekly, which printed it in its issue has been used in this compilation, but two or three names from Mrs. Julian Evans list have been added.

This list presented to the Aberdeen Library by Horace L. Baker on Dec. 29, 1936.

Cont'd on Page #103

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

C o. C 16th. CONFEDERATE CAVALRY

NAME	RANK
Adams, Abraham	Pvt.
Adams, E. R.	Pvt.
Adams, T. J.	Pvt.
Anderson, S. C.	Pvt.
Andrews, J. L.	Pvt.
Ashcraft, William	Pvt.
Beeks, D. A.	2nd. Corp.
Bristow, E. H.	Pvt.
Butler, L. W.	Pvt.
Cook, E. E.	Pvt.
Cowley, L.	Pvt.
Cowley, R. W.	Pvt. (Killed at Lafayette, Ga.)
Davidson, N. R.	1st. Lieut.
Dawkins, W. T.	2nd. Sergt.
Dillingham, J. A.	Pvt.
Dortch, Isaac	4th. Corp.
Dugger, William M.	Pvt.
Elliott, C. C.	Pvt.
Elliott, H. C.	Pvt.
Elliott, J. C.	Pvt.
Elliott, J. E.	Pvt.
Farmer, S. G.	Pvt.
Flynt, James T.	Pvt.
Flynt, G. B.	Pvt.
Fortson, T. J.	Pvt.
Fox, A. H.	Pvt.

Cont8d on page #104

Co. C, 16th. Confederate Cavalry

NAME	RANK
Gibson, William	Pvt. (Killed at Lafayette, Ga.)
Heard, Joseph	Pvt.
Hill, James P.	Pvt.
Holliday, B. P.	Pvt.
Hollingsworth, L. D.	Pvt.
Hoskin, James W.	Pvt.
Inman, W. D.	Pvt.
Knight, W. B.	Pvt.
Lambeth, T. A.	Pvt.
Lann, B. M.	Pvt.
Learner, Jack	Pvt.
Logan, Willis	Pvt.
Love, E. K.	Pvt.
Malone, D. L.	Pvt. (Lost arm at Rome, Ga.)
McKinney, W. M.	Pvt.
McLendon, C. N.	Pvt. (Went to Texas after War)
McMillan, H. M.	Pvt.
Morgan, C. W.	Pvt.
Morgan, F. A.	Pvt.
Morgan, Lucian J.	Captain
Morgan, William	Pvt.
Mosley, B . P.	Pvt.
Nash, Ithey J.	Pvt.
Neill, F. M.	Pvt.
Nichols, N. N.	Pvt.
Oldshoe, W. P.	Pvt.

Cont'd On Page #105

Co. C, 16th. Confederate Cavalry

NAME	RANK
Pearson, W. A.	Pvt.
Perkins, C. A.	Pvt.
Pollard, O.	2nd. Lieut. (Went to Texas after War)
Posey, Fair	Pvt.
Randle, H. L.	Pvt.
Randle, I, W.	3rd. Lieut.
Ransom, A. F.	Pvt.
Sartor, D. R.	Pvt. (Went to Louisiana after war)
Sartor, W. W.	Pvt.
Snowden, H. B.	Pvt.
Spears, T. E.	Pvt.
Stephenson, W. D.	Pvt.
Stewart, J. M.	Pvt.
Sugg, L. C.	Pvt.
Surrainer, Zack	Pvt. (Moved to Oklahoma after war)
Sykes, E. L.	3rd. Sergt.
Sykes, S. T.	Pvt.
Terrell, D. G.	4th. Sergt.
Thornley, Joseph	Pvt.
Turbeville, J. W.	1st. Sergt.
Underwood, W. L.	3rd. Corp.
Verner, Ebb	Pvt.
Wax, W. T.	1st. Corp.
Winter, J. W.	Pvt.
Young, Thomas	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #106

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Allen, B. A.	F	Pvt.
Anderson, C. A.	H	Pvt.
Armstrong, James	G	Sergt.
Baker, I. J.	G	C. S.
Barnam, John	F.	Pvt.
Bennett, Henry	F.	Pvt.
Bircham, Jack	F.	Pvt.
Bomis, W. H.	F	Pvt.
Bowan, John A.	F.	Pvt.
Bradley, A. P.	G	Corp.
Brandon, Mich	F	Pvt.
Brewer, John	G	Pvt.
Brown, J. T.	F	Sergt.
Brown, W. S.	F	Pvt.
Buchanan, J. M.	G	Pvt.
Carroll, C. C.	F	1st. Lt.
Carter, J. W.	G	Pvt.
Chrisholm, J. T.	G	Pvt.
Clark, James A.	F	Pvt.
Clayton, G. W.	G.	Pvt.
Cockerham, B. F.	G	Pvt.
Cockerham, J. M.	G	Pvt.
Cockerham, W. D.	G	Pvt.
Coleman, J. F.	G.	Pvt.
Cother, D. W.	C.	Pvt.
Carter, M. H.	G	Pvt.

Cont'd On Page #107

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Crump, A. S.	G	2nd Lt.
Crump, . J.	G	2nd Lt.
Cunningham, J. M.	G	Pvt.
Dailey, Young A.	F	Pvt.
Dandridge, J. R.	F	Pvt.
Davis, M. O.	F	Pvt.
Davis, S. D.	F	Pvt.
Dilworth, L.	G.	Pvt.
Duke, Thomas	G	Pvt.
Eden, H. T.	F	Corp.
Eubanks, J. H.	G.	Corp.
Fenoret, J. D.	G	Corp.
Foster, W. L.	G	Pvt.
Fraiser, John	F	Pvt.
Francis, W. M.	F	Pvt.
Fulton, C. W.	F.	2nd Lt.
Fulton, M. B.	F	2nd Lt.
German, Jack	F	Pvt.
George, W. S.	F	Pvt.
Gladney, M. A.	F	Sergt.
Grady, J. A.	G	Pvt.
Graham, G. J.	F.	Pvt.
Green, D. M.	G	Pvt.
Greer, B. F.	G	Corp.
Greer, D. H.	G	Pvt.
Grenett, A. L.	F	Pvt.
Haas, Samuel	G.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #108

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Hanks, W. H.	F	Pvt.
Hardin, J. G.	F	Pvt.
Harris, Frank M.	F	Pvt.
Harris, G. W.	G	Pvt.
Harris, W. B.	G	Pvt.
Harris, William	F	Pvt.
Harrison, James M.	F	Pvt.
Hart, James	G	Pvt.
Hawkins, C. H.	F.	Pvt.
Hayden, J. F.	F	Pvt.
Head, J. A. S.	F	Corp.
Henn, C. B.	F	Pvt.
Hill, R. A.	F	Pvt.
Hughes, W. A.	F	Pvt.
Hunter, A. L.	G	Pvt.
Hunter, William	G	Pvt.
Jester, Thomas	G	Pvt.
Johnsey, A. H.	F	Pvt.
Johnston, W. H.	F	Pvt.
Knowland, R.	F	Pvt.
Knox, Jack	F	Pvt.
Lanier, E. S.	F	1st Sergt.
Lee, J. E.	F	Pvt.
Leipsey, Polk	F	Pvt.
Lewis, T. S.	G	Pvt.
Loftis, O. T.	G	Pvt.
Lumkins, A. J.	G.	Pvt.

Cont'd On Page 109

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Lummus, W. B.	G	Pvt.
Mabry, David	F	Pvt.
Marshall, W. L.	G	Corp.
Mating, James M.	F.	Pvt.
McCrary, A. L.	G.	Pvt.
McCrary, J. F.	G	Pvt.
McDonough, M. H.	F	Sergt.
McGahey, Lee	F	Pvt.
McKinney, John	G.	Sergt.
McMath, P. W.	G	Sergt.
McMath, W. H.	G.	Sergt.
Minor, J. B.	F	Pvt.
Mixon, George E.	G	Pvt.
Moncrief, S. D.	G	Pvt.
Moore, Alex	F	Capt.
Moore, L. B.	F	Pvt.
Morris, L. A.	G	Pvt.
Nabors, F. M.	G	Capt.
Nabors, J. A.	G	Pvt.
Nabors, J. J.	B-G	Sergt.
Neason, W. D.	D	Pvt.
Nelson, W. C.	G	Pvt.
Nooles, Nathan	G	Pvt.
Peyden, White	F	Pvt.
Phelps, Rhidus	F	Pvt.
Porter, K.	F.	---

Cont'd on Page #110

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Price, Edward	F	Pvt.
Pyrum, Jack	F	Pvt.
Rainy, J. E.	G	2nd. Lt.
Reece, J. I.	G	Pvt.
Reese, H. B.	G	Pvt.
Roach, J. M.	G	Pvt.
Roberson, W. M.	G	Pvt.
Robertson, James	F	Pvt.
Robinson, Joseph	F	Pvt.
Rollins, C. G.	G	Pvt.
Rocks, John	F	Pvt.
Russell, E.	F	Pvt.
Russell, G. D.	F	Pvt.
Rutledge, J. W.	G	Pvt.
Ruthledge, R. A.	G.	Pvt.
Sampson, James	F	Pvt.
Sampson, John J.	F	Pvt.
Sanders, Isaac	F	Pvt.
Sanders, W. A.	F	Pvt.
Scivally, W. H.	G	Pvt.
Sellers, Richard	F	Pvt.
Sharp, J. A.	F	Corp.
Shaw, J. F.	F	Pvt.
Shell, J. J.	G	Pvt.
Shields, R. F.	G	Pvt.
Simmons, W. M.	F	Pvt.

Con'd on Page #111

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Sloan, T. M.	F	Pvt.
Smith, T. B.	F.	Pvt.
Smith, T. J.	F	Pvt.
Stone, John	F	Pvt.
Thomas, A. D.	G	1st. Lt.
Thomas, Christopher	F	Pvt.
Thomas, J. T.	G	Pvt.
Thompson, J. S.	F	Pvt.
Thompson, W. L.	G	Corp.
Tubb, J. L	G.	Pvt.
Turman, R. F.	F	Pvt.
Usery, Butler	F	Pvt.
Vaughn, H. B.	G	Pvt.
Vaughn, James	F	Pvt.
Vaughn, J. W.	GF	Sergt.
Ward, F.	G	Pvt.
Walters, W. C.	F	Pvt.
Watrous, W. A.	F	Pvt.
Weathers, J. R.	G	Pvt.
West, S. H.	G	Pvt.
Westerooks, S. A.	G	Pvt.
Wheeler, G. F.	F	Pvt.
Whitehead, L. W.	G	Pvt.
Wiggin, T. D.	D	Pvt.
Wiggin, T. J.	G	1st Sergt.
Williams, Ben	G.	Pvt.
WIlliams, Rose	G	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #112

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Companies F and G of the 12th Regt. of Miss. Cav., C.S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
William, R.	G.	Pvt.
Williams, W. W.	F	Pvt.
Womble, W. W.	F	Pvt.
Woodard, Thomas	F	Pvt.
Young, J. A.	F	Sergt.
Young, W. J.	F.	Corp.

Cont'd on Page #113

Company H of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

Company H of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry, C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Adams, J. C.	Pvt.
Aldridge, Samuel	H-I Pvt.
Aldridge, Thomas A.	H-I Pvt.
Anglin, W. C.	Pvt.
Arms, W. F.	Pvt.
Avan, J. W.	H-I Pvt.
Avan, W. T.	G-H-I Pvt.
Bailey, George	Pvt.
Bailey, Martin	H-I Pvt.
Bailey, Samuel	Pvt.
Beam, E. F.	Pvt.
Beam, M. M.	Pvt.
Benson, J. F.	Pvt.
Benson, T. J.	Pvt.
Benson, William	2nd. Lt.
Bigger, J. H.	Pvt.
Black, A. J.	Pvt.
Bland, J. H.	Pvt.
Bobbitt, John R.	H-I Pvt.
Bonnets, J. G.	Pvt.
Bounds, J. L.	H-I Pvt.
Bowers, Daniel	Pvt.
Boyd, Daniel	H-I Pvt.
Brantley, W. M.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #114

Company J, of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Brewer, D. C.	Pvt.
Brewer, W. C.	Pvt.
Bristol, W. W.	Pvt.
Browning, D. C.	Pvt.
Bryan, D. R.	1st. Sergt.
Buckham, W. D.	Pvt.
Bullard, J. B.5	Pvt.
Burke, John	H-I Corp.
Burns, R. C.	Pvt.
Cain, Thomas C.	2nd. Lt.
Campbell, J. J.	Pvt.
Canslor, T. J.	H-I Pvt.
Cargill, Thomas	H-I Pvt.
Chaffin, C. C.	H-I Pvt.
Chaffin, Elias	Pvt.
Chaffin, Joseph	Pvt.
C haffin, M. V.	Pvt.
Chatham, William	Pvt.
Clarke, W. C.	Pvt.
Clayton, Joshua	Pvt.
Clayton, Samuel	Pvt.
Clifton, A. D.	Pvt.
Clifton, J. F.	Pvt.
Coker, J. A.	Pvt.
Coker, J. D.	Pvt.
Collier, Jefferson	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #115

Company H, of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Collins, William M.	Pvt.
Condra, John F.	Pvt.
Cook, M. S.	Pvt.
Cowden, M. A.	Pvt.
Cox, G.	Pvt.
Cunningham, J. W.	Pvt.
Deavers, C. C.	Pvt.
Deavers, J. W.	Pvt.
Dillard, L. S.	Pvt.
Douglas, J. W.	Pvt.
Douglas, F. P.	Pvt.
Fennell, Isaac	Pvt.
Ferrel, Patrick	Sergt.
Foust, John	Pvt.
Gaston, U. D.	G-H 2nd. Lt.
Givens, T. W.	H-I Corp.
Goss, J. W.	H-I Pvt.
Graham, H. H.	Pvt.
Graham, J. A.	Pvt.
Graham, Shelton	H-I Pvt.
Gray, Isham	Pvt.
Gray, William	Pvt.
Grimes, J. W.	Pvt.
Grissom, J. A.	H-I Pvt.
Grissom, J. R.	Pvt.
Halbert, E. M.	H-I Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #116

Company H, of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Halbert, F.	Pvt.
Hall, Thomas	Pvt.
Harris, John A.	Sergt.
Harris, Thomas	Pvt.
Harrison, John	Pvt.
Harrison, W. H.	Pvt.
Hart, John	Pvt.
Hawkins, H.	Pvt.
Hawkins, J. M.	Pvt.
Hayden, A. T.	Pvt.
Heden, David	Pvt.
Heden, Thomas	H-I Pvt.
Helmus, I. N.	Pvt.
Hooper, A. F.	Pvt.
Hughs, T. R.	Pvt.
Hughs, William A.	Pvt.
Hurndon, M.	Pvt.
Hurst, Henry	H-I Pvt.
Hutson, J. W.	H-I Pvt.
Hutson, William	H-I Pvt.
Ingole, Peter Iray, Thomas	Pvt.
Ivey, William T.	Pvt.
Johnson, M. L.	H-A Pvt.
Johnson, William F.	H-I Pvt.
Johnston, Joseph	Pvt.
Johnston, J. T.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #117

Company H of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Kennedy, J. L.	H-I Pvt.
Kennedy, Joseph	H-I Corp.
Kirby, S. M.	Pvt.
Kirk, William	Pvt.
Kirkwood, S. R.	Pvt.
Lantrip, James	Pvt.
Ledbetter, Benjamin F.	G-H- 1st. Lt.
Lee, James M.	Pvt.
Lilly, A. D.	Pvt.
Lilly, A. L.	H-I Pvt.
Lilly, Douglas R.	Pvt.
Little, S. T.	Pvt.
Lott, A. G.	H-I Pvt.
Lott, B. J.	H-I 2nd. Lt.
Lott, J. W.	H-C Pvt.
Manning, John	2nd. Lt.
Martin, John	B-H-IPvt.
Matthews, C. W.	Pvt.
Mauldin, C. N.	Pvt.
Mayer, William	Pvt.
McBeth, J. G.	Pvt.
McCormack, Henry	Sergt.
McWilliams, W. D.	Pvt.
Meek, A. H.	Pvt.
Messer, J. W.	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #118

Company H of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S.A.

NAME	RANK
Miller, John F.	Pvt.
Mitchell, John	Pvt.
Mitchell, William	Pvt.
Morrison, James R.	Pvt.
Morrison, John P.	Corp.
Morrison, R. Hardy	Pvt.
Morrison, W. E.	1st. Sergt.
Morrow, John	Pvt.
Murphy, William	H-C Pvt.
Nabers, R. W.	H-I Pvt.
Nash, Richard	Pvt.
Nash, T. W.	Pvt.
O'Connor, Jerry	Pvt.
Palmer, John W.	Pvt.
Patton, John C.	Pvt.
Patton, L. T.	Pvt.
Perkins, James K.	Pvt.
Perkins, James H.	Pvt.
Pitts, Thomas M.	Pvt.
Potts, G. W.	2md. Lt.
Purnell, T. M.	H-I Pvt.
Ragland, D. M.	Pvt.
Ray, Meek	Pvt.
Rich, James	Pvt.
Roberts, W. R.	Pvt.
Robinson, J. A.	Corp.

Cont'd on Page #119

Company H, of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Robison, Robert	Pvt.
Sanders, George J.	Pvt.
Sanders, J. R.	H-I 1st. Lt.
Schoggins, William N.	Pvt.
Sharp, Ezekiel	Pvt.
Shepherd, Robert	H-I Pvt.
Sinclair, A.	Pvt.
Snipes, J. W.	H-I Pvt.
Snipes, W. A.	H-I Pvt.
Spencer, G. W.	H-I Pvt.
Sprouse, E. S.	Pvt.
Stevens, M. H.	Pvt.
Stewart, John A.	Corp.
Stockton, T. J.	Jr. 2nd. Lt.
Stone, D. A.	Pvt.
Taylor, T. H.	Pvt.
Terry, Jessee	Pvt.
Tucker, J. H.	Pvt.
Tucker, John B.	Capt.
Underwood, Joel	Pvt.
Ursery, J. R.	Pvt.
Waugh, Robert	Pvt.
Westbrooks, George W.	Pvt.
White, James H.	H-I Pvt.
White, Luke	H-I Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #120

Company H of the 28th. Regt. of Miss. Cav., C. S. A.

NAME	RANK
Whitehead, H. C.	Pvt.
Whitley, E. H.	H-K Pvt.
Wilf, John M.	H-I Pvt.
Williams, D. A.	Pvt.
Williams, J. C.	Pvt.
Williamson, John A.	H-I Sergt.
Wood, W. C.	Pvt.
Wright, Edward M.	Farrier

Cont'd on Page #121

**********MUSTER ROLL**********

COMPANY C., Cav. 12, SAUNDERS' BATTALION INDEPENDENCT SCOUTS,

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

NAME	RANK
Baldwin, Mardecai	Pvt.
Ballard, Henry	Pvt.
Bealle, Fred	Pvt.
Bennett, Dudley	Pvt.
Beckham, John	Pvt.
Biob, William	Pvt.
Bradford, Jim	Pvt.
Bradford, Jack	Pvt.
Brandon, Nat.	Pvt.
Brock, James	2nd Captain
Broomly, Bob	Pvt.
Carlisle, Henry	3rd. Captain
Carothers, Kelly	Pvt.
Carothers, Thomas	Pvt.
Cashen, William	Pvt.
Cavanaugh, Frank	Pvt.
Chandler, Benjamin	Pvt.
Chambers, George	Pvt.
Cummings, Mason M.	Pvt.
Cunningham, James	Pvt.
Cox, William	Pvt.
Cox, Allen D.	Pvt.
Cromwell, B	Pvt.
Crump, Tom	Pvt.
Daring, James	Pvt.
Dixon, Enoch	Pvt.
Donelson, Lem	Pvt.
Evans, James	Pvt.
Hall, Sam	Pvt.
Harrison, Dr. Mose	Pvt.
Harris, Bob	Pvt.
Harwood, John	Pvt.
Herdon, Prentiss	Pvt.
Hogan, Henry	Pvt.
Howard, J. W.	2nd Sgt.
Justice, John	Pvt.
Johnson, I. Y.	Pvt.
Johnson, Wm H.	Pvt.
Jones, Jimmie	Pvt.
Kendall, James	Pvt.
Kendall, W.	Ordely Sgt.
Kyle, Wat	Pvt.
Magbee, J. C.	Pvt.
Malone, James	Pvt.
Malone, Mich	Pvt.
Mann, Paralus	1st Captain
Manning, Thomas	2nd Lieut.
Meek, John	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #122

Co. C, Cav 12(continued)

NAME	RANK
Miller, John	Pvt.
Miller, William	Pvt.
Muldoon, James	Pvt.
Murphy, Harvey	Pvt.
McQuiston, T. J.	Pvt.
Noland, Geo.	Pvt.
Paine, Jas. G.	Pvt.
Prewett, Clovers	Pvt.
Priest, Wm.	Pvt.
Randle, Mirabean	Pvt.
Riddle, Wm.	Pvt.
Sadler, David	Pvt.
Saxon, Frank	Pvt.
Scott, Sam	Pvt.
Sims, B. C.	Pvt.
Smith, Pat	Pvt.
Summey, Geo.	Pvt.
Strong, Gus	Pvt.
Stribbling, Gus	Pvt.
Vandiver, Wm.	Pvt.
Troup, Wm.	Pvt.
Wallace, Wm.	Pvt.
Walton, Jim	Pvt.
Watkins, Jim	Pvt.
Watkins, Hatch	Pvt.
Washington, George	1st Lieut.
Watson, Wheeler	Pvt.
Webb, Charles	Pvt.
Wilson, Pink	Pvt.

"PROMOTIONS"

Cunningham, James, Chaplain
Crump, Thomas, Asst. Surgeon, C.S.A.
Cox, A. D. Sgt. 12th Miss. Cal.
Harrison, Mose, Asst. Surgeon, C.S.A.
Johnson, I. Y. O.M.; Trans. Miss. Depot
Miller, John, Forage Master
Paine, JamesG. Captain Staff
Sims, B. C. Sgt. 9th. Miss. Cal.

J. W. HOWARD

On April 15th, 1865, six days after Lee's Surrender, Sergt. Howard and Lieut. Coffee-Scouts-were riding along a country road near Statesville, N. C. when they unexpectedly rode suddenly upon a squad of Federal cavalry. Four shots were fired; two Federal soldiers were killed, Coffee was killed and Howard shot through he mouth. Howard immediately reported to the General Commanding and was promoted to Lieutenant.

Total Number 80 - Dead 60 - Living, Christmas, 1900-20

Cont'd on Page 123

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

Companies B and L of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A., known as the Mississippi Confederates and the Monroe Rangers respectively.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Alexander, Jerry	L	Pvt.
Allen, James B.	L	Pvt.
Allen, Richard F.	L-E	1st. Sergt.
Anderson, James	L	Pvt.
Anderson, Suprey H.	B	2nd. Lt.
Aston, Samuel	B	Pvt.
Bailey, Andrew J.	L	Pvt.
Bailey, James A.	L-E	O. S.
Beeks, David A.	L	Pvt.
Belk, John W.	B	Pvt.
Bell, David	B	Pvt.
Bingham, Greene	B-C	Corp.
Blaylock, John H.	L	Pvt.
Blaylock, Willis C.	L	Pvt.
Bonie, Wilson	B	Pvt.
Bowen, William H.	L	Sergt.
Box, John	L	Pvt.
Boyd, Homer V.	B	Pvt.
Branch, Nathaniel	L	Pvt.
Branch, Thomas B.	L	Pvt.
Brannan, Caleb E.	L	Sergt.
Brannan, James C.	L	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #124

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regiment of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Bucklew, Matthew	B	Pvt.
Buford, Phillip	B	Pvt.
Bumsed, Robert	B	Pvt.
Burchfield, J. C.	B	Pvt.
Burchfield, John.	B	Pvt.
Burchfield,L. E.	B.	Pvt.
Burchfield, Thomas	B	Pvt.
Camp, Charles, B.	L	Pvt.
Canfield, Richard W.	B	Pvt.
Cannon, Carroll C.	B	Pvt.
Cantrell, Andrew J.	L	Sergt.
Carroll, William	B	Sergt.
Chaney, Alexander L.	L	Pvt.
Chaney, George D.	L	Pvt.
Chaney, James W.	L	Pvt.
Chaney, J. M	L	Pvt.
Chestnut, Joseph	B	Pvt.
Childress, David C.	L	Pvt.
Chism, Frank	L	Pvt.
Chism, George	L	Pvt.
Chism, JamesM	L	Pvt.
Chism, John	L	Pvt.
Clark, Marcus B.	L	Pvt.
Coleman, Jesse	B	Pvt.
Commander, James L.	L	Pvt.
Conway, Michael	B-C	Pvt.
Cook, John W.	L	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page 135

Companies B and L of the 24th. Reg. of Miss. Inf.m C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Conway, Michael	B-C	Pvt.
Cook, John W.	L	Pvt.
Cooper, James	B	Pvt.
Coopwood, John	L	Sergt.
Coopwood, Thomas	L	Capt.
Crawford, John C.	B	Sergt.
Critz, Peter L.	B	Sergt.
Crow, David L	L	Pvt.
Crow, Terrell A.	L	Pvt.
Danner, Jacob G.	L	Bvt. 2nd. Lt.
Davidson, J. M.	B	Pvt.
Davis, Matthew T.	L.	Pvt.
Denison, William L.	L	Pvt.
Doke, M. L.	B	Pvt.
Douglas, Thomas J.	B	Pvt.
Dunn, T. M.	B	Pvt.
Edwards, John W.	B	Pvt.
Evans, Boling C.	L	Pvt.
Evans, Edmund C.	L	Pvt.
Ficklin, Jacob	L	Pvt.
Finley, Andrew J.	L	Musician
Finley, John R.	L	Sergt.
Finn, James H.	B	Pvt.
Fisher, George W.	B	Pvt.
Fleming, William T.	L	Pvt.
Floyd, James T.	B	Pvt.
Floyd, John R.	R	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #136

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Gale, Joseph R.	B	Capt.
Galtney, T. H.	B	Pvt.
Gardner, James F.	B	Pvt.
Gardner, Newton J.	B	Pvt.
Glidwell, Wiley	B	Pvt.
Gorman, John	G-B	Pvt.
Goyan, William W.	B	3rd. Lt.-2nd. Lt.
Graham, R. E.	B	Pvt.
Gray, H. W.	B	Pvt.
Green, John W.	L	Pvt.
Guise, A. J.	B	Pvt.
Gunter, Allen	L	Pvt.
Hamilton, George W.	L	Pvt.
Harman, Thomas C	L	Pvt.
Harris, Wiley B.	L	Pvt.
Hartsfield, John	B	Pvt.
Hastings, Absolom P.	B	Pvt.
Hazelwood, Joshua H.	B	Pvt.
Henry, George W.	B	Pvt.
Henry, William M.	B	Pvt.
Herring, Albert H.	B	Pvt.
Herron, D. H.	B	Pvt.
Hillhouse, David L. D.	B	Pvt.
Hillhouse, George F.	B	Pvt.
Hillhouse, Hugh H.	B	Pvt.
Hillhouse, John B.	B	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #127

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Hinson, James M.	B-E	Pvt.
Hobbs, William H. H.	L	Pvt.
Holland, G. W.	L	Pvt.
Holloway, William M.	L	Pvt.
Hood, John P.	L	Pvt.
House, George W.	L	Pvt.
House, James P.	L	Pvt.
House, Jasper	B	1st. Lt.
Howry, W. H.	B	Pvt.
Irby, George W.	B	Pvt.
Irvin, Benjamin F.	L	Pvt.
Jackson, Mark	B	Pvt.
James, George B.	B	Pvt.
Jaudon, Isaac N.	L	Pvt.
Jaudon, James P.	L	Pvt.
Jaudon, Samuel B	L-E	Pvt.
Johnson, I. H.	B	Sergt.
Jones, Wistar A.	B	Pvt.
Kelly, Henry C.	B	Pvt.
Kelly, Ira M.	B	Pvt.
Kendall, James A.	B	Pvt.
Kendrick, Nathaniel C.	L	Pvt.
Kimmons, J. M.	B	Pvt.
King, James (No company or rank given)		
Kornegay, Daniel H.	B	Pvt.
Kornegay, Isaac I.	B	Sergt.

Cont'd on Page #128

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Kornegay, James D.	B	Pvt.
Kornegay, Seth	B	Pvt.
Laird, W. Judson	B	Pvt.
Lambeth, Jo W.	L	Pvt.
Layton, W. J.	B	Pvt.
Lenard, James A.	B	Pvt.
Lewis, Martin M.	L	Pvt.
Lewis, Thomas A.	L-F	Pvt.
Lewis, William G.	L	Corp.
Lockhart, Robert S.	L	Pvt.
Lockhart, Willis	L	Pvt.
Loggins, Reuben	B	Pvt.
Lowry, William T.	L	Pvt.
Lyles, William L.	B	Capt.
Lyons, Michael	B	Pvt.
Magruder, William H.	B	2nd. Lt.
Mason, Van W.	L	Pvt.
Mason, John	L	Pvt.
McClellan, James P.	B	Pvt.
McCord, Samuel	B	Pvt.
McDaniel, Malcom	L	Pvt.
McElroy, Moses M.	B-D	Sergt.
McGee, Geoege W.	B	Pvt.
McKee, Philip L.	L	Pvt.
McKell, James N.	B	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #129

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Companies B and L of the Twenty-fourth Regt. of Miss. Inf. C. S.A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
McKeown, Mitchell M.	L	Pvt.
McQuary, Henry J.	B	Pvt.
Meredith, James P.	B	Pvt.
Meredith, J. W.	B	Pvt.
Miller, Hwnry	L	Pvt.
Miller, John H.	B	Pvt.
Miller, Joseph	L	Pvt.
Miller, Robert	L	Pvt.
Miller, Robert A.	B	3rd. Lt.
Miller, Wyatt	L	Pvt.
Mitchell, William B.	L	Pvt.
Moon, Eli	L	Corp.
Moon, George W.	L	Pvt.
Moon, Thomas J.	L-E	Pvt.
Mootey, James E.	B	Pvt.
Morgan, George W.	L-E	Pvt.
Morgan, George William	L	Pvt.
Morgan, James E.	L	Pvt.
Morris, Ezekiel M.	B	Pvt.
Morris, M. J.	B	Pvt.
Mullins, George W.	B	Corp.
Murff, Connel O.	L	Pvt.
Murff, James R.	L	Sergt.
Noblin, Henry A.	B	Pvt.
Noeble, Samuel D.	L	Pvt.
Northern, William	B	Sergt.

Cont'd on Page 130

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Osborne, George W. H.	L	Sergt.
Owen, Robert F.	B	Sergt.
Owen, William E.	L	Pvt.
Palmer, Josiah F.	B	Corp.
Parker, A.	L	Pvt.
Parish, John W.	E-L	Pvt.
Parrish, Joseph H.	L	Pvt.
Parrish, Velias P.	L	Pvt.
Patterson, Thomas E.	L	Pvt.
Peay, John W.	B	Pvt.
Peay, Wyatt	B	Pvt.
Petty, Levi	B	Pvt.
Petty, Simpson	B	Pvt.
Phillips, Levi	L	Pvt.
Phillips, Robert G.	B	Corp.
Pickle, Henry Jr.	L	Pvt.
Pickle, Jacob Jr.	L	Pvt.
Pickle, Jacob, Sr.	L	Pvt.
Pickle, James M.	L	Pvt.
Pickle, John R.	L	Pvt.
Pickle, William R.	L	Pvt.
Plunkett, John Y.	L	Pvt.
Pridgeon, Robert W.	B	Pvt.
Province, Thomas	L	Pvt.
Ray, John R.	L	Pvt.
Ray, Samuel M.	L	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #131

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regiment of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Reeves, A. I.	B	Corp.
Robert, J. W.	L	Pvt.
Roberts, James P.	L	Pvt.
Roberts, Joseph M.	L	Pvt.
Robertson, James A. A.	B	Pvt.
Robertson, J. S.	B	Pvt.
Robertson, W. W.	B	Pvt.
Robinson, John A.	B	Corp.
Robinson, S. B.	B	Pvt.
Robinson, William W.	B	1st. Lt.
Roddon, William B.	B	Pvt.
Rooney, John Jr.	G-B	Corp.
Runnels, James A.	B	Pvt.
Sambo, Charles	G-B	Pvt.
Scroggins, William	L	Pvt.
Shelton, Lou	R	1st. Sergt.
Shelton, T. S.	B	Pvt.
Shute, Sylvester	B	Pvt.
Sims, Green B.	B	Corp.
Skelton, Hiram	L	fifer
Skelton, Isaac M.	L	Pvt.
Slaughter, James M.	B	Sergt.
Smith, Charles R.	L	Pvt.
Smith, J. M.	B	Pvt.
Smith, R. M.	B	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #132

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf., C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Smith, Thomas W.	B	Pvt.
Snowden, Hillary	B	Pvt.
Spencer, F. S.	B	Pvt.
Springfield, James M.	L	Pvt.
Springfield, Jesse F.	L	Pvt.
Stafford, George W. R.	L	Pvt.
Stiff, Alexander	L	Pvt.
Strawhorn, John	L	Pvt.
Swinson, H. J.	B	Pvt.
Taylor, Aaron E.	L	1st. Sergt.
Taylor, Andrew	B	Pvt.
Taylor, David B.	L	Corp.
Taylor, Jack	B	Pvt.
Taylor, Robert	B	Pvt.
Taylor, William J.	B	Pvt.
Thomlinson, J. R.	B	Pvt.
Thornley, William L.	L	Pvt.
Tindall, Elijah W.	L	Pvt.
Trull, John W.	L	Pvt.
Turner, Anguish	L	Pvt.
Turner, James F.	L	Pvt.
Turner, John H.	L	Pvt.
Turner, W. K.	B	Pvt.
Valentine, John W.	B	Pvt.
Waddel, Albert P.	B	Pvt.
Walter, William	L	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #133

Companies B and L of the 24th. Regt. of Miss. Inf. C. S. A.

NAME	COMPANY	RANK
Ward, Joseph W.	L	Capt.
Watson, David L.	B	Pvt.
Webb, Samuel D.	L	Pvt.
Wells, James B.	L	Pvt.
White, Cato	B	Pvt.
White, Edd Z. O.	B	Sergt.
White, Van Buren	B	Pvt.
Williams, Drury A.	L	Pvt.
Williams, John W. J.	B	Pvt.
Williams, Thompson	B	Pvt.
Wilson, Henry W.	L	Pvt.
Wilson, U. M.	L	Pvt.
Wilson, John W.	L	Pvt.
Wilson, William H. H.	L	Pvt.
Wilson, William T.	L	Pvt.
Wise, J. W.	L	Pvt.
Wofford, Albert A.	B	Corp.
Wofford, William A.	B	Pvt.
Woodhouse, Virginius G.	B, F & S	Asst. Surgn.
Woods, William E.	L	Sergt.
Young, James G.	L	Pvt.
Young, James P.	B	Pvt.
Young, John Jr.	L	Corp.
Young, John N.	L	Pvt.

Cont'd on Page #134

COMPANY "E". 14th MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY
REGIMENT C.S.A.
ORGANIZED AT OLD COTTON GIN PORT. LEFT FOR THE FRONT MAY27, 1861.

The following list of those who composed "E" Company of the 14th Mississippi Regiment of volunteer Infantry in theConfederate States Army. The list was taken from the original roll by Hon. Robert E. Houston in 1906, while that gentleman was serving as Commander of Samuel J. Gholson Camp, No. 1255, U.C.V., and by him certified to as being correct. The Company was organized at Old Cotton Gin Port, this county, and left for the front May 27, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

NAME	RANK
W. J. Crump	2nd Lieutenant
John McKinney	3rd Lieutenant
J. M. Nabors	1st Lieutenant
Judge F. M. Rogers	Captain

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

NAME	RANK
Crump, James	Orderly Sergeant
Nabors, R. W.	Corporal
Northcut, James	4th Sergt.
Smith, Nat	3rd Sergt.
Walton, John B.	2nd Sergt.

PRIVATES

NAME

Anglin, G. W.
Allison, J. D.
Bickerstaff, D. H.
Brooks, Ely
Bush, Thomas
Carter, Geol
Carter, Henry
Carter, Gus
Carter, W. A.
Crump, Wesley
Castin, James
Commander, Henry
Conway, Wm.
Clark, Newt
Dabb, Robert
Dees, Richard
Duke, Thomas
Dugger, John
English, John
English, Louis
English, Robert
Ellett, Wm.
Flynt, Wm.
Fuqua, Giles
Fuqua, Henry
Fuqua, Marion
Fuller, Monroe
Fawlkes, Henry
Fawlks, Jno.
Gattman, Jake
Green, Tobe
Grady, Dock
Grady, James
Gray, John E.
Gray, Thomas
Gilmore, Enland
Grady, Thomas
Haas, Sam
Hammock, Isaac
Hall, Dink
Humphries, W. W.
Hickman, William
Hester, Wm.
Hill, Wilson
Hilihard, Wm.
Hill, James

Cont'd on Page #135

Company "E". 14th Mississippi Infantry Regiment C.S.A. (cont.)

PRIVATES

NAME

Hinton, Eli
Holliday, Eli
Kelly, Samuel
Knowles, Hugh K.
Lambeth, Alvis
Laney, Adolphus
Lann, Henry
Lewis, Thomas
Logan, Wm.
Lile, B. F.
Little, Wm.
Little, George
Long, W. W.
McKinney, Jesse
McKinney, Joseph
McDouangh, James
McClale, C.
McFarland, Wm.
Moseley, Wm.
Marshal, Robert
Morgan, Samuel
Morgan, Joseph
Moody, Thomas
Nash, J. S.
Nash, Thomas
Nabor, John A.
Nabers, Jim .
Owen, Wm.
Pary, Tob.
Pierce, James
Pain, John
Park, Dr. Brown
Raley, J. F.
Ray, Cal
Ray, Samuel Rogers, Thomes
Rogers, Thomas
Ross, George
Riley, Jesse
Rye, Henry
Rye, Cannon
Stitch, Alex
Sims, G. B.
Shumpert, Wm.
Sykes, Walter
Sullivan, Wm.
Shirley, Wm.
Sweeney, Dr. Wm.
Tubb, Jim
Tubb, J. C.
Tubb, Nick
Tubb, James
Tubb, G. W. S.
Tubb, John S.
Tubb, Benson
Tubb, W. L.
Thompson, J. R.
Thornley, J. T.
Turner, Wm.
Verner, Elizah
Whitam, Henry
Williamson, N. H.
Williamson, Ed
Wise, Harry
Wise, James
Wilson, Hugh
Whitfield, Needham
Young, John

Cont'd on Page #136

Certain variations as to names appear between the rosters we have secured, and the following information from the "Official and Statistical Register - 1908". Some are due to to changes in the personnel of the company and others may be due to errors that have crept in during the interval between the War and the present.

Co. A, 5th. Mississipp Regiment, (Red Rovers)
Mustered into service 4/27/61
Captains - R. J. Armstrong, L. B. Fowler, killed at Franklin.
First Lieutenant - L. B. Fowler.

Co. I, 11th. Mississippi Regiment, (Van Dorn Reserves).
Mustered into service 2/20/61 .
Captains - William H. Moore, W. B. Word, wounded Bethesda Church.
First Lieutenant - R. O. Reynolds.
Second Lieutenant - Thomas C. Holliday.
Third Lieutenant - Thomas M. Manning.

Company B, 20th. Mississippi Regiment
Mustered in at Aberdeen, May 3, 1861.
Captains - Walter A. Rorer, promoted Major; Thomas B. Sykes, appointed Inspector-General, Tilghman's Division, December, 1862.
First Lieutenant - Thomas B. Sykes
Second Lieutenant - Randolph S. Murff, promoted Captain.
Third Lieutenant - James A. Roberts.

Company B, 24th. Mississippi Regiment
Mustered August 24, 1861, at West Point
Captain - William L. Lyles, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel
First Lieutenant - William W. Robinson, promoted Adjutant, promoted Captain.

Cont'd on Page #137

Second Lieutenant - Surpey H. Anderson, promoted First Lieutenant.
Third Lieutenants- William W. Goyen, R. A. Miller
Captain P. L. Critz, killed at Franklin.

Company L, 24th. Mississippi Regiment, Monroe Rangers, (Athens Guard)
Officers commissioned September 16, 1861
Captains - Thomas Coopwood, killed Perryville; Joseph W. Ward, killed at Franklin.
First Lieutenant - Joseph W. Ward, promoted; J. G. Danner.
Second Lieutenant - Wesley D. Morgan, dismissed.
Third Lieutenant - Jacob G. Danner.

Company K, 27th. Mississippi Enfield Rifles of Monroe County, enlisted at Aberdeen September 27, 1861.
Captains - John B. Sale, promoted Judge-Advocate, staff of General Bragg; W. H. Sanders, A. V. Snowden, killed at Lookout Mountain.
First Lieutenant - William B. Evans, resigned February 1863; W. H. Sanders.
Second Lieutenant - W. H. Sanders, W. A. McMillan, captured at Chickamauga; A. V. Snowden, killed at Lookout Mountain; Andrew G. Powell.
Third Lieutenant - A. V. Snowden.
Lieutenants Jonatham J. Jarman and Anderson G. Powell died in service. (Final statements) R. A. Jarman, orderly Sergeant, furnished a roll of the company, showing total enrollment 126. At the muster at Montgomery, Alabama, February 28, 1865, there were present 6, 20 in prison, 3 on detached duty, 10 in hospital.

Cont'd on Page #138

Company G, 41st. Mississippi, (Buttahatchie Rifles) of Monroe County, Organized March 6, 1862; enlisted in April for three years.
Captains - Newton J. Beckett, died at Shelbyville, 1862; Austin Pollard.
First Lieutenants - Lafayette Willis, J. M. Nolan,
Second Lieutenants - J. M. Nolan, Austin Pollard, William Cain.
Third Lieutenants - Jasper Webb, William T. Cain, promoted John H. Gettys.
Total Roll, 124.

Company L, 43rd. Regiment, (Gholson's Rebels), of Monroe County, organized April 30, 1862.
Captains - Samuel J. Gholson, promoted , General State Troops; H. J. B. Lann.
Second Lieutenant - James Moore.
Third Lieutenant - N. Green Pennington.
This was an independent company with General Little's Brigade until it was attached to the 43rd. Regiment before the siege of Vicksburg.

Company A, 3rd. Battalion of Monroe County, enlised July 29, 1862 at Aberdeen.
Captain - B. F. Sims.
Lieutenants - T. W. Baker, R. Leeman, G. S. Bryan, enrolled, 48.
Lieutenants - G. S. Bryan, commanding, and 31 men were captured, 3 died a t Vicksburg.

Company B, 3rd. Battalion of Monroe County, enlisted July 28, at Aberdeen.
Cont'd on Page #139

Captain-D. A. Thompson
Lieutenants-W. G. Martin, J. C. Sarter, W. H. Thomas,
Thomas F. Jones, Enrolled, 58, Captain Thompson, Lieutenant. Thomas, and 23 others captured and 4 died at Vicksburg.

Company K, 2nd Regiment Infantry, enlisted at Monroe City- August, 1864.
Capt. M. B. Steward.
Lieutenants-W. W. Troup, [illegible]. W. Seely, J. I. Crosby., Enrolled, 59.

Company I, 2nd Mississippi Cavalary, Lula White Rebels, of Monroe County, enlisted May 7, 1862.
Captains-James F. White, S. F. Kendrick
1st. Lieutenant-Silas F. Kendrick
2nd " - Newson Harris
3rd " -A. J. Hamilton
Total, 81.

Early roll says Company G. Colonel Gordon, three years, enlisted in Monroe County. White Rebels also listed in 38th Infantry.

Company G. 16th Cavalary, enlisted for the war at Aberdeen, Cotton Gin, and other places in Aberdeen.
Captain-F. M. Nabors
1st Lieutenant- A. D. Thomas
2nd " - A. S. Crump
3rd " -W. J. Crump
Enrolled 65, Feb., 1865, at Blakely, Ala.
Cont'd on Page #140

Captain-D. A. Thompson

Lieutenants-W. G. Martin, J. C. Sarter, W. H. Thomas, Thomas F. Jones, Enrolled, 58, Captain Thompson, Lieutenant. Thomas, and 23 others captured and 4 died at Vicksburg.

Company K, 2nd Regiment Infantry, enlisted at Monroe City-August, 1864.

Capt. M. B. Steward.

Lieutenants-W. W. Troup, D. W. Seely, J. I. Crosby., Enrolled, 59.

Company I, 2nd Mississippi Cavalary, Lula White Rebels, of Monroe County, enlisted May 7, 1862.

Captains-James F. White, S. F. Kendrick

1st. Lieutenant-Silas F. Kendrick

2nd " - Newson Harris

3rd " -A. J. Hamilton

Total, 81.

Early roll says Company G. Colonel Gordon, three years, enlisted in Monroe County. White Rebels also listed in 38th Infantry.

Company G. 16th Cavalary, enlisted for the war at Aberdeen, Cotton Gin, and other places in Aberdeen.

Captain-F. M. Nabors

1st Lieutenant- A. D. Thomas

2nd " - A. S. Crump

3rd " -W. J. Crump

Enrolled 65, Feb., 1865, at Blakely, Ala.

Cont'd on Page #140

Company H. 28th Cavalary, enlisted for the war, fall of 1865, at Panlding, Miss., and Gainsville, Ala.

Captain-James B. Isbell

1st Lieutenant-D. C. Anderson

2nd " -W. H. Albritton

3rd " -A. D. Hutton

Enrolled 66, in Feb., 1865, Greenwood, Ala.

LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

[1]Camp near Richmond, Virginia
Sunday, May 25th., 1862

"Dear Sister Mattie,

I received your letter a few days ago from Mr. Mulvihill. I think it was time you or mama was writing to me. I have not heard from home in six months, but I guess you did not know where to direct your letters. Brother Billy came over this morning and read your letter, he was so glad to know that you all were getting along so well. You know brother Billy is commisary of the 11th. Mississippi Regiment and his quarters is with the wagon train some distance from ours, and you said in your letter that brother Tommie was made assistant surgeon of the 43rd. Mississippi Regiment. If that is the case, neither Brother Billy nor Brother Tommie will have to go in battle. I, being a private, will have all the fighting to do for the family. I guess I can do it all right, if they don't march and drill me to death before we get into a fight. I was nineteen years old the 3rd. day of last February.

Cont'd on Page #141

Note 1: Published in Aberdeen Examiner, Friday March 15,1918.

I am young, stout and active as a cat and in perfect health, but I get mighty hungry at times. We have been marching, marching, without tents, it seems to me all over the state since we left Fredericksburg in April, but I stand the marches as well as any of the boys, and lots better than some of them. The roads up here are all turnpikes, thrown up and gravel put on top, they get mighty sloppy on top when it rains, and the gravel works up in our shoes, the gravel and wooden pegs in the shoes, being as long as a match, makes it bad on our feet. We stopped at a little town, Ashland, Virginia, for a few days rest and I went to a blacksmith shop and hammered the pegs out of my shoes. Our shoes are old brogans, just like the kind we bought for our negroes. This company sure does look shabby to what it did when it left Aberdeen in April, 1861. Our uniforms are dirty and ragged, but it can't be helped, whenever we are in a march and halt for a few minutes we are so tired, down on the ground we go, wet or dry, besides we sleep in our uniforms which of course makes them dirty.

"We have been in Virginia a little over a year and never have been in a single battle, we were at Bull Run and Manassas 18th. and 21st., July, 1861, but our regiment was not engaged in the battle. The Yankee ran off before we were ordered up. Our company is very anxious to get into a battle, we want to see how our guns will do; you know our company is armed with colt's rifles, five shooters that shoot cartridges, and load at the breech, while the other boys are armed with rifles and old muskets that shoot once and load at the muzzle.

Cont'd on Page #142

It is right funny to see the boys come over to our quarters to see our guns, take hold of them and say, 'by golly boys if we all had guns like these we would clean up the Yankees in six months'.

"If we ever do get in a battle we will make a hole in that Yankee line in front of us, take a hundred men, this is five hundred shots before we load again. I guess we will have a chance in a few days to try them. We hear that General McClellan, a Yankee general, is bringing all his army around Richmond and General Johnson, our general, has the most of his army here now, and from the signs of everything it looks like we will be in a fight in a few days.

"Let them come, we are rested up, ready, willing and anxious to meet them. The city of Richmond is well fortified and our men are blockading the James river to keep them from slipping up on us. General Johnson says he will never give up as long as there is a man left.

"The boys are pretty well rested up from their long marches and we are ready for a fight.

"One night we marched until one o'clock and it was raining like the very devil. Tell mama that old coverlet she gave me sure did come in all right that night, I wrapped it all around me and kept dry, but I had to dry it before I could cover with it balance of the night, next morning I was so hungry and my feet so sore I could hardly walk. I was a weak as a kitten and hungry as a wolf. I never had nothing for supper but two hard taks and a piece of fat mea t. I said then if ever I got a chance I would get one square meal, sure enough in a few days after we got to Richmond, we all drew $15.00 each.

Cont'd on Page #143

Lucian Morgan and myself got a pass down to Richmond, and I sure did eat me one good meat at a restaurant, but it cost me $2.50. After we got through eating we gat us a five cent cigar and walked all over the city. It is a beautiful city, the largest I was ever in. We went up on top of the capitol. We could see our camp which is about two miles from Richmond.

"Just as we got back to camp the regiment was ordered out for inspection of arms, we got orders to keep our guns in good shape as we were liable to get in a battle at any time. The Yankees are all around here in sight.

"I will have to stop writing, we have orders to move, dont know where we are going. The artillery and cavalry are on the move, the Washington Artillery is passing now, it is the finest battery in the whole army, they have very fine large guns, 12, 18 and 24 pounders. They are from New Orleans, Louisina.

"I will finish this letter when we stop, this is the third time I had to stop writing.

Camp 7 miles from Richmond, Va.,
Sunday June 1st, 1862

"Well, we were in a hard fought battle yesterday, May 31st. It was about seven miles from Richmond, I don't know what they will name this battle, but it was the biggest battle that was fought up here.

"We got the best of the fight but the losses were heavy on both sides. Our company suffered terribly, Bob Shell, Spratt McLendon, Alex Pope, Jake Gillespie and Dick Blanchard, are reported killed.

Cont'd on Page #144

I know that Jake Gillespie and Spratt McLendon were killed, I saw them fall. My old mess mate, Lucian Morgan was wounded in the face, don't know whether he will live or not. Several missing, don't know whether they are killed, captured or wounded. Thank the good Lord I came out without a scratch, but I am afraid I will catch it in the next battle. We hear that General Johnson was wounded and that General Lee is going to take command of the army. The Yankees are retreating and we are going to follow them up, and if they stop we are liable to have another battle.

"The worst thing about a battle is goin in, when we are laying in line of battle waiting for orders and they are shelling us all the time it is awful 'scarry' and when orders come from the big generals to advance we rise up and look across about a quarter of a mile and see a blue line waiting for us, it is a 'scarry' sight, but after the first volley, we get up and raise a yell and charge them. Your scare is all over then, all we do then is to load and shoot as fast as we can at the blue line, some of the bullets hit the blue devils. There is much smoke, noise and confusion you can't see or hear anything but the officers hollering to us to keep in line and don't huddle up, whenever you huddle up and a shell bursts in the huddle, down goes two or three killed or wounded from the fragments.

"Lord I do wish I could be with you and tell you all about this battle. I can't describe it in a letter.

"Well, I will have to close as this is my only chance to get this letter mailed. We are going to follow the Yankees up and no telling when we will get back to Richmond. I hope

Cont'd on Page #145

the Yankees will not get down in Monroe County. If they do come to our house tell mama to hide my gun, for the blue devils are taking everything they can get hold of up here. I have carried this letter in my pocket so long, don't know that you can read it.

"Give my love to everybody, negroes and all, tell them I don't know that I will ever get back.

Your brother,

Geo. W. Elkin
Co. I Van Dorn Reserves
11th Mississippi Regiment"

Camp Davis Lynchburg, Va.
May 18, 1861

"Dear Goode:

I wrote you on Tuesday and promised to write again before I left here. We have received orders to go to Harpers Ferry, our tents are at the depot. We have just received an order not to take down our tents until tomorrow. Our Captain has gone down to have the tents sent back. 6000 Troops here, 16,000 left before we reached here. One regiment from Arkansas and one from Tennessee arrived this morning. The Van Dorns have the credit of being the best drilled company that has been here. Colonel Bates and the Captains of the Tennessee regiment requested us to drill in the Fair grounds in the presence of their men, so they could see what good drilling was. James Love, B. Gladney and McClendon have the measles. E. Word has a severe attack of pneumonia, his life is dispaired of. Write soon. Let

Cont'd on Page #146

me know how Whitehead is getting along. Some one here just arrived from Washington, says he saw about 1,000 men in chains to prevent them from deserting. I think Old Abe has too much sense to try to retake Harpers Ferry. It is reported that 100000 men could not take it. Dr. Heard has arrived. He is in fine health and is as young as any of us. Tell Sandy I wish he was here to make me fires, to cook, and bring me water. Give my best respect to Mr. Walker and all of my neighbors. Gus Evans sends you and Cousin Lizzie his respects. He is as fat as a wolf, has gained 14 lbs. since he left home. I have gained 6 lbs., weight 190 lbs. and am as lively as a cricket and eager for a fight. Give my kindest regards to Miss Lue. Has she returned? This is the third letter I have written you. Will write you as soon as we reach Harpers Ferry, no news.

Yours in haste.

B. D. Young
Van Dorn Reserves"

(Written by Mr. Beverly D. Young to Mr. Goode Watkins, Muldon, Miss.)

"Hd. Qurs. Davis Brigade
On the Battlefield
May 7th, 1864

Col. Jno. Holliday
Aberdeen, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of your son, Capt. Thos. C. Holliday. He was killed about 5 P.M. yesterday by the Sharp Shooters of the enemy. A kind providence had, during the fight of the 5th and up to the close of the fight of yesterday; watched over and shielded him from harm. He left our Brigade to go to Gen. Harris for reinforcements and while

Cont'd on Page #147

on his way was killed, but in his last moments he did not think of aught but his buty and the welfare of his dear associates and comrades in arms. His last words were, after receiving the shot which killed him, 'Reinforce the sight immediately'. The ball entered on the right shoulder, and ranging downward came out under theleft arm. His body has been buried on the family burying ground of Mr. Jas. Clarke, a citizen who lives nine miles from Orange County. Mack, his two horses, baggage, etc. are here. I will take care of them until directed by you what disposition to make of them.

"With your family, I deeply mourn the loss of my dearest friend, one who I had learned to love as a brother. In this temble bereavement I most deeply sympathize with you.

"Enclosed you will find a lock of hair which was cut from his head. Everything has been done that could, under the circumstances, have been done. With kindest regards to your bereaved family, I am, Your obedient Svt.

H. B. Estes"
2nd Corp-Van Dorn Reserves
(Co. I-11th Miss. Inf.)

---

1. Mrs. Fannie Baker Crawford's father was a Lieutenant in the Southern Army. He was killed in action.

"I was only a small child at the outbreak of the war, but remember vividly all the things that happened.

"The scariest times were at night, but we had negro slave that kept watch. Every night he would walk around the house looking in every direction for the Yankees.

Cont'd on Page #148

---

1. This narrative is the result of an interview with Mrs. Fannie Baker Crawford, one of the old residents of this county.

"The Yankees searched our home and took what they could find.

"On one occasion, my mother had a fight with an Indian, who had been substituted by a Yankee. Mother kept quinine all the time, though it was very expensive. She had a large bottle hid in a dresser drawer. The drawer was locked but the Indian knowing domething of value was in them, tore the drawer open and got the quinine, but dropped it on the floor. He and mother both reached for it and were fighting over the bottle, but the Indian finally got it and mother couldn't take it away from him.

"Mother had a sword of father's, and when she heard the Yankees were coming, she ran up stairs into the attic and hid the sword on top of a rafter. This, they never found. The soldiers came in and began hunting for money, jewelry or anything of value.

"They went up stairs and began rambling and tearing things up. We were all scared and afraid they would find my father's sword. During this time, however, they found a box where mother kept father's clothes. The Yankees took these out one by one and slung them to a slave that was standing near and said, 'You can have these'. The negro gave them back to mother after the Yankees left.

"When the Yankees left, they would drive the horses, with a negro mounted on the back of each, out of the corral. Lots of times when we knew they were coming, we would fill a wagon full of provisions, hitch six or eight of our fine horses to the wagon and drive them to the river bottom until the Yankees left.

"One time, as they were passing through, they stopped at the smokehouse, got our hams, put them across their shoulders and left.

Cont'd on Page #149

"We always watched them as far as possible. They got tired of carrying these hams on their shoulders and dropped them by the side of the road. Brother, Sam, my oldest brother, ran up the road and brought the hams back home and put them in the smoke house.

"Another time the Northerners went to my grandfather's cellar, got a hogshead of sugar and scattered it all over his yard. They didn't want the sugar for themselves, but were unwilling for him to have it.

"The Yankees came in day after day and lots of times several different groups would come in one day. This kept us very scared and upset, but no harm ever came to any of us.

"During the war, mother had one slave that had given us trouble. The negro was always fussing and wanting to start something. Mother sold him to a man for $2,000.~~00.~~ Billie ran away from his new master and returned to our home. The man came after Billie and took him back.

"Sam Word, my grandfather, who was too old to serve in the war, kept open house and cared for the wounded soldiers. It was known for miles around that he had this place. When the soldiers were wounded they would crawl for miles to Sam Word's to be taken care of.

"Mr. Parrish from Tennessee came to Mr. Word's from a long distance to be taken care of, but died.

"Mr. Hooper from Georgia, a wounded soldier, found his way to the open house; while there, he fell in love with one of Sam Word's daughters. They were later married in this home.

"J. W. Lee was wouned and went to Sam Word's home. He recovered and left.

Cont'd on Page #150

After the war, he returned to Aberdeen to live. He later became Mayor of Aberdeen; sheriff of Monroe County, and Post Master. Mr. Lee was formerly from Texas.

Miss Annie Jordan[1] told of the raid on her grandfather's home made by Grierson's men. His coming was announced by the watch and frantic preparations made to hide valuables.

Mr. McAllister, Miss Jordan's grandfather, owned a large stock farm near Aberdeen. Here he raised the famous Morgan horses. When the warning came that Grierson and his Yankee troops were advancing, one hundred of these fine horses were started on a drive to Alabama. Grierson learned of this move, but he was too late to stop the horses.

We are told that never were the streets deserted in such haste as on that evening. In the McAllister home no noticeable damage was done. Some soldiers asked for food, some carried away provisions, and others searched the home. Then came the glad news that Forrest was nearing Aberdeen. Grierson and his men made a very hasty departure. That night Forrest was entertained in the McAllister home.

At the time of the Battle of Corinth, Aberdeen women drove to Corinth in their closed carriages and brought back wounded soldiers. These soldiers were cared for in their homes. Among these women was Mrs. McAllister.

Cont'd on Page #151

---

1. Miss Jordan's mother, Mrs. Mary Annan Jordan, died several months ago, at the age of 96. She was the oldest resident of Aberdeen, and had a keen memory. The stories told by Miss Jordan are those she had heard from her mother's lips so often.

BRIEF HISTORY, WITH WAR RECORD, OF DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.

General Gholson, a Monroe Countian of prominence in the Civil War is buried in "Odd Fellow's Rest", Aberdeen Cemetery. The inscription on his tomb reads thus:

"General S. J. Gholson
born in
Madison County, Ky.
May 19, 1810
died in
Aberdeen, Miss.
Oct. 16, 1883
Patriot, Soldier, and Statesman
Truly the cup of his earthly honors was full.
His remains were here deposited in
Masonic Honors,
and we are buoyed up
with the fond hope,
that his Immortal Spirit
is reapin unfading
Honors around the
Thorne of God."

A brief insight into the military career of this great soldier may be had from the material below, quoted from "Mississippi Official and Statistical Register-1908," Page 886.

"Brigadier-General George, of the State troops, began the work of re-organizing the independent commands in the north part of the State after Colonel Miller was killed (see First Regiment). The work was carried on by Major-General Samuel J. Gholson, State troops, comissioned April 18, 1863, a work in which he was aided by his staff: Major L. Haughton, Adjutant-General; Major Thomas W. Harris, Inspector-General; Major R. M. Bradfor, Quart-

Cont'd on Page #152

ermaster; Captains, James G. Payne and C. Ferguson, Aides.

"At Tupelo, December 15, 1863, General Gholson had Lowry's Regiment (Mc Quirk's) Ham's Battalion, and the companies of Weatherall, Kilpatrick and Grace, aggregate 1,151.

"Many companies were reorganized and re-enlisted early in 1864, when the brigade, known as Gholson's Independent Brigade, was composed of Mc Guirk's and Lowery's Regiments and Ham's and Harris Battalions, aggregate 1,968. Ashcraft's Battalion was added, before the transfer to the Confederate States service May 1, 1864, after which the brigade included the regiments of Mc Guirk, Lowry, Ham and Ashcraft. General Gholson was commissioned as Brigadier-General in the Confederate States service May 6, 1864, and was severely wounded in each of his battles. February, 1865, the brigade was consolidated as Ashcraft's Regiment. Enrollment May 10, 1864, 2,717; effective, 1,213."

General John Gregg[1] is one of the four Generals who are buried in "Odd Fellow's Rest", Aberdeen, Cemetery.

"General Gregg was born in Lawerence county, Alabama, on September 28, 1828, and graduated with such distinction in 1847, that he was selected by Prof. Henry Tutwiler, then principal of a high school in Green County, Ala., as teacher of the languages and Mathematics.. He remained with Mr. Tutwiler four years, and returned to North Alabama, and studied law with Judge Towns, of Tuscumbia. In 1852 he went to Texas, and settled in Fairfield, Freestone County, just then laid out.

"He had mounted the first step on the ladder of distinction, when he returned to North Alabama and married Miss Mollie Garth,

1. Copied with omissions from "Early Settlers of Alabama" by Col. James E. Saunders.

Cont'd on Page #153

daughter of General Jesse Garth, and sister of Hon. W. W. Garth.

"Secession found him still a judge. He was its warm advocate. He resigned his place amongst the law-makers, for more desperate work. He asked and obtained, from the War Department, authority to raise a regiment; returned to Texas; and brought to Corinth the Seventh Texas Infantry in an incredibly short time. Colonel Gregg was promoted to Brigadier General.

"General Gregg's command was then sent to Georgia, and arrived in time to participate in the battle of Chickamanga. 'The enemy fled, throwing down their guns and knapsacks. The charge was kept up for half a mile, when we heard that our gallant General Gregg, in advance of the line, had been severely, if not mortally, wounded. He fell temporarily into the hands of the enemy. When he became conscious, two Federal soldiers were robbing him, and disputing over a division of the spoils. Suddenly they ran off, and he saw the cause of the flight was the advance of our forces. He was carried to the nearest hospital, and his wound dressed.

"During his long confinement, the army was reorganized. General Gregg was assigned to Hood's Old Texan brigade, Longstreet's corps, wintering in East Tennessee. In the spring of 1864, this command was ordered to reinforce General Lee; and General Gregg participated in all the battle of that memorable campaign, from the Wilderness to the fatal field on the James; where he closed his earthly career."

Cont'd on Page # 154

"At the age of twenty-six W. B. Word joined the Van Dorn Reserves, a company organized in Aberdeen, with W. H. Moore, Captain, in which company he was elected Sergeant. His company

any "I" of the 11th Mississippi Regiment; in which he was elected First Sergeant and later Second Lieutenant, and still later Captain. His company and regiment became famous for its bravery and fighting qualities through-out the war. Space forbids the enumeration of its many many exploits but it is sufficient to say that it took part in the Battle of Seven Pines. Second Manassas, Sharpburg or Antietiam, Gettysburg, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spottsylvanis, South Ann, and Cold Harbor, which later was the last battle in which Captain Word was engaged, but his company still followed the Lost Cause to the end.

At the battle of Seven Pines, he was wounded in the hand and lost two or three weeks from the service. At Gettysburg he was wounded in the side and would have lost his life from the wound but for the daguerreotypeof his wife protected in a glass case which he kept in his pocket on the left side of his army jacket. The ball struck this case and glanced, otherwise it would have pierced his heart.

In the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, on the second day of June 1864. Captain Word had his brainshot out, strange as it may seem while leading his company in the bloody encounter.

"Captain Word; however, did not die, but wasn't able to return to war."

Cont'd on Page # 155

"Captain Thomas C. Holliday[1] of Aberdeen, Mississippi, a staff officer in General Joe Davis' Brigade, was killed while bearing a message across the battle field during the desperate engagement in the Wilderness of Virginia, May 6th., 1864. General Davis being absent on a visit to Richmond, Colonel John M. Stone commanded the brigade and retook on the second day of the battle, a position from which he had been driven the day before. The Second Mississippi Regiment (Stone's) command by Captain Thomas J. Crawford, of Pontotoc, lost over half its numbers, and Colonel Stone himself, although severly wounded, refused to leave the field, and 'tis said that he burst into tears as he looked over the field on the bodies of his fallen comrades.

Captain Tom Holliday was conspicuous for gallantry during the entire engagement, and his fall was deeply regretted by all who knew him, as he was a general favorite. He delivered a message as he fell from his horse in the manner described in the lines below. Inspired by his sublime courage those brave soldiers again rushed into battle, reinforcing the right and driving the enemy before them as they shouted, 'Tom Holliday'!

After the battle General Hill rode up and saluted Colonel Stone, saying, 'Colonel Stone, you have won laurels enough to cover the entire army, and I hope soon to see your rewarded with Major General's wreath which you so well deserve to wear.'

Cont'd on Page #156

---

1. Material copied from the "Greenwood Enterprise", dated April 7, 1893, and was loaned us by Mrs. Julian Evans, niece of Lieutenant Holliday. She has in her home the sword and sword belt worn by Lieutenant Holliday during the war. She also has a large portrait of him painted by a friend from a photograph. Because he wore a hat in the picture, the forehead of Holliday's mother was copied.

To which the modest soldier replied: 'Gen. Hill, I have only done my duty and if you have any compliments to bestow, give them to those men standing there, and their comrades left on the field; they did the fighting, and deserve the laurels.'

"The battle was raging; the shot and the shell
Were shricking and tearing through thickets of pines,
While the hail of the minnie in death's carnival made
Havoc along the Confederate lines.
'Close up!'came the order; the soldiers obeyed as they
Stepped over the bodies of comrades just slain;
'Close up!' cried the Colonel, regardless of numbers,
'The order has come, we must charge them again,
They are turning our flank, and fate of the battle
Depends on retaking the ground we have lost.'
Well the brave Colonel knew, as he issued the order,
What taking his former position would cost.
Then those veterans bold, marching shoulder to shoulder,
Went back to the field where the grape and shrapnel
Were tearing the earth with ten thousand death missels,--
Yet forward they moved with a wild Southern yell.
From out the dark pines, like the rush of a torrent,
They gallantly charged where the enemy stood,
Right over the breastworks in face of the cannon,
Driving treble their number pell mell thro' the wood:
Tho' they oft tried to rally, giving volley for volley,
Until their vast columns, tottering reel'd,
Their serried ranks, broken in wildest disorder,
Were swept by our bayonets off from the field.

Cont'd on Page #157

Those brave Mississippians retook the breastworks,
Then sunk down to rest, exhausted and sore,
While the foeman were flying in rout and confusion,
Leaving many behind them to welter in gore.
Begrimmed with smoke and dust, sat the Colonel
On his dark steed, and his breast heaved a groan
As he viewed the sad field, spotted blue, gray and gory
Where the best and the bravest hundreds were strewn.
When up rush'd a rider in haste, and his steed
Was covered with foam and his nostrils all wide
Show'd how he'd been ridden for bottom and speed
By dashing Tom Holliday had well been tried.
He halted a moment, saluted the men,
Who listened to hear what Tom had to tell;
'We are pressed on the right and need help'
He exclaimed, then reeled in the saddle and fell.
Fell dead in the arms of those brave Mississippians.
Shot thro' the body, yet, with his last breath.
True to his duty, this gallant young soldier
Delivered his General's orders ere death
Could conquer a spirit that cared not for danger
Nor halted a moment e'en for a death wound,
With a smile on his face as he looked up to Heaven.
The hero lay dead where he fell on the ground
No time to rest boys, we've heard Tom's last order;
Attention! Battalion! Fall in! Make haste,
Right about, doublequick, march! We are pressed on
The right, and there's no time to waste,

Cont'd on Page #158

Sadly they turned from the scene of the conflict.
But late in the evening, afar in the night
They shouted his name as they drove back the foeman
Tom Holliday's spirit still led in the fight."

Pious Jeems.

Lochinvar, Pontotoc County, April 7, 1887

The steed ridden by Captain Tom Holliday-- sorrel with a blaze on his face, was the same on which General Bee was killed in the first great battle at Manassas. The horse survived the war, and was tenderly cared for by the Holliday family for a number of years until his death.

Colonel Reuben O. Reynolds was born in Monroe County, and grew up at his father's home, near Aberdeen. He studied law and opened an office in Aberdeen, in 1855. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Colonel George Young, of Waverly, Lowndes County, Mississippi.

"When Mississippi seceded in January, 1861, Colonel Reynolds[1] raised a company for the war, which received the name of 'Van Dorns'. The Van Dorns formed part of the Second Mississippi Regiment. It was sent to Virginia, and was engaged in many battles - always in the front when the call came for duty. Reynolds rose to the rank of Colonel, and in one of the last deadly days of Richmond, he received a wound which cost him his left arm." Cont'd on Page #159

---

1. Page 262 - "Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians" by Reuben Davis, 1890.

"And a long time ago, before the Civil War days, a distinguished family by the name of Rogers settled near Aberdeen, in Monroe County. Later one member of that family moved westward to Texas. His name was William F. Rogers.[1] Go up to the historic battlefied at Corinth. Drive out westward to that immortal hilltop where during Civil War days stood Fort Robinette. There you will see a statue towering high toward the blue skies of Mississippi. You will read carved upon that monument the immortal story of one of Dixie's greatest heroes.

"When Colonel William P. Rogers commanding a regiment of Texas infantry, was assigned the duty of keeping back the army of General Rosecrans, which advanced from the direction of Memphis, he did the task assigned to him to the best of his ability.

"HE STOOD AS FIRM as the rock of Gibraltar and met that army face to face-army commanded by General Rosecrans. He was killed, along with a majority of his heroic comrades. He was buried where he fell, but General Rosecrans, so impressed by the daring and bravery of Colonel Rogers, ordered that he be given a military funeral.

"Colonel William P. Rogers was born near Aberdeen, a fact overlooked by many Mississippi historians. One of his nieces, Mrs. India Rogers Sykes, still resides at that city.

STORIES OF RAIDS UPON HOMES:

2"Colonel Grierson, with three Federal Regiments of mounted Infantry, made a raid through the entire state.....

1.Quoting George Moreland, Commercial Appeal, Nov. 26, 1933.

2.Page #160 - Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Miss. 1902.

Cont'd on Page #160

The only thing accomplished by his expedition was the capture of a few soldiers, home on furlough, and the wanton destruction of the houses and unrestricted pillage of the property of defenseless women and children. The inhabitants of the country through which he passed still speak of Grierson's raid with bated breath, on account of its merciless ferocity."

"But more conspicuous than any organized efforts in this behalf was the individual action of the noble women of the state. In making clothes for and nursing the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and elsewhere, their efforts never flagged, and there is on record today a resolution of the legislature thanking them for their services."[1]

Mrs. Ellen Vesey, Aberdeen, Miss. who is in her ninieth year, has enriched our history of the Civil War period, by giving an account of the service rendered by the women at home.

As is the story in most counties at this time, the women did their own carding, spinning, and weaving. Not only must they make the material for their own garments, but jean for the pants and coats of the men. Not only was this a difficult task, but they were hampered by the lack of light by which to work at night. Their only lights were tallow candles made by their own hands, or pine knots burned in the fireplace.

As the war went on a school in the Fraker Heights area of Aberdeen was converted into a sewing factory where the women made tents, tarpaulins, haversacks, and knapsacks. On Sunday afternoons the women gathered at the Courthouse to make comforts and cots.

Cont'd on page # 161

1.-Page 153-Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi-1902.

The cots were made by stretching homespun ausenburg tightly over two long poles. Mrs. Vesey tells us that all the "paper Cambric" in town was bought up to be used for comfort linings.

After the battle of Shiloh, many of the wounded were brought to this county. Private homes were thrown open, and in Aberdeen two hotels, the Walton House and the Saddler Hotel, were given over for hospital use. The women nursed these patients, and in their own home cooked soup, broths, etc. and carried to the hospital. Each day the food was provided in this way as was the milk and other necessities for their recovery.

Other than actual service the women rendered great aid by their sacrifices. Only once a week did they serve wheat biscuits. Coffee was made from parched corn or okra seed. Mrs. Vesey tells us that on one occassion during the war she paid $250 in Confederate money(it was then of value) for twelve pounds of coffee.

In giving glory to those who served, let us not forget the part that the women of our county played.

MISCELLANEOUS:

"Dear Examiner:[1]--In your issue of the 8th. instant you asked who gave the dress to make the battleflag for the 7th. Tennessee Cavalry. Mrs. Caledonia Clay, mother of (Mrs. Wheeler Watson,) contributed her wedding dress, a white brocade satin, and Miss Mary Ann Holliday gave the blue silk. The girls of Mrs. Judge Watson's school, assisted in collecting the materials and having it made. I think it was presented by either Miss Ludie Paine or Miss Holliday. Major C. C. Clay was an officer in that regiment and gave me a piece of the flag which the "boys" cut up rather than surrender. Perhaps others have told you this, but if you

---

1. Letter to the Aberdeen Examiner (Copied from an old scrapbook-no date.)

care to use it,do so. I have so often received valued instruction and so much of deep interest from the Examiner that I could not resist helping it with this bit of history.

(Mrs. Wheeler Watson)
(Strongs, Miss.)

Cont'd on page # 163

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

CONFEDERATE REUNION

August, 1904

Aberdeen, Mississippi

MUSTER ROLL
(Aberdeen Examiner, 2nd. Week in August, 1904)

NOTED VISITOR

LAMAR FONTAINE Pvt. Co. A, 10th. Miss. Inf. Lyon

MONROE COUNTY VETERANS

Dan Brewer	Co. G, 41st. Miss. Inf.	Aberdeen
J. H. Gettis	Co. I, 14th. " "	Beeks
S. T. Sykes	Co. I, 11th. " "	Aberdeen
Robert E. Houston	Co. I, 11th. " "	"
J. W. Howard	Sgt. Co. C, Saunders' Bn	"
J. W. Peck	Major Co. K, 27th. Miss.	"
G. W. House	Co. L, 24th. Miss. Inf.	Cooper
M. Roth	Co. B, 9th. Ga.	Aberdeen
W. A. Taylor	Co. D, 11th. Ala.	" R/
W. B. Brazil	Co. G, 12th. Miss. Cav.	Nettleton
C. O. Murff	Co. L, 24th. " Inf.	Bartahatchie
J. S. Henley	Co. A. 17th. " "	Aberdeen
H. J. B. Lann	Capt. Co. L, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	"
S. A. Lambeth	Co. I, 14th. Miss. Inf.	"
L. J. Easter	Co. I, 14th. " "	Clarksdale
T. T. Barham	43rd. " "	Aberdeen
T. M. Sanders	Co. A, 5th. " "	"
J. H. Lambeth	Co. I, 14th. " "	" RFD
W. J. Webb, Sr.	Co. C, 2nd. Tenn. Cav.	"
Dr. J. M. Greene	Asst. Surg. 17th. Miss. Inf.	"
L. K. Brasfield	Co. C, 43rd. " "	"
Geo. G. Tindall	Co. B, 30th. " "	"
R. P Mitchell	Co. B, Sander's Bn.	"
A. J. Brown	Sgt. Co. I, 23rd. " "	"
D. B. McHenry	1st. Lt. Co. A, 7th." "	"
J. W. Wood	Co. L, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Greenwood Spgs.
S. S. Howell	Co. L, 43rd. " "	Splunge
W. H. Phillips	Co. G, 41st. " "	Gattman
R. S. Lockhart	Sgt. Co. L, 24th. Miss. Inf.	"
J. N. Ray	Co. H, 42nd. Ala. Inf.	"
W. J. Ramsey	Co. H, 30th. " "	"
W. S. Lockhart	Co. L, 24th. Miss. Inf.	"
E. O. Sykes	Capt. Co. I, 14th. Miss. Inf.	Aberdeen
W. R. Pickle	Co. L, 24th. Miss. Inf.	Greenwood Spgs.
D. H. Smith	Co. C, 2nd. State Reserves	Gattman
J. L. Morrow	Co. L, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	"
A. Whitaker	Co. H, 31st. " "	"
H. C. Dabbs	Co. A, 2nd. " Cav.	Aberdeen
J. A. Steward	Co. H, 23rd. Ga.	Splunge
M. E. Pool	Ga. Militia	Cooper

Cont'd on apge #164

CONFEDERATE REUNION MONROE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT #18 MUSTER ROLL

J. M. Wright	Co. E, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	Aberdeen
L. Summerford	Co. F, Gholson's Brigade	"
J. M. Parchaman	Color Bearer Co. C, 11th. Miss.	"
J. M. Buchanan	Co. B, 45th. Miss. Inf	Nettleton
J. M. Cunningham	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Wren
J. W. King	Co. F, Mollen's Regt. For. Cav.	Aberdeen
T. J. Adams	Co. B, 3rd. Bn. Inf.	"
Robert Scott	Co. H, 10th. Texas Inf.	Splunge
H. H. Gray	Sergt. De Boe's Artillery	Muldon
J. L. Wood	Co. I, 14th. Miss. Inf.	G W S
R. D. Cunningham	Co. C, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	C.Grove
J. M. Chism	Co. L, 24th. " "	Aberdeen
J. H. Ashley	Co. I, 34th. Ala. "	"
A. D. Nash	Co. K, 27th. Miss. "	"
Z. G. Arnold	Co. I, 14th. " "	"
J. J. Craig	Co. E, 23rd. Ga.	Prairie
J. T. Funderburg	Co. K, 15th. Miss. "	Amory RFD
Z. E. Savage	Co. L. 43rd. " "	Prairie
A. Warren	Co. H, 28th. " Cav.	Emma, Miss.
S. A. Jonas Maj.	Gen. S. D. Lees Staff	Aberdeen
J. A. Lackey	Co. K, 23rd. Miss. Inf.	"
J. J. Minter	Co. G, 41st. " "	Prairie
L. Alsup	Co. G, 41st. " "	Bartahatchie
A. C. Puckett	Co. K, 27th. " "	Aberdeen
B. P. Hollan	Co. D, 4th. Ga. Cav.	Greenbrier
J. C. Wilson	Co. C, Saunder's Bn.	Aberdeen
T. A. Smith	Co. C, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	"
S. S. Bobo	Co. G, 41st. " "	Muldon
G. W. Bowen	Co. A, 17th. " "	Aberdeen
T. J. Taylor	Co. I, 14th. " "	Quincy
R. E. Taylor	1st. Sergt. Co. H, 43rd. Miss.	Inf.-Quincy
Chas. Word	Co. I, 14th. Miss. Inf.	Wren
M. D. Williams	Co. E, 14th. " "	Wren
W. B. West	Co. L, 43rd. " "	Aberdeen RFD
T. J. Fortson	Co. C, 16th. " "	Winchester
M. H. Stephens	Co. H, 28th. " "	Aberdeen
S. G. Bailey	Co. E, 26th. Ala. "	Bartahatchie
W. F. English	Co. A, 43rd. Miss. "	Wren
T. E. Spears	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Quincy
Geo. W. Elkin	Co. I, 11th. Miss. Inf.	Aberdeen
J. M. Matthews	Co. I, 7th. " Cav.	Okolona RFD
R. E. Jones	Co. B, 1st. " Inf.	Aberdeen
James Gideon	Co. H, 2nd. " Cav.	Amory
Pink Wilson	Co. C, Sander's Bn.	Aberdeen
J. L. Mosby	Co. G, 41st. Miss. Inf.	"
J. D. Sandifer	Co. A, 5th. Miss. "	Grubb Springs
J. A. Grady	Co. E. 14th. " "	C. Grove
J. W. Rutledge	Co. G, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Wren
J. T. Black	Co. H, 1st. Miss. Inf.	Amory
W. J. Holliday	Co. F, 8th. " Cav.	Aberdeen
J. T. Holliday	Co. A, 2nd. " "	"
N. S. Sharbutt	Co. B, 34th. Ala. Inf.	Wren
W. B. Pruitt	Co. B, Hill's Bn.	"
J. W. Eckford	Surgeon, Smith's Battery	Aberdeen

Cont'd on page # 165

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

CONFEDERATE REUNION - MUSTER ROLL

F. G. Henley	Private Post Duty	Aberdeen
T. B. Jordan	Capt. Co. I, 45th. Ala Cav.	"
W. H. Allen	Co. I, 14th. Miss. Inf.	"
T. J. Brannan	Conf. Navy	
S. C. Moore	Capt. Co. I, 11th. Miss.	Gibson
N. Three	Co. A., 26th. Ala. Inf.	Easter
C. D. Hood	Co. F, 8th. Miss. Cav.	C. Grove
J. W. Gallup	Co. F, 36th. Ala. Inf.	Aberdeen
D. G. Blair	Co. L, 43rd. Miss. "	"
John A. Young	Co. F, 43rd. " "	Fayette
John Monasco	Co. A, 5th. " "	Aberdeen, R#3
E. E. Johnson	Hudson's Battery For. Cav.	Nettleton
F. A. Morgan	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Aberdeen
Wm. McDonald	Co. K, 36th. Ala. Inf.	Senath
J. A. Howell	Co. A, Cholson's	"
T. Y. Owens	Co. L, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Aberdeen
R. G. Moore	Co. E, 41st. " "	Nettleton
J. W. Brewer	Sergt. Co. A, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Aberdeen
J. R. Murff	Sergt. Co. L, 24th. " "	Tupelo
E. D. Davis	Co. C, 19th. Ga. Bat.	Aberdeen
John Neeland	Co. G, 41st. Miss. Inf.	Grubb Springs
W. D. Walton	Co. I, 11th. Miss. "	Hamilton
W. H. Holmes	Co. C, 5th. Cav. Cav.	Aberdeen
A. Astin	Capt. Biggerstaff	Senath
I. Y. Johnson	Co. I, 14th. Miss. Inf.	Aberdeen
Baxter McFarland	Asst. Adj. Gen. Tucker's Staff	Aberdeen
G. G. Bowen	Co. A, 17th. Miss. Inf.	"
A. J. Studdard	Co. C, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	"
R. Y. Grace	Co. G, 26th. Ala. Inf.	Amory
J. M. Fears	Co. K, 27th. Miss. "	Aberdeen
A. L. Bryan	Co. C, 43rd. " "	"
W. W. Sartor	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Grubb Springs
Thomas Young	Co. G, 41st. Miss. Inf.	Splunge
J. A. Harris	Co. I, 14th. " "	Aberdeen
Benj. M. Bradford	Co. I, 11th. " "	"
W. T. Dawkins	2nd. Sergt. Co. C, 16 Conf. Cav.	Wren
J. A. Clark	Co. C, 19th. Ala. Inf.	Aberdeen
W. G. Sykes	Adj. 3rd. Miss. Inf.	G. W. S.
Joe W. Carter	Co. G, 16th. Miss. Cav.	Aberdeen
Jesse Tate	Co. H, 5th. Ala. Inf.	Easter
C. P. Jones	Co. L, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	"
W. M. Hollingsworth	Co. H, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	Bigbee
A. N. Green	Co. I, 1st. "	Amory
Jesse Moore	Co. A, 43rd. " Inf.	Splunge
T. B. Palmer	Co. A, 5th. " "	Amory
M. Tschudi	Co. K, 15th. Tenn.	Bigbee
C. A. Powell	Co. F, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	"
J. S. Dugger	Co. E, 14th. " "	"
W. M. Dugger	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Splunge (Gws)
J. L. Riggan	Co. I, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	Amory
J. N. Fuqua	Co. C, 43rd. " Inf.	Smithville
N. P. Wheeler	Co. H, 1st. " "	Aberdeen
A. D. Cox	Sergt.-Maj. 12th. Miss. Cav.	

Cont'd on page # 166

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

CONFEDERATE REUNION — MUSTER ROLL

W. J. Hughes	Co. I, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	Amory
W. M.Nach	Co. K, 27th. " Inf.	"
M. P. Hawkins	Co. G, 43rd. " "	Bigbee
John Shephard	Co. A, 2nd. "	"
J. W. Hester	Co. I, 1st. "	"
L. P. Edwards	Co.I, 41st. Miss. "	Amory
R. Whitley	1stt Co. E, 2nd. Miss.	Nettleton
W. J. Henley	1st. Sergt. Co. G, 8th.Miss. Cav.	-Aberdeen
A. D. Armstrong	Co. F, 11th. Miss. Cav.	Smithville
W. M. Morgan	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Amory
W. J. Fears	Sgt. Co. L, 43rd. Miss. Inf. " "	"
W. H. Howell	Co. L, 43rd. "	"
W. H. Spratt	Co. K, 19th. "	"
H. Cox	Co. C, Sander's Cav.	Riggan's
Thomas Francis	Co. F, 26th. Miss. Inf.	Smithville
W. M. Kendrick	Co. A, 3rd. " "	Hatley
E. N. Fears	Co. I, 14th. " "	Amory
J. J. Adams	Co. I, 14th. " "	Aberdeen
W. R. Staggs	Co. H, 38th. Ala. "	"
E. L. Sykes	Sergt. Co. A, 5th. Miss. Inf.	"
James Wood	Co. A, 5th. " "	Gattman
W. A. Carter	Co. E, 14th. " "	Quincy
J. A. Coleman	Co. H, 5th. Ala. "	Beeks
G. W. Reeves	Corp. Co. A, 59th. Ala.	Amory
Lewis Bolton	Co. L, 28th. Ala. Inf.	Hamilton
N. M. White	Co. K, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Barthatchie
Morgan Thrailkill	Co. F, 43rd. " "	Aberdeen
W. A. Howell	Co. L, 43rd. " "	Senath
J. P. Benson	1st. " "	Aberdeen
A. Adams	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Quincy
W. N. Allman	Co. K, 43rd. Ala. Inf.	Beeks
D. C. Gray	Co. K, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Bigbee
N. C. Dalton	Co. C, 2nd. Miss. Cav.	Aberdeen
W. R. Noah	Co. A, 2nd. Ala.	Jacksonville
N. Tubb	2nd. Sergt. Co. E, 14th. Miss.	Inf.-Quincy
W. D. Cookerham	Co. G, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Aberdeen
J. D. Coleman	Co. B, Caper's Ga. Bn.	"
Wheeler Watson	Corp. Co. C, Sanders' Bn.	Strongs
James Gilmore	Co. H, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Amory
F. S. McKnight	Ala. Cav.	Aberdeen
D. B. McKinney	Co. G, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Smithville
B. H. Deer		"
W. H. Sullivan	Co. H. 1st. Miss.	Riggans
R. M. Roberts	Co. C, 2nd. " Cav.	Nettleton
L. L. Tapscott	Co. A, 2nd. " "	"
J. A. Foulks	Co. C, 43rd. " Inf.	"
R. A. Penne	1st. Sergt. Co. C, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	"
J. M. Addington	Co. I, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Smithville
J. A. Nabors	Co. E, 14th. " "	Amory
T. R. Caldwell	1st. Lt. Co. B, 26th. Ala. Inf.	Amory
J. C. Hairston	Co. I, 25th. Ala. Inf.	Elkville
P. M. Crawford	Co. I, 14th. Miss. "	Okolona RFD
S. W. Beckham	Co. C, 11th. " Cav.	Aberdeen

Cont'd on page # 167

T. J. Kendrick	Co. A, 43rd. Miss. Inf.	Splunge
D. A. Beeks	Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Beeks
H. F. Gilliland	Co. H, 58 & 32 Ala. Inf.	C. Grove
P. C. Gambles	Co. F, 38th. Miss. Inf.	"
G. I. Patton	Lt. Co. A, 9th. Miss.	Aberdeen
A. H. French	Lt. Co. A, 2nd. Tenn. Cav.	Birmingham, Ala.
W. O. Smith	Co. G, 41st. Miss. Inf.	Grubb Sp.
J. W. Jones	Co. I, 2nd. " Cav.	Quincy
A. Carter	Co. E, 14th. " Inf.	"
G. H. Baker	Co. I, 14th. " "	G W S
John Steward	Co. G, 41st. " "	Rees Store
G. A. Mims	Co. I, 4th. Ala.	C. Grove
D. M. Phillips	Co. G, 43rd. Miss. "	Hatley
W. A. Griffith	Co. I, 11th. " "	C. Grove
N. T. Wheeler	Co. H, 1st. Miss.	Smithville
A. W. Tubb	Co. C, 43rd. " "	"
W. P. Mealer	Co. K, 6th. " Cav.	Corinne
Wm. Duke	Co. F, 43rd. " Inf.	"
R. E. Baird	Fowler's Battery Ala.	Aberdeen
J. P. Willis	Co. B, 20th. Miss. Inf.	Rees Store
J. L. Kolb	Co. G, 41st. " "	" "
J. R. Willis	Co. 43rd. " "	" "
J. N. Ritter	Co. G, 16th. Ala. Inf.	Quincy
T. J. Wamble	Co. I, 4th. Miss. Cav.	Aberdeen
Fair Posey	Co. C, 43rd. " Inf.	Quincy
John Posey	Co. A, 43rd. " "	"
W. J. Templeton	Co. B, 20th. " "	Amory
J. T. Womble	Co. B, 20th. " "	C. Grove
A. W. Guin	Co. I, 43rd. " "	G. Springs
J. F. Bransford	Co. B, 8th. " Cav.	Aberdeen
J. M, Kirkpatrick	Co. H, 8th. " "	Amory
E. A. Jones	Co. G, 43rd. " Inf.	Aberdeen
W. T. Wax	Corp. Co. C, 16th. Conf. Cav.	Amory
W. W. Bristol	Co. E, 15th. La.	"
T. Morgan	Co. G, 32nd. Miss. Inf.	"

SERVANTS (Colored)

Zack Morgan	Co. C, Sanders' Bn.	Aberdeen
Anderson McNairy	With Gen. Sel. Ross (Tex.)	"
Sam Gholson	With Gen. Gholson	"
Sam Henderson	With J. English, For Cav.	"
Edw. Walker	With Capt. Toulsby, Co. D. 8 Cav.	"
Morris Howard	With J. W. Howard et als	"
Geo. Manning	Cook for Gen. Longstreet's Staff	"

Cont'd on page # 168

SPANISH-AMERICAN:

Names of Fighting Units from Monroe:

Company L. 2nd. Mississippi Infantry

History----In 1895 Captain John B. McFarland assisted inorganizing and drilling the "Henry Light Guards", then Co. C. 1st. Regiment Infantry, Miss. National Guards. In 1896 he was elected Captain. In April 1898, Captain McFarland with his Company volunteered for service in the Spanish-Smerican War. They were mustered into the 2nd. Mississippi Volunteer Infantry in June. The Company became Company L. and were ordered to Jacksonville, Florida a few weeks later. There they became a part of the 7 th. Army Corps, which was stationed there and commanded by Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. The latter part of Sept, Co. L was ordered to Landerdale Springs, Mississippi, where it remained until late in November. Then ordered to Columbia, Tennessee and mustered out a few days before Christmas, 1899.

155th REGIMENT INFORMATION------No information.

Cont'd on Page # 169

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Spanish-American War

Co. L, 2nd Mississippi Infantry

OFFICERS

Captain - John Baxter McJarland Dead B. Aberdeen Cem.
1st Lieut.- Thos. Holliday McFarland
2nd Lieut.- Anderson H. French Dead B. Aberdeen Cem.

1st Sgt. - James E. Ware, Became Lt. Col. in Reg. Army. Dead
Q.M. Sgt.- Robert Brannin Dead B. Aberdeen Cem.
Sgt. - Andrew J. Gillespie
Sgt. - Ernest Morgan Dead B. Aberdeen Cem.
Sgt. - Jeptha V. Harris

Corp. - Arthur H. Hutchison
Corp. - Walter P. Wren
Corp. - Samuel M. Cleary
Corp. - Henry C. Murphree
Corp. - Drue N. Morrow
Corp. - Houston G. Wood

Musician - Dennis T. Fulton
Musician - William R. Hall
Artificer - Joe T. Richardson
Wagoner - Walter R. Leeman

PRIVATES

Adams, John L. Dead Buried New Hope Cem.(North of Ab.)
Adams, Joseph J.
Anderson, Hugh M.
Baugh, Harry
Bean, William A.
Bunch, Edwin G.
Campbell, Edward
Chenault, James T.
Clien, Joe
Brasfield, Walter
Fanning, James F.
Frazier, Benjamin F.
Gates, George K.
Evans, Tindall
Garraway, Kenry K.
Gilmore, Geo. G.
Gladney, John L.
Gunn, William R.
Gray, Charles N.
Harrell, Albert S.

Cont'd on Page #170

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Co. L, 2nd Mississippi Inf.

Hanley, Christopher C.
James, William P.
Jones, John V.
Johnson, Edward P.
Knowles, Erastus W.
Lee, Clarence P.
Matthews, Earl
Martin, Dewitt
Moore, M. Henderson Dead: Buried Aberdeen Cem.
Medlin, James T.
Milligan, James L.
Moore, Wm. D.
McCaskill, James D. Dead:
Neal, Oscar C.
Oliver, Howell C.
Owen, James A.
Pace, Hosea P.
Pennebaker, James W.
Porter, John P.
Roy, Henry T.
Rees, James M. Dead: Buried Greenbrier Cem.
Roberts, Richard A.
Sartor, William T.
Smith, James R.
Spradley, George
Strauss, Julius
Shaw, W. O.
Thomas, Carroll H.
Thweatt, Thomas D.
Thweatt, Robert W.
Thompson, Horace G.
Walker, German B.
Walker, German B.
Ware, Chodie
Watkins, Oscar D.
Woods, Wilson A.
Wilson, James I.

Those who are now in Amory and participated, but were not in the above company.

J. F. Prewitt--------Missouri

Russel Miller--------Company G Miss.

John J. Smith--------Missouri

T. N. Trotter--------Mississippi

Cont'd on Page # 171

INTERVIEWS: (With Veterans)

When war was declared with Spain in 1898, Mr. T. M. Trotter[1] of Amory, was among the 88,000 soldiers sent from America to the Manila in the Phillipines.

The first Spanish fight was the naval battle which took place in Manilla Bay in 1898. Admiral Dewey was in charge of the 46 American battle-ships. However, Spain's navy and armies were weak and she was soon defeated but the after-math in the Phillipines was long drawn out making the period of continuous warfare beginning in April, 1898, and ending officially July 1, 1902, our longest war since the Revolution.

The war in the Phillipines went on, the Filipinos wanted to loot and murder all Spaniards. The life of a person was not valued at all. These natives fought with a bolo, which is a long sharp knife made from wagon tires. They fought the Americans by crawling around through high grass, grunting like a pig, then cutting the men down with the bolo.

When the Boxer Rebellion broke in China, Mr. Trotter along with the other soldiers was then rushed to China from Manilla. These men went to Peking, China and on through the Walled City of China.

After the Boxer Rebellion was subdued the American soldiers again returned to the Phillipines. Guards were stationed at Manilla as they were having trouble with the natives who were being led by General Aguinaldo, the Chief General in charge of the Phillipines. Aguinaldo was later captured to stop and insurection.

Cont'd on Page #172

1. From interview with Mr. T. M. Trotter, Spanish-American Veteran, now living in Amory, Mississippi.

In 1901 the sea company of the 9 th. Infantry of the United States was massacred by the Moors at Balangiga. The United States Captain Connel with a group of American regualrs was stationed at Balangiga. They thought they were making friends with the natives and were assisting them in a clean up campaign when the trouble began, while all the time the Moors were planning this horrible massacre. The soldiers were taken unaware and seventy-eight of the men were killed. Later thirteen started away in a boat but noticed that they had left the United States flag flying so they went back to get it. They succeeded in getting the flag but four of the men were shot. Private Hazock got quite angry because he was shot in the big toe so he became the best shot in the company and mowed down every native within his sight. The cries of the wounded and dying is a lasting memory to those that survived. This group was relieved by the 3rd. Infantry of the United States. In six months the bodies of all the dead were sealed in metalic coffins and sent home.

Peace was declared in 1923. In 1903 Mr. Trotter returned from the Philippines to his home in Amory, Miss. The memories of this war still remain with him and he still finds a great deal of pleasure in relating them.

DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS:

"Colonel John Baxter McFarland, oldest Son of Judge Baxter McFarland and Mary Ann (Holliday) McFarland, was born in Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi, January 8, 1873. Attended Dans Military School, located at La Grange, N. C. later located at Winston, N. C., from 1889 to 1893 inclusive. The second year at this school, he was

Cont'd on page # 173

promoted to the office of cadet 1st Lieutenant: the two last years, was Cadet Captain. Was appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, Feb. 24, 1893, Aide-de-camp, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Major General., Jos. R. Davis; was commandant at La Fayette Military Academy, Fayette, N. C. This position he held for two years. In 1895, he assisted in organizing and drilling, the "Henry Light Guards", then Company "C", 1st Regiment, Infantry, Mississippi., National Guard. In 1896, while serving as aide on the Staff of Major General J. S. Billups, he was elected the Captain. In April 1898, , Captain McFarland, with his Company, volunteered for service in the Spanish American War, and they were mastered into the 2nd. Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, in June. The Company then became Company "L". The Regiment war ordered to Jacksonville, Fla. a few weeks later, becoming a part of the 7th Army Corps, which was stationed there, and commanded by Major. General Fitzhugh Lee. The later part of September, Company "L" was ordered to Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, where it remained until late in November. Then was ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, and mustered out a few days before Christmas in 1898; Captain McFarland reorganized the Company, which became Company"B", second Regiment, Infantry, Mississippi; National Guard, and was elected captain, serving until 1906. He was twice elected Major---first in 1901. He declined, the proferred honor, preferring to remain with his company. Again in 1902, he was elected Major, serving a short time, he resigned, and was re-elected captain of his old Company. About 1906, he was appointed by the Governor-Inspector as General of the state with the rank of Colonel which position he held

Cont'd on Page #174

at the time of his death, April 13, 1912."[1].

MEXICAN WAR:

"The two most striking events in this decade were the organization in the county of a Company for service in the Mexican War; and the departure and return of this Company, and the organization and departure for California of the Mississippi Rangers.

"The business men and farmers saw clearly that such transportation as the Tombigbee River afforded, while a great improvement over the public roads for freight wagons and stages, was far from satisfactory. There began to be much agitation for a railroad. So great was the need that the people were easily convinced as to the wisdom of subsidizing railroads with state, municipal and and county bonds to be paid out of taxes, and by private subscriptions of money and service for which stock was given.

Mexican War

"During the first twenty-five years of the life of Monroe County, there was no war to stir the emotions of the people as only a war is capable of doing. The people moved serenelyon their way, to settle up their country and develop its agricultural and timber resources. There were political squabbles and family and personal disturbances but nothing important enough to agitate the entire community except the contest over the county seat.

"The Indians were across the river during the first half of the period, from the pioneer settlement to date, but there was never any worth while trouble with them.

Cont'd on Page #175

1. Secured from the Aberdeen Public Library.

"The War of 1812 had closed just before the first white settlers came into the county. In that war, some of the men living among the Indians and some of the Indians (but not 350 as one writer claims) had participated.

"In the war with the Creeks, which culminated with the Fort Mims Massacre, some Monroe residents may have joined in but they did so as members of organizations formed elsewhere.

"For the Mexican war, the State prepared a fine a fine paper, organization designated as the 'Army and Navy of Mississippi.' This organization included the Aberdeen Guards Captain C. T. Valentine organized June 24, 1845. May 13, 1846, Congress passed legislation which called for an Army, one regiment of which was to be from Mississippi. When this regiment was organized, it included Company K, Tombigbee volunteers, in which there were doubtless some Monroe County men, although the membership was overwhelmingly from the region south of Monroe County, Jefferson Davis was the Colonel of this regiment and John A. Quitman was General of the brigade to which it belonged.

"In the Autumn of 1846, President Polk asked Governor Brown of Mississippi for a second regiment. November 27, 1846, Governor Brown issued a call for volunteers to enlist for 'the period of the war.' December 18, 1846, the Governor announced that he had accepted seven companies including The Monroe Volunteers, Joel M. Acker, Captain.

"January , 1847, this Company went into camp at Camp McClung near Vicksburg. January 13, 1847, Reuben Davis of Monroe County was elected Colonel of this, the 2nd. Mississippi.

Cont'd on Page #176

"The Second Mississippi, after their concentration camp were sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande, March 14, 1847, they left Matamoras for Monterey. They went to Saltillo and to Buena Vista but too late for active hostilities. By the time they arrived in Mexico, the scene of active fighting had shifted from Northern Mexico to the Mexico City and vicinity.

"The regiment returned to Mississippi in the summer of 1848. Although the Monroe Company had no fatalities due to Mexican bullets, they suffered severly from diseases, such as small pox, diarrheas and fevers, while in New Orleans awaiting transportation, the regiment, according to Charles Clark, lost three times as many men from disease as the First Mississippi had had killed in the battle of Monterey. When they left for Monterery, March 14, the regiment had had 135 die from disease. By June 1847, the number of deaths in the regiment from disease had increased to 167."[1]

NAMES OF FIGHTING UNITS FROM COUNTY:

Co. D, 2nd. Mississippi Infantry[2]

Portion of Company K, 1st. Mississippi Infantry[3]

Company E, Battalion of Riflemen[4]

Aberdeen Guards, Captain T. C. Valentine, June 24, 1845[5].

---

1. From "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.
2. Roster secured from Mr. Horace L. Baker, Nettleton, Miss.
3. Roster secured from "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Miss."
4. Roster secured from Mr. Horace L. Baker, Nettleton, Miss.
5. From Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908.

Cont'd on Page #177

History of Units:

2nd. Mississippi Regiment:

"Late in the fall of 1846, another regiment was sent out under Colonel Reuben Davis, but they were not destined to participate in any engagements. There were: Captains, Charles Clarke, Joel M. Acker, A. K. Blythe, A. M. Jackson, Estelle Hymer, Liddell, McWillie, Daniel and Buckley. They organized with these officers: Colonel, Reuben Davis; lieutenant-colonel, J. H. Kilpatrick; major, Ezra R. Price; adjutant, Beverly Mathews; William Barksdale, assistant commissary sergeant; Charles M. Price, assistant quartermaster; Thomas N. Love, surgeon; and D. A. Kinchloe, assistant surgeon. They were sent on to General Taylor's command, and after some months of guard duty, the colonel and his lieutenant resigned, and returned home, whereupon Captain Charles Clarke and Lieutenant John A. Wilcox were respectively promoted to the vacant positions."[1]

History of Company K, First Mississippi Regiment:

"When the regiment went to the war its numbers aggregated officers and men 926. It brought back to New Orleans but 376, showing a loss in battle and from disease of 550 men."[2]

Following are the casualties among Company K, at Monterey.

"Lieutenant A. K. McClung dangerously wounded. Killed: John Tyree; wounded, Sergeant W. H. Bell, E. B. Lewis, Charles Martin, J. S. Thompson, John Stewart, John McMorris, P. Snedecor, (mortal)."[3]

Cont'd on Page #178

1. Page 145, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi.
2. Page 414, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908.
3. Page 410, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908.

"Taylor (General Zachary) fell back toward Saltillo and prepared to fight at the pass of LaAngostura, a little south of the ranch called Buena Vista. The famous battle of February 23-23, 1847, was for the possession of this pass and the fighting was in a mountain valley. On the first day the Mexicans gained a flanking position on the hills, while their cavalry under the famous Minon, threatened Saltillo, in the rear. Taylor took the Mississippi Rifles and May's Dragoons back to the town in the night. Two companies (the Tombigbee and Carroll Volunteers) were left there, in that place of importance, when Colonel Davis returned with eight companies to Buena Vista in the morning.....
Meanwhile the Tombigbee and Carroll Companies, under Captain W. P. Rogers and Lieutenant D. R. Russell, had with some help, held Saltillo against Minon's cavalry."[1]

"In the President's call for troops only one regiment was wanted from Mississippi. Volunteers were waiting and eager for the call, and it was no sooner made than Governor Brown was embarassed by the necessity for selecting out of so many. Finally it was decided to accept companies from the following counties:
.....and from Lownded and Monroe, one under Captain McClung.....The brilliant young captain of the Monroe - Lowndes Company was chosen lieutenant-colonel, and was given command of Camp Brown and ordered to proceed to New Orleans and thence to Point Isabel, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where Colonel Davis, soon arrived with arms, and spent months in drilling them to efficiency."[2]

Cont'd on Page #179

1. Page 411, Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908.
2. Page 140, Volume I, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, 1902.

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

M E X I C A N W A R

Co. D, 2nd Mississippi Infantry

OFFICERS

Captain - Joel M. Acker Buried Aberdeen Cem.
1st Lieut.- Melsaton R. Mann
2nd Lieut.- Jeremiah Alexander
2nd Lieut.- Alexander S. Hamilton

Sgt. Maj. - James C. Wilson
1st. Sgt. - Benjamin M. Howell
Sergt. - Andrew J. Dobbs
Sergt. - William K. Harrison
Sergt. - William K. Newman
Sergt. - James H. Shockley, Died in the service
Sergt. - Calvin G. Stiner
Sergt. - William W. Williams
Corp. - Gustavus M. Shaw
Corp. - James Thweatt
Corp. - John Trotter
Drummer - James M. Williams

PRIVATES

Abott, W. H. Died in the sevice
Alberties, Bruno
Alverson, Elias
Anglin, W. C.
Atkins, R. M.
Austin, John
Baker, Thomas
Bass, J. N.
Baugh, W. P.
Beston, Patrick
Bright, Alfred Died in the service
Brown, Elijah
Brown, Samuel
Burgess, Thomas Died in the service

Butler, Joshua W.
Cheshire, W. L.
Clary, Newton
Clayton, G. M.
Coleman, Geo. A. Died in the service
Collins, Thomas R.
Conley, Andrew
Cook, William C.
Culton, Samuel
Cummings, William
Daniels, William I.
Davis, David C.
Davis, James M. A.
Dodge, Hamilton

Cont'd on Page # 180

Flynn, Zackariah K.

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 18

Mex. War

Franks, Gabriel M.
Franks, James A. Died in the service
Galloway, George M.
Gillis, John N.
Gore, Aulus
Gray, John
Grizzle, Wilson P. Buried in Hatley Cemetery
Hardin, Nicholas
Harvey, John W.
Henry, Timothy K.
Hinton, William
Homer, George W.
Horton, William
Irvin, David
Irvin, William
Irvin, Timan J. Buried in Cemetery of Center Hill
Irvin, Francis M.
Livesay, Cornelius
Logan, Andrew L. Died in the service
Lowery, Jefferson R.
Maxwell, Chas. D.
Miller, Joel
Miller, John P. Records say Wm. R. Miller died in service
Montogomery, John H.
Moore, Hugh
Oaks, J. F.
Orr, John
Owings, John D. Died in the service
Pages, Francis M.
Porch, John B.
Quinn, John A. Died in the service
Quinn, Peter
Romney, Preston G.
Redden, Stephen W.
Reed, Israel M.
Reed, Thomas W.
Sanders, Daniel B.
Shelling, Francis M.
Short, Aaron B.
Simmons, Jeremiah
Simpson, Chas. T. Died in the service
Smith, Andrew G.
Swepston, Thomas M.
Treadway, William
Vest, George Died in the service
Walker, James M.
Walters, John Buried in New Hope Cemetery
Ward, J. G.
Watters, S. A.

Cont'd on Page # 181

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #18

Mex. War.

Weaver, Hartwell R. Died in the service
Weeks, John D.
West, Mitchell R. Died in the service
West, William D.
West, William W.
White, Martin F.
White, W. A.
Wikerson, Wiley M.
Williams, Stephen C. L.
Willis, James A.
Wromser, George
Young, Benjamin

Cont'd on Page # 182

Company K, 1st. Mississippi Infantry:

Captain - William P. Rogers

Lieutenant - 1st., William H. H. Patterson

Lieutenant - 2nd., William P. Townsend

Sergeant - 1st., William H. Bell

Sergeant - 2nd., Henry Tindall

Sergeant - 3rd., James L. Covington

Sergeant - David P. Stedman, 4th.

Corporal - 1st., William P. Gillean

Corporal - 2nd., Thomas L. Jones

Corporal - 3rd., William R. Julian

Corporal - 4th., J. G. Reese

Musician - 1st., Thomas G. Ames

Musician - 2nd., J. W. Hartman

PRIVATES

R. J. Allen
S. C. Astin
J. L. Bartee
Richard Bell
John Brand
Edward E. Brazeale
George W. Broom
George W. Campbell
Green B. Carey
Henry M. Cook
John E. Cravens
William Creight
John W. Cummings
Benjamin F. Davis
C. F. Davis
John E. Day
Tolbert Dockery
John W. Dunn
F. L. Dowsing
Moses D. Echols
James A. Evans
Jacob Feltman
George Fisher
James Flanagan
William Flanagan
Carmen Frazee

Cont'd on Page #183

Company K, 1st. Mississippi Infantry

PRIVATES:

Edward H. Gregory	Alexander Mitchell
B. F. Grugett	R. G. Mosby
James M. Hales	William O'Rouke
Thomas Harrison	Horatio P. Overton
Elij J. Henry	Joel T. Parrish
John D. Higgason	Bryant Perry
John J. Hindsley	James O. Ragsdale
H. L. Howard	H. M. Reese
George Hunt	John Rennean
Nathaniel Johnson	James A. Sharman
William H. Kelley	Allen Skidmore
A. A. Kerr	Platt Snedicon
Thomas L. Kewen	Adkinson Stewart
Andrew J. King	J. W. Stewart
Edward Kinnis	James Tanner
John Laughan	RichardT. Tierce
Daniel B. Lewis	James Thompson
Edward B. Lewis	J. L. Thompson
W. D. Longstreet	R. E. Thompson
William S. McDuffie	Calvin T. Tindsley
J. E. C. McGinn	John M. Tyree
John D. McNorris	Joe Umphlott
William Mallett	Willaim B. Wade
Charles Martin	Thomas Washer
Archibald Miller	Morgan Watson

Cont'd on Page #184

Company K, 1st. Mississippi Infantry

PRIVATES:

John Westbrook

Archibald H. White

John C. Willett

William Woodlill

WAR OF 1812

"There were many veterans of the War of 1812 in Monroe County. There were said to have been 350 Chickasaws with Jackson's forces at New Orleans, doubtless some of these were from Monroe County. Reference has elsewhere been made to the use of veterans of this war in organizing the districts that were presently fused into Monroe County.

"While the county was not organized until more than five years after the battle of New Orleans, the various embryo settlements doubtless contributed men to the Jackson forces in that last campaign of the War of 1812."[1].

Copied from tombstone; Aberdeen, Mississippi Cemetery,

Elisha Strong

Son of Charles Strong and Sara Thompson

Lt. Georgia Militia, War-1812-

General in Mexican War-1846.

"Elisha Strong md. Ann Hill, (dau. of Thomas and Sara McGehee Hill), Oglethorpe County, Georgia and moved to Aberdeen, Mississippi. They left quite a family."[2].

Cont'd on Page #185

1. From Mother Monroe-A series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County, by Dr. W.A. Evans, Aberdeen Examiner.
2. Early Settlers of Alabama-Col. James E. Saunders, 1899, Lawrence County, Ala.

WAR OF 1812

Soldiers Buried in Monroe County

EASTER CEMETERY

Major Lewis Easter

3rd. Regt. Georgia Militia

War of 1812

Government Headstone

ABERDEEN CEMETERY

Elisha Strong

Lt. in War of 1812

COCKERHAM CEMETERY

Willis H. Brewer

Was in War of 1812

Discharged 1815

ABBOTT CEMETERY

Benjamin Holladay

177 - 1850

(Dr. Evans says he was a captain)

Cont'd on Page #186

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

"There were several veterans of the Revolutionary War in Monroe County. The Board of Justices between 1825 and 1833 certified to the claims of three of these John Kitchen, Neal Conly and John Allsop.

"Mr. John Riley says that Mr. Gideon, the father of the Monroe pioneer, Gideons and father in law of Wise was a Revolutionary soldier. Oct. 29, 1850 Benjamin Holliday who lived 6 1-2 miles south of Aberdeen, died after a protracted illness. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and a son of Captain John Holliday who was killed at the battle of Camden during the Revolution.

"A list of Revolutionary soldiers in Monroe County, Miss. who were recorded at Lexington, Kentucky in 1825 as receiving war pensions, included Wm. John aged 89 living with John T. Fowlkes. George Wigginton aged 85; John Kitchin, aged 85, living with Joseph Lann, David Adams, aged 79, Gideon Harmon, aged 59, Robert Williams, aged 74, David Wright, aged 83, living with James W. Tyler; Thomas Wilkes, aged 81, living with Thomas G. Wilkes. Some of these did not live in present Monroe."[1].

---

1. From a Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County, by Mother Monroe, Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen Examiner, 1-7-37.

Cont'd on Page #187

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionar or Military services; with their names, ages, and places of residence, returned by the Marshals of the several Judicial districts, under the Act for taking the Sixth Census. Printed by authority of an act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State. Washington, Blair and Rives, 1841.

The following information is taken from the above book, P. 150.

State of Mississippi - Northern District

MONROE COUNTY

Names of pensioners for Revolutionary or military services.	AGES	Names of heads of families with whom pensioners resided June 1, 1840.
William Johnson	89	John F. Fowlkes
George Washington	85	George Washington
John Kitchen	85	Joseph Land
David Adams	79	David Adams
Gideon Harmon	59	Gideon Harmon
Robert Williams	74	Robert Williams
David Wright	83	James W. Tyler
Thomas Wilks	81	Thomas G. Wilks

Courtesy
Librarian, Transylvania College
Secured from Horace L. Baker, Nettleton, Miss.

Ina H. Watkins

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project

MONROE COUNTY

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #18

WARS:

VAN DORN RESERVES, OR COMPANY I, LLTH. Miss. Regiment

This Company was originally by William H. Moore, under the name of the "Monroe Light Infantry", but on the day they received their "Colts Rifles", to wit: 21st. day of February, 1861, they changed the name to Van Dorn Reserves, and was mustered into State Service under an order, by Captain W. H. Humphreys Aid de camp to General Van Dorn.

OFFICERS

W. H. Moore---Capt.
R. O. Reynolds---3rd. Lieut.
Thomas H. Holliday---2nd. Lieut.
Thomas M. Manning----3rd. Lieut.
W. H. Clopton---Orderly Sergt.
L. S. J. Owen---2nd. Sergt.
G. J. Buchanan---3rd. Sergt.
W. B. Word---4th. Sergt.
M. L. Randle---5th. Sergt.
P. T. Manning---Color Sergt.
W. G. Elkin---1st. Corp.
L. J. Morgan---2nd. "
H. B. Estis---3rd. "
W. H. Lyle---4th. "

PRIVATES

C. A. Bogan	R. C. Sartor	D. E. Jones
B. F. Headen	G. W. Wall	J. B. Sims

Cont'd on Page #2

PRIVATES

I. G. Bell
E. I. Higgason
William H. Randle
H. C. Moore
William J. McNairy
R. Doak
L. W. Morgan
S. T. Sykes
W. A. Blackman
Thomas H. Gladney
Joseph K. Miller
C. S. Martin
J. R. Gilleylen
John T. Moore
R. A. Shell
A. P. Pope
M. T. McKay
A. Babitt
W. P. Snowden
William H. Meek
James Moore
L. G. Beale
T. H. Holliday
James T. Conaway
E. F. Hatch
I. W. Randle

On the 21st. of April, 1861, the Company was composed of the following named officers and men eighty-five Rank and File and on that day according to orders went to Corinth, Miss., where they were organized into the 11th. Miss. Regiment, Capt. W. A. Moore having been promoted to the Colonelcy of that Regiment, R. O. Reynolds was elected Captain and the other officers promoted and W. H. Clopton elected 3rd. Lieut.

Van Dorn Reserves

William H. Moore--Colonel
Reuben O. Reynolds--Captain
Thomas C. Holliday--1st. Lieut.
Thomas Manning---2nd. Lieut.
William H. Clopton--3rd. Lieut.
L. S. Owen--2nd. Sergt.
G. J. Buchanan--3rd. Sergt.
W. D. Word--4th. Sergt.

Cont'd on Page #3

Van Dorn Reserves

M. Randle--5th. Sergt.
W. G. Elkin--1st. Corp.
H. B. Estis--2nd. "
L. B. Morgan--3rd. "
William H. Lyle--4th. Corp.

PRIVATES

Bell, I. G.
Bealle,------
Bradford, Ben
Bradford, James
Booth, James
Boggan, Charles
Burnett, L.
Babbitt, A.
Barker, ------
Brown, R. C.
Catley, H.
Conaway, James
Cummings, M.M.
Cason, Jere.
Davis, Thomas H.
Davis, Malc.
Davidson, Nat.
Doak, Robt.
Demoville, James.
Evans, Augustus
Fortson, W. D.
Gladey, W. H.
Gladney, Beckett
Gladney, John
Gillespie, Jake
Gilleylen, Robert
Hatch, Frank
Headden, Ben
Higgason, Ed.
Holliday, T. A. J.
Jones, Dexter E.
Love, James
Martin, C. S.
McKay, Norman
Meek, W. H.H.
Miller, J. K.
Moore, James
Moore, Stephen
Moore, Lucion
Moore, H. Clay
Moore, John T.
McNairy, W. J.
Morgan, Lycurgus
Morgan, John A.
McAllister, Joe
McLendon, Spratt
Oury, W. L.
Pollard, O. H.
Pollard, Oscar
Pope, A. P.
Painter, William
Randle, William H.
Randle, Isaac
Reagh, John
Scott, S. J.
Sarter, R. C.
Shell, R. A.
Shell, James
Sims, John B.
Snowden, Walter L.
Sharp, James
Sykes, S. T.
Turbeville, Clay
Wall, George
Wall, Thomas
Walton, W. D.
Word, Alexander
Word, Andrew
Wolf, Gus

Cont'd on page #4

Willis, Robert

Wightman, James

Young, Beverly

DEPARTURE OF THE VAN DORN RESERVE.

The Van Dorn Reserve, having received orders from headquarters to rendezvous with seven other companies at Corinth, on Tuesday last took up their line of march for said destination. At an early hour our streets were thronged with soldiers, citizens and visitors: all was bustle, anxiety and confusion, such as our city will probably nevera again witness. At about eleven o'clock the company marched from their armory to the Methodist Church, where, after an appropriate prayer, and delightful music from their incomparable company, the Frank Saunders Brass Band, they were addressed by Reverend S. B. Sykes, Reverend R. S. Gladney and Bishop Paine. An unusual pressure of business prevented our staying but a few minutes. While there we could but be struck with general exhibition of feeling. Many were in tears, and upon the faces of all an expression of solemnity and regret. The addresses are said to have been particularly appropos and of the same happy effect which usually characterizes the efforts of these distinguished gentlemen.

From the church they proceeded to the Commercial House, and there dined with its generous landlord, Mr. James D. McAllistar. After this the affecting scene of bidding goodbye took place, and the compnay with redened eyes and sorrowing hearts, departed. They were conveyed to the Station (Prairie) in carriages furnished by the citizens generally.

Cont'd on Page #5

At the residence of Col. Bibb they halted and were regaled in a manner quite creditable . At the station they found the Confederate States Flag floating, and a bounteous barbecue prepared by the residents of that vicinity. After witnessing some drilling and a second scene of bidding farewell, we returned home, with the understanding that the train provided for that purpose would be along at six o'clock, P. M. and they probably are now at their temporary destination.

The material of this company is certainly not excelled and their departure has shared a gloom over our city, which nothing but the shout of vixtory can dissipate. They were of the bone and sinew of our county, and many a harth-stone is now desolate and moist from the fast falling tears of a devoted mother and loving sister.

Upon this subject we feel that we could, if upon any, be eloquent, but we will not harrow up the recesses of affection, or wake afresh the agony of a wounded heart. Our country-sacred words, has called for them, let them go and adopt our philosophy, that it is better to laugh than cry at the stern demands of duty and of necessity. Our street will for a while feel lonely, and we will miss the accustomed faces; turned oft to hear the familiar voice and be met with empty mockery. But they will return to gladen the heart and relate the terils and adventures of the field. Aberdeen Observer, 21st of April 1861.

The following is a complete roster of the company, July 21,1861, at first battle of Mannassas:

R. O. Reynolds, Captain

Thomas C. Holliday 1st Lt.

Cont'd on Page #6

Thomas M. Manning	2nd Lt.
W. H. Clopton	3nd Lt.
W. B. Word	Orderly Sergt.
L. S. Owen	2nd Sergt.
W. G. Elkin	3rd Sergt.
H. B. Estes	4th Sergt.
L. J. Morgan	1st. Corporal
W. H. Gladney	2nd. Corporal
James Bradford	3rd Corporal
W. H. Lyle	4th Corporal
G. J. Buchanan	Sergt. Major of regiment

PRIVATES

Awalk,
Lafayette, Allison
Beale, Doc
Bell, I. G.
Bradford, Ben
Babbitt, A.
Barker,-----
Boothe, James
Boggan, Charles
Burnetts, S.
Brown, R. C.
Blanchard, R. E.
Demoville, James
Evans, Dr. W. A.
Evans, J. J.
Elder, Robert

Moore, John L.
Elkin, George W.
Gladney, Beckett
Gladney, John
Gillespie, Jake
Gillespie, Jim
Gilleylen, Robert
Griffith, William
Gilmer, Ab
Hatch, Frank
Headen, Ben F.
Higgason, E. I.
Pollard, O. H.
Houston, Robert E.
Heard, Dr. J. M.
Jonas, S. A.

James, Daxter E.
Johnston, J. Steptoe
King, Joseph L.
Love, James
Lamar -----
Rogers, Bob
Sarter, R. C.
Shell, James D.
Snowden, Walter L.
Sykes, S. Turner
Wall, George
Wall, Thomas
Word, Alex
Wolf, Gus
Wightman, James
Wills, Robert

Cont'd on Page #7

PRIVATES

Word, Charles
Burnette, Daule
Catly, A.
Cason, Jerre
Cramp, Alous
Conway, James
Corpew, Joshua S.
Cummins, M. M.
Davis, Thomas H.
Davis, Mal.
Davis, Marion
Davigan, Nat.
Doak, Robert
Daniel, Timothy
Martin, C. S.
McKay, Norman C.
Meek, W. H. H.
Miller, Joseph K.
Moore, Stephen C.
Mays, H. B.
Moore, Lucian
Moore, H. Clay
McNairy, William J.
Morgan, Lycurgus
Morgan, John A.
McAllister, Joe

McClendon, Spratt
Mallard, J. Q.
Mason, Thomas B.
Mulvihille, Patrick
McKay, James
Onry, W. S.
Holliday, T. A. I.
Pollard, Oscar
Pope, A. D.
Painter, William
Perkins, William
Phelan, George
Page, James
Randle, W. H.
Randle, Isaac
Reagh, John
Scott, Sam C.
Shell, R. A.
Sims, John B.
Sharp, James
Tuberville, Clay
Walton, W. D.
Word, Alex Jr.
Wood, Andrew
Young, Beverly

Cont'd on Page #8

LIST OF OFFICERS OF CO.,G, 41st. MISS. REGIMENT AND THE MEMBERS

Capt. N. Q. Beckett	*	The following are the battles in
1st Lt. Willis Lafayet	*	which this Co. took part.
2nd " F. M. Nolan	*	Murfreesbore, Tenn.
3rd. " W. T. Caine	*	Perriville, Ky.
Dan Smith Os.	*	Chickamanga, Tenn.
Cunningham Cooper 2nd.	*	Missionery Ridge, Tenn.
W. B. Marchbanks 3rd.	*	Dalton, Ga.
Austin Nix	*	Cartersville, Ga.
J. J. Minter	*	New Hope, Ga.
Wm. Cockerhan, Corporal	*	All the battles around Allanta, Ga.
James Beckett 2nd "	*	Franklin, Tenn.
J. Fearson 3rd "	*	Nashville, Tenn., The retreat to Decatur

****

Armstrong, B. J.	Bobo, S. S.	Edwards, William
Armstrong, J. W.	Beckett, Birger	Edwards, George
Alexander, S. R.	Cockerham, Jas.	Edwards, Lev.
Alsup, B. K.	Colier, W. M.	Edwards, Thomas
Alsup, E. B. Jr.	Caples, Rube	Eikner, Phillip
Alsup, L.	Carlisle, L. T.	Evans, William
Boyd, William	Cook, J. P.	Floyd, John K.
Boyd, J. W.	Danner, George	Garner, William
Boyd,A. J.	Dudley, William	Garner, J. G.
Blair, W.	Dillingham, Jas.	Gosset, Sam
Bunn, Bennit	Depriest, A. J.	Gladney,--------
Bunn, Colden	Eddie, John	Holliday, Monroe
Bunn, Matt.	Ellis, J. W.	Howell, J. H.
B unn, Wash.	Edwards, P. A.	Howell, F. R.

Cont'd on Page #9

Howell, C. J.	Puckett, Thomas	Watters, Henry
Howell, J. W.	Peugh, William	Hitworth, B. J.
Howell, L. D.	Puckett, Nathan	Whitworth, William
Honeycutt, Alex.	Richey, Sam	Winders, J. T.
Isbell, Terril	Read, J. M.	Willie, Calvin
Jordon, Osband.	Robinson, William	Watson, Luke
Keny-Kendall, A. J.	Robinson, S. H.	Thomas, Young
Kolb, J. E.	Reese, William	Webb, Jasper
Lindsey, Mark	Shields, Joseph	Brewer, D. W.
Murphey, J. V.	Stone, William	Tayler, Spence
Morris, George	Stone, J. R.	
Morrow, Frank	Salter, William	
Masey, Henry	Scott, B. Y.	
Mosby, James	Scott, E. N.	
Mosby, John	Smith, W. G.	
Mathis, Fred	Smith, W. O.	
Miles, Hosa.	Smith, James	
Miles, L. B.	Smith, Clark	
McClenton, G. W.	Smith, Martin	
Neeland, John	Smith, J. M.	
Neil, Arch.	Stewart, John	
Nix, Austin	Suggs, R. R.	
Nix, James	Smith, Howard	
Nix, J. S.	Thompson, Sylvaner	
Phillips, J. W.	Underwood, Dan	
Phillips, W. H.	Underwood, James	
Pendolton, Thomas	Verner, William	
Puckett, William	Walters, J. S.	

The material submitted on the preceding pages was copied from scrap-book owned by Mrs. Joe E. Houston.

Cont'd on Page #10

The following article concerning the unveiling of the Confederate Monument, Aberdeen, is quoted from scrap-book owned by Mrs. Joe E. Houston. The Monument was erected December 12, 1900 by Morris Brothers, Memphis, Tennessee.

THE MONUMENT UNVEILED

A Grand Consummation.

Fortune smiled upon us Wednesday, for the weather was clear, cool and crisp, and the clouds drifting above were lofty and patient.

From the foot of Commerce Street, west to the beautiful public school building, business houses, officers and dwellings, were handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and ribbons and the public buildings and artesian well pagodas were as tastefully arrayed. It was a scene of beauty. United States flags predominated so far as banners were concerned, yet in the bunting the Confederate colors were everywhere conspicuous, and in very many instances the flag of the "Lost Cause" waved beside the Federal emblem.

At the crossing of Commerce and Hickory Streets rose a beautiful green mound, and looming above it in spectral garb was the lofty veiled shaft, reared to the honor, glory and vernal memory of the dead Confederates, the dedication of which was the occasion of the gathering of "fair women and brave men" from all the hills and plains and valleys of old Monroe and sister counties.

At 1 o'clock the procession formed at the public school building on west Commerce and marched east to Maple, then counter-

Cont'd on Page #11

marched to the Monument in the following order:

Okolona Band.

Confederate Veterans.

Col. R. M. Levy of the 1st. Regiment
National Guard and Staff.

Company B, 1st. Regiment, Henry
Light Guards.

Batallion Cadets, A. and M. College.

School Children.

Ladies Memorial Association and
Daughters of the Confederacy
in carriages beautifully Decorated.

Citizens in Carriages.

Juvenile Bicycle Corps.

The procession moved amid the booming of cannon -- under the direction of that old artillerist, comrade, Geo. W. Elkin. Halting at the Monument, the order was given to break ranks, and the Veterans surrounded the mound sacred to the memory of their comrades. The bugle sounded reiville and Commander Robert E. Houston in a few eloquent and pathetic words, explained the object of the gathering.

Captain E. L. Sykes then read a telegram from Colonel J. L. Power, Secretary of State, which appears elsewhere in this issue, congratulating the ladies and explaining his absence, and in his behalf read a historical and descriptive of the monument and the struggles of its builders; calling particular attention

Cont'd on Page #12

to the mourning wreath that bore the names of Mrs. Gen. Gregg and Mrs. S. J. Gholson, the founders of the Ladies Memorial Association of our city and county. He also described the various types of the Confederate flag that ornamented the mound.

The beautiful ceremony incident to dedication and unveiling of the monument by Samuel J. Gholson Camp No. 2, U. C. V., commenced and were conducted by Commander R. E. Houston, Chaplain A. J. Brown, the veterans making the responses. It was a beautiful and impressive ceremonial, elequent, touching and appropriate.

At its conclusion Misses Mary Gillespie and Anne McFarland, one to the left and the other to the right of the shaft, drew the cords and the veil descended, revealing the monument in all its beauty, and disclosing for the first time the life-like figure of the Confederate soldier that surmounted it. Cannon pealed when the veil fell and we heard again from battle-worn Veterans "that rebel yell", and the band played Dixie, and the great assemblage adjourned to the Opera House where the ceremonies were to be concluded.

But some of us lingered to renew "auld acquaintance", and to commend the good sense of the ladies in location the monument, and the patriotic and unamous acuiesence of the city council., A soldier's monument in a cemetery sinks to the common level of grave yard structures and becomes a tomb stone, nothing more or less - contending for precedence with its neighbor shafts in argument of bulk and cost.

Monuments are reared for the living; tombs are built for the

Cont'd on Page #13

dead. The one to lead future generations to better actions, higher aims and loftier achievements; the other to guard for awhile the soulless shells we reluctantly surrender "earth to earth; ashes to ashes; dust to dust."

Not in the shades af a church yard,
Where the "quick and the dead" seldom meet,
Not in "God's" sombre "half acre,"
Far away from the busy street;
But we rear in the highway of traffic
In the midst of life's busiest scene,
This shaft to the honor of loved ones
That their memory may ever be green.

We know that the builders are fleeing
From the scenes of a glorious past;
We know that their sons and their daughters
Must lay downs life's burdens at last;
But so long as the earth gives foundation,
This shaft will the glory proclaim
Of the braves who did battle 'with honor,
Neath the South's ever-furled oriflame.

And her, when the little child passes,
In years the far future is keeping;
When all who today are beholding
Somewhere else shall be listessly sleeping;
The lessons no book can instill,
Will be taught by the shaft we have reared--

Cont'd on Page #14

And the strangers who went down in battle

To their hearts will be fondly endeared.

The Opera House floor and gallery was packed when commander Houston called the assemblage to order and Mr. W. W. McDougal sounded the familiar bugle reiville. After the beautiful anthem America, by the choir, Commander Houston announced as the first thing in order the calling of the rolls of the Monroe county companies.

Comrade Geo. W. Elkin called the roll of company I, 11th Mississippi. Those who were present responded, and Capt. Houston reported the absent and dead.

Comrade Monroe Saunders next called the roll of Co. A., 5th regiment, Comrade A. A. Posey, responding for the absent and the dead.

Then Comrade J. W. Howard, the veteran 1st sergeant of Co. C. Saunders' Battalion, called his roll as in days of battle, and Compade B. C. Sims, responed. This roll like the others showed terrible disparity between the living and the dead.

Comrade W. A. McMillan, who left an arm upon the battlefield, called the roll of Co. K.,27th regiment, and Comrade J. W. Peck answered for the absent and dead.

The roll of Company C., 16th Confederate regiment was read by Comrade E. L. Sykes.

Comrade H. J. B. Lann read the roll of Co. L, 43rd regiment.

The reading of the other rolls was deferred, and after a beautiful rendition of the Bonnie Blue Flag by the choir, commander Houston introduced Hon W. M. Cox, of Baldwyn, the orator of the day.

The address was worthy of the occasion and the gifted orator.

Cont'd on Page #15

Ir was broad, eleoquent, logical and pathetic. He fought the battles upon lines that anticipate the final judgemnet of the historian, and made out as clear a case for the South as was ever presented to a people. It was a grand effort, and there was many an eye dimmed with tears during his recitals, and many a heart that throbbed with pride when scenes in coundils and on the field were rehearsed.

After the conclusion of the address commander Houston read the rolls of Co. H, 28th cavalry, Co. G. 41st regiment, Co. G, 20th regiment; Monroe volunteers, and so ended one of the grandest days Aberdeen has ever known.

Col. Power's Congralutations;

The following telegram was received from Col J. L. Power, Secretary of State, whose pressing engagements prevented his bein with us at the unveiling of our monument:

Jackson, Miss.

Dec. 13th, 1900

To the Ladies Memorial Association and R. E. Lee Chapter U.D.C., Aberdeen, Mississippi:

I beg leave to extend my congratulations and to express my admiration of the patriotic work you have so nobly accomplished. Mississippi contributed eighty thousand men to the cause of the Southern Confederacy and among the best and bravest were those who fought under the stars and bars from Monroe county. May your example be followed by every county in the State. But the grandest monument yet to be erected is the one that shall commemorate the devotion and fortitude of Southern womenhood during and since the civil war.

J. L. Power
Secretary of State

Cont'd on Page #16

The following is a letter written to Judge Locke Houston from his nephew, R. E. Houston, Aberdeen residents.

Army of the Shenandoah
Camp near Winchester, Va.
Jan. 26, 1861

Dear Uncle:

It seems that it is all-most useless for me to write you and send by mail, as I infer from the tenor of your letter that you have received no letter from me, save the one sent by private convey once, and I have never failed to write to you regularly twice and sometimes three times per week, giving you a history of every movement and every rumor of war in our camp - can account for it in no way, unless it be done through the irregularity of the mails.

Well we had some of the most fatiguing marches from Harpers Ferry to this place, the boys say, they ever experienced: as for myself, I was sent to Winchester on business, that night, to wit 15th.Inst., I was chosen by the Quarter Master to carry special despatches to Gen. Johnson. I did so, rode all night and next morning, on hearing that we were drawing up our lives in Battle array at Bunkers-Hill, walked all the way back to be in the contest, 15 miles then had to turn, the same evening and retrace my steps with the army to this place from this great fatigue I experienced no inconvenience, save a little foot weary, from which I wholly recovered by one days sleep.

Our perfect encampment is located about ½ mile from the city N. W. situated in a beautiful grove, only one objection could be sustained, against it, and that is that we are not v

Cont'd on Page #17

very pelenty of good water, & the inferior we can get, is ½ mile from Camp. The people of Winchester are the most generous & hospitable people I ever met with any place, men, women & children are it seems ever studying how to smoothe the path of our soldiers life, and the manifest kindness of the fiar ones, has made a wonderful impression upon the minds of many of our boys, you must not be much surprised if they bring a good many of these ladies to share their fortunes in the Sunny South. I, even I feel so very grateful for their interest in us, that after due reflection I conclude to take one to my self, provided I can find some Bankers daughter willing to emigrate.

Our Captain is getting along admirably, little or no dissatisfaction in camp now, possibly once in a while you may hear a word from one of his opposers as to his incompentency but any one with half of an eye can see that we are one of the best drilled companies in the brigade, and aside from this, the partiality or the popularity of our company with higher officers, as the probability now is that the whole of the 11th Miss Reg. will be made skirmishing partys of & surely the V.D.R. It was canvassed awhile by the officers, as to the policy of making a cavalry company of us & it met with considerable favor & had it not been that the Confederate states desire to concentrate all their forces & make our decisive stroke even if we had to make it in the enemy's country, we now would be a regularly constituted cavalry.

A camp life is one of very strange components, one fo excitement, pleasure, sleep, laziness & etc, etc but little dissapation, as we are kept under very strict military discipline, and under these rules, we have one of two things to do; viz, either obey them or be punished by walking past or going on double duty. I wonder that I

Cont'd on page # 18

have not been punished long ago, as I am perfectly green as to my duty.

Well, Parson Sykes arrived here today, and I can assure you the boys gave him a hearty welcome, not only because he was from Aberdeen but because he had cast his lot with the soldier, & when we each day, aswe do now, expect to meet our foe in deadly conflict, soldier cling to soldier as brother to brother. Nor is it this way in our regiment alone but over our whole brigade. I never saw such gentlemanly deportment in Civil life.

Our native state, "Tennessee," has been the first to rout the enemy from the soil. If "Old Virginia", as a description in the Richmond Dispatch gives in detail more accurately perhaps than I can of the fight at Romley & the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, I send the slip. You remember no doubt that Col. Vaughn is the sheriff of my old county in Tennessee.

Gen. Bee of Texas is in command of the forces here & every one seems to have the utmost confidence in his capacity.

As I cannot get letters to you by mail, I shall only take advantage of private conveyance in the future.

My love to all & tell Mary I am coming back to see her one of these days--

Yours & etc.

Bob

P.S. It is thought that we will go to Manassa Junction next Sunday.

Cont'd on page # 19

A letter from Bob E. Houston to his uncle, Judge Locke Houston. Found in the scrap-book belonging to Mrs. Joe E. Houston, Aberdeen.

Ashland, Virginia

April 28th., 1862

Dear Uncle,

Lieut. Gattland of the "Prairie Rifles" has just gotten from Yorktown & informs me that the 11th. Reg. has been reorganized: which resulted in electing Lidell Col. Butler over former Maj.-Lieut. Col. & Sid Evans, private and Chickasaw Guards, Major & Tom Holliday over former Lieut. Adjutant.

Tom Davis was Capt. R. opponent for the Captaincy of our Company & came within two vote of being elected. Stev Moore defeated Tom Holliday for 1st. Lieut. & Baker Word got the position of 2nd. Lieut. over Tom. Manning by 7 vptes. Billy Clopton reelected.

I understand that there is much dissatisfaction about the Captains Election & that it is to be contested on the account of Lieut. Holliday voting. Even if it is contested and run over our Capt. R. will get 13 votes in the number he left in my charge at this place & will be easily elected. Will write to you more fully when I get to the Reg. which we will start for tomorrow.

My foot is still stiff & I am each day more and more convinced that my lamness will be permanent. I do not know what to do:but will certainly act upon the <u>defensive</u> in the affair of entering any other service on the acc. of my lamness.

Regret to learn that you think of entering the service: & hope you may conclude to act otherwise: feeling certain that

Cont'd on Page #20

you cant stand the fatigue and exposure of camp life.

Write to me, & any suggestion made by you as to my action, in the matter of quitting Infantry and entering any other service, of course, will be thankfully received.

Truly &C

Bob E. Houston

Direct

Yorktown

Va.

N. B. much dissatisfaction because of the passage of the Conscription Act & men that you would not think of being disloyal - speak of deserting our army.

Bob

The following rosters are copied from "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans. (Recently secured from the Department of Archives and History, Jackson.)

Forty-Third Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, Company A, C. S. A.

Lt. Colonel: Sykes, Columbus.

Captain: Perry, Horatio G.

1st. Lts.: Coker, Benjamin F., Sykes, W. E. (also Adjutant); Moore, Clem C.; Prewett, Albert G.; Williamson, Norris H.

2nd. Lets.: Hickman, William P.; Patrick, Henry; English, Robert H.

Non-Commissioned Officers

Sgts.: Beatty, Jno. P.; Dresmond, Martin; Holliday, Eli;

Cont'd on Page #21

Forty-Third Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, Company A, C. S. A.

Non Commissioned Officers

Knowles, Hugh A.; Morgan, Davis H.; Morgan, Samuel G.; Nabers, Jno. A.; Owens, William M.; Rye, Moses H.

Corporals: Casey, Benjamin F.; Christian , Jno. L.; Cook, Joseph W.; Dugger, William J.; English, Lewis, J. B.

Rank Not Designated: Finney, Franklin; Stone, Joseph B.; Whittington, Ed.; Harkey, Robert A.

Privates

Acklin, Alex A.; Anderson, Jas.; Anderson, William; Armstrong, John L.; Atkins, William; Austin, Robert G.; Baldwin, Drury; Baldwin, John; Baldwin, William; Barton, Avery; Barton, J. W.; Bennett, John; Bennett, William J.; Bird, William D.; Black, John; Brewer, John M.; Brit, William L.; Broaden, John W.; Brooks, James; Brooks, John W.; Burdien, James C.; Calvin, Thomas; Campbell, John R.; Carnin, Jordan F.; Cheek, Charles R.; Christian, James R.; Clouse, John; Davis, A. L.; Davis, James M.; Devall, E. B.; Devall, J. H.; Dick, John; Dugger, William; Duke, Thomas; English, Alexander; English, James; English, John C.; English, William F.; Evans, George H.; Evans, Thomas P.; Frazier, Thomas K.; Gentry, Lewis A.; Goin, Samuel; Gordon, Alfred J.; Hampton, David M.; Hampton, Thomas; Harmon, John; Harper, Henry J.; Harper, S. R.; Harris, Benjamin F.; Harris, Joel; Haughton, L.; Herndon, George R.; Holliday, Thomas; Johnson, Freeling H.; Jones, M; Jordan, Henry D.; Jordon, James R.; Jordon, Purvis H.; Kay, J.; Kendrick, Joel; Kendrick, Jno. F.; Kendrick, Thomas J.; Kendrick, William, Kolb, R. W.; Leach, Daniel S.; Leach, Mayberry T.; Lewis, John H.; Loyd, S. M.; Majors, A. W.; Majors, B. B.; Majors, John; Majors, William H.; Mansel, William G.;

Cont'd on Page #22

Forty-Third Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, Company A, C. S. A.

Privates

Marchant, James L.; McCrimmon, Charles; McLean, J. L.; McNeil, John A.; McNiece, John W.; Mitchell, David J.; Moore, I. P.; Moore, Jesse; Moore, William D.; Morgan, Daniel J.; Nabors, James J.; Nunn, L. H.; Parchman, James A.; Parham, Andrew J.; Parham George W.; Parham, Henry I.; Parham, Tilman A.; Parham, W. C.; Parham, Willis A.; Parham, Wyatt A.; Pirrie, James; Pollard, W. H. H.; Popham, Isaac A.; Posey, John; Price, A. JP.; Price, George H.; Price, Joshua; Purnell, John R.; Ray, James; Ray, William T.; Richardson, Amos; Richardson, James; Richardson, John; Richardson, William; Scrivener, Riley; Shanonn, John D.; Steward, James M.; Stone, Samuel C.; Stone, Tilman E.; Stone, William M.; Sykes, Lawson W.; Towery, M. J.; Treadway, Bennett; Tunnell, Stephen; Turman, James M.; Turner, Lewis W.; Varny, James; Vickery, J. B.; Walker, James A.; Weeks, F. F.; Weeks, S. F.; Wells, Hiram P.; Whitaker, L. P.; Williams, D.; Wilson, John P.; Young, John F.

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company F.

Commissioned Officers

Captains: Hampton, John P.; Mellard, Wesley.

1st. Lt.: Evans, Thomas R.

2nd. Lts.: Hodo, M. D. L.; Williams, Jones L.

Brev. 2nd. Lt.: Lawrence, Alfred M.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgts.: Stephensson, R. A.; Sykes, W. G.

Sgts.: Betts, A. J.; Brooks, I. P.; Broterton, J. J.; Burgess, James; Crosby, Lemuel P.; Duling, A. H.; Harris, C. R.; Hilliard,
Cont'd on Page #23

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company F.

Non Commisssioned Officers

John R.; Love, Ed K.; Redus, James B.; Wells, John B..

Corporals: Betts, William L.; Boyd, Lee; Lewis, Leroy M.; Minter, E. D.; Taylor, Wm. A.

Privates

Ammons, J. M.; Anderson, H. W.; Anderson, Y. W.; Barham, Timothy; Beckham, J. R.; Benefield, J. D.; Benson, W. G.; Betts, John L.; Boyd, John; Brewer, R. R.; Brewer, H. F.; Brewer, J. H.; Brewer, William; Brown, Harrison; Brown, Samuel; Burgiss, A. E.; Butler, J. T.; Caldwell, W. D.; Clark, W. F.; Collier, Henry J.; Conn, J. M.; Crosby, E. L.; Crouch, J. C.; Curtis, D. F.; Damron, Calvin; Darnell, John B.; Dowdle, J. W.; Duke, Eland; Duke, Sim; Duke, Wm.; Egger, H. A.; Egger, J. J.; Egger, W. T.; Ellis, T. S.; Feemster, J. L.; Finn, J.; Fowler, J. F.; Fox, B. A.; Futrell, William V.; Givens, Burrell; Givens, Watson; Harris, Wm. S.; Hendon, B. N.; Howard, F. M.; Howell, W. J.; Hudson, Henry; Ivey, E. W.; Jones, C. P.; Jones, J. T.; Jones, T. Jeff; Kidd, J. L.; King, R. C.; Kolb, R. W.; Lawrence, O. A.; Lowe, W. J.; Maloy, A.C.; Marshall, Wm.; McAvoy, M. H.; McAvoy, Thomas G.; McGraw, S. J.; McWilliams, E. H.; Milligan, J. H.; Moon, J. A.; Moore, Chas.; Mooris, James B.; Morris, L. A.; Morris, Robert A.; Morris, Samuel D.; Mosley, Wright; Murphy, J. C.; Murphy, J. D.; Noles, W. E.; Oden, H. C.; Oden, J. C.; Pope, William E.; Powell, Charles A.; Powell, William A.; Pyron, M. B.; Rainey, Preston; Rainey, Thomas N.; Reed, A. J.; Richardson, W. R.; Ross, W. J.; Sain, W. H.; Savage, T. F.; Scott, T. J.; Siler, William; Skinner, Ephriam J.;
Cont'd on Page #24

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company F.

Privates

Sloan, Samuel L.; Sloan, Willis; Smith, J. A.; Stephenson, W. L.; Sturkey, Isaiah; Sturkey, W. G.; Swain, Jacob; Swanzy, S. A.; Swanzy, William Z.; Tapley, G. L.; Thraelkill, Green; Thrailkill, M.; Thrailkill, William; Trammel, D. Mc.; Trapp, A. D.; Trapp, John C.; Turner, J. H.; Ussery, J. G.; Ussery, John C.; Wade, J. M.; Wade, J. R.; Wade, P. E.; Wallison, H.; Weed, A. W.; Wells, C. W.; Wells, G. C.; Wells, H. L.; Wells, W. D; West, James M.; Williams, John H.; Wofford, R. J.; Worthington, T. J.; Young, A. J.; Young, Arthur; Young, R. W.

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company G.

Commissioned Officers

Captain: Winter, Floyd.

1st. Lt.: Mullins, G. H.

2nd. Lts.: Gilpin, Thomas A.; McAllister, John; McKinney, J. W.; Walton, Wm. D.

Sgts.: Crook, Thomas E.; Cabbs, Jesse; Hutchinson, J. D.; Parham, G. J.; Thomas, Wm. M.; Trapp, L. J.

Corporals: Bennett, W. J.; Finn, William P.; Montgomery, A. W.; Montgomery, J. G.; Steele, J. T.

Privates

Bean, R. O.; Bennett, James; Bennett, John; Booker, Isaac W.; Booker, James N.; Booker, S. M. C.; Bridges, Joseph; Collier, Z. D.; Cummings, John; Derrett, John D.; Durrett, W. W.; Dyer, G. H.; Dyer, J. W.; Elliott, John G.; Evans, A. J.; Evans, John; Evans, J. T. C.; Finey, Wm. D.; Gilmore, W. W.; Gordon, Wade H.; Hadaway, A. L.;

Cont'd on Page #25

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company G.

Privates

Hall, William C.; Harper, T. S.; Harris, B. C.; Hartsell, George T.; Hartsell, J. A.; Hartsell, James M.; Hartsell, L. M.; Hartsell, Parrott; Hatcock, B. B.; Hatcock, Coleman; Hatcock, F. J.; Hatcock, S. J.; Hawkins, C. C.; Hawkins, F. H.; Hawkins, M. P.; Hawkins, William M.; Hern, J. F.; Herndon, C. H.; Herrin, John T.; Hester, H. H.; Hester, James B.; Hester, Jesse; Holmes, John Y.; Inman, Jas.F; Ivey, Silas; Jones, Benjamin; Jones, C. C.; Jones, E. A.; Jones, E. E; Jones, W. A.; Kendrick, Wm. M.; Knight, Charles C.;Linsey, Samuel H.; Little, F. M.; Little, Wm. G.; Massingale, Jas.; Mathews, John C.; Mathews, John G.; Meador, M. M.; Miller, George W.; Montgomery, J. M. C.; Morgan, J. W.; Nash, N. E.; Osborn, Julius; Parham, Isom; Parham, J. N.; Parham, J. W.; Phillips, D. M.; Potts, Joseph T.; Reedy, Frank E.; Rollins, C. G.; Rowland, H. P.; Rowland, P. R.; Sharp, James H.;Skinner, L. B.; Smith, W. C.; Stafford, Amzi; Stafford, Sampson; Steele, Wm. M.; Sullivan, E. C.; Sullivan, Z. M.; Thomas, Hezekiah;Thomas, Samuel; Thomas, Wesley; Trapp, John C.; Treadaway, Thos.; Tubbs, Marion; Turner, Isaac; Vaughan, L. A.; Walker, James M.; Wall, John W.; Willis, James D.

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company C.

Commissioned Officers

Colonel, Harrison, Richard.

Captains: Vesey, John W.; Walton, John B.

1st. Lts.: Baker, Robert E.; Davis, W. P.; Vesey, V. L.; Whitfield, N. J.; Smith, G. Lafayette.

Cont'd on Page #26

2nd. Lt.: Dilworth, J. T.

3rd. Lt.: Holloway, J. T.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgts.: Pennell, R. R.

Sgts.: Baker, William R.; Bell, Richard; Boyd, A. P.; Hogan, R. J.; Lagrone, R. L.

Sgt. Major: Sale, Eugene P.

Corporals: Roberts, J. M.; Tubb, John N.; Webb, C. C.

Rank Not Given: Stoelker, Chas.; Vesey, F. W.; Ramage, J. T. H.

Privates

Allen, John C.; Andrews, J. A.; Anglin, J. M.; Atkins, William A.; Beeks, F. M.; Bennett, C. J.; Bloodworth, J. M.; Bolling, W. G.; Bowden, S. W.; Bowen, J. W.; Boyd, George J.; Brassfield, L. K.; Bryant, A. L.; Campbell, W. C.; Carr, Hugh; Carter, J. D.; Carter, W. B.; Cheek, W. B.; Cone, John W.; Couch, T. J.; Cunningham, R. D.; Darden, W. T.; Davis, J. J.; Davis, McF.; Dilworth, G. T.; Dinkins, H. C.; Dinkins, Wiley; Dollar, H. T.; Dowdle, J. M.; Egger, John F.; Eikner, E. W.; Elam, I. R.; Evans, H. H.; Fennel, James; Finley, William C.; Flynt, J. D.; Flynt, J. T.; Fowlkes., Fowlkes, J. A.; Franklin, A. N.; Fuqua, William; Galloway, L. T.; Gibson, William; Gideon, James; Gideon, William R.; Grady, T. T.; Green, James M.; Grizzle, John B.; Harper, William; Harris, Isham; Harris, James A.; Harris, William S.; Harris, W. T.; Hawley, William H.; Helton, S. R.; Higgs, B. W.; Hill, E. T. P.; Holliday, J. W.; Holloway, Ira G.; Holloway, J. E.; Holloway, Jeremiah; Jones, T. O.; Justice, J. W.; Justice, E. B.; Kidd, W. S.; Kraus, A.; Lagrone, J. A.; Lyles, D. R.; McKeown, H. B.; McVay, P. M.; McWilliams, C; Melton, Elijah; Minnis,

Cont'd on Page #27

Forty-Third Regiment of Miss. Infantry, C. S. A., Company C.

Privates

J. G.; Montgomery, Thomas; Moore, A. C.; Murphy, John L.; Murphy, T. A.; Nash, V. B.; Neal, Columbus; Nelson, Sampson; Northcut, I. N.; Palmer, E. A.; Parrish, James A.; Pattison, J. H.; Pearce, J. J.; Pearce, William; Pearson, William A.; Phillips, Daniel; Phillips, John W.; Phillips, T. W.; Phillips, W. D.; Posey, Fair; Ramage, J. T. H.; Rathbone, G. W.; Reese, J. J.; Reid, George L.; Riggan, B. F.; Riggan, J. L.; Riley, James S.; Roberts, W. M.; Rogers, A. W; Rogers, Francis M.; Rogers, R. T.; Rye, J. C.; Saunders, G. W.; Sawyer, Joseph; William H.; Smith, B. W.; Smith,; Sims, J. R.; Sims, Julius C.; Sims, Thomas; Spotts, A.; Spotts, B.; Strawhun, S. A.; Thompson, J. U.; Thompson, R. T.; Trull, K. P.; Tubb, A. W.; Tubb, Benson; Tubb, Jeptha; Tubb, J. M. L.; Tubb, John Jr.; Tubb, John L.; Tubbs, James L.; Tubbs, W. W.; Turkie, Wm.; Vesey, Thomas W.; Verner, E. T.; Verner, Wm. E.; Vesey, V. A.; Westbrook, V.; Westbrook, W.; Westbrook, J. W.; Wirthent, Jas. N.; Woodruff, J. T.; Wren, Wm.

Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry (Perrin's) C. S. A., Company K.

Commissioned Officers

Captains: Martin, Benjamin B.; Raburn, John G.

1st. Lts.: Calhoun, B. A. (Adjutant); Gardner, Thomas F.; Gilleylen, John R.; Strickland, T. K.

2nd. Lts.: Amis, A. G.; Burton, Robert W.; Hill, J. P.

Non Commissioned Officers

Sgt. Major: Charles, J. H.

1st. Sgts.: Martin, Wm.; Swanzy, T. N.

Cont'd on Page #28

Eleventh Miss. Cavalry (Perrin's) C. S. A., Company K.

Non Commissioned Officers

Sgts.: Cookraham, H. F.; Daniels, Steven D.; Greer, John A.; Henderson, Wm. C.; Hollingsworth, John; Kneese, E. B.; Stribling, J. Henry; Wiles, John H.

Corporals: Barefoot, Andrew W.; Chapman, J. P. T.; Graham, Wm. P.; McNickle, Egbert P.

Privates

Armstrong, A. D.; Atkins, E. M.; Atkinson, W. C.; Beckham, S. S.; Bird, R. Hampton; Bird, Washington W.; Bitts, J. H.; Boyd, Adelbert; Boler, Henry; Boyd, G. W.; Boyle, G. W.; Brand, Wm. H. ; Brassfield, K. L.; Brewer, D. W.; Bright, Chas. B.; Brook, James; Bryant, John; Butler, Luke; Butts, Samuel; Cantrell, A. L.; Cleaveland, John I.; Cleaveland, Wm.; Cooksey, James R.; Crocker, Wm.H.; Curb, John; Davidson, Wm.; Davidson, Zachariah R.; Day, J. W.; Day, Romulus W.; Denham, Marcellus A.; Dennis, Benjamin; Diggs, Wm. L.; Dollar, Wm. W.; Drew, M.; Drew, R.; Eason, Meshack H.; Edwards, Jno. D.; Ford, H.; Frazier, Thomas; Gallaway, Wm. R.; Gardner, Dan. W.; Germany, Howd C.; Gilmore, Hezekiah K.; Glenn, Samuel; Gordon, Andrew G.; Gordon, E. M.; Graham, Benjamin F.; Hall, H. A.; Harris, Wm.; Hemphill, J. M.; Henderson, E. D.; Henderson, M. Van; Herington, James L.; Hilly, Thomas M.; Hollingsworth, Addison; Hollingsworth, David R.; Hond, W. I.; Houston, Wm.; Howell, G. W.; Howell, James; Howell, M.; Huggins, F. M.; Hunter, Andrew J.; James, Wm. E.; Johnson, Elisha; Johnson, Henry; Jones, V. M.; Leach, Thomas J.; Leech, J. W.; Marshall, J. M.; McCaskill, J. A.; McClendon, C. W.; McCullough, Benjamin; McCullough, Wm.; McMillin, H. C.; McMullen, Patrick; McPhearson, J. D.; McPhearson, M. W.; Miller, Michael; Miller, Wm.; Montgomery, I. M. C.; Moore, Amos; Moore, Eli;

Cont'd on Page #29

Eleventh Miss. Cavalry (Perrin's) C. S. A., Company K.

Privates

Needham, R. B.; Nichols, McShack E.; Norton, J. F.; Odom, J.; Odom, Samuel; Pace, James W.; Pace, John G.; Parham John L.; Park, R. J.; Pearce, L. S.; Phelps, Jno. W.; Purvis, Wm. W.; Quarles, A. B.; Red, G. W.; Redman, C. M.; Reed, J.; Richmond, William D.; Riser, Samuel; Roberts, Benjamin F.; Robertson, R. Thomas; Sallis, S. S.; Scarborough, E. H.; Sessums, Ellis; Shepherd, Wiley; Simmons, Reuben; Sim mons, James M.; Smith, A. P.; Smith, Jerry; Smith, W. S.; Stephens, H. H.; Stone, I. S.; Tadlock, Robert J.; Thompson, Thomas M; Thornley, James L.; Thornley, John T.; Thornton, T.; Thornton, W. C.; Townsend, Andrew J.; Townson, H.; Upton, James B.; Vaughn, E. Millage; Vaughn, John L.; Wallace, Adolphus; Walter, John; Walter, Wm.; Walton, Green B.; Wansly, Augustus; Wash, Alfred; Washam, W. T.; Watson, J. F.; Williams, Zachariah H.; Walker, J. B.; Wood, Elya W.; Wood, Jackson D.; Wood, James; Wyatt, A. J.

Second Batallion (Harris) Miss. State Cavalry, Company C.

Commissioned Officers

Captain: Rye, Thomas J.

1st. Lts.: Dilworth, J. T.; Weatherall, S. W.

2nd. Lts.: Gilleylen, J. R.; Martin, W. G.; Wilsford, G. T.

3rd. Lts.: Malone, J. D.

Adjutant: Moore, James.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgts.: Knight, W. B.; Lavelle, Edward; Montgomery, T. E.

Sgts.: Cruse, J. T.; Davis, Jas. M.; Jones, T. F.; Mann, R. M.;

Cont'd on Page #30

Second Batallion (Harris) Miss. State Cavalry, Company C.

Non Commissioned Officers

McGregor, Wm. M.; Phillips, T.J.; Stone, James L.; Tate, H. B.

Corporals: Alexander, J. P.; Boyd, G. W.; Bunyard, George; Hughes, John; Martin, D. W.; Osborn, Andrew J.; Taylor, R. E.; Weatherall, G. W.

Privates

Addington, James; Addington, Irvin; Alexander, F. G.; Aycock, A. B.; Aycock, J. M.; Baldwin, Daniel; Baysdon, George; Bennet, J. W.; Bennet, L. C.; Bennet, S. M.; Bidda, William; Black, John; Blair, Joseph; Blair, L. D.; Bloodworth, J. C.; Bloodworth, W. C.; Boorland, James M.; Boyston, Jerry; Bridges, Joseph; Carson, Phelis; Carson, Thomas; Christian, N. H.; Coker, J. M.; Coleman, D. L.; Deas, Richmond; Dick, Wm.; Dill, Joe; Dillworth, Stephen; Douglas, John; Edwards, Joseph; Farrar, Joseph; Faulkner, R. G.; Foster, James; Fuqua, Robert; Gideon, J. M.; Gill, W. M.; Gilleylan, J. M.; Gilleylan, James; Graham, M.; Gray, Anly; Green, J. W.; Griffin, J. W.; Grinage, J. M.; Grymes, James; Harrington, Charles; Harwell, B. F.; Henry, R. L.; Hill, Joseph; Hilliald, Thos.; Holbrook, D. G.; Howell, J. A.; Irvin, Anthony; Irvin, Jackson; Irvin, Joe; Johnson, G. W.; Johnson, H. R.; Jones, W. A.; Kelly, D.; Kelly, E.; Kendrick, W. C.; Kidd, John; Lantrip, James; Little, F.; Mann, H. D.; Manning, J. P.; Manning, M. D. L.; Mansel, Wm.; Marshall, Leroy; Marshall, Wm.; Martin, C. C.; McClusky, Joseph; McKnight, Joseph; McMullin, Wm.; McNeece, Henry; Meashaw, W. B.; Mitchell, Wm.; Morris, W. G.; Nash, J. P.; Nelson, W. H.; Nix, Wm.; Nix, John; Nix, Peter; Noland, Thomas; Normands, A. B.; Northcutt, R. H.; Pearce, G. W.; Pearce, J.T.

Cont'd on Page #31

Second Batallion (Harris) Miss. State Cavalry, Company C.

Privates

Philips, G. W.; Pickle, Alfred; Pickle, H. K.; Pickle, J. H.; Pierson, James; Posey, W. A.; Pullen, L. G.; Quarles, A. B.; Ray, Robert F.; Ray, G. W.; Ridley, George; Ridley, James; Savage, J. A.; Scott, T. L.; Simms, J. A.; Smith, A. M.; Smith, D. A.; Smith, Henry; Smith, S. S.; Sullivan, A.; Sullivan, J. B.; Sullivan, W. A.; Pate, J. R.; Taylor, Jeff; Templeton, I. W.; Thompson, J. T.; Timmonds, A. B.; Treadway, Wm.; Tunnell, L. C.; Verner, T. T.; Walker, T. J.; Walker, T. W.; Weaver, J. H.; Webster, Samuel; West, A. B.; Whitworth, W. A. J.; Wilkerson, N. J.; Wood, R. F.

Second Mississippi State Cavalry, Company H.

Commissioned Officers

Capts.: Pollard, O. H.; Gilleylen, D. C.

1st. Lts.: Hilliard, B.; Lyles, J. R.; Rye, S. W.

2nd. Lts.: Boggan, W. P.; Smith, W. J.; Roberds, G. H.

3rd. Lt.: Chisom, Thomas.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgts.: Jones, T. F.; Thompson, E. A.

Sgts.: Chisom, John; Depriest, J. C.; Rees, J. M.; Smith, A. M.; Smith, J. W.; Stone, James L.; Gregory, G. W.; Stone, John; Swanzy, T. N.

Corporals: Bowles, James; Brewer, R. M.; Cantrell, A. L.; Coats, L. W.; Holmes, J. A.; Howell, M.; Johnson, Sidney R.; Jones, W. M. J.; Little, George; Sullivan, J. A.

Cont'd on Page #32

Privates

Anglin, J. S.; Armstrong, A.; Arnold, W. A.; Ausborn, R. G.; Bennett, Jerome; Bennett, L. C.; Bennett, S. M.; Blair, J. G.; Bloodworth, W. C.; Boggan, J. G.; Boyd, G. W.; Bradfield, J. M.; Brewer, Daniel W.; Bridges, J.; Burns, T. J.; Butler, W. H.; Chisom, L.; Chisom, J. W.; Chisom, Robert; Cockerham, H. F.; Cockerham, J. S.; Cook, J. M.; Crawford, S. S.; Crenshaw, David; Crosby, A.; Daniel, William M.; Deas, Richmond; Dilworth, G. H.; Dilworth, S. D.; Easter, A. J.; Easter, C.; Eaton, A. D.; Elliott, L. D.; Ford, W. H.; Gannaway, J. D.; Gay, J. D.; George, James M.; Gettys, R. T.; Gideon, James; Gideon, John; Gilleylen, W. M.; Gordon, W. E.; Gray, A.; Griffin, L. L.; Harris, B. C.; Harrison, T. A.; Hathcock, S. W.; Hill, J. N.; Hilliard, T. A.; Holloway, W. H. C.; Howell, James; Howell, L. D.; Howell, M.; Hunt, J. H.; Hunt, T. H.; Hutchinson, J. D.; Johnson, G. W.; Jones, C. M.; Kendrick, G. W.; Knight, W. D.; Lake, D.; Loughridge, J. L.; Little, F. M.; Logan, B. S.; Love, C.; Malone, J. D.; Malone, W.; McFarrin, Isaac L.; McNairy, B. Y.; McNairy, J. C.; McNeice, H.; McPherson, J. D.; McPherson, M. W.; Montgomery, J. M. C.; Moore, Barney; Murff, W.; Nash, James; Nash, J. J.; Nolan, J. F.; Nolan, J. W.; Northun, W. M.; Owen, T. Y.; Parrish, V. F.; Phillips, T. J.; Pierce, A.; Pounds, B. W.; Quarles, A. D.; Redmen, O. M.; Reese, W. H.; Reese, S.; Roberts, D. T.; Roberts, W. T.; Rye, J. M.; Sanders, M.; Sartor, G. W.; Savage, J. A.; Sisk, George W.; Sisk, William A.; Smith, N. D.; Smith, W. S.; Stewart, J. M.; Stewart, W. C.; Stockton, F. S.; Sugg, J. D.; Taylor, G. B.; Taylor, Jefferson; Taylor, R. E.; Trice, J. L.; Tubb, A.; Tubb, J. P.; Tubb, J. S.; Tunnell, S. C.;

Cont'd on Page #33

Underwood, D. A.; Vickers, J. J.; Vines, J.; Walker, G. W.; Walker, W. H.; Walter, John; Walter, William; Whitworth, Eli; Whitworth, W. A. J.; Wood, W. M.; Young, James.

Second Mississippi State Cavalry, Company F.

Commissioned Officers

Lt. Colonel: Johnson, Joseph A.

Adjutant: Randle, Sidney.

Captain: Crenshaw, Robert.

1st. Lts.: Mosley, E. B.; Ray, James M.; Rye, S. W.

2nd. Lts.: Hill, John; Johnson, B. F.; Burdine, A. F.

3rd. Lt.: Irvin, F. M.;

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgts.: Myatt, W. H. A.; Park, M. B.; Riggan, B. F.; Stark, T. T.

Sgts.: Atkins, R.; Brandon, James C.; Gilleylen, Green; Gregory, G. W.; Henry, J. W.; Hicks, A.; Holmes, W. T.; Mingo, O. P.; Montgomery, J. H.; Ransom, A. F.; Ritter, T. L.; Stone, James L.

Corporals: Bowles, James; Crawford, W. C.; Hill, Asa; Hilliard, John S.; Holt, T.; Little George; Parish, A. I.; Patrick, Thomas J.; Powell, Z.; Rye, D. W.; Sullivan, D. O.

Privates

Addington, J. M.; Armstrong, Adolphus; Baker, Daniel; Batron, Elis; Bennet, Marion; Bennett, Jasper; Bennett, L. C.; Brison, L; Brown, J. D.; Callaway, C. M.; Cant, W. O.; Chappel, F. E.; Coker,

Cont'd on Page #34

Joel; Collins, H.; Cook, E. E.; Crenshaw, David; Cunningham, J. W.; Custard, R. J.; Davis, W. M.; Dean, F. M.; Deas, Richmond; Dick, William; Dill, J. G.; Dill, W. M.; Dilworth, Steven; Duke, Henry; Dunlap, William; Dyer, J. D.; Elliott, D.; Elliott, L. D.; Evans, W. T.; Faulkner, Nervison; Fowler, James; Frazier, Thomas; Fuqua, Thomas; Fuqua, Joshua; Fuqua, Robert; Gallaway, H.; Gardner, J. B.; Gilmore, James; Gilmore, Julian; Gilmore, Wesley; Glenn, John C.; Gray, I.; Green, John; Grisham, G.; Grisham, T. J.; Gross, W. G.; Harmon, J. T; Harmon, Alexander; Harris, C. N.; Hathcock, John; Hathcock, S. W.; Hazell, James W.; Helton, S. R.; Hendricks, Lafayette; Henokin, L.; Herndon, C. P.; Hester, J. H.; Higgason, John D.; House, M. D. W.; Irvin, Anthony; Irvin, Joseph; Jones, Benjamin; Jones, C. C.; Lann, D. M.; Lewis, Jefferson J.; Lewis, R. D.; Little, F. M.; Logan, D. S.; Logan, William R.; Lowry, J. W.; Lowry, W. T.; Malone, J. D.; Manseille, John; Marshall, J. W.; McDonald, Benjamin; McDuffey, J. M.; McKinney, Josiah; Mobley, A.; Morris, F. M.; Mosley, John J.; Murphy, Alexander; Nash, James; Nason, J. F.; Neily, W. T.; Nelson, George; Nobles, Nathan; Nobles, Noe; Nolan, J. W.; Northam, T. J.; Park, C. T.; Park, R. J.; Patrick, James W.; Pearce, E. P.; Pearce, John; Pearce, Lindsay; Pickle, Alfred; Pickle, Elijah; Pickle, Henry; Pickle, J. H.; Pulliam, R.; Quarles, A. D.; Ray, Robert F.; Rea, J. M.; Rea, W. A.; Reddings, Jonthan L.; Russell, J.; Rye, J. C.; Rye, J. M.; Rye, John W.; Shelton, D. G.; Smith, B. M.; Smith, P. B.; Stevens, D.; Stockton, F. S.; Stockton, J. T.; Stone, Samuel C.; Suddith, H. P.; Taylor, Reuben; Thomas, John; Thomas, T. R.; Thornton, F.; Tooton, Elihu; Toury, J. M.; Towery, E. W.; Treadway,

Cont'd on Page #35

Wm.; Tubb, J. P.; Tubbs, Benson; Vaughn, James; Walker, A.; Walker, Elisha; Walker, John W.; Ware, E.; Warren, Prentiss; Whitesides, W. H.; Whitworth, Eli; Wiley, J.; Williams, Pitt; Young, James F.

Third Battalion Mississippi Infantry, State Troops, Co. A.

Commissioned Officers

Captains: Sims, B. F.; Brantley, A. K.; (Surgeon Adjutant.)

1st. Lts.: Baker, T. W.; Bigbee, A. N.; Ezell, O. M.

2nd. Lts.: Leeman, R.

3rd. Lt.: Bryan, G. S.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgt.: Drake, A. J.

Sgts.: Fisk, A. T.; McCaskill, William; Monroe, W. O.; Puckett, A. N.; Sisk, A. T.;

Corporals: Reagh, James; Farr, W. R.; Hawkins, O. R.; Jumper, W. G.;

Rank not given

Drummer: Moore, W. G.

Privates

Adams, R. S.; Armstrong, D. B.; Arnold, A. F.; Batson, L.; Baugh, John; Bennett, E. S.; Bathay, G. H.; Bounds, Gilliam; Bransford, J. F.; Breed, J. W.; (see W. G. Moore, Substitute); Breland, W. S.; Brown, Samuel; (See Thomas Chism, Substitute); Bryant, H. P.; Burkes, J. L.; Burnett, W. H.; Burrow, William; Carter, Asa; Carter, John W.; Cason, Joseph T.; Cother, B. F.; Cox, J. B.; Dailey, J. A.; Davis, T. P.; Dickson, J. B.; Edwards, H.; Ellis, B. C.; (See J. A. Ellis, Substitute); Ellis, J. A.

Cont'd on Page #36

(See L. E. Houston and B. C. Ellis); Eubanks, E.; Fairchild, A. L.; Foster, James; Fuller, Caswell; Gathings, D. W.; Gathings, J. M.; Gladney, J. M.; Glenn, S. P.; Gray, Thomas; Griffith, J. T.; Hampton, W. M.; Hansley, Charles; Harwood, J. J.; Haughton, Ed; Haughton, J. M.; Hawkins, B. H.; (See C. H. Hawkins, Substitute); Hawkins, C. H.; (See B. H. Hawkins); Hill, Thomas F.; Henton, Eli; Hollmon, A. J.; Housley, Charles; Houston, L. E.; (See J. A. Ellis Substitute); Hudson, John; Hunter, George, (See John Baugh); Jamison, D., (See J. D. Williamson Substitute); Johnson, G. D. (See J. D. Justice); Johnson, J. D.; Johnson, W. H.; Justice, J. D.; (See G. D. Johnson Substitute); Kell, A.; Kelley, J. J.; Kyle, Colbert; Layton, Thomas; Lee, H. H.; Marshall, J. G.; Marshall, R. J.; Marshall, W. D.; Maupin, E. H.; McArthur, J. M.; McCallum, M.; McDonald, John; McDuffey, M.; McGilbrey, Daniel; McGuire, E. B.; McNairy, B. Y.; Merritt, Gasper; Merritt, Edmond; Miller, N. N.; Monk, A. J.; Moon, S. A.; Morgan, Wm.; Nolan, M. J.; Norwood, N. G.; O'Connor, John; Odem, J. (See J. Odom); Odom, W. A.; Odom, J.; Page, W. C.; Park, M. B.; Pierce, George; Powell, C. L.; Ransom, A. F.; Rasberry, T. B.; Ray, Hamp; (See D. W. Saddler); Redus, J. M.; Richardson, L. M.; Riddle, W. S.; Roberts, Henry; Roe, John T.; Rowland, Jacob; Rutledge, J. W.; Sadler, D./W.; (See Hamp Ray, Sub.); Smith, W. H.; Summey, G. C.; Sutten, Shelby; Tart, J. C.; Wade, W. H.; Weed _____; White, W. F.; Whitehead, T.; Whitfield, R. D.; Williamson, J. D.;(See D. J. Jamison); Wren, J. R.;

Cont'd on Page #37

Third Battalion Mississippi Infantry, State Troops, Co. B.

Commissioned Officers

Captain: Thompson, V. A.

1st. Lts.: Martin, W. G.; Swanzy, T. N.;

2nd. Lts.: Sartor, J. C.; Thomas, W. C.; Jones, T. F.

Non Commissioned Officers

Sgts.: Adams, Thomas J.; Hillyer, S. A.; Holmes, Jacob; Mathews, Hays; Tubb, Jeptha; Wise, Arch.

Corporals: Jackson, T. S.; Baughin, W. B.; Eddy, Edmond T.; Eikner, William; Harbin, B. M.; Vaughan, William B.

Privates

Banks, R. L.; Basham, W. F.;Baxter, Israel; Blaylock, Josiah; Boyd, J. W.; Brelan, Samuel; Bird, Josiah; Carter, D. G.; Cochran, J. J.; Cockerham, J. T. S.; Cockran, H. F.; Coker, W. T.; Cook, E. E.; Cook, J. M.; Cooley, R. Z.; Cown, S. B.; Crenshaw, R.; Crosby, J. J; Dabbs, J. L.; Dantzler, W. J.; Ersche, James; Estes, J. W.; Farly, A. K.; Gibson, J. L.; Gilleylen, James; Gilleylen, L. L.; Goff, William; Gordan, William E.; Green, James; Griffin, L. L.; Hathcock, D. T.; Hathcock, J. F.; Heartley, Wm.; Hickinbottom, John; Hillman, D. A.; Hilmon, David, (See D. A. Hillman); Howell, A.; Hunt, Jefferson; Hunter, D. W.; Hutchinson, J. T.; Irvin, Thos.; Jackson, J. T.; Johnson, Wm.; Kittral, A.; Lackey, W. C.; Lambeth, T. A.; Lann, B. M.; Lann, T. W.; Lensey, John; Lockert, Daniel; Martin, John; McClung, W. M.; McCoy, M. C.; McLeod, A.; Middleton, M. C.; Miles, J. P.; Mills, H. G.; Mitchell, James; Montgomery, J. H.; Moore, James A.; Morgan J. D.; Mouton, Wm.; Murph, Milton; Murphy, Alexander; Murphy, E. A.; Nail, Frank; Narr, W. H.; Nash, James; Palmer, D. Z.; Pearce, T. J.; Pickle,

Cont'd on Page #38

George; Pipkin, William; Powell, Riley; Quarles, A. D.; Ridings, P. H.; Ridings, W. H.; Riggan, James V.; Riggan, J. W.; Roberts, G. T.; Roberts, H. H.; Ross, C. L.; Sanders, Reuben; Scott, T. L.; Shields, W. W.; Smith, J. M.; Sparks, David; Steegall, W. M.; Steward, John; Stockton, R. M.; Studdard, Samuel; Sullivan, J. A.; Sullivan, J. W.; Thomas, Chism; Thrailkill, T. A.; Thweat, J. R.; Tubb, J. P.¢ (see Jeptha Tubb) Trull, S. J.; Underwood, James N.; Underwood, W. L.; Wall, N. L.; Ware, William H.; Weaver, Al; Weaver, Hugh; West, M. F.; West, Vincent; West, W. L.; Whellworth, A. J.; Whitaker, Thomas; Willis, L.; Wilson, A. S.; Wilson, John; Wilson, J. T.

Second (Davidson's) Mississippi Infantry, Army State Troops

Company H

Commissioned Officers

Capt.:McWhorter, B F.

Ist. Lieut.: Anderson, William A.

2nd. Lieut.: Phillips, E. T.

3rd. Lieut.: Robinson, J. P.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgt.: McWhorter, M. D.

Sgts: Ramsy, L. P.; Robinson, H. S.; Sandford, James; Wells, James;

Corporals: Cobb, J. E.; Dillard, James; Pannell, W. J..

Privates

Alexander, J. D.; Alexander, T. L.; Allen, C. J.; Babb, J. M; Bowling, John; Bowling, W. W.; Bryant, Benjamin; Bryant, J. B.; Calames, F. F.; (see F. F. Calmes) Calmes, F. F.; Caldwell, R. P.¢.(see R. P. C. Coldwell); Chambliss, G.; Kolb, J. H.; Colwell, R. P. C.; Cortwright, W. V.

Cont'd on Page #39

Cox, J. J.; Crenshaw, H. J.; Crenshaw, P. D. H.; Duke, P. M.; Dulany, J. W.; Duncan, W. C.; Epps, John; Flemming, H. H.; Gary, James R.; Godfrey, T. P. M.; Gould, N. G.; Gray, W. P.; Ivey, John; Jones, W. L.; Knight, J. M.; Knight, L. J.; Knowles, F. W.; Langley, J. M.; Lawson, D. P.; McGraw, William; McDowell, W. A.; McNutt, T. B.; McNutt, W. P.; McWhorter, J. W.; Morris, J. B.; Owen, S. S.; Parker, J. M.; Payne, A. J.; Payne, E. F.; Pierce, T. J.; Pope, W. J.; Pratt, W. I.; Privet, J. M.; Pruet, J. L.; Randall, A. J.; Rucker, F. M.; Saulter, D.; Selmen, B. F.; Sims, W. F.; Speck, J. W.; Speck, W. S; Strain, J. H.; Ward, E. C.; Ward, L.; Wesson, T. V.; Wester, J. J.; Wester, Daniel; Wester, D. W.; Wester, J.; Wester, W. R.; Williams, J. F.; Willis, J. P.; Wilmoth, T. P.; Wilson, James; Wilson P. V.;

Mississippi State Cavalry, Co. C.

Commissioned Officers

Captains: Grenshaw, Robert; Grace, J. P.; (Unassigned); Kilpatrick, Wm.; Martin, W. G.

1st. Lt.: Ray, James M.

2nd. Lt.: Halbert, W. G.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgts.: Holbrook, B. G.; Jones, T. F.; Riggan, B. F.;

Sgts.: Alford, J. T.; Bare, A. I.; Chisom, John; Davis, J. M.; Lavelle, E.; Lunster, I. L.; Ritter, T. L.; Smith, A. M.;

Corporals: Black, J. T.; Boggan, T. A.; Boles, James; Daniel, I. H.; Doster, D. F.

Privates

Allan, W. B.; Bailey, R. K.; Baldwin, C.; Baldwin, D.; Bennett,

Cont'd on Page #40

E. D.; Black, F. M.; Booth, John; Bunyard, G. G.; Burt, W. C.; Bush, A. P.; Buswell, Wm.; Carter, T. A.; Champion, W. G.; Coates, J. E.; Coleman, D. L.; Dawson, Henry; Dawson, Hyram; Evans, David; Flanagin, ____; Foster, James; Freeman, L.; Gilleylen, T. G.; Griffin, B. F.; Harmon, M. C.; Harris, E.; Hickman, W.; Higgenbotham, John; Hill, E.; Hill, Richard; Hollingsworth, G.; Hughes, J. M.; Johnson, D. H.; Jones, G. M.; Leatherwood, J.; Lindsey, S. M.; Lock, J. A.; Manseille, J. J.; Manseille, John; Martin J. B.; Mays, T. J.; McDonald, P. M.; McKinney, Josiah; Ming, C.; Moody, I. M.; Mooney, W.; Morris, F. M.; Nance, G. F.; Organ, Thomas; Pope, W. W.; Prowell, J. C.; Ridings, P. H.; Riggan, W. C.; Ritter, W. A.; Rodgers, M. T.; Rollins, T. J.; Scarbrough, P.; Sealy, I.; Shannon, J. M.; Sisk, F. M; Smith, D.; Stegall, W.; Stevens, Joshua; Stephens, W. M.; Studdard, A. I.; Taylor, I.; Thompson, G. W.; Thrower, J.; Vernon, James; Walker, I. W.; Waller, G. P.; Ware, G. W.; Wilson, J. B.; Wise, J. E.;

First Mississippi Infantry, Army of 10,000 (60 days, 1861-1862), formerly Fifth Miss. Vols., Col. W. S. Patton, Company B.

Commissioned Officers

Captain: Higgason, James W.

1st. Lt.: Kendrick, Silas, F.

2nd. Lts.: Harris, Newson;

3rd. Lt.: Jones, James W.

Non Commissioned Officers

Orderly Sgts.: Jones, Alex C.; McDow, Wm. H.; Randle, Wm. H.;

Sgts.: Hilliard, S. A.; Whitworth, John L.; Wingo, P. M.

Cont'd on Page #41

Corporals: Moore, Barney; Patton, Oliver; Walton, James;

Privates

Beeks, D. A.; Blair, L. D.; Blair, Wm. D.; Brown, Wm. C.; Camp, Thomas M.; Chism, Bradford; Chism, Franklin; Chism, Leonard; Ellis, George W.; Garner, E. B.; Garner, M. A.; Grizzle, Wm. D.; Harbin, B. M.; Harris, George; Higgason, Gabriel; Hill, G. W.; Hill, Thomas; Hill, Wyatt; Hilliard, Beauford; Hogun, J. H.; Horn, S. A.; Jaudon, J. B.; Jones, C. P.; Jones, Sebron; Jones, Wm. M.; McNiece, George; McWhorter, J. C.; Posey, W. A.; Pulliam, J. T.; Reeves, Wm.; Rogers, James W.; Saxton, Flournoy; Sims, J. T.; Sykes, Lawson; Tranham, F. G.; Trull, K. P.; Tunnell, S. M.; Turner, John; Walker, James F.; Walton, Wm. H.; West, J. F.; West, W. T.; Wheeler, W. M. S.; Woodruff, T. J.

First Battalion of Mississippi Infantry, State Troops, Army of 10,000 - (60 - day - 1861-1862) "Beckett's"Batallion, Company A.

Commissioned Officers

Capt.: Beckett, Newton J.

Non Commissioned Officers

Sgts.: Beckett, Jammes C.; Cockerham, Wm.; Pollard, Austin.

1st. Sgt.: Smith, D.

Sgts.: Smith, W. G.

Corporals: Allsup, E. B., Sr.; Boyd, John A.; Cain, W. T.; Cooper, H. C.

Privates

Alexander, S. R.; Allsup, E. B.; Jr.; Armstrong, B. J.; Austin, John J.; Boyd, James T.; Boyd, S. J.; Brewer, Daniel W.; Bunn,

Cont'd on Page #42

E. C.; Bunn, G. W.; Carlisle, L. P.; Collier, W. A.; Cook, I. W.; Cook, J. J.; Danner, G. W.; Depriest, A. J.; Dill, Wm.; Easter, M. J.; Edrington, Isaac; Edwards, G. W.; Edwards, L. I.; Edwards, W. L.; Floyd, John K.; Floyd, Samuel; Howell, C. A. J.; Howell, John D.; Howell, R. J.; Isbell, F.; Isbell, W. T.; Isom, J. F.; Jordan, Osborn; Lindsey, John H.; McClinton, D. W.; McKeown, W. M.; Miles, L. B.; Minter, J. J.; Mooney, David; Morris, G. W.; Mosby, J. H.; Murphy, J. B.; Neal, A. M.; Nix, Austin; Nix, John S.; Pendleton, W. T.; Peugh, W. E.; Phillips, J. W.; Phillips, W. H.; Puckett, John; Puckett, N. T.; Puckett, Thomas; Randle, L.; Rees, A. J.; Ritchie, S. M.; Robinson, H. H.; Ross, F. N.; Shields, Joseph; Shields, R. B.; Taylor, W. R.; Thomasson, S. P.; Underwood, D. A.; Verner, W. L.; Walter, James S.; Watson, Luke; Webb, C. P.; Whitworth, D. F.; Wood, W. A.; Young, Thomas;

First Battalion - Miss. Infantry, Army of 10,000 (60 days 1861-1862) "Beckett's Batallion." Ray's Company.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgt.: Young, J. F.

Sgts.: Coker, B. F.; Gilpin, T. A.; Ray, J. T.

Corporals: Harris, J. W.; Lowrey, T. A.; Sullivan, Z. M.

Privates

Barton, A.; Beard,S. W.; Bennet, E. D.; Bennet, John; Bennet, W. J.; Brooks, J. W.; Brotton, J. W.; Cass, J. A.; Collins, W. E.; Cooper, C. W.; Dabbs, Jesse; Evans, W. T.; Fretwell, S.; Harmon, J.; Harris, B. C.; Herron, J. T.; Jordan, H.; Jordan, J. R.;
Cont'd on Page #43

Jordan, P. H.; Kendrick, J. L.; Kendrick, John F.; Lee, J. A.; Lewis, R. D.; Majors, A.; Majors, B. B.; Majors, W. H.; Maxey, S. J.; Morris, F. M.; Morris, J. B.; Parham, G. W.; Parham, J. N.; Parham, T. A.; Parham, W.; Parham, W. C.; Parham, W. J.; Pickle, D.; Pickle, J. M.; Pickle, W. R.; Ponder, A. B.; Purnell, J. R.; Ragan, J.; Richardson, A.; Richardson, J.; Richardson, John; Towry, M. J.; Treadaway, Benjamin; Treadaway, Bennet; Weaver, J. C.;

Second State Troops, Miss. Infantry, (30 Days, 1864) Company K.

Commissioned Officers

Captain: Steward, M. B.;

1st. Lt.: Troup, W. W.

2nd. Lt: Seely, W. W.

3rd. Lt.: Crosby, J. J.

Non Commissioned Officers

Sgts.: Cockerham, Wm.; Murff, Wyly; Odeneal, Milton; Roberts, H. H.

Boyd, John W.; Hunnel, A. G.; Jones, A. C.; Pearce, John C.;

Privates

Alexander, James; Alexander, Sidney; Arnold, Perry; Arnold, W. A.; Bunn, Bennett; Bunn, G. W.; Butler, W. H.; Beckett, Frank C.; Carter, R. A.; Cockerham, James; Daniel, Asa; Eikner, Wm.; Estes, J. W.; Flynn, John; Gay, John D; Johnson, J. E.; Jones, Oliver; Lindsey, John; McCoy, John C.; Middleton, M. C.; Myles, J. P.; Mills, J. H.; Murphy, E. A.; Neeland, J. M.; Nix, John; Pearce, George; Puckett, A. C.; Salter, G. M.; Sanders, L. D.; Sattor, G. W.; Seely, A. J.; Seely, W. E.; Smith, J. D.; Smith,
Cont'd on Page #44

Jesse M.; Smith, W. B.; Sparks, David; Taylor, J. A.; Taylor, T. J.; Troup, W. J.; Underwood, L. H.; Ware, J. T.; West, M. F.; White, W. A.; Willis, John R.; Wilson, Jack; Wolf, Gibson;

First Mississippi Infantry - Army of 10,000 (60 Days, 1861-1862), Company H.

Commissioned Officers

Captain: Wren, John R.

1st. Lt.: Saddler, A.

2nd. Lt.: Baker, R. E.

3rd. Lt.: Mullens, G. H.

Non Commissioned Officers

1st. Sgt.: McAllister, John N.

Sgts.: Bramlett, Frank; Bryan, A. L.; Raspberry, Ben; Wren, Ed.

Corporals: Davis, James A.; Helton, S. R.; Wilson, H. C.

Privates

Adkins, J. C.; Black, Thomas; Boyd, G. W.; Bromley, A. C.; Brown, G.; Cain, J. J.; Carter, J. M.; Cason, J.; Kolb, J. H.; Collier, J. M.; Collier, Z. D.; Conneway, J.; Davis, J. A.; Davis, W. P.; Dyer, Henry; Elkin, G. W.; Ellis, John; Eubanks, J. B.; Evans, W. H.; Finley, Wm. C.; Gibson, Wm.; Glasscock, H. T.; Glasscock, J. W.; Glenn, W. H.; Hansell, J. B.; Hathcock, C.; Hathcock, D. T.; Hathcock, J. E.; Hathcock, S. J.; Hathcock, S. W.; Herndon, C.; Holmes, J. T.; Hubbard, P.; Hughes, D. E.; Hutson, J.;
Cont'd on Page #45

Inman, J. F.; Johnson, A.; Jones, W. A.; Justice, J. G.; Justice, T. T.; Kane, J. J.; Kile, W.; Lewis, S. L.; Mayfield, J. M.; Miller, J. W.; Montgomery, E. C.; Monts, L. T.; Munson, James; Nailer, T.; Paterson, E. J.; Phillips, J. T.; Priest, Wm.; Ransom, A. F.; Rathbone, G. W.; Rose, J. T.; Saunders, W. W.; Spence, J. D.; Thomas, R. L. (See Thomas, R. S.); Trapp, L. J.; Vaughan, L. A.; Vaughn, T. A.; Verner, J. T.; Westbrooks, W. G.; White, J. H. M.; Williams, S. M.; Willoughby, S. J.; Wood, J.;

The rosters of Civil War Companies were obtained from the Mississippi Department of Archives in History. Several rosters were obtained from relatives of members of organizations but it was thought best to use what might be called the official lists-those obtained from the State Department.

Since the names have been transcribed several times, many errors have crept in.

According to the U. S. Census, Monroe County in 1860 had 4593 male inhabitants. This included boy babies, male school children, young men below military age, old men sick, infirm, crippled, blind and other disabled men, as well as men of military age. Compare this figure with the 4142 names found on the above rosters.

The number of votes cast in Monroe County in the Presidential election of October, 1860, was 1925 divided into 1273 for Breckenridge, 612 for Bell and 40 for Douglas. Compare 1925 with 4142. The men who cast the 652 for Bell and Douglas were

Cont'd on Page #46

opposed to Civil War, in varying degree.

Practically speaking the only men strong for war were the 1273 who voted for Breckenridge. Compare 1273 with 4142.

For this seeming impossibility, there are several explanations. Many of the names are found on more than one roster. These repeaters were men who transferred from one company to another, but especially is it due to reenlistments. The soldier who came home for any reason in most instances, soon found his way back to the army in some of its branches.

Many of those who enlisted were younger than the voting age. On the other hand, the names of many who served are not found on these rosters. Some enlisted in these Companies at dates not covered by these rosters. Some went into the Army and Navy by routes other than enlistment in a Company. The writer knows of Confederate Veterans in this county whose names are not found on any of these thirty odd lists. It can be said without fear of contradiction that practically every white male of arms-bearing age during the War period rendered some sort of military service.

Ina H. Watkins

Ina H. Watkins
visor
torical Research Project
District #1

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 22

RECONSTRUCTION

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose

Government of County:[1].

"The years between 1865 and 1876 was a very trying period in the lives of the people of Monroe County. The emotional strain, the tax on vitality, spirit and courage, and the economic difficulties to which they were subjected were second only to the trails of the war period just preceding it. Should it ever be possible to evaluate the scars on the minds and personalities of the people due to the experience of this period in comparison with those of the prededing four years, it may be found that, in that particular, the reconstruction period was the more harmful of the two. The men returned from war to find their savings wiped out. They had the plantations it is true, but they had no money, no capital, and no labor. The economic difficulties were appalling. The negroes refused to work. They had been told that they were to be given forty acres and a mule. They were free to come and go when and where they pleased, and being free meant to them that they did not have to work. Somehow, they were to be fed and supported.

This period of idle drifting of labor was succeeded by the 'Freedmans Bureau' period. Whatever the defects of that measure were, and they were glaring, it served to get the negroes Back to work.

Cont'd on Page #2

Note 1: "Mother Monroe", a Series of Historical Sketches, by Dr. W. A. Evans, published in the Aberdeen Examiner.

Under it, the Federal Government virtually put the negro back into slavery. They were registered as laborers with the provost marshal who arranged contracts between them and their white employers. These contracts provided that the employer was to supply food, clothing, housing and medical care. The negro was to supply labor. He was to work for his keep but without other wages or pay.

The provost Marshal, representing the Untied States fixed hours of labor (eight in winter, ten in summer); was the judge of the quality of food and housing and of the humaneness of treatment and also of the quality and amount of work done. He was given power to punish labor even to the point of whipping. This sub-period was followed by that of political power for the negro and the carpet bag politician. The negroes voted unanimously and as they were told to and as often as there was opportunity. All the office holders were negroes or carpet baggers or the few Southern whites who accepted place with the negroes, in some cases from good motives and in some for reasons not so good.

In this third stage of the evolutionary process, much happened in the county that was on a par with what happened in the city government in Aberdeen as we next relate.

Military Control in Aberdeen

Some companies of regular infantry were stationed in Aberdeen intermittingly between 1865 and 1876.

In 1866, Mayor Mannahan preferred charges of cowardice against the City Marshal alleging that he had left the streets while a riot impended. The Marshal had the support of the military, and of General Ord, and the Mayor felt compelled to resign. Eventually the Marshal resigned and the council elected a successor.

Cont'd on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

The military authorities refused to allow this successor to serve and named a man who they would allow to serve.

An alderman was removed by order of General Atwood and a negro was substituted by the same general for the man removed.

Another illustration: General Atwood once brought about the removal of the sitting Mayor and the substitution of E. S. Lacey, with the aid of the military forces Lacey remained Mayor for sometime.

So much for how Lacey got into the Mayor's chair. The story of how he got out is one of the raciest of the great series of reconstruction stories that even today are told in old Monroe. No military man removed Lacey.

Lacey saw that he was losing his military backing and grew afraid of his life, even more, than of losing his job. He took his troubles to his pretended friend, John D. McClusky. McClusky agreed with Lacey that the latter's life was in danger. The danger was much more imminent than Lacey imagined. Some strategy was required to save him. McClusky was willing to help his friend. Lacey was to be at a certain place that night at midnight, prepared to leave but not advertising his intentions by carrying baggage. At the appointed hour, he was met by McClusky and two friends riding in a two horse wagon, lightly loaded with seed cotton, Lacey was put in the wagon and covered with cotton and the party started for Egypt, twelve miles away, to meet a north bound train due before day. Enroute, they managed to kick Lacey about, as he lay covered up by cotton. The wagon had no springs and since they drove over the Black Swamp road where there was much corduroy,

Cont'd on Page #4

Lacey was well shaken. At Egypt, they put him abroad the train. He escaped with his life, but with little else except bruises. He never returned to Aberdeen to claim the mayoralty. .....

In 1869, Jas. Oldshue was Sheriff. He was succeeded by Finis H. Little who was succeeded by J. W. Lee and he in turn by Hops Anderson

In June 30, 1870, the name of the body known as the Monroe County Board of Police became the Monroe County Board of Supervisors. This was by general legislative enactments applying to every county in the state. 'Supervisors' were third name borne by the body, about the only administrative department of the County Government - although the designation administrative is far from being a perfect fit.

In this period, there was great dissarisfaction with labor and many Scandinavians were brought in to replace negroes. Most of these were mechanics but some were farmers. Some of these Scandinavian immigrants prospered and became leading citizens.

May 10, 1871, Greenwood Spgs. was incorporated. The charter provided for a Mayor and Alderman.

1876 found the work of reconstrustion almost completed. The Presidential election of that year resulted in the worst mix-up, the country has ever experienced. It is now a matter of general information that the dedision to allow Hayes to take the presidency was a political compromise. Lamar leading the Democrats agreed to the Presidency for Hayes on condition that the Federal military forces would be withdrawn from the South - that the efforts of the government to control elections in the South

Cont'd on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

would cease and that the people of that section would be left to work out their political destiny in their own way. With this, the period of reconstruction came to a close. The curtain fell on one of the most destructive, dangerous and unnatural social experiences that the civilized world has ever known.

Aberdeen

In 1866 and again in 1867, Aberdeed enacted ordinances establishing a semi - voluntary police called patrols. Service for one month was compulsory on any citizen called on. The patrols were given as much authority as City Police now have.

The ordinances provided for a Marshal and Assistant Marshals. Among the duties of these were: to watch the streets from 9 P. M. until broad day light; to cry the hour at least four different times from different street corners; to report as they went on and off duty; to arrest violators of the law and put them in the calaboose; to see that the Sabbath was observed; to turn in alarms of fire; to call on citizens for help and not to get drunk.

County Government as taken from Reconstruction in Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XI, page #107 - 114.

"It will be remembered that the beginning of 1865 the Southern States were still under the Confederate Government. In January of that year the following men qualified as members of the Board of Police of Monroe County: B. B. Barker (president), Floyd Winter, H. M. McCoy, J. T. Swansey, T. W. Baker and C. W. Walton (clerk).

Cont'd on Page #6

All these men were of wealthy and respectable families. On entering office they took the oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States of America and of the State of Mississippi. But their term of office did not last long under the Confederacy; for within a few months that government was overthrown and the election declared null and void by W. L. Sharkey, then Provisional Governor of the State. Two changes were made in the board by the new election, M. M. Lewis and W. M. Page taking the places of McCoy and Swansey. The board remained Democratic, but in taking their oath of office its members renounced their allegiance to the Confederacy and promised to support the Constitution of the United States. The minutes of this body contain the following entry made after the fall of the Confederacy:

"Be it remembered that at the meeting of the members-elect of the Board of Police of the said county, said election having been pursuant to the proclamation of W. L. Sharkey, provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, to fill the unexpired term of two years, from 1865 to 1867, the former election of the present term of county and city officers under the constitution of the so-called Confederate States having been by a recent action of the convention of the State of Mississippi declared unconstitutional, that said members---met at the courthouse of said county, in the city of Aberdeen, on Monday, October 9, 1867, and after having taken the oath, which is hereunto recorded, they are declared members of the said Board of Police for the unexpired term.

"About this time there appeared the symbol 'F.M.C.' written after the names of colored men. It seems that under the 'Black

Cont'd on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY, Reconstruction

Code' no one except a 'free male citizen' could get license to keep a gun, and the party desiring such license had to be able to sign 'F.M.C.' after his name.

"At the beginning of the year 1867, we find one new member of the board, R. M. Stockton. This man was later a very prominent figure in the affairs of the county. Mr. S. A. Jonas says:

'He was a stalwart Jeffersonian Democrat and a blunt, thorough-going citizen.

Another prominent citizen of Monroe County says:

'He was a thorn in the side of the Republicans, had a reserve of curse-words which he was continually using against them, and was as bold as a lion.'

"The same board was reelected for the term beginning January 1869.

"After 1869, affairs, national, state and local, began to assume a new aspect. Several important acts had been passed by the National Government which directly affected the state. On April 6, 1866, the first Civil Right Act was passed over President Johnson's veto. This act was intended to protect all persons, white or black, in the United States in their civil rights. In 1867, three Reconstruction Acts were passed, one of which provided for the calling of a Constitutional Convention in each of the states. The Elective Franchise Act was also passed, which gave 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 election of delegates to this convention, the negroes voted for the first time, but when

Cont'd on Page #8

the constitution was submitted to the people it was rejected. President Grant then resubmitted the constitution and it was accepted without the disfranchising clause.

"The first Board of Supervisors of Monroe County under this new constitution met on July 12, 1869. It was appointed by Governor Ames, the previously elected board having been dropped after the adoption of the constitution. This new board was not entirely Democratic, and it did not have a single member who had belonged to the preceding board. The President, J. E. Meek, was a Republican sympathizer, though the other membes, so far as I can ascertain, were Democrats. With the next election, affairs began to take on a more gloomy aspect. The financial interests of the county were neglected, and worst of all, its affairs were controlled by unprincipled negroes.

"The board which took its place in January, 1870, was composed of three white men and two negroes, one of the latter finally becoming its president. The white members were thoroughly Democratic, and the first president, W. W. Troup, was nominated in 1875 by his party as a candidate for the State Legislature. He was wealthy and highly respected citizen. In the fall of 1871, Elisha Howell was removed for some unknown cause, and succeeded by Adam Bradford, colored; Spencer Watkins, colored, resigned and was succeeded by F. H. Little, white, a Republican, of whom we shall see more in another part of this paper.

"As long as the Democrats were in control of the board, the financial interests of the county were safe, but when that body passed into the hands of carpetbaggers, scalawags and negroes, extravagant contracts were numerous.

Cont'd on Page #9

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"To a casual reader who knows nothing of the actual conditions of the county, the recorded actions of the board in reference to public improvement would seem wise and beneficial. But careful investigation will show that a great many contracts were let for the building of bridges and roads that were not for the public good. They were merely schemes for the benefit of grafters.

"The board of 1872 still had a Democratic majority. On it were two interesting and important characters, T. R. Caldwell and W. C. Thomas, who represented the white districts east of the river. They were highly respected citizens, the former having been elected in 1907 to represent his county in the lower house of the State Legislature.

"The presence of these men, who had the real interests of the county at heart, served to check the extravagant measures hitherto passed by the board. Their common method of apposition was by protest. Sometimes their protest were effective, but more often they were ignored. The first protest was against returning a fine which had been imposed for selling firearms to a freedman in violation of the 'Black Code'.

"About this time a contract was let for the building of an iron bridge across the Tombigbee River, one mile east of Aberdeen. One J. H. Anderson,a scalawag, was superintendent of this work, and at almost every meeting of the board he was allowed large sums of money, which gave strong indication of corruption.

"A change took place in the personnel of the board, which brought into that body three negroes. Price Hogan, Chess Young and Wm. Walton. Soon after their election, the negroes met in

Cont'd on Page #10

special session, elected Price Hogan president and fined Messrs. Caldwell and Thomas five dollars each for non-attendance. The compliment was duly returned, as Messrs. Caldwell and Thomas soon afterwards in special session fined the negroes for the same offense. Hogan's anme is signed to the minutes of the board in 'hen-scratch' style, by means of a cross mark or in the handwriting of some one else.

"After the organization of the new board, one of the white men made a motion to discharge J. H. Anderson from the position of superintendent of the work on the iron bridge because of his extravagant expenditures. The vote stood three against and two for the motion.

"The Board of Supervisors had the power to appoint grand jurors, each member appointing the men from his own district. Of course, the negroes favored men of their own color in making these appointments. But when the time came for such appointments, the white men were chagrined to find that the negroes had already made the appointments for all the districts. The white men on the board again entered a violent but ineffectual protest. Two more notable protests followed before the white men resigned. A contract was let to Wm. Hodges, colored, to build a bridge across a small creek for the sum of $4,600. Protest this time was effectual, because it showed the absurdity and the extravagance of such a contract. The contract was finally let for the sum of $400. The last protest was against giving Price Hogan $50 for signing the bonds issued to the Memphis and Selma Railroad. But this was in vain, and soon after the white men tendered their resignation, which was accepted and recorded in the minutes

Cont'd on page # 11

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

of the board as follows:

"This day Messrs. Caldwell and Thomas, members of the court from the first and second districts, present their resignation to the board, which is in these words and follows thus, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors for Monroe County, State of Mississippi:

The undersigned members of this board, from the first and second supervisors districts fo said county beg leave to tender this their resignation as members of this board, and state that they will not postively serve as members of the board.

They further beg leave to offer the following reasons operating on their minds and consciences to induce this action--

(1) Because the action of this board is so fraught with ignorance and corruption as to render all the members personally liable for its actions and bring upon its members the just approbrium of all honest and upright citizens;

(2) Because the undersigned are not willing to bear such approbrium, not being in any wise responsible for the same, and the action of the board being controlled for inconsiderable partisans;

(3) Because of the indifference of the citizens of the county in not supporting the protests of the undersigned as members of said board by taking legal steps to prevent the great frauds of the majority of said board on the finances for the county.

(Signed)
T. R. Caldwell,
W. C. Thomas

Upon the resignation of these two members, three illiterate negroes were left in complete control of affairs. The resignation occurred the early part of the year 1873, and no successors were chosen to fill the vacancies until the election in the fall. It may be easily conjectured what relief the negroes felt when they knew they were not being watched, and with what freedom they exercised their power.

The office of Sheriff changed also at this time. Sheriff Anderson dying, his place was filled by J. S. Watkins, colored, who had once been Coroner of the county, and who had once before held a place on the Board of Supervisors.

Cont'd on Page #12

The new board of 1874 had in its membership two new men of prominence, R. N. Stockton and Lafayette Willis. Stockton's powers of vituperation were often taxed to their limit by the fierce anc acathing denunications of the acts of the majority of the board. We are told that,

"His protests spread on the minutes of board were mild and civil, but his anathemas uttered at the meeting of the board are said to have been sulphuric in the extreme."

Willis was a very wealthy planter, and was inclined to persuasive methods of controlling the negroes. He was rather a contrast to Stockton in this respect, as the latter often found occasion to use his hickory walking cane on his antagonists. It might not be improper to give an idea of the ignorance of these "colored gentlemen of the board", as is shown so forcibly in one of their hypocritical protest which we find recorded in the minutes as follows:

We, Louis Stith and Chess Young, do hereby enter this protest against all orders for the posting of lands for the following reasons:

(1) Because many innocent and ignorant men will be made to suffer unnecessarily and unlawfully by the land oysters;

(2) Because there is no law in our opinion authorizing the board to post land unless it is for the protection of oysters.

"Stockton and Willis found themselves fighting the extravagance of board as did their predecessors. In 1875 the following protest was entered by them against the allowance of the timber account of one Dr. Hatch.

(1) Because the timber was reported to have been used on a road which could be dispensed with as a public road;

(2) Because the value of the timber was not clearly proven, inasmuch as the two witnesses refused to answer direct questions pertaining thereunto;

(3) Because in our opinion this bill is enormously high, and is also an unjust burden upon the whole people of the State.

Cont'd on Page #13

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"Another act of extravagance, and one seemingly out of the jurisdiction of a Board of Supervisors, was to give three Alcorn scholarships, amounting to $100.00 each, to J. P. Simmons, M. B. Thompson and J. B. Dowd. These appropriations were for the benefit of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes at Rodney, Mississippi.

"The rates of taxation were much higher than they ought to have been. In 1866 and 1867 the county levy was 100 per cent, of the State tax, besides a tax of 5 per cent, on the sales of merchandise and a cotton tax amounting to $3,728.84; in 1871, it was 27 mills; in 1872, 25½ mills; in 1873,34 3/4 mills; in 1874, 38 8/10 mills, and in 1874, it was 19 88/100 mills.

"The board always drew a liberal salary, considering the time they spent in the meetings, and of course the longer the meetings the more the pay. Some of the meetings lasted from six to fourteen days. Each member received four dollars a day, and twenty cents a mile 'going and coming'. Sixty-two dollars and forty cents was extravagant pay for fourteen days work for a man. Yet this amount was allowed one member of the board, who lived sixteen miles from Aberdeen.

"The Bigbee bridge contract was the most fraudulent of all the contracts made in Monroe County for public improvements. The actual cost of building this bridge was never known, because the warrants for the money paid out were not all recorded. Various estimates have been made ranging from $80,000.to $100,000. The expenditures as voted and recorded in the minutes of the Board of police amounted to about $60,000. The contract price was $46,200. It is estimated that the bridge could be built to-day for $40,000.

Cont'd on Page #14

As we have seen, J. H. Anderson, a scalawag, was superintendent of this work, which was done by Standa and Moselle, contractors. Anderson got a liberal portion of the graft. Associated with him was W. Walton and J. M. Rice, an engineer, and W. E. Bell, who also got a large part of the spoils. From the time of the appointment of a bridge committee to get bids for the contract, August, 1870, until the bridge was completed in 1873, numerous changes were made in the management and a new contract was even let in January, 1873, for $3,500 to get the bridge capped. The moneys expended prior to May, 1873, even though over the contract price, were not sufficient to complete the bridge, and it was found at that time the county still owed $11,569.29. Although the board agreed to pay J. H. Anderson $500 per month salary, we find that in February, 1873, it allowed him $3,500 extra for his services. Caldwell and Thomas made several protests against this corruption, especially against amotion which reads as follows: 'Allow to Walton such amounts as he needs for freight---,' --his word sufficing for a voucher. This is one way the graft came in; another was in the salary paid to Anderson. He was allowed $6 a day on the minutes in one place, but in another he was given $500 a month. When the contract time was up the bridge was unfinished and yet the pay continued as if no contract had been made. The two white men on the board made a motion to hold the builders to the terms of the contract, and to make the contractors provide a free ferry to let people across the river, but the motion was defeated. From another protest we learn that J. H. Anderson got 3 per cent of all moneys paid to him. It appears to me that he was the principal grafter in the disgraceful deal. Beall got $250 a month for three months and $500 a month for six months;

Cont'd on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Rice $125 a month until discharged for inefficiency."[1]

---

1. (a) GOVERNMENT OF COUNTY:

"After the chaotic conditions superinduced by the war between the States, it is an interesting comment on the civilization of the people to observe how rapidly they fell into the channels of normal civil government, regulated by law. There is no better criterion of the intelligence and character of the general body of a people of a country than the Board of Supervisors. They come from the smaller divisions of the country, are a body to which the people delegate their financial matters, and are the most strictly representative men known to the body politic.

"On January 5, 1865, when the Confederacy was approaching it dissolution, Floyd Winter, H. M. McCoy, J. T. Swansey, B. B. Barker, and T. W. Baker qualified as members of the Board of Police of Monroe County, a body known as the Board of Supervisors after the Constitution of 1869. B. B. Barker was elected president and C. W. Walton clerk. They were both representatives of large, respectable and wealthy families. The oaths which they took were to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America and of the State of Mississippi as long as they remained citizens thereof. Lest the matter be in doubt the oath was in proper form copied on the minutes. When the Confederacy fell, a few months later, the following entry was made on the minutes of the board:

"'Be it remembered that at the meeting of the members elect of the Board of Police of the said County, said election having been had pursuant to the proclamation of W. L. Sharkey, provis-

---

Cont'd on Page#16

1.Quoted from Reconstruction in Monroe County by E. P. Puckett, Publication of the Miss. Historical Society.Vol.VI, Page#107-114

ional Governor of the State of Mississippi, to fill the unexpired term of two years from the first day of Jan. 1865, the former election of the present term of County and City officers under the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States having been by recent act of a Convention of the State of Mississippi declared unconstitutional, the said members (naming them) met at the Court House of said County in the City of Aberdeen on Monday, Oct. 9, 1865, and after having taken and subscribed the oath which is hereunder recorded, they are declared members of said Board for the unexpired term, to wit, until the first Monday of Jan. 1867.'"

Following this is the solemn oath taken and subscribed by all members before C. W. Walton, clerk, to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Mississippi as long as they continued citizens thereof, and to faithfully perform and discharge their duties as officers and members of the board. The board that was then elected was composed of Floyd Winter, M. M. Lewis, Wm. Page, B. B. Barker and T. W. Baker. About this time there began to appear after many names on the minutes of the board that strange symbol 'F. M. C.', meaning free male citizen. These occur mostly when colored men asked for license (presumably under the 'Black Code') to keep a gun and ammunition to kill game. On January 7, 1867, the following Board of Police qualified, the first named of whom became an important factor in reconstruction days: R. M. Stockton, David Crenshaw W. Page, B. B. Barker, and T. W. Baker. The same board was re-elected and took their seats January 11, 1869. The term of office of the Board of Police was two years. The Sheriff at

Cont'd On Page #17

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

that time was S. F. Kendrick, and the clerk John R. Gilleylen, both of whom were rewarded with office for their arduous duties as Confederate soldiers. The last minutes of this ancient and honorable governing body, so respected, so representative, so conservative, are recorded on the second Monday of April, 1869, and are signed by 'David Crenshaw, President pro tem.'

"A significant memorandum on these minutes is that B. B. Barker, President, was living in Memphis, he having drifted away from his home in the upheaval and doubtless in apprehension of coming events. It must not be overlooked at this stage that the Civil Rights Bill had been passed by Congress in 1866 over the President's veto; that the military governor of Mississippi had called a convention for forming a constitution on December 7, 1867; that the convention met in January, 1866, and that in the election of delegates to that convention held in November, 1867, the late slaves, who were set free by the war, first voted. The constitution had been adopted; it had been first submitted to the people and defeated, and again resubmitted by President Grant, and accepted by the people, put in force, and the civil government under the new regime had started on its perilous way. On July 12, 1869, the first Board of Supervisors met under the new constitution. It was composed of John E. Meek, Alfred Pickle, Anthony Irvin, O. H. Whitfield, and N. B. Munson, 'each of whom,' recite the minutes, 'have been duly and legally appointed according to law and have qualified, and they therefore proceeded to organize by electing John E. Meek President.' These were appointed, it must be observed, by the then military Governor of Mississippi, Adelbert Ames, the first civil Governor not having been elected until the following fall. James Oldshue appears as

Cont'd on Page #18

sheriff and J. B. Woodmansee as clerk, the latter of whom figured conspicuously in the several years to follow and about whom more will be said, but the first minutes of the board are not in his well known 'unpracticed hand.'

"From this time on the county government was chaotic and irregular, being in the hands of foreigners whose names were never heard of before, imported for the occasion by the then military Governor and installed in office. James Oldshue, the last sheriff mentioned, was an old citizen of the county but his successor, appearing on the scene at the September meeting of the board, was W. F. Holley, (pronounced Holley) was a big shouldered, boisterous braggart. He seems to have been selected for his muscularity. He came south from the State of Pennsylvania, and Governor Ames made him sheriff of Monroe County. He was by his wild conduct embroiled in several personal difficulties with members of the bar and others and was soon induced to leave. Col. A. P. Huggins appeared as sheriff at the November term of the board, 1869. Huggins was from Niles, Michigan, about forty years ofage, and a man of orderly habits. He later became superintendent of public schools, was a member of the Baptist Chursh and at one time its Sunday-school superintendent. Early in his career he was accused of being too fond of negro social equality, but he so far recovered from that as to offer to assist the Democrats to overthrow negro rule in 1875. His proffer was accepted, but his influence was small. At the January meeting, 1870, of the board, R. B. Little appeared as Sheriff. Sheriff Little and his brother, Finis H. Little, were Kentuckians of respectable family. They were men of talent and force. Finis H. Little became later State Senator and married into a well known and respectable family of Aberdeen. He had

Cont'd on Page #19

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

been a Union soldier. They were men of courage and became naturally leaders of any cause they espoused.

"The office of sheriff and of clerk, the two most important offices of the county, seem to have been held by Little and Woodmansee respectively until the reorganization of the State government after the adoption of the Constitution of 1869. The first meeting of the new Board of Supervisors of Monroe County under the new constitution was held the first Monday in September, 1870. The board was composed of W. W. Troup, Elisha Howell, George Pickle, Price Hogan and Spencer Watkins. The first three members of the board were representative white men, Col. W. W. Troupe being one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the county. Price Hogan and Spencer Watkins were negroes, and their presence in office cast the first shadow of the storm to follow. The board, as then constituted was not very threatening to the finances of the county because the majority were representative white men. Public improvements were then begun, however, which were later completed and which resulted in extravagance and graft. This board had the appointment of the grand juries of the county, two negroes represented the two supervisors' districts west of the river, and the grand jurors from those districts were usually negroes. Many of these negroes are still living and many of them are negroes of the commonest character. During the fall of 1871, Elisha Howell was removed for some cause, and Adam Bradford was appointed in his stead; Spencer Watkins resigned and Finis H. Little appeared in his stead. The successors of this board were elected the first Tuesday after the first Monday of

Cont'd on Page #20

November, 1871. The board then elected and which qualified the first Monday in January, 1872, was composed of T. R. Caldwell, W. C. Thomas, Washington L. Walton, George Strong and Price Hogan. This board was also composed of three white men and two negroes, Strong and Hogan being negroes. W. L. Walton was elected president. Caldwell and Thomas were both from that part of the county chiefly inhabited by white people, which was east of the Tombigbee, and seem to have set their faces squarely against the threatened misrule. One of the first protests which we find them recording on the minutes was against an order of the board allowing the return of a fine imposed for selling firearms to freedmen. There seems to have been a statute passed by the Legislature which enacted the famous 'Black Code' forbidding the sale of firearms to freedmen. Very soon thereafter these same supervisors moved for the discharge of one J. H. Anderson, who, in the employment of the board, was superintending the construction of the county bridge across the Tombigbee. The reason they assigned was that Anderson was a party to the building contract. On July 3, 1872, Chesley Young, another negro, appears in the place of George Strong as supervisor. At the August meeting the President, W. L. Walton, resigned, to take effect October 25th. In his place Wm. Watson, another negro, was elected or appointed. At the October meeting, 1872, these three negroes, constituting a quorum, met and elected Price Hogan president and fined W. C. Thomas and T. R. Caldwell five dollars each for being absent. This seems to have been a special meeting. On October 31st., reciprocating the compliment, Caldwell and Thomas held a special meeting and fined Hogan Young and Watson each five dollars for being absent from the special meeting. The minutes of the board from this time on for quite a while are authenticated by the

Cont'd on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

scrawl of Price Hogan, the negro president, who sometimes signed himself as Price Hogan and sometimes as J. P. Hogan. A considerable contest seems to have sprung up about this tims between Caldwell and Thomas and these three negroes who not only insisted on ruling in their respective districts, but also in the white districts represented by Caldwell and Thomas. It seems that A. P. Huggins who lived in the Fourth District, filled the office of sheriff for a time. He is the one who later became Superintendent of Public Instruction and whose whipping by the Ku Klux created such wide-spread disturbance. He began his political career as school director in Caldwell's district, the first. This action was later rescinded and J. A. Johnson, a resident citizen, appointed. The grand jurors were appointed at the January meeting, 1872, and we find Caldwell and Thomas loudly protesting because they were not allowed to appoint or name the grand jurors from their districts. In March, Caldwell tendered his resignation as supervisor, but it was not accepted for some reason, or perhaps withdrawn. It was at this time that the bridge over a very small stream in the county was let by contract to Wm. H. Hodges for $4,000. The price was considered so outrageous and raised such a storm of opposition that the contract was later rescinded and relet for only a few hundred dollars. At this same meeting Price Hogan, the president, was allowed the sum of fifty dollars, a special allowance, for signing the bonds recently issued to the Memphis & Selma Railroad. Caldwell again protested. At the May meeting, 1873, Caldwell and Thomas, apparently in sheer desperation, resigned their places on the board.

Cont'd on Page #22

Some thought they should have stood by their guns, but they thought otherwise. They spread on the minutes of the board, which is here given in full:

"This day Messrs. Caldwell & Thomas, members of this board from the first and second districts, presented their resignations to the board, which is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, State of Mississippi:

"The undersigned members of this board from the first and second districts of said county, bet leave to tender this, their resignation as members of this board, and state that they will postively not serve longer as members of said board.

"They further beg leave to offer the following reasons as operating upon their minds and consciences to induce this action:

"1st. Because the action of the majority of the board is so fraught with ignorance and corruption as to render all the members personally and pecurniarily liable for its members the just opprobrium of all honest and upright citizens.

"2nd. Because the undersigned are notwilling to bear any part of such opprobrium, not being in any wise responsible for the same, and the action of the board being controlled for unconsciable partisan purposes.

"3rd. Because of the indifference of the citizens of the county in not supporting the protests of the undersigned as members of said board by taking legal steps to prevent the great frauds of the majority of the said board on the finances of the county.

"T.R. Caldwell.
"W.C. Thomas

Cont'd on Page #23

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"Upon motion of Chess Young 'it was ordered that the above resignation be received and approved, and that the said Caldwell and Thomas be and they are hereby released as officers of this board."

"The resignation of these members left three illiterate and practically irresponsible negroes masters of the county affairs of one of the wealthiest counties of the State, many of whose citizens for wealth, intelligence and civilization would rank with any in the country. The vacancies on the board seem not to have been filled until the November election, those elected taking their seats the first Monday in January, 1874. To make matters still worse S. C. Anderson, sheriff, died in the fall of that year, and on October 13, 1873, J. S. Watkins, a young and illiterate negro, who had been theretofore elected coroner, succeeded to the sheriffalty and was recognized as such on October 30, 1873. The new Board of Supervisors who qualified January 5, 1874, was composed of R. N. Stockton, Lafayette Willis, Chess Young, Wm. Watkins, and James Stith. The first two were citizens of the highest character, the last three were negroes. Colonel Willis was elected president and Stockton was standing protestor from that time on. Colonel Willis was one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the country and seems to have exercised his talents by controlling the negroes by gentle and persuasive methods, but Stockton was a real son of Thunder. His protests spread on the minutes are mild and civil, but his anathemas uttered at the meetings of the board are said to have been sulphuric in the extreme. Judge Stockton, as he was familiarly known to a ripe old age, was a prosperous and well to do farmer in the hill

Cont'd on Page #24

country and a man of the very highest character, and he contended that strong and biting language was not improper for a gentlemen in such times as those whcih we are now chronicling. So that when measures that he opposed were carried, and when his own measures were voted down by his adversaries, and when unjust allowances and levies were made and contracts let which he deemed improper, he would take comfort in chastening the three negroes with dreadful scourage of abuse. This, he kept up all through those days of misrule. While he did not boast of the service thus performed, there is no computing how many dollars he saved to the oppressed people by his torrents of denunciation and his actual and threatened use of his great hickory walking stick.

"James W. Lee was elected sheriff at the November election of 1873 for the full term, and seems to have been elected also for the unexpired term in place of the negro, Joe Watkins, who had been coroner. Captain Lee was a gallant Confederate soldier in a Texas command and married into one of the best families of Monroe County. He was formerly a Democrat, but seems to have agreed with Governor Alcorn that the best way to serve his country was to join the Republican and aid in controlling the negroes and preventing misrule among them. He became the leader of the Republican party in the county. He was and is still a great deal of force and courage and character, and was finally overthrown in the upheaval that occurred on the 3rd. of November, 1875. He did much to keep the Republican party alive, but finally became more or less lukewarm, due no doubt to the continued failures which he suffered. He was later twice postmaster in Aberdeen and is now a respected citizen of Birmingham, Alabama.

Cont'd on Page #25

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"A number of negroes held office in the county of Monroe who qualified in January, 1874. One, Wm. Holmes, who had been a representative in the Legislature, was elected treasurer. One Howard Settle was deputy sheriff under Lee, but was allowed by Lee to execute process only on the colored people. One, Ed. Williams, was on the police force of the city of Aberdeen , and about this time sundry negroes were justices of the peace within the bounds of the county.

"The tax levies were very high as compared with what they are now and with what they should have been, but they were not so extortionate as in many other portions of the State, due, no doubt, in many instances to the protests of Caldwell and Thomas, the big stick of Stockton and the just resentment of a large citizenship, none of whom were very submissive. I find that the levy in 1871 was twenty-seven mills; in 1872 it was 300 per cent of the State levy; in 1873 it was thirty-four and three-eights mills; in 1874, thirty and eight-tenths mills; and in 1875 it was nineteen and eighty-eight one-hundredths mills. These levies, compared with those of the present day, considering the public improvements now being made, are very high. One of the greatest excesses indulged in by this board of supervisors was the length of time they sat. For instance, in January, 1871, they sat fourteen days; in February they sat nine days. Special meetings were frequent all along through the month, sometimes a quorum was present, sometimes not. Another species of extravagance seems to have been the jobs they let to white men mostly for constructing or overseeing the public improvements going on in the county. The carpet baggers seem to have been here in force, the negro was in office, but local white men seem always to have been found who

Cont'd on Page #26

would accept a large stipend for nominal public service."1

TRANSPORTATION IN COUNTY:

(The following is quoted from Mother Monroe, A Series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

"When the citizens of Aberdeen took stock after the Civil War, they recognized that they must have a railroad connection. It was plain that towns dependent wholly on river transportation were doomed. Such were being deserted by their people because of the better facilities afforded by railroads to their more fortunate competitors. Aberdeen decided to build its own railroad to connect with the Mobile and Ohio. After many meetings, they decided to use the grading of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern railroads or so much of it as they needed. They felt that they had the right to do this, since in 1852 the city had bought seventy-five thousand dollars of the stock of this railroad, the money having been exended on this grading.

"After some time the legal technicalities were cleared up and Aberdeen sold bonds and raised money to complete and to equip this railroad. Since the grading crossed the Mobile and Ohio nearly two miles north of Loohatten that station was abondoned and a new town, Muldon, was established.

"On October 22, 1866, the Legislature gave Aberdeen the right to sell $125,000 worth of bonds to raise money to build that part of the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. between Aberdeen and Muldon.

"In the spring of 1867, many railroad meetings were held. In April of that year, building was begun.

Cont'd on Page #27

1. Reconstruction in Monroe County, by George J. Leftwich, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"In 1868, after removing the legal obstacles due to the N. O. J. & G. N. relations, the city of Aberdeen entered into a contract with the Mobile and Ohio for connections by and operation of the Aberdeen branch. The branch line was put into operation October 14, 1869, whereupon, Mr. J. D. McAllister discontinued his stage line through Prairie Station.

"At last, Aberdeen had a railroad, and was no longer dependent on steamboats and stage lines. The farmers on the east side of the river could market their cotton without having the long haul over the muddy Prairie roads, or waiting for the river to rise and permit boat transportation. At first the road to Muldon was called the Decatur and Aberdeen and later the Aberdeen Branch railroad and still later, the M. & O. R. R.

The Forrest Road

"In November 1868, General Nathan Bedford Forrest spoke to the City Council of Aberdeen, in advocacy of the Memphis and Selma R. R., a line which he and some of his friends were attempting to build from Memphis by way of Holly Springs, Pontotoc, Okolona, Aberdeen, Columbus, and Selma, Alabama, with Brunswick, Georgia as an ultimate goal. Several miles of this road both northwest and southwest was graded and the grading can still be plainly discerned. In later years, the Tombigbee Valley road, locally known as the Hamp Reynolds road, planned to use some of this right of way, and the Pensacola of the Frisco is said to be using some of it now. The City Council subscribed $100,000 to the Forrest road. This road used more than one name.....

"In 1871, a special election was held in Aberdeen to decide whether the municipality should subscribe a $100,000 to purchase

Cont'd on Page #28

bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad. The proposal was defeated. The road issued bonds in 1871. The last interest was paid on these bonds in 1874. Many communities that had entered into obligations with this proposed railroad sued to be released. Efforts to build the road were discontinued.

Some Other Proposed Railroads

"In November 1868, there was a movement to build a railroad called the Decatur and Aberdeen railroad to connect with the L. & N. R. R. at the former city. It proposed to use some of the N. O. J. & G. N. grading north and east of Aberdeen. This effort met with no success.

"In the same year, a proposal to build the Elyton and Aberdeen railroad came up in Aberdeen. This road was incorporated July 13, 1870. The proposal lay dormant until November 1, 1880, when T. B. Sykes Justified as Mayor, came before the City Council in favor of a bond issue for the railroad of which he had recently been elected president. The plans appeared to hitch and the proposition to vote bonds appears not to have been pressed."

The following is quoted from Reconstruction In Mississippi by J.W. Garner - Page 145-146.

"The Mobile and Ohio was the chief railroad in the eastern part of the state. It was built largely by English capitalists, ans was said to be one of the best equipped lines in the South. The last rail was laid just before the firing upon Fort Sumeter. Upon the outbreak of hostilities it was taken possession of by the Confederate authorities, and used for the transportation of its men and supplies. At the end of the war, the Confederate government owed the road $5,000,000, none of which was, of course,

Cont'd on Page #29

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

ever paid. From Union City, Tennessee, to Okolona, Mississippi, a distance of 184 miles, all the bridges and trestles were destroyed. In the vicinity of Meridian, twenty-one miles of rails were bent and twisted by order of General Sherman, and all the bridges, trestles, and water tanks, as well as the rolling stock, were destroyed. The repair shops at Jackson, Tennessee, were destroyed, and all the tools and working materials carried away. The following comparative table shows the effect of the war upon the Mobile and Ohio railroad so far as rolling stock is concerned:--

	Jan., 1860	May, 1865
Locomotives in order	59	15
Locomotives out of order	0	38
Passenger cars	26	11
Freight cars	721	231

In this condition the road was restored to the company in May, 1865, upon the condition that government business should have precedence; that all military orders should be obeyed; and that nothing should be construed as relieving the company from the pains and penalties imposed by the confiscation acts. The road was operated almost exclusively according to military orders, until all Confederate cotton captured by the United States was removed. By the middle of June, 1865, trains were running as far north as Okolona, and occasionally to Corinth.

"The railroad from Vicksburg to Meridian was in no better condition, if as good, as the others. It suffered chiefly from

Cont'd On Page #30

the raids of Generals Sherman and Grierson.

"Nothing illustrates better the spirit which animated the people of the South in their efforts to repair the losses of the war than the rapidity with which the railroads were reconstructed and put into operation. They seem to have showed few signs of discouragement at the disheartening picture which they were compelled to face upon the return or peace, but plunged into the work of reconstruction with the same confidence and enthusiasm with which they took up arms in the great contest which was destined to inflict incalculable ruin and misery upon them."

Taken from Reconstruction in Monroe County by E.F. Puckett, Page 106, Vol. XI, Publication of Miss. Historical Society.

"During reconstructions times, the county had only one railroad, the Mobile and Ohio, which passed through its western part. A branch of the same system now runs from Muldon to Aberdeen, the county."

FARM AND PLANTATIONS IN COUNTY.

From Reconstruction in Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Page106-107, Miss Historical Society, Vol. XI.

"The condition of the county at the close ofthe war was pitiable. Houses had been destroyed, fences burned and the live stock either killed or carried off. Although the people were in straightened circumstances, they began at once the difficult task of retrieving their lost fortunes. But their struggle with poverty and desolation was rendered doubly hard by the political experiences through which they were forced to pass. They had to res-

Cont'd on page #31

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

cue the county from the carpetbaggers, scalawags and negroes, the last of whom constituted the majority of the population.

"Many of the public records of this period were destroyed, some of them by the Republican officers to prevent the exposure of their fraudulent measures, others by the Democrats to keep their enemies from learning the names of negro voters. A few records were probably misplaced in more recent years when they were removed from the old to present vaults. The files of the two newspapers published during the reconstruction period have been recently destroyed by fire."

SOCIAL LIFE IN COUNTY:

(As told by an interview with Mrs. Fannie Crawford, Aberdeen,)

"The social problem facing Monroe County, at the close of the war was indeed great. Mrs. Crawford, who lived in a farm district, stated that their greatest hardship was the results of the slaves leaving. It is true that in many instances the slaves remained. Others, impressed with their freedom, left the country entirely. Hired workers were very scarce. It was necessary in this particular case for Mrs. Crawford's two brothers to work their own land. Previously they had supervised the work of their slaves, but to actually till their own soil was unheard of.

"Immediately following the war some slaves left, but others remained. Then Hannah, the old negro cook, left. Mrs. Crawford says that never shall she forget her mother's first attempt at preparing supper. From the late afternoon until eleven o'clock that night she labored.

"Mrs. Crawford, at that time a child of nine or ten, learned to care for and milk the cows.

Cont'd on Page #32

"Those who had known only leisure must accustom themselves to doing their own work. The usual social events, she tells us, were more or less abandoned in this period. Perhaps it was too difficult to entertain as before."

(Interview with Dr. J. M. Heard, Aberdeen, Miss.)

"The social life of the county was one of quietness, with carriage horses gone, confiscated in most cases by the invading army from the North. No means of conveyance was left, but wagons drawn by mules. This method, of course, was used in intercourse among the people in the different neighborhoods but was much too slow and uncomfortable for general use. Besides, the full tide of responsibilities, new and untried were appalling in the beginning but with the heart already having passed through the fiery furnace, every one took up their duties once again with their usual wonderful courage."

POLITICAL ADJUSTMENT:

As taken from Reconstruction in Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Publication Miss. Historical Society, Vol. XI., Page 143 -

ELECTIONS IN 1875.

"The Republicans practically carried every county election, both local and general, during the period of reconstruction. This they did by means of negro votes. Yet the Democrats were not inactive during all this period. They fought with great heroism against the high-handed political methods and the numerous fraudulent scheme of the Republican leaders. But conditions finally became so intolerable that the situation began to assume a revolutionary aspect throughout the State, and the Democrats

Cont'd on Page #33

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

resolved to carry the election of 1875 at all hazards. Early in that year they began to make their plans. In order to carry the election in Monroe County, a committee of twenty, five from each district, was appointed to manage the campaign. There was also a central committee composed of five men, Dr. John Moore, W. D. B. Harper, W. H. Redwood, E. O. Sykes and S. A. Jonas. The representatives were taxed $1,000 each in order to raise a campaign fund, and other citizens gave by private subscription. E.O. Sykes gave $500. This central committe was to work secretly and to select the vulnerable points at which to attack the enemy. In this move to rescue the State from Republican rule Monroe County was a leader.

"The course of procedure was suggested by the Republicans, who had published a list of the "Grand Rounds." The Democrats hit upon the idea of going with them, but kept the matter secret until the time for action. Their plan was to keep the negroes away from the polls either by persuasion or by intimidation.

"The negroes were told that unless they voted the Democratic ticket they would not be hired for another year. Dr. Riley, then a young physician, told them in a public meeting that he would not give them any more medicine unless they voted with the Democrats. An old fellow nearby said in a loud voice, "Doctor, don't give them any medicine at all unless it is a big dose of strychnine." Another method of exciting fear in the minds of negroes was by means of torchlight processions. These processions were very common in Monroe County. The people would also congregate at an appointed place and build big bonfires of whatever material was at hand. In Aberdeen they used lard barrels and boxes for

Cont'd on Page #34

this purpose. Around these fires they would make speeches and shout and yell. Sometimes the speeches were addressed to the negroes, while the white men were marching about and doing everything to create fear in the minds of the audience.

"The people from the east side of the river sometimes marched into Aberdeen. One big procession may be noted in this connection. It formed at the public bridge, and the file was long enough to reach to the station of the Illinois Central Railroad. It turned to the right at the place where F. D. Carter's store now stands, marched several blocks, turned west, went as far as "Silk Stocking" street, turned south, went down that street, and finally met again at Carter's store. All this was a public demonstration to the negro, to show the strength of the white man in numbers.

"All this enthusiasm was not expressed by the men alone, but by the women and children as well. Young boys very often took part in the parades, carrying banners and entering into the spirit of the occasion almost as much as did their elders. Women and children, left at home in these days, had to face the danger of a negro uprising. Often families would be awaken in the night by some false sound, borne upon the breeze, thinking it to be a somber drum signal for every negro to rise and strike for the "top rail." Many were the silent passages to neighbor's homes, where white people sought safety in knowing that they were more in numbers. More than once did many people think, that before the rising of the morrow's sun, their blood would be shed and their property consigned to the flames.

"On September 4, 1875, an article appeared in the 'Aberdeen Examiner' which was the mouthpiece of the campaign and of all

Cont'd on Page #35

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

political controversies. This article was meant to give emphasis' to a statement made by Colonel Reynolds in a speech at Buena Vista a short time before. The statement is as follows:

'Whoever eats the white man's bread must vote with the white man or refrain from voting at all.' For this statement he was applauded immensely. The Aberdeen Examiner says that this utterance was the keynote of the campaign. The following night, Sept. 5th, Judge Houston spoke at the county courthouse, declaring that the whites were justified in demanding the cooperation of the colored voter in their efforts to free themselves from a rule that was oppressive and odious to every man who had an interest in the welfare of the State, and that if the negro would not assist them in redeeming the State from this terrible incubus, he took the position of a covert, if not an avowed enemy, and was entitled to no consideration at their hands.

"The battle cries of the campaign were 'White Man's Rule' and 'Enormous Taxes.'. The white people were tired of being ruled by negro votes and of submitting to an exorbitant rate of taxes. The Democrats had a full ticket of both county and State officers, the nominations for each party being as follows:

DEMOCRATS.		REPUBLICANS.
R. O. Reynolds	Senator	W. M. Hodges
W. W. Troup A. J. Sykes J. M. Trice	(Legislators	Buck Hodges
J. W. Howard	Sheriff	J. W. Lee.
H. S. Gilleylen	Chancery Clerk	R. B. Little
Andrew Wood	Circuit Clerk	George Pennington

Cont'd on Page #36

Democrats.		Republicans.
R. A. Honey	Treasurer	J. H. Anderson
J. C. Burdine	Assessor	Geo. Coleman.

"The time for the 'Grand Rounds' soon came. The first place on the program was Cotton Gin Port, now an extinct town, but then consisting of a few stores and a schoolhouse. The Republicans and negroes assembled there early in the day, before the Democrats had appeared on the scene. In order not to excite suspicion, the Democrats split up into two bands, and each took different routes on leaving Aberdeen. But they arrived in sight of the schoolhouse simultaneously. E. O. Sykes and A. H. Whitfield, former Chief Justice of Mississippi, crossed the river to the east side and drove to Cotton Gin, the artillery corp remained on the opposite side of the river from the village, taking up a concealed position opposite the schoolhouse and a short distance therefrom. Before the speaking began, Captain E. O. Sykes wrote a note to J. W. Lee demanding a division of time with the Republican speakers. To this note the Republican leaders replied that they wanted no joint debate, and that they feared the results. The Democrats ignored the reply, since they had reached a state of desperation and 'were up for a fight, scrap or anything; for conditions had become unbearable.' The party went to the schoolhouse, with the exception of the artillery which was left on the river bank, and succeeded in gettin an allotment of time. Capt. J. W. Lee, Republican candidate for Sheriff, opened the debate, and when he had finished, Captain E. O. Sykes took the floor. If the Democrats could succeed in driving or frightening the negroes away from the polls by speaking, so that they would not fall under the

Cont'd on Page #37

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

influence of the Republicans their purpose was practically accomplished, for, excluding the negroes, the Democrats could easily carry the election. Mr. Sykes had spoken but a short time when the cannon began to boom rather unespectedly to the negroes, who were so taken by surprise and fear that they fled, leaving the Democrats in possession.....

"Thus far most of the speaking had been east of the Tombigbee River or near it. The negroes called the affair at Sulphur Springs a'riot'. The next scent of action was advertised for Muldon, at Paines Chapel, a small place in the Prairie region and in the heart of the negro country. 'Eastside' Democrats were prepared to go there to aid in doing as they had done elsewhere, but they learned the morning before that the meeting had been called off, and returning visitors confirmed this report. As the Republicans were unwilling to repeat their experiences at Sulphur Springs, no other joint debates were held, but each side tried other means to influence the negro.

"A white man by the name of Jim Crowe was killed by a negro while on his way home. It is thought he was killed for political reasons. The negro assassin was caught and it was announced that he was to be hanged at Athens. On the day of the hanging the people went to Athens in large numbers to see the execution. A party of Yankee solkiers went out from Aberdeen with the secret intention of preventing the hanging. Big, strong men went out with t em also, men of the type of Mr. John Wicks. Billy Clopton and ------ Gregg. When they all had got there they engaged in a free-for- all fight. Mr. Gregg, a merchanic of heavy, powerful frame, was able to deal some stunning blows to every Yankee that

Cont'd on Page #38

passed him as he stood on a street corner. The result was that the Yankees were routed and put to flight. They got away the best they could, some ran off on foot, taking to the woods, and others were carried away on horseback by negroes. They carried with them many a bloody wound and many a bruise. The negro was hanged to a nearby pine tree.

" As time passed, the tension became greater and greater.....

.....

"The negroes had began to entertain vague apprehensions as to the results of the election; for they had been fearfully intimidated by the campaign. The bold front and the warlike measures resorted to by the Democrats had confused them and created no little alarm among them. They were in such a state of mind on the day of the election that the least show of violence made them a victim of fear. They preferred voting at the central box, thinking that in the presence of the United States troops and the white Republicans they could vote without being molested. The election laws allowed a voter to vote either at his own box or at the central box, which was then located at Aberdeen. After voting at their home precincts they could be voted at other places also; for then they took a day for voting at each box, and several days were required to cover the county. The Republicans often did this in order to carry elections by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic leaders saw that the negroes were going to vote at Aberdeen en masse. They sent men to advise the negroes to vote at home, and advised the Republicans not to mass the negroes at one voting place, but the outcome seemed inevitable, and very exasperating to the Democrats.

Cont'd on Page #39

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"On the morning before the election there appeared in the Aberdeen Examiner a pledge signed by one hundred and ninety prominent citizens, farmers and business men of Monroe County, in which they threatened to discriminate in making labor contracts against those who should vote the Repbulican ticket. It was as follows:

1. That they would dis charge at least one-third of the more active club leaders and drummers.

2. That they would not knowingly employ any one who had been discharged by an signer of the pledge, or permit to live in houses or on their lands, those who had been introduced in the county in the interest of the Radical party.

3. That they would furnish the County Executive Committee a list of those persons who might have been refused labor on political grounds, to be enrolled in a book kept for the purpose, and which list was to be printed in the Weekly Examiner as a standing advertisement for the protection of citizens.

"On the day preceding the election, a committee of which Captain E. O. Sykes was chairman, met in conference with a Republican committee, of which J. W. Lee was chairman, and told them frankly:

(1) That they were not goint to allow the negroes to vote at the central box; (2) that they had learned that the Republican leaders were intending to vote all the negroes at the central box; (3) that there was likely to be a riot there, if they shouldattempt it; (4) that they would hold the Republicans responsible for all disturbances of the peace; (5) that they would give the Republicans warning not to bring the negroes there.

Cont'd on Page #40

"The Republicans gave no satisfactory reply and proceeded to ignore the warnings of the Democratic leaders.

"The negroes west of the river could not be prevented from coming to Aberdeen, since they had an open country and there was no way of keeping them from entering the town from that direction. The Democrats tried, however, to keep back the negroes from the east side. To accomplish this, pickets were stationed along the Tombigbee River, north and south of Aberdeen for several miles, with orders to shoot any negro who attempted to cross during the night. In spite of all precaution a few negroes succeeded in crossing by going farhter north where there was a ford. The bridge man was ordered to turn the bridge after night and to let it remain turned until after the election, unless it was to let some Alabamians, who were expected, pass. The affair at Sulphur Springs made the Democrats very cautious to prevent riot.

"Captain Sykes assumed personal command of the soldiers, who were armed with Enfeld rifles furnished at their own expense. At sunrise on election day Captain Sykes began to reconnoiter. A number of horsemen from Alabama had arrived during the night in order to help the people in any way possible, and had placed themselves under Captain Sykes, who had desired to send them under command of Judge Locke E. Houston to Muldon early on election day. Captain Sykes looked toward the courthouse on the morning of election day and saw at that early hour the courthouse yard rapidly filling with colored men. He judged well that trouble was brewing, and that troops could not be spared from that important field of action. Accordingly, he started toward town to call out his foot soldiers and to have them arm themselves with the rifles

Cont'd on Page #41

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

and cannon which were in Shell's drug store, when he met Captain Houston who was leading out the cavalry force of Alabamians on the road toward Muldon. He hastily stated the condition of affairs and told them to go immediately to the courthouse and take up an advantageous position, while he himself would bring up his other soldiers. The cavalry soon took up its position, and the infantry followed, planting a cannon, said to have been loaded with chains and slugs and plow-shares, at the northwest corner of the court yard, and pointing it directly toward the mass of negroes. In the meantime, Captain J. W. Lee, having had some wordy altercation with Captain T. B. Sykes about the election, earlier in the morning, found it necessary to take refuge in the jail, where a number of military rifles, supposed to have been furnished by Governor Ames for the negroes, were stored. The soldiers were expressly commanded to keep the negroes from the courthouse and from the polls. By this time many more negroes had arrived, and everybody were waiting to see wh t would take place.

"Presently Captain E. O. Sykes walked toward the polls with a big Ku Klux pistol in his hand, and shouted to a special friend of his, A. E. Dalrymple, 'Everythingis ready, Archie.' No sooner said, than 'Archie' swung his big cane over his head and expended its momentus force on the woolly head of a nearby negro. Others, following his example, began to use pistols and whatever else was in reach in like manner. The negroes gave way to the aggressive white men and took to their heels, and a very few minutes something like eight hundred or a thousand negroes had fled.

"It is said that some of the negroes never stopped running until they got home, and that when the "Easterners" came to the

Cont'd on page 42

bridge, which was still turned, they took immediately to the water and swam across.

"The negroes lost their chance to vote, and the Democrats carried the box very quietly.- The news of success spread and gave the Democrats at other boxes renewed determination. The whole Democratic ticket was elected. In 1871 the Republican candidate for Senator, F. H. Little, had received six hundred and forty-eight votes more than E. O. Sykes, but in the election of 1875, W. M. Hodges, who was candidate for the same office, was beaten by R. O. Reynolds by one thousand, one hundred and seventy-five votes. The Democrats won the day, and have ever since held very tenaciously to their political rights. The negroes are yet in the majority, but in political affairs their vote is nil."

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT:

Result of an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Doc McKinney of Smithville.

"The first few years after the war were hard and strenuous for most Southerners. Property and stock were destroyed and confiscated. No negroes, no money to buy the things that couldn't be raised. A few people had saved a little money--mostly gold. But the poorer class had to make out with so little, no coffee, no salt, no sugar and very little flour for we had to raise our own wheat. For coffee we used okra seed, sorghum for sugar. We got salt from the ground floor of our smokehouses. We had to spin the thread and weave every yard of cloth that was used for our clothing and beds, but first the thread was dyed with dye made from the indigo plant, walnut hulls, sumach leaves and other things. We experimented and learned a great many things that wouldn't have known if necessity hadn't driven us. Truly experience is a hard teacher. Oxen were used to draw wagons, also to plough. We took our cotton to Eastport on line between Tennessee and Mississippi and sold at $.50 a pound.

Cont'd on page # 43

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"During reconstruction days once when we had a county election a negro by the name of Billy Holmes was elected treasurer , Charley Wambsley, negro was tax assessor. But he couldn't make bond so the McKinney Bros. (Doc and Ben) made bond and took over the office. Capt. Caldwell was a member of Board of Supervisors, but when a negro, Price Hogan, was made President of the Board, Captain Calswell resigned."

Result of an interview with Mrs. Crump of Amory.

"Mrs. Owen (Mrs. Crump's mother) had about 200 slaves who after being set free gradually left for parts unknown. Northern men visited all sections and if they found any negroes remaining in service warned them if they didn't "skip out" the'd not be given the promised "40 acres and a mule". So Mrs. Owen was left no one to carry on the work of the farm. No one to cut fire wood, nor attend to the stock. She had to call her oldest son, 14 years old, home from boarding school to help. Before the negroes left, Mrs. Crump and her sister had followed them to the cow lot so often and watched the process af milking till they knew pretty well how to take hold of the job after ths slaves departed. So they milked nine cows night and morning.

"They raised sheep as well as cotton spinning it into thread, both cotton and wool, to weave clothe for all their clothing, sheets, blankets, etc. To get colors they used bark, leaves and roots to make the dye."

"A stage coach drawn by four horses passed every day coming down Trace road from the North to Columbus. They changed horses somewhere in the neighborhood. The most of Amory was built on the Owen farm.

Cont'd on Page #44

The following is taken from an article written in 1934 after an interview with Mrs. Nancy Dilworth who at that time was 93 years old.

"I lived on a farm near where Amory now stands. When the war broke out every able-bodied man joined the army, leaving the management of the farms to the women. We, on the east side, of the Tombigbee, did not suffer from the raids of the Federal soldiers, but times were hard. Very little merchandise of any kind could be brought into the country, and we had to think of all kinds of substitutes. We spun thread and wove our dress material. I wove the cloth, made the clothing and knitted the stockings for my four children and ten negroes. We platted wheat straw to make hats for the men. The women wore large bonnets to keep the face from getting tanned. Buttons were made of persimmon seed, boring holes in them for the needle to pass through.

"There was little or no medicine. So we had to go to the woods and fields for herbs and weeds, and it seemed there was one growing for almost every need. When coffee gave out we sliced sweet potatoes, roasted them, broke them into bits, boiled them and sweetened the drink with sorghum. Salt was not to be had; many people dug up the ground floor of their smoke houses to get the salt. I wore shoes, made on the plantation, of dogskin and other leathers laced up with buckskin thongs. We did the cooking in the big kitchen fireplace. Potatoes and bread were baked in flat-bottomed, iron ovens, with legs, set over red hot coals on the hearth, coals being put on the lid also. At night we lighted our homes with candles that we made ourselves in iron or

Cont'd on Page #45

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

brass moulds. Another kind of light was made by filling an egg-shell with lard with a string for a wick, and the shell placed in a tumbler of sand.

"We made lye by pouring water over a hopper of wood ashes and catching it in a trough underneath the hopper. It went in as water and came out as lye. This lye was boiled with meat skins to make soap.

"Some women of Aberdeen went through the country in wagons to Memphis to buy new clothes after having done without for four long hideous years. My husband died soon after the war, my negroes freed and gone, my money gone, I don't see how I lived throught the times save by God's Grace."

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ADJUSTMENT:

Taken from Reconstruction in Mississippi by J. W. Garner, Pages 359 - 360.

"In October, 1870, the new system of free schools went into operation. In several counties where the blacks largely outnumbered the whites, the attempt to collect a heavy school tax met with more or less opposition. In Monroe County, where the black population exceeded the white population in the proportion of three to one, there was great dissatisfaction at the manner in which the authorities were alleged to have appropriated money for the maintenance of the schools. The county superintendent of education was Colonel Huggins, a Union soldier, and a former agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who held at the same time the office of United States Assessor of Internal Revenue. It was alleged that his estimates for the support of the public shhools

Cont'd on Page #46

were unnecessarily large, and that he refused to make use of schoolhouses offered him without charge, but instead, erected new frame buildings throughtout the county, and paid teachers unreasonably large salaries. The superintendent charged that the Ku Klux attempted to break up the schools, and that they notified two of the school directors, who had been particularly prominent in fixing the estimates, to resign their positions within a certain time or they would be 'dealt with' according to the well-known customs of the Klan. The directors promptly complied with the request. Nearly all of the teachers in that part of the county east of the Tombigbee River, twenty-six in number, were notified to close their schools. One of these was a lady from Genesee, Illinois. She had been sent to Mississippi by the American Missionary Society, and was engaged in teaching a small school at Cotton Gin Port at a salary of $75 per month. She had endeavored to secure board with a fmily of negroes. She was visited by the Ku Klux in March, 1871, and was ordered to leave. She promptly obeyed the order. Dr. Ebart, one of the school directors, a Southern man and the teacher of a white school in Aberdeen, received a similar notification. On account of opposition to the extravagances of the school authorities, the Board of Supervisors declined to levy the special tax of 10½ mills.

Reconstruction In Monroe County by E. F. Puckett - Publication of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XI.

"In Monroe County a tax of ten mills was allowed for school buildings and five mills for a teachers' fund. The School Board

Cont'd on Page #47

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

of which Huggins was president, agreed on ten and a half mills, but the Board of Supervisors rejected it. The amount of the tax at first was $61,800. This, however, was reduced to $30,000. In addition to this there was Monroe County's share of the Chickasaw School Fund, amounting to about $6,000. Although the assessments were kept from being collected by the K. K. K., Huggins hired teachers and built houses and furnished them extravagantly. He made a contract to buy a house for $6,000 from Gholson, but when the latter found out that it was to be used for a negro school he tried in vain to persuade Huggins to cancel the contract. Huggins also bought an old Baptist Church building in Aberdeen and furnished it extravagantly for the negro lads. He let contracts for about twenty houses at an average cost of $300 each. He refused in one instance a newly built church house, to be used free of charge, for a school during week days.

"Huggins and six other men composed the School Board. The board was mixed for a short time, having white Republicans and scalawags and negroes on it. The taxes for school purposes were reduced to $21,000 when white men got complete control. Two members of the School Board, Dr. Ecbert and Mr. McCoy, appear to have been Southern Republicans. The former taught a school and paid his own salary. The Ku Klux sent him a notice that as he was teaching a Union school he would have to resign from the board and leave. The notice was placed on his door, written in Ku Klux style with flourishes and mystic symbols and signed 'K. K. K.' He resigned according to the testimony of R. B. Stone in Boutwell's Report on Mississippi. There were twenty-six schools broken up

Cont'd on Page #48

in Monroe County, and a small number of the buildings were burned.

"Mrs. Sarah A. Allen was forced to quit her school, near Cotton Gin Port. She was from Genesee, Illinois, and came to Mississippi to teach a colored school under the auspices of a missionary society. She was staying with a negro family, having been refused admission to a white home. It is said that she was highly educated and accomplished. One night she was visited by disguised men and was told that she had to stop her school by a certain date. They gave four reasons why she had to do this: (1) They did not want Radicals in the South; (2) they did not want Northern people teaching there; (3) they thought negroes could educate themselves if they wanted to; (4) they objected to heavy school taxes. Other Northern teachers were notified that they must leave. Huggins says only three schoolhouses were burned. That is a conservative estimate. Miss Isabell Phemster, a Southern lady, also taught a negro school in Monroe County.

....."He stated (A. P. Huggins) that in his examination before the Boutwell Committee that during 1865 and 1866 he was little molested, but that his first difficulty was a church affair. Soon after coming to the county he applied for admission to the local Baptist Church. The minister, Mr. Chambliss, told him the church would be glad to receive him, and that he thought there would be no difficulty over the matter. The following Sunday he went to the church in Aberdeen. The minister then told him before the congregation that they had reconsidered the matter; that Huggins had done them a wrong; that being in the

Cont'd on Page #49

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Federal Army he had done a wrong to the South, and that he must repent of it and show that he had done so. Huggins immediately left the church. Later he presented his letter, but was not admitted. He says that still later he was invited to join, but refused. After he had married a Baptist lady, the invitation was renewed, but he again refused to accept. He continued to go to his wife's church, however, and to contribute to its support."

CARPET-BAGGERS:

Taken from Reconstruction im Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Vol.XI, Pages - 115 - 124, Publication of Miss. Historical Society.

"Chief among the Republican leaders was A. P. Huggins. He was born in Ohio and reared in Niles, Michigan. He served four years in the Union Army, holding positions from private to captain, finally being brevetted lieutnant-colonel. He came to Monroe County as assistant assessor of internal revenue, having been appointed in May, 1869. He assessed taxes in five counties--Monroe, Itawamba, Prentiss, Alcorn, and Tishomingo. In August, 1870, he was made Superintendent of Public Education. He was also President of the School Board, which ib turn instructed him to look after schools, school funds, and teachers. Huggins made himself very obnoxious to the tax-payers on account of his extravagant administration of school affairs. He was also a planter; in fact, he came to Mississippi as a planter, having rented fifteen hundred acres of land about ten miles from Aberdeen. The States allowed a tax of ten mills for a school building fund, and five mills for a teachers' fund, but only ten and a half mills were collected as recommended by Huggins and his board to the Boardof Supervisors.

Cont'd on Page #50

This tax was what got him into trouble, as we shall see later....

.....

"Some time after this, while making an official tour of the county, he was invited to spend the night with a Mr. Ross, a good, respectable Democrat. A friendly negro had warned him the day before that the Ku Klux were hunting for him and advised him to leave the vicinity. About 10 o'clock that night he was awakened by cries outside to Mr. Ross for 'the man who was in the house.' On looking out of the window, Huggins saw the premises covered with men dressed in white. They demanded that he come out, but he refused to do so. They told him that they had certain orders and warnings for him, but that they could not deliver them in the presence of women and children. They ordered Mr. Ross to bring Huggins out, but he refused. They then built a fire and threatened to burn the house, when Mr. Ross asked Huggins to leave the place. Huggins went to the gate and asked for his warnings and release. The captain then delivered the warnings in a pompous manner, stating that it had been given in a certain place and registered in some corner of hell, but that he had forgotten the name of the registrar's office. The substance of the devree was that he should leave the country within ten days and release them of all oppresive taxes. The captain further informad Huggins of the Ku Klux regulations, as follows: The rule of the camp was, (1) to give a warning; (2) to enforce obedience to their laws by whippings; (3) to kill by the Klan together; (4) if that was not done they had sworn to kill him 'either privately, by assassination, or otherwise'. Huggins told them that he would'leave Monroe County at his own pleasure, and not until he got ready.'

Cont'd on Page #51

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

This reply infuriated the men and several of them jumped over the fense, captured and disarmed him. He was then carried off about a quarter of a mile and asked if he had changed his mind. He said 'no'. Mr. Ross followed and they both reasoned with the men, but to no avail. Mr. Ross was forced to leave, but not until they promised not to hurt Huggins. He was then given a few licks with a stirrup strap, but he still refused. Then, after a big, burly fellow had used the buckle end of the strap twenty-five times, Huggins was willing to yield to their demands. As soon as he was physically able he left the county.

"Although he had agreed to leave the county, he had not agreed to stay away. He came back and arrested the defendents in the celebrated Ku Klux trial at a later date. He did not remain long in Monroe County, however, after the election of 1875. Although he finally came more to the Democratic way of looking at things, and even promised to help the Democrats in the election of 1875, his efforts in their behalf were not, of course, ver effective and his support was rather weak.

"G. Wiley Wells, another carpetbagger, gave the following estimate off Huggins' character:

"He is a man of excellent habits, of good character, a man whom I have always understood to be above reproach.

"Wells also said that popular sentiment did much to bring reproach upon Huggins on account of his affiliation with the Republicans. If this be true, Huggins had some admirable traits, but we cannot disassociate the man from his deeds. The general opinion of the county places him in the category of the 'Republication Devils'. One man, D. S. Bkeks, stated very succinctly

Cont'd on Page #52

that Huggins 'was as mean as the devil.' After the election of 1875, Huggins and his wife went West, and little was heard of them from that time.

"There were two brothers who also played conspicious parts in the drama of reconstruction in Monroe County. They were Finis H. and R. H. Little. They were bron and reared in Kentucky and came to Mississippi in 1865. In 1869 the former was elected to represent Monroe and Chickasaw Counties in the State Senate. In 1875, he ran again for the same office, but was defeated. He was a farmer and merchant.

"His brother, R. B. Little, held the office of Chancery Clerk for several years, but was finally defeated in the election of 1875. Both of these men were looked upon with contempt by the good citizens of the county. It seems, however, that they belonged to a respectable family in Kentucky and both of them married into good families in Monroe County. Mr. W. F. Riley says that Finis H. Little died of tuberculosis in Aberdeen, and his brother, 'Rat' Little, returned to the North.

"The next carpetbagger of importance was J. F. Lacey. He was 'a non-descript', according to Major Jonas' characterization. He came to Monroe County from Pennsylvania soon after the war. We are told that 'he was a man of generous instincts, and was by no means a coward.' He was a little past middle age, about fifty years old and a bold, courageous kind of a fellow. As Mayor of Aberdeen, having been appointed by Governor Ames in 1869, he presided with dignity, liked to have his way, and wanted men to show him great honor as he sat behind the bar and meted out justice to the people.

Cont'd on Page #53

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"It seems that one Tom Ragsdale had abused and insluted his honor, and Lacey was told that he ought to fight a duel with him. No doubt J. D. McClusky was behind it all, for he had great influence with Lacey even though they belonged to different parties. Lacey challenged Ragsdale to a 'fist and skull' fight. A ring was drawn on the west bank of the Tombigbee River near Aberdeen, and in this they were to fight, while the bystanders, composed of almost the whole male population of Aberdeen, looked on. As arranged Captain R. E. Houston was Ragsdale's second and J. D. McClusky was Lacey's second. The contestants were about equally matched, but it is stated that Lacey came near getting the better of his antagonist, and would have done so, but for the fact that in the fight Ragsdale got hold of Lacey's long, flowing beard and would not let go until Lacey was out of breath. The whole affair was regarded as a great joke, and it brought Lacey into ridicule.

"McClusky made Lacey think that he was his only friend, and as a consequence McClusky was made mayor, pro tem, by Lacey on one occasion when the latter had to be absent from town.

"McClusky presided with dignity and made remarkable decisions. A complaint was made by a negro, who said he had been kicked by a white man for not making a fire at the proper time in the morning. McClusky heard the trial, then turned to the deputy and asked where he had hung that negro the day before. The officer understood the joke, and began to give a lengthy description of the gallows, but before he could finish the negro's attorney left the room.

"Lacey and McClusky were sitting together one night in the

Cont'd on Page #54

hotel, when Lacey became alarmed at a disturbance created by a club across the street, known as 'The Robinsons'. McClusky seized the opportunity to work upon Lacey's fears. He told the mayor that the meeting was a Ku Klux gathering and they had decided to kill Lacey that night. Lacey became excited and wanted to leave immediately. McClusky offered to help him escape, and he sent for a buggy. They immediately departed, after having dismissed the driver. It was a rainy, stormy night, but they hurried toward Egypt, a railroad station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They got about half way when the buggy broke down, but they continued the journey, hastily, by mounting the horses, bareback. When they arrived at Egypt, McClusky advised Lacey to get into a box car, and not wait for a passenger train. The advice was followed and McClusky locked the car door and returned for Lacey's trunk. Some time after that McClusky was in Oxford, Mississippi, and Governor Alcorn happened to there also. He sent for McClusky to come to the hotel and explain his treatment of Lacey. McClusky said he understood that in commercial transactions if a merchant received goods he had not ordered he could return them. He then added:

'Now Governor, you Republicans shipped us Lacey for mayor, and as he did not suit us, we concluded that we would just ship him back to you.'

"It is said that the Governor, upon hearing this rolled over on the bed almost bursting with laughter.

"Woodmansee was another carpetbagger of note in Monroe County. Judge Beckett calls him 'the prince of smooth carpetbaggers.' Mr. Leftwich says:

Cont'd on Page #55

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

'He was a typical carpetbagger from Indiana, whose idol was Oliver P. Morton, of that State. He came like drift-wood from the ocean, and became at once identified with the local Republican politicians. He appears to have been more or less illiterate. He returned North and married, but lost his wife later. He encountered sundry afflictions and buffetings and in a few years disappeared from view.'

"Woodmansee got drunk very often, and on one of his sprees he fell and hurt his head. Some negroes were induced to carry him into the office of Mr. McClusky, who offered to dress the wound, which was bleeding profusely. McClusky, who was never known to be excited, claimed afterwards that the sight of blood always excited him and that in dressing the wound he began to shave Woodmansee's head on the wrong side. Consequently in a short time he had shaved and put a plaster on the side of the drunken man's head opposite the wound. Woodmansee was then carried home. He had long, curly hair of which he was proud. Of course, his anger knew no bounds when, upon rising the next morning, he saw that one side of his head had been shaved. He grabbed his gun and started for McClusky, but accidentally met Messrs. Barry and Beckett, who dissauaded him from such a rash act, but had him to employ E. O. Sykes to prosecute McClusky in a trial which never came off. McClusky explained, however, that in the operation he became excited as usual at the sight of blood, that while looking for a razpr Woodmansee turned over, and that when he began to shave he found no wound, but knew one was there for he had seen it. He therefore kept shaving and finally put

Cont'd on Page #56

the plaster where he had last seen the wound. The negroes became disgusted with Woodmansee as he went about with his head tied up.

"Late one night a loud knocking was heard in the back-yard of the Webb Hotel where McClusky boarded. May Webb investigated, and found that Woodmansee, while drunk, had been nailed up in a wagon bed by McClusky and that upon becoming sober he was trying to break out of his improvised prison by kicking furiously.

"The next carpetbagger of importance was C. T. Holle. He was a large, square-shouldered, boisterous braggart, weighting about two hundred pounds. He came from Pennsylvania, and was appointed Sheriff to succeed a man by the name of Oldshoe. Holle's overbearing attitude got him into serious trouble with the lawyers of the city, and as a consequence, he was forced to leave. Mr. Beckett had obtained judgment for a client and turned it over to Holle to collect. On meeting the client soon afterwards Holle told him the money had been collected and given to Beckett . The client then went to Beckett, told him of what Holle had said and asked for the money. Beckett at once saw that 'a lie was mixed up in the case' and went to have a settlement with Holle, whom he met on the street. While Holle was trying to explain the affair, Beckett, little man as he was, gave him a good beating with a heavy walking-cane, which he had borrowed from Captain E. O. Sykes, a few moments before the encounter. Beckett's friends advised him to beware of Holle, who they thought would attack him. But Beckett was fearless, and went in person to Holle's boarding-place, entered his room and closed the door. He then told Holle that he had come to have a talk with him, and that he didn't doubt but that he was armed and the himself was.

Cont'd on Page #57

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Holle was sitting by a smoldering fire when Beckett entered. They were soon engaged in a hot discussion which ended by Holle saying that he had had no peace since he had been in the South and that he would resign his place and leave as soon as possible. Beckett then called the hotel-keeper, Mr. Goodlad, to witness this statement. Holle left soon afterwards never to return."

SCALAWAGS:

Taken from Reconstruction In Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Vol. XI, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.

"Another interesting character during this period was Captain J. W. Lee, a Southern man who turned Republican. He was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, November 30, 1838, and was educated in Texas. It was in Texas that he served as a captain in the Confederate Army. He came to Monroe County soon after the war, and began to take an active leadership in the Republican party. He was a man of force of character and had courage to stand up to his convictions. He was the mainstay of the Republican party during its period of success, and he succeeded in keeping it alive until defeat became inevitable, and then his interest lagged and his efforts ceased. He fell with the great host of Republicans on November 2, 1875. He was Mayor of Aberdeen from 1871 to 1873, and Sheriff from 1873 to 1875; was postmaster from 1880 to 1886 and was reappointed in 1890. He is now a wholesale merchant in Birmingham, Alabama, and is regarded as a very respectable citizen. His wife was one of the lady managers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Cont'd on Page #58

"Another scalawag was Colonel J. L. Herbert. It is said that he turned Republican as the result of a personal difficulty in which he received a gunshot wound before the war. He was rewarded with an appointment to the position of Circuit Judge. Mr. F. G. Barry and Judge R. C. Beckett had some serious difficulties with Herbert on account of some court matters. It was claimed that Herbert was consorting with the negroes and using his home as an arsenal. The outcome of it all was that Mr. Barry went to Herbert's residence one night and called him out. He came with a double-barrel shotgunk expecting trouble. They had a duel across the fence. As one would shoot the other would dodge behind a post. Thus the harmless duel continued until both were out of ammunition. At that time a man by the name of J. S. Roberts ran up and handed Barry a gun loaded with buckshot and told him to shoot Herbert. But Barry's heart failed him on seeing Herbert standing before him totally unarmed. By this time soldiers had come up and arrested Beckett, Barry and McClusky. On the following day they were tried before a military court, but they put on a bold front. The way they gave in their names showed the defiant attitude they assumed toward the authorities. Barry responded to his name: 'I am Frederick Napoleon Wellington Barry'; J. L. McClusky said, 'I am Oliver Cromwell McClusky'; and Beckett echoed back, 'I am Richard, the Lion-Hearted Beckett.' They were turned loose. The negroes then took up the matter and surrrounded Beckett and Barry one night in the latter's office. But the prisoners were prepared for the occasion, having been warned during the day. They intended to shoot the first man that entered the room, and, if necessary, they would enter an alley and escape by crossing the Tombigbee River, as Barry had already

Cont'd on Page #59

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

done once before when he had beaten a big, yellow negro for publicly denouncing him in a Republican meeting. But the negroes finally withdrew and this ended the incident. Herbert was addicted to protracted sprees, often lasting for months at a time, and it was on this account that he was turned out of office.

"George Pennington, another scalawag, was Circuit Clerk for a short time. He turned Republican in order to get office, and in the light of that fact, he was pretty well thought of. He died while holding the office of Deputy Sheriff some years later. He was nominated for Circuit Clerk in the election of 1875, but declined to enter the race.

"There were two Andersons closely associated with the Republications, so much so that they got a part of the spoil. J. H. Anderson was the superintendent of construction of Bigbee bridge and was allowed to draw at his will upon the treasury for funds. It is claimed that he got a large amount of graft money in the awarding of contracts connected with the building of this bridge. The other was S. G. Anderson, who was once Sheriff of the county. He was well thought of. He died in office and was succeded by J. S. Watkins (colored).

"D.A. Walton was once president of the Board of Supervisors, and by his association with two negroes, Price Hogan and Chess Young, controlled the board for a short time. He was not a vicious man, as were some other scalawags, but was a narrow-minded fellow, holding to his party for policy's dake. Walton finally moved to Alabama after the election of 1875."

Cont'd on Page #60

CONSERVATIVES:

Taken from Reconstruction in Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XI.

"In Monroe County, as elsewhere throughout the South, during reconstruction days there were two parties, the Democratic and the Republican. The former was composed chiefly of the native white men, though there were a few negroes who voted the Democratic ticket. I have not been able , however, to learn definitely about them. The Republican party was composed of three distinct elements. The first were white men who came south after the war, merely as office-seekers, they were known as 'carpetbagger'. The second element consisted of native Southerners who openly sided with the Republicans or were in sympathy with them. They were Republicans for various reasons, but mostly to get office, to 'have a finger in the pie'. They were called 'scalawags'. The third class were the black men. As the negroes were in a majority in Monroe County, the fight of the Democrats was not only against superiors numbers, but against an ignorant and prejudiced majority, directed by white Republican leaders. We shall see that, when these leaders faltered and their courage failed in the face of inevitable defeat, the negro enthusiasm vanished and cowardice asserted itself.

"There were within the ranks of each party a younger and an older class of leaders, the former being more impetuous and the latter more conservative. The young men were conspicuous in action and the old men in council. Among the leaders of the younger set of Democrats were R. C. Beckett, J. W. Howard, F. C. Barry, E. O. Sykes, S. A. Jonas, John D. McCluskey, W. D. Walton, A. E. Dalrymple, R. F. Houston, N. W. Hatch, James Dillingham

Cont'd on Page #61

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

and Plummer Willis. Among the older Democrats were Judge L. E. Houston, Colonel R. O. Reynolds, A. J. Sykes, M. M. Trice, W. W. Troup, B. R. Howard, W. G. Evans, W. H. Clopton, Sr., and Colonel Lafayette Willis."

Taken from Reconstruction in Mississippi by J. W. Garner-Page 309

"The opponents of the constitution began to bestir themselves even earlier than the reconstructionists. On the 8th. of January, the day after the assembling of the reconstruction convention, the Jackson Clarion published an urgent call for a convention of 'white citizens', to meet on the first Monday in February, to 'take into consideration our situation, and determine our future course.' It pleaded for a union of all white men as the only means of preventing the ratification of a constitution which, it apprehended, would embody the 'worst elements of radicalism.' 'We need and pray', said the Clarion, 'for such a body. It is no time for pique, petulance, or preference. It is no time for personalities, or for narrow, purblind selfishness.'

"On the 16th. of January, (1868) a convention of conservatives was held at Jackson, and a platform of principles adopted. They styled themselves the Democratic White Man's Party of Mississippi, and declared that the 'nefarious design of the Republican party to place the white men of the Southern states under governmental control of their late slaves, and degrade the Caucasian race as the inferiors of the African race, is a crime against the civilization of the age which needs only to be mentioned to be scorned by all intelligent minds, and we, therefore, call upon the people in Mississippi to vindicate alike the superiority of their race over the

Cont'd on Page #62

negro, and their political power to maintain constitutional liberty.' Nothing worried the leaders of this party so much as the fear of division among the whites, such as existed the year before. The January convention, in dropping the name of the party (Constitutional Union), under which the campaign was conducted in 1867, was the subject of considerable opposition upon the part of the more conservative opponents of the constitution. The Clarion of January 18, in a strong appeal for unity of action said: 'Fellow-citizens, let there be no strike among us in this solemn hour. We are all Constitutional Union men, we are all Democrats, let us unite with one heart and one mind.'"

From the "True Republican", October 29, 1875.

"The Democratic Conservative party of Monroe, Calfax, Chickasaw and Lowndes counties, will have another grand turnout here tomorrow.---They say that their numbers will strike terror into the colored radicals and cause them to keep away from the polls next Tuesday. We'll see about that! The full Republican vote of Monroe will be polled just so sure as an election is held."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU:

Mrs. James I. Atchinson, Aberdeen, has in her possession a blank used by the U. S. Freedmen's Bureau. Plantation owners in Monroe County soon after the war, were required to contract with negro labor, their former slaves, using these blanks. The U. S. Government through the Freedmen's Bureau, in this period, were most paternalistice.

Cont'd on Page #63

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

In fact, these contracts re-established slavery in essence, though not in name.

From Reconstruction in Monroe County, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XI, by E. F. Puckett.

Freedmen's Bureau

"Colonel Vassar, a United States officer, stationed at Aberdeen with a body of United States troops, was at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. Captain R. E. Houston says that his actions and his attitude toward what was right showed that he was at heart a friend of the Southern white men. It was through him that all contracts had to pass, and he saw th t they were good from the standpoint of both parties--the negro and the white man. The bureau undertook to regulate contracts between the white people and household servants. This, it seems to me, was the objectionable feature of its work, in that it forced white men to submit their family relations and household affairs to the surveillance of Federal officials.

"The Freedmen's Bureau had a demoralizing effect on the negro; it diminished his economic value by throwing into his path irresistable temptations to idleness , by a vain, illusory promise of forty acrs and a mule. Enticed by such promises many of the negroes flocked to the camps at Aberdeen, where they were fed by the troops, and kept in idleness, waiting for their assignment of land. The local newspapers of the time were very full of denunciations of the action of the bureau, and were very bitter in their criticisms of its management.

"I could not get access to any of these articles, however, as the files of The Aberdeen Weekly and of The Examiner have both

Cont'd on Page #64

been recently destroyed by fire. A few extracts from these papers will be found in Garner's Reconstruction in Mississippi.

"The attempts to regulate even the most trivial contracts led to serious difficulties sometimes, in which the bureau agents were roughly handled. Few white men are known to have been reported to the bureau, or if they were the consequences were small.

"Mr. T. J. Ford, of old Hamilton, was reported to the bureau for whipping a negro servant. He was fined one dollar and the cost. Mr. Butler, of Amory, says in support of this statement that he once belabored a negro over the head for insolence. The negro threatened to report him, but when he sarcastically offered the use of his horse and saddle for this purpose, the negro was afraid to carry out his threat.

"The reason why negroes did not report all offences was the threats of violence made by white men. On one occasion Ben McKinney, proprietor of a saloon and store at Athens, found it necessary to call upon his wife to help him during the rush of business. A big, boisterous negro about half drunk came into the store. He was cursing and swearing and boasting that he was going to 'take things in' and that he was not afraid of any white man. McKinney went to the Mayor of Athens and asked what fine he could impose for knocking the negro down. The sum of one dollar having been agreed upon, McKinney went to his store and soon brought the negro to the floor by a blow on the head with a club. After a mock hearing before the Mayor, McKinney paid his fine of one dollar, which was doubtless returned, and the case was dismissed. The negro started for Aberdeen to report the case, but was sent for and told the consequences. He turned back and nothing more came of the case.

Cont'd on page # 65

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

"General S. J. Gholson says that the white men and negroes were satisfied after the war until the Freedmens Bureau came in 1866. He says that he then began farming to protect from starvation the negroes whom he had raised.

"A certain citizen of Monroe County says that the soldiers in the Union Camps would rarely ever buy watermelons from him. As he raised a great many melons he finally resorted to the following method of disposing of them: He placed thim in the hands of a faithful old negro, whom he used as a "go-between." This old man always sold them for twice as much as his employer could have got.

"In general, where the bureau was managed by scalawags the offenders were handled roughly, but when it was under Vassar's rule, wholly, the white men always got a square deal.

ELECTION FRAUDS

"Numerous means were used to make the negroes vote the Democratic tickets or not vote at all. The Democrats destroyed the registration books in order to prevent the records of negro voters being carried to the differnet polling places. Once a blue-back spelling book was sent out in the boxes. As the boxes were not inspected closely until the hour for opening the polls, the managers were greatly discomforted, and the negroes were in some places kept from voting. Duplicate keys were often used to advantage in stuffing the box. This was once done at Athens. Dr. J. S. Riley, Mr. D. A. Beeks and a negro were the managers at that box in the election of 1875. The negroes voted steadily all day, confident that they would carry the box. At supper time W. B. Quarles carried the negro home with him for supper, and left the box for a short time in the care of the man with the duplicate key. While the only 'watch dog' of the box, the colored manager, was 'stuffing' himself

Cont'd on Page #66

at Mr. Quarles' kitchen table, Dr. Riley was exchanging Republican for Democratic tickets, and thus stuffing the ballot-box.

"At another election in Athens before this time, W. B. Hogan was one of the managers and had the only key to the box. When the election was over Mr. W. B. Quarles said he would give Hogan plenty to eat and a place to stay that night. While there Quarles persuaded Hogan to let him see the key to the box. While examining it he took care to slip a crib key in its place, and Hogan did not notice the difference as the keys were almost alike. The right key was sent to the Democratic manager who stuffed the box 'by common consent', as Mr. Butler likes to put it. After supper the votes were counted, and to the astonishment of the Republicans the box had gone Democratic. Another way to carry election was to get the negro manager drunk and then go into the box, or even break the lock and replace it with a similar one.

"In one election the Democrats resorted to a novel method to defraud the negroes at the polls. The Democratic tickets were printed on stiff pasteboard. As soon as a negro appeared at the polls with a folded ticket he was asked what ticket he was voting. If he said the Democratic ticket, some one would say 'no' and give him a 'board ticket'. Others were led to think that these were Republican tickets, and voting them only added to the success of the Democrats.

"When Judge J. E. Meek was registration officer in Monroe County he went from place to place on horseback, carrying a big pair of saddle bags. The negroes were told everywhere that these bags contained one-dollar bills to be given to each one after he had registered. As a consequence, every negro, when he had registered, asked

Cont'd on Page #67

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Judge Meek for a dollar bill, which the judge knew nothing of. This continued so long and worried him so much that he was forced to resign. The purpose of this was to get the negroes turned against Mr. Meek and to make them hate the Republicans.

"Before the election of 1875 the Democrats found out by some means the color and engravings to be used on the Republican ballots. They had similar ballots printed in New Orleans, the chief figure on the back of them being a picture of Captain J. W. Lee, surrounded and festooned with flags. On election day Captain Houston placed himself at the box with 300 such tickets and handed them to the negroes as they came to vote. By this clever trick the negroes were made to vote the Democratic ticket in spite of themselves.

"The negroes were sometimes kept from voting by providing them with a good speaker, who would so entertain them as to make them forget the flight of time until it was too late to vote. Such a device was resorted to at Loohatan, the first voting place south of Muldon on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The negroes were then entertained by the following speakers: J. D. McClusky, Needham Hatch, Mr. Groomes, Captain Beck and R. C. Beckett. Beck was the principal speaker of the occasion. Judge Beckett says that he was a pastmaster of abuse and Phillipic and used it in portraying the most objectionable features of the Constitution. The result was that he entertained the negroes so well and so long that when they took note of the hour it was far too late for all of them to vote."

Cont'd on pagen#68

LOYAL LEAGUE:

Taken from Reconstruction in East and Southeast Mississippi, Vol. VII, page 209, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, by W. H. Hardy.

"Loyal League--A Republican party organization that dealt directly with negro voters. The League was composed of carpet-baggers and scalawags, who thoroughly organized the negroes in every community of every county."

Taken from Reconstruction in Monroe County by E. F. Puckett, Vol. XI, page 127, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society.

"There is also the Loyal League, an organization whose membership was scattered throughout the country. They had a definite constitution, a copy of which is said to be in the possession of Captain R. E. Houston.

"It is known that Adam Gleed, colored, of Columbus, organized most of the Loyal Leagues in Monroe County. He finally incurred the hatred of the White Democrats and was forced to leave the county. There were lodges at Willis Chapel, El Bethel and Caledonia. Wash Holloway was president of the first. Other negroes prominent in Loyal League affairs were Grammes Dent and Robt. Od'neil.

"On one occasion the Loyal League attempted to punish a white man by the name of Lorenzo Lee, who had whipped his servant, Arter Willis, for insolence. The members of the league gathered together all the arms they could, secretly as they thought, intending on the following day to march down to Lee's place of business. Meantime their plans had been found out, and when they appeared on the hill nearby they were confronted, not by their intended victim alone, but by a body of white men, all of whom were armed like themselves. Dr.

Cont'd on page # 69

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Henry Alexander acted as mediator, and when the negroes were about two hundred yards away, he went to them and advised them not to attempt any violence, unless they wished to be killed. They decided to retire without molesting Lee.

"The Loyal League once considered measures whereby they could 'get even with Mr. W. D. Walton' for knocking his cook's eye out, but nothing ever came of it.

"Tickets were often distributed to members of the Loayal League immediately before elections. As there were many negroes who could neither read nor write, their ballots were prepared for them in the meetings, whence they were carried directly to the polls. The majority always determined for which candidates their votes would be cast."

REPUBLICAN PARTY:

From Reconstruction in Monroe County, by E. F. Puckett, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.

"There were two Andersons closely associated with the Republicans, so much so that they got a part of the spoil. J. H. Anderson was the superintendent of construction of Bigbee bridge and was allowed to draw at his will upon the treasury for funds. It is claimed that he got a large amount of graft money in the awarding of contracts connected with the building of this bridge. The other was S. G. Anderson, who was once Sheriff of the county. He was well thought of. He died in office and was succeeded by J. S. Watkins (colored).

"D. A. Walton was once president of the Board of Supervisors, and by his association with two negroes, Price Hogan and Chess

Cont'd on Page #70

Young, controlled the board for a short time. He was not a vicious man, as were some other scalawags, but was a narrow-minded fellow, holding to his party for policy's sake. Walton finally moved to Alabama after the election of 1875.

"The negroes were very powerful in the county and held many of its offices. Some of the leading men belonging to this race were the following:

"Bill Holmes was once Treasurer and later a Representative of the county in the Legislature. Joe Spencer Watkins was Coroner and Ranger, and was one of the first negroes to serve on the Board of Police. He later became Sheriff upon the death of J. C. Anderson. Arthur Brooks represented the county in the Legislature. Chess Young, James Stith, George Strong and William Watkins were members of the Board of Supervisors. It was to the latter that the $4,000 contract was let to build a bridge which was finally built at a cost of $400. Howard Settle was Deputy Sheriff under J. W. Lee, but was allowed to exercise his functions only on negroes. Ed Williams was on the police force of Aberdeen. Other negroes held the office of Justice of the Peace in the county. J. P. Hogan was a member of the Board of Police several times and was even president of that body. He, like all the rest of the negroes here named, had been an ignorant slave. He could scarcely scrawl his name, more often making a cross mark instead, or having some one to write it for him. He is now a preacher. He says that he made money in politics, but lost it by lending it to his political friends.

Another negro of some importance was Hal Tucker, a former

Cont'd on Page #71

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

servant and body guard of Mr. John Tucker. Although freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, Hal remained with his master who allowed him many privileges. The Democratic principles of this negro were thoroughly instilled into his head by the Tucker family. His bearing was very dignified and aristocratic. In a great procession at Aberdeen he was one of the standardbearers of the Quincy Division. He rode on horseback, dressed in rich regalia. His popularity with the Democrats caused him to suffer the disfavor of those of his own race, who adhered to the Republicans. In consequence of this, a Republican organization of negroes near Quincy threatened him with violence. They were prevented by his timely departure to Alabama to what is now Lamar County, where he lived many years, near Suligent, Alabama.

"Other negroes who deserve mentions are Sharper Crump, Elias Crump, Turner Morgan and Jones Crenshaw."

From Mother Monroe, a Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN

"This, the only Republican paper ever published in Monroe County, was launched May 7, 1874 and ran until sometime in 1876 or 1877. It was edited by M. R. Scullin, and published every Friday, by the True Republican Publishing Company.

"A copy dated Oct. 29, 1875, Vol.II, No. 26 lies on the desk as this is written. This issue states that the paper was the "Official" Journal of Monroe, Lee and Itawamba Counties. It was issued from the Republican printing shop in which the printing of the county and also of the Republican party was done. This shop was located on the north side of Commerce Street, a few doors

Cont'd on Page #72

west of Meridian Street up stairs. It will be noted that the date of this issue was just four days prior to the revolutionary election of 1875 and everyone writing a history of that revolution should read it. It carried a list of the Republican candidates. In the list, the writer remembers the followint as having been negroes: John R. Lynch for Congress, Howard M. Settle for Chancery Clerk, Cato Randle for Corner, Jeff C. Walker for the legislature. It gave the Republican majorities in Monroe County in 1869 as 1683, and in 1872 as 1200. There had been considerable colored immigration since 1872, and the 1875 colored majority was estimated as 1506. To these should be added 94, white Republican votes, making a total of 1600 majority "every vote of which will be cast for Capt. Little for Congress."

"An editorial quoted the Federal Lanes relating to elections in which any Federal officer such as Congressman, was to be elected and the penalty for violation. The article stated that the Federal government would have inspectors at the polls on the following Tuesday to see that there was no violation of the Law and that every person was given the right to vote."

Taken from "The True Republican," Official Journal of Monroe, Lee and Itawamba Counties, Friday, October-------29, 1875.

FOR STATE TREASURER
G. M. BUCHANAN:
of Marshall.

FOR CONGRESS,
Third Congressional District,
FINIS. H. LITTLE.
of Monroe

Second District.
A. R. HOWE
of Panola County.

Cont'd on Page #73

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

Fourth District
JASON NILES,
of Attala County.

Fifth District
JAMES HILL,
of Hinds County.

Sixth District
JOHN R. LYNCH,
of Adams county.
Of MONROE COUNTY, MISS.

For Sheriff,
JAMES W. LEE.

For Circuit Clerk,
J. H. ANDERSON.

:o:

For Chancery Clerk,
HOWARD M. SETTLE

For Treasurer,
GEORGE C. COLEMAN.

: o :

For Assessor,
J. P. SIMS.

For Coroner and Ranger,
CATO RANDLE.

For Senator-24th. District.
HON. WILLIAM HODGE

For Representatives
In the State Legislature,
JEFF C. WALKER,
GEO. T. COOK,
JOHN D. BRANDON

Beat No. 3.
For Justice of the Peace.
James Young,
Howard Moore.

Cont'd on Page #74

For Constable
GEORGE FORT.

For Supervisor.
John Walker.

Beat No. 4.
For Supervisor
JOHN E. MEEK.

For Justice of the Peace.
JAMES W. WALKER,
HENDERSON MC MILLAN.

For Constables.
J. H. SYKES,
WILEY ROWE.

Beat No. 5.
For Supervisor
LOUIS STITH,

For Justice Of The Peace
A. KELLUM.
ALEX MORROW

For Constable.
B. C. Henderson.

LOOK TO YOUR MAN:

Ex-Governor Powers who is now a bolting candidate for Congress in this District, in November 1867 wrote a letter to the Macon Beacon, a white-line Democratic paper, defining his position, in which he said:

"THE NEGRO IS A DANGEROUS ELEMENT IN SOCIETY, BECAUSE HE IS IGNORANT. THE BALLOT IS A DANGEROUS

Cont'd on Page #75

MONROE COUNTY, REGISTRATION

WEAPON PUT IN THE HANDS OF IGNORANT BLACKS."

LAMAR.--The Vicksburg Herald seems to take peculiar delight in placing Col. Lamar on the colorline. So McCardle wants to break the force of Lamar's conservatism!

LET EVERY REPUBLICAN OF MONROE COUNTY GO TO THE POLLS, AND LET EACH ONE FEEL THAT THE SUCCESS OF OUR TICKET DEPENDS UPON HIS VOTE AND HIS EFFORTS. DON'T FAIL!

DEFEAT MEANS POLITICAL DEATH.

NEXT TUESDAY

"Republicans, remember that a fair election is guaranteed to you by the agreement between Gov. Ames and Gen'l. George, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. To deprive any Republican from the free exercise of the fight to vote for whom he pleases, would be a violation of this agreement. We do not believe it is the intention of the Democrats to keep voters away from the polls, or from voting for the man, or men, of their choice.

"Let every voter go to the polls, cast his vote quietly, and then return to his home. We would especially impress upon every Republican in particular, to be very cautious,

Cont'd on Page #76

and guarded in their speech and actions, so as to afford no pretext for disturbance of any kind. Remember that every man has a right to vote for whom he chooses. Respect this right in others, and others will respect it in you.

"Above all things, do not fail to go to the polls and vote.

ALMOST A RIOT.

"A disturbance occurred on Commerce street last Saturday afternoon, which at one time threatened to assume serious proportions.

"It seems that Osborn Ward, a colored man, while standing on the sidewalk engaged in discussion with several of his own race, made an assertion which some person present objected to, and, as the best way of making his objection understood by Osborn, undertook to beat them into the back of his head with some weapon. Of course Osborn objected to such an unusual mode of procedure, and thereupon another argumentative individual discharged a pistol at him, but fortunately the shoot missed his aim, and Osborn escaped without injury, except those inflicted on his head.

"The commotion caused by the row and the firing of the pistol, together with the efforts of several mischievously inclined persons, produced considerable excitement, which happily, subsided when the cause became known. No arrests were made.

"

"From conversation had with a number of Democrats living in different parts of the county, we learned that a good many persons who do not consider themselves Republicans, and inclined to vote for some men on the Republican ticket, but are fearful that/in so

Cont'd on Page #77

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

doing they will incur the displeasure of their friends and neighbors, to an extent bordering on persecution.

"To all such we have only to say, while depreciating the intolerant spirit which gave birth to such illiberal sentiments, we despise your weakness. Fear of doing that which our heart tells us we ought to do, simply because some overbearing and bigoted neighbor might condemn us for so doing, is a species of moral cowardice which we hope and believe finds no abiding place in any citizen of Monroe County. Be Men ! and if there is a man on the Republican ticket whom you think will make a good and efficient official, and you wish to vote for him, step up to the polls and cast your ballot for that man. Your conscience and judgment will both approve the act."

READ THIS.

"Every person who prevents hinders or controls or intimidates another from exercising the right of suffrage, to whom that right is guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United State, by means of bribery, or threats or depriving such persons of employment or occupation, or of ejection such persons from a rented house, land or property, or by threats of violence to himself or family, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment."

"REPUBLICANS REMEMBER THAT IT MAY CAUSE YOU YEARS OF SUFFER-
Cont'd on Page #78

ING AND VAIN REGRETS, IF YOU FAIL TO CAST YOUR VOTE RIGHT NEXT TUESDAY."

THE CONTEST OF 1873.

"In Monroe County in the election of 1873, the last election that we have had, the vote for Governor stood as follows:

Ames.....1997

Alcorn.....1863

Radical majority.....134

------Examiner, Oct. 22nd.

"For 'Cheek' commend us to the above. 'Radical majority 134'!! How was that 'majority' obtained? Does the Examiner suppose that there is a man, woman or child in Monroe County who is ignorant of the corrupt means resorted to by the Democracy and their allies to carry this county in 1873?

"With a fair election and a fair county, Monroe County, can and will next Tuesday, poll a Republican majority of 1,400. The colored majority in Monroe County, as shown by an actual count of the registration books, is 1,506, and as it is safe to state that there are not 100 colored men who will vote the straight Democratic ticket, it leaves us an actual colored majority of 1400, which will be increased to 1,500 by the votes of the white Republicans.

"The Democracy are consoling themselves with the hope that there will carry a large Republican vote on their ticket next Tuesday. Vain, delusive hope! Not one hundred colored men in Monroe County will vote their ticket. There will probably be
Cont'd on Page #79

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

some scratching, as the wishes or whims of the parties may dictate; but Republicans and Democrats alike may rest assured that there will not be enough doen to effect the general result."

CAPTAIN PENNINGTON

"This gentleman, who has for the past six years held the office of Circuit Clerk of our county, under Republican administration, and who was unanimously nominated by acclamation for re-election by the Republican convention last August, publishes a letter very much resembling a Democratic document, in the Examiner, declining to remain the race any longer.

"Capt. Pennington has made a good Circuit Clerk, and during his cumbency the duties of the office have been well and faithfully performed. In giving him the nomination, unanimously, the Republicans of Monroe County accorded to him a compliment bestowed upon him but one other man in the party, and they certainly had a right to expect that he would stick; but he didn't. 'He Couldn't stand the pressure', and threw up the sponge.

"Let this incident be a warning to Republicans in the future, to look well to their men. Let not the errors of the past be repeated. If there are any more weak brethern among us it is now a good time for them to step down and out.

"We presume the Democratic orators who were so liberal in their abuse of Capt. Pennington a short time back, will now make haste to praise that gentleman."

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

"At a meeting of the Executive Committe last Monday, Col. J.

Cont'd on Page #80

H. Anderson, was selected to fill the place on our ticket, made vacant by the resignation of Captain Pennington. Col. Anderson is one of the oldest citizens of Monroe County, and has held several important official positions, both before and since the war, the duties of which have been faithfully and promptly performed. He is a staunch Republican, and is entirely competent and will make an excellent Circuit Clerk. His nomination gives general satisfaction and he will be elected by a handsome majority.

"Chess Young, present president of the Board of Supervisors, having also resigned, Mr. John Walker of Muldon, another oldest and best citizens was selected to fill the vacancy thus created. This election of Mr. Walker is among the best that could possibly, have been made, as his business qualifications and well-known character for integrity peculiarly fits him for the position. He will likewise be elected by a good majority."

FINAL REGISTRATION NOTICE

"The Registrars of Monroe County will hold a session of five days at the Court House, in Aberdeen, beginning on

"TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26th,

and ending on the 30th, following. All persons who have arrived at the age of Twenty-one years since the last registration, and all others who are legally entitled to a vote from any part of said county, can come forward on either of the above days and register.

"The following part of section 367 of the Revised Code of

Cont'd on Page #81

MONROE COUNTY, REGISTRATION

1871, is published for information of voters, and will be literally compiled with on the day of election;

"'A space of thirty feet in every direction from the polls shall be opened, and clear of all persons except two challengers of good conduct and behavior, selected by each party, to detect and challenge illegal voters; and the voters shall approach the polls from one direction, line, door or passage, and depart in another as nearly opposite as convenient. A copy of this section shall be published and posted, withe the notice of any general or special election.'

J. W. Maynard,)
J. R. Murphy,) Registrars
C. M. Jordan,)

A. B. Hardcastle, Clerk.

Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 12, '75 3w.

THE KU KLUX KLAN

By

Mrs. S. E. F. Rose, HISTORIAN MISS., DIVISION U. D. C.

"The 'Ku Klux Klan' - the very name holds one spellbound. It is strange, weird, mysterious, fascinating. Formed from the Greek word Kuklos - meaning a circle - the name was prophetic of the great mission of the Klan, for it indeed formed a circle of protection around the homes and women of the South and brought them through the dark shadows of Reconstruction days, safe and unharmed. Let us think, then, of the Ku Klux Klan as a great circle of light, illuminated with deedsof love and patriotism,

Cont'd on Page #82

and holding within its protecting and shining circlet the very life and welfare of our beloved Southland.

"It is for the sake of the home that almost all things are wrought and achieved. It was the home instinct that prompted the valiant Virginians, the persistent Puritans and the determined Dutch to dare the waves of an unknown and uncharted sea and come to America where they hoped to find an opportunity for the establishment of that for which their hearts yearned - a home. Upon these sacred principles - love and protection of home - was founded the Ku Klux Klan, and no organization ever held loftier ideas or nobler purposes. It was composed of the soldiers of the Confederacy, who, for four years, had thrilled the world with their deedsof courage and valor, and returning to their desolated homes, were forced to confront the war penalty imposed upon the states of the Confederacy - slave confiscation and reconstruction under African rule.

"In the midst of this dark drama, we behold a ray of light, the star of hope gleams again through the clouds, by which it had been obscured. The Ku Klux Klan, the great, silent organization of the '60's, appears upon the scene with its avowed purpose, to preserve and uphold the white civilization of the South. It was a creation born of necessitous times, of pure and patriotic impulses, and to relieve a dire and humiliating distress. The Ku Klux Klan has been justly called the salvation of the South and its history should be written in letters of light. It has been said that the methods of the Night Riders are similar to those of the Ku Klux Klan, but never was anything more erroneous. There is no similarity except, perhaps, the secrecy, the moving

Cont'd on Page #83

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

at night and the masked figures, and there it ends. The methods of the Ku Klux Klan were generally peaceful and without undue destruction to life and property, and when its object had been accomplished, there was no persecution, nor pillaging, nor hounding of anyone. And when tranquillity was restored to the land, the Klan 'folded their tents like the Arabs and as silently stole away.'

"Many outrages were committed in the name of the Ku Klux by parties who did not belong to the Klan; reckless firebrands, with private hatreds to appease, and having the audacity to call themselves Ku Klux. Thus the impression was made that the Ku Klux were a set of vicious men with no regard for law or order; but these outrages were committed by bands of thieving scalawags, who used the name as a cloak for their evil deeds. No genuine Ku Klux would have been guilty of a deed or an act that would bring the blush of shame to any brave or honorable man. They belonged to the best class of citizens, once soldiers of the Confederacy, who had only the best interests of society in view, and would scorn to do a mean or cowardly act. Nothing in connection with the war, or rather the period at the close of the war known as Reconstruction days, is of greater interest than the Ku Klux Klan. Its mystery was so fascinating that stories of this great organization were always listened to with eagerness and delight. Those delightful books, 'The Clansman,' and its sequel, 'The Traitor', given us by Thomas J. Dixon, have a most intense and thrilling interest. 'The Clansman' places before us the real Klan, with its high and noble purposes and shows the great good

Cont'd on Page #84

accomplished by them, while 'The Traitor,' in striking contrast, shows the bogus Klan and its many evil deeds, which inspired such a reigh of terror. Since these books have been dramatized and presented in so many places, renewed interest has been awakened and a deep impression has been made on the minds and the hearts of the people, and they have done much to clear the atmosphere of the many false stories told of the Ku Klux. In the play, the white robes of the original Klan, and the red robes of the spurious Klan leave a deep, vivid and lasting impression. The colors were deeply significant. White, they symbol of purity, was most appropriate for the real Klan, organized to protect the homes and liberties of the South, while red, always the badge of bloodshed, anarchy and disorder, was most fitting for the bogus Klan, whose deed were disgraceful and villainous.

There are many conflicting statements in regard to the origin of the Ku Klux Klan. It has been stated that General N. B. Forrest was the originator, but this is a mistake. The Klan had been in existence nearly a year, and had spread so rapidly it embraced nearly the whole South, so a leader was looked for, and all eyes were turned to the hero soldier, who had so gallantly led the brave men of the South - General Nathan Bedford Forrest - and he was made Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire. Gen. George W. Gordon of Memphis, prepard the oath and ritual for the Klan.

"It seemed to me that nothing could be more interesting or more valuable in order to preserve the facts for history than to have the story of the organization from the lips of survivors themselves. There are now living only two of the little band of six Confederate soldiers, who in the little town of Pulaski, Tenn.,

Cont'd on Page #85

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

in the winter of '65 and '66, organized the order of the Ku Klux Klan. These two are Maj. Jas. R. Crowe, of Sheffield, Ala., and Mr. John B. Kennedy, of Lawrenceburg, Tenn. I have letters from each of them, and will read them, giving the words from their own pens; which is certainly the truth of history. Before reading the letters, I will say a few words about the little town which formed the setting for this great order, Pulaski, Tenn. I will quote from Senator Bob Taylor in his famous speech before the Tennessee Society in New York in 1907: 'When the Lord banished the guilty pair from Paradise and closed the jasper gates behind them, loth to destroy its beauties, he transferred them all to Tennessee. The foot of man never trod the sod of any spot of earth where purer fountains gem the hills and brighter streams, falling from loftier heights, wind their shining way through greener, sweeter vales. The sun of heaven never shone upon a fairer land or a nobler people. It is said that Tennesseans never sing 'There is a better land,' for they do not believe there is one.' I will state just herethat I am proud that my native town, Pulaski, Tenn., was the birthplace of the spendid organization that bore the name 'The Ku Klux Klan.' The letters are as follows:

Sheffield, Ala, Oct. 25, 1908.

"Mrs. Laura Martin Rose,

My dear Madam: Your letter in regard to the origin and object of the Ku Klux Klan was received in due time. It affords me pleasure to comply with your request. I am glad to see the U. D. C. taking so much interest in getting a correct history of the eventful days of '61 to '65. You would, no doubt, be surprised to know the number of letters I receive from various parts of our country in regard to the Ku Klux Klan. The order was organized in Pu-

Cont'd on page #86

laski, Tenn., in the winter of 1865 and '66 in the office of Major Thomas M. Jones, by the following named men, all of whom had honorable records as Confederate soldiers: Richard R. Reed, John B. Kennedy, John C. Lester, Frank O. McCord, Calvin Jones and James R. Crowe.

"Frank O. McCord was the first Grand Cyclops, I was the next officer in rank, which was Grand Turk. We held several meetings at the office of Judge Jones; then we held several meetings at the home of your grand-father, Mr. Thomas Martin. Afterwards our regular den was made in the old residence of Dr. Benjamin Carter. The house had been wrecked by a tornado, only one room left and that was hidden by the debris of the large building. The house was supposed to be haunted. This served our purpose well, as we played upon the superstitious and made them believe we were the spirits of dead Confederates. The word Ku Klux was coined by us. We chose the Greek word for circle - Kuklos, as the name of our circle and afterwards called it Ku Klux, then added Klan, and made it from the day historical. The younger generation will never fully realize the risk we ran and sacrifices we made to free our beloved Southland from the hated rule of the 'Carpetbagger', the worse negro and the home Yankee. Thank God, our work was rewarded by complete success. After the order grew to large numbers, we found it was necessary to have some one of large experience to command. We chose Gen. N. B. Forrest, who had joined our number. He was made a member and took the oath in room number ten of the Maxwell House at Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1866, nearly a year after we organized at Pulaski. The oath was administered to him by Capt. John W. Morton, afterwards Secretary of State, Nashville, Tenn.

Cont'd on Page #87

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

There is only one besides myself of the original six who organized the Ku Lux Klan, Mr. John B. Kennedy, of Lawrenceburg, Tenn. If you will write to him he could give you more information. Trusting the sketch I have given will help you in your work, I am,

Sincerely, your friend,
JAMES R. CROWE.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., March 15, 1909.

"Mrs. S. E. F. Rose,

Dear Madam: Your kind letter reached me yesterday, and I hasten to reply, for we old Ku Klux appreciate any interest manifested in our order. The Ku Klux Klans were composed of the very best citizens of our country; their mission was to protect the weak and oppressed during the dark days of reconstruction. To protect the women of the South, who were the loveliest, most noble and best women in the world. The survivors are all old men now, old with their memories of other days long past, to cheer them during life's twilight. They are proud they were Ku Klux and could give aid to those dear Southern women again during the reconstruction period, for it was a dark and distressing era in our beloved Southland. We did nothing to make us ashamed; our acts were always for the good of our country and those we loved. After the lapse of all these years, the survivors of the Ku Klux Klan are gratified to hear the verdict of many who say to us, 'Well done; you undoubtedly saved the beautiful Southland during the reconstruction era.' It is pleasing to us, for we did our duty as we saw it then; we are grateful for the kind appreciation and interest of our people now. Pardon me for speaking once again of the dear, Southern women, the heroines, who so bravely

Cont'd on Page #88

bore the heavy burdens and hardships of those long years of war. The world has never known lovelier, braver women than they were. They were ministering angels to the soldiers. They were our inspiration then and will live in our hearts forever. Their memory is a sweet benediction to our lives as we near the last river. We would say to you younger women, teach your children to love and honor the memory of those noble women of the South, the women of the '60's. Wishing you much success in securing facts and truths for your history, I am willing to give any information possible.

Yours, truly,
JOHN B. KENNEDY.

"From these letters we see that at first this circle was formed for social pleasure and recreation, and on discovering that the queer costumes, the great secrecy and weird mystery operated on the minds of the ignorant and vicious negroes and undesirable whites, they turned their objects into more useful channels. The element of superstition in the negro and the bold villainy of the depraved white man were appealed to and the one was scared nearly to death, while the other gradually disappeared. The Ku Klux knew the character of the whites and blacks with whom they had to deal, and with each they used the needed treatment. Initiation into this order is said to have tried the souls of men and tested their courage as no other secret order before, or since, has done. They bound themselves to allegiance to the laws of the United States. The question then arises, Why a secret organization? Because ex-Confederates were denied the right of ballot, the right to testify in court or to carry fire-

Cont'd on Page #89

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

arms. There were negro soldiers, legislators and magistrates, and as negroes held all offices, the white men were completely at their mercy, and they could tie them up by their thumbs whenever they chose. The only thing to do in order to preserve some form of government and have some degree of freedom was to organize a compact secret body to do what openly they could not do.

"There is a copy of the oath and ritual in the possession of the Klan. She said he gave it to her when she was a girl-bride, telling her to preserve thse papers, for some day they would be history. I wrote asking her if she would not, for the sake of history, give me a copy. She replied that she regretted not being able to comply with my request, as she was not able to write it herself, and prized the papers too highly to permit them out of her possession for even one hour, in order to have a typewritten copy made. She said that her Ku Klux papers together with her husband's sword and parole of honor, obtained at Appomatox, Va., were to her, treasures whose price was far above rubies.

The peculiar fascination ever attendant upon things mysterious, was always present with everything connected with the Ku Klux Klna. The Invisible Empire, as the territory under the control of the Klan was called, extended from Virginia to Texas and embraced about fourteen states. The Empire was subdivided into Realms; Realms into Dominions; Dominions into Provinces and Provinces into Dens--corresponding respectively to states, congressional districts, counties and towns.

Cont'd on Page #90

"Each department had its head officer, their duties being definitely designated--except those of the Grand Wizard, the supreme officer--whose control was absolute.

"The following is a list of officers and their departments in regular order: The Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire, assisted by his ten Genii; the Grand Dragon of the Realm and his eight Hydras; the Grand Titan of the Dominion and his six Furies; the Grand Giant of the Province and his four Goblins; the Grand Cyclops of the Den and his two Night Hawks. A Grand Turk, Grand Monk, Grand Exchequer, Grand Scribe and Grand Sentinel were officers in the local Dens. The Genii, Hydras, Furies, Goblins, Night Hawks were staff officers, and the private members were called Ghouls.

"Many instances could be related of the good done by the Ku Klux, for in every instance they protected the just rights of the negro as well as the whites, and they stood always for the protection of the menaced life liberty and property of all innocent men. The record of the Ku Klux Klan teaches forcibly two lessons, which are so plain that he who runs may read. First, the inevitability of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, when harassed by bands of outlaws, thugs, carpet-baggers and guerillas, turned loose on the South and upheld by political machinery, during the reconstruction period, the sturdy white men of the South, against all odds, maintained white supremacy and secured Caucasian civilization, when its very foundations were threatened within and without. Second, a new revelation of the greatness and genius of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the "Wizard of the Saddle," the great Confederate Cavalry leader. As Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire,

Cont'd on Page #91

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

to his splendid leadership was due, more than to any other one thing, the successful carrying out of the high and noble purposes of the real Ku Klux Klan.

"How delighful and enchanting were the tales of the Ku Klux, as told by some old black negro Mammy, before a blazing wood fire, and told in a sepulchral whisper, that made the cold chills play up down the back and the marrow almost freeze in one's bones. She would tell you, 'These silent riders were sixteen feet tall, with fiery eyes, and unquenchable thirst, never being satisfied with less than two buckets of water for a drink, and honey-chile, dey wuz de awfulles' sight you ever seed in yo' life; and honey-lam', be good, if you don't de Ku Klux will git you.' The grosteque costumes, masks, high, conical hats, rober all of white, with red crosses on their breasts, and seen athe dead hour of midnight was enough to frighten anyone, white or black, and the darkies just declared, ''Fore Gawd,' the Ku Klux came straight from the bad place. 'Old Wash,' always interesting in the Taylor-Trotwood magazine, gives in a recent issue the story of his first vision of the Ku Klux. 'De niggers wuz all down to de meetin' house, holdin' one o' dese heah distracted meetins. De moon wuz a shinin', when we seed fru de chu'ch winders some ghost-men on some ghost-hosses comin' outen de woods, one behin' de yudder. Dey, come slow an' solum-like , an' dat night I seed my fust Ku Klux, an' every nigger dar seed um, too an' dey nebber will forgit um. Dem black niggers wuz skeered so bad dat night, dey skin turned white, an' de kinks all come outen dey har. Den de leader, he ride up to de chu'ch do' and de niggers all said,

Cont'd on Page #92

'Hit's de angel on de fiery steed,' but I said, 'No, hit's Ole Massa dat wuz kilt in de war.' Den de ghost-man, in a low, deep voice, an' pintin' wid his long, bony finger at de watah-bucket, said, 'A drink, please, I haint had nowntah since I wuz kilt in de fust battle of Manassas.' 'Gawd, I sed so, hit's Ole Marster done riz frum de grave. Niggers, quit yo' lyin' an' yo' meanness, an' prepare to meet yo' Gawd.'

'I believe the younger generation should be told the true history of the Ku Klux Klan, and be taught to have the proper respect for this organization, which did so much for the South in her dark days. Our children will be told all the false things concerning it. Let us see to it that they are told the truth. Encyclopedias, books of reference and some histories are full of false statements about the South, and information about the South's part in the war between the States is very meager and unsatisfactory. I plead for a true history of the South - our Southland, so conscious of her rectitude, so firm in her belief that she was 'constitutionally and eternally right', and so proud of the heroism of her sons, has not felt the great necessity of vindication her acts, but it behooves us now to see that the searchlights are turned on her part in the war, and let the world know the truth of her history. And as loyal Daughters of the Confederacy we stand pledged to see that this is done.

"Some day when the South comes to her own, when her magnificent resources have been developed and the riches of her mountains and her valleys drawn forth, there will be many great and good things to be said of her history. Men will never tire

Cont'd on Page #93

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

of speaking of this land of romance, so different in many essential respects from the rest of the country; and women will read with joy and tears the story of her long fought battle for supremacy. But when the tale is all told and the history of her labors in war and peace has been recounted, no brighter chapter in all her history, no fairer page will ever be read, than that which tells of the illustrious and glorious organization, called the'Ku Klux Klan.' Let us ever regard our history as a priceless heritage, let us cherish and keep green the traditions of the old South, let us keep alive its chivalrous spirit, and never tire of telling the story of those lion-hearted men, who made this history for us and around whose names cluster some of the greatest events of the past. Gladstone, the great English statesman, said, 'No greater calamity can befall a people than to break utterly with its past; and if we forget our ancestors we ourselves are unworthy to be remembered.' When the great Napoleon had landed his forces on Egyptian soil and formed them in battle array, lifting his hand high in air and pointing to the Pyramids, he exclaimed: 'Soldiers, forty centuries behold you,' and when we realize today, the valor of our sires and grandsires, the beauty and culture of our mothers and grandmothers are beholding us, do we not feel that we are indeed treading on holy ground? Is not the history they have made for us our most precious and priceless heritage? To the glorious history of our fair Southland, and especially of our own great Mississippi, and more especially of that remarkable and splendid organization, the Ku Klux Klan, I pay tribute tonight."

This paper was read on Historical Evening, May 5, 1909, dur-

Cont'd on Page #94

ing the thirteenth annual convention of the Mississippi Division. United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in West Point, Miss. May 4-8 1909. A resolution was passed by the Division authorizing its publication in booklet form, to be sold and the proceeds to go to the erection of a monument at Beauvoir, Miss. (the home of Jefferson Davis) to the memory of Confederate veterans.

Quoted from Reconstruction in Monroe County, Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, by E. F. Puckett.

"The Ku Klux Klan is thought to have been first organized in Monroe County in 1867 or 1868 by General Forrest, who was then superintending the construction of the Memphis and Selma Railroad a few miles north of Aberdeen.

"The Grand Cyclops of the county was General S. J. Gholson. The purpose of the organization was primarily to quell the negroes and to keep them in their proper places. It served as a kind of police force which prevented the Radicals from having undisputed control over the negroes and from devising and executing extravagant measures. Every old citizen of the county I have consulted on the subject says that the Ku Klux organization was indispensable to the public welfare. At first the Klan was composed of men from the best families of the county, but a rough element finally got into it in its later years.

"The organization had several local dens in Monroe County, but I find much disagreement as to the actual number. R. E. Houston says there were only three; others say that there were as many as twelve. The three dens referred to by Judge Houston

Cont'd on Page #95

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

were in the Hamilton neighborhood, in the Smithville District (in the northern part of the county) and in the vicinity of Athens."

Quoted from Reconstruction in Mississippi by J. W. Garner:

"Perhaps no case of Kukluxing in the South was the subject of more comment throughout the country than the whipping of Colonel A. P. Huggins in Monroe County. Huggins was an ex-Union soldier, born in Ohio, and reared in Michigan. At the close of the war, he becmae an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, which office he held for about eighteen months. He then became assistant assessor of internal revenue, and superintendent of public schools, both of which offices he held at the time of his whipping in March, 1870. He had made himself obnoxious to the whites of the county by his extravagant administration of the public school system."

Quoted from Mother Monroe, A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr.W. A. Evans.

How the Ku Klux Worked

"Dr. J. M Heard was a member of the Monroe County Ku Klux and he has told the writer what he remembers of their activities. 'The Ku Klux had organizations in Monroe County just as they had in practically every county where there was acute reconstruction troubles. The white people everywhere 'stood for' the abuses of the military political machine and negro domination as long as they could, but when they could stand no more of it, they arose unanimously in opposition. Not every white man belonged to the Ku Klux, but the younger men, who did the work, knew that they

Cont'd on Page #96

had the moral support of every man and woman of standing in the community. General Forrest was the National head and General George was the state head, but in the main, the Ku Kluxers were not Ex-Confederate soldiers. Most of them were like me, young men, who did not quite reach military age by the end of the war.

"In our group, J. D. MClusky was the man who had most to say about policies and actions. George W. Elkin had charge of operations in the field. George Elkin was an Ex-Confederate soldier and McClusky may have been one. The organization was a very loose one. We had no books, no written records, and no minutes, orders or proceedings. The rule was that nobody was to write anything or talk about anything or even to take part in any discussion while 'we were on the road'.

"We knew who belonged and who was out on every party. We were a group who grew up together, went to school together and we could tell about a man's walk or the way he stood who he was. We needed no roll calls, and we never had any. We never whipped but five men, and we never killed anybody, although we did take several 'across the river', and let them escape and leave the country never to return. In fact, our best method of intimidating was to threaten to take a man 'across the river'.

"We rode hooded along roads where it was thought rides were needed. We would march into a meeting of a lodge, church, or school, or party, say nothing but leave a note of warning and silently ride away. Intimidation was our method. We played on superstition and fear.

"There were probably several bands of Ku Klux in the country, but

Cont'd on Page #97

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

I could not say there were and neither could anyone else. When they were needed, groups from different parts of the county would appear, even groups from other counties, or from Alabama. Nobody knew how or why. They just showed up and the need having been attended to, they disappeared---again without formality. More than once our Klan went to other counties when they were needed. The railroad furnished special trains free, I suppose, and we got on them and rode to where the need was. When the time came, the railroad had the train there to take us back.

"At last, we were indicted for whipping Huggins. I learned after many years, who appeared before the grand jury and informed on us. When I heard I was indicted, I went to see Colonel Reynolds. He advised me, since I was young, not established in business, and had no family, to leave the country until the trouble blew over. When got on the train next day, we had enough of our members on board to organize a Klan, but we did not. Elkin, Willis, and a half dozen more were tried, and acquited, the defense being conducted by Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, General Gholson, Col. Reynolds, Capt. E. O. Sykes and others."

THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS:

From Reconstruction in Mississippi by J. W. Garner.

"In the meantime an effort was being made to enforce the act of Congress for the prevention of Kuklux outrages. Mr. Wells, the United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi, told the congressional committee in November that he had under indictment between two and three hundred persons charged with violation of the Federal enforcement law. He stated that he com-

Cont'd on Page 98

menced the prosecutions in the United States court about the 15th of May, 1871--less than a month after the passage of the act, and that he had been engaged constantly in travelling or otherwise prosecuting his duties.

"On Tuesday, the 28th of June, 1871, the first important trial in the United States under the Kuklux Act began at Oxford before Hon. R. A. Hill, United States district judge. The case was entitled Ex parte Walton et al., and was a proceeding by writ of habeas corpus upon application of twenty-eight persons charged with the killing of a negro in Monroe County on the night of March 29. Forty odd witnesses were examined, their testimony covering sixty-one pages of the printed record. Able counsel were employed on both sides, and rarely has a criminal trial in Mississippi been conducted with more ability. The trial lasted eight days, and was attended with great interest and excitement. A company of United States infantry and one of cavalry were on hand to maintain order.

"The petitioners denied the allegation in the bill of indictment, and declared that the witnesses who swore to the facts therein, perjured themselves; and that the district court of the United States had no jurisdiction, since the deceased and his alleged murderers were all citizens of the United States of Mississippi, whose courts alone could try offences between its citizens. The question thus involved the constitutionality of the Enforcement Act. The court decided that the act was a constitutional measure; that Congress had the power, by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment, to enact legislation for the protection of colored citizens and those who had supported the cause of the Union, even to the extent of

Cont'd on Page#99

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

of depriving the state courts of jurisdiction over crimes committed against such persons; that, consequently, the court had jurisdiction of the cases in question. The judge refused to discharge the petitioners from prosecution, but released sixteen of them upon their own recognizance in the sum of $500 each, conditioned upon their appearance at the next term of court. Eight others were released upon a recognizance of $5000.

"There was a general rejoicing among the whites at the release of the prisoners, for the belief seems to have been widespread among them that the prisoners had been wrongfully arrested and kept away from their families and crops. Upon their arrival at Aberdeen, they were met by a large crowd of citizens, who offered their congratulations. There was cheering and firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of rejoicing."

Ira N. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY, RECONSTRUCTION

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT # 22 :

Persons Interviewed:

Mrs. Ellen Vesey

Mrs. Fannie Crawford

Dr. J. M. Heard

Dr. W. A. Evans

Mr. and Mrs. Doc McKinney

Mrs. Eddie Crump

Books and Papers Consulted:

Reconstruction in Monroe County, by George J. Leftwich.

Reconstruction in Monroe County, by E. F. Puckett, Vol. XI, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society.

Reconstruction in Mississippi, by J. W. Garner.

Reconstruction in East and Southeast Mississippi, by W. H. Hardy, Vol. VII, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society.

Mother Monroe, A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

True Republican, official Journal of Monroe, Lee and Itawamba Counties, Friday, October 29, 1875.

The Ku Klux Klan (a pamphlet), by Mrs. S. E. F. Rose, Historian, Mississippi Division U.D.C.

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE COUNTY - Jr. Editor & Checker
Historical Research Project ASSIGNMENT # 14 Willie Ruple Rieves
Evelyn Rose

1. GANG AND FEUD LEADERS:

PIONEER TIMES IN MONROE COUNTY[1]

(From the Aberdeen Weekly, Aberdeen, Miss., Friday August 9,1878.)

By W. B. Wilkes

THE MURREL GANG

"Uncle Joe Walton informed me that in the early days three or four young men crossed the river at Cotton Gin, with eight or ten horses, and enquired where they could get corn to fatten their stock which they had for sale; they were poor, and looked much reduced by hard travel. From a widow living below Cotton Gin, near the mouth of Weaver's Creek, they bought a field of six acres in corn as stood. They gathered it, fed it to their stock, and boarded with her.

"Some one of the young men would come up to Cotton Gin every day and hang around as if they expected to be met by someone. After they had been there several weeks, one evening about sundown, two men crossed the river, enquired where the young men and horses were and went down there that night; it was soon understood one of the men was John A. Murrell.

"On their arrival the young men left that night, each taking one horse; the other horses were abandoned. It was the impression they went into south Alabama. Murrell and his companions also left that night for North Alabama, likely by Gaines' Trace.

"They had not paid the widow their bill. She was advised to sell the horses at public sale to indemnify herself; this was done.

Note: 1. From the"Aberdeen Examiner" Thursday March 19, 1936.

Con't on Page #2

It was believed the horses were stolen, and Murrell had hastened to warn the young men, who likely would be followed; still no person appeared claiming the horses. They sold low, but paid her bill, and no person ever claimed them.

" This was likely before Murrell had an organized clan in Monroe. Landon Carter, an old pioneer, a very intelligent and clever man, who was assessor and collector at an early day, and knew likely every settler in the county, told me, only a few years before his death, that he saw Murrell at a horse race in Monroe. He then had some character as a horse thief, and was believed some five or six in Monroe were Murrell men, as their movements was mysterious, and had no visible means of support, but had plenty of money. It was known they left at night, and was gone sometimes for days or weeks, and returned in the night; nobody knew where they had been.

" Horses had been seen hitched, in the swamps by day, then disappeared at night. It was supposed they belonged to a clan of horse thieves who run horses stolen in West Tennessee, through Monroe to South Alabama and Georgia, where they were strikers, who received the horses and moved them on.

" It was afterwards known, as the clan became more numerous, that Murrell engaged in stealing negroes, horses not proving profitable enough. Before he was betrayed by Stewart, he had been organizing his clan for more than 10 years, till some lived in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana-a large number.

"After Murrell's arrest and sentence to the Tennessee penitentiary, Stewart, who betrayed him, and learned the secrets of the clan, published a book giving their names in the different states.

Con't on Page #3

" There were probably twenty names given as living in Monroe. Landon Carter said he knew every one of them. Those men suspicioned were named, and others to whom no suspicion had ever been attached- some preachers, justices of the peace, and some with good homes and property, were in the list of names.

" Quite a number of Stewart's books were circulated in Monroe; after they were read they were loaned around, and in a few months, not one could be found. Landon believed they had fallen and had been destroyed; he said he noticed that in a few years, every man whose name was on the list had disappeared from Monroe; none knew to what country they had gone, but as Arknnsas and Texas were the new countries, they doubtless found their way into the backwoods, where their characters would not likely be known.

" After Murrell's sentence of 10 years he took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and while it was pending, his friends broke him out of jail. Not a word was heard of him for some months. Two men, with a wagon, had camped for a few days on Cypress Creek, three miles west of Florence, Alabama. A boy (a house servant) was going into Florence when one (afterwards proved Murrell) asked the boy who he belonged to, was his master kind, and did he want to be free. Of course he said yes. Murrell then told him to meet him that night about bed time at the mouth of a certain lane, and bring the best horse his master had; that he would take him off, sell him a few times, take him to a free state, and divide the money with him; to all of which the boy agreed.

" When he returned home, he told his master all, who sent for some neighbors, had the boy to go, and arrested Murrell as he met the boy.

Con't on Page #4

He was taken to Florence, and next day tried before a justice. They produced no evidence, as the boy could not testify then. Quite a crowd attended the trial; among them was a young man who had seen Murrell on his trial whn sentenced in West Tennessee. The justice was in the act of discharging Murrell, till he learned the young man said he knew the man as Murrell.

" When Murrell found what was said, he arose to his feet and with a scowl on his face, warned the young man he would make him suffer if he detained him; the young man was timid, and for awhile hesitated, but stepped up to the justice, told him to write the affidavit, and Murrell was committed to jail.

"All this at Florence, I learned from B. B. Barker, who lived there at the time. They wrote to the sheriff where Murrell was sentenced; a deputy came and identified Murrell and so soon as the Governor of Tennessee could make a requisition on the Governor of Alabama, Murrell was taken directly to the penitentiary at Nashville.

"In 1837, I was in Nashville, and with others went to the penitentiary expressly to see Murrell. When we started around with our conductor, we asked him to point out Murrell; he stopped, told us it was against express orders, that so many had called to see him; and some were so impudent as to ask Murrell questions, and they found he felt he was lionized, that they had to stop it. We plead with him, till he told us to do as he said, and we should know which he was, that when we reached the blacksmith shops the tall man at the second forge was Murrell, that he would drop his right hand to his side as we passed, but we must keep on till he stopped and then we could see him.

Con't on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

"As we passed Murrell, he and his striker were hammering a piece of iron; as we stopped he returned the iron to the fire, turned facing us, put one foot on the anvil block, and with his leather apron commenced fanning, for it was hot August weather.

"Murrell was tall, likey over six feet, and would then have weighed about 180 pounds; his usual weight was about 200, with no surplus flesh, and seemed about 45 years old, he was likely then declining, for before his sentence expired, he could not stand the chafing at the bars, and likely after his bloody career, his conscience worried him in his solitary confinement for so long he dropped into a decline, took consumption and was pardoned a few months before his sentence expired, than a mere skeleton.

"Afterwards, a sensational article went the rounds, that he regained his health, changed his name, and had gone to Texas to reorganize his clan. This was followed by a publication giving the day of his death soon after his pardon, the county adjoining, and the witnesses of his death. This was no doubt true, for among all the outlaws in Texas, none showed such power of organization as Murrell had done.

"During the same year I saw Stewart, (his betrayer), as he passed through Columbia, Tennessee, in the state. He was pointed out to me as he walked across the street; he was a small man, likely weighed about 135, less than 20 years old; his movements indicated sprightliness activity, and energy; his walk was rapid and elastic.

"These two men occupied prominent places in their day. Murrell had a superior, mental and physical organization, unbounded energy and daring and revelled in blood; his creed was that "dead men tell no tale."

Con't on Page #6

Stewart showed great capacity, that for weeks he slyly took notes while with Murrell, and never aroused a suspicion-the least would have resulted in his death at any time."

Rube Burroughs, a group leader who operated in Marion County, Alabama, was captured once in Monroe County. Burroughs was followed to the Railroad Station at Amory where he was surprised while waiting to take a train.

Mr. Stout was in charge of the arrest. Burroughs resisted and was beaten before he was taken prisoner. He was brought to the Monroe County jail at Aberdeen, and there he was treated by Dr. W. A. Evans.

11 RIOTS:

Monroe County has never known the horror of a real riot. On several occasions, uprisings have threatened among the negro race. This was during the Reconstruction Period, and the people were always on the alert. The riots were anticipated and stopped, so to speak, before they began.

111 "WHITE CAPS AND BULL DOOZERS"

The election of 1875, was an occasion calling forth strategy on the part of those working in the interest of good.

Under the rule of the Carpetbaggers and Scalawags so much dishonesty and graft had been practiced that no honest person could be elected to an office.

For several months prior to the election, Mr. Needham Hatch, Mr. Albert Whitfield, and several other men devoted the majority of their time to making speeches.

Con't on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

Dr. Heard[1], who was then a young man, accompanied these speakers as gunner for an organized company of artillery. Each week Mr. J. L. Shell Sr. donated a 25 pound keg of powder; Oldshoe and McMillan, Hardware Co., likewise, donated 25 pounds. The cannon was fired at these speakings as a symbol of the resolution of the true Southern people to control their government.

Before seven O'clock on election morning, seven members of the Artillery Company moved into the courthouse grounds with their cannon loaded on a carriage. On the carriage, they also had 35 new trace chains and 6 25 pound kegs of buckshot. The cannon itself was loaded with powder.

The Courthouse grounds were enclosed by a high board fence, while atop this fence was a board on which one might stand. Capt. Tom Sykes leaped to the top of this fence and called out, "What you got your cannon loaded with?"

"Buckshot and trace chains," replied Capt. George Elkin, Commander of the Artillery Company.

"Level it on the crowd, and let it go," cried Capt. Sykes.

Three or four thousand negroes had been gathered into the Courtyard by the Scalawag faction. At the words spoken by Capt. Sykes this whole group went into a panic. They broke into a frantic run and turned toward the I. C. bottom. They didn't wait to open gates, but in their mad rush, tore away one whole side of the fence. The cannon was never fired. The whole procedure was a bluff, but it had accomplished its purpose.

Note 1: Dr. Heard, from whom this information is gained, is a resident of Aberdeen. He is a native of Monroe County.

Con't on Page #8

The leaders among the Carpetbaggers and Scalawags followed the crowd and tried to persuade them to return but to no avail.

The leaders themselves became frightened and returning to the jail locked themselves in. Here they were confronted by the Artillery Company, and their safety threatened. They called to mind Huggins, another rascal who had been almost beaten to death across the river. In their fear, they agreed to have nothing more to do with politics. They also promised that no reports of their episode would be made.

Among those who made this promise were Lee, at that time sheriff and jailer; Finesse, "Rat" Little, and Vassar. However, after they were released affidavits were sworn out and indictments brought against Capt. Sykes, Dr. Heard, Capt. Elkin, and the other men implicated.

They were advised to flee to Texas, rather than face charges of intimidation at an election. They all took this warning except Capt. Elkin, who had a family.

Capt. Elkin was arrested and brought to trial. He was offered without cost the services of Colonel Lamar, a famous lawyer. During the trial a quarrel arose between Colonel Lamar and the District Attorney of the Federal Court. A fight followed in which Colonel Lamar knocked the Attorney down and kicked him under the table. Nevertheless, Lamar won the case.

The election had been swayed to put into office true Southern men of good repute, and the efforts were not in vain.

IV. SALOON DAYS

The drinking as a stimulant has been practiced by man from the time the world began, through all stages of civilization. Consequently, when a new town was chartered about the first business to be established was the saloon business.

Con't on Page #9

The establishment of Monroe County and its towns was not unlike other cities already established, it had a "Saloon on every corner" as the saying goes. There were no restrictions. Amory and these saloons were the scene of many fights and tragedies caused by whiskey drinking.

The saloons were ordinary store buildings, wood frame, there was a bar where the whiskey was sold and tables where it was served. Some of them had a small Cafe in connection with the saloon. In those days law was not inforced, consequently, the town was overrun by drunkards. Ladies could not walk the streets in safety. On Saturday nights, there was usually much more drinking than usual and these drinking parties culminated in fights and sometimes shooting occured causing death of one or more persons. Families suffered because the breadwinner in some families spent all his money in the saloon. The saloon keeper however, was becoming wealthy.

The people soon realized that the health, happiness and even the survival of the town was at stake. A few worthy men and women went together and took up a collection in order to send some one over the county to start a drive for prohibition. Reverend M. H. Armour, Pastor of the Christian Church, went from Amory. This preacher still lives in Amory, but is now retired. This man and several others went about over the County telling the people what whiskey was doing to the County, and what would result if something was not done to put it out. When the whiskey gang heard about the drive against whiskey, they threatened the speakers and all who took part. Unafraid the people went on with their campaign against crime, bad health, and poverty caused by whiskey. By 1889, considerable interest had been stirred up against whiskey and to further their drive against whiskey. The good citizens of Amory and community staged a prohibition "parade".

Con't on Page #10

There were no cars or trucks so they draped wagons with sheets and decorated them with white flags and painted signs "Down with Whiskey" on the sides of the wagons. The wagons were drawn by oxen. The one that led the parade was drawn by eight oxen and one of the churches furnished an organ which was placed on the wagon. As the parade proceeded down main street of Amory, Miss., Mae France, sister of Mrs. Quinn, first music teacher, played patriotic songs and hymns. Those occuping the wagons sang and waved the flags. The oxen moved slowly and on each side of the wagons walked armed guards. The men were not alone in this parade, the ladies of the town rode on the wagons. One of them still living in Amory, Miss., Miss Maggie Williamson, who is eighty-five years old. Some of them wives of the men who spent their time and money at the saloons. When the procession came to a saloon it would halt and one of the guards would place a white flag in front of the saloon, while the members of the parade sang lustily. That same day a poll was held and the people were given a chance to vote for or against whiskey. That night when the votes were counted, the good citizens were rewarded for their efforts, they had won! The saloons were then closed under the Local Option Law which was first passed in 1886, by which the counties were enabled to handle the matter for themselves.

The men who were the former proprietors of the saloons were forced to go into other business. One or two retired having made enough to live comfortably without work.

Prohibition was a turning point in the history of Monroe County. The towns grew and prospered. Legitimate business was set up and laws were enforced. Amory was soon a place that any citizen was proud to call his or her home town.

Con't on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

"1 There were two elections for prohibition prior to the one held in 1901. Results in 1893 for sale of whiskey, 466; against sale,561.
Results in 1896 for sale 680; against sale of whiskey, 661.
Facts about election in 1901."

CHAPTER 111-VICTORIOS ENDING

"The last days of the campaign are full of interesting and hurried incidents. The winds were gathering strong and fast and some one said the prohibition bulletin read, "Fair to-day-Thursday, a tidal wave of prohibition votes." It will be seen that the results fully justified the forecast.

"And noting the various influences, all tending toward a common end, sight must not be lost of the distinctly religious services held in the churches of the town for the purpose of stimulating and strengthening the rapidly maturing sentiment of the people.

" Nor were these services delayed till the last moment, but from the first were regarded as important factors in securing the desired result.

" Beginning on Monday night, August 5th, and continuing through Friday night, August 9th, special union prayer services were conducted at the Baptist Church, in the pastor's absence by Reverand Richard Wilkinson and M. H. Armour. The specific object of these services was to ask for divine direction for the board of supervisors then in session to whom was about to be presented the petition asking for an election. The helpfulness of these services at this critical juncture no mortal can measure.

Note 1: Prohibition At Last in Monroe County, Mississippi by C. T. Kincanon, Aberdeen, Mississippi, 1901.

Con't on Page #12

"Again, on Wednesday night, August 21, a union prayer service was held in the main auditorium of the Methodist Church. A few minutes beffore the services began, the pastors met in consultation and decided that the time had come to unmask the real situation from now until the day of election, presenting in clear statement, instead of general terms, the vital issues of the hour, and the imperative necessity for sturdy christian manhood on the approaching 29th. The nature and outcome of this meeting disclosed the wisdom of its sudden appointment. For not only was this particular service instrumental in calling forth soul-stirring expressions from leading laymen, that burned into the hearers' hearts, but served to prepare the way for the most impressive religious service in connection with the campaigh.

"This most memorable service was held on Sunday morning, August 25, at 11O'clock, in the Methodist Church. The evening before, the Baptist and Methodist pastors, in the absence of the others, decided to unite their congregations in the following morning's service. The day was indeed beautiful and auspicious. A splendid congregation filled the large auditorium of the church, and the people were intent upon the services of the hour. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. C. T. Kincanon. The singing, led by Miss Donie Inez Sykes, one of Aberdeen's most talented musicians, was a benediction, and in peculiar harmony with the deep and holy earnestness of soul that pervaded the whole assembly. The sermon by the pastor, Rev. Richard Wilkinson, was truly inspired for the occasion. The writer has heard few addresses that seemed to burn into the very hearts and consciences of the listeners as did this one. Verily the Lord was with his people, strengthening their faith, ennobling their purpose, and preparing them for the right discharge of the duties now before them.

Con't on Page #13

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

Part of the good effect of this service may be seen, without doubt, in the election returns of the following Thursday, but the full measure of its beneficent influence will be reserved for disclosure at the Judgment day.

"Union services were held again that night, at the Baptist church. In the meantime the pastors present at the morning service had gone to speak elsewhere. Rev. M. H. Armour, having returned from his morning engagement, took entire charge of the service and again brought to the people a strong and stirring message on the vital issues of the hour. This service afforded a fitting climax to the holy influences set in motion on this notable Sabbath day.

CHEERING WORDS

"Among the pleasant memories of the recent campaign are the cheering words, during the last days especially, that came to the workers, inciting them to more diligent effort and giving strong assurance of the appreciation of a grateful public.

"One of the first letters bearing words of concern and prayerful remembrance was from the W. C. T. U., at Okolona, Miss. It came at a time when it was greatly appreciated, at a time when the hearts of some were faint and their resolution weak. Others letters of similar character came in the earlier part of the work and helped to make possible those that followed later, and for which the workers were sincerely grateful.

Columbus, Miss. August 28, 1901.

"' Dear Brother Wilkinson:-

Men and women here are praying for you who are fighting the saloon in Monroe county. The Lord give you strength and courage and wisdom and faith, and seal your arguments in the convictions of the people.

Con't on Page #14

May to-morrow bring you a great victory. Every possible consideration for the good and against the bad favors your cause. The eyes and hearts of many are turned towards you.'

Your brother,
W. T. Sullivan,
Presiding Elder Columbus District, Methodist Church

Selma, Ala., Aug.28, 1901

"'Dear Bro. Wilkinson:-Iam a stranger to you, but was born and reared in old Monroe, and I want the good people whom I love there to know that they have my heart and my prayers in the fight against intoxicating liquors.

Mrs. D. Reynolds.'

"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ELECTION was one of the memorable occasions of the campaign. On this night-Wednesday-the campaign committee had planned for a closing rally. The Opera House was secured and a program arranged. Speakers were never greeted by a better or more sympathetic audience than the one assembled on this eventful night. The interest in the result of tomorrow's vote which was already widespread, was now becoming so intense by the probable outcome of the city's vote that the very atmosphere seemed surcharged with an influence that might easily be felt, but not easily described.

"The chairman Hon. C. J. Leftwich called the meeting to order at 8o' clock, and after the invocation by Rev. Richard Wilkinson and a song by a chorus of ladies, and gentlemen on the stand gave, in an able and pointed address, a resume of the work already done and exhorted the voters to measure up to the full obligations of true acitizenship on the following day. He then introduced the Hon. W. H. Clifton, who gave a historic survey of the origin and general utility of prohibition in the several states where tested, and among other very happy and helpful statements, declared that the concensus of the best, intelligence of the

Con't on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY LEADERS

state of Mississippi as shown in the late returns of sixty-four dry counties out of the seventy-five, had forever settled the question that Local Option was the best guarantee of a town's many sided prosperity. It was a timely address and contributed its quota to the success of the meeting.

"The next speaker of the evening was Hon. George C. Paine, another prominent member of the Aberdeen bar. Mr. Paine's personal magnetism, wide acquaintance and recognized ability was a guaratee to the waiting audience that something strong and pointed was in store. His laconic style of dealing with the subject in hand struck a responsive chord in the hearts of his hearers, as was shown by the enthusiasm with which his speech was received. One of the compliments paid his address by a thinking man was, "You may be sure Geo. Paine made several votes that night."

"The last speaker on the program was Hon. W. B. Walker. His active and continuous participation in the speaking campaign since the 16th of August, and his known fearlessness in advocating his cause, conspired to make his coming to the front a moment of intense expectancy.

"Nor did he fail to appreciate and measure up to the demands of the situation. He was truly never so en rapporte with his audience nor felt its inspiration more. His speech was punctuated with humor pathos, rifle shots, bumb-shells and enthusiastic applause led by Jason Flynt who was on the stand with his cane. The tide of wholesome anti-saloon sentiment was at its height, and as the people--many of them from a distance-united with the chorus in singing "my country 'tis of thee," there was no longer any doubt that they had set themselves to secure freedom from the saloon's blight and curse on the following day.

Con't on Page #18

Sentiment had now crystalized under the powerful light and pressure of facts, into a determined purpose to blot out the plague spots so long a reproach to Old Monroe .

"If there was a doubting Thomas among the prohibitionists after this climax of interest had been reached, he was no doubt unwilling to communicate his misgivings to his neighbors.

"The sleep of that night though broken by dreams and wakeful moments, was sweetened by the consciousness of an arduous work well done and the bright prospect of a glorious victory ere the close of another day.

ELECTION DAY

"Thursday, August 29th, was an ideal day. Though the weather was favorable to farmers' toil, fodder pulling did not prove the intended barrier to the timely casting of prohibition votes.

"Shortly before 9 o'clock the town election officers were at their post in the Posey building, in North Aberdeen, and in the Holliday building, in South Aberdeen, ready to record the votes of qualified electors "for the sale" and "against the sale."

"The "dry" officers for the North precint were G. J. Leftwich, W. B. Walker, Jason A. Flynt and Ben English, bailiff. Among those who rendered efficient service around this box may be mentioned Garnet Clopton, Reuben Crenshaw, Geo. Rye, Geo. Brewer, C. C. Fast.

"The "dry" officers for the South precinct were W. H. Clifton, C. L. Tubb, A. J. Brown and Jack Coleman, bailiff.

"Among those who rendered invaluable service here may be mentioned J. Woody Howard, Dan I. Howard, Wm. Baker, Dr. W. E. Evans, Dr. W. M. Paine, Geo. Rye, D. M. Jones.

"A brave, heroic band-these workers around the polls-their aid will be held in grateful remembrance for many years by the people of Monroe County

Con't on Page # 17

MONROE COUNTY LEADERS

"But there were other helpers on this victorious day-brave and noble-spirited women.

"Reference has been made in a previous chapter to a special service rendered by the women of the town, but it is desired at this point to give a more detailed statement of all their service, particularly on thi closing election day. The W. C. T. U. of Aberdeen had been a working organization for some years, but its best work was reserved for July and August of 1901.

"As the contest of this year became heated, it was earnestly desired to enlist the hearty co-operation of the women. A meeting of the W. C. T. U. was called, through the ministers' association, for the purpose of determining the kind and amount of service it could render.

"At this meeting the writer had given a resume of the work being done throughout the county, when one of the officers requested Rev. Richard Wilkinson, the other pastor present, to tell them what aid they could give. Whereupon he replied, that the best thing they could do was to subscribe one hundred dollars to the campaign fund; that this was not the time for formal resolutions and meaningless discussion, but for doing that which was within their power, and which was imperative at th this time.

"Be it said to their credit that they readily responded to this appeal by subscribing the ond hundred dollars, and by heartily volunteering thei service in any other form whenever it was needed. From this time forth they met at regular intervals for devotional services and for keeping in touch with the progress of the work, holding themselves in readiness for any emergency that might arise. And soon the time for special service came.

"At one of their meetings word was sent to Mr. Wilkinson through his wife that they were ready for any work the committee desired to assign them.

Con't on Page #18

"Soon after the message was delivered the 'phone began ringing, and soon a meeting was arranged for by Mr. Wilkinson with Walker & Tubb, at their office, that night.

"After these three men had discussed for some time the question as to what the W. C. T. U. could do, Mr. Wilkinson proposed that an appeal be made through the women, with the two fold purpose of reaching the people, and refuting the claim made by some, that the women of Aberdeen favored the saloon. It was a happy suggestion and Mr. Walker was requested by Mr. Wilkinson to draw up the appeal, which he immediately did It was then discussed, amended and gotten into the form afterwards issued as a circular, and given under "Campaign Literature." Not many minutes after this night meeting at the headquarters, the 'phone began ringing again at the Methodist parsonage and in a short while Mr. Wilkinson had arranged for a meeting with a number of representative women at 7:45 the following morning, for the purpose of submitting to them for approval the appeal that had been written the night before. At this early morning meeting Mr. Wilkinson suggested that W. C. T. U. resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to canvass the town and secure the signature of every woman in Aberdeen. If possible, whether a member of the W. C. T. W. or not, to the appeal, which they had endorsed and made their own.

"The number of signatures obtained was far beyond all expectation, and ere another sunset the speakers and people of the county had in hand one of the most effective weapons of the whole campaign.

"Nor was this all. On the day of the electionalso the women were doing in their own quiet and resistless way, a work that others could not possibly do.

"'You couldn't have done it without the women,' was the compliment paid them by many, and there is no disposition to gainsay the statement.

Con't on Page #19

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

"Southern Christian womanhood! What a charm, and what a power in the words; and what in the way of good is impossible of accomplishment through the agency of such an unfluence!

"Early on election day the bells of the churches began ringing and rang at regular intervals during the day. It meant that the women were gathering for special prayer, and the special object of prayer at this time was set forth on a neat card, being distributed at the polls, bearing these words:

"'We are at the church, praying for deliverence from the saloon. Help us with your vote.'

"'Ladies of Aberdeen'

"The morning was not far spent when the voters, gathering about the polls, and the business men, from their front doors on Commerce street, witnessed a scene that will furnish one of the most thrillingly romantic pages in the history of Aberdeen.

"At the conclusion of one of the prayer services the ladies had gotten into their carriages, marked by the white badge of their order, and came driving by the two voting places, waving their handkerchiefs and giving by their looks an earnest and cheering message that could not be mistaken. The effect of this living panorama was electrical, and it sent a new, strange thrill of enthusiasm through the hearts of strong prohibitionists and made them stronger, and no doubt influenced others to think for a moment and then cast a white ribbon vote.

"Their appearance before the polls and along the street was greeted by loud hurrahs, and even some who were not yet "dry" are known to have given a cheer in behalf of the women. They were like a mighty army with banners, and the full measure of their power for righteousness at this time, and at all times, it is impossible to estimate.

Con't on Page #20

"Three times did this unique spectacle greet the eyes of the people, at each appearance calling forth enthusiasm undiminished, and applause unstinted though weakened on account of impaired voices from previous cheering. It was a day of triumph for the women of Aberdeen and the whole county-they were drawing in their train the hearts and votes of the nobles manhood of old Monroe. Their appeal to the women of the county, their prayers, their earnest and unostentatious efforts were not in vain but played an important part in making possible the glad news that began coursing the wires even before 6 P. M.

"From all parts of the county came the assurance 'she's gone dry', and the women were happy, and men were happy, and it was felt that nothing could more fittingly mark the close of this eventful day than a thanksgiving service in which all could unite in prayer and praise to God for this gracious deliverance.

"It was fitting that the victorious ending should find men and women gathered, as at its beginning, at the place of prayer, then, to seek wisdom and aid, now to rejoice and give thanks.

"This Thanksgiving service was held at night in the spacious auditorium of the Methodist church. Upon the platform were the four pastors of the town and Rev. W. W.Woollard, Presiding Elder of Aberdeen District who had taken a deep interest in the campaign and an active part in the fight of 1898. The meeting was directed in an informal way by Rev. Richard Wilkinson, who had a number of the citizens make short talks. Among those responding were Dr. W. A. Evans, J. W. Howard, J. H. Flynt, Dr. W. G. Sykes, W. B.Walker, C. L. Tubb, T. B. Holmes, C. C. Fast, J. C McFarlane. After these each of the ministers spoke. While all were deeply moved by this soul-stirring service, it could be seen that no one was more profoundly grateful than Rev. M. H. Armour, who was scarcely able to tell through his tears the joy he felt over the blessing that

Con't on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY LEADERS

had come at last, after years of waiting and of work.

"There were those who felt that they could make parts of the song of a mighty man of old the sentiment of their own hearts when he said, 'I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously---------- thy right hand, Oh, Lord, hath become glorious in power,---------- who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders.'

"As to the nature and extent of this glorious victory, some true notion may be gotten from the election returns printed below:

RESULT OF LOCAL OPTION ELECTION IN 1901. (August 29)

Name of Precints.	For Sale	Against Sale
Amory	52	192
Smithville	35	77
Cox's	31	14
Parhams	28	35
Quincy	47	50
Athens	40	87
Pickles	22	7
Mormon Springs	23	49
Grubb Springs	36	39
Ross Mill	34	63
Darracott's	0	51
Muldon	4	33
Love's (Gibson)	9	44
North Aberdeen	48	60
South Aberdeen	69	115
Willis' Store	50	53
Central Grove	35	38
Boyd's	33	51
TOTAL..	576	1048

"In connection with the above precincts it is desirable at least to record the names of some of the workers who through word or work, or both, made the splendid results at their respective voting places possible:

"Amory--A. E. Dalrymple, E. D. Gilmore, J. A. Mayfield, W. L. Bourland, Crad Webb, Thos. Tubb, W. L. Tubb.

"Smithville--C. J. Miller, S. R. Cowley, Wm. T. Wax, John C. Burdine, Dr. W. A. Dobbs, Rev. W. W. Woollard, Sam Reaves, W. R. Cowley, Dan Harris.

"The women here also did some splendid work that is worthy of mention. One of them writes: "Our men fought bravely to drive the curse of rum from our county. While they were casting their votes we were assembled in the church from early till late, where we prayed to God to direct the men of our town to vote for the right. The presence and help of brethren Woollard, Crowe, and Ramsey, will be a life-long appreciation. Brother Crowe in two forcible sermons encouraged and strengthened both weak and strong."

Williams' Store--Jesse T. Riggan, Luther Harris.

Quincy--J. W. Carter, H. F. Broyles, Lucian Jaudon.

Athens--M. A. Jones, W. B. West.

Pickles--J. C. Beard.

Mormon Springs--C. O. Murff, T. J. Irvin, W. S. Lockhart.

Grubb Springs--T. Y. Owen, Thomas Young, L. D. Hollingsworth, L. D. Booth.

Ross' Mill--J. C. Crosby, C. P. Smith, Dr. J. D. Egger, W. W. Pope, R. W. Eikner, Robt. Smith, William Beeks, C. M. Kolb, Thomas Boyd.

Darracott's--W. B. Strong, B. B. Bradley, M.H. Stephens, B. H. Strong T. J. Dukeninier, Asa Watson.

It is worthy of special note that the noble workers here have cast a

Con't on Page #23

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

solid vote for prohibition in two of the three elections held in Monroe County. It must have given special pleasure to the chairman of the campaign committee to see his old home precinct fall into line as the banner precinct of the county.

" Gibson--W. B. Roberds, M. C. Wise, Richard Brown, Robert Brown, J. E. Hollingsworth.

" Muldon--W. B. Williams, Dr. J. C. Gathings, John T. Franklin, M. W. Gathings, B. P. Holliday, W. R. Holliday, Austin Cain.

" At this precinct the ladies came out to enjoy a basket dinner and contribute their helpful influence to the good work.

" The temperance sentiment here was by no means confined to the men and women, but even the children were greatly interested in the success of the work. This interest led Master Royeston Gathings, son of Mr. J. C. Gathings, to secure a novel banner which he bore at the speaking in the Prairie Baptist church a few days before the election. Upon this banner were inscribed the following words:

Good bye whiskey Head,
You'll soon be dead.
Don't vote
The Red Nose Ticket!
"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."
-(Prov. xxxlll 29.30

" North Aberdeen and South Aberdeen.--The workers at these precincts are mentioned elsewhere.

" Willis' Store--John Dollar, H. T. Dollar, W. L. C. Bailey, Ben English Charles C. Williams, O. A. Bowen.

"Some splendid work was done by the women here who came with their dinner baskets to spend the day near the polls. Their presence and

Con't on Page #24

influence had the desired effect in securing a majority for a box that had been going wet.

"Central Grove--William Buchanan, H. P. Biggers, W. J. Reaves.

"Boyd's--J. M. Buchanan, W. D. Bisk, B. A. Cason, C. P. Roberts, Tyson Roberts.

"These, whose names are mentioned, form only a part of the heroic company that helped to win the great victory.

"After the day of conflict was over there came to the workers many cheering and congratulatory messages, some of which fortunately were preserved:

Hattiesburg, Miss. Aug. 30, 1901.

"Dear Bro. Kincanon:-Your telegram came last night, and I do most heartily rejoice with you all in the victory achieved. I feel like saying with the apostle, 'Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.' May there never come a time when the results of this victory shall be lost. Tell the brethren they have my sincerest congratulations, that I do rejoice with them to their joy. To God be all the praise.

Your brother, J. M. McMillin

Brown's Creek, Miss. Sept. JO, 1901/

Mr. C. T. Kincanon:-I now hope that the good citizens of your county will stand together and enforce the law and show that prohibition does prohibit. With hearty congratulations, I am yours to serve again in the same cause, if needed, John T. Blanchard.

"Thus came to a successful close a long and laborious contest, that had from time to time engaged the prayers and efforts of the lovers of purity and righteousness.

Con't on Page #25

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

"It is believed that the same sentiment that has abolished the saloon will also secure the successful carrying out of the prohibition law, and that the expiration of the last license in June 1908, will mark the beginning of a new and brighter era in the history of Monroe county."

VI. PERIODIC OUTLAWS AND DESERTERS:

Monroe County has had several sensational murder stories:

The Jones-Miller case occurred in the late 1880's. A family by the name of Walker resided in Walker County, Alabama. He decided to move to Arkansas. The crops were disposed of, and the father and mother, carrying this money, set out on the train.

There were three sons, and they loaded the wagons and began the long journey. Near Aberdeen they came upon Jones, a man whom they had met once before. He joined their party, and that night they camped in a pasture about three miles from Aberdeen on what is now highway #45.

In Aberdeen, Jones sought out a negro, Miller and together they plotted the murder and robbery of the three Walker boys.

The following morning about 10 O'clock passers-by had their curiosity aroused by the queer action of the animals in this vicinity. They stopped and found the bodies of the three Walker boys, their heads split open and their bodies badly beaten.

The trail led to a place about a mile farther on where the negro was in hiding. He was arrested and gave evidence against Miller. Miller was traced and caught. Both were convicted of murder and hanged.

The Miller case, as it is commonly known, is perhaps one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in this area.

Con't on Page #36

The first indictment brought against Charley Marshall read thus:

"being a male person did Oct. 27, 1919, there willfully, knowingly, unlawfully and felaniously have several knowledges of one Fannie Greer Miller, an unmarried female person of previously chaste character she being then and there between the age of 12 years and 18 years old and younger than the said Charley Marshall."

Rather than face trial on these charges he plotted the crime that was to mean the death of Burley Miller, Fannie G. Miller, Bob Miller, a child about 12, was the only member of the family to escape.

In the dead of night, Charley Marshall came to the house and killed his child. Pearl May awoke and witnessed this crime, then escaped through the attic before the murderer set off the explosive that ended the lives of the others.

The building was destroyed by fire and the bodies charred beyond recognition, before they were recovered.

Marshall was indicted on March 1st., 1920, for the murder of the four, but was convicted for the murder of his child, on the testimony of Pearl May Miller. He was executed for this crime.

The Commercial Appeal made up a subscription for the education of Pearl May. She finished high school and entered college at Blue Mountain. She graduated with high honors and today is happily married.

Perhaps one of the most atrocious crimes of Monroe County was the Ridings case. The crime took place about 1890.

Mr. Ridings, who lived about 13 miles north of Aberdeen, was returning home. He had sold some cotton and had the money about his person. He picked up a man who was seeking lodging for the night.

Con't on Page #37

After supper Mr. and Mrs. Ridings retired to their room and the stranger to his. Later he entered the room of his host and killed both the man and woman. The couple were the parents of one small child. He took the child into the yard. Then returning to the house poured out some kerosene and set fire to the building.

The child began to cry, and fearing lest he be given away, the murderer threw the child into the burning house.

He was caught and confessed the crime; and also admitted that he had planned other murders with robbery as the motive. He too was hanged.

VII. KIDNAPPERS:

We have been unable to find a record of any kidnappings in Monroe County.

VIII. GENERAL METHOD OF EXTERMINATION:

Execution by hanging was the most common method of extermination used.

****

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTERVIEWED:

Mr. Wiley Wright, Aberdeen, Miss.

Miss Maggie Williamson, Amory, Miss.

Dr.

Mr. Herman Coburn, Aberdeen, Miss.

Mrs. W. G. Peugh, Aberdeen, Miss.

CONSULTED:

Records of secret indictments in office of Mr. Ritter, the Circuit Clerk of Monroe County.

"Prohibition At Last in Monroe County, Miss."
Complied by C. T. Kincannon.

Alma Brannan, Supv.

HISTORY IN PROGRESS

FOLKLORE AND FOLK CUSTOMS

MONROE COUNTY

CUSTOMS OF EARLY MONROE COUNTY

(as told by Miss Paralee Wilson, Born 1859)

"In the days of my girlhood we didn't have or do as the young folds of today. I was born and reared on a farm in the river bottom between Amory and Aberdeen, my Ma and Pa had ten children and we were all working people but a good time.

"Pa he made beautiful harnesses and saddles and all of us girls had a horse of our own."

"Our Pa made every shoe that his children wore. He would dress the raw cow hide prepare the leather by hand for these shoes. He made the shoes for the small children out of squirrel skin. But we children didn't know what it was to wear a pair of shoes before Christmas.

"Ma always picked the cotton out of our field, spun and wove it and made slothes for all our family. She made overcoats and pants for Pa and the boys, our dresses and also sheets, pillow cases and everything else we had in our house. After us girls got grown we would spin until late at night.

"When the Civil War broke out Pa went. During that time things was awful hard for us at home. Ma would take the baby to the field in its cradle and keep it there all day while she worked. At this time the only coffee we had was made of parched wheat. We didn't even have salt. After the war we dug up the old soil under the smoke house and boiled it down in order to get the salt out of it.

"In that day andtime we didn't know what a car was. We traveled in wagons drawn by horses or oxen.

"Each year after we had laid the crops by our whole family would get into the old covered ox wagon and take a trip over to another county to see

some of our kin folks. These trips were so much fun. We camped out nights and cooked our meals along the way.

"The only known church was the Methodist. We all went to church and Sunday school.

We went to a little wooden school house and studied reading ritin and rithmetic.

"The young people of that day had pop corn parties and molasses candy pullins for amusement. They also had square and round dancing. I remember when Pa would go and take his four girls to the balls that they would have at Greenwood Springs and Aberdeen. These were grand occasions.

"We did not have dress styles then as you have to-day. A print dress was the height of style for any occassion.

"The people ground their own corn and wheat into meal and flour. We took ours to our Uncle, who had a water mill, for him to grind it. Every woman made her own breads.

At that time there were no country stores. All the shopping was done in Aberdeen where there was only a few stores.

When our father was a young man he and all other men wore their hair in a long bob.

My father as everyone else had slaves vefore the Civil War. I can't remember much ab ut them though except the great rejoicing among them when they were freed.

Pa was raised rich but he drifted away from home and lost connection with his folks. He often told us that if we could find his family records we would be rich but we never have.

The first car we ever saw looked like a street parade by the number of folks that watched it. We thought it was the grandest thing ever.

During all this time Amory was merely a mud hole but later it grew up and we moved here where we have been ever since."

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv.
Historical Research Project
District #One

MONROE COUNTY

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #14

OUTLAW DAYS:

From the files of the "Fulton Reporter", Thursday, December 19, 1889, Chancery Clerk's Office, Fulton, Mississippi.

"The following special to the Age-Herald, from Amory, Mississippi, dated December 14, explains itself:

Our town has been a scene of excitement all day, and grave cause has existed therefore. Rufus Smith and Jim McClung, supposed to belong to Rube Burrow's gang of train robberm, were arrested by detectives who have long been on their track. Shortly after midnight one or two persons who were around the depot witnessed a hand-to-hand conflict between four officers and two desperadoes, which, at one time, threatened to end with the death of several of the participants. Detective Jackson, who is in the employ of the Southern Express company, has been following the trail of the robbers for several days, and only waited for an opportunity to arrest them when he could do so without having to shoot them form ambush.

The pay car of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad was expected to pass this station today, engaged in paying off the men. Yesterday evening Smith and McClung who both live in Lamar County, came through the county to this place. On their arrival here they proceeded to the different stores in the town looking for Winchester rifles to purchase. They did not find any weapons, but that seemed to make but little difference, as they were both heavily armed already.

Cont'd on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY LEADERS

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 14

Just after the West-bound train passed, and when the East-bound was about due, they were noticed sitting in the waiting room of the depot. While everything was quiet and without any alarm, the detectives appeared, and with cocked pistols gave the command to 'throw-up your hands', This demand was answered by the robbers pulling pistols and defying the officer. There was a scuffle, several shots were fired, and when all was quiet again the outlaws were securely handcuffed, and McClung had a pistol shot wound in his hand. The prisoners were taken to Aberdeen for safe keeping."

Ina H. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

Mrs Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE COUNTY Jr. Editor & Checker

ASSIGNMENT # 10 Willie R. Rieves

Myrtle Roberts

SUBJECT: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY:

1. Population- All information concerning population is according to the 1930 Census and the farm statistics are according to the 1935 Farm Census.

The total population of Monroe County is 36,141,17,817 males,18,324 females. Statistics show that there are 55.4% white, 0.2% foreign born, parentage, and 44.4% negroes.

(a) The white population of Monroe County number 20,037 females, 9,933; males, 10,094 of this number 56 are of foreign born parentage, 98 of mixed parentage and 19,873 of native parentage.

English, Scotch, Northern Irish, Irish of the Free State, Swedes, Danes, Swiss, French, Germans, Poles, Czechoslovakians, Russians, Greeks, Italians, Syrians, and Native of Palestine are included in the 154 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

(b) There are 16,054 negroes in Monroe County of whom 7,680 are males and 8,374 are females.

(c) The census of 1930 does not show any Indians of Monroe County.

(d) There is only one Chinaman in this County, Charlie Lang, He is a cafe operator in Aberdeen. No Japanese are in this county.

(e) There are 59 other people in Monroe County. The Census Report however, does not divide these according to nationalities.

2. There are no Indians in Monroe County.

3. Negroes

(a) - Information secured by interview with Dr. Evans.

1. Mc Clendon was a negro active in early politics. He owned a large Prairie plantation, yearly he made an effort to get in the first bale

continued on page 2

of cotton. He was often successful in this attempt.

Another negro, Blanchard, was an active politician in the earlier history of the County. His interest centered around a large plantation which he owned at Muldon.

The early merchants of Aberdeen were Ed Coleman, Tom Sykes, and Washington. All of these were prominent, and from them have descended a long line of negroes who are the leaders among this race.

Taylor Goodwin was at one time a candidate for city clerk of Aberdeen. He ran against a white candidate, necessary that the mayor cast a vote, and his vote decided against Goodwin.

The city marshall of Aberdeen was at one time a negro. His name has been forgotton, but not his reputation. Aberdeen was then in the grip of 13 saloons. He made the rounds before breakfast each morning and at each of the 13 saloons he took a drink of whiskey.

2. There were very few early negroes in the county who were outstanding for their education. Two of the most important were Ples Sims, an old Baptist preacher, and his son, who was Supt. of the Aberdeen Negro Public School.

3&4. It is doubtful that the early negroes of Monroe County accomplished anything unusual concerning fine arts and literature. If there were any outstanding achievements along this line it is unknown to History.

(b) Information from Farm Census of 1935

1. Farmers

(a) There are 2,392 farms,in Monroe County,operated by negroes. Full owners number 252, part owners 79. Average size of farms in Monroe County, 75.4 acres. The value of each acre is estinated at $17.18; average value of farms in Monroe County is $1,295.

(b) Negro croppers of this county number 1,356, other tenants number 705.

continued on page 3

continued on page 10

MONROE COUNTY RACES & NATIONALITIES

2. Industrially- Information secured from Dr. E. Woodruff & Rev. W. W. Ryan

(a) Those negroes engaged as merchants in this county today are Carrie Steele, Aberdeen; Joe Stroll, Amory; George Walden, Aberdeen; White, who operates a store and cafe, Amory; and Mowe, who owned a store in the rural section of the county. These stores are all along the general merchandise line.

The negroes of this county are engaged in several other industries. Lizzie Buckingham and Merion Sykes are both professional dressmakers Not only do they sew for the women of their own race but for white people as well.

Morris Hampton and Henry Stovall own and operate cafes in Aberdeen The later is famous for his barbecue, and is often the most important figure at some big outing- the cook takes precedence over other There are two barber's establishments maintained by negroes in Aberdeen. Aaron Johnson operates a shop for negroes, and C. B. (Dump) Ward operates a shop for white patrons.

(b) Only two negroes of Monroe County are engaged professionally. Dr. E. Woodruff is the only negro doctor in this county. He has a very good reputation, and is often called upon to make lectures to the negroes for the Health Dept. The other is Dr. E. A. Phillips, who is a dentist. His home is not here, but his office is in Aberdeen.

(c) The educational work in this county among the negroes is conducted by two agencies - the schools and the county demonstrator, This last worker instructs the negro women in the art of living at home. This work has become quite important, and the demonstrators have done much for the negro of this county. Madorah Ammons was the first agent of whom we have record. She is now the wife of Dr. E. Woodruff. She was a graduate of Alcorn College; Carrie Sue Butler, a graduate of Fisk University, followed; and she in turn was succeeded by Willie Mae Carrol, the present agent who is a graduate of Alcorn.

continued on page 4

The educational activities of this county center around the Negro High Schools in Amory and Aberdeen. Thompson, is principal of the Amory School, and A. R. Shivers, a graduate of Russ College, is at the head of the Aberdeen School. Thompson's wife is a graduate of Russ. There are a number of small schools out in the county.

(d) No native of Monroe County has accomplished anything along this line. However, Rev. W. W. Ryan,A. B., B. D., D.D., for the past two years a resident of Aberdeen, has a book nearing completion, The topic is "Mississippi Negro at Home and Beyond." It deals with the accomplishments of outstanding negroes of Mississippi. The author chooses those negroes who have made names for themselves outside the state, and those who are prominent in this state; and, dealing with these individuals, heshows what negroes can and have done.

In an interview the writer states he was under the impression little had been accomplished by Mississippi negroes. But he says ,since beginning his research work, he was entirely wrong. He states that there are more leaders in the negro race from Mississippi than any other state in the Union.

The author is a native of North Carolina but lived for years in Boston. He is a graduate of North Carolina State Normal; attended Shaw University, Rawleigh, N. C. ; graduated from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia;and Newton Theological Institute, Newton, Mass.

He came south to accept a position as Dean of Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, St. Augustine, Florida. At the same time Dr. Ryan became pastor of the negro First Baptist Church, St. Augustine. He was for sometime Recording Secretary of the National Baptist Convention.

continued on page 5

MONROE COUNTY RACES & NATIONALITIES

Later he was head of Tuggle Institute, Birmingham, Ala. Dr. Ryan was then President of Selma University, Selma, Ala. and gave up this position to come to Aberdeen. He accepted a mission appointment here and at West Point with the Presbyterian Church in order to carry out his research work for the book.

c. Prominent Negroes- Result of interview with Dr. W.A. Evans.

Roscoe C. Simmons, though not a native of Monroe County, came here at a very early age. He was born in Noxubee County, and brought here when a baby by his two aunts, the wife of Richard Evans and the wife of Bill Donelson Jr. His mother was a sister to the wife of Booker T. Washington He lived with his aunts on the corner of what is now Jefferson and Long Streets in Aberdeen.

As a young boy he left the county and went to Tuskeegee where he was educated by his uncle, Booker T. Washington. From Tuskeegee he went to Chicago, and there made for himself a place in this world.

He is affiliated with the Republican party, and is said by some to be the best orator in the Republican party of Illinois. He is very active in South Side Chicago politics. Two years ago he was an editorial writer on thw staff of the Chicago Defender; but whether or not he still holds that position we do not know. He was a member of the Republican Convention this year and his speech was reported to be one of the best of the entire convention.

Information from interview with Dr. E. W. Woodruff& Rev. W. W. Ryan

There are many natives of this county who are today prominent elsewhere. A number of these are being mentioned in the book which Rev. Ryan is writing.

Several women find their place in this group. The late wife of Booker T. Washington is perhaps the most outstanding individual. She stands

continued on page 6

side by side with her husband in his work. Her niece, the sister of Roscoe Simmons, is today an instructor of music at Fisk University, Nashville. Another woman in the field of education is named Sykes, a native of Aberdeen, she is now teaching at Tuskeegee. Mary Lou Walden taught at Oberlon College. Mable Clopton is now demonstration agent at Macon, Mississippi. Addie Donelson has the peculiar distinction of being an undertaker. She owns and operates her own establishment.

The negro men who have gone out of this county Roscor Simmons is the most important. Another negro, Harrison, also made a name for himself in Illinois. He was at one time attorney general of that state.

The sons of Ed Coleman, who was an early merchant of Aberdeen, are prominent today. "Little Ed" Coleman has studied voice and is now touring Europe. as a member of a quartet. His brother, George, is now studying at Hamilton.

Pinkey Morre's son, Davis, ownes and operates the only colored brake shop in Chicago. Another of her sons is manager of one of the lar est theaters in Charleston, South Carolina.

Carn, a native of Monroe County, is a graduate of Fisk, and is today principal of one of the biggest schools in Birmingham.

Steve Galbert sent forth two sons to Chicago where they now hold responsible positions. One is in the mail service and the other is in the automobile business.

W. R. Bowler is in the mail service in ST. Louis.

At home the leaders of the negroes are business men, land owners, doctors, and the like.

In Amory, White, an insurance man associated with the Northeast Burial Society, is a leader among the negroes. He is an embalmer by trade and is employed by Mr. Kilgo.

continued on page 7

MONROE COUNTY RACES & NATIONALITIES

Lawyer, who is carpenter, figures prominent in the colored race of Amory. He owns a nice home and is, so to speak, well-to-do.

Rev. Golden, the Methodist preacher of Aberdeen, is a prominent negro.

Louis Ward is the owner of perhaps 700 acres of land and 30 head of horses He and several others own and operate large Prairie plantations. Their homes are modern in every respect, and these negroes are greatly esteemed by their follows.

Smith and Sykes, both operate large plantations. Clifford Wise and his family are big land owners in the Gi son neighborhood.

The most outstanding negro and the most prominent in this county is Dr. E. Woodruff. He was born in Gadsden, Ala. in Etwar County. His education consists of training in common schools of Gadsden, five years at Tuskeegee, pre-med. course at Frehuling-Heisn University, Washington, D.C., and medecine at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. He has his M. D. degree. After receiving his degree, he practiced three months in Federal, Tenn., after which he came to Aberdeen. He has practiced here nine years, is the only negro doctor in this county, and is accepted as one of the best doctors of the county.

4. Other Races

The Greek Colony in Amory- by James Toney

There are six Greek families in Amory. All of which came from the Old Country, Macedonia in Greece. Until a few years agto the Macedonians were under Turkish rule. Their taxes were very high and the people were not always treated fairly in their dealings with the Turks. Many of the Macedonians became dissatisfied and decided to leave Greece. However, the Turkish ruler would not permit an entire family to leave, one member could go to another country but could not take his family. Some of them went to Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia. Some of the young men who did not have

Continued on Page 8

families came to America and Canada. One young man, Spiro Marks, who is now married to a young Grecian girl in Amory, went to Canada and lived there seven years. He made his living by cooking in Cafe's and Hotels. He has been in the United States only two years.

There lived in Macedonia four cousins, Chris James, Naum James and James Toney and Stacey Ghillse. They had families but they decided to come to America because they already had two uncles who had made good here. These uncles kept writing to them to come to America. Finally they left Greece on their long journey in 1906. They landed in New York in July the same year. Here the cousins decided to separate and seek their fortuness alone. The third cousin, James Toney, went to Fort City, Pennsylvania, because he had an uncle there who worked in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Mr. Toney got a job with this same Company packing plate glass. He worked there nine months and then came to Ensley, Alabama, where another uncle lived. While in Ensley, Mr. Toney worked as a Concrete Foreman. All this time he was saving his money to go in business. He wanted to put in a Bakery in Ensley. One year later, he realized his ambitions, and located at Blocton, Alabama. It was a very small place so he decided to move to Forrest City, Arkansas. He operated his business there three years. He heard an opening in New Albany, Miss., so he moved his bakery there. Each year his business flourished and each year he saved more money to send for his wife and two children in Greece. In 1920, he and his two cousins, Chris James and Stacy Ghillse bought the Amory Hotel. They built a three-story brick Hotel in place of the old frame building and installed a bakery and Cafe in connection with the Hotel. Chris James enlisted in the World War and fought in France.

Continued on Page 9

Continued on Page 10

MONROE COUNTY - RACES & NATIONALITIES

He is now Commander of the American Legion Post in Amory. These four men have become prominent business men. They built their homes after modern plans. Besides owning their homes and store buildings, they own considerable property, building lots and residential lots and one or two have farms. They are very thrifty and have made a small fortune since coming to Amory. Their children have intermarried with Americans and have families of their own.

After these men had established their business in Amory, James Toney, went back to Greece and brought their wives and children. They arrived in June, 1926. New York was unlike anything they had ever seen so they stayed two days, then home or to Amory, which was to be their home.

Their were five children all together. As soon as they learned to go about alone they were put in school. There were three boys and two girls all about the same age. The boys learned so rapidly that they finished Grammar and High School together in eight years. One of the girls died with tuberculossis when she was 14 tears old. The other girl grieved, who was Vasilca Ghillse, for her and not return to school.

All of these children are married and have families of their own, since these families came to America there have been twelve babies born; two, three and four to each family.

All of these people are religious and are affiliated with the different Churches of Amory. Some are Methodist and some are Baptists.

Vasilca Ghillse, daughter of Stacy Ghillse, who owns the city Cafe, is the only one to marry one of the same race. She was married in 1935, in Memphis, Tennessee, by a Greek Minister. The wedding was very elaborate and was much celebrating in true Grecian style.

Continued on Page 10

A Greek wedding is very much like an American wedding, but the ceremony is very much longer and the celebration afterwood much more elaborate.

Mr. James Toney, who gave the writer most of this information owns the only Bakery in Amory. He operates several truck lines selling bread and cakes and pastries all over North East Mississippi and sixty miles of Alabama territory. Chris James owns the Hotel and has a Cafe in connection. Naum James operates the Hotel. Stacy Ghillse recently opened a new Cafe on Main Street. His son-in-law Spiro Marks is the chef and his daughter, Vasilca, waitress.

The Greeks of Amory have never been classed exactly as "foreigners" because they were able to mix with people, they are courteous and well-bred people. They are "Americans" in every way.

All information secured from personal interviews with party concerned:

The other races of Aberdeen and vicinity include Greeks, Italians, Germans, and Jews born in several different countries.

There are three families of Greeks in Aberdeen: Nick Provias (commonly called Nick Dinas), came to America in 1914. He came directly to Aberdeen, and began working for Charlie Dinas, his brother-in-law. Charlie at that time operated the California Cafe. People formed the habit of calling the new helper Nick Dinas; thus the name by which he is known. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1922. He now owns and operates the California Cafe, the largest in Aberdeen.

Antonio Provias (Tony), is the brother of Nick Provias. Tony came across in 1923, and received his citizenship in 1932. In the same year he became a citizen, he went back to Greece and on his

Continued on Page 11

MONROE COUNTY RACES & NATIONALITIES

return brought with him a wife. He operates a Cafe. To this union of Greek parents there was born a son, Chris Provias, July, 1936.

John Chicuras, a Greek by birth, is employed at Tony's Cafe. He entered the United States in Sept., 1915. He received his naturalization papers in 1930. The same year he returned to Greece, was married, and brought to this counrty his wife.

This couple are the parents of two girls, Minnie and Georgia. The older of the two is in the second grade, and the other is about two years younger. John and his family made their home in Clarksdale until August, 1934, when they moved to Aberdeen.

These three families are all good, law abiding citizens, are respected by all with whom they come in contact, and live well on the income from their two Cafes.

In 1903, Mr. Scurrio, an Italian, entered the United States through the Southern Gateway, New Orleans. He settled in Louisiana where he was at intervals engaged in truck farming and the mercantile business. In 1914, he came to Aberdeen. He has operated a grocery store here since that time. He was born in Cefalii, Italy and left his native land at the age of 18. Mrs. Scurrio is a native of Italy, and received her naturalization papers shortly after her husband.

Mr. Alexander Fabri came to this country in 1906. He is a naturalized American. In Italy, his native land, he learned the shoemakers trade, and has owned a shoe repair shop in Aberdeen for many years. He has a longing to return to the land of his childhood that he may see his mother who is still living.

Mrs. Dichiara, an Italian, landed in America in 1906. She lived in West Point, Miss. 18 years. In 1924, she with her family

Continued on Page 12

went back to the Old Country and stayed four years. Mrs. Dichiara wanted her children to see their home.

When they returned from Italy, they came to Aberdeen and opened a grocery store. They still have this business and are very prosperous people.

Mrs. Dichiara has six children, five girls and one boy. Three of her daughters have finished school at Aberdeen High, also her son.

Mr. M. Bergman came to America in 1906, in order to escape the Japanese war. He is a Jew born in the little country of Lotland.

Mr. Bergman worked for Julius Rubel a long time , then went to Paducah, Kentucky. He married then returned to Aberdeen, Miss. to make his home. H has a large dry good store and is a good business man.

Mr. Bergman has two sons, Nathan and Meyer, each of these attend college.

Mrs. Armond Swope, the former Sarah Silverman, a Russian born Jew, came to Aberdeen in 1922. She got her Naturalization Papers in 1926.

Mrs. Swope, is head clerk in a dry good store owned by her uncle, Mr. M. Bergman. She takes an active part in the Eastern Star Organization.

Jake Rubel, a Jew, born in Germany, came to America in 1913. Jake as he is called by most everyone got his Naturalization Papers from the U. S. District Court, St. Louis Mo. in 1920.

Jake served in the United States army during the World War.

Continued on Page13

MONROE COUNTY RACES & NATIONALITIES

He is a farmer, and specializes in raising hogs. He is well read and has written several poems which have been published locally.

Mrs. Brown, a German by birth, came into the United States as a very small child. She has been here for something over fifty years, but has a vivid memory of her native land. She returned to Germany one time for the purpose of visiting her people.

He is connected with the Rubel Dry Goods Co.m which is the largest and most up-to-date store in Aberdeen.

Mr. Rubel has been on six European tours since his return from the war, but has no desire to stay. Julius Rubel is also a Jew born in Germany. Mr. Rubel landed in New York in 1884 and went to Philadelphia, lived there six years. He came to Aberdeen in 1891 and entered the merchantile business. He still has the store and is the oldest in Aberdeen.

Mr. Rubel has three children: Julius, a Junior at Vanderbilt University; Irving will be a Freshman at Vanderbilt University this Fall; his only daughter, Ann, is a Sophmore in the Aberdeen High School.

Mr. M. Leskey landed in New York in 1884. He lived at intervals between Savanah, Georgia and New York until 1898. Mr. Leskey then came to Aberdeen and opened a Ladies Ready to Wear Store. He has prospered and a good trade. His a Russian Jew.

Mr. Leskey has two sons, one a Doctor, the other assist him in his business.

Mr. Henry Hensler is a native of Germany. He came as a child to the United States in 1886. He is a Naturalized American. He is a tailor by trade, and has been in this business since a young man.

Mr. Heller has the distinction of being born in New York, although he lived the first twenty years of his life in Germany. He is therefore a native American.

Continued on page 14

Alma Brannan, Supr.

MONROE COUNTY RACES & NATIONALITIES

FOLK CUSTOMS

1. Customs of Early Monroe County.

(As told by Miss Paralee Wilson-Born May 27-1859)

"In the days of my girlhood we didn't have or do as the young folks of today. I was born and reared on a farm in the river bottom between Amory and Aberdeen, my Ma and Pa had ten children and we were all working people but had a good time ,

"Pa he made beautiful harnesses and saddles and all of us girls had a horse of our own."

"Our Pa made every shoe that his children wore. He would dress the raw cow hide prepare the leather by hand for these shoes. He made the shoes for the small children out of squirrel skin. But we children didn't know what it was to wear a pair of shoes before Christmas.

"Ma always picked the cotton out of our field, spun and wove it and made clothes for all our family. She made overcoats and pants for Pa and the boys, our dresses and also sheets, pillow cases and everything else we had in our house. After us girls got grown we would spin until late at night.

"When the Civil War broke out Pa went. During that time things was awful hard for us at home. Ma would take the baby to the field in its cradle and keep it there all day while she worked. At this time the only coffee we had was made of parched wheat. We didn't even have salt. After the war we dug up the old soil under the smoke house and boiled it down in order to get the salt out of it.

"In that day and time we didn't know what a car was. We traveled in wagons drawn by horses or oxen.

"Each year after we had laid the crops by our whole family would get into the old covered ox wagon and take a trip over to another county to see some of our kin'folks. These trips were so much fun . We camped out nights and cooked our meals along the way.

"The only known church was the Methodist. We all went to church and Sunday School.

We went to a little wooden school house and studied readin, ritin and rithmetic.

"The young people of that day had pop corn parties and molasses candy pullin s for amusement. They also had square and round dancing. I remember when Pa would go and take his four girls to the balls that they would have at Greenwood Springs and Aberdeen. These were grand occasions.

"We did not have dress styles then as you have to-day. A print dress was the height of style for any occassion.

"The people ground their own corn and wheat into meal and flour. We went and took our Uncle , who had a water mill, for him to grind it. Everyone made their own breads.

"At that time there were no country stores. All the shopping was done in Aberdeen where there was only a few stores.

"When our father was a young man he and all other men wore their hair in a long bob.

"My father as everyone else had slaves before the Civil War. I can't remember much about them though except the great rejoicing among them when they were freed.

"Pa was raised rich but he drifted away from home and lost connection with his folks. He often told us that if we could find his family records we would be rich but we never have.

"The first car we ever saw looked like a street parade by the number of folks that watched it. We thought it was the grandest thing ever.

"During all this time Amory was merely a mud hole but later it grew up and we moved here where we have been ever since"

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

Recollections of A School Girl
of the 70's
(Mrs. F. B. Crawford)

In 1870, Mrs. F. B. Crawford, as a small child, came to Aberdeen with her mother to visit the following families: the Gholsons, who lived on the site of the L. B. Allen home, the Manns, Mrs. Charile Jordon's present residence; the Ransoms, Mrs. John Barrett's home; aunt of Mrs. F. B. Crawford, who lived where Mrs. Chas. Treas now Lives, and Mrs. J. W. Lee, also aunt of Mrs. F. B. Crawford who lived near the City park.

A few years later, Mrs. F. B. Crawford became a boarding pupil of the Aberdeen Female College, which stood on the site now occupied by the Aberdeen Grammar School. The building was of brick, four large rooms, below and above, with an ell at the back, and a portico in the usual style of that period. Besides the chapel and class rooms, the building was used as a residence for the principal, his family, the faculty, and a number of boarding pupils. Many pupils came by day from the town. The Rev. A. P. Smith was the principal and the faculty consisted of Misses Sallie Cornelius, Belle Adams, Lucy Baker, Julia Smith with Miss Mattie Turbeville as music teacher. The pupils were under strict rules during recreation periods, as well as study periods. They sat in the chapel under the direction of Miss Sallie Cornelius as hall teacher, and went out to the class - room for some of the recitations. The study hours were also supervised in the evening, the teachers taking turns keeping us at work. We had our meals at two long tables in the dining room, which was located in the basement of the building. The teachers were in the same room but at a separate table. The cook and maids were colored, and I remember one especially efficient girl named "Tish" who was and expert of every kind of service.

The pupils were sufficiently nourished, but were always hungry, running true to school girl types and I remember with what pleasure we looked forward to visits

from friends and parents, when they were taken out and treated to royal feasts. One article of food on the bill of fare, and it was more than 20 years afterward before Mrs. Crawford cared for any more, was mackeral.

The pupils looked forward all spring to the annual May Day picnic out at the M. & O. R. R. tank. There were plays, cantatas and recitals occasionally. At on Commencement, the play "Cinderella" was given. Bettie Bowen was the beautiful Cinderella, and Annie Thrower, the handsome prince.

One year the whole school was saddened by the death of Lizzie Henson, a lovely girl, who died just a few days before she was to graduate. Her graduating dress was her shroud. When her class assembled for the final excerises, her chair was placed, draped in black, and on it lay her diploma.

One night during the school term, the home of Dr. Hatch, which stood where the Presbyterian church now stands, was burned to the ground. It caused a near panic among the school girls, as the school was so near. The neighbors had to work hard to save their homes, drawing the water from wells and spreading wet blankets on the roofs. There was no fire department at that time, and the efforts to save the house were in vain. The lace curtains seen blowing out of the window were slowly consumed by the fire. It made a weird picture. The stone columns still remain. They are reminders of a once beautiful home.

One of the teachers of the college, Miss Bell Adams, withdrew from the faculty and opened a private school out in town. Many of the girls from the collegewent with her. However, the required number was soon made up without the pupils who had with drawn.

There was no department of physical education in the college, and the daily exercise consisted in long walks. The pupils went out, walking in two's, a teacher leading the procession, another bringing up the rear. They were not allowed to speak to young men, and they never did (only on the sly). The uniform for spring

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

was of gray or white berege, with bands of green trimming. The winter uniform was a dark maroon, with bands of black for trimming. Small hats were worn for "best", but sunbonnets were worn for general wear. The sunbonnets were stiffened with paste board strips, and had ruffled skirts reaching nearly to the waist. The longer the skirt, the more stylish the bonnet. A particularly gorgeous bonnet was worn by one of the girls; it was made of red and white calico.

No lady or girl appeared on the streets after dark, without a gentleman escort. When the pupils wanted to go out and had no escort, the smaller boys were persuaded (the ones in the neighborhood) to accompany them. Guy Bumpass was one to whom this honor fell quite often. There were no lights then and lanterns were carried by everyone after dark; however, the youngsters preferred to make their way by moonlight or in the dark, whichever the case might be.

At the same time the Aberdeen Female College was in existance, there was a Baptist school where the Fowler home now stands. Mr. Chambliss, son of the Rev.-Chambliss, was the head of this school, at one time. Later, the school became a Military academy for young men. Many students came from a distance to attend the Academy which added much to the social life of Aberdeen.

LOG ROLLINGS

Back in the days when our fathers and mothers were young, it was customary for neighbors to help each other when they had lots of work to do, most especially when clearing new ground for cultevation. This was made quite a gala affair and was called "Log Rollin" This occassion took place in the early spring. The farmer whose land was to be cleared would invite all his neighbors to come and help him. The previous winter this farmer felled the trees and cleared the land of brush in order to have everything in readiness for the "Log Rollin" which was really"Log Liften";

Since the community was sparsely settled and there wasn't much land cleared these log rollings were held often and it was an all day affair lasting until late at

night. Most of the other farmers and their families lived from five to fifteen miles away and so they brought their families with them arriving early in the morning. They brought grandma, auntie, and uncle too. One can see the old dog trotting along under the wagon and perhaps little sister brought her kitty cat along also. For two or three days before this gathering is to take place the wives and daughters are busy cooking, baking pies, cakes, fruing chicken, baking hams and preparing all sorts of delicious dishes for the coming event. If there was to be a large crowd they would sometimes toast a whole pig and barbecue a calf. During the day while the men are off in the woods lifting logs the ladies are busily engaged preparing the feast. The table was usually laid out on the lawn, under a tree if possible in the shade, it had to be twenty five or thirty feet long and about three feet wide. Up and down the sides of the table benches were placed for the guests to seat them-selves. The preparation of the feast was done by the young ladies and the old ladies quilted.

While the ladies are cooking and quilting the men are not idle. After the group of men have gathered, the number invited depended on the number of logs to be moved, the group ranged from twenty to one hundred and fifty men. First several captains are chosen, then each captain chooses a squad of men to work under him. Then the men, in pairs made their "hand sticks", with which they were to lift the logs. They had leather straps which they fastened to their wrist and to the end of the stick. The hand-sticks were then placed under the log and each man, as many as was needed, liftedhis endof the stick and the log was taken to a place cleared where they were to pile them. Sometime the logs were burned, sometimes sawed for firewood, and sometimes sawed for lumber to build with. The transporting of these logs was somewhat like a contest to determine who was the strongest man. The young men prided themselves on their strength and were proud to show what they could do, for they knew they would win a favor in the eyes of the young girls who were to furnish the feast when their work was done. In carrying the log if one of the men went down he was disgraced, branded a weakling.

MONROE COUNTY, FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

He would be laughed at and derided for being weak. In this 'show -off' of muscle and brawn everything was fair and square, there was no thought of shirking their work or playing tricks on their fellow-workers.

When noon-time came the farmer who was host, blew a horn and all the men stop ed work crowded into the wagons to go home for dinner. When they arrived at the house the table would be loaded down with everyting that would tempt a man's appetite. Not unlike the first Thanksgiving, the host reverently bowed his head, all others likewise, and offered thanks to the Lord for His infinite and countless blessings. No matter how gay and boisterous the crowd was there . There was a pause and silence prevailed a few seconds, for the people were devout and loved a and feared the Lord.

After the meal the young women were rewarded for their cookery, by praise in true gentlemanly style from the men.

One would think that after a hard days work for both men and women that the end of the day would find the guests wending their way homeward, on the contrary however, the best was yet to come in the evening. Another feast was enjoyed at supper time, then the young people had their fun. First the "hero of the hour" was chosen from the group of men. The man who exhibited the most strength without fatigue was proclaimed the strongest man and was the most popular man there. Some of the less muscular had brought along their fiddles, guitars and mandolins and promptly started the music. Midnight and sometimes dawn would find these young people still dancing and making merry, thus bringing the "Log Rollin", to a glorious climax.

HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS

Greenwood Springs on the 4th of July is a place for gathering and of merriement. People from all over Monroe County go to the Springs and carry their dinner.

In the morning, after a crowd has gathered, some speakers usually being present give talks on dirrerent subjects, some of which are very interesting. Then on this occassion candidates make it possible to be at Greenwood Springs on this

day. They of course make their campaign talks.

At dinner everyone gets their own lunch, brings it to a long table on which cloths have been spread. The dinner is placed on the table and everyone has a good time eating. There is most anything on this table that one could think of wanting toeat.

After dinner singing and games are enjoyed by the younger children, while older people set and talk with friends whom maybe they haven't seen for several years. A delightful afternoon passes this way.

At night the dance pavilion is the center of attraction for both young and old. It is a large pavilion, to the side in the center of the pavilion, is the orchestra, usually a group of negroes, with piano, banjo, guitar, cazphone, trombone and drum. They really can play. The floor is so crowded you can hardly dance, but merrier and merrier they get dancing until the early hours of morning.

So passes a fourth at Greenwood Springs, Mississippi .

Watermelon Festival

An annual celebration peculiar to this locality is the "Watermellon Festival" held in Aberdeen during midsummer. It is an occassion looked forward to by all the negroes of the surrounding terrirory. This event is arranged by the leaders among the colored race.

On the appointed day, it might be said that all roads lead to Aberdeen. Beginning in the early morning and lasting for several hours long lines of wagons and cars wend their way into the town. On foot, on horse-back, any available way, they come. Dressed in the gayest of garments, these negroes gather to celebrate their watermelon harvest.

Several days in advance numerous melons, the best to be found, have been bought and stored on ice. The barbecue pit plays its part. At high noon on the given day negro negroes from all over the county gather at Newburger Park for dinner and the "cuttin"

In the afternoon there are speeches, ball games, races and other athletic events. Just after the feast, comes the parade. Imagine if you can please, some

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

hundred or more gayly bedecked negroes, riding on horseback in cars, in buggies and on improvised floats, all decorated with the watermelon colors. Usually a band leads the way and there is singing and music. During the evening, there is dancing.

So they bring to a chose , one of the gayest days of the year.

The Emancipation Proclamation Celebration

"A^T^e of May" as it is often called , is not today what it used to be. As late as ten years ago, no negro in this vicinity could be induced to work on that day. There were picnics, ball games, dances, and other such forms of rejoicing. However within recent years the negro seems to take for granted his freedom. Most of those who work do not even ask for the day off. There is very little mass celebration; although, a few still cling to the old ideas.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

Among the most unusual customs in Monroe County, among negroes are the funerals and baptisms.

While I was riding out in the county several days ago I came upon a group of negroes who were having a meeting at their church. They were preaching the funeral of a negro man who had been dead for three years. The same funeral service was being preached at every Baptist church in Monroe County. The negroes were praying, and singing for the man who had been dead three years.

A negroe funeral is an occassion that brings together all the negroes for miles around, and sometimes the services last for several days

BAPTISMS

Negroe baptisms are a very interesting and serious event among all the negroes of the South. They are largely attended by white people too.

The following is a difinition of a negro baptism:

Seen by an Amory man with his own eyes and heard with his own ears.

There had been a protracted meeting in the negro church near the town and at the close of the meeting the candidates were to be baptized. A number of the of the late joiners were taken out into the creek by the preacher to be immersed.

Some one had evidently been wanting some spriptural authority for this kind of baptism. The preacher, ready to immerse a candidate said:

"I'ze been asked to splain why mersion is baptism. It am too plain to need splainin: now when I puts dis beah man down in de water, his back hit de water an as it do it say, 'b-a-p' when I brings him outen de water,de water it run to-gedder an say 't-i-s-m.'"

At another negro baptism the following took place .

An old time preacher was standing waist deep in the stream, and waiting for the congregation to finish the song, became inpatient and with an outburst of indignation said:

"Niggers, ef Y'o dun hush dat fuss, Y'o want get no good out'n de service.

During the entire service there are continuous outbrusts of shoutings. The negroes raise their hands above their heads , wring them, jump up and down, and hollow "Glory Hallelujah". When each of them get through they are shaking all over and very weak.

At one baptizing, near Hamilton, Miss. a large negro woman, who was a candidate for baptism was being led by the preacher and other candidates for baptism, into the water. As the preacher started to immerse the negro she began shouting and jumping up and down. The preacher said,"Brothers, come hold des here candidate while I's tries to gib her soul to de Lord."

SOCIAL GATHERINGS

Hog killings, a gathering almost obliterated by the passing years, still exists among negroes of this county. On the large plantations all the negro tenants gather at an appointed time and in an appointed place. Then they combine their efforts and dress their porks. All the hogs are killed and hung on one long pole for the purpose of cleaning . By night fall all the meat is ready for curing and the negroes have enjoyed working together.

In the rural sections quiltings are still enjoyed, and in the towns missionary quilt-

MONROE COUNTY, FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

ings are common. Perchance a neighbor has just finished a beautiful quilt top it will take her some time to quilt this. Why don't we go over and put up the quilt this afternoon, and quilt it tomorrow. We prepare sandwiches, cakes and the like and carry a light lunch. All morning the fingers fly (not to mention the tongues), and atnoon we serve our lunches. Then the gossip and quilting is resumed. Toward late afternoon we finish our days work and part until someone else had a quilt to do.

REUNIONS

One day is set aside every year for the Bryant Reunion. From one meeting to another they look fowar to the next. The reunion consists of relatives that live apart and meet on this day to visit with each other. Brothers, sisters, uncles and cousins come from far and near to celebrate this day.

Each family brings baskets over flowing with food and good things to eat. Tea and lemon-aide is served during the day and at meal time.

During the day they see their relatives and discuss family problems with each other. The time passes entirely to fast for these who get to-gether on this day to celebrate the family day.

Late in the afternoon as they take their baskets and things to be loaded in the cars, there is a feeling of utmost happiness prevailing among them all.

Speakers usually attend this reunion and throughout the day they give talks and lectures.

They sing , laugh and are very merry, so passes another Bryant Reunion.

Customs of Dress and of the Home.

Few people of this county have more than one servant. For this reason the meals are prepared and all courses except the desert placed on the table. However, on very formal occassion,or when distinguished guest are present the meals are served in courses.

In many homes the housewife serves her own meals. If the family can not all be

seated at once the men are given precedence and the women wait.

As a whole the table customs do not vary greatly from those of people at large.

Today this county has no customs of dress that are extremely peculiar. However, not many years ago a colony of Mennonites loved in a rural district of the county. The dress was somewhat like that of the Quakers and even small girls were dressed in black and wore the Mennonite caps. The men wore their hair long and their hats were distinguished by wide brims. These people have left the county, but many remember the Mennonites.

RELIGEOUS SERVICES

Thanksgiving and Christmas are celebrated wit impressive religeous ceremonies.

It is customary in the towns for the various denominations to unite for Thanksgiving services. The preaching is done by a local pastor, and this honor passes the following year to another.- that is the Methodist have charge one year, the Baptist another, the Christian another, and so on.

This service is usually conducted on Thanksgiving morning, and consists of songs an and prayers of thanksgiving followed by a sermon along this same line.

The Christmas services take the form of pageants and cantatas rendered by local churches. Often times several different churches have prepared a service, and they are so arranged as notto conflict with one another.

On Christmas Eve certain groups of young people sing carols. The carrolers make their way to the homes of those who are shut in most of the time, and to those who have asked that they sing.

At many homes they are asked in and served light refreshments.

These celebrations seem to awaken the real Christmas Spirit.

SINGINGS AND HOME COMINGS

Thesesingings and home comings play an important part in the social life of this county. All of these are more frequent in the rural districts than in the towns, but the townsfolks lend their presence and enthusiasm.

Every fifth Sunday means a big all day occassions with dinner on the ground.

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

Singers from all ever the state and adjoining portions of Ala, flock to these "Fifth Sunday Singings". Often times the singings are conducted in the afternoon. These singings are an important factor in the religous and social background of those who attend.

Singing schools are conducted annually in most of the rural sections of this county. They are usually sponsored by some church, school, or club and the teachers paid by the sponoring organization. However, teachers sometime conduct these schools and charge a miminum tuition of each pupil. Ordinarily these schools are conducted over a period of two weeks and culminates in a social for the pupils, and a concert for the public.

Homecoming or Decoration Day is an occassion anticipated with joy. These Homecoming celebrations are usually held during the summer, more frequently on Sundaybut occassionally during the week.

As a child you attended some small county church. Your memory of those days is pleasant. The gatherings you attended, the worship services, the people you met these thoughts are pleasing. Perhaps you and your life partner grew up together in that viginity. Now you and your children and perhaps your children's children are going back for one day.. From far and near others like you are coming and together you will relive many happy meetings.

When you arrive you visit the cemetary you place flowers on the graves of some one dear to you. Perhaps they were with you on this same occassion last year.. You clean around the graves.

At noon your well filled basket and the baskets of your friends and relatives will be unpacked and the contents spread on a long table under the trees.

Then about mid afternoon you depart; and rejoice in your heart because of the day.

THE HOWLING DOG ---FOLK LORE

Perhaps it is foolish, or it might have been a mere coincidence. Nevertheless the story is true and remains.

A visitor was in the home of General Strong. The piteous

-gous wailing of a dog was heard. Upon investigation it was found to be a dog belonging to Charly Strong who was away in the Civil War. Every effort was made to quiet the dog, but invain- the heartrending wails continued. So oppressed were their spirits by this sound that the visitor soon left. The noise continued for about two hours and then ceased as it had begun.

But the story? A few days later a message came telling of Charly's death and will you believe me? He was killed in the battle of Manassas at the same time the dog began howling.

A REAL SNAKE

If a six foot rattle snake may be called an animal we have an interesting animal story. Nevertheless the "snake story" is often told by the older citizens.

The story goes that when Aberdeen was young and what is now the residental section was a pine forest, a six foot rattle snake with 21 rattlers and two buttons was killed

Mr. Charlie Walton, who was at that time a young man clerking in a store, was very fond of hunting. He had gone for a hunt into the forest where some of the best homes of Aberdeen are now found. A deep ditch ran through this forest, and there was a cane break near the bank.

Mr. Walton saw the cane moving, and thinking it was a deer, he took aim and fired . As he drew nearer he saw what looked like a very large fence rail. But was it a fence rail? No! it was a huge rattle snake. He fired again, and the snake lay dead.

He went to the business district and got several friends and by making use of forked sticks, they dragged the reptile into the town.

The hunter was home from the hunt with meat but the meat was not so digestable as that of a deer.

THE YELLOW ROSE OF SKUNA

This story which has been retold often is of great interest to Monroe County because its leading character was of this county and after the climax returned to this county.

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

The story goes that one cold winter in 1852, a group of men were gathered around the little community store of John Mc Cord in the village of Banner. As they sat there a woman was seen approaching from the east. She made her way through the drifts and the heavy snow, and soon appeared at the entrance of the store and asked if she might warm.

She was offered a position near the stove. The men observed that she was well dressed, and that she was an extremely attractive woman. Her complexion was somewhat lighter than that of an Indian, her hair long dark and wavy, her eyes light , her voice soft, an and her speech faultless English.

When asked how she came to be out alone in the snow storm she told a story of Indian Nation, whereher tribe, the Chickasaws, went in 1836. "I was then a small girl living with my grandmother. My mother, a Chickasaw died when I was a baby. My father, a white man, went with the tribe. My grandmother being v ry old was left with me. After grandmother died I was taken by a nice family of whites who gave me a home, taught me the ar of dressmaking and educated me. But I could not forget my brothers and sisters in the Indian Nation, and at last resolved at every hazard to make my way to them. I had no money nor friend that I could call upon for assistance, so I am trying to make my way afoot."

Mr. Brantly, who was in the store was touched by her story, and asked her to his home for the night. Shergave her name a Bumbazell Mc Allister. After meeting the family she was asked to make her home there until the weather should become better. She helped the daughter, Miss Brantley, plan and fit a dress, and became very popular for her ability to cut and fit. Several of the young ladies of Banner who had new clothes to be made had her in their home t help with the making and fitting. She was entertained as a guest and often slept with the young lady in whose home she was. The snow storm passed, but Bumbazell was now an oddecient dressmaker, and was kept busy bury cutting and fitting.

The girls were her friends and the young men her suitors. The boys gave her the

name "Yellow Rose of Skuna" which has clung to this legend. John McCord feal in love with her and successfully pressed his suit until it culminated in marriage. At the wedding quite a crowd gathered to witness the ceremony, and all who wished might kiss the bride. Most of the girls took advantage of this custom and several of the men. The couple were happy in their home, and Bumbazell managed her house and her servants well. However it might be said that she was a bit severe and hard on the latter. She was a leader of fashion, and very popular.

Then one day a stranger came into the little town, inquiring for a woman whose description fitted the Indian maid who make her way into their mist. Mr. Brown of whom the stranger sought information, hestitated, looked wise, and gave and evasive answer. Mr. AcAllister, the stranger, then asked where he might find a place of entertainment. He was directed to Arnold's homes, Mr. Arnold unlike Mr. Brown told what he know of Yellow Rose, and then was told in turn that she was a negro slave belonging to Mr. McAllister.

Proff was established, and the people of Banner were much annoyed to think that they had been so intimant with a negro. The girls could not forget that they had entertained her in their homes, and even slept in the same bed with her, the boys could not forget that they had paid her hommage, and the men remembered that some of them had kissed her at the wedding. McCord however was unwilling that his wife be taken from him until he was sure.

McAllister brought suit against McCord for marrying a negro, contrary to the laws of the state. Mr Brantley however persuaded him to withdraw proceedings until he talked with Mr. McCord. He was at last convinced that the man really married his slave without knowing that she was a negro. Mr.McAllister took her with him to Aberdeen, and she resumed her duties as house seamstress in the McAllister home.

For a time things went well. But the mistress came to fear her slave. To humble

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

her pride she cut off her lovely hair. Still she could not reconcile herself to having a negro who had been married to a white man in her home. Though Yellow Rose was a very valuable negro because of her ability to sew, she was sold together with another slave for a little of nothing. To the sum which these two brought was added more and a piece of property bought. A home was built, and today the Aberdeen High School stands on the sight of that home.

Mrs. Nichols a grand daughter of Mr. McAllister' remembers the story from her childhood when she heard it often.

Apples Bought It

In the early days people peddled more then than now and had a larger variety of things.

One of the best known peddlers of this county was Mr. Wilkes, who lived about a mile and a half from the business section of Aberdeen. He supplied people with fruits and vegetables. He had a little spring wagon for this prupose, driven by an old mulatto woman named Aunt Mariah. Mr. Mr. Wilkes made lots of money and finally bought a fine carriages in which the family drove to Sunday-School and church One night Miss Fannie Strong secured a paint bucket, and while the team was hitched and the family in church, she painted on the vehicle in bold letters:

"Who'd a thought it,
Apples bought it,
If you think I'm a liar,
Just ask Aunt Mariah.

Prentiss Subdues the Lions

It is not generally known that S. S. Prentiss made one of his great speeches in this county. His date conflicted with that of a circus and it was agreed that he should speak in the tent. He spoke from the top of a cage, and it is said that duringhis superb flights of oratory even the lions and tigers and dumb brutes became quit and lay down and that in the tense magnitism and grandeur of the scene

you could have heard a pin drop.

Matubba and the Whites

Mrs. Vesy's parents moved to this county in April of 1843. Only a few of the Choctaw Indians remained in the county, after the sale of the land by the old chief Matubba. However, the tribe was so angry with Matubba because he made the sale, that they slipped off the tips of his ears, and refused to allow him to associate with the tribe. For this reason he remained here for several years, before they consented for him to join the tribe in the West.

Mrs. Vesy tells how, when she was a small baby in 1847, Matubba made friends with her mother. One morningthey were alone, when Matubba came asking for coffee to sober himself up. He liked to drink and always came to someone for coffee after a good drink. The whites people felt rather responsible for him and offered him a home, but he refused. On this particular morning he came and asked, "Tubby head ache, coffee?" Mrs. Vesy's mother went to fix coffee, and while she was out of the room Matubba picked up the baby from the pallet on which she was playing. When the woman reentered the room there was the Indian with the baby. Afraid of danger, the mother pointed to the baby and then to the coffee, saying, "Give me baby, you take coffee." Matubba understood, and gladly handed over the baby for the coffee.

Because of the woman's kindness, Matubba brought her a large turkey or something of that kind whenever he went hunting. Matubba fondly called Mrs. Veasy Puss-Cuss, and played with her when he came to see her mother.

Indian Legend a--How Tombigbee Got its Name

George Moreland gives this legend of naming the Tombigbee River.

A story is told in the annals of the state that a long time ago, when the first white men came to the banks of the Tombigbee, they were astounded when they saw the Chickasaws piling their dead in heaps and burying them in mounds. Many of which are seen to this day in the valley of the river. One of the more ingenious of the whites

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

conceived the idea of teaching the Indians how to bury their dead even as the white men do. So he established a manufacturing plant upon the river shore and made coffins for the Indians. The braves liked the idea and when their bravest died, hurried to the coffin makers establishment to buy a coffin. Thus in time they began to refer to the river itself by the name they applied to the coffin maker. The Indian word for coffin maker is roughly and perhaps not quite correctly written "Tombigbee" TOM-BEC-BEE. And this is the way Tombigbee got its musical and most unusual name.

Negro Folk Lore

"And So the Preacher Staid"

Told by Joe Cook, and old negro from the Styx

"Dere wus a church ober here whut coud neber keep no preacher. De had jes got rid ob another preacher when dis new one come. De got rid ob thes preachers cause de didn't do to suit de people. Well dis wus de new parsons fust night to preach in dis church so he gets up and he says to dese church brethern says he,"I is come here to serve you good brethren and sisters ob the church." "I is done already heared how you is run all yo other parsons away but I jest wants you to know dat I is here to stay."

"Wewill all reunite in dis hymn."

"Ain't goin to have no more-------foolishness in dis Church."

"Ain't goin to have no more-------foolishness in dis Church."

So far no one sung wid dat preacher. He jet pulles out his 45 pictol and Crackes down and says. "Sing wid me you miggers, I says sing."

"Den he starts singin again.

"Ain't gion to have no more------foolishness in dis Church."

"About dat time everyone had run out ob dat church while de parson wus still singin cept one ole lady what had been rolled down to the altar in a wheel chair but she wouldn't sing neither.2

He says, "Sister you is goin to sing wid me," so the old lady welled out with

"I is tired ob your------foolishness around dis church."

"I is tired ob your------foolishness round dis church."

"Well miss, wuz de end ob dat servis but dat parson sho staid at dat same church house four years and de people laked hit."

Mas Sam's Death

- Letha Gholson, an old negro who was born during the Civil War, but as she says "never had de horness on", tells an interesting story of the deatho of General Gholson.

After the war the slaves were kept on the Gholson place as hired help. Letha grew up on the place, and never knew any other home until after Generals Gholson's death. Of him she says, "Ole massa best ole man I eber did see."

The story she tells follows. "Come spring the year he died, ever morning when we git up the lot be full 'uf white cranes. Long 'bout 10o'clock dey all go way. Hit was like dat from spring plum till he died in October. Eber mornin' dem craned be dere, till 'bout 10 o'clock.

She continues her story by telling how "Mas Sam" (General Gholson) fore told his own death. She quotes "Mas Sam" thus, "Chewsday enning sun'll never go down and leave me here'. And hit didn' neither, "she added "it sho Didn't He didn' wanna be berried in no fancy coffin, but des' a plain woodin hanned clffin. But she didn' stop at puttin him in dat commin coffin, not her."

So "Mas Sam" died. Her story rambled on to ghost, cemeteries, and other superstitions.

When asked if she believed in ghosts she answered, "Well, I don't exactly know, but I believes in somain. And you don't ketch me goin to no gave yard at night. I ain't never seed none my white folks graves at night. I seed 'em in de day, but never in de night.

Led on by her interviewer, she tells how she was tormented in bed, and "jes wouln'n be let alone, until she got up and spread newspapers all around the bed. "and ah'll stay in any dese sposed to be hainted houses, if ah'm paid and I can git

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

plenty newspaper."

Negro Superstitions

Sun Paiys, cordin to some ole foks, Men be hemped by tyin a nutmeg on a strong about yo neck.

Fo 'tagious ailments jes wear a bag ob asafatlida round yo neck.

Childbraines ken be cuored by walkin barefoot in the fust sno dat fall in de early winter

To stop nosebleed tie a piece ob red strang aroung yo neck.

For rheumatism carry a raw tater or buckeye or both in yo pocket. Hither yo Men tie a copper wire awound yo wrist or wear a brass rang on you finger.

For a haidake or misery in yo haid tie yo a piece ob brown rappin papor soked in vingor round yo haid.

To keep de hawks from Ketchen yo chicken go doen to de sprnag path and get yo self a flent rock from de middle ob dat sprang den go back to de house and put dat rock in de fire and no hawk an't gwin to ketch yo chicken.

To Keep yo new dress from fadin jes yo take and wash hit in dirty soap suds whose de odder clothes is done been washed cause efen yo washes it in de fresh suds yo dress will sholy fade.

Efen ever a black cat run across yo path jes turn back round and run chile' run cause efen yo goes whare dat cat has been it sho means bad luck.

A rabbit foot in de pocket ob yo pants will alwas inshore yo ob good luck.

De crow ob a hen means a death in de famibily, dat is efen yo don't stop it by killin de hen.

Efen yo start out and has fogotten sumpin yo has to make a cross mark and spit in it

rite dere den yo ken go back and get it but it is danger to turn back fo it efen yo do not do dat.

When yo goes to plant yo garden you had to be mad when yo plants you pepper efen you spects to hab any.

Omen's , Good and Bad

Copied from a book"Negro Wit and Humor"

by Marion F. Harmon(citizen of Aberdeen)

No worse luck can befall one than for a chicken or other animal to die in any ones hand.

Many negroes believe that death will come to the man who transplants a cedar tree, when the lower limbs grow the length of his coffin.

Some look upon it as a sure sign of death to some one in the family, if an axe or any other out-door implement is carried through the house on the shoulder.

It is considered "bad luck" to stop on the door sill on entering the house.

"Blessed am de dead what de rain falls on."

To plant sage seed is a sure sign of death or severe sickness to one of the family.

It is considered good luck to see two birds sitting side by side on the limb of a tree.

A weeping willow tree is considered a "hoo doo tree, and a foreboder of bad luck.

I gave and old negor woman a peach tree to set out in her garden, and she said;"I won't say thank you for it for it is bad luck to say thank you for any green shrub which you are going to set out."

It is considered bad luck to hold the leaf of a witch-hazel in the hand. It is a hoo-doo leaf.

MONROE COUNTY, FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

MRS. IN[illegible] H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT WPA

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #30

MYRTLE L. ROBERTS
TYPIST

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSIGNMENT ON FOLK LORE:

River Tale (True)

Mrs. Ellen Vesey, our oldest inhabitant, gave us the following interesting account of a trip on the Tombigbee River to Mobile and return in the early 1850's.

Her brother-in-law, Samuel Busby, was pilot on the steamboat, "Sallie Carson" and Mrs. Vesey made the trip with him often. On this particular one, she said they had a gay time - danced and otherwise made merry. Mrs. Marianna Jordon, Abefdeen, who died last year at the ripe age of 96, was a young lady and a passenger on the Sallie Carson. She was going to Mobile to buy her trousseau.

On the return trip, the Sallie Caron and another stearboat, the Ariel, when nearing Aberdeen, decided to race to see which could reach the home port first. The Ariel was gaining and in an effort to slow it down, the Sallie Carson turned a little sidewise, thus forcing the Ariel to the bank. The impact damaged it to the extent of a hole, soon it began leaking and the wildest excitement prevailed.

One of the passengers, a man, jumped overboard with his baby in his arms. They were rescued however, before either were seriously injured. In a short time, though, the damage was repaired and the Ariel came into Aberdeen ahead! Thus winning the race.

Cont'd on page #2

Refer to Assignment #13 for the burning of the steamboat, "Eliza Battle", as told by Miss Annie Jordan.

TOMBIGBEE RIVER[1]

Words by S. S. Steele

On Tombigbee River so bright I was born,
In a hut made ob husks of de tall yaller corn,
And dar I fust meet wide my Jula so true,
An' I row'd her about in my Gum Tree Canoe.

All de day in de field de soft cotton I hoe,
I tink of my Jula an' sing as I go;
Oh, I catch her a bird wid a wing ob true blue,
An' at night sail her round in my Gum Tree Canoe.

CHORUS

Singing row away, row,
Oer waters so blue, like a feather
We'll float , in my Gum Tree Canoe.

Wid my hands on de banjo and toe on de oar,
I sing to de sound ob de river's soft roar;
While de stars dey look down at my Jula so true,
An' dance in her eye in my Gum Tree Canoe.

One night de stream bure us so far away
Dat we couldn't cum back, so we though we'd jis stay;
Oh, we spied a tall ship wid a flag ob true blue,
An' it took us in tow wid my Gum Tree Canoe

---

1. Secured from the Aberdeen Library.

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

Billy Boy[1]

O where are you going, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?
O where are you going, charming Billy?
O I am going to see my wife,
She is the joy of my life;
She's a young thing and cannot leave her mother.

Can she bake an apple pie, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?
Can she bake an apple pie, charming Billy?
She can bake an apple pie
As quick as a cat can wink its eye;
She is a young thing and cannot leave her mother.

How old is she, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?
How old is she charming Billy?
Three times six, three times seven
Twenty eight and eleven;
She is a young thing and cannot leaver her mother.

Careless Love

Who will shoe your little feet?
Who will glove your little white hand?
Who will kiss your red rosy cheeks?
When I am in some foreign land.

Careless love, careless love
Has broken this sad heart of mine
You have broken many a poor boy's heart
But you will never break mine any more.

Cont'd on page #4

1. Folk Songs of Mississippi by Arthur Palmer Hudson.

Papa will shoe my little feet,
Mamma will glove my little white hands,
Nobody will kill my red rosy cheeks
When you are in some foreign land.

Careless love, careless love
Has broken this sad he rt of mine
You have broken many a poor boy's heart
But you will never break mine any more.

Three Grains of Corn

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn,
To keep the little life I have
Till coming of the morn.

I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,
Dying of hunger and cold;
And half the agony of such a death
My lips have never told.

I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother,
The sight was heaven to me;
But I woke with eager, famishing lips.
You had no bread for me.

What has poor Ireland done, mother?
What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on and sees us starve,
Perishing one by one?

Cont'd on page #5

MONROE COUNTY / FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

Come closer to my side, mother,
Come closer to my side,
And hold me fondly, as you held
My father when he died.

Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone;
But, mother, dear mother, ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn.

The text of these three songs were given me by Bettie Watkins, Muldon, Monroe County, who has often heard the negroes on her father's plantation sing them. I found them included in Arthur Palmer Hudson's Folk Songs of Mississippi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Pioneer Times In Monroe County" - W. B. Wilkes, Aberdeen Examiner, 1936.
Mrs. Ellen Vesey, Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Library.
Folk Songs of Mississippi, - Arthur Palmer Hudson.

MONROE COUNTY, FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

MONROE COUNTY

PASTORS - 1937

First District

Church	Initial (or Name)	Last Name
Baptist--------	----------	Meacells
Christian------	Marshell	Wingfield
Methodist------	J. A.	George
Presbyterian---	J. B.	Bittenger
Methodist------	----------	Mattox
Baptist--------	----------	Starks
Baptist--------	----------	Berryhill
Church of Christ--	----------	Wilcutt
Baptist--------	W. C.	Ballard
Baptist--------	----------	Boyd
Baptist--------	----------	Gray
Baptist--------	----------	Gray
Baptist--------	----------	Hudleston
Baptist--------	V. M.	Hollis
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartin
Baptist -------	----------	Barber
Baptist--------	J. A.	Rogers
Methodist------	W. C.	Mattox
Baptist--------	Mark	Owings

Second District

Baptist--------	J. M.	Walker
Baptist--------	Mark	Owings
Baptist--------	J. M.	Walker

Second District (Cont'd)

Methodist------	T. J.	Sartan
Methodist------	J. B.	Burns
Baptist----------	Mark	Owings
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartan
Baptist----------	J. A.	Rogers
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartan
Methodist------	J. B.	Burns
Baptist----------	Mark	Owings
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartan
Baptist ----------	----------	Boyette

Third District

Baptist----------	W. C.	Ballard
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartin
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartin
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartin
Baptist----------	----------	Huddleston
Methodist------	Walter	Smith
Presbyterian-----	C. F.	Stewart
Baptist----------	J. A.	Rogers
Methodist------	V. F.	Sartin
Cumb. Presbyterian----	C. G.	Hamilton
Methodist------	T. F.	Sartin
Baptist----------	----------	Huddleston

Fourth District

Baptist----------	J. T.	Walker
Christian------	D. H.	Matterly
Church of Jesus Christ	----------	Jones

MONROE COUNTY, FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

Fourth District (Continued)

Methodist---------	V. C.	Curtis
Presbyterian------	J. E.	McJunkin
Baptist-----------	Mark	Owings
Methodist---------	Walter	Smith
Roman Catholic----	----------	Roberts
Episcopal---------	C. G.	Hamilton
Methodist---------	Walter	Smith
Cumb. Presbyterian	C. G.	Hamilton

Fifth District

Baptist-----------	W. C.	Ballard
Baptist-----------	----------	Hardwick
Baptist-----------	----------	Kelly
Baptist-----------	----------	Watson
Baptist-----------	----------	Berryhill
Baptist-----------	J. M.	Walker
Methodist---------	J. B.	Burns
Baptist-----------	----------	Berryhill
Christian---------	Glenn	Wilson
Presbyterian------	----------	Steadman
Christian---------	D. H.	Matherly
Methodist---------	J. B.	Burns
Methodist---------	W. C.	Bruner

MONROE COCUNTY, FOLK CUSTOMS AND LORE

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AREA #7

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #26

ENUMERATORS:

Mrs. Della W. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

CHURCH HISTORY

WHITE

1 List of all churches and location, denomination, Sunday services, pastors, in Monroe County, Mississippi for year 1937:

First District

Amory, Baptist, Sunday morning and evening; pastor, Measells. Membership - 468.

Amory, Christian, morning and 4 P. M., pastor Wingfield. Membership - 175.

Amory, Methodist, morning and evening, pastor, George. Membership - 900.

Amory, Presbyterian, morning and evening, pastor, Bittenger. Membership - 100.

Antioch (Hatley) Methodist, morning and 2 P. M., pastor, Mattox. Membership 100.

Ashcraft, (Brock) Baptist, 2 P. M., pastor, Starks. Membership - 20.

Bethlehem, Landmark Baptist, First Saturday 2:30 and Sunday at 11, pastor, Berryhill. Membership - 100.

Christian Chapel, Church of Christ. Membership - 40.

Cont. on Page #2

1. Aberdeen Examiner, May 6, 1937 by Charles G. Hamilton, Episcopal Rector.

Falkner, Church of Christ, First Sunday evening, pastor, Wilcutt. Membership - 40.

Gregory's Chapel, Baptist, Third Sunday at 3 P. M., pastor, Ballard. Membership - 90.

Grubtoe (New Pleasant Ridge) Free Will Baptist, Second Sunday, morning and evening, pastor, Boyd. Membership - 15.

Hatley, Landmark Baptist, First Saturday evening and Sunday evening, pastor, Gray.x Membership - 150.

Mt. Zion, Landmark Baptist, First Saturday morning and Sunday morning, pastor, Gray.x Membership - 200.

New Hope, Primitive Baptist, (Hatley) 3rd. Saturday evening and Sunday morning, pastor, Huddleston. Membership - 100.

Pearce's Chapel, Free Will Baptist, Third Sunday 9 A. M., Pastor, Hollis. x Membership - 300.

Riggan's Chapel, Methodist, First Sunday morning, pastor Sartain. Membership - 100.

Rocky Springs, Landmark Baptist, Second Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Barber. x Membership - 75.

Seventh Day Adventist, --- ---. Membership - 3.

Cont. on Page #3

x. Pastor not resident in Monroe County.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Smithville, Baptist, Fourth Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Rogers. Membership /Not known.

Smithville, Methodist, First and third Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Mattox. Membership - 350.

Splunge, Baptist, Fourth Sunday morning, pastor, Owings. Membership - 100.

SECOND DISTRICT

Antioch, Baptist, First and third afternoons, pastor, Walker. Membership - 32.

Athens, Baptist, First Sunday morning, pastor, Owings. Membership -156.

Becker, Baptist, First and third Sundays 3 P. M., pastor, Walker. Membership - 192.

Center Point, Methodist, Third Sunday 2:30 P. M., pastor, Sartain. Membership - 50.

Greenbrier, Methodist, Second Sunday morning, pastor, Burns. Membership - 150.

Greenwood Springs, Baptist, Fourth Sunday 3 P. M., pastor, Owings. Membership - Not known.

Greenwood Springs, Methodist, First Sunday 2:30 P. M., pastor, Sartain. Membership - 150.

Cont. on Page #4

Harmony, Baptist, First Sunday afternoon, pastor, Rogers. Membership - 52.

New Hope, Methodist, Fourth Sunday morning, pastor, Sartain. Membership - 100.

Paine Memorial, Methodist, Third Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Burns. Membership - 125.

Quincy, Baptist, First Sunday afternoon, pastor, Owings. Membership - 93.

Quincy, Methodist, Fourth Sunday 10 A. M., pastor, Sartain. Membership - 100.

Rural Hill, Church of Christ, --- ---. Membership - 75.

Sipsey, Free Will Baptist, 11 A. M., pastor, Boyette. x Membership - 20.

Third District

Center Hill, Baptist, First Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Ballard. Membership 254.

Friendship, Methodist, Second Sunday 2 P. M., pastor, Sartain. Membership - 80.

Gattman, Methodist, Third Sunday morning, pastor, Sartain. Membership - 25.

Grubb Springs, (Mount Hebron), Primitive Baptist, Fourth Saturday and Sunday morning. Pastor, Huddleston. Membership - 50.

Hamilton, Church of Christ, --- ---. Membership - 25.

Hamilton, Methodist, Third Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Smith. Membership - 100.

Hamilton, Presbyterian, Fourth Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Stewart. Membership - 40.

New Prospect, Baptist, First Sunday morning, pastor, Rogers. Membership - 184.

Cont. on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY / CHURCHES

Pleasant Grove, Methodist, Second Sunday morning, pastor Sartain. Membership - 80.

Pleasant Ridge, Cumberland Presbyterian, First Sunday 2 P. M., pastor, Hamilton. Membership - 15.

Soule's Chapel, Methodist, First Sunday 7 P. M., pastor, Sartain. Membership - 60.

Sulphur Springs, Primitive Baptist, Second Saturday and Sunday morning and afternoon, pastor, Huddleston. Membership - 150.

Fourth District

Aberdeen, Baptist, Sunday mornings, and evenings, pastor, Walker. Membership 550.

Aberdeen, Christian, Sunday mornings and evenings, pastor, Matherly. Membership - 140.

Aberdeen, Church of Christ, --- ---. Membership - 15.

Aberdeen, Church of Jesus Christ, afternoon, night, pastor, Jones, membership - 50.

Aberdeen, Methodist, Sunday mornings and evenings, pastor, Curtis. Membership - 700.

Aberdeen, Presbyterian, Second and Fourth Sunday mornings and evenings, pastor, McJunkin. Membership - 100.

Bethel, Baptist, Second Sunday morning, pastor, Owings. Membership - 85.

Harmon (Lebanon) Cumberland Presbyterian, Third Sunday 2:30 P. M., Hamilton. Membership - 30.

Prairie, Baptist, Third Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Owings. Membership - 44.

Prairie, Methodist, Second and fourth Sunday mornings and evenings, pastor, Smith. Membership - 25.

Cont. on Page #6

St. Francis de Sales (Aberdeen) Roman Catholic. Second Sunday morning, pastor, Roberts. x Membership - 30.

St. John's (Aberdeen) Episcopal, First Sunday morning and Second Sunday nights, pastor, Hamilton. Membership - ,45.

Strongs, Methodist, First Sunday morning, pastor, Smith. Membership - 25.

Thompson Memorial Methodist, Second Sunday 2 P. M., pastor, Smith. Membership - 15.

Fifth District

Bigbee, Baptist, Third Sunday morning and evening, pastor, Ballard. Membership - Not known.

Bigbee, Primitive Baptist, Second Saturday and Sunday, pastor, Hardwick. x Membership - 100.

Calvary (Camargo) Baptist, Second Sunday afternoon and night, pastor, Kelley. x Membership - 30.

Cason, Baptist, Fourth Sunday morning, pastor, Watson. x Membership - 30.

Cason, Landmark Baptist, first Sunday afternoon, pastor, Berryhill. x Membership - 30.

Central Grove, Baptist, Second and fourth Sunday afternoons, pastor, Walker. Membership - 344.

Grady's Chapel, Methodist, Fourth Sunday mornings, pastor, Burns. Membership - 125.

Liberty, Landmark Baptist, First Sunday morning, pastor, Berryhill. x Membership - 200.

Nettleton, Christian, First Sunday at 9 A. M., pastor, Wilson. x Membership - 60.

New Hope, Christian, Fourth Sunday 3 P. M., pastor, Matherly. Membership - 30.

Cont. on Page #7

Old Union (Wren), U. S. A. Presbyterian, Second Sunday morning, pastor, Steadman. x Membership - 50.

Pine Grove, Methodist, Third Sunday morning, pastor, Brunner. Membership - 150.

Tranquil, Methodist, First Sunday morning, pastor, Burns. Membership - 150.

Totals: Baptist 20; Christian 4; Church of Christ 5; Church of Jesus Christ 1; Cumberland Presbyterian 2; Episcopal 1; Free Will Baptist 3; Landmark Baptist 6; Methodist 22; Presbyterian 3; Primitive Baptist 4; Roman Catholic 1; Seventh Day Adventist 1; U. S. A. Presbyterian 1.

Churches in Monroe County 74.

Denominational Institutions in your County: None.

PIONEER CHURCHES:

CHURCHES and PREACHERS[1]

"In the very early days, the roads were so poor that church going had to be periodical. It was the day of camp grounds and camp meetings.

"The first camp ground was located a mile or more east of Quincy; the second near Cotton Gin, and the third was the famous camp ground known as the Athens ground. It was located two miles east of Athens near the highway a short distance from where Moon's Branch crossed. The fine spring located at this camp ground still flows on, inviting a renewal of community activities at this location.

Cont! on Page #8

---

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

While Athens camp ground was noted for its religious exercises, and chiefly for the revivals conducted by Bishop Robert Paine, it was the site of other activities as well. For years, it was Monroe County's favorite political hustings and it once afforded a boarding Academy - almost a college as colleges then were. As the people began to develop towns and improve roads, churches began to come to the front and camp meetings to recede.

"We do not know what church the Rev. Frederick Weaver belonged to, nor where he worshipped after he reached Monroe County in 1816. Since he came from Russell's valley in present Winston County, Alabama - a veritable battle ground of sectarian discussion and a nest place for new church dogmas, he may have held religious services under almost any flag.

"So far as we can judge, New Hope Primitive Baptist was the first church in the county not even excepting Bell's Mission to the Chickasaw Indians.

"It is the opinion of the Rev. Hamilton that the early imigrants and particularly those from North Alabama brought with them preference for a degree of religious freedom that almost reached the stage of impracticability. In consequence, there were soon a multiplicity of religious faiths each with one or more churches. Particularly was this true of the eastern part of the county from Gaines Trace to the Buttahatchie and westward to Tubb's crossroad and south of there. Even today the people of this area are divided among churches of many faiths. In Mr. Hamilton's list of 67 churches now in Monroe County,* eleven faiths are represented - eight of them by three or less churches each.

Cont. on Page #9

* Reverend Hamilton's revised list gives 74 churches.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

In this list, the Adventists, Mormons and Holly Rollers are not represented, although each of these had adherents. Probably at no time in the last one hundred years have there been fewer than eleven faiths represented, for, as some have withdrawn their churches from the county, others have come in. Mr. Hamilton thinks the Methodist Church now has more members on the east side of the river than any other, although this has not always been the case. At first, the Primitive Baptist Church had the largest aggregate membership and was the most powerful.

"No one can hope to give a complete list of the churches in the county following New Hope, Ebenezer and Bell's Mission, since churches seldom figured in the Court House records or in the files of the newspapers. Nor did churches act as official or semi-officials registrars of births, deaths or burials and thus come into the records. However, the locations and names of some of them can still be inferred from the presence of old church burial grounds.

"The following discussion of some of the denominations is confessedly fragmentary and uneven.

Adventists Church

"About one mile northeast of Hatley there stands an Adventists Church and around it, there is a small settlement said to be composed largely of members of that faith. Beyond this, the writer knows nothing of the Adventists Church in Monroe County.

The Mormon Church

"In the late G. J. Leftwich's files is found a letter from B. H. Roberts telling of an early migration from Mississippi, principally from Monroe County, to Utah.

Cont. on Page #10

The facts are taken from a history of the Mormon People found in chapter 70 of the Americana, page 659.

"An abstract of this article reads: The Mississippi colony of Saints were converts chiefly from Monroe County. This colony originally consisted of fourteen families from Monroe County, Mississippi, who, under the leadership of William Crosby, and John Brown, left their homes April 8th., 1846. They arrived in Independence, Missouri, in the latter part of May where they were joined by others (not from Mississippi). The united company had twenty-five wagons and they organized for the Western journey by choosing William Crosby, Captain, and Robert Crow, (notfrom Monroe, but probably a relative of Monroe Crow's) and John Holliday, Counsellors. They wintered at Pueblo, Colorado, which point they reached August 7, after travelling 1600 miles. They started a church at Pueblo.

"On September 1, eight members of the company including William Crosby and John Brown, started back to Monroe County for the purpose of bringing their families out. They arrived in Monroe County October 29, 1846. They there received orders from Brigham Young not to bring their families out until the following year, but instead thereof, to fit out and send all the men that could be spared to go West as pioneers. Accordingly, a small company of men including four colored men servants, were fitted out with two wagons. John Brown, Matthew Ivory, David Powell and two colored men, Hark Lay and Oscar Crosby, joined the first colony at Fort Laramie, Wyoming in June, 1847'. Presumably, the survivors of this second expedition, and the after-coming families

Cont. on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

eventually joined those who preceded them to Utah.

"The other names given as members of the first party were: Ten of the name of Crow, four of the name Threlkill (probably Thrailkill), Archibald Little, James Chesney and Lewis B. Myers. 'This Company had a splendid outfit, strong fresh mules, four to a wagon, and good wagons.'

"Beyond this, the writer knows nothing of the Mormon Church in Monroe County. He has heard that a large number of Mormon converts have moved to the West from adjacent counties in Alabama and some from Monroe County since 1847, and that some have remained in the county. The original Mormon Church was located near Mormon Springs.

Primitive Baptist Church

"The first church of this denomination was New Hope, the second Ebenezor. Mount Horab came later. The Prewetts assisted in organizing a church in Aberdeen. At first, this congregation worshipped in the homes of one of the Prewetts. Later, they bought and built on the lot where the Catholic Church now stands. In fact, they sold the Catholics the first building in which those of that faith worshipped.

"The Tombigbee association was formed in 1845. The year 1850 is given as that in which this denomination peaked in Monroe County. A list of their elders as given by Mr. L. R. Gunn to Mr. G. J. Leftwich in 1920 was: R. B. Gunn (Parson Gunn), J. T. Seely, Samuel Johnson, J. H. Oden, Tolbert, A. J. Coleman, Deavenport, J. F. Blanchard, C. Verrell, E. M. Verrell, J. W. Huddleston, McWhorter, A. B. Morris.

Cont. on Page #12

Baptist Church

"Although Mr. Hamilton lists twenty-four Baptist or Missionary Baptists churches in Monroe County, the writer has little information as to the history of twenty-three on that list or of others that have ceased to exist.

"Mrs. Ellen Vesey wrote of the Aberdeen Baptist Church as follows: 'The church was organized in the early forties but we have no report of its activities until 1845. Brother Holcomb was pastor in that year. At first, services were held in a schoolhouse on Davis' Hill near the old cemetery. Later, they worshipped in another schoolhouse. The brick church which stood where the ice cream factory now stands was built in 1848 when Brother Holcomb was pastor. The next pastor was Mr. Latimer, who had a paralytic stroke in the pulpit and died shortly afterward. He was succeeded by Brother Milliken. Other ministers were J. D. Barry, Theodore Whitfield, George Whitfield, G. A. Coulson, J. W. Bozemen, M. V. Noffsinger, and A. J. Miller.'

Freewill Baptist Church

"The writer has no information except Mr. Hamilton's statement as to the number of churches of that faith now in the county.

Christians (Campbellite)

"Reverend Harmon's book on The History of the Christian Church in Mississippi gives the following about the Aberdeen Church:

'The Christian Church in Aberdeen stands on a lot donated by John A. Walker in 1852. The first church building was erected in 1852, the second in 1893, and the present structure was built in 1925. The only pastors prior to 1886 known to the writer were:

Cont. on Page #13

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Homer T. Wilson, and John Friend.' In the Monroe Democrat for 1851, O. C. Bumpass, J. A. Butler, and J. D. Jamieson appealed to the membership of the Christian Church and to the general public for funds with which to erect a church building. Mr. Will Watkins says the strongest church in Cotton Gin fifty or more years ago was the Christian Church of which Reverend Manierre was pastor.

The Presbyterian Church

"In the sale of lots in old Aberdeen, a group of gentlemen bought a lot at the Southeast corner of Meridian and Commerce Street for the 'Old School Presbyterian Church'. The title to this property did not pass to the church until 1843. The Church remained at this location until noise and business bustle became objectionable. Then Colonel Reynolds and a building committee sold the old lot to Dr. J. W. Eckford and built at the present location. This was the site of a former fine house of Dr. Hatch.

"Captain R. E. Houston gave the following facts about the Aberdeen Church: 'The church was organized February 22, 1840, as a result of a visit from Reverened Thos. C. Stewart and Wm. McWhorter on which occasion the latter preached. The church was without a pastor until Reverend E. McNeircame in 1846 to remain one year. His successors have been S. S. Templeton (1847 to 1850), Jeptha Harrison (1851 to 1854), Joseph Bardwell (1855 to 1858), C. C. Moore and Funston. During the war, the only pastor was M. Gilliland and he served for only a few months in 1862. Other pastors were: K. S. McAllister, (1865-1867), A. P. Smith (1867-1873), A. N. Cunningham (1874-1877), T. M. Lowery (1878-1882), J. D. West (1882-1886). Cont. on Page #14

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

"In about 1919, Samuel King and William Moore was sent to Cotton Gin as scouts for this church to report on the policy of planting a mission among the nearby Chickasaws. They reported favorably and Bell Mission was established. Elsewhere, something is told about this mission.

"Missionaries who served this mission were Robert Bell and wife, James Stewart, Samuel King, John C. Smith and C. H. Bell.

Methodist Church

"There are twenty-one Methodist Churches in Monroe County. The first church is said to have been built near Wise's Gap east of Quincy. The presiding elders have been T. L. Boswell, M. Brock, J. F. Walsh, J. H. Brooks, M. J. Blackwell, J. T. Merriweather, M. Blackwell, A. C. Allen, T. G. Ramsey and Amos Kendall.

"This is about all the information the writer has about churches other than the one at Aberdeen.

"The Aberdeen Church was first located on South Chestnut Street. From there, it was removed to its present location. The present is the third church building located there. The preachers who have served the Aberdeen Churches were as follows: J. L. Finley, John Gilmore, J. K. Hawkins, W. Wier, Daniel Moody, John S. Williams, W. A. Seat, D. W. Garrard, W. Warren, J. W. Knott, W. C. Robb, W. Myer, A. B. Fly, W. H. Shepard, W. W. Peeples, (buried in old cemetery), W. T. Harris, D. F. Courth, J. T. Merriweather, C. D. H. Campbell, A. J. See, Amos Kendall, J. W Mathis, Isaac Ebbert, L. H. Davis, S. R. Brewer, William Shepard, William Murrah, J. H. Scruggs, R. P. Mitchell, W. B. Murrah, and T. W. Dye.
Cont. On Page #15

"Tranquil Church, a Methodist Church located just east of present highway 45 in the Word-Baker neighborhood was built (that is the original church) by Mr. Lemmon Shell, father of Mr. J. D. Shell in 1845. It was named for a church in Newberry District, South Carolina to which Mr. Shell belonged, while he lived in the Palmetto State. Tranquil Church in Newberry District, South Carolina, was built by Stephen Shell father of Lemon Shell, in 1796.

The Episcopal Church
in Aberdeen

"The first and only Episcopal Church, St. Johns, was built in 1851 under the pastorate of Reverend J. W. Ingraham and largely through the work of Mrs. Dalton. Elsewhere reference is made to the picture of this church found on Mrs. Dalton's tomb, and to the announcement of the dedication of the corner stone.

"The Rectors were, according to Mr. Hamilton, J. W. Ingraham, C. H. Desbrow, T. B. Lawson, J. T. Watson, Thos. Applegate, C. T. Quintard, H. C. Harris, A. W. Clarke, H. V. Crane, M. A. W. Maybin, T. W. Shields, W. M. Mumford, I. N. Marks, Jr. Mr. Ingraham is said to have actually built St. Johns, with some help from slaves.

The Catholic Church
in Aberdeen

"While the Catholic Church in the early days, had no building, they had some hold on a moderate number of people. One section on the city cemetery appears to have been set apart for their use and there in the southeast corner are seen the graves of many Catholics.

"The first building used by the church was bought from the Primitive Baptist. The present church building stands on the same site. Mr. Pat Bradley says the only pastors of whom he has knowledge

Cont. on Page #16

were Father Mouton, Father Blanc and Father Hahn.

Churches in Monroe

"In 1936, Rev. Charles Hamilton made a survey of the churches in Monroe County finding not only the location of each church, but also the days of the month and hours on which services were held and the names of the ministers.

"The facts of this survey do not always apply to the period under discussion in this paper. Doubtless there are churches today which were not in operation prior to 1886 and the reverse holds true. Some churches that have been existence a long time have changed their locations one or more times.

"But since the facts on the earlier period are not available from any other source, the writer uses Mr. Hamilton's report requesting that those who use it for study, check it as its applicability to the period under discussion.

"Mr. Hamilton lists 67 churches in the county distributed among the religious faiths as follows: Baptist, 24; Methodist, 21; Primitive Baptist, 5; Freewill Baptist, 3; Christian, 3; Church Of Christ, 3; Southern Presbyterian, 3; Cumberland Presbyterian, 2; Episcopal, 1; Roman Catholic, 1; United Presbyterian, 1.

"The churches found on Mr. Hamilton's list are: Tranquil, New Hope, Old Union, Nettleton, Liberty, Pine Grove, Bigbee, Central Grove, Brady's Chapel, Smithville Baptist and Methodist, Pearece's Chapel, Bethlehem Ashcraft, Trace Road, Phillip, Mount Zion, Splunge, Christian Chapel, Hatley 3 churches, Amory 4 churches, Center Point, Rocky Springs, St Gregory's Chapel, Becker, Harmony, Quincy, Greenwood Springs, Church of Christ, Freewill Baptist, Sipsey, Greenbrier,

Cont. on Page #17

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Ackers, Athens, Paine Memorial, New Hope, New Prospect, Friendship, Pleasant Ridge, Lowe's Chapel, Grubb Springs, Pleasant Grove, Sulphur Springs, Center Hill, Church of Christ, Methodist, Primitive Baptist, Bethel, Strongs, Prairie, 2 churches, Lebanon, Thompson Memorial and 6 churches in Aberdeen.

"The list does not include negro churches.

Preacher's License

"The State law in operation from 1842 to 1870 must have required that ministers be licensed in order that they might perform the marriage ceremony.

"The list of those sold license in Monroe County between 1843 and 1870 is found in the Circuit Clerk's office is as follows:

"Following each name is the date on which the license was issued and the denomination to which the licensed belonged.

"Elijah Sullivan, January 1843, Methodist; W. H. Holcomb, Jan. 1844, Baptist; Hutchins Shepard, Jan. 1844, Methodist; Wesley Burdine, March 1844, Methodist; J. A. Spence, Sept. 1844, Methodist; Hilam Robinson, Sept. 1844, Baptist; Daniel M. Thomas, March 1845, Church of Latter Day Saints; T. Riggan, Apl. 1845, Methodist; Turner Saunders, Dec. 1845, Methodist; W. A. Seat, Jan. 1846, Methodist; Simon B. Sykes, Nov. 1846, Methodist; W. G. Bartlett, June 1847, Methodist; William K. Norton, April 1848, Methodist; Wesley Smith, May 1848, Methodist; William Flynn, May 1849, Methodist; S. H. Mullins, Aug. 1849, Methodist; Tilman Stone, Sept. 1849, Methodist; George A. Fowler, Oct. 1849, Cumberl and Presbyterian; Joel Tatum, Dec. 1849, Methodist; Amos Baker, March 1850, Methodist; C. H. Hunt, April 1850, Methodist; W. I. Mahon, Oct. 1860, Methodist;

Cont. on Page #18

Jeptha Harrison, Nov. 1850, Presbyterian; John D. Hays, Nov. 1850, Presbyterian; W. G. Robb, Jan. 1861, Methodist; L. H. Milliken, March 1851, Baptist; William Hyer, May 1852, Methodist; T. W. Manning, June 1852, Methodist; W. T. Hood, Jan. 1853, Baptist; H. T. Beavers, March 1853, Methodist; E. B. Mills, April 1863, Baptist; A. Van Hoose, April 1853, Baptist; A. C. Allen, Aug. 1853, Methodist; Addison Lea, Jan. 1854, Methodist; W. P. Harrison, June 1854, Methodist; B. B. Barker, Aug. 1854, Methodist; Charles H. Desbrow, May 1855, Episcopal; W. W. Peoples, June 1855, Methodist; Joseph Bardwell, Dec. 1853, Presbyterian; John Moss, April 1856, Methodist; W. G. Harris, April 1857, Methodist; Thomas H. Springfield, Nov. 1857, Methodist; Simon K. Walker, July 1858, Methodist; J. D. Barry, July 1858, Baptist; J. T. Seely, March 1858, Primitive Baptist; M. H. Bone, Feb. 1860, Presbyterian; W. E. Kinzie, Dec. 1862, Cumberland Presbyterian; G. A. Coulson, April 1863, Baptist; W. B. Gilham, Aug. 1863, Presbyterian; George W. Basham, May 1864, Cumberland Presbyterian; Elias Moss, Dec. 1865, Primitive Baptist; B. M. Stevens, April 1866, Baptist; Robert B. McAllister, April, 1866, Presbyterian; Harvey Sykes, June 1866, Baptist; Calvin Kyle, Sept. 1870, Baptist; Howard Edwards, Oct. 1870, Baptist; Alfred Young, Oct. 1870, Baptist; Chess Young, Oct. 1870, Baptist; Adam Randle, Oct. 1870, Baptist; J. D. Carter, Octer, 1870, Methodist;

"This list does not include the preachers who served churches prior to 1843 nor those who served after 1870 and before 1887. Nor does it include all who served between 1843 and 1870 as anyone can learn by checking the names of preachers found on other list and those obtained from other sources. It appears that the

Cont. on Page #19

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

law was not observed uniformly. The Methodist appear to have observed it better than some others, it was not uniformly observed in different years.

"The best known nationally of Monroe County preachers was Bishop Robert Paine. Dr. W. B. Murrah became a bishop but not until after his Aberdeen tour of service.

"Two others well known in the early days were Parson Mann and Parson Gunn.

"Parson Gladney was as well known locally as Bishop Paine. He was once a Presbyterian preacher, but never had a regular charge after he came to Aberdeen. In Aberdeen, he preached as 'supply'to the local church at times, but he was best known as the proprietor of much of Gladneyville, the President of a flourishing school, a business man, a pamphleteer, a poet, a public speaker and a man of affairs. While he was not Monroe County's first author of a book, he was among the first.

Monroe Writers

"The first literati in Monroe County were preachers. It is greatly to be pitied that some of the skillful story-tellers did not set down the rich lore of anecdote and story of the type that proved so popular when presented in Georgia Scenes, Miss. Scenes, Major Jonas' courtship, Sut Lovingood Flush Times in Ala. and Mississippi, Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, and Gilded Age and which are being revived in such books as Tall Tales of the Southwest. It is true that years later, Wilkes wrote some of the local stories and General Davis and Gid Lincicum wrote others but even with their contributions, the field was scarcely touched. But nothing is gained by crying over spilt milk. The gentlemen of the cloth did their best to make Monroe County a Second Boston.

Cont. on Page #20

"Of the three ministerial contributors, Parson Gladney supplied the best product. His 'Devil in America' an epic poem in blank verse followed John Milton's 'Paradise Lost' in general theme, general treatment and in the main, in literary style. In the opinion of the writer, it is a worthwhile product. The copy owned by Mrs. Julian Evans, was printed by Lippincott Company in 1860. In that year, the country was in the midst of violent political campaigning -not a good setting for an epic poem. Had 'Paradise Lost' appeared in that year, in America alone, it would have failed to get a hearing.

"Another Monroe County writer may not have been a resident of the county when he wrote. He was the Reverend J. H. Ingraham, 'Rector of St. John's Church, Mobile, Alabama, 1855,' says the title page. Reverend Ingraham was for a long time rector of St. John's Church in Aberdeen.

"The Prince of the House of David' appears to have had a wide circulation and to have been reprinted and re-published several times and by several different houses.

"Mr. Ingraham was the author of ten books according to David H. Bishop, writing in the Library of Southern Literature. Several of these were popular in their day, although no other was a best seller as was the 'Prince of the House of David.' According to the biography written by Dr. Bishop, Dr. Ingraham led an eventful life.

"A third Monroe County author was the very eminent Bishop Paine.

"In 1854, Bishop Robert Paine was assigned the task of writing the biography of Bishop William McKendree.

Cont. on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY / CHURCHES

This task had been assigned to be Bishop Soule and Reverend T. L. Douglas by Bishop McKendree. In his will, McKendree directed that all his papers of all description be turned over to the above named gentlemen. This was in 1835. In 1854, seventeen years later Bishop Soule reported to the Conference that he had not written this biography, despaired of ever being able to do so, and asked the Conference to designate someone to whom he should turn over the paper and the task. Bishop Paine who had attended every Conference between 1824 and 1844 and who knew Bishop McKendree well was assigned the undertaking. In the preface to volume one of 'Life and Times of William McKendree', Bishop Paine wrote, 'Nearly the whole of the first volume was ready for the press in 1859. The second volume is in press'. This preface was dated Aberdeen, Miss., July 28, 1869.'

"In the advertisement written by 'H. U. M.' for a condensation and reprint, issued as a one volume edition in April, 1880 the following statement was made, 'At the request of the author the two volumes (in which form it originally appeared) have been reduced to one volume. The work was well received in its original form.....The Author's health not allowing him to undertake the abridgement a friend accepted the task.'

"The biography is very well done both as literature and as history. In 1869, Thos. O. Summers of Nashville, wrote 'In this work will be found a history of the Methodist Episcopal Church down to the time of the death of Bishop McKendree, as he was identified with its principal movements from the beginning.'

Isolated Items

"The founders of New Hope Church (May 8, 1819) were John G.

Cont. on Page #22

Folks, Abner Prewett, Katie Prewett, John D. Terrill, Margaret Moon and some forty others.

"Within a few years the Gilleylens rather dominated the congregation. The Tubbs family were soon taking a prominent part in church affairs.

"Among the early Methodist churches were Goose Pond, Tranquil and Cotton Gin. Rev. Holkey was a Methodist preachers at Cotton Gin.

"Among the preachers of the Christian Church in Cotton Gin were Reverends Caskey and Butler.

"Among the Baptist Churches in Monroe County outside of Aberdeen, were Greenwood, Goose Pond, Ehon, Athens, Bethel, Pilgrims Rest and Pleasant Grove.

"Henry Petty was a Baptist Preacher at Hamilton in 1824.

"The Church book indicates that Aberdeen Baptist Church was organized in Oct. 1837. Ruth A. Smith was one of the group of organizers. Stephen Adams joined in 1839. Phoebe B urnett in 1840. Evan H uggins, John Wood, B. L. Hatch, Jerety McFarlane, G eorge C oopwood in 1842. Mary Wightman, L. N. Halbert 1843, and H. W. Jeffries, Alex and Mary Harrison, W. P. Haughton, Allen Van Doozer and the Coopers in 1844, and some Ragsdales, Earles, Veseys, Randles, Ligons, Malones and Saxons soon afterward.

"Boyakin refers to a preacher in Quincy in 1824 and to another preacher, Stephen Smith 'who then lived on Abner B urton's farm'.

"In 1851, Aberdeen had three churches; ' the Methodist Church, a large frame building, the Presbyterians, a brick building and the Baptist, a brick building.'

"Their Cumberland Presbyterian Church was given as having a C hurch located on Madison Street, W est of Walnut, lots 609,610, 611 and 621, Old Aberdeen."

Cont. on Page #23

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

All Day Services:

As is true in a number of rural churches all day services are not infrequent in Monroe County. The all day singings conducted throughout the county are among the most common. They are often sponsored by an organized association of singers, but are largely attended by people from all over the county, near-by counties and portions of Alabama. Certain churches have a standing custom of holding all day services when a fifth Sunday occurs in the month. Thus, there is seldom a Sunday, especially throughout the summer months, when there is not an all day service in some part of the county.

Camp Meetings:

Camp meetings were in the early days a common occurrence, but with the passing of the years, they are gone.

Singing Schools:

The singing schools are still an important part of the summer program in most rural churches. And in some instances these singing schools have been conducted in the larger churches. In the rural churches the school usually runs for two weeks, with the students remaining all day. They provide their own lunch, but the last day frequently closes with a picnic to which the parents are invited. On this occasion the students are presented in recital to show what has been accomplished. When the schools are conducted in the churches of the town, they are usually in session through the morning hours only. And the closing picnic is omitted, though the recital is presented on the evening of the last day. Much good comes from these singing schools. The expense is sometimes borne

Cont. on Page #24

by the commu nity, sometimes by the church, and at other times by a small fee assessed each student.

Graveyard Workings:

The graveyard workings are confined to the churches in the county that have cemeteries adjoining. Here, on a fixed date, the people from far and near gather annually to clean and decorate the graves. Perhaps there is a grave in the far corner. There seems to be no one expecially connected with that grave, but it is cleaned and flowers arranged. All morning the work continues. Near the noon hour the men begin to transport well-filled baskets to the long tables under the trees. Then, when the food has been spread, those present stand with bowed head while a prayer of thanksgiving is made for the occasion which brings them together. Old friends and relatives gather in groups to recall the pleasures of earlier years. As the afternoon comes on, the notes of an old favorite float out to the groups gathered about the church. They assemble within and singing is enjoyed. Gradually the day passes, and those who have come from afar begin to take their leave, still others leave, and then all is quiet and night holds sway.

MODERN CHURCHES:

Architecture:

First Methodist , South - Amory - Grecian Roman.
Presbyterian, Aberdeen - Gothic
Methodist - Aberdeen - Gothic
Christian - Aberdeen - Grecian
Baptist - Amory - American
Presbyterian - Amory- American

Cont. on page #25

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Christian - Amory - Roman

Catholic - Aberdeen - Brick, modern

Methodist - Prairie - Frame, simple

Methodist - Hamilton - Brick, modern

Baptist - Aberdeen - Grecian

Episcopal - Aberdeen - Gothic

Pastor's Home & Church Organizations:

The Baptist Church, Amory[1]

The parsonage is a two-story frame building, comfortable and convenient but not new. There are six rooms and bath on lower floor. Three bedrooms upstairs. Value $4000.

In the Baptist church there are eighty members in the Missionary Society which is divided into six circles. These societies meet every Monday.

The Baptist Church has a graded Sunday Schod, three hundred and thirty enrolled, and about two hundred and seventy-five average attendance, with thirty teachers. There is a weekly prayer meeting.

Their young people are well organized into the following: Young Women's Auxiliary, Intermediate G. A.'s (Girl's Auxiliary), Junior G. A.'s, Royal Ambassadors (boys) and the Sunbeam Band.

Edison Allen, who grew up in this church is a missionary in Brazil.

The Christian Church, Amory[2]

The parsonage is an ordinary frame building of six rooms erected in the '90's. It is simple in design and almost hidden

1. Information secured from Mrs. E. W. Flinn and Mr. Edgar Lea.
2. Information secured from Mrs. Marshal Wingfield.

Cont. on page #26

from view by tall hedges and other trees. It is for sale, value $1800 as the membership wants to put up a modern home on the 1½ lots, value $2000, next to the church. These lots are owned by the church.

The Christian Sunday School is partly graded, has sixteen teachers and one hundred members. Other church organizations are: The Woman's Council of forty members is considered a very important organization. The Missionary Society consists of fifteen members and meets once a month. Three circles (not a part of Missionary Society) more like Ladies' Aid, average ten members each and meet every other week.

There is a Young People's organization called the Dicipie's Club which meets every Sunday night.

The Presbyterian Church, Amory[1]

All Amory is proud of this little brick veneer parsonage on lot joining the church yard. There are five rooms and bath, heated with gas, though there is a fireplace in living room that can be used for wood or coal. Breakfast nook in kitchen; also built-in cabinets. There are several closets in the house, the door of one being a full length mirror. Papered walls and pine floors throughout. Concrete terrace at front entrance, and concrete service porch at back. A nice collection of shrubs and evergreens are around the house.

It was erected in 1930 at a cost of $3600.

There are about ninety-five on Sunday School roll with eight

Cont. on page #27

1. Information secured from Mrs. W. L. Holland.

teachers and five substitute teachers. Weekly prayer meetings are held each Wednesday. There is a live Missionary Society, consisting of three circles. There is also a Young People's Organization. Mr. D. H. Streetman has has been Sunday School Superintendent for twenty-four years.

The Methodist Church, Amoryl

The Methodist parsonage at Amory was built about forty-three years ago when the town was in its infancy. Trees were donated, hauled in ox wagons to a mill, sawed into lumber which built the house. It has been remodeled, added to and refinished more than once. There are now six rooms valued at $3500.

Methodist Church organizations are as follows: The Sunday School is in three divisions. The children's division includes the Nursery Department, Beginners, Primary and Juniors. The Young People's division includes the Intermediate Department, the Senior Department and Young People's Department. The Adult Division consists of five Bible Classes of various ages. The average attendance is three hundred with fifty teachers.

There are two Leagues, one for the children and one for the young people.

The Missionary Society of one hundred and fifty-six members is divided into eight circles, including a Circle in extreme north Amory, which is made up of women who heretofore have not taken any part in the church work.

Then, last but not least in importance by any means, is the local Board of Christian Education. Weekly prayer meetings are well attended.

Cont. on page #28

1. Information secured from Mrs. E. D. Gilmore and Mrs. B. H. Trotter.

Mr. Erie Ausborn taught a Singing School lasting a month at Hatley in 1936. There were two other schools somewhere in the county. There is a Singing Convention somewhere in the County every 5th. Sunday except the ones during winter.

New Hope community has a grave-yard working 1st. Monday in August every year. Both men and women go and spend the day taking their lunch and usually have preaching.

[1]Of the Christian Churches in Monroe County, two, the Aberdeen and Amory churches, own their pastor's home - the Nettleton and New Hope churches do not. Of these churches all except New Hope maintain the Sunday School, Missionary Circles and Young People's Organizations.

The Baptist Church, Aberdeen

The Baptist Church, Aberdeen, owns a two-story frame pastorium, recently repaired.

The church maintains a Sunday School, Missionary circles and several Young People's Organizations under the auspices of the W. M. U. They do not, at present, have B. Y. P. U., though that organization has for years been a part of the worship program.

The Presbyterian Church, Aberdeen

The Presbyterian Manse, Aberdeen, is a two-story frame building. It is rented at present, because the pastor lives out of town, and only comes in when there are to be services.

The Presbyterian church has a well organized Sunday School, meeting every Sunday, Missionary circles, meeting once a week and maintain a Young People's Organization intermittantly.

Cont. on page #29

1. Interview with Reverend D. H. Matherly, Aberdeen.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

The Methodist Church, Aberdeen

The Methodist Church, Aberdeen, has a two-story frame parsonage.

This church is organized in all branches - Sunday School, Women's Circles and League services for the Young People.

The Episcopal Church, Aberdeen

The Episcopal Rectory, Aberdeen, is a two-story frame structure.

The Episcopal Church has regular Sunday School services, a Ladies Guild, but no youth organization.

The Catholic Church, Aberdeen

The Catholic Church, Aberdeen, does not have Mass every Sunday, due to the fact that there is no resident Priest. The women have their organization, meeting at regular intervals. Church services are held every second Sunday.

With the exception of the churches in Aberdeen and Amory, the Monroe County churches may be considered as a whole. They are, as a rule, simple frame buildings. In most instances the pastor resides in a nearby town, going to his various churches when his services are needed.

In almost every church in Monroe County, both white and colored, Sunday School is a leading feature. In the majority of these churches we find the women organized into Missionary circles. In many cases the women bear a large part of the financial burden of the church.

Noted Ministers, Missionaries, and Outstanding Christian Workers:

1 Reverend M. H. Armour, prominent in the Christian denomination, is a resident of Amory. He served for eleven years as pastor at Aberdeen, and for almost the same number of years at Amory. He has

Cont. on page #30

1. Interview with Reverend D. H. Matherly, Aberdeen, Miss.

no regular pastorate now, but supplies when needed. He is a noted Greek scholar.

Joseph Holt Ingraham, noted author, chief among his books, The Prince of the House of David, was also a minister. He was the first Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. He designed and with the help of another white man and three slaves, built St. John's in 1853.

J. D. Mann, also known as "Parson" Mann, was the first Methodist Minister in Aberdeen and was noted for his devotion to the church. He wrote a book, called "The Prodigal".

Aberdeen and Monroe County's most distinguished minister was Bishop Robert Paine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born in Person County, North C arolina in 1799.

He was president of La Grange College, La Grange, Alabama for sixteen years, and ordained as a Bishop in 1846-moving to Aberdeen the latter part of that year. He died in 1882.

1. Edison Allen was born in 1892, was reared in Amory. After graduating from the Amory High School he went to Mississippi College at Clinton for four years, then to Southwestern Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Texas three years. While there a scholarship, one year to Colgate University at Hamilton, New York, was offered for the best all-round student. Mr. Allen and another young man stood at the head of the list and were so near on a level that both were given scholarships. Coming home from there Mr. Allen did Missionary work in Monroe County for a year-1921. At this time he made up his mind to go to Brazil, but first had to take physical and

Cont. on Page# 31

1.From Mrs. Jessie Allen, mother of Edison Allen.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

and Biblical examination in Richmond, Virginia, where he met Miss Edith Ayers of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who was there for the same purpose as Mr. Allen. They sailed on same boat and in June 1922 were married.

He teaches in Theological Seminary in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil South America, while she does missionary work among the women. They are now home on their second furlough.

Basil Moore was born October 28th, 1910 at Hatley, Mississippi. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Amory and he went through High School. He was very studious and having made such high grades was exempt from all examinations. He attended Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi for four years. Mr. Moore did substitute preaching the following summer. The 1936 Conference sent him to Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he was doing good work but due to ill health had to give it up and come home.

Harold Guyton was born February 24th, 1907. After finishing Amory High School he went to Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi for two years, then the Y.M.C.A. Graduate School at Nashville, Tennessee, for two years. Leaving Nashville he worked for a short time near Greenville, Mississippi. About this time the Rochester, New York Y. M. C. A. called the placement division at Nashville for a man to fill a very important place and Mr. Guyton was recommended. He went and remained four years, doing outstanding work among people who were not reached by a minister.

He married Miss Edna Fowler of Rochester, then went to St. Petersburg, Florida where he has been since 1933.

Cont. on Page #32

1. James L ooney was born in 1904 in Sheffield, Alabama, coming to Amory seven years later. He finished Amory High School course and went to C larksville, Tennesee two years, when the school was moved to Memphis. It is the Southwestern. James moved with it and continued his course for two more years. Then he attended Presbyterian Seminary three years at Louisville, K entucky. He began his ministry at Montgomery City, Missouri, where he served First Presbyterian Church five years, during which time he married Miss Ednie Mary Scarbrough of Memphis.

His next work was at Nettleton, Mississippi, dividing his time between Nettleton Church and Unity Church, nine miles away. After serving these churches eighteen months, Mr. Looney was called to First Presbyterian Church, Okolona, Mississippi, where he is at present.

2. Vivian Critz Curtis, a clergyman, was born in Noxapater, Mississippi, February 13, 1876. He was educated by private instructors and Louisville, Mississippi Normal School. He received his D. D. at Ashbury College, Willmore, Kentucky in 1929. Dr. C urtis was Pastor successively at Starkville, McCool, Artesia, Kosiusko and Lexington, Mississippi until 1917. He was Presiding Elder of Greeneville District, 1917-20. Pastor at Greenwood-1921-24, Starkville-1925-29, Clarksdale-1930-31. P residing Elder C olumbus District-1932. Director New Orleans Christian Advocate. Delegate to Ecumenical C onference-London-1921. Came to Aberdeen as Minister in fall of 1935.

Cont. on P age # 33

1. Mrs. Claud Looney of Amory, Mississippi gave the history of her boy.

2. Quoted from "Who's Who in America," Volume 18, 1934-35.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Miss Annie Dowd, a native of Aberdeen and of the Presbyterian faith has been a missionary to Japan for a little over fifty years. Miss Dowd established a school for girls in Kochi, Japan which she founded under the name of "Carrie McMillan", a devout Christian woman of Aberdeen.

An intimate school girl friend of Miss Dowd's wrote a little book about the Japanese called "The Pongee Gown", but gave all the sale proceeds therefrom to "The Carrie McMillan" school. This friend was Mrs. Mary Whitfield Yerger, now of Jackson, Mississippi but who resided in Aberdeen at the time of the publication of this booklet.

Miss Dowd has recently retired and is now on a pension. She is at present en route from her missionary field to Seattle, and expects to visit Aberdeen, Mississippi this summer.

NEGRO CHURCHES:

First Baptist - Aberdeen

Reverend Fields, pastor

200 members

Hold meeting every first and 4th. Sunday

Sunday School every Sunday

Own their parsonage

Prayer service every Wednesday night

Church Organizations: Missionary Society
Ladies Aid
Baptist Aid Society
B. Y. P. U.

Second Baptist - Aberdeen

Reverend Kirksey, pastor

Cont. on Page #34

---

1. Information secured from Willie Mae Carroll, Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

292 members

Sunday School every Sunday

Service twice per month

African Methodist Episcopal Church - Aberdeen

Colored Methodist Episcopal - Aberdeen

Church of God - Aberdeen (North Franklin Street)

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church - Aberdeen

210 members

Hold service every Sunday

Hold service Sunday School every Sunday

Own their parsonage

Prayer service every Tuesday night

Leader's meeting once per week

Organizations: Ladies Aid
Pastor's Aid
Foreign Missionary
Brotherhood
Good Samaritan
Willing Workers
Busy Bee
Woman's Home Missionary

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church - Amory

Reverend Butler, pastor

300 members

Sunday School every Sunday

B. Y. P. U.

Third Union (Baptist) - Muldon

Ebenezer (Baptist) - Gibson

King's Chapel - (Methodist) - West Point road

Cont. on Page #35

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Mt. Union (Baptist) - West Point road

Mt. Nebo (Baptist) - 2 miles south of Prairie

Second Baptist - near Prairie

Reverend Clem Baskin, pastor

220 members

Church twice each month

Sunday School every Sunday

Baptist Grove (Baptist) - West of Aberdeen on Magnolia road

Paine's Chapel (Baptist) - Strongs, Mississippi

Paine's Chapel (Methodist) - Strongs, Mississippi

Spring Creek (Baptist) - Binford, Mississippi

Pleasant Grove (Baptist) 6 miles west of Aberdeen

Reverend Wilson, pastor

Macedonia (Baptist) - 4 miles from Aberdeen Highway #8

New Hope (Baptist)

Mt. Mariah (Baptist) - 6½ miles on Highway #45

Reverend Gettis, pastor

Sunday School every Sunday

Church twice each month

Missionary Society

McQuistral Grove (Baptist)

New Grove (Baptist)

Sims

Cross Road (Baptist) - Sharpley Bottom

45 members

Mt. Union (Baptist) - near Muldon

Cont. on page #36

Cedar Bluff

Mt. Olive

Pleasant Plain - near Prairie

[1]Colored Methodist Activities - Amory, Mississippi

Good Sunday School - ninedepartments

Nine teachers

95 attending

Weekly prayer meeting

Epworth League

The Auditorium proper seats 600 - the gallery 200, cost $13,000.

[2]The colored Baptist - Amory, Mississippi

There are 85 in regular attendance at Sunday School with 10 teachers. There are no separate class rooms. There is a young people's organization and weekly prayer meeting. Seating capacity 400 and value of building $3,000.

---

1. Information secured from the Pastor of the Methodist Church.
2. Information secured from Willie Perkins, Superintendent of the Baptist Church, and H. M. Morton, Pastor.

Ina H. Watkins.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT # 26

BOOKS AND PAPERS REFERRED TO:

Aberdeen Examiner, May 6, 1937 - Article by Charles G. Hamilton

Minutes of Monroe County Baptist Association (1936)

Mother Monroe - By Dr. W. A. Evans

Who's Who in America - Vol. 18, 1934-35

PEOPLE CONSULTED:

Rev. Charles G. Hamilton, Aberdeen

Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen

Mrs. E. W. Flinn, Amory

Mr. Edgar Lea, Amory

Mrs. Marshall Wingfield, Amory

Mrs. W. L. Holland, Amory

Mrs. E. D. Gilmore, Amory

Mrs. B. H. Trotter, Amory

Rev. D. H. Matherly, Aberdeen

Willie Mae Carroll (colored), Aberdeen

Mrs. Jessie Allen, Amory

Mrs. Moore, Amory

Mrs. Guyton, Amory

Mrs. Claude Looney, Amory

Mrs. J. S. Hopkins, Aberdeen

Mrs. Ellen Vesey, Aberdeen

Miss Fannie Crawford, Aberdeen

H. M. Morton (colored), Amory

Willie Perkins (colored), Amory

Pastor colored Methodist Church , Amory

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AREA #7

MONROE COUNTY

ENUMERATORS:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #26

PIONEER CHURCHES OF MONROE COUNTY:

History of Central Grove Baptist Church

(As given by Reverend Mark Owen May 30th., 1937, on the occasion of the dedication of a new building.)

The first building was moved to the Central Grove Community in 1874 from old Enon, about 3½ miles N. W. on the Cotton Gin-Carmargo Road. The building was taken down in sections and moved on ox carts, then reassembled. At that time, there was a school, a store, and one or more dwellings, forming a small village, today the church is the only remaining building. In 1903, the original building was torn down and a new one rebuilt; now in 1937 the newest building, erected in 1936, is being dedicated.

During the years the church has been served by many pastors, among them: St. Clair Lawrence, Gideon, Hilburn, J. O. Bacon, Benson, Rogers, Ferguson, the Tulley's (father and son, serving successively), E. R. Henderson, W. W. Weaver, and since 1925, J. M. Walker. St. Clair Lawrence, the first pastor was spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the older members.

Great and good men served as deacons. They were not famous. No, but in the simple way served God and their fellow man. Women, who for years have been the backbone of the church, began in early childhood in its Sunday School. For several years it was the only church of any denomination in that vicinity, with a Sunday School.

Cont. on page #2

MONROE COUNTY / CHURCHES

Someone has said of the people in the early church, "They came to this country with their Bible under their arm, their rifle in their hand, and their wife by their side. They served God, what will you do?"

Since its establishment in 1874 three ordained ministers have gone out from this church, and are all now actively engaged in the ministry.

NEGRO CHURCHES:

(Additional information furnished by Willie Mae Carroll, colored Demonstration Agent of Monroe County.)

Cedar Grove, Baptist
Reverend Naugle, Pastor
Service twice each month
Sunday School every Sunday
75 members
Missionary Society
B. Y. P. U.

Pleasant Valley - Methodist
Reverend Griffin, Pastor
Service once each month
Sunday School every Sunday
Missionary Society
Epworth League

Mount Mariah - Baptist
Reverend Gettis, Pastor
Service once each month

Cont. on page #3

Sunday School every Sunday
Home Mission
Union Aid Society
165 members

Macedonia - Baptist
Reverend L. W. Wilson, Pastor
Service once each month
Sunday School every Sunday
Home Mission
50 members

Pleasant Grove - Baptist
Reverend L. W. Wilson, Pastor
Service once each month
Sunday School every Sunday
Home Mission Society
125 members

Ina H. Coates Mrs.

MONROE COUNTY, CHURCHES

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE COUNTY Jr. Editor & Checker
Historical Research ASSIGNMENT # 11 Willie Ruple Rieves
Myrtle Roberts

SUBJECT: EDUCATION:

Schools of Yesterday

In the first years of our County History, almost at the very beginning of the establishment of the towns, there was some kind of school in each Community. This was made possible by a new Public School Law which brought the matter of special taxes and administration of the schools within the control of local people, and the common school fund was distributed so as to guarantee to each county a school term of four months.

Such schools as Oakland, Greenbrier, Bennett, Spencer, Smithville Normal, Lee Academy, Female Academy, and other small community schools were among our first centers of education. But even these were preceded by the famous "Bell Mission"

Charity Bell Mission

The Cumberland Presbyterian, Church in its early life became interested in the Indians. The Missionary School at Charity Hall, in the Chickasaw Nation wass established by the Cumberland Missionary Board, by permission of the Chiefs of that nation.

In the fall of 1820, Rev. Robert Bell opened this school for the Indians at a site three miles below Cotton Gin Port on the west of the Tombigbee River, Monroe County. On the 13th. of October, Mr. Bell began teaching the Charity Hall School which was temporarily established in the home of Major Levi Colbert, a half-breed Chickasaw Chieftain, until a school house could be built. The school house was in readiness by Dec. 4th. About twenty-two scholars attended regularly.

Cont. on Page 2

They were orderly and attentive to their books, and seriously attentive to moral and religious instructions. They cheerfully assisted, a part of their time, in clearning off ground and raising a crop.

In 1823, Rev. John C. Smith came as assistant teacher of the school. The buildings completed up until this time consist of one dining room and kitchen, two dwellings, one school house, five lodging houses for scholars and one smoke house. Also a horse mill, tan yard, a smith shop, corn cribs etc.

With the school work there were held camp meetings at the Mission and also preaching tours. Mr. Bell was farmer, preacher, traveling agent and government agent. He maintained relations with his church, which had sent him, on the one hand, and the Indians and the U. S. government on the other hand. He carried on a correspondence with Hon. John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, representing the government which made appropriations for the school.

The mission was brought to a close by the removal of the Indians to the West. In April, 1836, Mr. Bell settled in Pontotoc, his son, John Bell having been appointed surveyor, general of the Chickasaw lands. He was the father of two sons and two daughters. The younger son died while he was laboring among the Indians. His surviving son was Gen, Bell. Mr. Bell died Nov. 9th., 1853[1] and was buried in Pontotoc.

In making excavations for the monument placed at the Charity School location some of the bricks of the old oven were unearthed, and these were used in the foundations of the marker. The unveiling exercises were conducted by Rev. John D. Hunter of Tupelo, Miss. and the Bell Presbytery, U. S. A., named for Robert Bell.

---

1. We are told that a grave stone once marked the grave of Rev. Bell, but that is gone and we doubt if any person can find the spot where he sleeps.

Cont. on Page 3

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

REPORT TO SECRETARY OF WAR[1]

Charity Hall, Chickasaw Nation, April 19, 1821.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Washington City.

Sir:

"Having been appointed by the Cumberland Missionary Board to apply to the Chickasaw Chiefs for persimmion to establish a Missionary School in their Nation, and superintend and teach said school if obtained, and also to report the same--

"I have therefore the pleasure of informing you that in behalf of said Board, I obtained permission of the chiefs in council last October to establish a school one mile from the Tombeckba (Tombigbee) River, and two miles below Colbert's old Cotton Gin; where I have been teaching school since the 13th., day of November last, and have for some months had from 24 to 28 scholars coming to school--two-thirds boys and one-third girls.

"They have been orderly and attentive to their studies, and particularly so to moral and religious instruction. Have had volunteers to work a part of their time and chose rather to take time from their play rather than their books.

"Relative to the amount of our funds, previous to the Board's applying for this school, about $800 was raised in a few neighborhoods, and no more was attempted until it could be ascertained whether a school could be had. Until latterly no further exertions have been made in consequence of the miscarriage of my letter to the Board (which was to meet in Russellville, Ky., last Fall), informing the Board of permission being had to establish this school.

---

1. This report together with the three that follow are copies from those made to John C. Calhoun by Robert Bell, the founder of Bell Mission.

Cont. on Page 4

"And I have not heard from the most part of the members of the Board since they have received information. Consequently about $1,200 is all I know of at present. This sum paid the first year, and a part of this sum to be continued annually. But it is highly probable that a considerable more has been raised, of which I have not heard, and I have no doubt of the funds being much augmented in future, as there are many citizens in this Western Country, beside the Missionary Board, which are near forty in number, who feel solicitious for the support of the institution, and no doubt will take an active part in raising funds, either in cash or other articles that will suit the establishment.

"The members of the Board live in different parts of Kentucky south of Green River, West Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri and Alabama States. The Board intends to teach as many scholars as their funds, with all the aid they can obtain, will admit, as there are a great many of the natives who wish to have their children educated. Consequently the number of teachers will be in proportion. But at least there will be two, as a female teacher will be employed to attend to the instruction of the girls in sewing, spinning and weaving, in addition to reading and writing.

"These are the material objects which the Board have in view, in addition to teaching them the English language correctly, and giving them moral and religious instruction.

"Mechanics are and will be employed and settled at the establishment, that the boys may be taught those arts that are suited to the Nation.

"Relative to the aid required of the Government by this association, this is submitted to the President on hearing this and future reports, although what Government has proposed to defray the expenses of the necessary buildings would be gratefully received and a great

Cont. on Page 5

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

accommodation as soon as it would be convenient to make the appropriation. And any further assistance that the President would think proper to direct would not only be thankfully received, but I hope applied to his satisfaction.

"Dear Sir, I have no doubt of the friendly disposition of every individual member of the Cumberland Missionary Board to the measures of government, and that no teacher will be employed or continued will not be careful to impress on the minds of the natives a sense of the friendly views of the Government toward them.

"I am, Sir, with sentiments of sincere respect."

Your Humble Sevt.,

Robert Bell

Charity Hall, Chickasaw Nation, April 9th., 1822.

Honourable John C. Calhoun-Sir:

"I have just received your letter of the 18th. of December last, in which you inform me that my letter of October 19th. was received. But that the school under my superintendence does not, from its locality, come strictly within the regulation which makes it indispensable that such establishment should be fixed within the limits of the Indian country.

"Sir, I superintend but one school, and that is the school established by the Cumberland Missionary Board within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation at this place. The same I reported to you last April with the plan of the buildings and estimate of their cost. And this is also the same that I reported to you from Russellville, Ky., at the meeting of the Missionary Board, on the 19th. October last.

Cont. on Page 6

"Shortly after Mr. Donnell received your letter of the year 1820, relative to the school, the Cumberland Missionary Board was establishing in the white settlements, near the Tombigbee River. Said Board directed me to discontinue teaching at that place; and as soon as I could obtain a school site in the Chickasaw Nation, to commence teaching there. Which I accordingly did, agreeable to my report to you in April, 1821; although not completely on the intended plan, and for reasons suggested in our report last October, and the unfinished state of the buildings, the school cannot go fully into operation this season. But we expect to complete the buildings and be ready to enter fully on business next fall, or at furtherest, early in the winter.

"I am surprised that you have not received the Agent's certificate respecting the commencement of the buildings of this establishment, as the Agent himself and likewise Mr. Maulbrun (who writes in the Agent's office) told me a year ago that they had certified the commencement of the buildings of both this and the establishment under Mr. Stuart's superintendence (the Monroe Mission in Pontotoc County) at the same time. And I understood were both included and sent on at the same time.

"However, I will get the Agent to certify the matter again as soon as possible. I am with sincere respect."

Your obedient servant,

Robert Bell

Russellville, Ky.

October 19th., 1821

Hon. John C. Calhoun, Sir:

"By the direction of the Cumberland Missionary Board, and in conformity to the regulations prescribed by government, to those desiring its aid and cooperation in effecting the civilization of the school

Cont. on Page 7

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

for the education of Indian children to report as follows:

"I have been and am still the only teacher of this school. MY daughter, Katherine, has instructed the girls in sewing, but for the want of wheels, looms and suitable houses, spinning and weaving has not yet been introduced as a part of their education. We hope shortly, however, to attend to these very important branches. My daughter has left the institution.

"Myself, my wife and two sons, one of whom has a family consisting of a wife and three children, are all the whites belonging to the establishment. And such is the influence of example in enforcing preceptive instruction that I am not over solicitious to add to their number, except those who have the objects of the institution tenderly at heart.

"The number of students received is thirty, but six or eight have not attended quite as regularly as could be wished. Their improvement has been considerable, equal in general to any I have known among the whites. Several have nearly completed their course. They continue docile, obedient and seriously attentive to moral and religious instruction.

"With regard to disbursements, six hundred and thirty dollars ($630.00) is the amount actually expended to the present time. In this infant state of the establishment, the value of the property on hand is inconsiderable, estimated at about seven hundred dollars ($700.00), consisting of five or six acres of improved land and the buildings, which are nearly half finished.

Cont. on Page 8

"Owing to the miscarriage of my letter (to which I alluded in my report of April, 19th.), the Board did not receive official information of the establishment of the school until their present meeting at this place. Therefore, only two hundred and twenty-seven dollars ($227.00), in addition to our former funds, has been raised. For which reason, and the present depreciation and scarcity of money, the Board request the aid of your department at the present crisis. Whatever sum the President in his wisdom may think proper to appropriate, I am confident will be applied conformably to the benevolent views of the Government.

"I am anxious with many of my brethren in the ministry who compose this Missionary Board, to effect those valuable objects of the government towards the heathen, and I trust no reasonable exertions will be omitted on our part.

"The Chickasaws as far as I have been conversant with them manifest a strong confidence of the friendly and benevolent views of the government towards them. And I believe that as soon as our schools established in the Nation prove to them their utility, they will contribute liberally to their support."

With sentiments of esteem, I am

Your humble servt.,
Robert Bell, Missionary

Cont. on Page 9

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Beach Meeting House
Sumner County, Tenn.
October 20, 1822

Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War,
Washington City
Dear Sir:

"In compliance with the regulations relative to the distributions of the funds appropriated by the Gov. for the education of Indian children, as Superintendent of the school established by the Cumberland Missionary Board in the Chickasaw Nation, it is my duty to report to you as follows:

"There have been 21 scholars coming to school this year, fifteen boys and six girls. They have made considerable proficiency in learning, and have been dutiful and industrious in their working hours.

"Several who had attended the last year, living at a distance, did not return this year--I suppose on account of their not being able to board themselves from home--and we were not prepared to board them. One living near Eliot, in the Choctow Nation, is going to that school, and three others having nearly finished their course and having a desire to be entirely amoung the white people, with my consent are going to school in Tennessee State.

"The persons living at the establishment are the same as last year, but we design having a considerable addition the ensuing year, as we intend commencing early in January next fully on the plan directed by the Gov. and board as many scholars as our funds will admit.

Cont. on Page 10

The amount of expenditures this year has been six hundred and eight dollars ($600.08).

"The amount of property belonging to the Board at the establishment is about seventeen hundred dollars ($1700.00), consisting of twenty-two or three acres of improved land, with the crops, cattle, farming utensils and the buildings, which are about three-fourths finished.

"The most of the money in circulation where a considerable number of our Societies are formed, not being current near the establishment, and the general scarcity of money amongst all our Societies, have induced the Board to adopt the method of receiving donations in produce, such as live pork, cattle and linen--articles that can be disposed of so as to answer the purposes of the school, but which cannot be collected and disposed of till towards Christmas.

"Consequently the funds to be applied to the use of the school the ensuing year cannot at present be ascertained. But agreeably to the best calculation that can now be made, it will be between $700 and $1,000, and as this sum will not be sufficient to enable the Board to admit into the school nearly all the Indian children whom their parents wish to be taken in, and boarded.

"Therefore, the Board request the aid of Gov. to the amount of five hundred dollars($500.00), which sum we trust would be applied to as much advantage as it could be to any other school under your notice. As this school is convenient to navigation and flourishing settlements of the white people, so that supplies can be obtained on reasonable terms. "

Cont. on Page 11

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

With sentiments of sincere esteem, I am

Your obedient, humble sevt.,

Robert Bell

Superintendent of the Missionary School in the Chickasaw Nation at Charity Hall.

In most of the communities a small church was built and the building was used for Church worship and school too. Oakland was just such a school, only one teacher and very few pupils. Among the first teachers in this little school were Miss Deela Williams, now Mrs. E. E. Cowley, and Miss Eula Louthridge of Amory, now Mrs. Spratt. The salary was $40.00 per month. Later both of these teachers taught in Amory schools.

Greenbrier was another one-room, one teacher school and is now extinct as is the Oakland School. Miss Louthridge taught there also.

About 1887, a very small school was started in Amory. It was located in a building which was constructed for a dwelling. It was situated in North Amory and was called the Burkett Division school because of its location. Mr. James Burkett, owner of the property, took a prominent part in establishing the school. His children attended. There were about twelve or fourteen pupils among them. Xzena Money, and Henry Burkett, and Lucian Crump. The name of the teacher was Miss Rosa Ruff. It is not known where she came from nor what she was paid. The parents of the children supported the school. In 1888, three men: James Burkett, Lucian Owen and A. E. Dalrymple Sr. together with other interested citizens secured a larger building nearer town, an abandoned hotel located at Main 3rd. Ave. North.

Cont. on Page 12

The Hotel was a two-story framebuilding, but only the upper story was used for the school. These three men acting as trustees secured Mr. W. O. Bennett of Ohio as teacher, Miss Eula Louthridge, assistant and Mr. Spencer of Verona as Principal. The number of pupils increased to fifty and seventy five that year. The teacher lived about two miles on the other side of town and boarded with Mrs. Eddie Crump, a pioneer citizen, who still lives in Amory and from whom most of this information came. She sent her children to this school and was also substitute teacher that year.

In this same year a County Superintendent of Education was appointed and the teachers had to submit to an examination by the Superintendent before they could teach in the County. The first Supt. of Education was Mr. E. P. Thompson of Aberdeen.

For two years, the trustees and other citizens of Amory worked to secure land and material to build a new school building. The Railroad Company owned most of the land at that time, especially the southern part. In 1889, this company donated a plot of ground for this purpose and the citizens of Amory began to look about for material to build the new school. By this time the school had grown to about 125 pupils and the present building, then the Christian Church, which had been moved from Cotton Gin Port, was too small. It is not known whether the material was bought or donated, but the lumber was sawed and dressed by Mr. Richard Dilworth and Lucian Owen, owners of the only sawmill at that time. The contract was let to Mr. N. T. Wax of Amory. The building was finally completed, located where the new Presbyterian Church now stands.

Cont. on Page13

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

It was a two-story frame building. Three large rooms and vestibule downstairs and one large room upstairs. Another room was added upstairs later. In 1890, school opened in the new building with Mr. E. E. Cowley as principal. The teachers were Mr. C. P. Alexander, Miss Zorada Butler, Miss Eula Luthridge and Mr. Bennett and Spencer. The principal, Mr. Cowley taught also. He had been teaching a normal the year before at Smithville nine miles north of Amory. He was an exceptionally smart man and had mastered several foreign languages. That year was the beginning of the real school, for Algebra, latin and Greek were taught and pupils that finished from this school were excepted at the state University and at M. S. C. W., Columbus without entrance examinations. Among those pupils who achieved this higher education were Woodsen Stevens, who went to Ole Miss., Carlos Thompson, Gatha Webb, Herbert and Murray Cowley, sons of the principal.

Mr. Cowley taught in this school for 8 or 10 years and at the beginning of the new century started a normal for the teachers of the county. They studied during the summer, some of them staying with relatives and friends, having to walk five or six miles to school every day. At this time Mr. C. L. Tubb of Aberdeen, now a prominent lawyer, was supt. of Ed. and was called upon to finish the teaching of the Normal for Supt. Cowley was ill with typhoid fever. Later Mr. Cowley developed a throat ailment nearly losing his voice. He did not teach again for three years. All in all, he taught 14 years in the schools of Monroe County.

Cont. on Page 15

Later he was City Clerk of Amory for several times; he is now retired —— because of ill health.

The type of work in the lower grades consisted of Grammer, Arithmetic, spelling, Geography, composition, and History. At the end of each school year there would be some kind of closing exercises, but not until several years later were certificates and diplomas given.

The school next to the Church was the center of interest. It was the life of the town. There was little means of communication with the outside world and all the interest went to the schools. Parents were ambitious for their children's education for they were living in an age when education would be the means of good citizens for the coming era.

About 1910, there was a great impetus in school improvement; namely, rural schools were consolidated, larger buildings built under organized management. The teachers in charge receiving the benefit of active directive agencies from the State Department of Education. At present there are many of these schools in the County which are credited A-1 schools, having a 9 months term each year. The children are carried to and from school by buses.

There are consolidated schools at Becker, Hatley, Smithville, Bigbee and Wren.

About 1910, the citizens of Amory were able to secure several acres of ground and build a brick school building. This building burned in 1915, but was replaced the same year by a larger and finer building which stands today.

Cont. on Page 16

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

There is also a Grammer school building that accomdates several hundred children. Each year some place of work is added and each year it becomes more up to date. Both of these schools are supported by the city.

The Grubb Springs school was first a little one-room, one teacher school. This school has a nice building new and supports three teachers. They maintain one bus for the transportation of children. Some patrons of the school desire consolidation with a larger school, and others do not. No action has been taken by the school for or against consolidation.

John Davis was the first teacher of the Rural Hill School. He married the daughter of Mrs. Ellen Vesey. Professor T. T. Davenport followed and taught about eight years. Mr. Dan Taylor taught for about six years, and Mr. George Tyndall in turn succeeded him and taught about fifteen years.

The Gattman school grew out the Lamb Springs School and one or two other small community schools. These schools united and a building was constructed at Gattman, Mrs. John Riley taught in 1890. After the union of the 3 small schools, Miss Asa Hicks of Pontotoc, taught several years. Another who taught there was Joe Coleman, the father of Dr. Will Coleman.

The first school at Quincy was taught in a little log house by Mrs. H. C. Terrell. She had seven scholars, but most of these were her own children. There were very few white children in the neighborhood. The Q uincy School is now one of the best im the country. They have a nice building on which there is no bonded indebtedness. The school has three or four teachers now.

Cont. on Page 17

The Wren school grew out of several small community schools. There were a number of these neighborhood schools. In the Baker-Ward neighborhood there was a typical one room log cabin. This in time was replaced by a larger log building. Two other schools, one below this school and another above it, joined their forces with the patrons of this school. The patrons of these three schools raised moeny and built a nice building. Here the children of this vicinity attended school for many years. This school together with other schools of the same type has been consolidated into Wren High School. Wren maintains an agricultural department.

The Easter Valley School, The Greenwood School, and Rural Hill into the Greenwood Springs High School.

Throughout Monroe County the early school system was the one room, one teacher type usually taught in a small log house. The next development was the union of several of these schools into larger schools. These last were in turn succeeded by the Consolidated schools. Aberdeen, Amory, Wren, Becker, Prairie, Hamilton, Nettleton and Greenwood Springs have A-1 high schools.

A number of smaller places maintain grade schools. When the student reaches high school age transportation is provided to one of the consolidated high schools.

The Female Academy was established by Rev. Gladney, a Presbyterian Preacher. There were orginally two buildings of three stories each. The first building on the corner of Commerce and Long was used as the boarding quarters and home of the instructors. It also harbored some class rooms.

Cont. on Page 18

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

On the second floor, rooms, a music room, library, and laboratory. These buildings were in time surronded by a ten-foot brick wall.

Among those who taught in this school were Mr. Nash; Mr. Quinch; Mr. Milton Bacon, who was at the head of the school during the War and reopened the school after the war; Miss Lavenia Evans, aunt of Dr. W. A. Evans; Susan Austin; Miss Ellen Finnit, Professor Kalawada, musician; Miss Peevy; "Little Miss Cowley"; and "Big Miss Cowley".

The Civil War brought this school to a temporary close. Those who would have finished, when the war broke out, were not permitted to finish their work, and unfortunately never secure their diplomas. After the war, many felt that they were too old to resume their school work, and many others were married or buisy at home.

Out of the Female Academy grew the Aberdeen High School.

Early School Days in Monroe County[1]

"Everyone in the old farmhouse arose before dawn each day, because there was always work waiting for each member of the family. Now my particular job was to feed the stock. So while Ma and the girls busied themselves about the kitchen in preparationof breakfast. I busied myself about the barnyard. My pa and the rest of the boys could be seen trudging about the place each doing his task.

"About that time I hear the call for breakfast. There was a rush around the old wash pan as each put a fresh shine on his face. Then we were all seated at the long table, father asked the blessing and we ate a good, hearty breakfast in silence.

---

1. The result of an interview with Mr. Bob Brook, aged 69. Gives general idea of early school life in this county.

Cont. on Page 19

"There was a rush after breakfast in order to get lunch fixed for all the kids to take to school. Ma could always make the tin milk pail look and smell tempting. We had sandwiches of eggs, ham and cake of some kind, and snuggled in some corner you would always find a nice red apple.

"We then put on our good sturdy clothes. All of the clothes were homespun. In the winter we wore heavy woolen clothing. The wool for these clothes was raised, carded, spun, woven, cut into cloth and sewed at home by Ma and the girls. I too wore raw hide shoes put together with wooden pegs. It was now time to start to school as we had to walk four miles and it began at 8: O'clock.

"The old school house was a one room log hut. In the center of one side of the room was a hugh fire place from six to eight feet wide. There was plenty of wood just outside the school house so if we had a fire the boys had to pack the wood in and build it. After the fire was built the kids settled themselves on the split log benches that were held up by four wooden pegs and begun their studies of the day, because the kids of that day and time did not cut up in school as they do today. There may have been a good reason for that though if you just glanced over in the corner and saw the bunch of hickory switches that were always there to stripe you if you misbehaved. Now, as well as I can remember I got a striping once. I just got tickled at a kid who got strangled on water as he was hanging out the door and drinking out of the old pail and who wouldn't?

Cont. on Page 20

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

"We only had one teacher and we weren't classified as to grades as there were no grades. Your intelligence was rated by readers. We had four of these and when you had learned the first one perfectly you went on to the next. We also had a speller, arithmetic, grammar geography and a U. S. History. We did our ciphering on a slate with a slate pencil. Some of us wrote with a home made goose quil. Now you could either be as bright or as dumb as you liked. No one bothered you. Sometimes you could pass into another reader in a few weeks while it took others a few years to pass the same reader. In arithmetic you worked a page at a time. When you worked all the examples on one page you then turn to the next page and so on. If you bothered the teacher with your problems too much she would turn you back a few pages.

"Our school was not all work though. At about ten O'clock in the morning the teacher would ring the old bell just out side the door and we were out for recess. We played different games. Some of them were "cat, "Town Ball", and "Bull Pen".

"The exciting occasion of the neighborhood was the Church services that were held in the little white frame church down the road. Now these services were only held once a month on Saturday and again on Sunday. The Preacher rode his horse for miles in order to preach to us and families for miles around hitched up their horses to the wagon and all came to church. Now if you lived too far away to go back home that night, some kind family living near would offer you and your ten or fifteen children their hospitality for Saturday night. You would remain with pleasure then go back to services with them again on Sunday.

Cont. on Page 21

Too you must go back home with them to enjoy a Sunday feast, then you hitched up your wagon and took your family home.

"Now we didn't have near the things that you young ones have today, but we had some good times and as for an education--well--we could get a fairly good one if we tried and so it is today."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI[1]

By P. A. Dulin

President, Board of Trustees

The first school of which we have any account was taught prior to the Civil War by John Vesey, who was a brother in law to Mrs. Ellen Vesey.

Probably Mr. Richard Gladney, for whom old Gladneyville was named was the next teacher. He was a Presbyterian Minister. He taught for several years, and it will probably be remembered by a few of our older citizens that he wrote a book, the title of which "The Devil in America".

Dow and Wrightman conducted a male school here for some years.

The Lee Academy was a female school and was located where the Fowler residence now stands.

1.From Historical & Church Edition of Aberdeen Examiner published Sept. 15, 1929.

Cont. on Page 22

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

The Masons had the old frame building that stood on the hill in the part of town known as Fraker Heights; but when it was built some misunderstanding arose with the contractor, and the building was never received by the Masons. The building in later years was used for a negro school.

The location of the old time schools outlined above were: one where our present grammar school stands; one near Acker Park; one in Fraker Heights.

The above is a partial history of Aberdeen schools prior to the Civil War.

None of the schools in those days were free schools, but tuition had to be paid from about $1.50 for beginners to something like $3.00 for advanced pupils.

It is well to add that all of the teachers employed in teaching in Aberdeen in those days were highly educated, and well qualified in every way. The free school law was enacted in 1871, but was not put into effect until some time later, and did not receive whole-hearted support from our citizens until about 1882.

Prof. Bacon, grandfather of Dr. A. L. Alexander, taught here after the Civil War, but it is provable that the first free school was taught by Prof. J. R. Preston, who was followed by G. M. Lovejoy, Rose, Thornberry, Woodard, Donaldson, Smith, Bowlus, Webb and Saunders.

At the beginning only a few teachers were employed, probably not more than four or five.

Cont. on Page 23

For the terms beginning September 1899, we used 8 teachers. Miss India Flynt, hall teacher, was paid $60; Miss Daisy Haughton, primary, $50; the other six $40.00 each. Supt. Rose $1,100 for the year. Enrollment about 240.

The first free school building was buildt in 1890, and it was thought adequate for 50 or 75 years. In 1923, we were forced to build another at a cost of more than $125,000.00. We now have 23 teachers, besides the superintendent. It requires $55,000.00 per year to maintain our city schools. The enrollment for the present term will reach around 800.

We feel that we have a right to be proud of our school, which we are sure is one of the best in the state.

We cannot close this brief history of our early day school, without giving the credit for the same largelty to one of our most valued citizens, Mrs. Ellen Vesey, who is now 83 years of age, yet enjoys good health, and is remarkably strong in mind and memory; consequent upon exemplary life she has lived, which is an inspiration to all who know her.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Interviewed: Mrs. Ellen Vesey, Aberdeen — Mr. C. P. Alexander, Amory
Mrs. Wood, Bartahatchie — Mrs. E. E. Cowley, Amory
Mrs. Fannie Crawford, Aberdeen — Mrs. Eddie Crump, Amory
Mr. John Riley, Quincy — Mrs. Eula Spratt, Amory
Mr. E. E. Cowley, Amory — Mr. Bob Brook, Amory

B

Cont. on page 24

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

ASSIGNMENT # 11

BOOKS AND PAPERS:

Notes on Charity Bell Mission from files of Mr. E. T. Winston.

Aberdeen Examiner, Sunday Sept. 15, 1929.

Alma Brannan, Supr.

Old Schools

MONROE COUNTY

Recollections of a School Girl of the 70's

(Mrs. F. B. Crawford)

In 1870, Mrs. F. B. Crawford, as a small child, came to Aberdeen with her mother to visit. A few years later she became a boarding pupil of the Aberdeen Female Academy, which stood on the site now occupied by the Aberdeen Grammar School.

Mrs. Crawford gives her recollections of the school as follows: The building was of brick, four large rooms, below and above, with an ell at the back, and a portico in the usual style of that period. Besides the chapel and class rooms, the building was used as a residence for the principal, his family, the faculty, and a number of boarding pupils. Many pupils came by day from the town. The Rev. A. P. Smith was the principal and the faculty consisted of; Misses Sallie Cornelius, Belle Adams, Lucy Baker, Julia Smith with Miss Mattie Turbeville as music teacher. The pupils were under strict rules during recreation periods, as well as study periods. They sat in the chapel under the direction of Miss Sallie Cornelius as hall teacher, and went out to the class room for some of the recitations. The study hours were also supervised in the evening, the teachers taking turns keeping us at work. We had our meals at two long tables in the dining room, which was located in the basement of the building.

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

The teachers were in the same room, but at a separate table. The cook and maids were colored, and I remember one especially efficient girl named "Tish" who was an expert of every kind of service.

The pupils were sufficiently nourished, but were always hungry, running true to school girl types and I remember with what pleasure we looked forward to visits from friends and parents, when they were taken out and treated to royal feasts.

The pupils looked forward all spring to the annual May Day out at the M. & O. R. R. tank. There were always plays, cantatas and recitals occasionally. At Commencement, the play "Cinderella" was given. Bettie Bowen was the beautiful Cinderella, and Annie Thrower, the handsome prince, One year the whole school was saddened by the death of Lizzie Henson, a lovely girl, who died just a few days before she was to graduate. Her graduating dress was her shroud. When her class assembled for the final exercises, her chair was placed, draped in black, and on it lay her diploma.

One night during the school term, the home of Dr. Hatch, which stood where the Presbyterian church now stands, was burned to the ground. It caused a near panic among the girls, as the school was so near. The neighbors had to work hard to save their homes, drawing the water from wells and spreading wet blankets on the roofs. There was no fire department at that time, and the efforts to save the house were in vain. The lace curtains seen blowing out of the window swere slowly consumed by the fire. It made a weird picture. The stone columns still remain. They are reminders of a once beautiful home.

One of the teachers of the college, Miss Bell Adams, withdrew from the faculty and opened a private school out in town. Many of the girls from the college went with her.

There was no department of Physical Education in the college, and the daily exercise consisted in long walks. The pupils went out in two's, a teacher leading the procession, another bringing up the rear. They were not allowed to speak to young men, and they never did. (Only on the Sly.)

The uniform for spring was of gray or white berege, with bands of green trimming. The winter uniform was a dark maroon, with bands of black for trimming. Small hats were worn for "best", but sun bonnets were worn for general wear. The sun bonnets were stiffened with paste board strips, and had ruffled skirts reaching nearly to the waist. The longer the skirt, the more stylish the bonnet. A particularly gorgeous bonnet was worn by one of the girls; it was made of red and white calico.

No lady or girl appeared on the streets after dark, with-Out a gentleman escort. When the pupils wanted to go out and had no escort, the smaller boys were persuaded(the ones in the neighborhood) to accompany them. Guy Bumpass was one to whom this honor fell quite often. There were no lights then and lanterns carried by everyone after dark; however, the youngsters preferred to make their way by moonlight, or in the dark, whichever the case might be.

At the same time the Aberdeen Female College was in existence, there was a Baptist school where the Fowler home now stands.

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Monroe County

4

Mr. Chambless, son of the Rev. Chambliss, was the head of this school, at one time. Later, the school became a Military academy for young men. Many students came from a distance to attend the Academy which added much to the social life of Aberdeen.

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #11

SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY:

DOW & WIGHTMAN[1].

The Dow-Wightman Male School was founded by Professor Dow and Mr. Wightman, whose father was a prominent Aberdeen man. Of this school, Mr. R. C. Beckett, in "Antebellum Times in Monroe County", says,

"I went to the high school of Dow and Wightman during the spring session of 1858, and the terms of 1858-1859, 1859-1860 and 1860-61. I got the gold medal for "excellence in scholarship" for the term ending June 30, 1859, and was thereafter barred from competing for it, but always received the blue ribbon in the shape of a blue rosette. I am wearing the gold medal yet. The School was broken up by the war, in the spring of 1861, and both of my teachers, one of whom was Mr. Dow, originally from Massachusetts, joined the Confederate Army.....

"The male school was built "Shanghai fashion," that is of rough, upright lumber. It was situated in a grove of pines on the northwest corner of the block on which the Female College was located. (Mrs. Vesey, who is considered an authority on local history, states that Mr. Beckett is mistaken as to the location, the school being one block farther north than he indicates.).....Later, a beautiful two-story male school building was erected in a field among a clump of shade trees farther out on the Gladneyville Road, but the war coming on, this was never used for more than a part of the spring term of 1861.

Mr. Beckett gives an amusing incident concerning Mr. Wightman.

"My former school teacher, James Wightman, was a great practical joker. One day, when he had just returned home after the war, while

Cont'd. on page #2

---

1. Information secured from Mrs. Ellen Vesey, 90, and "Antebellum Times in Monroe County", by R. C. Beckett.

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

he was riding along the highway, he met another ex-Confederate. They got to talking over war incidents and finally Mr. Wightman, who was of Irish extraction, suggested that they get down and take a drink. The stranger assented, but asked where was anything to drink. Then Mr. Wightman told him he could supply it. So they got down, sat on a log, a and Mr. Wightman pulled from an inside overcoat pocket a bottle of whiskey, and together they took a good "horn". They then got fluent and after awhile Mr. Wightman suggested to the stranger that it was his time to treat. The stranger willingly assented, but said he had plenty of money but no whiskey. To this Mr. Wightman answered that his condition was just the reverse, and he offered to furnish the whiskey for the cash. So the stranger paid for a drink apiece. Then, after more talk, Mr. Wightman treated again and then the stranger, and so on. As a consequence, Mr. Wightman had all he wanted to drink, treated his companion constantly, and had more money than he strated with. This certainly was high finance."

LEE ACADEMY[1].

Lee Academy was founded by Professor Lee somewhat later than the Female Academy, established by Parson Gladney, but the two ran simultaneously for a number of years. Lee Academy was at the time of its foundation a girl's school, though it later became a male institution, and still later the building became the first public school in Aberdeen; With the erection of the building now used as the Grammar School, Lee Academy was remodeledand became a residence. The building was later torn down and a new residence built on the site.

Cont'd. on page # 3

1. Information secured from interview with Mrs. Ellen Vesey, 90.

SOMETHING ABOUT EDUCATION, SCHOOLS AND TEACHING[1].

"The laws of Mississippi set aside the sixteenth section in each township for school purposes. It may have been that the intent was to have such land used as the locations of schools and for farming by the students. This law was soon changed so that while the lands could not be sold, they could be leased or the timber could be sold, the net proceeds to go to school purposes.

"One of the first acts of the Monroe County Board of Justices was to make provision for Franklin Academy, located in Columbus. Very soon thereafter, this Board appointed a man tomanage the sixteenth sections and the school funds accruing by leasing and other use of these lands.

"These funds must have accumulated some surplus funds since when the county was in a fervor of giving to build railroads, Reuben Davis took a strong stand against the diversion of sixteenth section school funds to the building of railroads.

"Much of early Monroe County's desire for more advanced education appears to have been exhausted by the support of Franklin Academy. Elsewhere than in the immediate vicinity of this school, the people depended on neighborhood private schools, generally of the one room type. This was true of Aberdeen for the first ten years of its existence. In Aberdeen, these schools were held in homes and store buildings, at first, but soon they were in churches and were using Sunday School rooms, homes, office buildings in yards and all sorts of nondescript buildings. There were several such schools, among the more prominent being Dysart's, Hancock's, Moyakin's, Bell's, Davis', Dow's. During next educational period,

Cont'd. on Page # 4

1. From "Mother Monroe"---A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

the schools of the Dysart type evolved into Academies, many of these catering somewhat to boarders. In various chapters, there have been allusions to some of these academies located throughout the county at such points as Smithville, Hamilton, Athens Camp Ground, Muldon and Greenbrier.

"In Aberdeen, the academies gradually evolved into colleges. The girls' schools underwent this change more promptly than did those for boys.

"In what may be termed the Academy stage of the evolution, the tendency was strong for church control--much stronger than in the preceding period of the evolution and also stronger, of course, than during the public school and State College period.

"At one time in Aberdeen, the cleavage between school groups was along church lines. In that period, there were church school factions that were about as definite and as well stratified as were the church congregations themselves.

"Toward the close of the period under review, the free graded schools reaching as high as what is now called the eight grade, had been evolved in the larger towns in the county but elsewhere, the schools were of the one room type and there was but little division of the pupils into definite class groups. The course of study was not standardized. But the schools had been taken over almost entirely by the community and teachers were public officials almost altogether. The private teacher paid by tuition of pupils had almost disappeared. There were no public high schools. What is now high school work was done when done at all by what remained of the old Academy type of private or semi-private schools.

"When students passed into State Colleges, they were apt to be required to spend one year, or more, in the preparatory department.

Cont'd. on Page # 5

In the early eighties, the number of students enrolled in the preparatory department of A.& M. College exceeded the number in the regular College classes.

"Soon after the end of the period, high schools began to be developed. At first, these were located only in the larger towns and were accessible only to adolescents living in town. The next step was the consolidated school with its bus system. Under this system, many of the rural schools and schools in smaller towns inaugurated high school departments.

"In the local papers, there were frequent reports by visiting communities appointed to inspect one or the other of these schools. And also copies of commencement orations by Parson Gladney, Milton E. Bacon, and other principals and teachers in these scholls--all very effective measures for free advertising.

"In spite of the presence of these institutions of learning, many Aberdeen young people went away from home for their higher schooling. The list of students by years issued by the University of Mississippi on its fiftieth anniversary shows that Monroe County was always a staunch supporter of the State University. Many Monroe County girls were educated at Judson Female Institute and other schools, some of which were beyond the boundaries of the State.

"A partial list of schools and teachers in Monroe and Aberdeen prior to 1886.

"Aberdeen Female College, Aberdeen Female Collegiate Institute, Aberdeen Masonic Highschool, A. C. Allen, Smithville, Athens Camp Ground Academy.

"M. F. Bacon,(Principal of the Aberdeen Female College for two periods--one before the Civil War and one afterwards). Reverend J. W. Bozeman, A. C. Bumpass, Robert Bradfore, W. I. Boomer, W. F.

Cont'd. on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Boyakin, Reverend Bell.

"Joseph Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke,(Principals of Aberdeen Female Collegiate Institute), Miss Sallie Cornelius, (Principal of Edgeworth Hall), Mrs. Ellen Carlisle (Miss Ellen Strong) H. Carver.

"E. E. Dysart, Joseph Dysart, (Prairie and Aberdeen), Dow and Wightman, (Aberdeen and Smithville). Dysart and Hayes.

"Edgeworth Hall (Miss Cornelius, Mrs. Sale), Miss Mattie Eckford, Miss Julia Eckford.

"Reverend J. S. Gladney (Parson Gladney, principal, Aberdeen Female College), Gladney and Nash, Professor Gabriel, Professor Joseph Barber, Greenbrier Academy.

"W. J. Hancock, Jerre Hailey, Mr. Hayes, Miss E. Hodges, Hamilton Academy, Harron's Select School(1844).

"W. H. Johnson, John Long, Reverend Addison Lea (once principal of Aberdeen Female College and also of Monroe Female Institute). T. B. Lawson, B. F. Larrabee (once principal of Aberdeen Female College).

"Monroe Female Institution,Muldon Academy, Reverend McVey,(once principal of Aberdeen Female Academy), Mississippi Military Academy(Colonel Murphree, principal) Mrs. S. B. Merrill, J. A. McLean, Aberdeen(1839).

"Asbury Nolan (5 miles east of Athens), Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Nash, (Hamilton and Aberdeen).

"Perrin and Dow, Miss Amanda Perrin, J. R. Preston, W. L. Philips and wife.

"Mr. Rand, H. A. Raymond, Mr. Ransom.

"A. J. Swepston, Mrs. Annie Sale, J. H. Smith, Smithville Academy, William Saville, Miss Emma Strong.

"J. W. Vesey.

"Dowd Witherspoon, James Wightman, Mrs. Wallace.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Cont'd on Page # 7

"1851-In this year 'Aberdeen had nine schools with 400 pupils.' This included 'a splendid female Academy'.

"1850-On February 25, the legislature enacted a special law which provided that all net funds from licenses to sell alcoholic beverages and other liquor sources collected in Aberdeen should be used for the support of Aberdeen Female College.

"Beckett says 'the first school was taught by Crawford'. He wrote that he went to a school at the Northwest corner of North Franklin and Railroad Avenue(Back of the present high school), Mrs. Vesey says she went to a school in that same neighborgood but near the present railroad line from the depot to the compress.

"1858-The Trustees of theHamilton School were Austin Willis, J. D. Gay, William Ogburn, Walter Troup, Parker Alexander and J. G. McNash."

Ina H. Watkins.

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project
District #1

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #19

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

The public school system of Mississippi was established in 1870, but was not put into effect until much later. In fact, Monroe County did not become interested in it until 1882.

A careful search has revealed that many of the minute books of the Monroe County School Board are missing. From this source we might have obtained detailed information as to the accomplishments of each superintendent, but because these are lacking our information is necessarily incomplete, especially in the earlier years.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1879 - 1881 William Saville - salary, $30.00 per month.

1882 - 1883 E. P. Thompson - salary, $31.00 per month.

1882

Athens Precinct

"White - at Oakland, Greenbrier, Howell's, Stonewall, and Bright's. Colored - Athens, Warren's, Centre, Flynt's, and William M. Hampton's estate place.

Grubb Springs Precinct

"White - at Neeland's and Cedar Grove. Colored - Pleasant Hill.

Mormon Springs Precinct

"White - at Sulpher Springs, Moss, King's Mountain and Centre School House. Colored - one not yet located.

Cont'd on Page #2

Walter's Store Precinct

"White - at Hamilton Academy, Centre Hill, Cave Springs and Friendship. Colored - Bethel Church, Sulpher Springs, Piney Grove, Tabernacle and Millsaps .

Centre Grove Precinct

"White - at Kingsley's. Colored - Paine's, Poplar Springs, Blackwood Grove, Union Grove, Gordon's and Tucker's.

Foust's Shop Precinct

"White - at Higgason's and at Andrew's. Colored - at Spring Creek, Paine's Chapel, Pleasant Valley, Sadler's Schoolhouse and Mt. Moriah.

Muldon Precinct

"White - James Smith's, Oak Grove, Jack Evans, Robert Paine's. Colored - at Randle's, T. B. Sykes' old place, B. P. Holliday's place.

Love's School House Precinct

"White - at J. H. Jarman, George C. Coleman and Mrs. Lucy Whitfield's. Colored - C. Love's, Ward's, Mrs. Lucy Whitfield's, Dr. N. H. Whitfield's.

Aberdeen Precinct

"White - Piney Grove. Colored - Gilbert Davis.

South Aberdeen Precinct

"White - at Gladneyville. Colored - Drake's, Sharpley's, and Railroad Bank.

A. P. Boyd's Precinct

"White - at Abram Cross's, Pine Grove and Coon's, Johnson Mill. Colored - one not yet located.

Cont'd on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Crawford's Mill Precinct

"White - at Rome, Beckham's, Union, Tindall, Word's, and Crawford's. Colored - Senegambia, Pleasant Valley, Hooper's, Crawfordville, Mt. Moriah.

Smithville Precinct

"White - Smithville, Caldwell's, Antioch, Laney's, Vaughn's, Pierce's. Colored - New Hope, Smithville, Pine Grove.

Cotton Gin Precinct

"White - at Tubb's, Hilliard's, Johnson's, and Cotton Gin. Colored - John Tubb's, Nabors, Cotton Gin.

Landsdale Precinct

"White - Bethlehem, Ashcraft, Shiloh, Wright's, Pickle's, Pleasant Ridge.

Quincy Precinct

"White - Liberty, Concord, Irvin's, Rural Hill, Richardson's Colored - Quincy Chapel, and Mayfield's.

"The foregoing schools are hereby located and determined by the County Board for the year 1882, and it is further ordered by the Board, that no more free schools be established in this county during said year, 1882, but the Superintendent of Public Education is hereby authorizedt to change the location of said schools at points that may appear to him to be more convenient for the number of educable children in the neighborhood of said schools[1]".

Cont'd on Page #4

1. From Minutes of Monroe County School Board, 1882.

1883 - The total white enrollment December, 1883 - male, 4151; female, 3518. Average attendance: male, 3518; female, 2827. Average salary for teachers, $26.40.

Total negro enrollment December, 1883 - male, 6511; female, 6379; average attendance: male, 4380; female, 4591. Superintendent salary for year $350.00.

Grand total: 139 white teachers, 65 white schools, 43 colored schools, 9 white and 7 colored "Line" schools.
Total enrollment: male, 10,663; female, 9,897.1

1884 - Superintendent unknown.

The total paid out to white teachers to 28th. of June, 1884 was $5,378.93. Paid colored teachers $596.00.

Total paid to white and black teachers was $11,538.98.
Total number of educable children in 1885 was (9-3-85), 14,760.

1886-1890 - E. P. Thompson, salary $62.50, per month.

1891 Superintendent unknown.

1892 - 95 C. L. Tubb, salary $720.00 per year.

1896-1907 - T. T. Deavenport,

During the period from 1896 to 1900 numerous changes were being made throughout the county. Small schools were already disappearing and their territory being added to other schools. All through the records covering this period orders similar to the one quoted below are frequent.

"Ordered that the Oakland school be discontinued and that section 22 and 23 T. 14 R. 19 be added to the Gum Springs District."[2]

Cont'd on Page #5

1. From the Minutes of the County School Board, 1883.
2. From the Minutes of the County School Board, July, 1896.

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Likewise there were many changes as to location. New schools were established. This period was one of active change in all branches of school work.

1897 - 1898 salary - $68.00 per month.

1899 - 1900 salary - $68.00 per month.

1901 - salary - $66.90 per month.

1904 - salary - $85.83 per month.

1905 - salary -$91.28 per month.

1901 - 1907 - In October, 1906 a library commission was appointed and J. H. Redmond and C. S. Smith were the commissioners for Monroe County.

In 1907, Cave Springs district was consolidated with the Hamilton High School district. A rural school library was established. The following schools were given libraries:

Bartshatchie School
Center Grover "
Grubtoe "
Hamilton "
Pierce "
Rocky Bluff "
Stone Wall "
Tubb's Cross Road School
William's School
Wren "

$20.00 were alloted to each school for library purposes for one year period, $10.00 to come from the county and $10.00 from patrons.

Cont'd on Page #6

(In 1905 - 1906) the Hamilton School was established in 1905.

The Varadman School was established in 1905,

The Wren School was established in 1905.

The Strongs School District was established in 1906.

1908-1916, E. E. Cowley.

1908 - salary $127.25 per month, during first of year.

1908 - salary $191.00 per month as recorded in December.

1913 - salary $152.00 per month.

The Agricultural High School movement started with a call metting December 10, 1910 to establish such schools. The County School Board voted to establish same and to call a meeting in February, 1911 to consider application for location of this school. Applications were received from Smithville, Becker, Hatley, Gum Springs and Wren.

The County School Board, likewise, voted to go before the County Board of Supervisors and ask for a tax levy to supply money for building and maintenance of this Agricultural School. It is evident that they failed to secure this levy, as the first Agricultural High School did not appear until 1924.

1916 - 1920 W. A. Addington, salary in 1918 $152.50 per month.

1916 - $1594.58 salary for one year.

1919 - $1820.80 salary for one year.

August 25th. - 1919

"We,the members of the County School Board of Monroe County in pursuant of authority vested im.us by section (3419), chapter 76, Henningway's code, do hereby accept the provisions of the law for the establishment of a County Agricultural High School for white youths exclusively in Monroe County, as authorized by chapter 76, Henningway's code, and its amendments, and do hereby

Cont'd on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

resolve to establish a County Agricultural High School in Monroe County."[1]

1920 - 1924 - H. G. Howell, slary in 1922 - $232.00 per month.

"It appearing to the satisfaction of the School Board that a school formed by the consolidation of the whole are parts of the Wren, Pisgah, Grover, Vardaman, Tranquil, Triumph, and Blackwell school district, would best serve the educational interest of the children of the said school district, it is unanimously ordered discreed that the said district be consolidated into one district to be known as and called the Wren Consolidated District."[2]

1924 - 1928 - J. Daniel Williams, salary in 1925 - $232.50 per month.

1928 - 1932 - Clarence L. Stoddard, slary - 1928 - $256.00 per month.

1932 - 1936 - Horace L. Baker, salary $300.00 per month.

Mr. Horace L. Baker says this of his term as Monroe County Superintendent of Education:

"Frankly, I think that the chief accomplishment during my term and the thing of which I am proudest was the holding of the school s together during the four hard years of depression. Without asking for, or suggesting, any raise in the rate of taxation, we ran the schools for the first year for seven month, which by special arrangement, was enough for the children to secure credit for their work.

Cont'd on Page #8

1: From the minutes of the Monroe County School Board, 1919.
2: From the minutes of the Monroe County School Board.

In the second year, the grammar schools ran for six months and all the high schools for eight months. In the third and fourth years ALL white schools ran for eight months, or dismissed of their own accord. During my first two years the negro schools ran for five months; during the other two, they ran for six months. This is, so far, the longest terms in the term of any County Superintendent of Monroe County,

"I had often dreamed of school lunches for the undernourished children. I saw this become a reality under a CWA Project in all schools, white and colored, except Becker, whose Superintendent refused to co-operate.

"Under CWA, FERA, and WPA Projects a beginning, and a good beginning, was made in the program of Adult Education.

"As to consolidation, that is a thing that was almost completed in Monroe County before I became Superintendent. The only real consolidation was the adding of Bigby Fork District in Ittawamba County to Pine Grove District in Monroe County, thus making Pine Grove a Line Consolidated District. The little school at Strongs was discontinued and the children were transported to Aberdeen, though there was no actual consolidation brought about. Further than this, there were some transportation routes extended in order to take the high school grades to central high schools, thus perfecting my plan to 'Give every white child an opportunity to secure a high school education'.

"Hatley School developed into a full-fledged four -year high school.

Cont't on Page #9

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

"One of the first acts of my administra tion was to participate in the dedication of the $30,000.00 High School Building of the Smithville Special Consolidated School District. This splendid building was completely burned some three years later, but late in my term a PWA Project began a new building on the spot. The Smithville Rosenwald School was burned early in my term, and a CWA Project restored it. Likewise, the Oak Hill Consolidated School was burned and two successive projects, one CWA, the other FERA built it again.

"A splendid little Negro School Building was erected at Athens. This was a co-operate venture, part being paid by the community and part by the county.

"By far the greates advance was made through the agency of the CWA. Projects involving some $31,500 were completed by this Federal organization. This is in addition to the Aberdeen, Amory, and Prairie Projects, which were sizable. All the rural white schools except the newly-completed Smithville High Building and five colored schools had projects. The money originally allotted to Monroe County was divided 50-50 between the schools and all other projects, that is, the schools received half of the entire amount. This half was further allotted by the CWA Board to the five Supervisor's District on the basis of population.

"The largest CWA School Project was that at Pine Grove in the Fifth District, $2,500 being spent there with two new classrooms built. The next largest was the $3,000 Wren Project, resulting in one new classroom. Cont'd on Page #10

Each of the five Third District Schools spent $646 for repairs and improvements, Grubb Springs and Lackey each adding a classroom, and Bartahatchie built seats for its auditorium. Hamilton puts its part on the roof and Gattman on its campus. In the Second District, three schools, Becker, Greenwood Springs, and Quincy each had more than $800 for repairs and improvements. Quincy remodeled its roof and Becker made needed repairs and had a paint job. Greenwood Springs spent part for grading the campus, painted the new gymnasium, and repainted the school building. Sipsey Fork and the Athens Colored School each spent its money for repairs and a paint job. In the First District, Oak Hill Schoolhouse was advanced far along toward completion, Smithville tore off the second story of its grammar school and built a new top, while Hatley put on a coat of much needed paint. All the other First District schools had projects as did Bigbee and Carmargo in the Fifth and Darracott in the Fourth District. The colored schools receiving CWA help were Smithville Rosenwald, Athens, Free Grace, Hebron, and Pleasant Valley.

"Prior to the CWA, Hamilton with county help had built two necessary classromms, and Greenwood Springs had likewise built a gymnasium. Later with FERA help, Smithville built a gymnasium. The FERA also furnished the labor for two new colored schools in the Fifth District, namely, Boyd's and Lagrone.

"One of the most pleasant accomplishments resulted in enconsing the Pleasant Valley colored school in a splendid building. Cont'd on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

When my term began, the Center Point School had recently been consolidated with Wren, its well-built two-room building which had cost $1800 some years before standing idle. A half mile down the road was a miserable hovel, the Pleasant Valley colored school. When the proposition of disposing of the Center Point building came up, the writer suggested to S. E. Crump, the colored teacher, that he ask the white people to sell the building to the negroes. This he did, but the reply was far better than was expected. The white people said, 'You may have the building, but we will GIVE it to you, not sell it.' This they did, and both races are happy over the transfer.

"The only WPA school project resulted in a splendid primary building for Becker. It had not been completed when I relinquished the office.

"As to libraries, the various schools made additions to their school libraries, and the present County Library was begun."

1936 - 1940 - Herbert Nix, salary $300.00 per month.

How County Schools are financed:

Monroe County schools are financed through several sources. There is a five mill tax levy for general school funds in the county. Other than this general levy certain school districts have levies varying from 2 to 14 mills to cover interest and sinking, maintenance, and the like. Certain properties have been set aside under the law governing the sixteenth section fund. Income from this property is devoted to school uses. A limited amount is available to Monroe County through the Chickasaw fund. From state funds Monroe County receives through the Equalization Fund and

Cont'd on Page #12

the Per Capita movement.

The County Department of Education expends something above $13,00 per month, covering teachers salaries and payment for carrier services. This, however, does not include the three separate school districts, Aberdeen, Amory and Prairie. Each district must provide its own buildings, equipment, etc.

The Aberdeen Separate District is financed under entirely different system although the plan is similar.

A levy, fixed by the need of the schools, is made each year. For the past two years this levy has been 12 mills. A glance at the auditor's reports for 1928 will give us an idea of the sources of revenue for the Aberdeen District.

Sources of School Revenue:

Realty and Personalty Taxes City Proper	$17,629.93
Realty and Personalty Separate School District	$17,668.16
School funds from State	$13,374.29
Tuition from Children from adjoining Counties and Districts	$ 2,134.39
High School Tuitions	$ 516.55
Rosenwald Fund for Negro Schools	$ 500.00
Total Revenue	$51,823.01
Expenses for that year totaled	$48,799.09

From this fund salaries, transportation, maintainence and new equipment are cared for. Bond issues are floated for building purposes.

In a similar way Prairie and Amory Separate Districts are financed.

Cont'd on Page #13

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Types of Schools in County:

Rural - one and two teacher schools.

City Consolidated

Negro

Adult Education WPA, under supervision of Mr. E. E. Cowart.

Later Development of County Schools:

Monroe County schools have been reduced in number, but this has in no way retarded progress. Rather the consolidation of many smaller schools into one accredited High School has greatly increased the educational opportunities of Monroe County children. It has made possible the increased number of subjects one may study, the added advantages of more and better educated teachers and better buildings and equipment. Transportation is provided from the outlying districts to the school in closed busses.

An idea of how the consolidation movement has gone forward may be seen from this fact. In 1924, there were forty schools for white children; In 1937, there are twenty-four county schools for white children of which only three are not consolidated. In addition to these schools, there are three separate school districts maintaining accredited high school.

The negro schools have not advanced through consolidation as that movement has not been adapted to these schools in the county.

The Agricultural High School movement has contributed greatly to the growth of schools in Monroe County. A study of old records in the courthouse indicate that the movement was

Cont'd on Page #14

first considered in 1910-11. The school board at that time voted to establish an Agricultural School in this county on the condition that a tax levy be passed to provide money for building and maintenance. It is apparent this move failed as we do not find any mention of it until 1919, at which time the school board again voted to establish a school of this type. This effort, likewise, failed for not until 1924, during the term of Mr. H. G. Howell, did the first Agricultural High School become a reality in this county. This chool was located at Smithville. At present there are three such schools in Monroe County - Smithville; Wren, established late in 1924; and Becker, established during the term of Mr. J. Daniel Williams 1925-28.

Home Economics has been introduced into most of the High Schools of Monroe County and affords a splendid opportunity for the girls to develop themselves in the art of home-making.

Commercial courses and Vocational training, which have been introduced into several of our county High Schools, have likewise, contributed much.

Names and Location of the Schools in County:

MONROE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SCHOOLS
LIST OF TEACHERS FOR 1936-37 TERM

ASHCRAFT, GREENWOOD SPRINGS R#1
Sam J. Cox, Principal

BARTAHATCHIE, CALEDONIA, R#1	
Ige Stevens, Principal	7-8 grades
Mrs. Ige Stevens	5-6 grades
Mrs. James Walters	3-4 grades
Mrs. Minnie Armour Brunson	Primary, 1-2 grades

Cont'd on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

BECKER, BECKER, MISS.

E. W. Holmes, Superintendent	Voc. Agriculture
Mrs. R. C. McCommon	Home Economics
Mrs. A. B. Arnett	Math
Travis Smith	Social Sciences and Coach
Miss Mabel Wessels	English and Coach
Miss Lotta Tanner	6th grade
Miss Tula Ledbetter	5th grade
Miss Ovey Gordon	4th grade
Miss Hazel Bunch	3rd grade
Miss Jillie Jean Nye	2nd grade
Mrs. Nettie Russell	Primary and 1st grade

BIGBEE, AMORY, MISS R#2

I. L. Stanley, Principal	6-7-8 grades
Jacey Tubb	3-4-5 grades
Mrs. I. L. Stanley	Primary and 1-2 grades

CARMARGO, NETTLETON, R#3

Luther Sumner, Principal	
Miss Nettie Ridings	

DARRACOTT, ABERDEEN, R#4

A. G. Taylor	
Mrs. A. G. Taylor	

FAULKNER, QUINCY R#1

Mrs. Letha Thorton, Principal	

GATTMAN, GATTMAN, MISS.

A. R. Tanner, Principal	H.S., 7-8 grades
Mrs. Earnest Moss	H.S., 5-6 grades
Miss Allene Thompson	3-4 Grades
Miss Inez Redman	Primary, 1-2 grades

GREENWOOD SPRINGS, GREENWOOD SPRINGS, MISS.[1]

H. L. Gillespie, Superintendent	History
C. Y. Butts	Science
Miss Mary Jane Roberds	English
Miss Willie Cordell	Math
Andy Leeah	5-6 grades
Mrs. J. R. Westbrook	3-4 grades
Mrs. H. L. Gillespie	Primary, 1-2 grades
Mrs. A. R. Tanner	

GRUBB SPRINGS, HAMILTON, MISS. R#1

C. L. Stoddard, Principal	6-7-8 grades
Clyde Smith	3-4-5 grades
Miss Trudie Mae Logan	Primary, 1-2 grades

Cont'd on page # 16

---

1. This school was housed in a nice brick building which burned recently, and at present the school is being taught in churches and various places about the community.

HAMILTON, HAMILTON, MISS.

A. L. Nix, Superintendent	Math
Miss Mary Robel Stennis	English
Miss Addie Louise McCurry	History
Mrs. D. B. Ray	Science and Latin
W. P. Cox	7-8 grades
Miss Walterine Myatt	5-6 grades
Mrs. James P. Hutchinson	4th. grade
Miss Nova Lou Ritter	3rd grade
Miss Burma West	2nd grade
Mrs. J. W. Babham, Sr.	1st grade
Miss Anna Catherine Stewart	Primary

HATLEY, AMORY, MISS R# 1

D. D. Martin, Superintendent	History
W. T. Hankins, Coach	Math
Mrs. W. C. Leech	English
Miss Evelyn Cole	Science
W. C. Leech	6th grade 5th grade
Miss Estelle Varnado	4th grade
Miss Mary Cunningham	2-3 grades
Mrs. D. D. Martin	Primary, & 1st grade
Miss Katherine Davis	

LACKEY, HAMILTON, MISS.

Aubrey J. Lann, Principal	6-7-8 grades
Miss Catherine Crosby	3-4-5 grades
Mrs. Ira Bright	Primary, 1st. & 2nd. grades

OAK HILL, GREENWOOD SPRINGS, MISS. R#1

George Vaughn, Principal	
Mrs. Zoe Lee Stevens, Assistant	

PHILLIP, AMORY, MISS. R#1

W. L. Tubb, Principal	
Miss Bettie Ridings	

PINE GROVE, AMORY, MISS. R#2.

H. L. Baker, Principal	8th. grade
W. H. Blake	6-7 grades
Miss Pearl McAfee	4-5 grades
Miss Ruth Harwood	2-3 grades
Miss Mary Boyd	Primary, 1st. grade

QUINCY, QUINCY, MISS. R#2.

A. L. Lowery, Principal	Math
Mrs. Frank Durett	English, 6-7-8 grades
Mrs. A. L. Lowery	Science, 3-4-5 grades
Miss Annie Reed	Primary, 1st. & 2nd.

SIPSEY FORK, GREENWOOD SPRINGS, MISS. R#1

W. C. Crawford, Principal	
Miss Vola Irvin, Assistant	
Miss Mary Hollingsworth	

Cont'd on Page #17

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

SMITHVILLE, SMITHVILLE, MISS.

G. E. Sheffield, Superintendent	
W. E. Lyon, Coach	History
Miss Lelya Cox	Math
Miss Katherine Ellis	Social Sciences
H. G. Howell	English
Neil Cunningham	Home Economics & Science
	Voc. Agriculture
	Commercial Work

SMITHVILLE GRAMMAR

K. D. Leech, Principal	6th. Grade
Miss Jeffie Harmon	5th. grade
Miss Belva Harmon	4th. grade
Miss Myrtle Brown	3rd. grade
M. R. Allen	2nd. grade
Mrs. G. E. Sheffield	1st. grade
Mrs. K. D. Leech	

PEARCE GRAMMAR

R. B. Pearce, Principal	5-6 grades
Miss Beatrice Johnson	3-4 grades
Miss Verna Suggs	1-2 grades

SPLUNGE, GREENWOOD SPRINGS, MISS. R#1

Doyle Allen, Principal	6-7-8 grades
Mrs. Flossye Malone	3-4-5 grades
Miss Lucile Pickle	Primary, 1-2 grades

TRACE ROAD, AMORY, MISS. R#2

Gilbert Summerford, Principal	5-6-7-8 grades
Mrs. Lillian Borrow	Primary, 1-2-3-4 grades
Mrs. Annie Millican	

WREN, ABERDEEN, MISS. R#1

H. E. Mauldin, Jr., Superintendent	Voc. Agriculture
L. E. McDonal	Math & History
Miss Clara Nell Betts	English & History
Miss Wylodine Francher	Home Economics & Science
Mrs. H. E. Mauldin, Jr.	7-8 grades
Miss Jimmie El Bird	6th. grade
Miss Beulah Southern	4-5- grades
Miss Mary Lee Storment	3rd. grade
Mrs. James Dollar	2nd. grade
Miss Onita Jackson	1st. grade

COLORED TEACHERS

MONROE COUNTY

1936 1937

Athens
E. A. Howell
Annie Henry
Velma Armstrong

Bethel
Willie Mae Boggan
Fannye H. Moore

Bigbee
Ida Mae Boggan

Cont'd on Page #18

BINFORD
Lula B. Vance

BLACKWOOD GROVE
Mildred Green

BOYD'S
Lou Elsie Conoway

BROWNS
Mary E. Davenport

CARMARGO
Robert Lee

CARTER
Omesia Marshall

COTTON GIN
Primrose Morrow

DEWEY
Mable Smith Carlyle

FIELDS
George Kendrick
Mildred Crawford

FORSHEE
Kheola Morrow
Martha Smith

FREE GRACE
Beauty Mae Henry

FUQUA
Mamie Lee Bobo

GREENE
Timothy Green

GREENWOOD
Bozia Jameson

GORDON
Diana Boggan
Nancy Cousin

HAMPTON
Sarah Pasley

HEBRON
Mary Gates Griffin

HOLDERS
Martha Herron

JONESBORO
Ira Carter
Tennessee Tucker

JONES CHAPEL
Mandozie Miller
Essye D. Jones

LAGRONE
Rosa Mosley

MATUBBA
Mary James
Lillie James

MAYFIELD
Emma L. Gillylen

MAYO
John A. Walker

MEADOWS CHAPEL
Bessie Lou Meadows

MCQUISTON GROVE
Levi Crawford
Lemon K. Johnson

MT. OLIVET
Daisy Crump

NEW POINT
R. L. Conoway
Bridget Johnson

NEW PROSPECT
Ruby Dabbs
Fannie Hardy

NICHOLS
Willie B. Crawford

PAINES CHAPEL
Viola Prewett
Julia Mary Lee

PLEASANT VALLEY
S. E. Crump
Emma Crump
Mary Crawford

POPLAR SPRINGS
Duree Ware
M. F. Field

QUINCY
Ida B. Smith

ROBERTS
Onnie Carter

RUNNING SLUE
Myrtle Dean

SENEGAMBIA
Aranmantha Evans

SIMS
Annisa G. Johnson

SMITH'S
Margie Gordon

SMITHVILLE
Edward Sartor
Mary Glenn

SPRING CREEK
FANNYE MOORE
MARY EVA CLAY

STEWART'S
Sadie Crawford

STOVALL
Virginia Thompson

SULPHUR SPRINGS
John Adams
Willie Mae Mitchell

TABERNACLE
Cleo Burton

T. C. I.
Queenie Stith
Lillian Ware

UNION GROVE
Lillie Cooperwood
Isabella Miller

VALLEY CHAPEL
Elizabeth Cooperwood

Cont'd on Page #19

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

WALKER'S GROVE
Alice Crawford

WILSON
Annie Bowie
Hattie C. Jones

Becker High School Buildings:

Main Building: Two story, brick veneer, built in 1926 at cost of $30,000.00, in good repair at present, 11 classrooms, Auditorium, etc. Office and Music room, Library, store rooms, two toilets. Electric lights, Jacket heaters, nicely equipted.

Vocational Agricultural Building:

One story, frame, built in 1926 at cost of $2,000.00 in good repair at present, one classroom and laboratory combined and one farm shop for farm mechanics, etc. Electric lights, coal heater, well equipped both classroom and farm shop.

Vocational Home Economics Building: & Primary Building.

One story brick veneer, new, built in 1936 at cost of $5,000. Two front rooms for Home Economics and back two rooms for Primary work, two inside flush toilets for boys and girls as in main building, store rooms, etc. Home Economics rooms are for-- one room for cooking and one room for sewing. Coal heaters. Well equipped.

Con't on Page #20

Teachers Home: Built in 1926, one story, six rooms and bath, frame building, electric lights, original cost about $2,500.00. In good condition.

Miscellaneous Buildings:

Garage and barn and cooks house combined, two story.

Poultry house.

Fuel house.

Smoke House.

EQUIPMENT

Value of equipment (estimated):

Furniture in Main building------$10,000.00

Instructional Equipment:

For Agriculture----------	400.00
For Home Economics----------	360.00
Maps and Charts----------	150.00
Pictures----------	30.00
Library----------	300.00
Biology & General Science----	300.00
Miscellaneous----------	200.00
Total Equipment-------	$11,740.00

LIBRARY

Number volumes in main school library----------	409 volumes
Number " " agricultural library---------	235
Number bulletins" " " ----------	2043
Number of papers and Magazines-agr. Library----	150
Number charts, graphs, pictures for instruction agricultural library----------	305
Number magazines and papers subscribed for----	18
Number volumes in Home Economics Library------	150
High School-	3210
Number volumes in Ele. Grades-,----	598
Total number of volumes for ref. in schools--	3,808

Cont'd on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

SPECIAL COURSES

1. Vocational Smith-Hughes Agriculture.
2. Vocational Smith-Hughes Home Economics.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

1. Boy's 4-H Club.
2. Girl's 4-H Club.
3. Agricultural Boy's "F. F. A." (Future Farmers of America Organization.)
4. Playground Activities---Supervision given by each teacher, including such games as: Basket ball, base ball, soft ball, volley ball, tennis, dodge ball, "shin", swinging, marbles and all sorts of games for the primary children.
6. Plays and entertainments.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Monthly meetings of board of trustees.
2. Faculty meetings as needed.
3. Curriculum Revision Meetings.
4. District and State Meetings for Home Economic teacher.
5. Bi-County, district and State Meetings for Agricultural Teacher.
6. Annual teachers convention.
7. Annual vocational convention for vocational Home Economics and Agricultural teachers.
8. Monroe County and North East Miss. Schoolmasters' Clubs regular meetings for Superintendents and men teachers of the school.
9. Group meetings for farmers and patrons of the community.
10. Picture shows, plays and entertainments for the community.
11. Chapel programs and religious activities of the Churches and school.

THE ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL

The Aberdeen High School is a three story modern, brick building; containing 15 class rooms, 1 large science room, library, office, large rest room, auditorium with balcony, study hall, two music rooms, boy's basement, girl's basement, large space on first floor suitable for indoor recreation, and space for a gynasuim (but no equipment). The building was erected in 1924 at a cost of $125,000.00 for structure and equipment.

To the original equipment much has been added. The commercial department has twelve typewriters. The Home Economics

Con't on Page #22

Department has eight sewing machines, one pinking machine, four large cutting tables, large storage cabinet, cooking utensils and stove, The science room has a partially equipped laboratory.

Other than regular courses, this school instructs its students in shorthand, typing, book-keeping and music. The school pays a band instructor, but each student who studies this course pays a given amount to cover cost, etc. The commercial dept. is operated on the same basis, each student enrolled paying a certain fee to cover upkeep of machine, buy paper, carbon, and the like. Music is taught by private teachers under the supervision of the school.

This school sponsors organized Hi-Y and Girl Reserves. Though the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are not actually affiliated with the school, its students are active in both organizations.

Track, football, basket-ball, baseball, soft-ball and the usual playground activities are under the direction of a coach and assistant coach, who are well equipped and trained to render first aid whenever necessary. Likewise a number of the older student have passed first aid examinations.

The Parent-Teacher's Association is very active, and has done much to enlarge the library. The High School library contains 1240 volumes, about 650 of which have been added during the past two years, as a result of the efforts of the librarian and the P.T.A.

Con't on Page #23

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

The Study Hall teacher who fills the position as librarian is a well trained librarian, one of her required requisites.

The Junior High Class Rooms have individual cases, and each room its own library. These various rooms have approximately 465 volumes.

The Grammar School Building, which houses the children from the first through the fourth grades inclusive, is a three story brick structure. The original cost is unknown, but it is today valued at about $50,00.00 with equipment. Only this year $3,000 was expended to install new heating system in the two buildings.

This Grammar School Building houses twelve class rooms, auditorium, two basements, and a large cafeteria.

Each room has, as does the Junior High, its own library whose volumes total 1175.

The Cafeteria is in the latter building. It is a large well lighted, sanitary room, and adds much to the convenience of the school.

The Faculty meets regularly to discuss its problems and plans. The teachers of the grammar school worked out a plan, among themselves, whereby the pupils only have to buy one reader each year. This in turn is given to the school, and they in return have the use of the required number.

The two buildings are conveniently located joined by a large well lighted athletic field.

Con't on Page #24

AMORY SCHOOL

Elementary, Junior High, High and the Negro.

The Elementary building is a two-story brick of fourteen class-rooms, auditorium, the Principal office and library. Also a kitchen used in preparing lunches for the under-privileged children. The entire building is fully equipped with every necessity to carry on a first class grammar school. There is a library of 3101 volumes including duplicates. They have a teacher of piano and public school music. Also a large supervised play-ground.

The High School building is three-story, brick valued at $65,000. There are twenty-three class-rooms, auditorium, library containing 1955 volumes. They subscribe for 20 magazines and several daily newspapers. There is a large kitchen and pantry furnished with tables, cabinets, gas stoves, china and silverware and various kinds of cooking utensils. A serving room equipped with machines and tables. There is a gymnasium and several offices. Pupils coming from outside the Amory district pay for transportation.

Special Courses: Domestic training, Public School Music, Band and Glee Club, Physical Education and a full Commercial course - Shorthand, Typing and Book-keeping. There is the Hi-Y organization, the Scouts, the Girl Reserves - with two beautiful log huts, nicely furnished on the play-ground, one for the girls and one for boys. The ball ground is well lighted so as to be used at night as well as day. There are First Aid facilities.

Both schools have a P.T. A. with large membership. Faculty meeting once a month and oftener if necessary. Cont'd on Page #25

The Negro school building is a one-story brick veneer. Ten rooms, auditorium and library of 15,000 volumes. Nice Home Economic Department. The cost of this building is $15,00. They also have a Parent-Teachers Association and play-ground supervision.

SMITHVILLE SPECIAL CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Smithville Schools are located in the Northern part of Monroe County. There are five buildings in the system costing $50,000. Three of the buildings are brick; two are frame. There is one High School building splendidly equipped with patent desks, electric lights, running water, a library and Home Economics and Science laboratories. More than 300 students are transported daily to and from school on eight school busses. All transportation is paid for by the county and state.

The Grammar grades consist of the first six Elementary grades taught by eight teachers. The Junior High School comprises the 7th., 8th. and 9th. grades. The Senior High School has the 10th., 11th., and 12th. grades.

The High School offers courses in the regular academic field, and in addition, courses in Home Economics, Agriculture and Commercial. The boys in 8th., 9th. and 10th. grades take Smith-Hughes Agriculture while the girls in 8th., 9th. and 10th. grades take Vocational Home Economics. Boys and girls in the 11th. and 12th. grades may elect courses in Commercial work. Physical Culture is required of all students in the system for 45 minutes per day.

Students are permitted to engage in singing, dramatics, Hi-Y, Girl Reserve, Clubs, Home Room Activities for 30 minutes each day.

Cont'd on Page #26

All students take part in some form of extra-curricula activity each school day.

The faculty of the Smithville School system meets regularly every two weeks. Various topics are discussed at these meetings. At present the faculty is placing emphasis on Curriculum Revision.

The Vocational Department in the school consists of Agriculture, Home Economics and Commercial work. In the school of Agriculture farm, poultry and dairy problems are discussed. During the summer months each student is required to carry a project consisting of a calf, pig, poultry or a farm crop of corn, peas, beans, cotton or peanuts. The farm shop affords opportunities for boys to construct chairs, swings, plow stocks, single trees and other useful things for the farm and home. The Home Economics Department is equipped with sewing machines, stoves, tables and furniture you will find in modern homes. Here the girls learn to cook, sew and build a home. In the Commercial department the boys and girls learn typing, book-keeping, shorthand, commercial law and commercial geography. Students learn the commercial work by participating in actual business affairs.

WREN CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

Two brick veneer buildings containing twelve class-rooms and laboratory; one frame building 30x50 feet is used for Vocational work. Buildings and equipment cost originally about $25,000. Other equipment has been added until it is now worth about $30,000.

The library contains 648 volumes and is growing.

Cont'd on Page #27

Closed busses are used to transport students to and from school.

Special Courses: Home Economics and Agriculture, both Vocational.

Extra-Curricular Activities: Boys' Hi-Y and Future Farmers of America.

Play-ground Activities: Baseball, football.

Regular monthly Faculty Meetings with planned programs. Good P. T. A. with regular meetings.

HAMILTON CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

The building, of brick veneer, has ten class-rooms and an auditorium, seating 360, an office and library. Each room has seats, desk and chair and book case or locker, hot-air heat from jacket stoves. The building and equipment cost $22,000.

Number of volumes in library: 815.

Closed busses transport students to and from school.

Music is a special course.

Extra-Curricular Activities: 4-H Club for girls and boys, Hi-Y and Girl Reserves.

Supervised play on playgrounds.

Faculty Meetings, subject to call.

HATLEY SCHOOL

The Hatley School, located 4½ miles east of Amory on Highway #6, is a frame building, "E" type, costing $8,000. It is well equipped with desks, lockers, teacher's table and chairs in all of the nine classrooms; opera chairs in the auditorium. The auditorium, likewise, has a piano. The schools is heated with coal and gas, and has electric lights. There is a general library for High School and Elementary class-room libraries.

Cont'd on Page #28

Six school busses transport approximately 90% of the student body. The school has eight Elementary grades and four high school grades, the work being departmentalized from the seventh grade up. The only special course taught is public school music. The students have access to Boys' 4-H Club, Girls' 4-H Club, Hi-Y, Girls Reserves and Home Room Clubs in the Elementary school. The students may participate in volley ball, baseball, and basket ball. The teachers have regular faculty meetings, curriculum study and group meetings.

The negro school, Aberdeen, Miss. is a two story frame building. It is a graded high school, teaching a standard course with the addition of Domestic Training and Music. The school does not have public school music, but there is a private instructor. The Domestic Training is taught to some extent, and the school has three machines for this purpose. The Home Economics teacher is likewise trained and equipped to render first aid service. The playground activities center around the athletic games. They have no related activities other than faculty meetings which are held once a month.

Of the twenty-four white schools in Monroe County today the smaller schools may be grouped as a whole, when considering buildings, transportation and similar features. These are: two to five room frame buildings, painted, simply but well equipped, with ample space for playground activities.

Transportation is furnished by the county. The children are instructed through the eight grade and sent to the nearest high school. The schools of this type employ an average of three teachers, though in some instances there is only one, while in a

Cont'd on page # 29

few there are four or five.

In this grouping of smaller schools there are three exceptions; Ashcraft, Faulkner, and Phillips are not consolidated. They teach eight grades, but there the education of the children ceases, unless the parents themselves arrange for highter education elsewhere.

The high schools are more important and have been discussed individually.

As a system, the Monroe County schools employ 109 white teachers and 75 colored teachers. The colored schools number 53, and they are the simple one or two room country school of which we have often heard.

TEACHERS OF TODAY

Often in the past, as late as 1912, patrons of country schools would board their teachers--each one taking the teacher for a certain number of weeks or months free, in order to secure good teachers. These patrons demanded college graduates and, of course, preferred experienced, cultured teachers. This was before the days of consolidation and transportation. The children of these 1912 students now go to and fro in closed busses to consolidated achools; are taught by a corps of compent teachers in well-heated, ventilated and equipped buildings. These teachers, college graduates, have to pass rigid examinations, and are constantly studying in order to meet new requirements or qualifications.

The following information is a group of interesting facts secured from the County Superintendent of Education.

Cont'd on page # 30

County used to buy equipment for the schools. Each district buys its own equipment now. Buildings are built by the local district now, with bond issues, etc.

Assessed valuation of County including--Real Estate, Personal Property, and Public Service Cooperations---$8,742,031.00.

WHITE SCHOOLS OF MONROE COUNTY.
1908-1909
Length of the term was five and one half months.

NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TEAHCERS	SALARY	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Adams	1	$37.50	13
Adlai	1	50,00	69
Bethlem	1	55.00	55
Ashcraft	1	35.00	16
Andrews	1	32.50	13
Acker	1	40.00	17
Bogan	1	60.00	39
Blackwell Chapel	1	40.00	22
Bright	1	25.00	16
Bartahatchie	2	85.00	52
Bee Ridge	1	30.00	31
Bigbee	1	50.00	24
Caldwell	1	45.00	27
Carmargo	1	30.00	16
Center Point	1	45.00	25
Cedar Grove	1	55.00	43
Cave Springs	1	40.00	19
Cason's	1	35.00	17

Cont'd on page # 31

MONROE COUNTY EDUCATION

NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	SALARY	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Clark's	1	$30.00	23
Easter's	1	37.50	22
Green Brier	1	45.00	26
Green Wright	1	50.00	48
Gattman	2	80.00	37
Grubb Toe	1	45.00	40
Gum Springs	1	55.00	40
Grubb Springs	1	50.00	45
Grover's	1	40.00	30
Faulkner	1	37.50	28
Harmony	1	35.00	11
Howell	1	37.50	18
Hamilton High	2	115.00	43
Irvin	1	30.00	21
Kirkpatrick	1	35.00	31
Lebanon	1	37.50	15
Moss	1	30.00	28
Malone	1	45.00	35
Muldon	1	40.00	17
Mt. Pisgah	1	35.00	15
Oak Grove	1	50.00	51
Phillip	1	50.00	47
Tubb's Cross Roads	3	160.00	106
Egypt Line	1	50.00	3
Syndicate	1	20.00	10
Rural Hill	1	55.00	33

Cont'd on page # 32

NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	SALARY	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Strongs	1	$25.00	6
Smithville	3	120.00	78
Shiloh	1	35.00	28
Salem	1	50.00	48
Stonewall	2	115.00	47
Soules Chapel	1	30.00	53
Thompson's	1	35.00	30
Triumph	1	40.00	20
Tranquil	1	40.00	25
Vardaman	1	45.00	25
Williams	1	40.00	17
Woodson	1	37.50	15
Wren High	3	125.00	65
Wells	1	40.00	18
Belmont	1	30.00	19
59 Schools	69 Teachers	$2,662.50 cost per month	1,811 Total School Enrollment

26 is average number of pupils per teacher that year.

$38.67 was average salary of the teachers per month.

The average salary for Monroe County teachers in 1935-36 was $58.89.

In the school year 1913-14 there were 72 white schools in Monroe County.

Tubb's Cross Road school changed names and became Hatley. Green Brier School was changed to Becker.

In 1916-17 there were 67 white schools in Monroe County. Pleasant Grove and Pine Grove were consolidated in 1916-17. Thompson School was consolidated with Becker. A wagon was put on that year for transportation.

Cont'd on Page #33

In 1917-18 there were 58 white schools. Cedar Grove consolidated with Hamilton and Kirkpatrick with Hatley.

In 1918-19 Howell was consolidated with Becker. Parker school went out of existence, there was not enough pupils for a school. Several of the small schools went out of existence because there were not enough pupils to keep a school.

In 1921-22 there were 55 schools. Grubb Toe, Green Wright, and Shiloh were consolidated to Splunge.

In 1922-23 there were 48 schools. 1922-23 brought more transportation for the schools of Monroe County. Splunge had one carrier; Bartahatchie 5; Becker 1; Pearce 1; Smithville 3; Triumph 1; Leftwich 1; Lackey 3.

In 1923-24 there were 40 school in the county. Wren had 6 teachers. There were 23 carriers in the county in 1923-24.

In 1924-25 there were 36 schools.

In 1928-29 there were 24 schools. Strongs consolidated with Aberdeen, Clark with Carmargo and Center Point with Wren.

Most consolidations were made prior to this time, (1928-29). For the past 8 years there have been no consolidations in the schools of Monroe County.

In 1935-36 there were 22 white schools, 123 teachers, and 83 transportation routes. The average salary per month for the teachers was $58.89. Length of term - 7 months.

Number of school children outside of Separate District:

	Educable	Enrollment 1935-36
White	5373	3843
Colored	4940	2373
Total	10313	6215

Cont'd on Page #34

In 1936-37 there are 22 white schools, 108 teachers and 77 transportation routes. (Outside separate districts)

Some Facts About Monroe County

770 Miles Area; 492,800 Acres; Population 36,141

35 3/4 Miles of Federal Highways
116 7/8 Miles of State Highways
884 Miles of County Roads
110½ Miles of Railroads
Aberdeen population 3925
Amory population 3214

There are 25 White Schools including the (3) three Separate School Districts. (Aberdeen, Amory & Prairie) (Nettleton gets a part of Monroe County.)

There are 53 Colored Schools outside the Separate Districts.

Most School Districts have only 3 trustees. (Becker, Hamilton & Smithville have 5 trustees.)

Aberdeen reaches out and sends trucks to get a number of children. Amory has a little land outside city limits, but no trucks. Prairie has no trucks.

Ira H. Watkins

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT # 19:

BOOKS REFFERRED TO:

Records of County School Board

Records of Board of Supervisors-Chancery Clerk's Office

Files of Aberdeen Examiner and Aberdeen Weekly-Chancery Clerk's Office

City records-City Clerk's Office

PERSONS CONSULTED:

Herbert Nix - Supt. of Education - Aberdeen

Robert Maynard - City Clerk-Aberdeen

I. L. Stanley - Principal, Bigbee School

C. E. Saunders - Supt. Aberdeen High School

J. G. Bridges - Supt. Amory High School

Dr. W. A. Evans - Aberdeen

J. R. Shivers-(colored)- Principal, Aberdeen Negro School

PERSONS FROM WHOM INFORMATION WAS GAINED BY CORRESPONDENCE:

J. M. Vandiver - State Supt. of Education

Horace L. Baker - Nettleton

D. B. Martin - Supt. Hatley School

H. E. Mauldin, Jr. - Supt. Wren High School

A. L. Nix - Supt. Hamilton High School

C. L. Stoddard - Principal Grubb Springs School

G. E. Sheffield - Supt. Smithville High School

George L. Vaughn - Principal Oak Hill School

E. W. Holmes - Supt. Becker High School

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Historian
Historical Research Project
Area #7

MONROE COUNTY

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E.E.Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Evelyn Rose

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #19

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

Adult Education in Monroe County:

During the administration of W. A. Addington as Superintendent of Education the real Adult Education began in the form of a forum meeting, about 1916 or 1917. Miss Wellingham, Eupora, Mississippi and Senator A. Rome Cox were the speakers. The World War coming on at this period, interest was abated.

In August, 1934, Adult Education was started again in Monroe County, with E. E. Cowart principal teacher. The other teachers, were:

Mrs. J. C. Borum, M. K. Cathcort, J. T. Cox, Mrs. Lottie Furr, H. N. Glenn, W. V. Griffin, J. W. Mitchell, Mrs. A. B. Mullins, Mrs. Maude Kolb, Mrs. Nettie Oldham, Miss Fannie Rollins, C. D. Smithson, A. E. Stone, Miss Velma Lee Towery, Mrs. Asa Watson and Mrs.J. E. Yeates @ the monthly salary of $50.00. The following five negro teachers @ $32.00 per month: Arnold Cousin, Mary Franks, Ralph M. Jones, George V. Kendrick and Louise Morgan.

The latter part of August was used by the teachers in organizing of their classes. The schools were selected by the individual teachers for that territory. The white payroll for September was $830.00 and for the negroes $156.00.

Carlos L. Tubb was added to the September Roll, then Miss Betty Bailey was added to the list October, 1934. George O.

Cont'd on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Kendrick was removed from the teaching staff, November 1934, for neglect of duty. In Janaury 1935 Daniel Socus replaced George Kendrick. In February 1935, Daniel Socus was removed for neglect of duty and Julia Peters succeeded him. In April 1935 Mrs. Watson, M. K. Cathcart and Mrs. Cother was removed for low average. In May, 1935 found Miss Towery and A. E. Stone off. June found Mrs. Borum and Mrs. Griffin off on account of low average. This completed the fiscal year, 1935 with the following enrollment (average) monthly: General Education men 178, women 353, total 531; Illiterates: men 19, women 16 total 35; negro illiterates: males 68, females 92, total 161, and monthly in General Education: males 2, females 23, total 25.

Summary Adult Student Enrollment Data, July 8, 1936

	Gen. Education			Parent Ed.			Vocation			Literary Ed.			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
White	302	317	619				135	287	422	30	51	81	467	855	1122
Negro	60	51	111	22	20	42				357	401	758	439	472	911
Total	362	368	730	22	20	42	135	287	422	387	452	839	906	1127	2033

	Taught to Read and Write			No. Finished First Aid Course		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
White	6	7	13	100	147	247
Negro	35	41	76			
Total	41	48	89	100	147	247

NUMBER THAT STUDIED THE FOLLOWING:

Dramatics 75 Music Vocal 37

Public Speaking 25 Music Instrumental 49

Cont'd on Page # 3

Current Events 21 Parent Education 42

Public Affairs 55 Agriculture 309

Citizenship 21 Homemaking Education 313

First Aid 247 Literary 839

Basic Subjects 200

Amount for Adult Education, year ending June 1936---$1449.25

At the beginning of the year 1936 (July) we had the following workers:

White Teachers	Negro Teachers
E.E. Cowart, Supt. Teacher	Maria Booker
Carlos Tubb, First Aid Teacher	Mary Franks
Miss Bettie Bailey	Julia Peters
Mrs. Florence Gregory	Jannie Prince
Mrs. Annie Mullins	Arnold Cousin (man)
Miss Fannie Rolline	Ralph Jones (man)
H. N. Glenn	E. J. Smith (man)
W. M. Minga	Walter Stith (man)
Joel W. Mitchell	(All teachers, $42 per month.)

At the present time, Feb. 1937, we are working under what we call the Unit Plan of teaching. We build our units of work on the needs and wishes of the community in which we are teaching, such as Homemaking, crops, Soil Conservation, Gardening, Crime, Citizenship, and poultry etc. In other words, we make a survey of the different communities that we propose to work in and study the Educational Need, Social Environment and resources. Then we try to base our units on what we learn.

Ira Hawkins

MONROE COUNTY, EDUCATION

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #17

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Willie Ruple Rieves
Evelyn Rose

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

1. Importance of Agriculture in Monroe County:

As a means of livelihood and likewise as a means of employment, agriculture is by for the most important industry in Monroe County. The greater majority of the Monroe County population is engaged in farming.

Large plantations, small ones, two-horse farms, orchards, truck farms and home gardens are extensive throughout the County.

There are approximately 492,800 acres in the county of which 82.5% are in farms. There are 406,505 acres in farms in this county. This includes lands in cultivation, pastures, grazing land etc. There are 203,769 acres available for crops in this county. The average farm in 75.4 acres in size, and is valued at $1,295.

Means of Building soil on Farmlands[1]

"More and more farmers are buying Hairy Vetch every year. It is the leading Green manure crop. More farmers have realized its value in increasing the fertility of the soil. The cooperative order for this seed and the inoculation were delivered to the farmers of the county about the middle of September. Every farmer reports a good stand. Approximately 230,000 pound of Hairy Vetch was planted in the fall of 1935.

"In addition to Hairy Vetch, about 20,000 lbs. of Austrian Winter Peas have been planted this fall.

Con't on Page #2

Note 1: From Annual Narrative Report of County Agent.

"It has been impressed upon the farmers the importance of growing some kind of winter legume as a cover crop so as to increase the fertility of the soil by storing nitrogen and by keeping the soil from washing. Approximately 12,500 acres have been planted in Austrian Winter Peas and Vetch in 1935.

"A comparison of the last three years regarding winter legumes follows:

1933----------402 farmers planted 4,286 acres

1934----------500 farmers planted 6,000 acres

1935----------780 farmers planted 12,500 acres

"The increase acreage from year to year is proof that more farmers are leaning the value of a winter legume. There is a good stand on the cover crops this fall."

2. Crops best adapted to our county are cotton, corn, peas, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, oats, alfalfa, clover, lespedeza-red, white, bur, crimson clover, hay broom corn, peanuts, cow peas, market of these is 1,000 lbs. yearly, bermuda, used as a pasture crop.

There are 3,200 bushels of sweet potatoes sold through the county agent which amounts to $2,480, profit made was $386.50. Five cars of sweet potatoes were shipped from Monroe County in 1935.

11. a. The Chickasaw Indians who inhabited this county prior to the coming of the white man were not farmers by nature. They chose rather to breed fine horses and to raise much livestock for sale.

They grew only such things as were necessary to their daily life. Cotton to them was not a means of making money.

Con't on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Early historians tell us that when the white man brought in the cotton and tried to teach the Indians of this vicinity its uses they preferred to continue raising livestock.

Their ponies, we are told, far surpassed those of the Choctaws and other neighboring tribes. Thousands of cattle roamed the grazing fields of what is now Monroe County.

The early settlers of this county engaged in farming as a means of livelihood. The soil was much richer than it is today. One old settler tells us that as a child she saw her father ride through the cotton fields on horseback, and that as he rode the cotton bolls were level with his lap. Much of this richness has been lost by failure to rotate crops, but Monroe County is in the center of one of the most productive areas of the state. Watered and fed by the Tombigbee this land was settled by a farming people.

Cotton was then as it is today the most important crop. Other crops were raised only for use on the place while cotton provided the money to buy other things.

Corn was grown to be used for making meal and for feeding the livestock. Syrup was made from cane. The majority of home needs were met. There was always a large supply of meat in the smokehouse, and the pantry overflowed with canned goods.

lll. a. When and how introduced:

Cotton was introduced into the state of Mississippi at Grandgulf, Miss. near Natchez. The first cotton came from Mexico.

Cotton was known to Monroe County as early as 1801. There

Con't on Page #4

were no white settlers here at that time, but the government tried to teach the Indians to raise cotton; nevertheless, the Indians did not care to raise cotton.

The extensive cultivation of cotton in this county began about 15 years later with the coming of the white man.

b. Slave labor has been utilized in connection with the production of cotton since its introduction.

The Indian in this county had slaves. It is said that Levy Colbert had a great many.

The earliest settlers brought with them their slaves. Early in the history of this county most of the farming was done on the large plantation order.

c. Modern Methods

Cotton, being the "money crop" of Monroe County is grown in abundance. Modern machinery, that is tractors and the like as used on the large plantations; while improved implements drawn by mules are used on the smaller farms.

One phase of work, however, is unchanged. The method of picking cotton is the same. Negroes and white people alike work from marning until night gathering the cotton.

During the present year 23,000 bales have already been ginned. It is estimated by certain authorities that no less than 26,000 bales will be marketed this year.

Monroe County cotton harvesting is a sight to behold. With the opening of cotton, hundred of negroes and whites enter the fields.

Con't on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Quite often large trucks are seen just at dawn loaded down with cotton pickers enroute to the fields.

The best market for cottin in this section is to be found in Monroe County. Farmers from all North Mississippi and Alabama market their cotton in Aberdeen. Often times they pass through markets and come to Aberdeen.

Most of the cotton is shipped to New Orleans. The buyers are Anderson and Clayton, represented by Cliff Fowler; McFadden and West, represented by Pearson; Weil Brothers represented by Hal Pope; Hatch Cotton Co; Henton Cotton Co.; Cooperative Cotton Association; G. T. Pope Cotton Co. buying for Elderidge; and Gilmore Cotton Co.

The Anderson and Clayton firm are the only buyers who maintain an office the year round. The others are open only during the harveet season. The Anderson and Clayton firm handle 50% or more of all the Monroe County cotton.

IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

a. Corn and forage crops have an important part in Monroe County. However, there are more corn and forage crops now than in past years. For years cotton was by far the most important, but corn and forage crops are gaining in importance.

In the Prairie region in the western part of our county corn is the leading product. This covers a large section of the county.

b. Hay which includes lespedeza, alfalfa, johnson grass, sweet and grain sorghum, timothy and clover, melilotus, are cut for fodder, and all other tame and wild grasses yielded in 27,766 tons of hay in

Con't on Page #6

1934.

According to 1934, statistics 107 acres of sorghum were harvested for grain, yielding 1,862 bushels. Sixteen farms reported threshing rye, and mixed grains.

Oats from 201 acres were threshed yielding 4,257 bushels, 658 acres of oats were cut and fed unthreshed.

"In 1935, there was 100,000 lbs. of vetch sold through the county agent - Amount for this was $10,000. Savings was $1,000."[1]

c. Where and how marketed

Corn is not sent out from Monroe County for market. However, Mr. George Crawford buys corn from the farmers for his grist mill, this takes care of much of it.

The majority of the corn grown in this county is used for feed. Farmers make bushels of corn, and it is used for home use, feed and meal.

Most of the forage crops are sold to different towns. Some hay is bought by dealers and shipped, but it is trucked to a shipping point near the dealer who buys.

Hay is used a great deal for feed at home, and sold locally.

V. TRUCK FARMING

a. Variety and approximate amount

There are a number of truck farmers in Monroe County among them are Mr. John Young, a year round truck farmer. Mr. Tom Pope, Mr. Ben Davis, Mr. PaulStahl, Mr. Clarence Bell, Hamilton, Mr. Thrailkill, Darracott, Clyde Kolb and Claude Kolb, Hamilton, and Mr. Whitaker.

Con't on Page #7

Note 1: From Annual Narrative Report of County Agent.

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

These farmers bring to towns greens, turnips, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, corn, beans, peas, butter beans, peppers, tomatoes, onions, radishes, cabbage, okra, squash, carrots, beets, cucumbers, egg plants, spinach, collards, and cantelope. They truck it from their home early in the morning. It is then put on market for sale.

Mr. John Young has the largest variety of vegetables and more of them. At each season he has the vegetables for that particular one. However, Mr. Thrailkill, who has been in truck farming for years has the vegetables earlier than any other trucker, but not in as large amount.

Negroes over the county bring vegetables in and peddle them from house to house. In the spring and fall negroes bring greens in by the wagon loads. They also bring corn and other field products to market.

Tomatoes, are shipped most every year to Tennessee and other sections of the country. Tomatoes are grown in Monroe County by acres and acres, and are brought to town to market and ship.

Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and irish potatoes are marketed here in Monroe County and shipped out of Aberdeen by carloads to different sections of the country. The majority of these products are marketed here.

c. Home Garden Products

Tomatoes	radishes	onions
Beans	cucumbers	spinach
Okra	cabbage	mustard
Squash	beets	water-melon
Turnip greens and turnips	butter beans	cantelope
Carrots	egg plants	collards
	pepper	irish potatoes

Con't Page # 8

2. How Conserved

Home products throughout the county are conserved by the housewife by canning or drying.

Tomatoes, beans, corn, okra, greens, carrots, cucumbers, beets, butter beans, pepper, onions, are canned by cold and hot pack process and are conserved for future use.

Butter beans, peas and beans are often dryed and conserved for winter use.

VI. POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

A. Poultry
1. For Home Use

Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas throughout Monroe County for home uses.

In towns the people have small places where chickens are raised to eat and furnish eggs for family use.

Ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas are raised principally in the rural sections. They are used for home use also, having a large place to range the fowls grow fast and are very healthy.

In rural sections the down is picked from the geese and kept for stuffing of pillows, mattresses etc.

2. For Marketing

Poultry is raised in rural sections for marketing also. There are several large poultry farms in Monroe County where it is raised for marketing. Several hatcheries have been in our county, but none are here now, hatcheries found are for home use only.

Mr. E. T. Higgins is poultry dealer for Monroe County. In the year 1935, it is estimated that he shipped $5,000 worth of poultry.

Con't on Page #9

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

This includes chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys. They are shipped to New Orleans, Birmingham, and Memphis.

In 1935, poultry sold through county agents amounted to 11,200 lbs. which brought$1,504.80. Profits were $206.00.

b. Live Stock from the"Aberdeen Examiner"

"In 1935, stock selling market was opened. The stock is sold at auction, operated by the Sykes Commission Co., with Eugene Sykes Jr. as Manager, which has for one year held its weekly sales, selling all classes of cattle and hogs. This has been quite a boom and incentive to farmers, livestock raisers as well as traders, enabling them to sell their products at home, but to get practically St. Louis prices. In addition to several prominent local buyers there have been buyers here from many parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

"During the year's operation more than 16,000 head of live-stock have been handled by the local stock yards, cattle coming from more than two hundred cattleman in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. This market is well as a wide awake selling agency, being the third largest and oldest in North Mississippi, only being surpassed by two older firms in Tupelo, where livestock auction selling originated in this section. The weekly sales have regularly been held on Wednesday, but due to conflicting selling days with other sales, and to allow a better itinerary for foreign buyers, the sale is being changed to Friday of each week, commencing on its first anniversity, Friday June 12th.."

Con't on Page #10

There are 550 dairymen in Monroe County, who are sellers of whole milk.

There are a number of dairymen who sell their milk to local customers; however, many of the rural dairymen send their milk to the Aberdeen Creamery Co.

b. Live Stock

1- Cows and dairy products; beef

Beef is not killed for market other than in Monroe County. Farmers raise cattle for beef then sell it to markets for killing and to sell in stores. About ½ of the meat sold in Aberdeen is native.

2- Hogs, sheep, goats

Hogs are raised on a larger scale than sheep and goats.

Hogs are marketed at the live stock auction being sent to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Ohio for killing and packing. Many hogs are killed by farmers during the winter months and sold locally, also used for home uses.

Sheep and goats are not raised for market outside of this county. Several rural men raise sheep and goats for local market only. Mr. Jim Sturdivant kills and markets.

Mr. J. C. Wicks has the largest goat farm in Monroe County. It is located about 2½ miles from town on Highway #45

VII. RURAL HOMES IMPROVEMENTS

The homes in the county today are much better. Instead of the old homes with large cracks and unsealed rooms and bad fireplaces which make it harder to heat, the houses in the rural sections now are much better.

Con't on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Most of them are closely built and sealed, have good fire places. Today there are many nice bungalows in the rural section, some brick homes are found too.

Today in Monroe County, life is different in rural homes than years ago. Sanitation has been improved greatly with the aid of Monroe County Health Dept. Homes under the County nurses supervision have been cleaned and screened. Importance of sanitation has been taught the more unfortunate farmers. All municipal water supplies are regularly examined by the Dept. to determine freedom from contamination.

In 1935, 1,650 inspections of water supplies, excreta disposal systems, and mosquito breeding places were made.

Average farmers in Monroe County today have many more conveniences in their homes than they used to have. In the home, the housewife has the separator for milk, large strainers in place of the home made ones. Water is more convenient making less steps for the farmers as they go about their daily chores. Many farmers have water from artesian wells piped into their kitchens. When the farmers do not have the water in their homes it is usually found in the back porch or near it.

The greatest convenience to farmers now is the T. V. A. which gives them electric lights at a very low cost. Many farmers have eletric appliances just as people in town. The T. V. A. has not reached every rural home yet, but in future years with this power most all rural homes will have electricity. Many farmers who do not have T. V. A. have a lighting system known as Delco.

Con't on Page #12

Communication in our county is much better today. Most every rural community has a telephone for communication. This makes it possible for people to know the latest news and in case of death or sickness they receive the word soon. In olden days when their were no telephones, communication was very unsatisfactory, now there is also telegraph available to all.

Mail is carried out every day to the rural sections which makes rural life better and keeps them in communication with the rest of the world.

In days gone by wagons and horses were used as means of transportation throughout the county now transportation is much better since cars are being used. Most all farmers have cars now and come to town in a short time.

VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

(From the Annual Narrative Report of the County Agent)

"Status of County Extension Organization-----

"The Extension Department of Monroe County is composed of full time county Farm Agent, Assistant in Cotton adjustment, Home Demonstration Agent and a negro Home Demonstration Agent. These agents cooperate fully in promoting a county-wide program of Extendion work in Monroe County.

The primary subject of County agent work is education; but in addition to carrying on the regular extension program, he has assisted with all projects in agriculture of a Federal nature, and I have administrated the Cotton Adjustment Program, the Bankhead Act, and the Corn-Hog program in the county.

Con't on Page # 13

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

"In order to reach the greatest number of people in the county, the County Agent, Mr. R. L. Butler, has worked with practically every organization in the county. Through this method he has had a better chance to contact the individual personally rather than indirectly.

" Monroe County Farm Bureau------

"The Monroe County Farm Bureau was organized April 18, 1935. The members of this organization are those people who do business through it. Rather than pay membership dues, the members pay a small percent more than the actual cost of the goods they buy. The overhead expenses are taken care of in this way.

"There is a membership of 420. In the organization, farmers, of the county have found a purchasing and sales agency through which they do business among themselves, as well as with foreign markets. Through taking advantage of this organization, farmers of this county and surrounding territory have been able to buy better seed at a lower cost, and other items that assist them in the production of better crops. Through this organization the farmer is assisted in the selling of his products at better prices."

b. HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

There are 10 Home Demonstration Clubs in Monroe County with a membership of 210. The largest of these clubs is located at Hamilton with an enrollment of 40.

The Major Project for the Home Demonstration work this year is clothing. Each club has two clothing leaders, who are definitely responsible for this work.

They have accomplished much good in this county.

Con't on Page #14

They are responsible for better citizenship, increased efficiency in home making, more attractive home grounds, and improved health condition.

c. 4-H Clubs

4-H Club Work for boys (From Annual Narrative Report)

"The 4-H Club boys during 1935, offered nine projects in which a member conducts one or more demonstrations. We had the fine cooperation of the county schools in securing the enrollment of the 4-H Clubs.

"The nine projects are as follows: Corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pig, dairy cattle, poultry, beef cattle, and sow and litter. The list of projects indicates the desire to conduct 4-H Club work along the line of diversified farming.

"The club campaign was conducted in December, 1934, and 368 members were enrolled. Clubs were organized in eleven communities in the county. Club leaders were elected.

"Beginning with this year, 1935, there will be a 4-H Club worker who will meet regularly with the boys and devote more of his time to 4-H Club work."

4-H Club Work for Girls

Miss Maxine Kidd is county leader for 4-H Club work in this county. There are organized 10 clubs with a membership of 176. These girls are instructed in the art of homemaking, beautification, canning, sewing, and other things a good housewife learn.

These clubs develop responsibility and help their members to realize their responsibility in the home, school and community.

Con't on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

d. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

There are three agricultural schools in Monroe County. They are Smith-Hughes Schools located at Becker, Smithville, and Wren.

Home Economics and manual training are taught in these three schools.

IX. HORTICULTURE

a. Varieties of cultivated flowers and shrubs

Nasturium
Sweet pea
sweet alyssum
verbena
callippsis
cosmos
Pansy
Lupine
Marigold
gaillardia
coreopsis
petunia
dianthus
chrysanthemum
ageratum
Californiappppy
larkspur
shirley poppy
four-O'clock
Canterbury Bells
shasta daisy
salvia
zennia
snap-dragons
bachelor buttons
calendula
mignonette
stevia
baby breath
forget-me-not
touch-me-not
sweet william
candy tuft
hollyhocks
sunflowers
scabiosa
cockscomb
prince's feather
Japanese sunflower
dxalis
geranium
hydrangea
tithonia
(Mexican sunflower)
artemesia or
(Castor bean)
mountain ash
violets
johnny-jump-ups
hibicus
angel trumpet
(night blooming cereus)
fox glove
golden glow
cultivated prime rose
aster
peri-winkles
snow on the mountain
devil's firebush
tritoma
veronica
ragged-robins

Con't on Page #16

BULBS:
daffodils
narcissus
gladiolus
iris
crocus
star of Bethlehem
lillies of the valley
Madonna lillies
regal lillies
amaryllis
tiger lillies
lemon lillies
Easter lillies
Corn lillies
snow-drops
calladium
tulips
cannas
dahlia
bleeding heart
merilus
butterfly lilly
hyacinth
VINES:
thumbergia (canary)
cypress
moon
morning glory
coral
clematis
vinca
ivy
wisteria
jack bean
honeysuckle
star jasmine
yellow jasmine
SHRUBS:
English box
privet hedge
nandina
lagustrum
Chinese fir
cedrus deodara
forsythia
abelia grandflora
Hawthorne
weiglia
rose
flowering almond
snow ball
crepe Myrtle
lilac
winter honeysuckle or
(Cologne bush)
gardenia
spirea
deutzia
dogwood
holly
althea
japonica
pussy-willow
grandfather's graybread

Con't on Page #17

b. Extent and Importance of Nurseries---

Until recent years Monroe County has had only one nursery. This was owned by Mr. J. R. Young until his death, when it became the possession of his daughter, Mrs. J. T. Morgan. This nursery is small, and grows only three or four varieties of shrubs for local sales. Today they have perhaps 4,000 shrubs including nandinas, Cedrus eodara, and Arbs Vitae.

Mrs. Wilson Grey, of Strouge, has developed a nursery from her flower garden. She consentr tes more of her time on annuals and bulbs than on shrubs. She has more than three hundred varieties of narcissi, and more than one hundred varieties of irises. She has a large number of rare plants, and many of the gardens in Aberdeen got their start from Mrs. Grey's plants.

Mr. Owen, of Columbus, who owns one of the largest greenhouses in the south and perhaps the largest nursery, has recently bought large tracts of land in Monroe County. He now has about fifty acres in shrubs, and is adding to this all the time. He has his main nursery in Lowndes County, but we understand that he is gradually transferring his interest to the new nursery which will in time replace the other.

There are two florist shops in Aberdeen, and one in Amory.

The Aberdeen Floral Co. maintains its own greenhouse, consisting of seven buildings under glass. This company is owned by Mrs. J. R. Young.

The Ann Flower Shoppe, Aberdeen, has no greenhouse but buys all the flowers used.

The Jeff Coburn Floral Co., Amory, has a greenhouse with about the same space under glass as the Aberdeen Floral Co. Mr. Coburn is sole owner, and has been in business for about five years. He has a good

Cont'd on page #18.

size plot outside the buildings devoted to the cultivation of roses.

C. Extentof Orchards ----

There are apple, pear, peach, and pecan orchards in Monroe County. Most of the fruit orchards in the county cover about one and one-half acres or two acres of land. They are well taken care of and sprayed e every year and tended to during the fall months.

The largest orchard in the county is owned by Mr. Fairchild who lives on highway 45 about seven miles from Aberdeen. Mr. Fairchild started his orchard about six years ago. Today he has five hundred Elberta peach trees which make up his orchard. There are five acres of land, having a hundred trees to an acre.

In 1935, Mr. Fairchild had a beautiful crop of peaches. He shipped around one thousand bushels to other parts of the country, and furnished Monroe Countians and many other people with peaches. He cleared about $900 that year.

Mr. Fairchild is adding more trees to his orchard this year. Thus he will have a young orchard to follow when the present one begins to wane.

There are several large pecan orchards in Monroe County, the largest belonging to Mr. Will Wamble who lives about four miles from town. Mr. Wamble has five hundred trees which make a large orchard. They are paper shell pecans and bear heevily each year. Some of the fruit is shipped. Many bushels are sold locally each year.

Mrs. Julia McFarland has about one hundred pecan trees in her orchard. These nuts are picked up on halves, which makes it very nice for local people.

There are several orchards for home use but they do not sell from these to any great extent.

Cont'd on page #19

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Wild plums orchards are found throughout the county, acres of them in one place. Local people go to the orchards and help themselves to the plums.

d. Garden Club Activities

There are a number of people in Amory, who are ardent flower growers. In 1933, a Garden Club was organized, its purpose to create more interest in growing flowers and shrubs also to assist citizens who wanted gardens, to grow the right kind of flowers, for civic pride as well as enjoying them individually. They furnished plants and bulbs and cuttings to those who wanted them during the four years since this club was organized, many beautiful gardens have appeared in the town, even the city has undergone many changes brought about by the Garden Club. Miss Russell Miller and Mrs. E. W. Flinn organized the club and it has been through the efforts of these splendid women that the town has become more beautiful. During the year, 1935, this club sponsored a "City Beautification" project. The club bought willows and planted along the creek that runs through the middle of the town.

In cooperation with the Garden Club, the Mayor of Amory, J. R. Buchanan had the creek dug and put in water plants. There are three outstanding events that are sponsored by this club. At Christmas a prize is given for the most beautiful outside Christmas tree, window decoration, and most effective store window decoration. In the Spring prizes are given for the most beautiful outside living room and most effective flower garden. In the fall, under the auspices of the Garden Club a "Better Home" week is observed. This is when the flower show is put on.

Con't on Page #20

It is usually held in a vacant store suitable for the occasion. Anyone may enter their flowers, and any flower of any variety may be entered. There are numerous prizes given by some business man who wants to give them or by several business men who are interested.

An enormous lighted Christmas tree is placed in the city park each year by the Garden Club. This club's activities are confined to the town and to the club itself. At each meeting the members take a vase of flowers and the vase that is voted the most beautiful, unusual or the oldest, the member who brings that particular one gets a beautiful vase at the end of the year. The members exchange cooking recipes at the club meeting.

The work of the club year is climaxed by a Garden Pilgrimage and Better Homes Pilgrimage. Gardens and Homes are put on parade for the public to see. Anyone may make this pilgrimage who is interested, transportation is provided and doors of lovely homes are thrown open wide so that others may learn how their neighbors and friends live. It is an inspiration to all to improve their homes,

The "Dahlia Club", Aberdeen, is one of the most important clubs in this county and is the only organized garden club in Aberdeen.

The club was organized in 1932 (?) with 9 members. The membership has not been changed in any way. Mrs. Walter Darracott was largely responsible for the founding of this club.

The name, "Dahlia Club", was chosen because all those forming the club were interested in dahlias. However, their studies are not limited to this flower, but cover all the ordinary garden ac-

Con't on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

tivities.

The club maintains three elective offices, namely: president; vice-president; and secretary. They meet once a month with the exception of the month of December when they have no meeting. They sponsor annually a Dahlia Show, exhibiting some of the largest and most beautiful dahlias the writer has ever seen.

This club has done much to encourage flower growing in Aberdeen and the surrounding communities.

e. Agencies encouraging flower raising

The Miniature Fair and Flower Show instituted last year by the Baptist W. M. U. and preceded for several years by the Flower Show, has led many people to grow flowers on a more extensive basis. The recent display of this kind was a center of great attraction for the people of Aberdeen and the surrounding area.

Alma Brennan, Supv.

MRS. J. E. EVANS'S DAIRY

Mr. Evans began his dairy activities in 1900, buying about 40 head of Jersey grade heifers. A few years later he changed to registered Jerseys and bought about 6 head from Mr. Brown of Gibson. Later he pruchased a large herd from Mr. Ferguson, Aberdeen, and Mr. Wright, Meridian. These were known as American bred Jerseys. About 1912, he brought in a yearling bull from the J. B. Haggin Estate, Lexington, Kentucky. This was an Island bred bull known as "Sultanna Sensation", for which he paid $700 as calf, his dam having won grand championship at the National Dairy Show that year (Chicago, 1912), he by her side. This was the beginning of the change to an imported bred herd. He began to visit all the big herds of the North and East and attended annually their sales, bringing back a few choice head each time. He attended such sales as that of W. R. Spann, Morristown, N. J.; T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa. Senator L. V. Walkley, Suttington, Conn. He made numerous friends among these old breeders and importers, chief among these, Mr. T. S. Cooper.

In 1914, two distinguished breeders, Mr. Sam Warren and Mr. George Sisson, visited this dairy. The latter, a Pottsdam, N. Y. breeder, was for many years afterward President of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Mr. Evans kept in touch with the Island by purchasing imported bulls, most of these coming from Mr. T. S. Cooper. One of the most famous of these bulls, Blonde's Oxford Prince, did much to scatter this breeding through the South. In the early days of the Jerseys, Mr. Evans shipped bulls to Gerogia,

Con't on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, one carload going to Guatemala, South America.

He was a charter member of the Miss. Cattle Club, and served as its President one or more terms. It was during his presidency that the club reached the point that it become necessary to have a field man. (Mr. W. F. Lagrone, West Point, served in this capacity.)

Mr. Evans has always believed in developing good pastures, and is ever ready to introduce new grasses. The Rotary Club at one time picked a bunch of blossoms from his pastures which included alfalfa, red clover, alsike, Oregon vetch, black medic, melilotus, bermuda, Ky. Blue grass, wild barley, Dallas grass and red top.

Mr. Evans, from the humane standpoint, is very considerate of his herd. He has a large fan in the barn for the extremely hot weather, which sucks the intake air over running water to be sure it is cooled.

Mr. Evans conceived the idea of a feed mill for converting the home feeds into a palatable dairy mash. The roughages were run through a cutter, through a hammer mill, then through a mixing worm where hot molasses were sprayed on, the concentrates being mixed afterwards, after which the whole was wormed and sent to the feed room ready for use.

Throughout the development of this Jersey herd, the thought that has been in the foreground has been to make it practicable, simple, and something that could be copied by any neighbor in Miss.

Con't on Page #3

not a hobby, but a useful, profitable part of the whole.

The herd, which is considered one of the best in Northeast Mississippi, consists of seventy registered and imported cows. Mr. Evans's son, W. A. Evans, is keenly interested in the herd, and is acting President of the Miss. Cattle Club.

Ira H. Hoskins

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv. MONROE COUNTY JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Historical Research Proj. SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #17 Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

I.

d. Means of Building soil:

There are several means by which the farmers build their soils:

1. "Crop rotation[1] has been found to be practically 95 per cent as effective as farm manure and complete commercial fertilizers in maintaining the yields of wheat, corn, and oats and about 90 per cent as effective as these fertilizers in increasing the yields of these three major crops.

2. "The beneficial effects of crop rotation do not impair the benefits derived from the use of fertilizer; so that when these two farm practices are combined the one practice are combined the one practice adds to the benefits of the other.

3. "When compared with the effectiveness of manure and commercial fertilizers, the relative value of crop rotation is practically 20 per cent higher on soils sufficiently supplied with lime than on soils that are acid.

4. "On soils long under cultivation the highest yields a are possible only when the use of manure or commercial fertilizers and rotation of crops are conjoined or practiced together."

Con't on Page #2

Note 1: Quoted from Farmers Bulletin no. 1475.

Monroe County farmers by rotation of crops have without any monetary cost to him, a means whereby they materially increase the output of their land and reduce acre costs.

Grass, hay, and legumes are the renovation crops of a rotation, used by Monroe County farmers because of a combination of several beneficial effects.

The planting of grasses such as redtop, timothy, clover, sweet clover and alfalfa has played and still is playing an important role in the improvement of the agriculture in Monroe County.

Commercial fertilizer is used extensively by the farmers, nitrate of Soda and sodium posphate being the principal ones.

The farmers are learning more and more about the use of commercial fertilizer, especially in single or imcomplete forms to correct certain soil defiencies or to meet the requirements of special crops.

Farm manure is used by the farmers as a fertilizer. The fertilizers are regarded by farmers as possessing the greatest possibilities of maintaining soil productivity and in effecting the increase in crop yields.

Ina H. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #17

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Persons Consulted:

R. L. Butler

Miss Katie May Dear, Home Demonstration Agent

Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen

Mrs. Fannie Crawford, Aberdeen

Mr. Lawrence Smith, Aberdeen

Mr. Leonard Eikner, Aberdeen

Mr. D. B. Ray, Hamilton

Mr. J. E. Evans, Muldon

Mr. E. T. Higgins, Aberdeen

Dr. C. A. Love, County Health Dept.

Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Aberdeen

Mrs. C. M. Kolb, Aberdeen

Mrs. N. S. Dickson, Aberdeen

Mrs. Lottie Fairchild, Hamilton

Mrs. Adair Arthur, Aberdeen

Mrs. Walter Darracott

Miss Kathleen Elkin

Books and Pamplets studied:

"Annual Narrative Report of County Agent"
Prepared by R. L. Butler.

Ina H. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project
District #One

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #20

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose

INDUSTRY

OLD INDUSTRIES:

From old newspapers and similar sources it is evident that Monroe Countians engaged in more industries in the earlier years than they do at present.

Our first lead indicates that in 1817 - at Quincy's Peak there was a blacksmith's shop, and a tan yard ..... was not far away.1

Miss Harmon says the peak of prosperity in Smithville was just prior to the Civil War, at which time there were hotels, stage lines, some river traffic, an academy, churches, many mercantile establishments, a mill, a carding mill, a bank and many large farms worked by considerable numbers of slaves. It is probable she is right since that was the time of the peak in the prosperity of the county.2

In October 1851, Walsh and Dension advertised a fire-proof warehouse with a capacity of 8,000 bales, and above high-water mark, within 300 yards of river, yet never reached by overflow. A planter can get to his cotton without wading to his saddle skirts and swimming his horse. There is no danger of warehouse falling down as it is well-known fact that brick buildings do not fall when surrounded by water year by year.

Cont'd on Page #2

Note 1: From "Mother Monroe", a series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans, and published in the"Aberdeen Examiner".
2: From "Mother Monroe", a series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans - published 11-13-36, in the Aberdeen Examiner.

Cotton carried to river on railway." Scroggin and Shackelford & Co. announce they have rented D. Clarke's Warehouse above high water mark." A. G. Prewitt & Co. also advertise a warehouse "that overflow does not reach."*

In 1852, Dowdle Jamison & Co., advertised the City Steam Mills located at Washington & Chestnut Streets.*

This is as good a place as any to give the history of the saw mills located on the West bank of the river, just below Matubba Creek, always a saw mill site. There must have been a mill there in 1836, or soon thereafter. The first record of ownership we have was "Branham Saffarans & Co." The style of this firm appears to have changed more than once. Dr. Robert Dalton was once an owner for some years.

Capt. Rorer was the owner until he went away to the Civil War never to return.

S. H. Berg not only built a large lumber plant there but he operated a large brick plant as well.*

The first mill licensed for the Cotton Gin Settlements was that of Charles Hedgepath located on Weaver's Creek. In 1825, Thomas Greenwood of Quincy, built a mill on his land but near land owned by Wm. Armstrong.1

Concerning mills, the Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, (page 247) states that in 1891 there were 23 watermills and 26 steam mills in Monroe County.

Cont'd on Page #3

---

* From "Mother Monroe", a series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans, published in the Aberdeen Examiner.

Note 1: From "Mother Monroe", a series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans, published 12-24-36, in the Aberdeen Examiner.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

In October 1850, D. W. Davis offered to sell a valuable mill on McKinley Creek near Hamilton.[1]

S. H. Berg, of Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi came to Aberdeen in 1870. In 1876, he bought the mill he now owns and runs. Previous to this time he was a successful contractor and builder, as the Aberdeen College and the opera-house, which are monuments of his skill, will prove. His attention is now divided between his mill and his brickyard. He carries on an immense business, as he has from forty to one hundred and sixty men in his mill, keeps logging camps, and carries a stock of from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand brick always on hand in his brickyard, said to be the finest yard in the state.[2]

Lumber, Lumber
at the Saw Mill of
S. H. Burg,
In any quantity, for $1 to $1.50 per loo feet
Brick! Brick!
at
S. H. Burg's Brick Yard
for
From $4 to $7 per thousand.
Fair count & square bargains given.[3]

Cont'd on Page #4

Note 1: From "Mother Monroe" - 12-24-36, in the Aberdeen Examiner.
2: Quoted from page 381, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi.
3: Advertisement found in the Aberdeen Weekly, July 12,1878.

Mrs. R. C. Beckett has written an article for the Mississippi Historical Society called Antebellum Times in Monroe County in which he gives a good account of the gin factory located in in Aberdeen. (This account follows):

Mr. Ben Gullett, of Aberdeen, had obtained a patent for an improved cotton gin. Having little means himself, he had persuaded Richard Gladney to go into partnership with him. They were manufacturing the gins in a small frame building under the hill. In this contingency, my father bought out the interest of Richard, and in the latter part of 1857 moved into Aberdeen, renting at first from Judge Houston a residence on the northeast corner of the block, across the street west of the courthouse, which had just been finished, the county seat having beem moved from Athens' to Aberdeen.

He and Mr. Gullett concluded to separate and divide territory. Mr. Gullett took the region west of the Mississippi River and located his factory at Amite City, Louisiana. My father took the region east of the river and formed a partnership with Dr. John L. Tindall of Aberdeen. They established their factory on the ground now occupied by the Kansas City Railroad depot. It was about four hundred feet long, north and south along Maple Street, by about two hundred feet wide. It consisted of two long brick buildings, each about two hundred feet wide and separated by a driveway twenty feet wide, which was bricked up at each end, with a large double gate at each end for ingress and egress.

In the south end of the west building was the workshop of Mr. Hays, who made all the patterns for molding; a place for

Cont'd on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

the finished castings; a place for the molds, and a place where the molding was done; the blast furnace and stack, wherein the cast iron was melted; a blacksmith shop, and last, in the north end, a place for the different parts of the gins before they were assembled in the complete gin.

In the other, or east building, was first the book-keepers' office and the general headquarters office, in the south end; also a space for the finished gins. There was an upper story, open at the front end, with no steps, but with a wide incline going up gradually so that gins and heavy materials could be carried up and down on trucks.

In the lower story, on the left-hand side, were the lathes for iron and steel, the blast fan for the molding stock, the emery wheels for finishing the front side of the breast ribs for the gins, the dies for cutting the gin saws, etc., On the right hand side, including a brick offset, was the engine, fly-wheel, etc., and farther along, in the north end, a general store place.

Upstairs were, first, the wool-cleaning and wool-carding machines, next the flour mill, ~~next the flour mill~~, next the corn mill, and in the north end, the planing and tongue and grove machines, band circular saws, etc.

Outside, in a separate brick building, built about fifty feet away to reduce the cost of insurance, was the dry lumber kiln. In order to raise funds for these extensive additions and improvements my father sold his plantation to Mr. Bumpass

Cont'd on Page #6

and took in part payment a two-story brick residence at the north end of Franklin street, leading past the Female College to Matubba Creek. The residence and outhouses were on the brow of the hill overlooking the creek bottom where he had forty acres in cultivation. We moved there from the Houston house.

I went to the high school of Dow and Wightman during the spring session of 1858, and the terms of 1858-1859-1860 and 1860-1861. I got the gold medal for "excellence in scholarship" for the term ending June 30, 1859, and was thereafter barred from competing for it, but always received the blue ribbon in the shape of a blue rosette. I am wearing the gold medal yet. The school was broken up by the war, in the spring of 1861, and both my teachers, one of whom was Mr. Dow, originally from Massachusetts, joined the Confederate Army.

In the spring of 1861, I became the book-keeper and superintendent of the wool-carding and the wheat and corn mills. On January 1st., 1862, I was made the general book-keeper, in place of Mr. James W. Gordon, who had also gone to the army. Mr. Carlisle, the book-keeper for the large dry-goods store of Barker & Parrish, and father of Editor Louis T. Carlisle, of the West Point Leader, was employed to assist me with the books, after Mr. Gordon left. Wool was brought for many miles from every direction, as was also wheat.

After the wool had gone through the cleaning machine, it was fed to the carding machine, where, after passing through a great number of rollercards, it was dropped in little rolls about the size of a man's thumb into a circular trough.

Cont'd onPage #7

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

When this trough was full the rolls were tied in bundles and packed in sacks. The wool-carding machines did not run continuously, and the wheat mill was kept busy almost all the time, but the corn mill was generally overcrowded, getting days and sometimes even weeks behind, so that we had to run it at dinner time, 12 to 1:30 o'clock to catch up. The capacity of the corn and wheat mill was each ten bushels an hour. The wheat when cleaned and ground want into a long, octagonal gauze sifter, larger at the farther end so that when revolving the ground wheat was gradually shaken to that end. The first compartment was of fine gauze, so that only the fine "No. 1 flour" passed through into hoppers orfunnels, conducting it into sacks attached to the lower end of the funnel. The next compartment sifted out the "seconds" through corser cloth. The third sifted out the "shorts" and the last was where the bran was collected.

About this time it became hard to raise wheat on account of the rust, which would attack it, and cause it during a rain or rainy spell, about cutting time, to fall flat down so that it could not be cut. But the farmers thought they had overcome this trouble by soaking the seed wheat in bluestone water before planting it. It was easy to raise from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre.

For the foundry, we bought up all the old cast-iron wheels, stoves and cast-iron, in any and all forms, for miles around, but had to import the balance needed in pig-iron by steamboats until the railroad came and the steamboats were discontinued. We reached the point where we imported nothing but the circular plates, or disks, from which the saws were cut with our dies,

Cont'd on Page #8

and the necessary amount of pig-iron for the castings. Everything else, except for the foundry, was homemade.

We had begun making cooking utensils, stoves, wheels, and all kinds of cast-iron implements for home and farm when the war came on. All this kind of work was then stopped, and the factory was converted into a gun and cannon factory. We were making on an average of a gin a day. They were 45, 50, 60, 70, and 80 saw gins, and sold at the regular price of $5 a saw. The 80-saw, and frequently the 70-saw gins, were run by steam. The capacity was from two to twelve bales of cotton a day, according to the number of saws. J. M. Matheny was superintendent of the gin department.

We boughtno food products from abroad, except a little flour and a little mess pork or rather hogs. Each farmer would generally make a trip to Mobile in the winter, settle with his commission merchants, and buy such extra flour and groceries as he needed for the ensuing year. There were no country or town cotton buyers as at present. The steamboats came up to Aberdeen until the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was built and ready for business. Our stations then were Prairie and Egypt for freight, and Prairie for passengers. The dirt road in winter was almost impassable. As a general thing, we did not buy pork, except now and then a little fat bulk pork, but every year droves of hogs would be driven through the country from Tennessee and North Alabama, and the farmers who were newcomers or did not raise enough meat for home consumption would select their supply and buy the hogs on foot from these droves.

Cont'd on Page#9

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Further im his narrative Mr. R. C. Beckett speaks of the gun factory which grew out of the gin factory and foundry.

The gin factory and foundry were converted into a cannon and gun factory after the war broke out. All the sporting rifles, for many miles around, were brought there, and the older ones restocked. Hammer and percussion caps tubes were put on old "flint and steel" guns and all the rifles bored out to uniform size to carry minnie balls. They were distributed first to the State troops and the overplus to the regular army, and were used at Vicksburg, and in the Mississippi campaigns. A few cannons, 6 pounders had been cast, when a number of cannon, and a large quantity of the small arms were destroyed by the burning of the factory by incendiaries about March 1,1862. It was never rebuilt.

The books of Greenwood and Terrill contained frequent entries of trnasactions with a tan yard. We do not know where this tan yard was located or who owned it, but there are reasons for thinking the tan yard belonged to William Wall.[1]

Brief notes, advertisements, and similar articles from the newspapers of 1878-79-80 carry interesting facts about various industries to be found in Monroe County at that time.

Boot and shoemakers-West and McRae-No. 47 South Side Commerce Street, Aberdeen.2

Lumber-J. W. Lee and Co., Aberdeen, located 4½ miles South of Aberdeen and 1½ miles from Mr. Ad. Holliday.[3]

Cont'd on page # 10

1. From Mother Monroe, written by Dr. W. A. Evans, published in the Aberdeen Examiner Nov. 5, 1936.
2&3. From the Aberdeen Weekly, July 12, 1878.

Brick, Lumber, or Good Fresh Meal--D. Lake, corner of Commerce and Franklin Streets, Aberdeen.[4]

Wood Cuts--Wood engravings made to order, when designs are furnished. Charges moderate. Address, W. F. Tiller, Aberdeen, Miss.[5]

Commercial job office and presstand, by P. J. Robinson, P. O. Building, Aberdeen, Mississippi. All kinds of commercial job printing a specialty. Book work, visiting cards, business cards, handbills, posters, etc., and in fact anything in the job printing line, at St. Louis, Louisville, and New York prices, thereby saving the cost of freight on such work. Also, all the leading dailies and periodicals on sale.[6]

In 1880, H. P. Hardin bought out J. W. Lee's lumber mill, south of Aberdeen, Miss.

Cotton Storage, Berg and Bugh, near R. R. Depot, Aberdeen, Miss.[7]

Cotton Storage--Mattow, Brock, and Bean, Aberdeen, Miss.[8]

Aberdeen Plaining and Turning Mills-(States to public that he has purchased new equipment for making molding, etc.) Chas. Mosell, sale proprietor, mills opposite Judge Acker's new Gothic building, Meridian Strett, Aberdeen, Mississippi.[9]

cont'd on Page #11

4. From the Aberdeen Weekly, July 12, 1878.
5. From the Aberdeen Weekly, July 26, 1878.
6. From the Aberdeen Weekly, Jan. 19, 1878.
7&8. From the Aberdeen Weekly, Sept. 17, 1880.
9. From the Aberdeen Weekly, Mar. 5, 1880.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Many wagons bearing huge loads of hay have been seen upon our streets during the past week. Hay making and shipping will be, ere long, one of our leading industries.[1.]

The boiler and engine for a 45 horse power saw mill has just been received at the depot to be erected at the old "Ragsdale Place", near Greenbrier Church in this county. It is to be run, we understand, by Messrs Prewitt and Pollock.

Another engine, of 35 horse power is expected to arrive this week, which will be put up by Messrs Tubb and Kirkpatrick about two miles north of Athens to run a saw and grist mill and toll gin.

This will make about the tenth steam engine put up in the county this year.[2.]

Another new Steam Mill--Mr. John A. Lewis, president, Meridian Cotton Seed Oil Co. is about to erect a steam mill of Hoskins and Brothers, now in course of erection at that point, with two steam mill in operation, Muldon will present a busy appearance.

Mr. Lewis also proposes putting up a steam mill at Egypt station, and expects to have it in operation before harvest time.

Mr. Sidney Randle already has a fine mill at Prairie and the erection of the new ones will give us steam power at every Rail Road station in the county or near its borders-----every township in the county can boast from one to two mills run by water or steam.[3.]

Cont'd on Page #12

1. From Aberdeen Weekly, Mar. 5, 1880.
2. From Aberdeen Weekly, Aprilll, 1878.
3. From Aberdeen Examiner, April 18, 1878.

The Aberdeen Examiner in 1877 carried an editorial in which it was claimed that the number of hogs in Monroe County had materially increased since the election of 1876. Also that more grain was raised.

The same paper listed the mill in the county is: T. A. Williams, Prairie, grist mill. Hoskins Brothers, Muldon, Grist; L. A. Sykes near Muldon, Grist; J. W. Lee, South of Aberdeen, saw mill; Sidney Randle, Prairie, Grist mill. There were many more than this, especially saw mills.[1]

In February 1886, a creamery was organized. By March, the creamery was in operation, cheese being one of its products, butter the other. The officers were: J. W. Howard, president; R. E. Houston, secretary; H. J. B. Lann, S. M. Johnson, L. E. Houston, J. C. Wicks and Robert Paine, Directors.[2.]

In 1883, the Compress was built at its present location[3.]

On March 26, 1886, a meeting of citizens was held to arrange to get the Gullett Gin Factory for Aberdeen.[4.]

Two foundries were advertising their heavy iron work for both building and repairing; Aberdeen Foundry and the Adams Foundry of Corinth.[5.]

Cont'd on Page #13

1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
From Mother Monroe, a series of Historical Sketches, by Dr. W. A. Evans, published in the Aberdeen Examiner.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Monroe Coach Factory - Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past year, and respectfully call the attention of the public to their choice selection of Vehicles they now have on hand, and which they will continue to build of the best materials from Eastern Cities.

Mr. C. E. Abbott having taken an interest in the business, it will hereafter be conducted under the name of Freeman, Brannin & Co. Repairing promptly attended to for CASH. N. B. all work warranted.[1]

J. E. FREEMAN,
R. B. BRANNIN,
C. E. ABBOTT.

SPLIT RIVER

For making baskets, etc.

Patented by Wm. J. Horton, of Franklin Co.,
Alabama, Nov. 20th., 1859.

The undersigned having purchased the Right for Monroe, Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Itawamba and Tishomingo Counties in

A Split Riving Machine

for the purpose of making baskets, will be around with specimens. Those who may wish can be supplied with a machine in time for the next crops.[2]

Martin Mattox

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

This great enterprise has failed, and though we were prepared to hear it, we announce the fact with poignant regret.

Cont'd on Page #14

---

1 & 2: Copied from the Sunny South, July 13, 1860.

The cable parted about a thousand ~~a thousand~~ miles from the coast of Ireland. A portion of the cable, two hundred and fifty miles is lost. If the resources of science have not been entirely exhausted upon this question, we may anticipate another attempt to connect the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.[1]

F. K. Bridges

Machinist and Mill Wright

Aberdeen, Miss.

Having fitted up a new Machine Shop, I am now prepared to furnish planters with my

Celebrated

Horse - Mills,

Wheat-fans, - Thrashers

And in fact any kind of machinery common to plantation use.

Turning, in wood or metals, neatly and tastefully executed.

Repairing of all kinds of Machinery

substantially and promptly done.

Prices moderate and work warranted.

Give me a trial, and you shall be pleased.[2]

April 14, 1859 - 1g.

F. K. Bridges

J. W. WALKER

Boot Maker

(One Door East of Presbyterian Church.)

Aberdeen, Miss.

Terms Cash and Cash only.[3]

June 23'59 - 7 M.

Cont'd on Page #15

---

1. Copied from The Sunny South, July 23, 1858.
2. Copied from The Sunny South, May 19, 1859.
3. Copied from The Sunny South, May 19, 1859.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

E. F. OBERING

Boot Maker

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Aberdeen and vicinity that he has taken a room at McCarty's Corner, where he is fitted up with a good stock of material for making the finest article of Boots to be had in this market. All he asks is a fair trial. Give him a call.[1]
(Apr. 7'59 - ly.)

C. H. STOELKER

Watch Maker

A long Experienced Workman, has permanently settled in Aberdeen, and is now prepared for watch, clock, and Jewelry Repair in; Engraving and Gavanizing. He promises good work and moderate prices, and begs respectfully for a liberal patronage. No Jewelry Store, but a well furnished Work Shop.

If desired he will give lessons in any kind of Drawing, Kalligraphy, Geometry, and Mathematics.

His stand is the old Silversmith shop near the "Union House".[2]

H. Hays

Engine Builder, Aberdeen, Miss.

H. Hays---Engine Builder, steam engines, gauges, whistles, valves, pipe, and fittings of every description, on hand or made to order at short notice. Also any other description of machinery.

Cont'd On Page No.16

1. Sunny South, May 19, 1859.
2. Sunny South, April 29, 1858.

There is not an individual for whom I have made machinery that is not satisfied with its operations, and will testify that it does work as stated by me. I have made and designed Engines from 6 to 200 horse power, for various purposes, and have never failed to accomplish the purpose they were designed for.

I am now making an engine for the use of planters, and I defy competition to produce as safe, durable and effective a machine for the same price.

It is very simple in construction, and a negro learns to run it in a few days.

I put up an engine for J. G. Randle, Esq., last year, and his negro learned to run it in a short time, and has run it successfully ever since. I have the permission of Mr. Randle in stating another fact, which ole planters ought to know. When Mr. Randle's cotton reached the manufacturer in Manchester, he immediately wrote to his factor in Mobile, instructing him to buy every pound of Mr. Randle's cotton in future.

Think of that, you victim of mule power and pig-tail cotton! Think of it! Why is this? The answer is obvious. His cotton was ginned by a Beckett & Tindall "Steel-Comb Gin", run by steam-power.

One of my engines has been running on Dr. B. L. Hatch's plantation for eight or ten months with entire satisfaction. It is run by one of his negro boys. It has driven a 4-foot circular saw, and 26-inch mill, with 35 lbs. of steam, with ease. This Dr. Hatch, or his overseer, (Mr. Justice) will take pleasure in stating to anyone.

Cont'd on Page #17

MONROE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

W. H. Clopton, Esq. has a similar Engine, just finished for him. It has run, on first trial, a 70-saw gin, and 24-inch mill, with 25 lbs. pressure.

This engine was made and sold by me for 15 horse power; and I defy anybody to produce an Engine, made and sold for 15 horse power by a manufacturer North or South, that will do as much work for the same money.

I always make good any defects found in my engines at any time.[1]

H. Hays,
Aberdeen, Miss.

SOMETHING ABOUT BUSINESS HOUSES AND BUSINESS MEN IN MONROE

The information found here was gathered largely from the advertisements found in the Aberdeen newspapers.

Then as now, in this history, as in others, if a man did not advertise, he "simply was not in it" as ran the refrain in "Charley's Aunt".

In consequence of reliance on newspaper advertisements as an almost sole source of information, the record is uneven. Some lines of business did not advertise in the papers at all and others depended little on the papers. Some firms were heavy advertisers, others were not. There were both season and fashion in advertising. In some years, business advertised unusually. At certain times, and under certain circumstances, advertising was contagious like the measles.

These latter variations were noticeable, especially in out of town advertising. There were times when Mobile firms used more space in Aberdeen papers than did the home firms.

Cont'd on Page #18

1. Copied from The Sunny South, July 12, 1860.

New York, New Orleans and Memphis occasionally broke out with cards in the Aberdeen papers.

Something About Certain Business Men

There were only three Roy brothers in business in Aberdeen but they were members of a French Canadian family that was said to include more than twenty members. James and Charles who composed the firm were short but with a long girth line. They were reticent, dignified, thoughtful and held the respects as well as the patronage of the community for a long time. Traveling to New York to buy goods twice yearly, they were attracted by the possibilities of Elyton, the crossing place of two trunk line railroads located within a short distance of beds of iron, coal and lime, and they stopped off to invest in lands. When Birmingham emerged, they sold their Aberdeen business to E. Lanctot, a nephew and moved to Alabama to handle their investments there. Louis Roy, the youngest brother, was taller, less rotound and less well poised. At first, he clerked for his brothers, but soon he was in business for himself. His advertisements indicated that he was a sharp competitor of his brothers, but he was never the financial success they were. E. Lanctot was built along the same lines as his older uncles, but while he had their energy, and business application, he did not have their business acumen. The firm of E. Lanctot did not equal Roy and Brother as a money making enterprise.

M. Weiler was probably the first Jewish merchant to conduct a merchantile business in Monroe County since neither

Cont'd on Page #19

Jacob Cohen, Judah Barrett nor "The Wandering Jew" conducted stores in this county. M Weiler was a German Jew of good ability attentive to businesss, and with a nose for money, The firm, at first, M. Weiler, later became Weiler and Hass, then Weiler Haas and Krauss and finally Stern Bros. Weiler, the two Krausses and the two Sterns were relatives and Haas, may have been, although such was not known to be the case. Haas and the elder Krauss attended strictly to the details of business, being largely under the leadership of Weiler. The younger Krauss was a good mixer and devoted some of his energies to increasing the popularity of the firm in the community. When the other members of the firm returned to New York with their money earned in Monroe County, Dave Krauss went to Montgomery. The two Sterns were typical German Jews of the first American generation type. They were strictly business men and good merchants. They are supposed to have returned to New York.

The most popular Jew the town ever had as an inhabitant was Morris Gattman. He and his brother Jake, were typical German Jews in appearance, speech and manner. Their nephew, Meyer, was of the German-once-removed type. At first, Morris and Jake were together in the mercantile business. Next, they had separated and were running competitive stores. The younger of the two, Jake, went into the Confederate army and came back with a reputation for bravery, gallantry, good soldiership, and good fellowship. A few days after the war, the brothers went out of the mercantile business and opend a bank brining from New York, their nephew Meyer, to run the institution.

Cont'd on Page #20

That some of the firm of Steppacher Wolf and Bensigner were Jewz is a good guess, but the writer has no knowledge of the facts.

When the town lots were auctioned, the firm buying the choicest business corner was McFarlane and Cunningham. McFarlane and Cunningham did not continue their business association for many years, but each of them was a business leader in Monroe County for a long time.

William R. Cunningham and his brother, Corry Cunningham, were born in Green County, Georgia, of Irish stock. From Georgia, he went to Mobile and then to Aberdeen. He entered throroughly into Gordon's plan, did business on the river bank and bought a lot and built a residence on Davis Hill. Mr. Cunningham did business here for years, raised his family here, and established them in business, built two homes, the second of which is known as the General Davis place, and them moved to California to spend the evening of his life. Mr. Graham MacFarlane was a Scotchman, who endorsed the plans of his fellow Scot. He did business on the river bank and built a home on the highlands south of the Court House. Thru his life, he was active in the business life of the community as his family have been since.

When business began to move up on the hill, the leading mercantile establishment was one of which Mr. Summey was a member, the firm being known by various names at various times. Mr. Summey lived in a fine house on Chestnut Street and owned a plantation near Billy Strong.

There was a small group of stores on and near the corner of Commerce and Columbus Street. As the writer remembers them,

Cont'd on Page #21

two of them were two story bricks, occupied by Roberts Brothers, Henry and Marion. His memory is hazy about everything concerning this firm, except the iron lions which served as a sign. Those lions impressed a small boy so deeply as to wash out all other memories.

Next east of the Roberts stores was the furniture store of Tyler. Tyler had to have a sign to compete with those lions. He chose a picture of an Indian paddling a canoe down a river. When a small boy was all but dead from the lions, he came back to life when he saw that picture of an Indian and a canoe.

The inscription under the Indian was"I paddle my own canoe."

It was said in the community that Mr. Tyler was born of the intellectual aristocracy and was related to President Tyler. When he became a cabinet maker, he lost caste with his family, whereupon he came to Aberdeen had the picture and inscription painted and made and sold good furniture. This is being scribbled as the writer sits in a Tyler chair.

One of the large firms of the day was Bowman, Clopton and Co. When Mr. Bowman withdrew from this firm, he went in business in New York City. When the Episcopal Church was being built, Mr. Bowman contributed the bell, I think.

Mr. Clopton was prominent business man for years, sometimes as a merchant and always as a planter. He once won a bet from William G. Evans at Greenwood Springs, showing that when it came to building a paling fence, in a hilly country, he had all the wisdom there was to be had while Evans lost because he had something to learn.

Cont'd On Page #22

Mr. Gillespie was said to have been the largest and best merchant at Cotton Gin. At that he did not have sense enough to get married and have children and in that way his competitors, the Knowles and Mayfields got him in the long run.

Unquestionably, the shrewdest merchant Cotton Gin knew was Dr. Watkins. He was shrewd enough to invest all around over the county and to marry a Knowles so when Cotton Gin went out of existence, he was all set for "both to-day and to-morrow."

The big mogul of Quincy was Col. B. M. Terrell. He not only did all the business there was in the Quincy neighborhood, but he opened a store in Aberdeen and held his own in the business competitors there. He came from Lynchburg, Virginia, tied up promptly with the Greenwood family and then went on to tie up with whatever else he wanted. His daughter says that in his youth, he was a good deal of a dude but in the course of time, he recovered.

As the writer remembers him, he was bowlegged and appeared a little short as he rolled along, but in a fox hunt, he took the curves from his legs, gained a foot in height and let out a yell that must have started in his toe nails and gathered volume as it travelled upward.

Clark was the great merchant in Camargo. If a person will travel from Okolona to Tupelo asking about business men as he goes he will learn that not only did Clark have business ability, but that he had great prepotency and he "marked his progency for business."

Even more outstanding than Roberts' lions and Tyler's Indian as a business sign was Shell's wooden nogro mortar and pes-

Cont'd On Page #23

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

tle. Probably Mr. Shell was the third druggist to own this sign. Probably a druggist named O'Connor brought him to Aberdeen long before the Civil War. In time, another druggist came to own and use this famous old wooley headed blue shirted negro. J. D. Shell went into the drug business about 1865, he acquired this sign thereafter, it remained in front of Shell's Drug Store, except for a day once or twice a year which he spent in the reservoir at the Corner of Commerce and Maple Steets. When some boy would liquor up, he would take a few shots at the old sign. About once a year, some soused fellow would follow through by throwing the sign in the reservoir.

W. P. Barton, the druggist, used as a sign a wooden mortar over which hovered an eagle. Mr. J. D. Shell learned his trade from Barton but he bought his sign from Barton's competitor, Jones.

Griffin and Daniels, druggists, had as their sign a basket of grapes. This was not as inappropriate as it appeared since in that day, the drug stores sold the best wines and liquors that were to be had.

Of course, if a man was very choosy, he bought Bridal Bouquets from Chesley Daniel, Maiden's Blush from Dr. J. M. Heard, or pear brandy from B. M. Terrill.

Perhaps this is as good a place as any to say that in the early days, no store limited itself to any one line. Griffin and Daniel carried hardware as well as wines and drugs, just as Shell and Eckford carried kerosene, paints and oils.

Cont'd On Page #24

Most of the stores advertised as selling plantation supplies and general merchandise. In some instances, the store was divided into two rooms, except for a passage way in the rear section. In one side was sold dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes and stationery, in the other, groceries, hardware, furniture, bagging and tires, and generally, some liquor could be had somewhere in or near the store.

J. C. Wilson had the largest business at Martin's Bluff and one of the largest in the county. He also attended to the shipping of other merchants who used Martin's Bluff as their port.

Robert's Store at Hamilton has been referred to elsewhere.

Some Hampton was in some business at most every period of early Monroe County history. They settled first on the Athens pleateu having large farms between Armstrongs on the Martin's Bluff-Athens road, and Sartor's Cross Roads near Lackey's. At least, one of the fine old Hampton homes still stands in the country and another stands south of the Court House in Aberdeen.

The largest store in Athens was that of Hill. Robert's store was farther west on the same street or road.

A fair number of Aberdeen merchants moved on to Mobile and went in business there. Among these were Clarke of Cozart and Clark, Mitchell of Mitchell and Benson, and we might add, Young and Hamilton, Joel Evans, Joseph Evans, Gardner Gillespie and Gates at least one of the Sykes.

After the Ewings retired from business, some of them stayed here while some went to Texas. When Gunn Brothers

Cont'd On Page #25

sold out their store, they went to their plantation in the Prairies. Dunklin, Harrison and Earl made up a part of the considerable emigration to the Brazos Texas Country.

The Gullets went with their gin factory to Osyka, Miss. The Eckfords remained in business and never left the country. The Eckford family were of a small list of families who carried on in business for several generations. Nobody remained in the banking business in Monroe County more than one generation until Major G. A. Sykes' period. He was succeeded by his son, C. R. Sykes.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph did not always monopolize the telegraphing field in the United States. Their properties had a competitor in Aberdeen running to some nearby points. Mrs. Mattie Watkins owned the competing line.

The record does not show how this line came to be, who built it, how Mrs. Watkins came to own it or how she disposed of it. The writer's knowledge on the subject is limited to certain references to the telegraph line and its owner found in one or more issues of an Aberdeen paper.

A partial list of firms and individuals who conducted stores, shops, or factories somewhere in Monroe County at some period prior to 1886.

Aberdeen Creamery, Aberdeen Tan Yard, A. T. Aiken, Anderson, Herndon & Wightman, Aberdeen Gin Factory, Aberdeen Foundry, Adams & Wicks, Aberdeen Hotel, Ash Soloman & Co., F. H. Allen & Col, Allen, W. H.

Cont'd On Page #26

H. Blocker & Co., Burnett, Boling C., H. C. Buchanan & Co., Benson & Moore, Briggs, Crawford & Co., (Quincy) Brown, Babbett & Co., J. Brown, Bensinger, H. & Co., Bensinger, Wolf, and Steppacher, Boyer and Saffarans, Boyds, J. W. Brown, Butler & Co., A. Bean, C. Baring, J. P. Benson & Co., J. C. Broyles, D. & W. Bowman, J. M. Brassfield, Bryan & Carlisle, S. H. Berg, S. T. Bean, Beatty & Kupfer, B. B. Barker & Co., Parker, Parrish & Co., J. M. Boyd & Bro., J. M. Beckett, J. W. Brode, W. B. Barton, Byram, Chas. & Co., Bumpass & Hill, Bridges & Mannahan Baumgartner, S. F. K. Bridges, Bowman Clopton & Co., J. W. Brown, Branham Saffarans & Co., Beckett & Tindall, Blelock & Co.

Cunningham & Gibson, Craft, Cunningham & Gibson, Craft, Cunningham Moye & Co., Clarke, Gilespie & Sims, Clark House, Cockburn & Walker, D. Clarke, Gillespie & Sims, Clark House, Cockburn & Walker, D. Clarke, Cummins & Felcher, P. Chrisman, Carroll & Mosby, S. A. Crenshaw, B. F. Coopwood & Co., City Steam Mills, Crawford & Shell, E. M. Carrol, W. R. & J. E. Cunningham, Crocker W. E. & Co., Clark & Gillespie, W. H. Clopton & Sons, Clarke, Richard, Carroll & Harky F. S., Clopton J. & D., Clark, Cozart & Clark, Henry Carlisle, J. Creight, D. Clark & Co., Crocker & Dribell (Athens), Central Hotel, T. S. Cunningham, Jas. Chambers, W. Cain, J. T. Cason, Robt. Collier, Coleman -- Clayton, D. B. & J. Clayton, Combs & Ellis, Clopton and Haughton.

Dyche & Gillespie, George Denison & Co., Dearing & Hill, J. T. Dyche & Co., Duncan, A. Durward, J. B. Davis, Durward & McFarland, Dunn & Akin, L. P. & M. F. Davis,

Cont'd on Page #27

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Dean & Vestal, Dunklin, Earle & Strong, Dowdle, Jamison & Co.

G. W. Elkin, Eckford Bros., J. W. Eckford, Eckford C. H. & Co., C. H. Eckford & W. G. Strong, Eckford & Marschalk, Elliot and Burke, W. G. Elkin (Quincy), C. C. & J. Ewing, Eckford & Gates, M. P. Edde, Eagle Hotel, J. J. Easter, Alexander Eanes, Evans & Sherwood, C. C. Ewing, Swing & Co., Eckford & Gates, T. G. Elliott, Elliott & Burke, Elkin, W. G. & Co., Elkin & Wightman, Enderlin & Beronico.

Mrs. Flannigan, Futrell & Posey, H. J. Fears, Fuller & Hobson, F. A. Fowler, Ferguson and Heard, B. H. Flynn, A. Feldman, Wm. Futrell, E. Featherstone (Carmargo) Futrell House, J. W. French, Freeman & Brannin, A. H. French & Co.

W. R. Glascock, Gates & Moore, R. Gatchell, Gates Gibson & Brandon (1858) Gullett's Livery Stable, Gillespie & Pennell, Gullett Gladney & Co., Gullahorn & Hammock, Griffin Roberts & Co., (Zion Hill)(1829) Gordon R. (Indian Trader). Henry Gillespie (Cotton Gin) Greenwood & Greenwood (Quincy) Goodlad & Hopkinson, Gordon House, J. B. Goodlad, J. W. Glascock Gregg & Matthews, C. T. Gifford, Gardner & Gillespie, Gullett B. D. & R. S. , Griffin & Daniels, Gifford & Johnson, Gattman & Johnson, M. Gattman, Jacob Gattman, Gattman Brothers, Gullett H., Gladney & Beckitt, Gates & Pleasant,

A. B. Hardcastle, Hardcastle & Bro., Hampton & Herndon, Haughton & Dunklin, F. Henrich, John Headdon, Holland, T. J. H., Holmes & Co., Hampton Summey & Co., J. H. Haughton, Mrs. A. M. Henwood, Hampton, & Brashaw. Hampton & Dortch, Hamilton

Cont'd on Page #28

and White, B. R. Howard & Son, F. G. Henley, H. Hays, Hampton, Higgason & Duncan, Hoskins Bros. (Muldon), R. A. Honea & Son, A. R. Henwood, Wm. Hill & Co., (Athens) Ed Herndon, (Slaves,) Halbert & Strong, H. Hobson & Co,, Henry's Candy Store, (1850) R. L. Hatch, Higgason, Johnson & Gay, Holmes & Kendall, Holliday & Roberts, Herndon House, Hill & Crocker, Hudspeth, C. Hedgepath, T. & J. Holliday, P. C. Hamilton, Henley & Carroll, Harkey, R. A. & Co., Hooper Word & Co., Higgason, Johnson & Co., Hammersly, Chas., Hatch & Whitfield, Hamett & Co.

W. H. Jennings, J. B. Jennings, Jones & Stewart, Jones (Druggist) I. Y. Johnson, D. Jamison, Oliver Jones, J. V. Jennings, J. W. Jones, Jennings & Randle, W. H. Johnson, Jamison & Headdon, Jennings, Randle & Moore,

Keyes, Kendall, Richard, N. F. Kyle, Kellerman, Knowles & Mayfield, (Cotton Gin), Knowles & Knowles (Cotton Gin), William Kimmel, Keeler's Cast Store, J. A. Kraft, Kirkpatrick (Wagons).

Leverett & Thomas, T. J. Lewis, Lynes (Sadler) (Athens), Love & Cunningham, E. Lancetot, Leedy, Kidd & Henley, L. D. Leedy, E. H. Lewis & Co., J. W. Lee & Co., D. Lake & Son, Lann & Carter Co., Lee, Word & Clopton, Lann Moore & Co., E. K. Love, John Lawson, C. F. Lumden, Lee, Word & Co.

Misesrole & Truland, Metze, J. L. Ed Lavelle, C. McKinney, (Tavern Hamilton), Mitchell & McQuiston, Mitchell Clark & Ewing, (1874) Mayfield & Sisk, Manning, Meacham & Saunders, Mans S. (1866)J. D. Mann, McFarlane & Cunningham, Isaac Mayfield, (Cotton Gin), J. L. Mosby, McQuiston & Heisen, McMillan & Kind,

Cont'd on Page #29

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Morgan Maynard & Co., C. Morawski & Co., Mitchell Benson & Ewing, Moselle & Anderson, J. Metzger & Co., MCCrackin, McFarlane G. & Co., Martin's Tin Shop, McNairy B. Y. & Co., Charles McClellan, I. Mayer, W. C. McMillan, McKay & Co., Mrs. E. R. McAllister & Bros. , Moorman & Sadler, Martin & Cade, Mansion House, McMillan & Sons, I. Mayer, J. M. Matheny, Morgan & Anderson, I. Marseilles, Joe Mays & Co., A. Marschalk, J. D. McKinney, Moye & Adams,

Nathan Bros., A. Nelson, Nichols & Shedd, Newhouse & Bro. Oldshue & McMillan, G. Oldshue, E. F. Obering.

Peugh & Heddon, E. D. Pierce, J. G. Pendleton, Page & Collier, Piltoski, W. A. Posey, E. D. Pearce, R. & F. Phillips, Mrs. Mary Pullian, R. Paine & Co., W. A. Posey, Posey & Bro., J. W. Peck, Pennell (Bigbee Fork), Patterson (Quincy), Prewitt, A. & G. Co.,Prewitt & Coopwood, Pollard & Co., W. G. Pride,

Roy & Bro., Louis Roy, Roy & Roussel, J. H. G. Robertson (Athens), G. Roberts (Hamilton), W. T. Reid, B. & H. F., B. F. Rees, T. B. Rickards, Roberts & Miffleton, C. P. Robinson, Rison & Levy, H. L. Reynolds & Co., H. C. Roberts, Ransom & Golightly, Ragland W. & Son, Hoberts H. M. & Co.,

A. S. Strawhorn, Strong Bagbett & Co., Samuel Spencer (Young's Bluff), Sykes & Whitfield, Stanton & Knowles, (Cotton Gin), G. C. Summey & Co., Strong Williams & Co., Stokely, Vincent & Saffarans, Steppacher, Bensinger & Getchell, Strong(Cotton Yard), Star Stables, N. McAllister, Prop., Sanders Bros., Frank Sanders, Shell, Crawford & Co., Shell & Burdine, Shell & Tindall, B. C. Sims, C. H. Stoelker, A. Salinger & Co., J. H. Slaughter, D. Sparks, W. S. Stokes, W. H. Saunders & Co., Silversteen & Brown, W. J. Stephenson, Strong & Bro., T. A. Sale & Co., E. Synce (Athens) Sadler,

Cont'd on page # 30

Ransom & Co., Summey, Strong & King, Sparks & Chambers, Sanders, W. S. Stokes, Saunders & Motes, J. L. Sadler, J. D. Shell & Co., Spragins, Sykes & Cunningham, Simpson, Brannin Co., Sykes, McQuiston & Heisen, Saunders Bros., Stern Bros., Simonton, John (Carmargo), D. Saffarans & Co., J. Street & Co., P. Strawhorn, Souffre, Scoggins, Shackelford & Co., B. & P. Sherwood, Sherwood & Tindall, Strause A. & Co., Stanford & Atkins, Strong Moore & Co., Sadler Hotel, Summy & Peck.

E. Thomas,Tyler & Christy (1866) H. G. W. Tyler (Warehouse) Topp & Co., (real estate), Tyler, Tuberville, J. W., Tennessee House, M. Tschudi, J. M. Trice & Co. (Carmargo) Taylor, Strain & Stuart, Thomas & Gallagher, B. M. Terrell (Quincy) Terrell & Son, R. Thompson & Co., B. G. & T. M. Trice, Thompson & Holt, Tindall & Rogers, Thweatt, James, J. D. Tatum, Timberlake, J. W.

Union House, A. Vogler, J. C. Vesey, Vinson & Saffarans, Vance & Judge, Young & McAllister.

Wright Perrin & Co., (Real Estate), W. W. 'Watkins, J. Wightman, Westbrooks & Matheny, Winkler, I. N. Wilie & Co., S. Walton, Wm. Word, (Tavern Hamilton), Wear's Misic Store, Walton House, Wicks & Adams, W. J. Webb, Walker & Piltoski, Weiler & Poppenheimer, C. W. Walton (real estate), Mrs. T. B. Watkins, J. W. Walker, Walton House, W. H. Walton, William & Johnson, Wortham & Co., J. C. Wilson & Co., (Martin's Bluff), Geo. Wightman, G. & J. Wightman, H. S. Walsh, M. J. Wicks & Co., Wilie & Co., S. Walton, Walsh & Denison, J. S. White, H. S. Watlington, Webb Hotel, M. Winters, M. Weiler, Walton & Ferrell, Wm. Wall.

Cont'd on Page #31

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #20

COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

Bradley Lumber & Cooperage Co, Aberdeen

This mill was founded by the late E. L. Young in 1907. In 1926, Floyd Bradley purchased the business, later taking his brother, Robert Bradley, in as a partner. It is located on North Meridian Street. Heading is made. Hardwood and pine lumber are manufactured and sold throughout the United States and in some foreigh countries. There are one hundred and twenty-five employees, with a large annual payroll. This mill has the largest weekly payroll of any industry in the county. A branch of this business is operated at Smithville, north of Amory.

C. C. Day's Lumber Co., Aberdeen

Mr. C. C. Day, in 1916, founded a lumber concern which bears the name C. C. Day Lumber Co. During that first year Mr. Day employed twenty-five or thirty men with an annual payroll of approximately $25,000. At present Mr. Day employs about one hundred and fifty men with an annual payroll of $100,000. The product of this company are, finished and rough lumber, sold locally and to the markets of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and the other great lumber markets of the North Central Section. The business at present embraces a band mill, planing mill, several small tractor mills throughout the county, a large lumber yard, dry kiln and logging interest in various sections of the county. The payroll released weekly by the company does much to stimulate business, and at the same time gives a living wage to a hundred or more families.

Cont'd on Page #32

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #20

The Aberdeen Compress

"In 1883, the Compress was built at its present location."1

The Compress was founded by a group of civic-minded citizens in 1896. The building was very small. In 1904, this business was sold to the Grenada Cotton Co. In 1906, the company employed an average of twenty men, while until the recent fire the company ~~today~~ gave employment to about forty with a weekly payroll of $450 to $500.

"Last Sunday night, November 29, the Aberdeen Compress, owned by Federal Warehouse and Compress Company, Memphis, Tennessee, burned to the ground. The portion of the warehouse, on the north side of the Fire Wall, was all that was saved. The Webb Compress, said to have cost $100,000, engines, boilers, office, etc., was a total loss. Something like $15,000 bales of cotton was stored in the warehouse, perhaps the largest in the history of the enterprise. So large was the crop that the old Alliance Warehouse was rented to care for the overflow. As best we can get it, from present information, at least 7,000 bales of cotton was burned, and at the market price of $60 a bale, this figures up $420,000. Then there were seven box cars burned, practically a total loss. There was some injury to the railroad tracks, telephone and electric light system. Altogether, we figure that something like a half-million dollars went up in flames."2

Cont'd on Page #33

---

1. Taken from "Mother Monroe", a series of Historical sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans, published in the Aberdeen Examiner.
2. From the Aberdeen Examiner, December 3, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

The Aberdeen Lumber Co.

The Aberdeen Lumber Co. was founded in 1906 by its present owner, Mr. Charles Treas. The company was started with Mr. Treas and one negro helper. Just prior to the 1920 lumber crash Mr. Treas employed approximately one hundred, and the lumber was shipped to all northern and southern markets. At that time Mr. Treas had several small mills in various portions of the county. However, the business suffered greatly in that crash, and at present Mr. Treas does not manufacture, but only sells. He no longer markets his products in the north and more distant sections of the south. The greater portion of his lumber is sold locally. He employs twenty-five with an annual payroll of $6,500.

The Cotton Seed Oil Mill

"In March, 1897, the minutes of the City Board (Aberdeen) record that they passed resolutions to extend to Robert Kaye every assistance in the way of transportation in conveying machinery to be used in erecting a cotton seed oil mill."

"Mr. Robert Kaye is a progressive citizen of Aberdeen; he runs an ice factory at present, and recently contemplated increasing his manufacturing interests by establishing oil mills in Aberdeen. There seems to be a big National trust in the cotton oil business, for no sooner did the trust hear of Kaye's enterprise than they shipped ice to Aberdeen by the car load and furnished it free to all citizens who accepted it, in order to break up Mr. Kaye, and began other operations to thwart him and prevent him from giving them competition.

Cont'd on Page #34

The citizens of Aberdeen, it seems, did not approve of such proceedings so they held a monster mass meeting and with ringing resolutions proposed to stand by Mr. Kaye. They mean to see that the octopus does not destroy him, and Aberdeen will probably have a cotton seed oil factory that will be independent of the trust. Let us hope so.1"

Our Cotton Seed Market

"There are five fully equipped steam ginning establishments, running frequently night and day, in Aberdeen, and they are drawing business from a broad area, due chiefly to the fact that cotton seed have, all this season, sold readily here at 15 cents a bushel, against a general price of 10 cents elsewhere. When a producer hauls a wagon load of seed cotton here with a view to marketing the entire 'lay-out', he feels assured of getting more for his seed than he could obtain elsewhere, in addition to enjoying the advantages of a cotton market that has proven, thus far in the season, the leading one in the state.

The high price of cotton seed here is due entirely to the enterprise of Mr. Robert Kaye, of the Aberdeen Oil Mill.2"

"We understand that about $23,000 has been subscribed to the stock of another oil mill for Aberdeen that is to be capitalized at $40,000.3"

Cont'd on Page #35

Note 1: Taken from the Aberdeen Examiner June 18, 1897.
2: Taken from the Aberdeen Examiner October 22, 1897.
3: Taken from the Aberdeen Examiner June 22, 1900.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

New Oil Mill Company

"The Stockholders of the new company met on Tuesday evening, and effected the following temporary organization of the new mill to be styled the 'Monroe County Oil Mill and Mfg. Company', to wit:

Committæ on charter - J. W. Barron, D. H. McQuiston and J. T. Savage.

Treasurer - Pat Bradley

Committee on Correspondence - W. M. Paine, Kirby Lann, B. H. Holder.

Hon. J. W. Barron called the meeting to order and Z. A. Ferguson was elected chairman, with J. T. Savage as secretary.

Books were directed to be opened for subscription to balance of stock, at Bank of Aberdeen, to close at 3 P. M., July 6th.

The company prefers that the remaining of the stock shall be taken by actual producers or handlers of the 'raw material' cotton seed, though of course the shares will be otherwise distributed if not taken by the date named.1"

Oil Mill Extension

"Mr. Robert Kaye contracted with Lindamood & Puckett this week, we understand, for the construction at his oil mill of a new seed house, 40x180 feet in size, and a hull house 20x 65 feet to be erected at once.2"

Cont'd on Page #36

---

1. Quoted from the Aberdeen Examiner, June 29, 1900.
2. Quoted from the Aberdeen Examiner, August 3, 1900.

AMORY STAVE COMPANY TO START PRODUCTION MONDAY:

"The Amory Stave Company, Amory's newest industry, will begin cutting staves Monday according to D. Merideth, plant foreman. The work of equiping and building the plant is finished sufficiently to begin actual production.

The new company has spent quite a bit of money here and have about 100 men employed in the work of building. When they get into full production they will employ about 40 men and will produce 40,000 staves daily, using about 20 cords of blocks. They have been buying blocks in large quantities and will continue to do so. Prices paid are said to be satisfactory and many farmers have responded by working full time while waiting for plowing time.

W. M. Merideth, plant superintendent has moved his family here. He will have complete charge of all mill operations locally. All members of the organization are appreciative of the cooperation shown the new concern by people in this district.

C. M. Harrison informed a News representative today that he had a letter from one of the officials indicating that it is possible that a veneer mill will also be constructed if a survey indicates there is sufficient tupelo gum and birch in this territory to supply a mill. Local timber men seem to think there is an ample supply."1.

Hall & Inzer Lumber Co.- Amory, Miss.

D. H. Hall and V. W. Inzer, founded the co. in 1923 with 25 employees.

D. H. Hall, Mrs. Louise Inzer, P. Pearce, B. L. Reedy and L. D. Inzer, present owners.

Lumber and ties are products. Market, mostly local. Fifty employees.

Cont'd on Page #37

1. Taken from the Amory News, March 15, 1937.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

The Abrams Mill, Amory

The Abrams Mill was organized in 1922 with about ten or twelve employees. This industry is located in the southern section of Amory. It is owned and operated by two brothers, W. C. and P. E. Abrams. They sell lumber to Amory and surrounding territory. They also have wholesale markets in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. They manufacture brick which is sold locally only. They now employ twenty to twenty-five men and the annual pay-roll is $5,000 to $7,500.

Indirectly, they release in cash for labor, supplies, logs, lumber, timber, etc. about$80,000 a year.

Gilmore-Puckett Lumber Co., Amory

This industry was founded by E. D. Gilmore, L. E. Puckett and C. M. Harrison in 1916. This firm is incorporated, and is located in the Northwest section of Amory on the Frisco Railroad.

Lumber is shipped wholesale to Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. They retail lumber, cement, lime, bricks, paint, wallpaper and all building materials.

The company employs thirty-five, with an annual payroll for labor $20,000.00.

Amory Cotton Oil Co., Inc.

The Company was founded by L. E. Puckett, C. M. Harrison, A. M. Green, A. S. Gilbert, C. V. Matthews, Sam Cheek and H. A. Carroll.

This industry is located in the northwest section of Amory on the Frisco Railroad.

They produce cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed linters, selling their products in Alabama, Tenn-

Cont'd on Page #38

essee, New Jersey, Georgia, Michigan, New York, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, North Carolina.

There are forty employees with an annual payroll of $15,000.

The Tombigbee Sand & Gravel Co. - Amory

This Company was organized in 1924 with seven employees, E. L. Puckett owning a large interest of the stock. Later the name was changed to the Amory Sand & Gravel Co. with fifteen or twenty employees. Markets , only in Mississippi.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

Coca Cola Bottling Co.

The Coco Cola Bottling Co. was founded in the city of Aberdeen in 1912, by a corporation. It was first located on the corner of Commerce and Locust Streets. It is now on the corner of Washington and Meridian in a handsome, beautifully situated building. The products are coca colas and other beverages, and they sell in Monroe County and surrounding territories.

The plant employes thirteen people with a payroll of $30,000 a year.

Kimmel's Bakery, Aberdeen

Kimmel's Bakery was founded in 1876 by M. Kimmel, father of W. W. and W. H. Kimmel, the present owners. The bakery was first located on Meridian Street. It is now located on the Northside of Commerce Street between Meridian and Hickory Streets. They manufacture candies, cakes and bread, selling to Aberdeen and surrounding territories. There are five employees with an annual payroll of $3,500.00.

Cont'd on Page #39

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Hartsell Candy Co. - Aberdeen

The Hartsell Candy Company was founded in 1935, and is owned and operated by W. E. Hartsell. It was first housed in an old storeroom on the Southwest corner of Commerce and Locust Streets. The latter part of 1936, Mr. Hartsell erected a commodious building on West Commerce Street near the M. O. Railroad depot, in which he manufactures only candies which are sold both retail and wholesale, not only locally but to other states. Beginning in a very modest building with two or three helpers, Mr. Hartsell now employs twenty-five and has an annual payroll of $30, 076.

Victory Ice Cream Co.- Aberdeen

This business was founded in 1919 by three brothers, Earl, Arthur and Bristow Elkin, under the name of Elkin Brothers. They began in a very modest one story frame building on Quincy Street, directly back of the present Creamery, doing most of the work themselves. They are now in their splendid, one-story, stucco building with ample space and a lovely well-kept park, in which Mrs. Elkin, (the mother) and Kathleen, the sister, have taken much interest and pride. Three negro helpers are employed now with an annual payroll of $1,000. Ice cream and ices are manufactured and sold both retail and wholesale.

Aberdeen Creamery

The Aberdeen Creamery was founded with Frank Johnson as manager and W. E. Gaskin, secretary in 1914. There were twenty-five employees with an approximately annual payroll of $36,000. The Kent'd Dairy Products, Inc. bought them out in 1928. The Creamery was first located in the "Old Button Factory" near the

Cont'd on Page #40

Power Plant. Its present location is on the corner of Maple and Quincy Streets. Its products are cream, butter, milk and powdered milk. They sell to Monroe County and surrounding territories.

The Creamery employs twenty-seven people with an annual payroll of $53,200.

Any of the above named products can be purchased at anytime, knowing that they are wholesome and manufacture under the most sanitary condition.

The old Creamery was organized in February, 1886. By March the creamery was in operation; cheese being one of its products, butter the other. The officers were: J. W. Howard, president; R. E. Houston, secretary; H. J. B. Lann, S. M. Johnson, L. E. Houston, J. E. Wicks and Robert P[illegible]ine, directors.1

The 99 Laundry, Aberdeen

The 99 Laundry and Cleaners was established in 1927 by Walter H. Lann, the present owner, at the same location - south side of Commerce Street between James and Hickory Streets. They do a general steam laundrying and cleaning business, also a shoe rebuilding shop is included. Three people with an annual payroll of approximately $1,000 were employed the first year. The present annual payroll of $12,000 is divided between thirteen employers. Rug cleaning is also done, along with their cleaning and laundrying. This business is a great asset to the town and county, and is liberally patronized by people in the rural areas, also

Amory Ice Plant

In 1912, Mr. Gaines Davis and a Mr. Smith organized the first

Cont'd on Page #41

1. From Mother Monroe, a series of Historical sketches, by Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen Examiner.

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

ice plant in Amory making six tons of ice a day, employing six men with an annual payroll of $5,760.00. Four years later they increased their business to twelve tons, doubling the number of employees and payroll. In 1928, the plant was sold to J. S. Burdine, who ran it for a year, selling it to the Mississippi - Alabama Utilities, Inc., 4th. Avenue North & Hickory Streets, Amory, Mississippi, a corporation, of which Mr. J. O. Prude Jr. of Amory is President and principal Stockholder. This corporation is located at Amory, Mississippi, incorporated at $100,000, and the largest home-owned company in this city.

The products are ice, coal and/a large cotton gin. These products are marketed locally and in the surrounding vicinity, although some ice is shipped by railroad from Amory to other points.

The average yearly number of all year round employees is fifteen, and the annual payroll is aproximately $25,000.00.

This firm serves the public and citizens of the surrounding vicinity for a radius of fifty miles, twenty-four hours a day, and three hundred and sixty-five days every year. They supply ice which is a vital necessity to the life, health and happiness of the people, coal which gives heat, warmth and prevents loss of life by lack of it, and serves the farmers and cotton producers of the surrounding community by being at all times ready to gin the cotton produced and prepare it for top market prices. The service of this firm is well known, dependable and regular.

The Amory Garment Factory

The Amory Garment Factory is owned by Messrs. Wilson and Longnecker. The industry is at present temporarily housed, but

Cont'd on Page #42

election returns March 8, 1937 indicate that 542 Amory voters want the factory while only 25 voted "no". The election was held to decide whether or not the city should float a bond issue to care for erection of a building to be used by the factory. Already committees and city officials are making definite plans to let the contract.

The factory employs one hundred and twenty-five (two shifts), who are receiving $4.00 weekly per person during their training period. After the training period salaries will increase according to efficiency.

When a suitable building is erected they will employ at least two hundred and fifty, and probably five hundred. One benefit to community is the employment of people who really need work. Another is most of the money will be spent in Amory.

The Amory Bakery

The Bakery was started in 1930 with three employees by James Tony, with a small annual payroll. Mr. Tony now employes seven with a yearly payroll of $3,600. They manufacture bread, cakes, pies, cookies and candy, and not only serve Amory, but town within a radius of fifty miles.

Amory Steam Laundry

Mr. J. L. Bryan opened this business in 1926 with six employees and an annual payroll of $2,000.00. After the 1929 financial crash, he sold out to Dr. M. Q. Ewing, present owner, who employs eighteen and has a yearly payroll of $6,000.00. They do business in both Mississippi and Alabama, taking in eight counties. They have a two hundred and sixty-five mile route in Alabama.

Cont'd on Page #43

The Amory Creamery

The Amory Creamery, owned by the Mississippi - Alabama Utilities, Inc., was opened in 1933 with ten employees.

The products are butter and ice-cream. The butter is marketed in important centers, such as, Memphis, Birmingham, Meridian, and in the neighboring states. The ice-cream is marketed in Amory and surrounding towns, such as, Okolona, Columbus, Aberdeen, etc.

The number of employees varies with season and ability to purchase materials out of which products are manufactured; for instance, cream is scarce in the winter months and therefore butter production light, while there is no demand for ice cream in winter months. Benefits to the community are the paying out of small sums of money to a large number of customers who sell cream and milk. Average operations are around $100,000.00 per year.

Seminole Garment Factory, Aberdeen

The Seminole Garment Factory, pants manufacturers, opened for business in Aberdeen, July, 1936. They are housed in a one-story brick building with the most up-to-date machinery available. The plant is being air-conditioned, and it is claimed , will be the only air-conditioned garment factory in the South.

The plant is owned by Wietzenhofer Brothers. They employ one hundred and fifty with an annual payroll of $53,000.00.

They market their products to wholesalers, jobbers and shipping houses throughout the South.

Harbold Hog Ranch, Aberdeen

"Mr. Lincoln Harbold, a well-known hog feeder of Iowa has just purchased ninety acres of land near Matubba bridge, north of Aberdeen, and plans to establish a huge hog-feeding station.

Cont'd on page #44

He contemplates fattening about 3,000 hogs annually. This will provide a ready market for hogs suitable forfattening. Mr. Harbold will also purchase about 100,000 bushels of corn at once. Mr. Harbold has looked over the field and picked Aberdeen as the best place. He finds that the location is ideal, from the standpoint of transportation facilities, climate, soil, and the price of feeds. In Iowa it costs him hundreds of dollars to protect his hogs from the cold in winter time. This of course, will be saved here. A fine artesian well on the Matubba Creek farm will furnish water for a complete water works system.

"The land was purchased from Judge E. C. Sykes, the deal being handled by Mr. K. N. Wishart of the Miss. Ala. Development Co."[1].

Early in 1918 this hog ranch became a reality. It operated for about two years, attracting much attention.

Monroe County Grist Mill, Aberdeen

The Monroe County Grist Mill employs three with and annual payroll of $1,000. They convert corn into meal, chops, etc. The business was established in 1934.

PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

Southern Bell Telephone Company

The first telephone office in Aberdeen was opened for business about 1887 by H. W. Campbell, Emile Levy and L. K. Foot, all three from Canton, Miss. It was located on South Meridian Street, employed four people, but cannot secure any information as to the small payroll. During 1920,the Cumberland Telephone Company and the Independent Company were operating lines in the county, but in March 1924 they were absorbed by the Southern

Cont'd on Page #45

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Bell Telephone Company, which is located upstairs on the Southeast corner of Commerce and Meridian Streets. It has nine employees, with an annual payroll of $5,550. It covers the county thoroughly, reaching every section, connecting with many private lines.[1].

Mississippi Public Gas Company

This corporation opened for business in Aberdeen in 1930 with N. E. McSwain, as manager, employing three and with an annual payroll of $3,000. They furnish natural gas and gas appliances to the citizens of the city. A. E. Boren is the present manager. Although business has greatly increased during the past seven years in the use of gas and gas appliances, the Company has not increased their helpers nor their payroll, according to the present management.

Light and Power Plants

From the minute books of the city of Aberdeen it is apparent that in 1889 and perhaps a little earlier Aberdeen streets were lighted by electricity.

"Mr. E. J. O'Biern, agent of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company, presented his account to the Board for steam plant, the dynamo, lamps, construction, etc.----------having put in twenty-five double-carbon arc lamps, a sixty-horse power boiler, a fifty-horse power Phoenix Engine and all attachments to the steam plant; also a twenty-five arc light dynamo.[2].

The minute book shows payment of $6,600 for this equipment, installation, etc.

Cont'd On Page #46

---

1. Information secured from Sid Hopkins, Aberdeen, Miss.
2. Recorded in minutes of meeting of City Board of Selectmen, Feb. 11, 1889.

Judge J. M. Acker, Mayor of Aberdeen from 1894-1936, at the time Aberdeen first installed lights, tells us that Mr. Dunbar McQuiston and several other citizens formed the first company. The plant was located in a little one-room frame building on the corner south of Acker Park. This company furnished the city with tin arc lights. This business came to a close when the plant blew-up one night.

Shortly thereafter, Hosmer and Bell, a West Point, Mississippi concern, began operation in this town. At about the same time E. E. Enderlin offered to the town, electricity. For a bried period both these companies were in operation. However, because of failure to carry out certain items in their contract, Hosmer and Bell were forced out of business when the city cancelled their agreement.

Judge Acker is of the opinion that Mr. Enderlin sold out to a Mr. Jones, who was the first person to attempt residence lighting in Aberdeen. The city bought this plant, but shortly thereafter built its present plant. This seems to indicate that the city bought out Mr. Jones about 1905, but we have been unable to arrive at a definite date as to the time of this transaction, after a careful search of available city records. The minute books, however, show that in 1889, Ira Cooper received salary as electric light engineer. Mr. E. A. Stinson, of Canton, Miss., served as City engineer from December 1906 through 1936.

The Mississippi Power Co., owned by the Southern Wealth Corporation, located in Aberdeen in 1926, buying out the light plant used by the city. The office is situated on Commerce St., Aberdeen. They sell electricity and electrical appliances. Four people are employed with an annual payroll of $3,500. Aberdeen

Cont'd on Page #47

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Western Union, Aberdeen, Miss.

The Western Union has an office in Aberdeen employing two people with an annual payroll of $1,000.

Postal Telegraph

The Postal Telegraph has an office in Aberdeen employing two people with an annual payroll of $1,000.

and surrounding communities are greatly benefitted by having the light and power that is furnished by this plant.

Telegraph , Aberdeen

"The Western Union and Postal Telegraph did not always monopolize the telegraphing field in the United States. Their properties had a competitor in Aberdeen running to some nearby points. Mrs. Mattie Watkins owned the competing line.

"The record does not show how this line came to be, who built it, how Mrs. Watkins came to own it or how she disposed of it. The writer's knowledge on the subject is limited to certain references to the telegraph line and its owner found in one or more issues of an Aberdeen paper."[1].

Telephone in Amory

Largus Camp, of Starkville, Miss.,set up the first telephone in Amory about 1895. He was assisted by Major Stockton. They were very much interested and enthused, and in order to enlarge their business, they borrowed $2,000, from the Bank of Amory. Later the Independent and Cumberland Telephone companies were in operation in Amory. The Southern Bell Telephone absorbed the Cumberland interest in 1920 and in 1925, the Independent and Southern Bell consolidated. They now employe 12. The payroll could not be ascertained in any instance.

Mississippi Public Service Co., Amory

The General office for this company is located in Amory. The gas plant was installed March 1927. Sixty men worked three months laying pipe lines, etc. for service. Then three people carried on the work. The present number of employees in Amory, 17 regular. Local wells failed to supply the requirement in the

Cont'd on page # 48

1. Mother Monroe, a series of Historical Sketches written by Dr. W. A. Evans

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

fall of 1934. Connection was made to the West Point/for natural line gas from Louisiana, Dec. 12, 1934. The Amory wells still furnish some but not enough. There are six hundred and twenty customers in Amory.

Postal Telegraph, Amory

The first Postal Telegraph was opened in Amory in 1890 with one employee, operator and lineman combined. At present the Company employs four, paying out $3,600.

Western Union, Amory

The Western Union first opened an Amory office in 1922 with two employees and a small annual payroll. They now have two employees with an annual payroll of $840.

The Railroad Shops, Amory

The Frisco R. R. came through Amory in 1887. A roundhouse was built in 1888 employing twelve men during the day and ten at night. Amory being the midway point between Memphis and Birmingham, all engines and crews were changed here. The repair shop examined all engines and kept them in good repair giving employment at one time to two hundred and fifty or more men. They had to go to Tupelo for water for engines until a well could be drilled. The yearly payroll was about $10,000. As the years passed, engine construction improved so much thaere was no longer need of changing here, which threw a good many men out of work. At present there are fourty-one men on locomotive roll and twenty-nine men on car roll.

CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE:

Chamber of Commerce, Aberdeen

The first Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1903 with J.

~~Cont'd on page # 49~~

R. Young as president. It lasted about two years and was discontinued.

It was reorganized in 1916 by the different merchants of the city. Maynard Holmes was the president and J. N. Morgan secretary. During Mr. Holmes tenure of office the Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in securing better telephone rates. It was again discontinued, but was reorganized at an early date, and in 1920 Mr. Guy Watkins became president, with J. N. Morgan, secretary. The Parkway Hotel was secured during this period.

Suceeding presidents and secretaries:

Jim Shell, President----------Mrs. J. O. Donelson, Secretary
C. E. Saunders, " ----------Mrs. Mary Mims, "
D. W. Houston, " ---------- " " "
C. E. Saunders, " ---------- " " "
R. W. Sanders, " ---------- " " "
Sid Hopkins, " ---------- " " "

The Chamber of Commerce was directly responsible for securing the Seminole Mfg. Co. in 1936.

Amory Chamber of Commerce

Amory, Miss. Dec. 6, 1920 (Organized)
A. E. Dalrymple, Jr., President
C. M. Harrison, Vice-president
J. O. Prude, Jr., Secretary
D. H. Streetman, Treasurer
Chas. Rowan, Directors
E. D. Biggs,
T. J. Cole,
E. G. Smith,
S. D. Gilbert

Cont'd on Page #50

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

The Chamber of Commerce, Amory, Mississippi, an organization composed of 200 paid members.

Young Business Men's Club

This club was organized in 1934 to take the place of the Chamber of Commerce that went out of existence about 1926. The Chamber of Commerce had 200 members, while the Y.B. M. Club has 35 members. The first officers were:

Linwood Dickinson, Vice-President,

Guy Pickle, Treasurer,

Roland Pinnington, Secretary.

The present officers:

L. Dickinson, President,

E. L. Puckett, Vice-president,

Bennie Hodo, Treasurer,

Luke Inzer, Secretary.

LIST OF RETAIL AND WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, etc. Aberdeen, Miss.
(As compiled from the 1937 telephone director)

Paine & Paine, Lawyers, Commerce St.,

A & P Company, Commerce, Corporation,

Aberdeen Auto Company, Mercie Nichols, Owner, South Hickory,

Aberdeen Cash Grocery, Sam Cangelos, Owner, South Meridian,

Aberdeen Dry Cleaners, Homer Hughes, Owner, North Meridian,

Aberdeen Furniture Store, W. F. Young, Owner, West Commerce,

Anderson, Clayton, Cotton Co., W. C. Fowler, Mgr., Commerce,

M. Bergman Dry Goods Store, M. Bergman, Owner, Commerce,

California Cafe, Nick Dinas, Owner, Commerce,

Centeral Insurance Co., Frank Ramson, Mgr., Commerce,

City Market, E. B. Mize, Owner, Commerce,

Cont'd on Page #51

City Work Shop, City, Orange Street,

Mrs. Nannie Lou Cobb, Grocery, South Matubba,

Crystal Service Station, Kirk Waite, Mgr., West Commerce,

Diamond L. Service Station, C. T. Wright, Mgr., West Commerce,

Sam Dicheria, Grocery, Mrs. Sam Dicheria, Commerce,

Dell's Ready-to-wear Store, Commerce,

Drive-in Grovery, Ira Bright, West Commerce,

Dukeminer Bros, General Merchandise, Strongs,

Eikner Bros, Grocery, L. E. And W. E. Eikner, Owner, Commerce,

Elixson's Dry Goods Store, J. B. Elixson, Sr., Owner, Commerce,

Evan's Sales Company, Maria Evans, Owner, Commerce,

Fabri Shoe Shop, Alexander Fabri, South Meridian,

First National Bank, Commerce, Pres, Eugene Lanier Sykes,

500 Service Station, C. E. Evans, Mgr., South Meridian,

Grocery, R. W. Flynt, Commerce,

44 Service Station, Commerce, Williams, Mgr.,

Frisco R. R. Company, Maple Stl,

Gillian's Garage, Charles Gillian, West Commerce,

Gilmore & Co., John Gilmore, West Commerce,

Gulf Refining Co., Station, Harold Wilson, Mgr., Commerce,

Hamilton's Cafe, Pete Hamilton, Commerce,

Harris Grocery, John A. Harris, Commerce,

Harrison's Hdw., W. B. Harrison, Commerce,

Harrison's Funeral Home, W. B. Harrison, East Washington,

Henderson Hdw. Company, D. H. Hale, Commerce,

Houston & Houston, Lawyers, Commerce,

I. C. R., Commerce,

Jolly Beaute Shoppe, Commerce, Mrs. Ruby McCool, Owner,

Cont'd on Page #52

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Just Rite Beauty Shop, Mrs. R. D. Smith, Owner, Commerce.

Lann & Carter Inc., Felix Lann, President, Commerce.

Lasky's Dry Goods, M. Lasky, Owner, Commerce.

Leftwich & Tubb, Lawyers, Commerce

M. & O. R. R., Co./Commerce

Maier's Jewelry Shop, Mrs. H. W. Maier, Owner, Commerce.

Mattox One Stop Station, D. M. Mattox, Owner, South Maple.

McFarland & Holmes, Lawyers, Commerce.

Mims Style Shop, I. B. Mims, Owner, Commerce.

Monroe Bank & Trust Co., W. H. Carlisle, President, Commerde.

Murff's Grocery and Sandwich Shop, Howard Murff, Owner, East Aberdeen.

Noah Cotton Co. S, M. Noah, Commerce

Northeast Mississippi Burial Association, H. C. Kilgo, North Meridian.

Owen's Dairy, Aberdeen.

Parkway Hotel, J. K. Baker, Sr., Mgr. Commerce

J. C. Penny Co. Odell Faris, Mgr., Commerce,

Kroger Grocery, James Davis, Commerce,

W. G. Peugh, Office, Commerce,

Pickle's Dry Cleaners, Rubern Pickle, Owner, South Meridian,

Plainview Hotel, Mrs. Walker, Locust St.

Pope Cotton Co., M. A. Pope, East Commerce,

Pryor's ready-to-wear, James Pryor, Commerce,

Railway Express Co., Buford Howell, Mgr., Commerce.

Richardson's Chevrolet Co., T. A. Richardson, South Meridian,

Rubel's Dry Goods Store, Julius Rubel, East Commerce,

Sander's Grocery, M. H. Sanders & Son, West Commerce,

Scurria Grocery, W. Scurria, East Commerce,

Shell Drug Store, J. L. Shell, East Commerce,

Shell Service Station, Incorporated, W. B. Watkins, Mgr. Commerce

Cont'd On Page #53

Sinclair Refining Co., Bill Stockton, Mgr., North Meridian,

Spragins Dry Goods Store , Sam Spraggins, Commerce,

Standard Service Station, Greene Jackson, Mgr, South Meridian,

Steele's Grocery Store, Carrie Steele, South Columbus,

Sunshine Market, South Meridian, Nix, Owner,

Southeasten Express, Rufus Garner, Mgr., Commerce,

Taylor Grocery Store, R. G. Taylor, East Aberdeen,

Taylor Grocery Store, W. J. & Son, East Commerce,

Temple Theater, Elkins Bros., East Commerce,

Texas Co., Deanton, Mgr., Orange St.

Tony's Cafe, Tony Provias, Commerce,

Turner's Barber Shop, Jessie Turner, Commerce,

Walters Market, C. L. Walters, Commerce,

Watkins Grocery Store, Guy Watkins, Commerce,

Welch Grocery Store, A. H. & Son, Commerce.

AMORY'S BUSINESS HOUSES, LAWYERS, SHOPS, etc., Amory, Miss.
(As compiled from Telephone Director, 1937)

Amory Beauty Shoppe,

Amory Berry Grower's Assosiation,

Amory Cafe,

Amory Concrete Gravel Co.,

Amory Grocery Co.,

Amory Hardware Co.,

Amory Sand & Gravel Co.,

Amory Steam Laundry,

Baird's Drug Store,

Bank of Amory,

The Black Cat,

Caldwell & Gregory Furniture Co.

Cont'd on Page #54

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

Central Cash Grocery Co.,

City Cafe,

Cobum Floral Co.,

R. L. Cowden Pressing Shop,

Cutliff Drug Co.,

Dalrymple Equipment Co.,

J. T. Duke Grocery Store,

R. L. Elledge Feed Store,

Froemming Bros.,

A. M. Green Dry Goods store,

Griffin Insurance Co.,

Gulf Service Station,

Hardin Chevrolet Co.,

Hatley Drug Co.,

Hodo Brothers Wholesale Grocery,

Home Mortgage & Realty Co.,

A. R. Hood & Co.

Independent Oil Co.,

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

C. Lantrip Store,

La Verne Beauty Shoppe,

R. E. Lee Machine Shop,

The Mary Alice Shop,

Ira McCullen Grocery Store,

Nettleton Club House,

Northeast Mississippi Burial Association,

Page Mercantile Co.,

Park Hotel,

Cont'd On Page #55

E. E. Pickle Hardware & Furniture Co.,

L. E. Price Service Station,

Pure Food Shop,

Railway Express Agency, Inc.,

Royal Service Station,

Security Bank of Amory,

Sinclair Service Station,

Standard Service Station,

Stanb & Stewart Hardware Co.,

O. D. Stone Dry Goods Co.,

Tri-State Beauty Shoppe,

Tubb Printing Co.,

Varsity Theatre,

L. C. Waldon Grocery Store,

N. T. Wax Grocery Store,

Webb Company,

Ira H. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 20 - Bibliography

BOOKS AND PAPERS USED:

Current issues of the Aberd-en Examiner carrying articles by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi

Aberdeen Weekly, July 12, 1878

Antebellum Times in Monroe County, an article written by R. O. Beckett for the Mississippi Historical Society.

Aberdeen Weekly, Sept. 17, 1880

Aberdeen Weekly, March 5, 1880

Sunny South, July 12, 1860

Sunny South, July 28, 1858

Sunny South, April 24, 1858

Sunny South, May 19, 1859

Aberdeen Examiner, Dec. 3, 1936

Aberdeen Examiner, June 19, 1897

Aberdeen Weekly, April 11, 1878

Aberdeen Weekly, April 18, 1878

Aberdeen Examiner, June 22, 1900

Aberdeen Examiner, Oct. 22, 1897

Aberdeen Examiner, Aug. 3, 1900

Amory News, March 15, 1937

Minutes of city of Aberdeen, Feb. 11, 1869

PERSONS CONSULTED:

E. L. Pasley--Bradley Lumber and Cooperage Co.

John Kline--C. C. Day's Lumber Co.

W. H. Clark--Aberdeen Compress

E. G. Stockton--Aberdeen Lumber Co.

Eugene Sykes Sr.--Old Oil Mill

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 20 - BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mrs. George H. Crawford-New Oil Mill

E. E. Cosnahan--Mississippi Power Co.

Judge J. M. Acker--Early light systems

C . M. Harrison--Early telephone history of Amory

Sid Hopkins--Early Telephone history of Aberdeen

Miss Mattie Glozier--Southern Bell Telephone, Amory

Miss Sanders, Sec.--Gilmore-Puckett Lumber Co. and Amory Cotton Oil Co.

Luke Inzer--Hall & Inzer Lumber Co.

James Tony--Amory Bakery

Mrs. Dottery--Postal Telegraph, Amory

Dr. M. O. Ewing--Amory Steam Laundry

W. C. Abrams--Abrams Mill

Mr. W. G. Davis--Ice Plant, Amory

Mr. Wilson--Amory Garment Factory

Miss Rose Baron--Aberdeen (Seminole) Garment Factory

Charles Clark-Coca Cola Bottleing Co., Aberdeen

W. M. Kimmel--Kimmel's Bakery

W. B. Martsell-Martsell Candy Co.

Earl and Arthur Elkin--Victory Ice Cream Factory

V. E. Gaskin--Aberdeen Creamery

R. C. Maynard--Aberdeen Water Works

A. C. Borman--Mississippi Public Service, Aberdeen

Will Chamblee--Southern Bell Telephone, Aberdeen

Maynard Holmes--Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce

Miss Mary Mims--Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce

Bruce Vernon--Western Union, Amory

Lem Wolf--Postal Telegraph, Amory

MONROE COUNTY / INDUSTRY

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 20-BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alfred McKinney--Western Union, Aberdeen

Lamar Brewer--Postal Telegraph, Aberdeen

D. E. Spain--Mississippi Public Service, Amory

Dave Patrick--Railroad Shops, Amory

Dr. C. B. Baker--Kawanis Club, Amory

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project

MONROE COUNTY

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose
SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #20

INDUSTRY

Amory Concrete and Gravel Company:

This company was organized in 1926 with J. R. Buchanan as President, T. J. Cole as Secretary and Treasurer and P. M. Hollis as manager, employing four men with an annual payroll of $2,000 the first year. They now have twelve or fifteen employees and a yearly payroll of $10,000. The annual shipping capacity is 1,000 to 1,200 cars to all portions of Mississippi and Alabama.

Benefits to Community: In addition to giving these men work the money put into circulation means a great deal. The land owners receive a royalty of from $2,000 to $2,500 a year.

The Strawberry Industry of Amory:

In 1928 A. L. Winebury of Illinois and W. P. Wade of Tennessee came to Amory and put out 100 acres of the Bourland farm near the city limits in strawberries. The second year they called for hundreds of pickers. Ordinarily a picker could make $1.00 a day, good pickers $1.50 and more.

At the end of the third year, Wineberg left and the business was changed to Bourland, Wade Fruit Company and set out another one hundred acres. During good crop years there were as many as 1,000 pickers, 20 to 25 packers and field men. Up to twenty-five cars were shipped annually to New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Ina H Watkins

MONROE COUNTY, INDUSTRY

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AREA #7

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #23

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. Della W. Cowley
ENUMERATOR:
Evelyn M. Rose

TRANSPORTATION

OLD ROADS:

General Jackson's Road:

In 1818 General Jackson's Military Road was in Monroe County until Lowndes County was organized.

Stage Coach Lines:

One to Oxford via Pontotoc and Okolona.

One to Eastport, to Tishomingo.

One to Athens, Quincy and Hamilton.

One south to Darracott.

"The Pontotoc-Morgan's Bluff or Aberdeen Trail was on high ground after it climbed the hill at Aberdeen until it reached Pontotoc. It followed the ridge lying south of Matubba Creek and curving to the northwest and north to reach the ridge on which Okolona is located. In later years, this was the stage route from Aberdeen to Pontotoc, Oxford and points north." (Dr. W. A. Evans).

Any Other Historic Roads:

SOME FACTS AND SOME PROBABLE ABOUT INDIAN TRAILS, TRACES AND ROADS IN MONROE COUNTY.[1]

"Mr. James Walton is quoted as holding that the Natchez Trail is older than the pyramids of Egypt. It maybe although at the

Cont'd on Page #2

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. A. Evans.

present moment, his theory can neither be proven nor refuted. It is pure speculation with no established foundation. If the Indians were in North Mississippi prior to the building of the pyramids, they undoubtedly had north and south trails. The human animal must have salt and those who lived in North Mississippi depended on the sea salt and salt springs to the South of them for their supply. It follows that any north and south trails in Monroe County could have been older than the pyramids if any Indians were living north of this county.

"The Chickasaw Indians had settlements along the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals and therefore, many of their trails ran from the river in southwesternly direction. There was some intercourse between the Chickasaws and Choctaws and with the Creeks and Cherokees also. This explains some of the trails, and finally there were trails between the Chickasaw villages near Pontotoc, those near Bolivar, Tennessee, and those leading to and from the smaller villages and village centers.

"After the settlements in southwestern Mississippi had started, there were needs for roads to north and east. Much of the travel and transportation to these communities went down the Mississippi, but the northwestward traffic was largely over roads. In the periods when the French and the Spaniards held the Coast, traders brought their goods in over roads leading from the Tennessee River.

"The Indians in a general way determined the locations, in after years, of the railroads, wagon roads, and automobile highways in Monroe County.

Cont'd on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Schockebe (or Cedar Creek) about three miles from its mouth; Jonack Tchale (or James Creek) near its headwaters; lower Town Creek near its headwaters, Tibbee Creek about three miles from Old Plymouth and it then continued south to the Gulf region.

"Maybe this was the oldest trail in the county. Malone says De Soto went up it and that white settlers around Loohatten often pointed out De Soto's trail, as they called it, as it ran near that station.

"This is the only trail in wh t is now called Monroe County, that showed on the Purcell map.

THE GAINES MAP

"The Lusher map as redrawn by Gaines showed the following trails, some part of which were in Monroe County:

"The place on the Tombigbee, opposite which Aberdeen was later developed, was designated as Morgan's Ferry. From Morgan's Ferry, a trail ran at first nearly west about where Commerce Street, Aberdeen, now runs. West of Aberdeen and also west of Gladneyville, it turned northwest to the Indian village, Tokshish, to the Pontotoc villages and on northwest to the Bolivar (Tennessee) and Chickasaw Bluff groups of villages.

"Another trail ran southwest from Morg n's Ferry across where the cemetery now is, then just back of Mr. Morgan's house and thence followed the Illinois Central right of way. At Binfords it was about a quarter of a mile west of the station; at Strongs about the same distance east. At West Point it was probably in the west part of the town. It passed the Mayhew Mission, Starkville on to Kosciusko, and then Doaks, located where Natchez

Cont'd on Page #5

"Until after De Soto came, the Indian trails were merely foot paths. Between that period and about 1800, they were bridle paths and foot paths. The Indians had no wheels therefore, no wheeled vehicles. It followed that they had no roads. After 1800, the paths and trails slowly evolved into wagon roads.

"The Indian had a genuis for finding his way across country and laying down paths that avoided streams that were difficult to cross or subject to overflow and bottoms, where the footing was bad. His paths were liable to follow ridges. The railroads could cross streams with bridges, and traverse swamps with embankments, while hills and grades they strove to avoid. In consequence, railroads and highways, deviate in places from the routes of the old Indian trails.

"Nevertheless, in a general way, it is true that the twentieth century highways follows the general line of the Indian trails.

"De Soto probably did not get into Monroe County although Fordyce held for awhile that he left the Tombigbee near Aberdeen and fought a battle nearby. Halbert said he crossed the Tombigbee at the location of Cotton Gin. Fordyce now thinks he came up an Indian trail running west of the Tombigbee, fought at Tibbee Creek and soon, therefore, turned northwestward.

"The Roman map shows an Indian trail which began at the Pontotoc villages, ran southeast along the south side of Town Creek. Opposite Cotton Gin, it ran about ten miles west of Old French Fort, running a little east, of south. It crossed Swangolo Creek, (or Natubba) about fifteen miles from its mouth. It crossed

Cont'd on Page #4

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Trace crossed Doak's Creek. Professor A. W. Garner says Doak's road was joined by Robinson's Road in Oktibbeha County.

"This trail was later converted into Doak's Road, one of several northwest - southwest roads from the Natchez County across the Chickasaw and Choctaw country to the Tennessee River and beyond.

"On this map, Cotton Gin Port is shown, with the secondary designation Bell's Ferry.

"A trace led northwest from Cotton Gin. About ten miles out of Colbert's field, it forked, and the northern - most road ran west of north to reach Bolivar, Tennessee, eventually. The left hand fork ran northwest to the Pontotoc villages. About two miles from the Colbert field fork, a left-hand prong turned nearly due west to reach the Natchez Trace at about the present location of Houlka.

"East of the Tombigbee River, Gaines Trace, was shown running north of east to reach the Alabama line near the Itawamba - Monroe County line. The eastern end of this trace started at the bluff at the northwest corner of Cotton Gin. It is now followed rather closely by the Amory-Cotton Gin Road nearly to Amory. Northwest of Amory, the Amory-Smithville road picks up the trace and follows it for several miles, being known in this section as the Trace Road. At a store about four miles from Amory, the trace bore to the east, of the present Trace Road and followed the ridge between Bull Mountain and Weaver Creek, and then the one between Bull Mountain and Splunge. It crossed Splunge and soon passed into Alabama. In Alabama it went by Russelville, Courtland, and Milton's Bluff.

Cont'd on Page #6

"A south east trail ran from Cotton Gin to Columbus. Near where Becker now is, a trail ran South east by Bolivar, Miss. to connect near Athens with the trails to Alabama and to Gaines Trace connections. South of Morgan's Ferry about two miles, a trail ran a little north of east to Alabama.

"From near the crossroads formerly known as Sartors, a trail left the Columbus-Hamilton trail and ran almost due north to Athens where it communicated with the trails to Alabama.

"It should be born in mind that when this map was made, wheels had come and the trails were being made into roads.

THE LUSHER MAP

"Lusher's map, on which Gaines' map was based, showed the trails or roads by means of narrow lines instead of the bands used by Lusher. These lines are located about where the Gaines' map showed bands.

"Cotton Gin Port was given a third designation, 'Robert Gordon'. 'Martin's Bluff', as well as Morgan's Ferry was designated.

"About the location of Colbert's or Vinton appeared the designation 'Magby's Ferry'. The various sections of land west of the river occupied in 1832-1834 was designated by shaded areas.

THE NATCHEZ TRACE

"The Natchez Trace which did not touch Monroe but down which some of the Monroe settlers came, was shown on the Lusher map, as leaving the Tennessee River at Colbert's Ferry, crossing Bear Creek, entering Mississippi at the south line of Township 4 S. and about the middle of Range 11 E., Pontotoc Survey, about where

Cont'd on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Tishomingo City is; running southwest, Mackey's Creek was crossed while still a small stream. The t ributaries of 20 mile Creek were crossed near where they came together. The tributaries of Town Creek were crossed within twenty miles, northeast of Pontotoc. Then the trace swung to run south by Tockhish, Stewart's, Houlka, Houston, on the ridges first between the Yazoo and Tombigbee tributaries, then on those between Big Black and Tombigbee, then on those between Big Black and Pearl and finally southwest on highland to Natchez.

"The Roman map shows a trace running east from the Pontotoc villages following Town Creek,a mile north of it to a village located on the north side of Town Creek not far west of Twenty Mile Creek. From this village, this Trace continued south east crossing the Tombigbee below where Twenty Mile Creek and Twenty Seven Mile Creek come together, and then South to Gaines Trace, and Cotton Gin Port, or its Indian predecessor.

"On these maps, there was no Aberdeen but Morgan's Ferry across the river was given as a focal point for trails.

THE BELL MAP AND FIELD
NOTES

"These are the original mapes and notes based on the survey made when the Chickasaw cession passed into the hands of the white man.

"Since Gaines Trace east of the Tombigbee River is the dividing line between the Huntsville survey and the Pontotoc survey, there is no difficulty in locating that portion of it on the Bell maps or any maps.

"West of the Tombigbee, it is not easy to tell where Gaines

Cont'd on Page #8

Trace went. The writer thinks it ran from Cotton Gin Ferry in a southwesternly direction across portions of sections 2-3 and 10 in order to get around a slough or lake. When this obstruction had been circled the Pontotoc trails which Gaines Trace had so far followed went northwest climbing the ridge a little north of Colbert's hill. Gaines Trace went west up Colbert's hill, and then turned south traveling along the ridge near to where Bell's Mission was later located in section 22. Bell's map does not locate Gaines Trace in this area by either surveyor's mark or by word, but one allusion in the survey notes indicates that the road to Bell's Mission followed Gaines Trace. The writer thinks that a little northwest of Bell's Mission, the trace turned west heading the eastern and middle prongs of Wolf Creek, and traveled a little over two miles in that general direction. Having reached the high ground between the middle and the west, prongs of Wolf Creek, it turned south and ran a short distance east of present highway 45 and parallel with it.

"In the later Word-Baker neighborhood, the trace reappears on the Bell map. It was shown all the way to Matubbege and across that creek and south to James Creek. At this point, it again disappeared from the maps. The writer thinks it followed southeast along the ridge south of James Creek to where it crossed Doak's Road. It reappeared on the Bell's maps that are placed designated in the surveyor's notes as 'Widow James.'

"The Bell, Lusher and Gaines maps all show Gaines Trace as running from the 'Widow James crossroads' a little east of south across Monroe and Clay County to where it crossed the old Salt Trail

Cont'd on Page #9

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

There it turned sharply eastward to run to the bank of Tibbee where that creek emptied into the Bigbee immediately across the creek from Plymouth.

"The old Colbert stage road ran somewhat east of the part of the trace running south from the 'Widow James'.

"Gallagher Road was an old trail crossing the Tombigbee at Indian Ford. The east end of the Gallagher road crossed Buttahatchie and went to the Wolf Road.

"Among the trails leading northwest from the terminus of Doak's Road were those crossing at Morgan's Ferry and those at Fowlkes and Lackey's Ferries."

THE REASON FOR COTTON GIN PORT[1]

"The presence of the Old French Fort dating 1740 and the nearness of the Chickasaw towns and villages were the primary reasons for Cotton Gin. The bluffs along the west side of the Tombigbee and the bluff at this location on the east side made this a good crossing place for Indian trails even in high water times. In consequence a collection of Indian trails, the best known of which was later known as Gaines Trace converged on this crossing. On the west of the river the trails from Bolivar, Tennessee, Tockshish, and other Indian towns likewise converged there. Colbert's hill where stood the council tree and where Levi Colbert, (Itawamba), had a home, a mill and a gin was only a mile to the west. The Chickasaws had a village about three miles to the northwest."

Cont'd on Page #10

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

THE PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY:

Members of the Highway Commission:

Members of the Highway Commission are Brown Williams, Philadelphis, Chairman; Hiriam Patterson, Monticello; and F. L. (Abe) Linker, Oxford.

Federal Appropriations for Roads in County:

Federal appropriations in Monroe County, at present, are being expended on three projects, one of those being the road on Highway 45, south. Appropriation by the Federal Government for this highway was $40,000.00. Two projects have been launched on Highway 33, using a Federal appropriation of approximately $78,950.00. Previous to the current year, a large fund has been invested by various Federal agencies for highway construction in Monroe.

State Appropriations for Roads in County:

State appropriations to match Federal funds on highway projects in operation in Monroe amount to $146,050.00 (approximate), $50,000.00 of which is being used on Highway 45 and $96,050.00 on Highway 33.

County Appropriations for Roads in County:

The county appropriation for road construction and repair in Monroe is $22,065.02. The state returns 65% of the gasoline tax to the county for this same purpose. $37,900.00 was thus secured for the past year.

National Highways through County:

Only one national highway traverses Monroe County, that being U. S. 45. 45 enters Monroe County in the extreme southern section, crossing the Buttahatchie river at the Monroe-Lowndes County line,

Cont'd on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

and continuing in a northwestern direction the entire length of the county. It crossed the Tombigbee about a mile east of Aberdeen, cutting through Aberdeen from east to west, and leaves the county at Nettleton, entering Lee County.

[1]"In the main, the present highway 45 follows the old Cotton Gin-Columbus Road, and the Indian trail which that road followed, approximately, but worn places show occasional departures from the route now used. One of these can be seen at the Hamilton location. The route of the old road curved to the west, just north of the south branch on the Longmire place. Evidently it must have been at least forty feet west of the present route as it crossed what is now the Longmire field, and what was then the heart of Hamilton. From there it curved eastward to reach the present route north of the intersection of the Gallagher Ferry Road. To the west of Hamilton on the face of the rise across the west, or Roberts farm branch, the marks of the old road running southwest to Hamilton Landing on the Tombigbee can be plainly seen."

State Highways through County:

Five state highways touch Monroe County. Highway 25 enters the county north of Smithville and continues southwest to Amory; thence, south to Aberdeen, where it again turns southwest, converging with 23 about one mile southwest of Muldon.

#23 enters the county from the south on the line of section 15 and 16, Township 16 S. Range 6 E., and continues directly northward for eleven miles, intersecting Highway 8, a mile and a halfeast of Gibson.

#8 begins at Greenwood Springs continuing southward for about three miles, and then follows a general westernly direction through

Cont'd on Page #12

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Aberdeen and Gibson, leaving the county on section line 19 and 30, Township 14 South, Range 6 east.

#41 enters Monroe on section line 30 and 31, Township 12 South, Range 6 east, going eastward for two miles, south, 1 mile, and thence in a direct eastern line to Amory.

#6 enters Monroe at Nettleton going eastward, then south to Bigbee; then follows a general southeastern direction through Amory, Hatley, passing northeast of Quincy, on to Greenwood Springs, leaving the county at Gattman.

Condition of Secondary Roads:

Secondary roads are in good passable conditions.

Bus Lines:

Monroe County is tourched by four bus lines - Tri-State, Normis Transport, Greyhound, and Amory-Aberdeen.

The Tri-State leaves Aberdeen southward at two P. M. going to West Point, Starkville and thence to Greenville, making connection at Starkville with a bus enroute to Jackson. The incoming bus arrives from Greenville at 1:30 P. M.

The Normis Transportation Company has a "double-daily" schedule westward in effect between Aberdeen and Charleston, Mississippi. The morning bus arrives at 7:45 from Houston, Mississippi leaving at 8:10 A. M. for Charleston, making the round trip and returning to Aberdeen at 3:32 P. M. The bus departs at 3:57 P. M. for Houston, where it remains over night where it leaves early the next morning for Charleston.

The Greyhound, going northward arrives at Aberdeen at 7:00 A. M. from Columbus and leaves at 7:10 A. M. for Memphis, making a round

Cont'd on Page #13

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

trip, returning at 10 P. M. enroute to Columbus. This bus affords an afternoon in Memphis, and therefore much used.

The Aberdeen-Amory is a local bus making a morning and evening round trip from Aberdeen to Amory to meet the Frisco train at the latter point.

RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY:

Early Attempts at Railroad Building:

SOME FACTS AND SOME PROBABLE FACTS ABOUT THE RAILROADS OF MONROE[1]

"Before 1840, the people of Monroe County were realizing the need of better transportation. The Tombigbee river bisected the county. It offered transportation far superior to that offered by freight wagons and stage lines. But if fell far short of the needs. Traffic on the river was seasonal and uncertain. For months in the year, steamboats could not run and steamboat advertising was not to be found in the newspapers. There were times whn not even flat boats and rafts could negotiate the down stream journey.

New Orleans and Nahsville R. R.

"In 1834, citizens of New Orleans recognized that New Orleans must have a railroad leading into its back country. Just as citizens of New York, under the same urge that constructed what later became the New York Central; of Philadelphia, what later became the Pennsylvania; of Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio; of Norfolk, the Chesapeake and Ohio. The citizens of Boston having failed to see and act on this need had lost their position as America's leading trading center, The New Orleans citizens secured from the Louisiana Legislature a charter for the New Orleans and Nashville

Cont'd on Page #14

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Railroad. The Mississippi Legislature refused to fall in line with their policy. The fact that this road was to run to Nashville and was to have legislative sanction by Alabama as well as by Mississippi, indicates that New Orleans citizens were more anxious to go northeast, that is, toward Monroe County than straight north. However, the proposal never got far enough to cause discussion in Monroe County. At that date, the river was 'Ignus fatus' of Monroe County people.

The Mobile and Ohio

"By 1857, a race was on between New Orleans and Mobile to reach the back country with railroad transportation. There was commercial rivalry between these cities, and whichever succeeded in building the best railroad into the best country, making the best connections and being first ready with transportation, was thought to have the better chance for ascendency. Both lines, one north from Mobile, the other from New Orleans, were given very generous backing from the United States government.

"It was the day of subsidies to railroads, canals and all other internal improvements. Monroe County was naturally in Mobile territory and their railroad was certain to come her way. It was not certain whether the New Orleans road would go north or northeast.

"An early notice of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad found in an Aberdeen paper was one in the Monroe Democrat of February 21st., 1849. It consisted of a clipping from the Noxubee Rifle telling of railroad surveyors being in Noxubee County. The issue of the Democrat of February 28, 1849 carried a column letter signed by

Cont'd on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

'Gamma' telling the advantage of having this railroad run to Aberdeen and through Monroe County and especially the increase in the value of lands that could be expected to result. In the issue of March 21st. 'Gamma' returned to the fray.

"The issue of June 5th., 1850 carried a financial statement of the M. & O. R. R. in which it was said the Mississippi division of 191 miles would cost three and a half million dollars, and the entire line from Mobile to the Ohio River nearly ten million.

"The estimated yearly net income would be one and a half million or fourteen percent on the investment. 'The amount which anyone state will be called on to contribute is not more than one third the sum the state of Georgia has already invested in railway improvements.'

"December 4th., 1850, 'S' wrote a column article in favor of Aberdeen in Monroe County building their section of the M. & O. Railroad, saying, 'The M. & O. Railroad presents us with an opportunity of making a most wise investment.'

"December 18th., 1850 the Monroe Democrat had an editorial favoring Monroe County's raising $100,000.00 for the M. & O. Railroad. They said 'Aberdeen can get a crowd together any day to witness a monkey show, and surely our citizens are much more interested in a railroad.' The editorial intimated that Aberdeen could be and should be as large as Memphis.

"January 11th., 1851, 'the friends of the M.&O.Railroad' were called to meet at the Goose Pond Church.

"On January 8th., 1851, the Democrat again had an editorial in favor of a county tax to build a section of the railroad.

"At the meeting of January, 1851, the right of way was given

Cont'd on Page #16

or promised and two hundred and seventy-two shares of stock or $27,200 was subscribed. The county was called on to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars for stock.

"January 22, 1851, a railroad meeting was called for Aberdeen on the first Saturday in February. This meeting recommended that the Mayor and Aldermen call an election within thirty days to have Aberdeen subscribe for one hundred thousand dollars of stock and that the county authorities subscribe a like amount.

"There is an accounts of a similar meeting with a like result held in Beuna Vista, Chickasaw County, January 29, 1851,

"On February 12, 1851, there was a column and a half article in the Democrat about the railroad signed by 'G'. This article discusses the relative claims of Mobile and New Orleans as markets and of the Aberdeen and other routes. This article paralled a long editorial in the same issue. During the year 1851, the Monroe Democrat columns were filled with editorials, letters from 'Seth', 'Enterprise' and other correspondence, as well as reports of meetings, and committees, favoring taxes and private subscriptions for the railroad. In April, after the CountyBoard had called a special election, that board had a meeting of Colonel Childs and Mr. Cunningham of the M. & O. This interview was not satisfactory and the board recalled the call for a special election saying the road was for the west side of the river and the people of the east side would not tax themselves to build it. Three of the five members of the board were east siders.

"After that, a new note prevailed! Letters advocated a New Orleans and Jackson railroad: Aberdeen had been double-crossed by

Cont'd on Page #17

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Mobile and Mobile merchants. New Orleans was the better city. The M. & O. could have had four hundred thousand dollars from Monroe County and Aberdeen, but they had lost their chance.

"On June 28, 1851, R. S. Gladney, W. R. Cunningham, B. M. Bradford and H. S. Walsh were appointed a committee to go to a railroad meeting to be held in Jackson, Mississippi.

"July 30, 1851, President Sidney Smith and Colonel Childs of the M. & O. were reported as saying they did not like conditional subscription. Meanwhile location engineers had been running proposed lines in various directions through Monroe and adjoining counties. September 17, 1851, the Democrats said editorially 'the Mobile and Ohio is certainly located by Lodi, Black Jack Mound and Okolona.' Most of the responsibility for the decision to go up the prairies rather than along the river, was charged to Columbus and Lowndes County. The Mobile and Ohio main line was built along the western side of the county for a number of miles. The farmers along the right of way did the dirt work and supplied the ties, taking the greater part of their pay in stock. This stock proved to be of no value. Aberdeen was left without a railroad.

The New Orleans, Jackson and
Great Northern R. R.

"While the M. & O. was pushing its way toward the Ohio River along the east side of the state of Mississippi, New Orleans and central Mississippi, with Federal aid, were pushing another line up the center of the state.

"There was still great uncertainity in the minds of the New Orleans backers of the line as to whether they wanted it to go

Cont'd on Page #18

northeast by Monroe or north by way of Holly Springs and the final decision was not made until the road was ready to leave Canton in 1856. Clarke, in 'A Pioneer Southern Railroad', meaning the Illinois Central and its forbears, says much of this indecision was due to the attitude of the Natchez Whigs - the most influential political group in Mississippi at the time. The Canton and Jackson Railroad was incorporated in 1841, but it was built in sections and by 'fits and starts' and it did not reach from New Orleans to Canton until June 1, 1856. By this date, it had been consolidated with another corporation known as the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.

"Aberdeen sent Chancellor Cocke and a committee headed by Parson Gladney to Jackson to attend a meeting, and try to induce the backers of N. O. J. & G. N. to build northeast. Clarke says that on January 15, 1852, it was tentatively decided to go northeast. October 15, 1852, the legislature chartered the Canton, Kosciusko, Aberdeen and Tuscumbia Railroad. Aberdeen and Monroe County subscribed $500,000.00 to this road to guarantee its location through the town and county. In October 1853, this road was merged with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern. The Flag of the Union by Clarke as saying this line was an accomplished fact, only the paper used the words 'fait accompli', French slang , the forerunner of present day 'in the bag'. Probably the complete connection from New Orleans to Canton, without interrupting stage rides was not made until the middle of 1858. When the road had come this far a decision whether to go north or northeast had to be made.

Cont'd on page #19

"The legislatures of Mississippi and of Tennessee, between them, chartered the 'Mississippi Central and Tennessee' and the 'Mississippi and Tennessee railroads.' These roads had the support of state grants as well as of grants from Memphis and the communities to the North. They pitched in furiously, surveying and building the line through Durant, Grenada, Oxford and Holly Springs and also the connecting line from Memphis to Grenada. Their energy forced the issue. In spite of the Aberdeen and Monroe County guarantee and of their committees and their propaganda, the decision was made to go up the middle of the state. Meanwhile, some building was being done on the Monroe County sector of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern. The grading is still seen from the county line in the southwest part of Monroe County near Suquatonchee, by way of Muldon to Aberdeen and on across Matubba Creek. A few spans of brick bridge across Matubba just below the Meridian Street bridge can still be seen.

"Clark attributes the failure of this railroad to build to the Civil War. Probably the decision to build the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville in 1881 was in part due to the committments of 1852.

"In 1856, Reuben Davis at that time very influential, made a speech which was carried in the Sunny South. In this speech, he protested against the Chickasaw School land money being given to the railroads.

"A notice in the Sunny South for May 1, 1856 signed by Houston and Pollard, gave notice to the stockholders of the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. that three installments of the subscriptions were due.

Cont'd on Page #20

"In 1859, the Monroe Democrat in its earnest efforts to promot the building of the N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad, through Aberdeen and Monroe County was sometimes bitter against those who tried to block program. It carried articles which charged that the money collected 'above Canton' was spent in building the railroad below that point; that the Whig opposition forces south and west of Canton were against extension north and especially northeast for selfish reasons and denouncing James Robb, and so on. About this time, a stock ballot on the question was taken. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixty shares were voted for extension and 17,572 against it. At this election, eighteen directors in 'favor of extension' were elected.

"It is said several public men, and especially Steven A. Douglas hoped to avert the Civil War by having this road and the M. & O. wipe out sectional lines. The idea may have been a good one, but it came twenty years too late. War had become inevitable, several years before the Illinois Central crossed Mason and Dixon's line." .....

THE FORREST ROAD

"In November 1868, General Nathan Bedford Forrest spoke to the City Council of Aberdeen in advocacy of the Memphis and Selma R. R. a line which he and some of his friends were attempting to build from Memphis by way of Holly Springs, Pontotoc, Okolona, Aberdeen, Columbus, and Selma, Alabama, with Brunswick, Georgia as an ultimate goal. Several miles of this road both northwest and southeast of Aberdeen was graded and the grading can still be plainly discerned. In latter years, the Tombigbee Valley road,

Cont'd on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

locally known as the Hamp Reynolds road, planned to use some of this right of way and the Pensacola extension of the Frisco is said to be using some of it now. The City Council subscribed $100,000.00 to the Forrest road. This road used more than one name.

"In 1849, the Alabama Legislature granted E. D. King, W. M. Wyatt, and other the right to build a railroad known as the Cahawba, Marion, and Greensboro railroad. A short stretch of this road was built and has since been operated under different names, and different ownerships. After several changes of name and character, this road and the Forrest road and other roads under other names were consolidated by acts of the legislatures concerned . The Mississippi Act dated July 21, 1870, chartered it under the name Selma, Marion and Memphis railroads.

"In 1871, a special election was held in Aberdeen to decide whether the municipality should subscribe a $100,000.00 to purchase bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroads. The proposal was defeated. The road issued bonds in 1871. The last interest was paid on these bonds in 1874. Many communities that had entered into obligations with this proposed railroad sued to be released. Efforts to build the road was discontinued.

Some Other Proposed Railroads

"In November 1868, there was a movement to build a railroad called the Decatur and Aberdeen railroad to connect with the L. & N. railroad at the former city. It proposed to use some of the N. O. J. & G. N. grading north and east of Aberdeen. This effort met with no success.

"In the same year, a proposal to build the Elyton and Aberdeen railroad came up in Aberdeen. This road was incorporated

Cont'd on Page #22

July 13, 1870. The proposal lay dormant until November 1, 1880, and T. B. Sykes just retired as mayor, came before the City Council in favor of a bond issue for the railroad of which he had recently been elected president. The plans appeared to hitch and the proposition to vote bonds appears not to have been pressed.

"March 1, 1878, W. B. Abbott and others received a charter for Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, a line, which was to start in Clay County west of Monroe cross the M. & O. near Muldon, traverse southwestern Monroe to reach the Tombigbee at least. It made no headway.

"In 1882, the legislature incorporated a railroad running east from Helena and giving what was considered to be very liberal concessions to the directors. This resulted in the incorporation of several railroads in Mississippi. Two of these, were incorporated by Aberdeenians . These were; the Tombigbee, and Grand Trunk, incorporators, C. C. Heisen, W. Ca McMillian, Myer Gattman, S. J. Shields, J. P. Benson, C. P. Ewing, B. C. Sims and T. B. Sykes and the Aberdeen and Fulton, incorporators, Jacob Gattman, E. L. Sykes, Q. O. Eckford, Wiley Clifton, N. Cayce, D. Johnson and J. M. Burdine.

"At one time, the Mobile & Ohio were said to be planning to build a feeder line from Okolona southeast by way of Aberdeen to Columbus at least. They held title to considerable land in southeast Monroe County. The titles to a large acreage in the vicinity of the Buttahatchie river shows Mobile and Ohio Railroad to have had ownership at one time. This was the part of the original M. & O. land grant and it was said the new Columbus line

Cont'd on Page #23

was to be built to make a market for this land."

Effects of 1837 Panic on Railroad Construction in County:

The panic of 1837 did not affect railroad construction in Monroe County, since at that time there were no efforts in that direction in this county.

Name of First Incorporated Roads Operating in County:

The first incorporated road operating in Monroe County was the Aberdeen branch of the Mobile & Ohio in 1869

Development of early Railroad System Operating in County:

The Aberdeen Branch Mobile & Ohio R. R.[1]

"When the citizens of Aberdeen took stock after the Civil War, they recognized that they must have a railroad connection. It was plain that towns dependent wholly on river transportation were doomed. Such were being deserted by their people because of the better facilities afforded by railroads to their more fortunate competitors. Aberdeen decided to build its own railroad to connect with the Mobile & Ohio. After many meetings, they decided to use the grading of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad or so much of it as they needed. They felt they had a right to do this, since in 1852 the city had bought $75,000.00 of the stock of this railroad, the money having been expended on this grading.

"After some time the legal technicalities were cleared up and Aberdeen sold bonds and raised money to complete and equip this railroad.

Cont'd on Page #24

---

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Since the grading crossed the Mobile & Ohio nearly two miles north of Loohatten, that station was abandoned and a new town Muldon, was established.

"October 22, 1866 the legislature gave Aberdeen the right to sell $125,000 worth of bonds to raise money to build that part of the N. O. J. and G. N. R. R. between Aberdeen and Muldon.

"In the spring of 1867 many railroads meetings were held. In April of that year, building was begun.

"In 1868, after removing the legal obstacles due to the N. O. J. & G. N. relations, the city of Aberdeen, entered into a contract with the Mobile & Ohio for connections by and operations of the Aberdeen branch. The branch line was put into operation October 14, 1869, whereupon, Mr. J. D. McAllister discontinued his stage line to Prairie Station.

"At last, Aberdeen had a railroad, and was no longer dependent on steamboats and stage lines. The farmers on the east side of the river could market their cotton without having the long haul over muddy, Frairie roads, awaiting for the river to rise and permit boat transportation. At first, the road to Muldon was called the Decatur and Aberdeen and later the Aberdeen branch railroad and still later, the M. & O. Railroad.

"March 27, 1879, a contract of sale for this road by the city to the M.&O. was made. Under this contract, inconsideration of the title to this nine miles of road, and other consideration, the M. & O. Railroad agreed to maintain regular passenger mail and freight service, meeting regular trains and with no increase in rates so long as the Mobile and Ohio Railroad corporation continued.

Cont'd on Page #25

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

"This taste of a railroad only quickened Aberdeen and Monroe County's appetite. There soon began a grabbing for railroads, costly and futile, except in the two instances to be presently noted."

Development of Present Railroad System Operating in County:

The Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville.[1]

"Febru ry 17, 1882, the legislature incorporated Canton, Aberdeen, Fulton and Nashville railroad. L. E. Houston, Jacob Gattman, T. B. Sykes and other directors. This was an effort to revise the old N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. The name was changed to the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville. It was known that the real backer of this road was the Illinois Central and in course of time, the name of the road was changed to the 'Illinois Central, Aberdeen Division'. This road extended a road which ran from Kosciusko to Durant, by building through present Ackerman, Starkville and West Point to Aberdeen following closely the old line of Doak's Road.

"In September 13, 1882, this road was represented before a meeting of the Aberdeen City Council. April 11, 1883, the City Council voted them a modest bond issue, about the most modest they ever voted any railroad.

"Of all the railroads crossing Monroe County and entering Aberdeen, no other has kept its contracts, legal and moral, so honorably and well, as this one has done.

Cont'd on Page #26

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Some Roads, Since

"In 1887, the Frisco then called Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, was built across the north end of the County entering at Nettleton, and emerging at Gattman. Amory was made the division point and shops were located there. Immediately thereafter, a branch line was built from Amory by way of Becker and Acker to Aberdeen. More than forty years later, the Frisco built an extension which left the Aberdeen branch at east Aberdeen (the Old Martin's Bluff) and went across the south end of the county by way of the present Hamilton. They are said to have used some of the 'old Forrest' and the old 'Hamp Reynolds' right of ways.

"January 19, 1886, the Jackson Clarion carried a bitter editorial against the legislature because of its attitude toward the K. C. M. & B. R. R. which ended with the expression of hope that this representative body would adjourn for twenty-five years. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham prepared a bill asking for a charter. The Memphis, Birmingham and Atlantic R. R., a remnant of the old Forrest Road, had a rider attached, which rider provided that the K. C. M. & B. was prohibited from building within twelve miles of an air line from Memphis to the Alabama line through Holly Springs, New Albany, Tupelo and Fulton. Whatever was up, a settlement was effected for the new railroad was built on the line prohibited by this law. The editorial intimated that about this time, certain interested parties sweetened the legislature."

Cont'd on Page #27

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

In the development of the present system there have been four attempts which failed in the last half century

"Also after the period covered by this chronicle, H. E. Reynolds, an Aberdeen citizen, and a son of Colonel R. O. Reynolds, undertook to build a road southeast of Aberdeen. Some grading was done between Aberdeen and Columbus.

"August 15, 1886, the Columbus and West Point Chambers of Commerce were charged with promoting the extension of the Columbus and Greenville Railroad in order to block the extension by Aberdeen of the Aberdeen branch to Abbott's.

"March 26, 1886, the papers told of railroad freight cars being hauled by electric power.

"The writer only mentions two other projects who bore the name railroads but which never attempted to function as such. These are: the Pontotoc and Aberdeen Railroad chartered in 1837 but which functioned only as a bank and the Aberdeen and Tombigbee Valley Railroad, a project which appeared never to have been incorporated but which discharged some banking functions."

The Frisco railroad that passes through Monroe County was built in 1887. Up to that time, there were no railroads in the county except two branch roads going into Aberdeen from the M. & O. and I. C. The Frisco is the eastern section of the great 5000 mile system known as the St. Louis, San Francisco Railway. Leaving Memphis it goes direct to Birmingham - 290 miles -- enter-

Cont'd on Page #28

ing Monroe County at Nettleton and leaving it near Gattman. On the half-way spot (which happened to be in Monroe County), between Memphis and Birmingham they wanted a relay station, a place to change engines and crews and build a shop. The ground being so very low and marshy was spoken of as the'frog pond'. But it had to have an official name so they gave it the name of Amory in honor of a Mr. Amory of Boston, whose money helped to build the road. Then the whole of Cotton Gin just four miles away was moved to Amory which now, fifty years later, has a population of about 4000. This shows the part the railroad had in the development of this section of Monroe County. But for the railroad there would have been no Amory.

In 1926 a line was run from Amory to Pensacola, Florida. For years a branch line to Aberdeen was operated but due to the automobile industry was discontinued and a bus running only between Aberdeen and Amory takes care of the passenger traffic.

TOMBIGBEE RIVER TRAVEL:

The Tombigbee

"All of Monroe County drains into the Tombigbee River either directly or indirectly. Most of that which drains indirectly flows into streams lying wholly in the county.

"On the northeast, a small area drains into Bull Mountain; on the southeast, a fair area drains into the Buttahatchie and on the far west, a narrow slice contributes to the Shuquatonchee flow

Cont'd on page #29

before reaching the Tombigbee. The Tombigbee has played a most important part in Monroe County history. De Soto came up it, by land, however, calling the stream the 'Los Angeles'. Bienville and de Vaudercil came up it by both water and land, calling it 'The Mobile River'. Soon after the passage by these French Governors, the name by which the river was known was Tombeckbee. By 1821, this name had been anglicised 'Tombigbee'.

"In more recent times, some of the Monroe County settlers, such as Dyche, Spratt, Stanton, Knowles and Cunningham came into the county by the river route.

"After 1818, there was river transportation, and until 1856, boats took precedence over all other means of travel and transport. Settlement of the east side of the river with the exception of the small slice north or Gaines Trace began twenty years earlier than that of the west side. During this twenty year period, the river was the boundary between whites and Indians."

....

Ferries and Fords

"The best list of ferries and fords on the Tombigbee river that the writer has been able to learn of from north to south is as follows: Bells (also called Colberts) at Cotton Gin; Thames Ferry below Cotton Gin; Fowlkes, Casons, (these may have been the same); George's Ford, and a ford just below the mouth of Muttabea Creek.

"In another chapter, there is reference to an effort that the city of Aberdeen made to control traffic on the Tombigbee River and to license and control ferries within the city limits."

Cont'd on Page #30

Boat Landings

"The best list of boat landings the writer has been able to make is as follows:

"Warehouses west of Smithville, Fulton, Van Buren, Camargo, City Point, Cotton Gin, Aberdeen, Martin's Bluff, Gay's Landing, Baugh's Bluff, White's Landing, Hamilton Landing, Barton, Colbert, Vinton and Waverly."

"Hamilton's shipping point was Hamilton's Landing, located on the east bank of Tombigbee about one and a half mile west and a little south of Hamilton, just down stream from the "big bend", the lake, just south of"Moundfield" and north of Indian Ford."

1"Since Indian days, and until the bridge was built on the highway there was always a ferry where the trail crossed the creek and it was near this ferry that the boats landed.

"Camargo always supplied the market and the shipping point for the settlers in the western part of the Bigbee Fork region and there was always one or more ferries and many fords on Town Creek.

Steamboat Days

"In season, Camargo was a port of no means importance. George Moreland says four thousand bales of cotton were shipped at its peak each season. The Aberdeen papers carried advertisements of boats in the Mobile-Camargo service. Boats went even further up the creek, at time reaching City Point, the port for Verona and Gum Pond, as well as ports of shipment for Shannon and Okolona.

Cont'd on Page #31

---

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

"Among the boats, were the Marie Virginia, Captain Bickerstaff- a Keel Boat; The Lillie Lou , Captain W. P. Johnson; The Hattie Bell; The Eliza No. 2; Captain Bennett; The Cora and The Mobile.

"The river, and river transportation was the making of Camargo and dependence on it was the town's undoing. 'He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword'. When the Mobile & Ohio was made to run up the prairies lying to the west, in the middle fifties, Okolona, Shannon, Verona, and Tupelo drew the business from Camargo and the citizens deserted it one by one. When K. C. M. & B. Railroad located a station at Nettleton, about two miles away in 1887, Camargo received its 'coup de grace'."

"In January 8, 1850, the steamship Amazon advertised that it 'will run from New Orleans'."

"In 1851, five steamboats advertised as 'in the river trade', one ran to Camargo and four 'not going above Aberdeen'."

From 1875 to 1886

"This period is one in which the hopes of the people ran high. They had faith in the future of their county to a degree not equal by any other period after 1860, except it be the years of the gas and oil boom.

"The basis of their faith was the outlook for better transportation. In the gas-oil period, faith was founded on hope for cheap fuel-the second great corner stone of Industrial prosperity. The river had almost been dispensed with as a means of transportation and stages and long wagon hauls were never resorted to. It is true there were few boats still in operation, such as the

Cont'd on Page #32

Hattie Bell and The Lillie Lou , but they were small, with little passenger accomodation and not capable of carrying many bales of cotton. Flat boats, and keel boats had also disappeared and it was becoming evident that the days of log rafts were coming to an end.

"The river was badly obstructed by trees, and soil erosion was doing its work in shallowing the stream. Deforrestration was causing the floods to run off with such rapidity that the boats of size no longer dared run to Aberdeen less the falling water should cause them to tie up, stranded, until the next winter's flood came along."

The Eddie Stinson Airport

The only airport in Monroe County is the Eddie Stinson Airport, located on Highway #45, about three miles northwest of Aberdeen. It is well situated and will probably be placed on regular air routes within the course of a few years. Planes from neighboring towns and cities are here frequently to take up passengers.

The airport is contacted by no air mail route, but air mail letters are handled by the local post office and are handled through the nearest air mail station.

[1] 8,000 CELEBRATE DEDICATION EDDIE STINSON AIRPORT

Beautiful Marble Memorial to Noted Flyer Dedicated as Motors Zoomed Overhead -- Street Dance Closes Festive Event

"Probably the largest crowd that ever came to Aberdeen, outside of one to attend a big circus, took part in the dedication ceremonies for Stinson Airport, Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

Cont'd on Page #33

1. Aberdeen Examiner, October 15, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

"The number has been estimated from 6,000to 15,000. It is hard to estimate the crowd, scattered as it was, and almost constantly in motion, but the latter figures may be more nearly correct. We believe that not less than 2,000 trucks, automobiles and busses came to Aberdeen that day. We saw one truck loaded down with colored folks -- just as many as could crowd into the body, standing-- and there must have been 75 people in it. And about 15 or 20 school busses were loaded to the gunwhales, to say nothing of the innumerable private cars. Except for the stunt flyers who did not perform, everything was fine. We understand that the stunt folks wanted to charge 25¢ admission or $1 for a car, and this could not be done, as the event had been advertised as "everything free".

"The street dance, preceded by a band concert and parade by the local military company was probably as largely attended as the airport festivities. The Amory high school band furnished music all day, and the Okolona High School band was present at night. Both are exceptionally good organizations. Music for the dance was furnished by an orchestra, the Claytonians from West Point, aided by a loud speaker. The crowd was good natured, out to enjoy the fun. We never saw a single drunk, nor was the events marred by a single accident of any kind.

"A tri-motored Stinson airplane took passengers up at $1 a head, and did a capacity business. It made one trip over Aberdeen at night, with red and green lights burning. Other planes were busy too. Even our colored citizens got a good kick out of the celebration. They had several eating stands in operation, and if the size of the crowd had been anticipated, we have no dobt that the cat-fish and barbecued meat stands would have approached circus proportions.

Cont'd on Page #34

"The marble memorial to Eddie Stinson was dedicated with fitting ceremonies. We hope to print pictures of this event in our next issue.

"Led by Lieut. Col. J. Carroll Cone, United States aviation official of Washington, and Jack Stinson, of New York City, brother of the late flyer, 15 prominent aviators were present for the exercises at the Eddie Stinson airport throughout the day.

Key Brothers Attend.

"The Key brothers - Al and Fred - of Meridian, who had the world's endurance record, were among the early arrivals. S. E. Travis, supervisor of the Jackson airport, assisted Al Key in handling the arrival of planes.

"Thomas Fite Paine, attorney of Aberdeen, acted as master of ceremonies. He called on all the visiting aviators and introduced them to the immense crowd.

"Jack Stinson, Eddie's brother, gave a brief history of Eddie's early flying, of how Eddie taught him how to fly and how to make a plane. Colonel Cone was called on for a talk as were the Key brothers.

"Mayor Robert A. Pullen welcomed the visitors to Aberdeen. The last speaker on the morning program was Eddie A Stinson, Sr., city engineer for the city of Aberdeen for the past 20 years and father of Eddie.

New Field Praised.

"The Amory High School band furnished music throughout the day. The Boy Scouts of America assisted S. E. Rial, head traffic officer, to handle the traffic.

"A mail plane left Aberdeen on Tuesday night with 1,000

Cont'd on Page #35

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

letters addressed to all parts of the United States.

"The visiting aviators were loud in their praise of the Stinson airport. The runways are one-half mile in length. Crosby and Sherman were the engineers on the W. P. A. project."

De Soto's Route across Monroe County based on the Report of the Fact Finding Committee of the De Soto's Commission on the De Soto Narrative and on a Study of the local Terrain.

In guessing where De Soto crossed the Tombigbee River the most important point to be considered is the distance to the nearest Chickasaw village. Second in importance is the distance from the point where he crossed the Warrior River. Some other points need to be given some consideration, although of much less importance than these two.

The narrative says that De Soto reached an Indian village late in the night of the day when he crossed the river. The text does not indicate that this was a large village or an important one, but it does indicate that it was in easy reach of the principal Chickasaw village of the region.

The Purcell map shows the main Chickasaw villages as members of the Pontotoc group, a long string of villages extending from a few miles east of the present Pontotoc in an easterly direction, almost or quite to the present Shannon or Tupelo location. These villages were on an east and west ridge north of Pontotoc creek, a tributary of Town Creek. One village, Hubby's Hog Crawl lay well to the east of the others, being north of Town Creek near present Nettleton, While it is not certainly known to be a fact, it is generally thought that the group of villages were located in about the same region in De Soto's day.

There were scattered Chickasaw villages in Clay County and Monroe County in all probability, but these were small and

Cont'd on Page #37

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

ephemeral. The relations between the Chickasaw and Choctaws were usually too strained to permit much development of permanent villages in areas near the line which divided the two nations.

When De Soto left the Tombigbee River he probably followed one of several Pontotoc trails and the village he entered was probably that one of the Pontotoc which laid farthest southeast. This may have been the village near Nettleton or it probably was one nearer Shannon or Tupelo.

There were three Pontotoc trails in the later Indian period and probably in the earlier days as well. These started at a point on Pontotoc ridge, east of Pontotoc and ran along the ridge to a point somewhat north of Okolona. Doubtless, feeder trails joined the main trail at various points from present Okolona west. Near Okolona the trail forked into three. The Western most went a little east or south and its route is followed in a rough way by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It was the Pontotoc-Mobile-Pascagoula trail.

The next eastward was the Pontotoc-Morgan's bluff or Aberdeen Trail. The most northernly, Pontotoc Cotton Gin Trail. A fourth trail led from the Pontotoc group along the north side of Town Creek across the Tombigbee and turned down the east bank to Cotton Gin Port.

Waverly

The trail to Waverly turned off the Pontotoc-Mobile trail about seven miles east and little south of West Point.

Had De Soto crossed at Waverly and traveled this route to Pontotoc he would have had good footing all the way. The trail followed ridges all the way. It headed around Lower Town Creek

Cont'd on Page # 38

James Creek, Matubba Creek and kept to north of Tibbee, east of Shu quatonchee and south of Upper Town Creek. There was no swamp, or marsh, or stream of importance along the entire route.

But the distance by the route from the Tombigbee at Waverly to the most southeasternly village in the Pontotoc chain was much too great to have been covered by an army in a single day even a long one, regardless of whether the trail was being negotiated by horsemen or footmen.

For this reason, and others, Waverly as the point of crossing is to be eliminated.

Aberdeen or Morgan's Bluff

The Pontotoc Morgan's Bluff or Aberdeen Trail was on high ground after it climbed the hill at Aberdeen until it reached Pontotoc. It followed the ridge lying south of Matubba Creek and curving to the northwest and north to reach the ridge on which Okolona is located. In later years this was the stage route from Aberdeen to Pontotoc, Oxford and points beyond.

The distance from the Tombigbee at Aberdeen to the most southeasternly village in the Pontotoc chain could have been made in a long day by horsemen, but probably not by footmen.

Cotton Gin Port

The Pontotoc-Cotton Gin Trail after crossing the Tombigbee traversed a bottom for about one mile. After that it ascended a high ridge and on this it continued northwest keeping on high ground and south of Town Creek and its tributary Tabanella. The distance from the crossing to a village in the Shannon country could have been made by horsemen with ease and by footmen with difficulty

Cont'd on Page # 39

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

in a long day.

The Distance from the Warrior Crossing.

De Soto crossed the Warrior at Erie, not very far northeast of Demopolis. He consumed four days in reaching the point where he crossed the Tombigbee. The country across which he came is described as often low and swampy. This accounts, at least, in part for the slow pace at which he traveled for the net gain in distance daily. He had to cross Sipsey River, Bear Creek, Coal Fire, Luxapalila, and Buttahatchie. At places, Sipsey River, known to be swampy for considerable distances and this may be true of some of the other rivers and creeks crossed.

The point at which the Tombigbee was crossed was four days of slow travel north and west from the point where the Warrior was crossed, and one long day of fast travel south and east of the Chickasaw village, the most southeasternly in the Pontotoc chain. This means that in a rough way the crossing point was four-fifths or three-fourths of the distance to be covered. Such crossing point must have been well up the river above Waverly and either at Aberdeen or Cotton Gin.

Nature of the Land at the Point of Crossing.

The statements of the narratives indicated that the Tombigbee River was full to overflowing. No such wide overflow is hinted at as was encountered on other streams. The language used indicates that the banks were full and that probably some water was over low places in the banks and sloughs were somewhat deeper than was the case when the river was normal. This statement definitely eliminates all fords as crossing places. Along this part of the Tombigbee many Indian Trails led to fords, many of which were

Cont'd on Page #40

designated as Indian fords. However, all three of these main Tombigbee-Pontotoc Trail lead to Ferry's although in each instance there were fords not far away. The high, but not too high water at the time of crossing and the fact that two days were spent in building boats, eliminated all crossing places except Waverly, Aberdeen and Cotton Gin Port.

Waverly

Waverly is located on the west banks of the Tombigbee, at the western most point of a western loop of the river. The Waverly town site has never been known to overflow. Water never gets over any point of the ridge running northwest from the river to Pontotoc-Mobile Trail. The east side of the river, opposite Waverly often overflows. The overflow river water sweeps across the neck of land within this loop at intervals of say five years, roughly speaking. However, the description of the river as given by the Chroniclers does not indicate that the flood was great enough to have covered the eastern approach to Waverly.

The narrative says that many Indians and Indian flags could be seen on the hills on the west of the river. Conditions at Waverly could have met this description better than would have been the case at Aberdeen or Cotton Gin Port.

Aberdeen

Most of the town site of Aberdeen lies in the hills to the west of the river near a long loop of the river to the west. At the apex of this loop, the hills are within a quarter of a mile of the river bank. Between these hills and the river there is a low level stretch which overflows at say intervals of ten years.

Cont'd on Page #41

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

After rounding this loop the river flows a little south of east for about a mile and a half. The land on the east side of the river is low and overflows at intervals. There are several sloughs through which overflow water breaks from the head of the river north east of town to the river channel east and south of town. The only nearby high ground on the east bank is that known successively as Morgan's Bluff, Martin's Ferry and East Aberdeen. This bluff has never been known to overflow, although it has been converted into an island more than once. The river stage as described in the narrative would not have caused the trail to the southeast from Morgan's Bluff to have been covered with water, although there would have been some increase in the water at the slough crossings. Probably the trail from Morgan's Ferry to the hills at Aberdeen, present Commerce Street was not covered by water. If the flat east of Aberdeen was covered by trees it would have been well nigh impossible to stand on the bluff to see Indians and flags in the Aberdeen hills. However, men who had gone up the east bank of the river to about where the Frisco bridge now stands could have seen Indians in the hills about where the City Park now is with no difficulty.

Cotton Gin Port

Cotton Gin Port was on the east bank of the Tombigbee on a fairly high bluff. This bluff has been known to overflow but not often. There are sloughs to the north, east and southeast of this bluff. In times of more than average overflow, this bluff became an island. At the time of the De Soto crossing the Spaniards would have had no trouble in reaching this bluff from the southeast by way of an Indian trail leading in that direction.

Cont'd on Page #42

Opposite Cotton Gin there is a low bottom extending from the river to a high range of hills on the west. Across this bottom from north to south ran two sloughs that were doubtless troublesome then as now. The Indian trail of later times curved around the southend of both of these sloughs, the crossing place of the one nearer the river being the more troublesome of the two.

It is possible that had De Soto crossed here he might have had some trouble crossing these sloughs.

Old French Fort lies about half a mile up the river from Cotton Gin Port in about a quarter of a mile from the west bank. There is good footing from the hills to the river by way of the Fort to the river bank at this level. If De Soto went this way he crossed at the Cotton Gin Port ferry to avoid the sloughs on the east bank to the north, and then truned up the west bank to reach the high ground to the fort.

At the location of the fort proving that some time there was an Indian village at this location. The De Soto Narratives make mention of a village there, or the one Purcell designates as Hubby's Hog Crawl not far away across Town Creek. These emissions in so far as they have any meaning indicate that De Soto did not cross Cotton Gin Port.

It would have been impossible for De Soto standing on the bluff at Cotton Gin Port to have seen 'Indians in arms and flags; on the ridge of Colbert's Hill or in any stretch north thereof.

The Side Trip of de Gallegos

The official report says when De Soto reached the Tombigbee River, called Chicaca, orders were given to make a barge and the Governor sent Baltasar de Gallegos with thirty horsemen, swimmers to reach the river up above for a good crossing place and to fall

Cont'd on Page # 43

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

suddenly upon the Indians. xxx The next day (after the 16th.) Baltasar de Gallegos appeared with the thirty that went with him.

If De Soto crossed at Aberdeen it is probable that Gallegos was detached on Dec. 15th., that he went up the trail on the east side of the river to Cotton Gin Port, built a barge and crossed and then came down the trail which Gaines Trace subsequently followed planning to dislodge the Indians in the Aberdeen hills. If it took him the greater part of two days to build a barge at Cotton Gin and to ferry there and then march south to drive the Indians out of Aberdeen hills we can understand why it was when he reached the crossing of the Pontotoc and Gaines Trails at or near present Red's Filling Station he found that De Soto had gone on west nearly a day earlier- the Indians having disappeared without disputing the crossing.

If De Soto's crossing was at C otton Gin Port he must have sent de Gallegos up along the trail which had come from Pontotoc along the north side of Town Creek. In that event Gallegos went up what was later Gaines Trace and crossed the river west or northwest of present Amory, not far from the present Frisco Railroad bridge, and after traveling northwest a few miles crossed Town Creek to reach the Pontotoc-Cotton Gin Port Trail and then taken that route to he Pontotoc village. Having to march northwest and south and to cross both the Tombigbee River and Town Creek caused Gallegos to come into the Pontotoc town the next day after De S oto's arrival there.

It seems more likely that de Gallegos crossed at C otton Gin rather than above and this makes it probable that De Soto crossed at Aberdeen. Except for this the evidence rather favored Cotton

Cont'd' on Page # 44

Gi n Port as a crossing place.

An air line, Erie on the Warrior to the eastern most village in the Pontotoc chain would cross the Tombigbee not far from W averly. This, therefore, would have been the shortest route. B ut, the relation between four days travel east of the river and one day's travel west of it makes inevitable the conclusion that De Soto crossed well north of where the air line did.

If the assumption that De Soto crossed at Aberdeen is correct the probality is that he cameup some trail leading southeast from Aberdeen or Cotton Gin . That he crossed the Alabama-Mississippi State Line, say ten miles north of where it is crossed by the T ombigbee River that he passed a few miles east of Columbus, crossed the Buttahatchie below Calendonia near the location of old Galleghers Ferry, but using a ford rather than a ferry, (a heavily used trail crossed the Tombigbee at Hamilton landing or Indian Ford and went east to cross Buttahatchie near Galleghers Ferry) then going north to about where the Grubb Springs crossroads were. If he crossed at Morgan's B luff or Aberdeen he here turned northwest following a trail to the bluff. If he crossed at C otton Gin Port he kept north at Grubb's crossroads went up near what was later the Athens-Hamilton road and then up the Aberdeen-C otton Gin road turing northwest with trail well south of Weaver's Creek and coming into C otton Gin from the southeast at the southeast Cotton Gin.

If the crossing was at Aberdeen he went along the trail up the west bank of the river, then up the hill with present C ommerce Street to the western edge of town, then near present highway 45

Cont'd on Page # 45

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

through old Gladneyville, and then to Red's Filling Station, then west across Cedar Creek to the Egypt fork of the road, then north and a little west to join the Pontotoc-Cotton Gin Trail just north and east of Okolona. de Gallegos crossed at Cotton Gin as already indicated. If De Soto crossed at Cotton Gin he probably turned southwest at the river bank, followed the trail around the south-end of the sloughs;at the tip of the second slough turned north-west, reached the hill, went up the hill following a little branch; followed the Pontotoc-Cotton Gin Trail on the ridge between (upper) Town Creek on the north and the headwaters of Wolf, Cowpen, and Matubba Creeks on the south and then to the intersection of the trail with the other two trails.

Weighing all the evidence the writer thinks it probable that De Soto crossed at Aberdeen and de Gallegos at Cotton Gin Port.

What is written here about De Soto's route across what is now Lowndes County is conjectural and schematic.

A copy of the above report was secured through the courtesy of Dr. W. A. Evans.

MONROE COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE CO TY, DISTRICT #1
ASSIGNMENT #16

JR.EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

FINE ARTS

NOVELISTS: Ingraham[1]

Joseph Halt Ingraham was born in Portland, Maine on January 26, 1809. His ancestry was typically New England. Mr. J. H. Ingraham spent his youth and received his early education in Portland, Maine. His brother, J. P. T. Ingraham, is an authority for the information that Mr. Ingraham was educated at Bowdoin College and graduated there. When he was a small child he made some sea expeditions, satisfying, no doubt, the taste for adventure that is manifested in many of his stories.

About 1830, he came to New Orleans to make his home in the south, from there he went to Natchez, Mississippi. He practiced law in Natchez, where, after some experience he became a member of the faculty of Jefferson College, an institution in the nearby village of Washington. During this time he turned his attention to the writing of tales. The first of these to attract attention was"The Southwest"; published in 1835. This was followed by "Lafitte , The Pirate of the Gulf", 1838, a story of sea adventure with the title character as the chief actor; "Burton , or The Sieges", 1838, a novel of the Revolution, in which the author entered the field of his Southern comtemporaries, Kennedy and Simms; and "Captain Kyd", a story adequately described by its brief title.

Con't on Page #2

Note 1: Information derived from the book, "Library of Southern Literature", Vol. VI.

The decade '40-'50, was a prolific period for Ingraham. The year 1849, he wrote not less than nine stories and novels, while the total of the period was something over thirty. It was under his brother's influence that he decided to turn his attention to the church and enter the ministry.

It was while Ingraham was in Nashville that he wrote a series of letters for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier under the nom de plume of "Kate Cunningham". These letters undertook to defend the South from the extreme charges made by the abolitionists, and were intended in particular to afford an answer to "Uncle Tom's Cabin", to the publication of which they were immediately subsequent. After Ingraham's death these letters were collected and published in book form with the title, "The Sunny South". To the same period belongs "The Secret of the Calls".

Ingraham was the first rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Aberdeen, Miss. He then went to Holly Springs, Miss., where he lived until his death, December 18, 1860.

When Ingraham entered the ministry, he determined to turn his back on literature. The wild tales of adventure haunted him out of the past. It seems, however, that it was not the literary but the religious conscience that suffered remorse. The publication of his first Bibical novel, The Prince of the House of David", brought much fame.

In 1855, while he was living in Mobile, Alabama, he wrote his greatest book, "The Prince of the House of David". Con't on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

Before his death he wrote his second and third novel, "The Pillar of Fire", and "The Throne of David".

J. D. Mann, better known as"Parson" Mann, first M. E. Minister in Aberdeen, noted for his great devotion to the church, wrote a book, "The Prodigal", though his descendents, now living in Texas, have no knowledge of it. One of Rev. Mann's daughters, Orion Mann Smith of Texas, wrote a book entitled, "The Novice", a copy of which one of our oldest citizens, Mrs. Jordan, possessed at one time.

HISTORIANS:

An outstanding historian of our State resides in Amory, Miss., the Reverend Marshal Wingfield, a native Virginian. Born Feb. 19, 1893, Franklin County, Virginia, educated at Johnson Bible College; Texas Christian University; St. Hugh's College, Oxford, England; Vanderbilt University; University of Chicago.

He married Miss Marie Kerfoot Gregson, twin sister of the well-known Presbyterian Missionary, Anita Gregson of Ambolia City, India. He was ordained and began preaching November 12, 1913, when he was only 19 years old, in Richmond, Virginia. He has never been without a Pastorate or regular preaching appointment. He has been a lecturer on English Literature and International Problems before numerous clubs and colleges, conducted Annual student tours of Europe and one study group through Alaska. He has the honor to hold the office of National Chaplain of Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1934. He is also State Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Mississippi.

Con't on Page #4

Mr. Wingfield holds many prominent offices; is sponsor for Restoration and Dedication of Stratford Hall; President and Genealogist of the Wingfield Society; Director of the Virginia Christian Missionary Society; State Historian, Disciples of Christ in Virginia; Critic; Judge of the Pacific Forensic Conference; President of the Monroe County (Miss.) Historical Commission. Also a member of numerous Clubs and Societies, among them: Author's League of America, Poetry Society of America, American Academy of Political and Social Science, British Institute of Philosophy and Phychology, Mississippi Historical Society. He is a Democrat, and 32 degree Shriner.

His most outstanding books are: Wingfield's History of Carolina County, Virginia; History of Henry County, Virginia; Forces of Destiny; History of Franklin County, Virginia. In 1932, he was awarded a medal by the U. S. Government for his "Sermon on George Washington".

Besides being a historian, Mr. Wingfield is a gifted poet. Most of his poetry has been written since coming to Monroe Co. "Translating Christmas" was written in 1933, and published by Tubb Printing Co., Amory, Miss. His best poem this year which has gained more popularity and been printed most is "Spring Sorrow". It was first published in The Amory Advertiser, popular weekly newspaper of Amory. It is the longest poem in the 1936 Year Book of Comtemporary Poetry.

Con't on Page #5

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #16

SPRING SORROW
by Marshal Wingfield

The Wrens have returned to the garden fence-posts;
Peewees are nesting neath eaves of the tool-shed;
The wild plum trees are snow-white and fragrant;
Gentle south winds are caressing the young wheat;
The nesting crows are cawing in the pine woods;
The frogs are croaking their monotonous concert;
Bush honeysuckle is pink and sweet on the hills;
Lambs are frolicking in the sunny upland pastures;
And you are gone!
Woodpecker are drumming on the long-dead trees;
Old corn-stalks and orchard-prunnings are burning;
The smoke-scent blends with the new-turned earth;
There is something in the air which escapes words;
The whole earth by spring's magic is born anew;
Nature's richest, dearest things have come again;
And you who loved all these gifts as I love them--
You who endued the least with mystery and meaning--
You are gone!
I dreamed you had come back with spring's rebirth--
Within range of sights and sound and fragrance--
Bringing with you the gift above all of springtime's--
The winsome smile that lit my world with beauty
And helped to make the God of Beauty understood.
So real the dream was that I stretched out my hand,
As if to stroke yours in the old-time tender way;

Con't on Page #6

And then I awoke with the pain only love can know,
For you were gone!
Leaving my couch as the mantle-clock struck two,
I hastened out to the full-blown, wild plum thicket,
Where we sat together on moonlit nights so long ago
And listened to the whippoorwills up in the orchard.
I sat on the rock-seat millenniums had made for us,
And memory opened the heart's flood-gates so wide
I could not bear what the whippoorwills were saying,
Nor scent the fragrance of the white plum blossoms;
For you are gone!

Another Historian of note and perhaps the first man in Monroe County to write any History, was B. F. Manire, born in Bedford County, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1829, but spent most of his life in Monroe County, Miss. Mr. Manire was an ordained minister and began his ministry in Monroe County as pastor of the Christian Church in Amory, Miss. in 1853. He wrote a history of Mississippi Christian Churches which appears in "Churches of Christ", by John T. Brown, see pages 255 to 258. He is also the author of a 326 page volume entitled "Conversion" published in Jackson, Miss. by the Messenger Publishing Co., in 1895.

"In the year 1892, October to be exact, Manire began a series of articles in The Messenger, the State paper, under the heading, "Reminiscences of Preachers and Churches in Miss.", which were later put into pamphlet form and published by the Messenger[1]".

Con't on Page #7

Note 1: Taken from "A History of Christian Churches in Miss." by M. F. Harmon.

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

It is thought that Mr. Manire died while residing at Hampton, Florida, about the year 1900.

Captain James Dinkins was born in Madison County, Miss., April 18, 1845. He was educated at the North Carolina Military Institute. Rose to the rank of captain in the Confederate Army.

He married Miss Sue Hart at Canton, Miss. in 1866. He was in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad for twentty-eight years. He was stationed at Aberdeen over a long period of this time.

"He is connected with many important historical organizations; has contributed delightful war reminisences to the periodicals; and is the author of 'From 1861 to 1865', by an 'Old Johnnie'. He resides in New Orleans, Louisiana."[1]

M. F. Harmon was born in Taylor County, Kentucky, November 25, 1861. He was reared and educated in Adair County, Kentucky.

At the age of sixteen, he started in as janitor of Columbia Christian College, from which he graduated in five years, the last year assumed the presidency of this school.

He began preaching in the Christian Church in 1881. During his life he has filled pastorates in Kentucky, (Louisville, Kentucky at different times); Jackson; Aberdeen, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; and Dallas, Texas.

Con't on Page #8

Note 1: Quoted from page 121 of the Biographical Dictionary of Authors.

During his residence in the South he has edited and published two books, Negro Wit and Humor, the only book of the kind in the world; latest book, A History of the Christian Churches in Mississippi. He resides in Aberdeen, and at seventy-five is in the printing business.

"Dunbar Rowland, lawyer and historian, was born in Oakland, Miss., August 25, 1864. His father was Dr. William B. Rowland and his mother Mary Bryan. He is in direct line of descent from the Rowlands and the Hairstons, who settled in Virginia in the 16 th. century, and one of the first of this pioneer stock to be born outside of the Old Dominion. After graduating with distinction from the University of Mississippi, he practiced law until 1902, when the Dept. of Archives and History was created by the State Legislature and he was elected to the chair of director,. He has published Reports of the Mississippi Department Of Archives and History, seven volumes; Encyclopedia of Mississippi, two volumes; Mississippi from 1817 to 1861, or The South in the Building of the Nation; the sketch of Sargent Smith Prentiss, in The Library of Southern Literature; a volume of speeches; and two volumes of the Official and Statistical Register, including a Military History of Mississippi. Dr. Rowland is one of the leaders of the crusade for historical research in foreign archives and originated the movement for the publication by the National Government of an official roster of

Con't on Page #9

Note 1. Quoted from Biographical Dictionary of Authors.

MONROE COUNTY / ARTS

officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies. He married Eron Opha, daughter of Major B. B. Moore. In recognition of his service to the State, the University of Mississippi, in 1906, conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D."

Dr. Rowland's boyhood home was about three miles from Aberdeen. The spot may now be located by the cedars and crepe myrtle.

On May 15, 1839, Judge Baxter McFarland was born on "Woodson's Ridge", Lafayette County, Miss. Judge McFarland is descended of Scotch ancestry. From the age of five, Baxter McFarland was reared in Chickasaw County, Miss.

Judge McFarland's legal education was begun at the University of Mississippi. He first practiced law in Houston, Miss. in partnership with Hon. J. Matt Thompson.

He ranked high in the service of the Confederate Army, and actively participated in several of the great encounters. He was seriously, though not fatally, wounded at Gaines Mill.

After the war he practiced for several years in Houston, after which he removed to Aberdeen, where he formed a partnership with Gen. Reuben Davis.

He married Miss Mary A. Holliday on June 15, 1870. Miss Holliday was the daughter of Col. John Holliday, Aberdeen.

In 1883 he was appointed Chancellor of the first chancery district, which office he held for four terms of four years each. He was active in the State Bar Association and in county and State Democratic conventions, but he never sought political office.

Con't on page # 10

He retired from the bench in 1899, and resumed the practice of law in partnership with Capt. George C. Paine, Aberdeen.

After this partnership was dissolved, he practiced with his son, Ben, until his death on February 8th., 1925.

"Gideon Lincecum[1], a naturalist, was born in Hancock County, Georgia, April 22nd., 1793, and died in Brenham, Texas, Nov.28, 1874. He became an eminent physician, though largely self-educated; was also at one time County Judge in Lowndes County, Miss., but his most successful work was in the realm of the natural sciences. He corresponded with men of international note like Darwin and Humbolt; was an intimate friend of Agassiz; made frequent contributions to scientific journals; collected many rare specimens which he gave to museums and institutes, and belonged to numerous learned societies. He left several manuscripts, including a work on The Tradition of the Choctaw Indians, among whom he lived at one time; a Medical History of the Southern States and an autobiography, the last being still in the possession of his daughter. He specialized for fourteen years in the study of ants."

Gideon Lincecum is closely associated with the early history of Monroe County. He was one of the first officers of the county, and his name appears frequently in the early records of this county.

He has contributed articles to the Mississippi Historical Society.

Bishop Robert Paine was born in Person County, N. C., Nov. 12, 1799. He was the son of James and Nancy A. Williams of N. C. He was converted, baptised and entered the ministry when only 17 years old.

Cont'd on Page #11

Note 1: Quoted from "Biographical Dictionary of Authors" page 257.

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

In 1821, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop McKendree and in 1823 elected and ordained an elder, a little later a presiding elder. In spite of the hardships and dangers attendant upon his duties, as an itinerant, his studies were not neglected. By day and night, on horseback and in the humble cabin of the pioneer, he was pursuing his studies in history, science or literature. He wrote rigid analysis of the works he read.

He was president of La Grange College, Alabama for sixteen years. He attended the general conference in 1844, and participated in the debate which preceded the division of the church. On the organization of the seceding branch, he was elected bishop, 1846, and wrote the Life of Bishop McKendree, a work which deals interestingly with an important period in the history of Methodism. He moved to Aberdeen in 1847, purchasing the beautiful and distinctive home of Rev. Turner Sanders', Mrs. Paine's step-father.

Bishop Paine died October 19, 1882.

"George J. Leftwich[1] belongs to the Leftwich family of Bedford County, Virginia. His great grandfather, Colonel Jabez Leftwich, commanded a regiment under his brother, General Joel Leftwich, in the war 1812. Colonel Leftwich was afterwards a member of congress from Virginia. The grandmother of the subject of this sketch was a member of the Early family, which was also distinguished in the annals of Virginia. She was a niece of Bishop John Early and a Kinswoman of General Jubal A. Early. The grandparents of Mr. Leftwich settled in Montgomery County, Virginia, where his father grew up and died.

Con't on Page #12

Note 1: Quoted from Vol VI. of the Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.

"After completing his high school education in Virginia, Mr. Leftwich spent two years at the National Normal Unive rsity of Lenanon, Ohio. He then became principal of the high school in Grayville, Illinois. A year later he accepted a similar position in the high school at Carthage, Mississippi, which position he held five years. In the meantime he pursued a private course of reading in law. After taking courses of lectures in law at the Unive rsity of Virginia and Cornell University, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Aberdeen, Mississippi. Although Mr. Leftwich has a large and lucrative practice he finds time to contribute to the columns of papers and periodicals. His writings are principally on historical and biographical subjects. His contributions appeared from time to time in Methodist Reunion, (Nashville), The Green Bage (Boston), the Commercial Appeal, (Memphis), and The Christian Advocate, (Nashville)."

Mr. Leftwich died December, 1935, at his home in Aberdeen, Miss.

General Reuben Davis, jurist and lawyer, was born in Tullahoma, Tennessee, January 18, 1813, but removed to Aberdeen, Mississippi.

General Davis of Aberdeen was elected Colonel of the Second Mississippi Volunteers in the War with Mexico. He resigned this commission June 1847, and returned to his home in Aberdeen, because of his health.

General Davis was appointed by Governor Petters, Major-general of State troops during the Civil War. He was in charge during the time the Federals were endeavoring obtain possession of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers.

Cont'd on Page #13

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #16

He became prominent on the Bench, served in Congress from 1857 - 1861. He published Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians (Boston 1889).

Reuben Davis died in 1890, and was buried in Aberdeen cemetery.

Mr. Horace Baker was born January 6, 1893, about 1½ miles south of the present village of Greenwood Springs.

Ira J. Baker emigrated to Tennessee, where he married Jane Depriest, and with his wife's people, and his family came to Monroe County in 1835. Since that time the Baker family, five generations, have lived in the eastern part of this county.

On his father's side, Mr. Baker is related to the rebellious Irish Earl of Tyrone and to Sir Robert Walpole, first English Prime Minister. Mr. Baker, on his mother's side, is related to a Mississippi governor, his great-grandfather, Waitsell Tucker, having been a brother to Tilghman M. Tucker, governor of Mississippi from 1842 to 1844. Incidentally, this Waitsell Tucker, as Probate Judge of Monroe County for 14 years, was the first judge to hold court in the present Monroe County court house.

He began his education on January 4, 1900 at Gattman, Mississippi. He went to school at Rural Hill, Quincy Chapel, Greenwood Springs, all of which were Elementary schools. He moved back to Gattman, where he began to study Latin and Algebra. He was then thirteen years old.

Mr. Baker practically missed the next four years of school. However, in 1909, with the help of his uncle, Mr. C. W. Todd, he entered the Amory High School.

Con't on Page #14

He graduated from high school in 1913. He started teaching school at Greenwood Springs the same year.

Horace Baker is a self-made man. His father being poor was not able to send him to college. However, he has secured almost three years of college work by summer sessions, correspondence and extension courses.

He taught school at Greenwood Springs in 1913 - 1914. Then eh went to Saule's Chapel for the next four years.

Mr. Baker enlisted at Aberdeen, Miss. June 26th., 1918, as a soldier in the World War. He entrained for overseas and sailed from Newport News, Virginia August 6th., land in Brest, France on the 18th.

He wrote a book "Argonne Days", which begins with his arrival at Chatonrupt. It is a record of his personal experiences from then through the gruelling days of the Meuse-Argonne Battle and ends with the victory on November 11th,

Mr. Baker was elected County Superintendent in 1931, and held this position for four years. Somehow in the face of reduced state appropriations, uncollected taxes, reduced county revenues, uncashable state warrants, and every other handicap any county superintendent ever had., he held the schools together and ran them eight full months for the last two years of his administration.

Mr. Baker is now teaching school at Pine Grove, Mississippi.

Con't on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

Mr. R. B. Haughton, son of Lafeyette Haughton ,of Aberdeen, Mississippi., he was educated in Aberdeen schools. Mr. Haughton entered State College at Starksville with Dr. Evans; completed his course and went to the University Of Mississippi, where he received his L.L.D.

Mr. Haughton came back to Aberdeen, and started practicing law. After a time he accepted a position with the M. & O. Railroad under Mr. Birchitt, who at that time was agent at Muldon, Mississippi. Mr. Birchitt was instrumental in placing Mr. Haughton in railroad work at Cairo, Illinois. Afterwards, he went to St. Louis and began the practice of law with his cousin, Tam Brownwigg. He also served as Justice of Peace for several years in St. Louis.

He wrote an important document entitled "The Influence of the Mississippi River", which was published by the Mississippi Historical Society in 1901.

Mr. Haughton married Miss Rector, daughter of Colonel E. W. Rector, Ex-Governor of Arkansas, and grand-daughter of Ex-Governor James Lusk Alcorn of Mississippi.

He died in Hot Springs, Arkansas in 1932.

POETS:

No better personal history of Sidney Alroy Jonas could perhaps be written than his own modest autobiography in the form of a letter, written by him to a lady admirer and friend in South Carolina, asking a sketch of his life. The answer giving the fullest detail extent of Major Jonas' personnel history and the only one written by himself, is given. The substance of the letter dated at Aberdeen, Miss. the twenty-fourth of March, 1908, was published in "Our Heritage", Carrollton, Miss. Oct., 1929, and is quoted below. (Parts have been omitted).

Con't on Page #16

"I was born inWilliamstown, Kentucky, several years ago, and at the age of sixteen entered upon the career of a Civil Engineer. This carried me to South Mexico. The temporary collapse of that enterprise brought us back to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which brought me to Aberdeen to division headquarters. The war broke out, and I left here for Virginia with the Van Dorn Reserves, which afterwards became Company I, of the famous 11th. Miss. Volunteers.

"In the Battle of Manassas, Gen. Bernard E. Bee, our Brigade Commander who christened Jackson, 'Stonewall', was killed, and Major Whiting was promoted to succeed him and had me commissioned as Major on his staff.

After parole, a member of us obtained transportation on the top of box cars to Richmond, Va., where we hoped to arrange for transportation to our respective homes; some of us by sale of our horses, granted us by terms of surrender, obtained a little money which was 'free for all' as far as it went. We stopped at the Powhatan Hotel, a modest hostelry under intensely Confederate management.

"At the hotel was stopping a Theatrical company, and the leading lady, Miss Annie Rush, was very kind to us, giving us tickets nightly, to her 'rebel friends' as she termed us. One day she came into the sitting room where we were assembled, with a hand-full of confederate $500 bills, blank on the back, that someone had given her, and requested that each should write a sentiment 'for her on one of them'.

Con't on Page #17

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

Well I had been doing a good deal of doggerel during our sojourn, and so I had the whole load dumped on my shoulders and performed the required task for each of us as speedily as possible.

"If my memory serves me, I wrote a 'poem' for each of the boys to sign, and the 'Lines' to which you refer as my personal offering; but must confess that I thought at the time I had the worst end of the trade for I thought several of the other efforts much better.

"But unwittingly I had touched a subtle heart chord that gains vibration as the days pass by, and like Banquo's ghost, will not down.

"A few months afterwards, how I do not know, it fell into the hands of the Editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, a weekly journal of that day of 'Copperhead' proclivities, exceedingly popular in the South on account of its strong sympathetic utterances, and was published with author's name, under the heading 'Something too Good to be Lost'.

"Embarking in journalish, I established the Aberdeen Examiner, and for 43 years, except four weeks dating from the last day of the last century, when it was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $7,000 in plant and $2,000 in library, it has appeared every Friday, and has never changed name, location or management or contained a line of editorial that was not from the pen of its editors---a record that is without parallel in American Journalish.

"When Colonel Lamar was made chairman of the Senate Committee on the Mississippi River and tributaries, he had me appointed the clerkship and his secretary, and during this incumbency the committee reported the bill creating the great Mississippi river

Con't on Page #18

commission and the incident of the Lamar-Conklin quarrel on the floor of the Senate, occurred during its consideration.

"Senator Lamar was afterwards made chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and became its clerk.

"When the Democrats lost the committees, retaining the offices of the Senate by Judge Davis casting a vote, I was appointed to a responsible position of the staff of Col. R. J. Bright, Sergeant at Arms, which I held until the Republicans obtained control. On that day the House was organized by the Democrats, and Hon. H. L. Muldrow, of the First Mississippi district being appointed chairman of the Committee on Railroads and became its clerk.

"I held this position until called home by Governor Robert Lowry to fill the position of State Commissioner for Mississippi at the New Orleans Exposition and got up and installed the exhibit.

"This position I resigned after Cleveland's election, to accept the appointment of private secretary to the first assistant Secretary of the Interior, Col. Muldrow, and during the four years term served by assignment of Secretary Lamar, for about seven months as chief clerk of the Interior Department.

"When the Democrats again obtained ontrol of the Senate, Col. Bright was re-elected Sergeant at Arms, and I was reappointed to my old position under him, and subsequently made Assistant Post Master of the Senate, which position I held until the Democrats were again ousted from control.

"During the various periods of my official absence from Aberdeen, I kept up my newspaper work, making editorial matter to the Examiner by the last train every night.

Con't on Page #19

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #16

"Now, if you had dreamed of the infliction impending, you would never have ventured the request for this life sketch, and if you have been so bravely indulgent as to follow me to the end. You are worthy of the reward without the misery of those who figure in the Book of Martyrs. It may perhaps be pleasant to you to know that time's hand has fallen gently upon me, and I have changed but little in nature or appearance sine the days I wore the gray, not even to the bleaching of the hair or hardening of sympathies so often characteristics of a long life journey."

Major Jonas wrote 100 or more poems, the most famous being "Lines on the Back of a Confederate Note".

LINES ON THE BACK OF A CONFEDERATE NOTE

Representing nothing on God's earth now.
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone.
Keep it dear friend and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this trifle can tell,
Of a liberty born of a patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.
Too poor to possess the precious ores
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our promise to pay
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled by and the weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;

Con't on Page #20

Coin was so rare that the treasury I quake
If a dollar should drop in the till.
But the faith that was in us was strong, indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned
And this little check represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.

Charles G. Hamilton, present rector of St. John's Episcopal Chruch, Aberdeen, Miss. is one of the best known contemporary poets in Monroe County.

He was born July 18, 1905 at Homestead, Pa. He has studied at Berea Academy (1921)., Berea College A. B. (1925), Princeton University, University of South Carolina, Columbia Seminary B. D. (1938), University of South, Duke and Vanderbilt. He is thirty-two, unmarried, twelve years a minister.

Other than his position as rector at Aberdeen, he is rector at Okolona, Grace Church; St. Paul's, Corinth; Our Savior, Iuka; Chaplain Okolona College; on the staff of the Aberdeen Examiner, The Amory Advertiser, The Fulton Advertiser, the Witness, Labor, The Southern Churchman; Publicity Chairman, Exchange Club, Aberdeen; member, Monroe County Historical Commission; supplying regularly Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist churches; President, Aberdeen Ministerial Association; Member, American Society of Church History.

He has contributed to thirty papers during the past few years, other than poetry. His poems have been published in papers covering the Tri-States, S. C., Pa., Ky., in truth, have reached the majority of the Southern States. Con't on Page #21

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

His poems, likewise, have appeared in ten anthologies including "Poems of Justice", "The Master of Men", "A Draught Outoured", "Anthology of Magazine Verse", "American States Anthology", "Yearbook of Contemporary Poetry".

He is co-author with George Hamilton of the book, "Our Brother Augustus", published in 1936.

*"His poems include rare genius, human nature, the silly things we do, and awareness of the class struggle."

The following poem, "Be my Candle and Burn", is considered the author's best poem.

BE MY CANDLE AND BURN

Be my candle and burn
With a hard gem-like flame
Upon the high altar
Of the tall cathedral of life.

Be my candle and burn
With a bright constant flame
Against the shadow of the reredos
And the deep stain of glass
Facing the dim aisle of life.

Be my candle and burn
With a pale eternal flame
Amid the flowers and crosses
At the perpetual sacrament of life.

Augustus Hamilton, brother of Charles Hamilton, was born in Morristown, Penn, July 20, 1905, died March 19, 1935, at Aberdeen, Miss.

Augustus started writing at the age of seven. Most of his writing was done while in High School in Mississippi.

He attended University of S. C., Mississippi State and Furman University.

Description of poetry is sure poetic instinct, universal

Con't on Page #22

* Criticism by a Southern contemporary poet.

sentiment, easily remembered lines of poignant beauty.

The following is chosen by Augustus's brother as his best poem:

BRAVE VOYAGE

The road is dark and lonely,
My weariness too deep;
I sink in pain by the wayside
For cool, dim, friendly sleep.

Death, the friend of all men,
Shall bring my soul release,
Set free from hope and sorrow
In white eternal peace.

George Hamilton was born December 10, 1910. He is co-author of "Brother Augustus". He now resides in Aberdeen, Mississippi.

One of his best poems is:

COME, SAID A WANDERING SHADOW

Come, said a wandering shadow
To a little child one day,
Come to my garden now
And I will show you the way;
For you'll find that the world is heatless,
That all its life is a lie,
So come to the lakes in my woodlands
Where the white neckded swans drift by,
Where the purple peacocks flutter,
And the green fields have no end,
And the summer day is always,
There I shall be your friend.

I cannot go, said the child;
If what you say is true,
My work is still before me,
There is much that I would do,
If the world is sad, I would cheer it;
If weary, I would ease the load;
And if it has strayed and wandered,
I would set it again on the road.

So the child stayed on and labored,
And the passing years grew old,
And he learned that the race was callous
And he found that its heart was cold.

Con't on Page #23

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

Then come, said a wandering shadow,
To the child of later years,
And I will soothe your heartache,
And I will dry your tears;
You have found that the world isheartless,
That all is life is a lie,
Destroying all those who would help it,
It continues to pine and sigh;
Come walk through my fragrant gardens
Where the perfumed pools and deep,
Or lie in the grass in the sunshine,
And I will give you sleep.

So the young man went to the gardens,
And their beauty stilled his breath,
And he stayed with his friend in the gardens,
And the name of his friend was Death.

Parson Richard Gladney wrote "Devil in America" and published it while living in Aberdeen.

Parson Gladney in addition to being an author was a Presbyterian Minister, President of the Female College, and one of the owners of Gullett's gin factory, director in a bank, interested financially in railroads, a business man and the power of Gladneyville, which at that time was a settlement just out of Aberdeen.

The"Devil in America" is an epic poem in blank verse, fashioned after Milton's Paradise Lost.

"Catherine Naomi McFarlane was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, October 1909; graduated from Aberdeen Public Schools, 1925; B. A. University of Mississippi, 1929; M. A. University of Mississippi, 1931; fellowship in English, 1929-1931; now student at the school of Social work of Tulane University."

The Masquerade is one of Catherine McFarlane's fine poems, published in "Mississippi Verse". Edited by Alice James with the above biographical notes.

Con't on Page #24

This life is but a masquerade
Cellini souls wear cowls,
A shy heart flaunts a gay cockade,
And fools are dressed as owls.

The sensitive soul wears a cynic's mask
The serious soul a clown's
And sometimes warrior souls may ask
For pious hermits gowns.

All of us here are well disguised,
Well masked, lest someone see
The soul we are and be surprised
As they would be at me

For a wood-nymph soul wears my cloak of clay,
And a dryad cleaned the house to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS:

"Mr. Wilkes[1] was a pioneer writer. He was born in 1817 in Maury County, Tennessee. He came to Monroe County, Miss. in 1833. Mr. Wilkes died in 1880, at his home about two miles North of Aberdeen.

"Mr. Wilkes wrote letters, which were printed in 'The Peoples' Weekly'. His letters began about 1877 and ran weekly with a few exceptions until March, 1879. The number of letters written was over 60".

During the year, 1936, such of these letters as were to be found, have been published in the Aberdeen Examiner.

John B. Sale wrote "The Tree named John". It is full of negro lore and superstitions. It has a natural realism, possible only to a person reared on a southern plantation.

Con't on Page #25

Note 1: Copied.from Aberdeen Examiner, April 2, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #16

"Two in Vagabondia" is a travelogue of two American girls' exphits in seeing Germany and Switzerland under financial handicaps that would have dismayed less hardy souls.

Miss Mary Louise Sims, a native of Aberdeen is co-author with a friend (Mary Lyle McClure) from Nashville, Tennessee, who made the trip with her. The book is the intimate memoirs of two Southern girls, sparkling with humor, rich in human interest, with inspiring word pictures of never to be forgotten scenes and quaint characters with an infinite appeal to all.

Mrs. Marshall Wingfield is a native of New York State, born in city of Bath. She is a twin sister of the Missionary to India, Miss Anita Greyson, Mrs. Wingfield's family moved to the state of Ohip when she was a small child. It was there she received her education in the public schools. She is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, A State Officer of the Ohio Christian Endeavor Union. She has made for herself a place among the great as a teacher, preacher, (being ordained), writer and lecturer.

Her work has mostly been confined to Essays. In 1926, she won a prize of $50.00 for the best Essay entitled "My Trip to Europe". Later she won a trip to New York City by winning the State Oratorical Contest in Ohio. Mrs. Wingfield recently submitted to the "Readers Digest" an Essay entitled, "The End of the World".

For the last five years Mrs. Wingfield has been Zone President of the Federated Women's Clubs of Mississippi and

Con't on Page #26

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #16

is now President of the Twentieth Century Club at Amory, Miss.

Dr. William Augustus Evans, B. S., M. S., M. D., L. L. D., D. P. H., Aberdeen, has perhaps achieved more fame than any other. Monroe Countian, and deservedly so. Born in Marion, Alabama, in 1865, son of W. A. And Josephine (Wyatt) Evans, at the maternal homestead. He was reared and attended the public schools in Aberdeen, later attending the Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College (now Miss. State) at Starksville, where he received his B. S. and M. S. degrees. He received his M. D. in 1885 from Tulane University, New Orleans, La. For six years following his graduation, he practiced medicine with his father in Aberdeen.

In 1934, speaking of his removal to Chicago in 1891, he said, "It was in the midst of a depression much like the one we're been passing through; cotton was selling for only 4 cents a pound, and there wasn't much of it to sell. I had heard of Chicago a few years back, after the feeder line of the Illinois Central Railway had been opened up in Aberdeen. So I decided to make the plunge."

His work in Chicago is known far and wide. From 1891-1908 he was Professor of Pathology of the University of Illinois Medical School. During the period, 1908-1928, he served as Professor of Public Health of Northweastern University Medical School. He was one of a group, who in 1893, started the Columbus Laboratory, Chicago's first.

Con't on Page #27

MONROE COUNTY, MRTS

In 1907, Dr. Evans became Health Commissioner of Chicago, just at the time that scarlet fever threatened Chicago. This germ was seemingly spread by milk; and for this reason, together with the fact that Dr. Evans was much interested in tuberculosis, turned his attention to milk. In 1911, Dr. Evans resigned this position after a period of great service.

In 1911, after resigning his position as Health Commissioner, Dr. Evans began his literary career as editor of his "How to Keep Well" column in the Chicago Tribune. For 23 years he edited this column giving worthwhile health hints for every day use. In 1917, a number of these articles were embodied in a book entitled "How to Keep Well Health Book For The Home". The book was published for Sears Roebuck and Co. by D. Appelton and Co. This book, Dr. Evans dedicated "To My Wife Who Makes It Her Duty to Keep Me Well."

During this period he completed several other books. He was co-author with J. Mace Andress, Ph. D., of the book. "Success and Health" (authorized for use in the Province of Quebec). He was likewise co-author with J. Mace Andress in the writing of a book entitled "Health and Good Citizenship". These two books were published by Ginn & Company; the first in 1931 and the latter in 1933.

"Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, A Study of Her Personality and Her Influence on Lincoln", was written by Dr. Evans.

Dr. Evans contributed to The World Book Encyclopedia and is listed therein as one of the makers.

Con't on Page #28

In November 1907, Dr. Evans married Mrs. Idamay Wildberger, a native Mississippian. Mrs. Evans died in 1926.

In 1934, Dr. Evans resigned his place as editor of the health column. He traveled for some time, but is now (1938) residing in Aberdeen, Monroe County.

His retirement by no means, terminated his usefulness to the world. He now contributes weekly articles to the Aberdeen Examiner on Monroe County History. His research in connection with the preparation of these articles will be of the greatest value to the present and future generations. He is accepted as an authority on the history of this county.

It may be truly said of Dr. W. A. Evans_____ "A wise man is strong; yea a man of knowledge increaseth strength". Prov.34:5.

Major E. H. Bristo , Aberdeen lawyer, has written an article on Jefferson Davis which was published in 1901 in booklet form.

Mr. Bristow was engaged in the practice of law together with Mr. E. O Sykes and Mr. Murphy. We are told that Mr. Bristow was an eloquent speaker, and his gift of oratory was used to appeal to the more highly educated people.

The article entitled "President Jefferson Davis" was delivered at Aberdeen, Miss. on the occasion of a memorial service just after the death of Gen. Davis. It is a splendid example of Mr. Bristow's style.

Mr. Bristow was actively engaged in the War Between the States, and achieved the rank of Major.

Con't on Page #29

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

Mr. Bristow was likewise a violinist of some note, and is said to have written some compositions. Due to the fact that there are no close relatives living today our information is incomplete.

George Moreland, newspaper commentator, who describes himself as a rambling feature writer, spent his boyhood days in Monroe County. His childhood memories center around that historic "fifth beat" which he often mentions in his writings.

We quote Moreland as to his youth------"The first job I ever held except following a mule down the cotton row was at Aberdeen. How proudly I assumed my work of selling calico, gingham and other dry goods, at a store in Aberdeen. At that period of my life I would not have exchanged my job with that of the President at Washington."

George Moreland is today the author of the column "Tri- State Rambles" which appears daily in the Commercial Appeal. He is proud of the fact that "historic old Monroe" was his boyhood home, and that it left its imprint upon his life.

He writes feelingly of his native Monroe County, and is to be praised for the interest he has created in local history.

MUSIC: PIANO

The Hatch family, Aberdeen, were one of the most prominent in the musical history of Monroe County. The information which follows was written by Lucille Hatch, a daughter of the family, for the

Cont'd on Page #30

Woman's Club, Aberdeen, and was later turned over to the Aberdeen Public Library, from which source we received our material.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Hatch, was the daughter of Col. Fleet Taylor Cooper and of Mary Vivian Stone, who was the daughter of Judge William Stone of Mississippi. Both were from well-known families from the Carolinas, and possessed an ancestry traced back to English gentry and nobility. (Col. Fleet Taylor Cooper, was editor of the "Comet", a paper published in Jackson, Mississippi.) I do not write this boastfully, but mention it because now it is quite a fad to trace ones Genealogy, particularly that of the Revolutionary Period, and,of course, she was eligible to be a D.A.R. through the Cooper line. Her daughter Edith is a D.A.R. and had the"papers".

"As a girl, Elizabeth Cooper was reputed to be highly cultured, intellectual, beautiful, and was one of the most brilliant musicians in the state at that time. As her father was an editor of a paper of considerable circulation in his own and in neighboring states, he traveled in the interests of the paper, taking Elizabeth, or "Lizzie" as her intimate friends and relatives called her, with him on many occasions. They went even as far as Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and many many times to New Orleans for Mardi Gras, also to Press association meetings etc. Mother used to tell her children of these trips, and of meeting the"highbrows" or intellectuals and Journalists of the day, and of other pleasures of travel, social events, and concerts she attended. She also reviewed many books and wrote occassionally for the paper, or assisted her father in

Con'td on Page # 31

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

his Editorials, unofficially. It was his editorials that were mainly instrumental in arousing interest, or helping to the found the College, the I.I.&C., as it was called, in Columbus, Mississippi. I have been told that his portrait is in the college somewhere, but I have not seen it myself.

"Being beautiful and socially accomplished and a brilliant pianist, Elizabeth was very popular. On certain occasions as those of Press Conventions over the state, she accompanied her father, and gave concerts or recitals which today would be considered professional ones. So in that way she gained a considerable reputation, musically. And had she not married at an early age, she might have developed into a professional artist.

"At twenty years of age, she married Needham Whitfield Hatch, son of the locally prominent aristocrats, Dr. W.L. Hatch and Alice Whitfield, of the Hatch-Whitfield connection, in Aberdeen, Mississippi. He was in the Legislature at the time. The wedding was, from reports and clippings, a very brilliant event. The two were married in the Episcopal Church, by Bishops Adams and Thompson. The Supreme Court adjourned its session to attend the wedding and I have in my possession an interesting "Hymenial" of it (taken from an old newspaper) written in the florid and elaborate style of the day.

"During the first years of her married life in Aberdeen, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Hatch's musical talent was recognized and appreciated, and her influence felt. The town and vicinity realized what

Cont'd on page #32

an addition to the musical, social and intellectual life of the community she was. At intervals she taught piano, off and on, until her later years. She went to Chicago to improve her methods, and to study with the great piano teachers of the day, some of whom were Emil Liebling, Mason, and the great pianist, Godowsky, who was always her favorite "master" teacher. He is still living and enjoying in retrospect his reputation. Also during summer seasons she attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; her personal friend there, the Director of the institution, Miss Bertha Baur of that unusual German family, entertained her and presented her to many interesting people, both foreign and local celebrities. These seasons in Cincinnati, where Mother heard the famous Summer Opera, were some of her most cherished memories.

"So all of her most artistic training was gained during her married life. In her home (when we were children) there were two pianos. She did ensemble work with two of her gifted friends, Miss Louise ("Loulie", as she called her, who with her talented sister, Annie Buford, had jsut returned from some years study in Germany) and a Miss Nan Hooper, another gifted Aberdeen Musician. We children used to listen furtively to the ensemble practicing; as we were not allowed to stay in the room, we peered from the doors and windows. Naturally we were driven away many times with threats of the peach tree switch. But one annihilating glance from Miss Hooper's handsome black eyes, was sufficient to make me retreat swiftly, if reluctantly. Imagine growing up in that musical atmosphere. Lucky children we were! Miss Hooper, Miss Sims, and my mother gave local

Cont ON page # 33

MONROE COUNTY / ARTS

concerts and also concerts in neighboring towns. Miss Hooper (now deceased) went to Oxford, Miss. to live. Miss Sims later went to New York City, had her studio there, and later became identified with the Damrosch School of Music, and has been there ever since, and is one of their most esteemed pedagogues. Personally I feel that my mother, Mrs. Hatch, and Miss Louise Sims should go down in Aberdeen's "Chronicles" as they were the two who contributed so much to the town in a musical and cultural way, and raised its artistic standards. They both had had training [illegible] world's most renowned teachers, and imparted their knowledge in an effective way, and the imprint of their teaching, work, and efforts won't be effaced or forgotten any time soon.

"Mrs. Hatch gave of her services also in many ways, gratis, teaching some who were not able to pay for their lessons. This was not known by the public. Also for years she was organist at the Methodist Church. Then to my way of thinking, the most remarkable thing that she did, was the education of four daughters, and one son, who was given one year at college and terms at a business college. This she undertook and accomplished. The daughters, Edith, Mabel, Lucille, and Dorothy were graduated from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, the first three receiving Artist Diplomas in Piano; Dorothy, receiving a Diploma in Public School Music. (Mrs. Hatch did not approve of the then ridiculous prevalent idea of an "effeminate or sissy" musician in the family so definitely refused to give my brother, Whitfield, instruction on the piano much to his subsequent chagrin,) It was by her

Cont'd on page #34

efforts entirely, and her own personal money, that these children were given years of study at this music school, one of the best in America, and at a time when the family "fortunes" were at a low ebb. There were sacrifices on her part. She met them courageously. So I feel that whatever has been accomplished by us has been due to Mother's efforts, her constant urging, and "driving" us at times, her inspiration and encouragement and appreciation of our efforts, which were arduous, as any one will understand, who has been through a first class musical institution. It is her encouragement, her praise, also her delight in any achievement of her children, that I remember with such pleasure. Her pride and appreciation were quite satisfying and overwhelming. So naturally I feel forever indebted to my Mother for what she did for her children.

"There is not much else to say concerning her local professional activities except that her musical influence and cultural impress which she inculcated, will certainly be remembered, also missed for many a day. I do not know of any one who gave of herself more, in a musical and intellectual way. She was thoroughly Civic minded, was an active member of various clubs and organizations. Her information on and opinions were always sought and resorted to. She was without a doubt a most loyal citizen. She boosted Aberdeen and loved every one in it. Her love, admiration, loyalty to the town the State and the entire South were amazing. She was intentionally "blind" to their faults, and had an excuse ready to offer for them, "right or wrong" and she was "all for" the town, State, South, and

Cont'd on page #35

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

the Democratic Party. This loyalty was delightfully "naive", but sincere, and postively inspirational.

"In character she was sympathetic, understanding, forgiving, and more actually Christ-like than most people I know. In any joy, disappointment, or sorrow she retained that social calmness, resignation, poise, and wonderful dignity, which very few of us possess, and which are attributes of a real Christian. Her Christian proclivities were an example and should be emulated by others. Her Church, Bible Class, Woman's Auxiliary were of paramount importance and interest to her. She was an ardent student of the Bible. Also an inveterate reader, interested in every subject, both profound and simple, from the Bible, Philosophy, Science and the best classics in literature, down to trivial, but current, subjects such as base ball and Movie Actresses. I am certain, were she living, she would be thoroughly posted on the Coptic Church, Selasse and other important events of the day. I have never known a person with as many diversified interests. In popular parlance or vernacular, I should say "What a Woman!", for that eloquently if not elegantly expresses what a grand woamn she was. Socially she was gracious, charming, exquisitely poised and correct, and usually master of any situation, and always knew the appropriate thing to say and had a delectable sense of humor. She was generous to a fult, a delightful hostess, and above all, kind.

"Other interesting characteristics were her innate sense of appreciation of all in life that is beautiful and uplifting-Religion, Music, the Arts, Literature and Nature. She was "to the manner born", and an aristocrat by inheritance.

Con't on Page #36

So I attribute her appreciative sense to her inherent fine breeding and background. Her resilent nature and optimism were amazing--there was no "downing" of that spirit of hers.

"One of the most delightful recollections of an experience with her was our being in Chicago during the Grand Opera Season at Christmas time, satiating ourselves with the Opera, shops, theatres, Churches and Art Museum. I revelled in her almost childlike delight, enthusiasm and appreciation of everything. She was mentally very stimulating, and her presence thrilled me. I cannot panegryrize her enough, as my admiration knows no bounds and should soon be rhapsodizing, were I to try.

"During the last fifteen years of her life, Mrs. Hatch was able to sit back and enjoy life more leisurely. And those bridge games! How she did enjoy them. She had lovely trips to Chicago, Cincinnati, California, the North West, and spent some happy times at Church Conferences in the Mountains of Tennessee, at Sewanee--also in Evergreen, Colorado, where she enjoyed intellectual contact with those brilliant ecclesiastics, and laughingly said that "those Bishops won all of the bridge games" in which they indulged, and that she was not a match for them. Other trips were made to the Great Lakes, and to see her children and grandchildren in Montana, West Virginia, and to New York, New England, and Washington with her sister, Mabel Lee Cooper. On all of these trips she met unusual people and delighted in the contacts.

"Her last trip (which proved to be an appropriate "finale") was made with this sister, Mabel Lee Cooper, to the far South and Coast, in the Spring time, when the South, which she loved so

Con't on Page #37

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

devotedly, was brilliantly attried in its raiment of polychromatic flowers. She visited scenes of her girlhood, in New Orleans and Mississippi, and it was fitting that her last days were spent in this manner with the sister whom she loved, before retiring, contented and refreshed, to her home, where a few weeks later, the curtain was lowered for the last time upon the drama of her rich, beautiful and useful life.

"I wish the Woman's Club to know that I sincerely appreciate their honoring my precious mother's memory, by the dedication of their meeting to her. And I tender them my best wishes for enjoyment in their Club work.

"Edith Amelia Hatch as a young girl of nineteen, was graduated with distinction from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, receiving an Artist's Diploma in Piano. At this time, in recognition of her tremendous talent, and gift as a pianist, she was offered a full scholarship by the Stein Conservatory of Music in Berlin to train to be a concert pianist. While doing post Graduate work in the C. C. Conservatory preparatory to going to Berlin, she unfortunately in her great ambition, overworked, practiced too hard and too much on the tremendous compositions, and consequently had intermittent paralysis of the arms and hands, and a nervous break down. So all ideas of study abroad and a concert career were dissipated, for if one has had that paralysis, there is imminent danger of its re-appearing under the least stress or strain in a public performance. Although she continued to perform in her own inimitable and brilliant manner, a big concert career was out of the question.

Con't on Page #38

"So her activities were turned toward teaching, in which field she proved to be a sort of genius, as her career attested later. She was Director of Music in a number of Southern Colleges in Alabama, All Saints Episcopal College in Vicksburg, Mississippi, a college in Missouri, then became Director of the State Normal in Dillon, Montana, which post she held until her marriage. Since it, she has taught at intervals in Anaconda, Montana. She is active at present in state Musical Affairs, and has had time for composing. Also during these years having recovered from her paralysis of the arms, she has done local concert work and is in demand. Her playing is characterized by beautiful tonal work, sensitive and artistic interpretation, and dazzling technique and brilliancy.

"In the field of composition for children she is unique. Her compositions are published by Schmidt and Co. Boston, and are so popular that new editions have to be printed every year or so. She is particularly interested in teaching the young child, and has written her own methods and a great deal of teaching material for them. Her latest method is a "Class Piano Method" which she published herself. It is being used successfully by numerous teachers. And at present she has ninety students in this class work.

"MABEL LEE HATCH'S musical career as a pianist, organist teacher and composer, was cut short at the peak of her success and popularity, by her rather recent death in Aberdeen, Miss. She was an Artist Graduate in Piano of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and had subsequent study in London, England

Con't on Page #39

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

under the great pedagogue, Tobias Matthey. Her career as pianist and teacher, and Director of Music in Alabama College, and William Woods College, Fulton, Mo., and as Director of the Montana State Normal, at Dillon (where Edith had been before her) was replete with success. She did a great deal of public playing. Her performance was thoroughly artistic, and I never heard anyone make as beautiful runs with as satisfying "nuance" as she did. She had the exceptional gift of "immersion" at her instrument, whether it was piano or pipe organ, and delighted her audience with her beautiful interpretations and renditions.

"After her work in Missouri and the West, she went to the Hawaiian Islands to teach in St. Andrew's Episcopal Priory, Honolulu. Her health was not very good over there, so she decided to return to the Mainland, by going around the world, which she did, visiting the ports en route, via Japan, China, India, through the Suez Canal etc., spending some time in France and England, finally meeting her mother and Aunt, Mabel Lee Cooper, in New York.

"She remained in New York for the winter season, attending concerts, the opera, and enjoying the other cultural advantages of the city. In the spring she visited her sister, Dorothy, and while there did some teaching. The next two years she taught in Aberdeen, Mississippi, her home town, which very soon appreciated her being there. Her health failed and her death followed.

"It is greatly regretted. What a loss it was to Aberdeen! As her mother, Mrs. Hatch, was getting old and was on the "sunset" road of life and had retired from any public work, it would have been so fitting for Mabel to have taken her place, as she was so

Con't on Page #40

adequately prepared to carry on, on account of her immense versatility, talent, and exceptional advantages of European study and modren training. But she was stricken by death, in the fulness of her powers.

"Her piano and pipe organ compositions, are familiar to most of you. They are gracefulm melodic, and pleasing. I am sure her compositions would have been more prolific, as she had ideas in the field of musical creation, which her untimely death prevented her carrying out. I feel that Aberdeen can be justly proud of her and of her artistic musical achievements, and that her beautiful character and personality will remain fresh in the memory of all who were fortunate to know her.

"DOROTHY ELIZABETH HATCH, as you know, taught one year, married and her musical activities ceased. Not desiring a musical career, her gift to society has been three lovely children, with whom some of you are already acquainted. Dorothy is a wonderful wife and mother, which is a far more desirable career than that of a musician.

"Concerning the OTHER of the "FOUR SISTERS", (myself) my remarks will be short and snappy. I received after three years (taking the four years course in three) an Artists Diploma in Piano at my graduation from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Subsequent study and post graduate work in my Alma Mater, also in the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, and further study in New York.

Con't on Page #41

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

One of my favorite artist teachers was the Great Madam Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Pianist, whom I venerated and worshipped, as an artist. I taught in college during the winters and did this studying during the summertime. I received a Scholarship to the Conservatoire Americaine, in Fontainebleau France, for three months, studying piano under the renounced pedagogues, Helene Chaumont, and Isidor Philipp. For a number of years I was first assistant in the Piano department of Lidenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. Then left to become Head of the Music Department of the Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, Washington. My teaching experiences have been interspersed with intensive travel in this country, Alaska, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and entire summer in the Hawaiian Island, two trips to Europe and one to Japan, Manchuchuo and Korea, and the Philippines. Next to music and teaching profession, my hobbies are study in the Bible and travel. My present work in the Seminary as Head of the Music Department, is teaching piano, pipe organ, Directing a Choir, and being organist for all (daily and vesper) services, and teaching two Sacred Study classes, besides being a sort of "advance Concert Agent" for concerts. So you can see that there is no time for any creative work even if I had the ability, which I think I haven't, for composition.

"So this is the resume of the musical activities of the "Hatch" Sisters.1"

MRS. CLAUDE THOMPSON was before marriage Miss Ruby Webb. She was born in Amory, Monroe County. Started music at the age of 12.

Con't on Page #42

Note 1: Compiled in 1935.

Her first teacher was Miss Haley of Okolona. After graduating from High School at the age of 16, she entered Grenada College taking piano lessons from Miss Lawrence, voice and musical history under Miss Clifton. She also took piano under Miss Tarbett, who came from abroad. From Grenada she went to Chicago for two years, studying theory and harmony under Miss Spauling. She had special training in methods for children. She came home and taught music in the Amory school for six years. Then married Mr. Claude Thompson, also of Amory. They established a home here in which she has her own private studio, and has taught a class of from 10 to 20 pupils for eight years. Her recitals are original, her own interpretation of dramatic subjects.

Her son, 16 years of age, is talented in music, playing the piano and clarinet exceedingly well.

MRS. ILA WILLIAMS BALDWIN was reared in Amory, Monroe County, Miss. She began the study of music at quite an early age, her first teacher having been Miss Mary Flint. All through High School her music came first. She left Amory to enter college, in Rome, Georgia, where she continued in music for some time. Then she went to the Chicago Musical College receiving Master and Artist's degrees. During her college career she was invited to play before the public in several different cities. On one special occasion playing in the governor's Mansion. About this time in her musical education she was voted the most gifted pianist in Miss.

Con't on Page #43

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

Later she was coached by leading European and American masters for her debut in New York City as a concert artist. At this time she also studied composition, doing quite a bit of it later. The program she rendered in Memphis was her own composition. She did concert in Chicago also; meeting with great success in this, her chosen field of work. She also played in radio stations.

She had one physical feature that attracted attention and that was the size of her hands. It was conceded she had the smallest hands of any known pianist, and because she accomplished much with hands so small, they were modeled in clay for future history.

Mrs. Baldwin died in '35, after having been in a car wreck.

Her sister, Mrs. Fry, deserves to be mentioned along this line; for she too, belongs to the musical world. She studied voice, and uses her talent for her Master in the church services.

MR. FRANK HARMON, son of Rev. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Aberdeen, was born in Jackson, Miss. He is today superintendent of music in the city schools of Meridian, Miss. His musical education was obtained at the following institutions: Louisville Conservatory of Music, Louisville, Kentucky; Columbia University, New York; Chicago College of Music; and a F. M Degree from the Fine Arts Department of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Harmon, just before going to Meridian, was a music instructor in the Aberdeen High School.

Frank Harmon is the eldest of three children all of whom show decided musical talent.

Con't on Page #44

Following is a list of some of the most prominent pianist of Monroe County:

Mrs. Fannie Vassar Rieves
Mrs. Nellie Walker Coburn
Mrs. Coraida Butler Roberts
Mrs. Bessie Davis Taylor
Mrs. Fay Haughton Sims
Miss Annie Buford Sims
Mrs. Humphreys Holder
Mrs. William Deal
Mrs. Gerard Harris
Mrs. Adam Carlisle
Mrs. Virginia Nesbit Irving
Miss Julia Eckford
Mrs. Mattie Watkins
Mrs. Clara Dowd Summerford
Miss Sue Houston
Mrs. Grace Henry Fleming
Mrs. Herbert Price
Mrs. D. C. Wood
Mrs. M. F. Taylor
Mrs. Green Howell
Mrs. Frank Gillespie
Mr. Grady Lewis
Mrs. Lawrence Crosby
Mrs. A. H. Ritter
Mrs. Billie Cother
Mrs. Percy Roberts
Mrs. I. B. Rye
Mrs. I. L. Stanley

Con't on Page #45

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

Arthur Butler Dugan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dugan, Aberdeen, was born September 9, 1910. He attended the Aberdeen High School, graduating in 1927, after which he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, finishing there in June 1928. In the fall of 1928, he entered Princeton, from which he received his A. B. degree with highest honors, in 1932. He was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa (P. B. K.) in April 1932, and a fellowship in the graduate school of Princeton for the following year, and received his A. M. in English in June, 1933. He was the recipient of a Rhodes scholorship in 1933 to Oxford University in England, where he received his Bachelor of Letters degree in 1935. In 1936, he received with distinction a diploma in Economics and Political Science. He was a member of Merton College at Oxford. During his last year in Oxford, he was awarded a fellowship at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he is now working for his Ph. D. His musical studies with both piano and organ began under Miss Annie Hunter Clifton, Miss Gertrude Sykes, Mrs. J. M. Acker, Jr., Mrs. N. W. Hatch, and Miss Mabel Hatch when he first entered school, and he has continued the study of Music. He studied organ under Mr. Roy Rubens Shrewsbury at Exeter, and Mr. Raymond E. Rudy, organist of Trinity Church, Princeton.

Mr. Dugan is at present organist of Chapel of the Cross in Chapel Hill.

Sidney Neal Harmon, deceased March 8th., 1934, was born in Atlanta, Georgia. Neal was about twenty-eight at the time of his death, but had achieved much local popularity with his music. He was gifted in both violin and saxaphone. He received his violin instruction from Franz Schmit, Louisville, Kentucky, and studied saxaphone in Mobile, Alabama. Neal was the son of Rev. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Aberdeen, and resided with them here.

ORGANIST:

Mrs. Lafayette Haughton
Mrs. Ludie Paine Scruggs
Mrs. Maidie Montgomery McCoy
Miss Florence Shell Sr.
Miss Ellie O'Conner
Mrs. Ben H. McFarland
Mrs. Leona Vinson

VOCALIST:

Tenor

Mr. B. C. Sims
Dr. W. G. Sykes
Mr. W. W. Lake
Mr. W. H. Kidd
Frank Maier
Peter Maier
Herbert Price
Floyd Hankins
Curtiss Knight
Johnnie Lancaster
M. E. Taylor
Herbert Nix
Irvin Harrington

Con't on Page #46

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

Bass

Major Felix Henley
Mr. Tom Holliday McFarland
G. P. Robertson
Lum Johnson
Oscar Knight
Joel Howell
Ollie Whitlock
D. C. Wood
Wiley Ausborn
Ellie Pickle
L. E. Price
Elbenezer Bourland
Clarence Jackson

Soprano

Mrs. Sallie Lundy Paine Fite
Miss Janie Maier
Mrs. Guy Watkins Sr.
Mrs. Edridge Lilly
Miss Willie Cunningham
Mrs. India Sykes Houston
Miss Emmatine Therrell
Mrs. Robert Clark Stovall
Miss Rose Gillespie
Miss Florence Shell Sr.
Mrs. Claud Haughton Irvin
Mrs. Chesley King (May Terrell)
Mrs. J. C. Borum
Mrs. Billie Gother
Mr. Grady Lewis
Mrs. D. M. Metts
Paul Sisk
H. N. Glenn
Jim Brasfield
Coleman Hathcock
Carlos Pickle
N. Sumner
L. M. Elliot
Mrs. H. E. Mauldin
Mrs. William Granville Sykes
Mrs. Ben Gillespie
Mrs. E. O. Sykes Sr.
Mrs. Maggie Kidd
Mrs. W. H. Clopton
Mrs. Carrie Hooper
Mrs. Harry Paine
Mrs. Bettie Bumpass Hatch

Con't on Page #47

Contralto

Mrs. Charles Hamilton
Mrs. Gordon Green
Mrs. Corinne Acker Rogers
Mrs. Annie Mosley Glenn
Miss Clara Sims

Alto

Miss Dorothy Dalton
Mrs. Florence Crosby
Mrs. Lois Hutchinson
Mrs. D. C. Woods
Mrs. Clint Varnon
Mrs. Marvin Taylor
Mrs. Coyt Sanders
Mrs. Fleta Sanderson Fuqua
Miss Florence Lewis
Mrs. James Dilworth

Cornetist

Mr. Will Matheny
Mr. Will McDougal

OTHER INSTRUMENTS:

Harp-Italian

Miss Nannie Hooper
Mrs. James Young

COMPOSERS:

In 1923, at the suggestion of Miss Ella May Powell, Atlanta, Georgia, a prize of $100.00 was offered for the song about Stone Mountain which best conveyed the thrilling spirit of the Confederacy, and the same time, paid a tribute to Stone Mountain.

Miss Nan Stephens was appointed Chairman of the Board of Judges.

Con't on Page #48

MONROE COUNTY, HARTS

Fifty-two songs were submitted in the contest, and selection of the winning composition was a difficult task. It was finally announced that Mrs. Eleanor Johnson Sykes of Birmingham, Alabama, had captured the prize, sharing the honor with Mrs. Sadie Sykes Deal (Monroe County's own Sadie Sykes), who composed the melody, and William Albert Deal of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Copied from Miss Rutherford's Scrap Book.

The McGregor Company, Printers, Athens, Georgia.

BANDS:

ABERDEEN SCHOOL BAND

Prior to the present school year Aberdeen has had no school band. However, at the opening of this session a band instructor, Professor Yirby, was added to the faculty. Since that time rapid progress has been made. Approximately seventy-five students from the fifth grade up have enrolled.

To date the band has sixty-seven instruments including cornet, trumpet, drum, trombones, saxaphone, bass horn, piccolo, and clarinet.

Professor Yirby has stated that he will appoint a student executive committee to care for relation of members to the band.

Professor Yirby is likewise organizing an orchestra.

AMORY SCHOOL BAND

The Amory High School Band is composed of about 52 members. It has a record that few young bands in the state

Con't on Page #49

can equal. Under the very capable leadershipof Edward L. Byrd, Band Master, this year the band won first place in marching and second place in concert at the State Bandmeet in Jackson, Miss.-this for class B-Bands, as the Amory High Band has been organized but two years. At the Cotton Carnival held in Memphis, Tenn., they were selected as the outstanding band. Next year, 1937, they expect to enter class A in the State Meet.

A student must have one year musical training and six months band training before he can play in the regular band. In all there are about 75 pupils of Mr. Byrd. As they qualify they are placed in the regular band. Each boy and girl has his uniform, colors of the school, black and gold. The coats are black trimmed in gold and the trousers are gold with a black stripe down the side, white shoes are worn with their uniforms. From this band an orchestra has been formed consisting of 10 members.

PAINTING

Artists

A talented artist who has lived in Monroe County most of her life is Mrs. Flitcher Johnston Smith, wife of Edgar G. Smith, Justice of the Peace in this district. Mrs. Smith was born in Pontotoc and went to school at Chickasaw Female College. She is the daughter of Captain J. P. Johnston, who was one of the first Mayor's of Amory. Most of her work has been done in Amory. Some of her paintings are recent. Among the best of these are "Ruins of a Spanish Castle".

Con't on Page #50

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

"Lighthouse in the Little Town Dieppe","Scene in Norway", "Ruins of A Castle in Germany", "Scene on the Hudson, "Snow Scene in Switzerland". Mrs. Smith's best work is "A Waterfall in the Rocky Mountains", a spot which the artist visited making it from nature. It is nine feet high and three feet wide, and enclosed in a gold hand carved frame.

Mrs. Smith not only paints pictures, but pottery, china, tapestry, panels, wall paper and glassware.

Mrs. Della Cowley was born in Texas, but her family moved to Pontotoc County, Mississippi when she was 3 months old. She grew up there and also received her education there. As a child she would stand at her mother's knee for hours and watch her sketch pictures. Into her heart grew the ambition to be able to draw like her mother. As she grew to young womanhood her desire to be an artist grew also. When she graduated from high school in 1886, she became a teacher in the same school. At that time art was being taught in the school, and with the money she made teaching school, Della Williams as she was then, took art lessons under Miss Lillie Harkreader. First she learned to sketch with crayon both scenes and portraits. Miss Williams was a very talented and apt pupil, for surpassing the other members of her class. Soon she was painting beautiful pictures on canvass.

She studied under the same teacher for four years. In 1890, she married Mr. E. E. Cowley, a teacher of languages in Monroe County schools.

Con't on Page #51

She did not paint much for the next ten years for she had several children to see after and also taught school. About 1910, she did a portrait of her husband's mother, which hangs in her home today. Since then she has painted 18 portraits for most of them she received a small sum, people at that time not realizing the worth of hand painted portraits, nor her talent. She painted a portrait of Honorable C. L. Tubb, prominent Attorney of Aberdeen, Miss. Mrs. Cowley took portrait painting from another teacher after coming to Amory.

He taught a different mehtod.

Mrs. Cowley is now about 70 years of age, and her remarkavle talent seems to be at its peak. For the past few years most of her painting has been confined to pottery, cushions, table covers and silhouette.

Her husband is totally disabled and she makes a modest living painting. Her painting depends largely on the demand of the public. The character of her talent cannot be described as one line, she paints anything that one would want. Among her many accomplishments is tinting photographs. Several years ago she worked in a studio in Amory, tinting pictures for a photographer.

The walls of Mrs. Cowley's home are adorned with beautiful and rare paintings, which she has done herself. Some of them painted in 1886.

Mrs. J. O. Wynn, daughter of Dr. W. A. Evans, Sr. and Josephine Wyatt Evans, was born at the home of her grandparents in Marion, Alabama, May 28, 1866.

Con't on Page #52

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

At this time Mr. and Mrs. Evans were living on a plantation at Prairie with his parents, in 1869, the family moved to Aberdeen.

Mrs. Wynn began painting while a student in the Public School of Aberdeen. She studied art both in New York and abroad. Mrs. Wynn taught in Brenau and other colleges in the South.

She married Mr. J. O. Wynn, of Atlanta, Georgia November, 1900, where she still resides.

Mrs. Wynn has exhibited her work in Southern Art Exhibitions, taking several prizes.

Mrs. H. H. Evans, daughter of Dunbar and Mary Louise Haughton McQuistion, was born inAberdeen, Miss. and was educated in Aberdeen Public School, studying art under Miss Daisy Haughton.

In 1908, she married and now has two children.

Mrs. Evans paints in water colors, particularly topical flowers and trees. Lectures are given by her and illustrated by moving pictures.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Evans make their home in Panama where they have resided since 1920.

Mrs. Josephine Wyatt Evans, wife of Dr. W. A. Evans Sr., of Aberdeen, was born in Marion, Alabama, Sept. 28, 1844. She began painting while a student in Jefferson College, Marion, Alabama. Mrs. Evans Painted in oils.

She married in May 1864, moved to Monroe County in the Prairie Section near the end of the War Between the States in 1865. The family moved to Aberdeen in 1869, where she made her home until her death in 1905.

Con't on Page #53

Artists to be mentioned are: W. S. Carlton (china); Mrs. W. T. Browning (oils and crayons); Mrs. George Paine (china); Miss Willie Mae Sanders (pastels); Mrs. Mary Eugenia McAllister (oils); Mrs. Harry Payne (china).

OLD PORTRAITS AND RARE PAINTINGS:

Portraits

Elizabeth Baldwin Davis-artist, Gardner-Owned by Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, Aberdeen.

General Reuben Davis-painted in Washington-owner, Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, Aberdeen.

Tom Holliday-artist unknown-owner, Mrs. Julian Evans, Aberdeen.

Pendleton-artist unknown-owner, Mrs. Julian Evans, Aberdeen.

William A. Sykes-artist unknown-owner, Mrs. T. B. Sykes, Aberdeen.

Rebecca Jane Barrett-artist unknown-owner, Mrs. T. B. Sykes, Aberdeen.

William Smith, James and Blanchard Le Noir-artist unknown by Paine Le Noir, Muldon.

Dr. George Augusta Sykes-owner, Mr. Eugene Sykes.

Mary Edmond-owner, Mr. Eugene Sykes

Georganna Augusta Sykes-owner, Mr. Eugene Sykes.

Orville Summerfield Sykes-owner, Mr. Eugene Sykes

Simon B. Sykes-owner, Mrs. D. W. Houston, Sr.

Roberte Emmett Sykes-owner, Mr. Eugene Sykes.

Con't on Page #54

MONROE COUNTY / HRTS

Rare Paintings:

The Guitar Girl - (by Schutyler, German), owner, Mr. C. M. Harrison, Amory, Miss. This poiture was purchased in an art shop at the small price of $14.00. This was an original valued at several hundred dollars, there are only seven pictures of this artist in the United States, The Guitar Girl is one of them.

The Helping Hand - artist, Mrs. Charlotte Gray Kimbrough, owner, her grand-child, Mrs. Thomas J. Cole, Amory.

Van Neste etching - an original bought in New York, owner, Mr. E. J. Gilmore.

Last Supper - is an oil copy of Leonarda De Vinca's Last Supper, painted by Miss Margaret Shuck of Cincinnati, Ohio. It was painted during the summer of 1936, for the First Methodist Church, Amory, Miss. The picture is thirty feet long and nine feet high. It was palced in a space made especially to fit, near the ceiling over the pulpit. Shadow lights were installed around the entire ceiling to embrace the marvelaus work of the artist. The figures in the painting are life size and are so lifelike one expect them to speak. The coloring is so rich, admirers are dazzled. It is the only picture in the south by this famous artist.

Art is not taught in the Monroe County Public Schools.

SCULPTURE:

Mr. C. M. Harrison has three pieces of sulpture, "Rebecca at the Well", "Music", and "The Fountain".

Con't on Page #55

Mr. Harrison was unable to learn the name of the artist. The statuary is made of white marble. The work is beautiful and a difficult piece of art.

One of the handsomest pieces of statuary in Monroe County is the monument erected to Mildred Sale in the Odd Fellow's Rest, Aberdeen. Mildred died in 1895, at the age of eleven.

Her mother arranged for the executing of the work of art. The statue is Italian marble and the work was dome in Italy. The sculptor is unknown. It is a life-size reproduction made from a photograph, taken at a time when Mildred had participated in a pageant of some kind. She wears a Grecian gown, and her hands are folded in front of her in which she holds a wreath, such as a Grecian goddess might have worn on her brow. This work is most unusual and the likeness, we are told, is splendid.

HANDICRAFT

Wood Carving

There are several outstanding wood carvers in Monroe County. Those near Aberdeen are L. J. Goodgame, who made a bed-room and dining-room suite of cedar. Each piece of this furniture is made by hand. Mr. Goodgame carved out 1 inch squares at regular intervals and inlays of white cedar were placed in these. The bed to his suite has over 1,000 of these squares cut and inlaid. He also makes tables, cedarchests, what-nots, foot stools, and most every kind of furniture that is needed in a home.

Mr. J. G. Hall, who has worked with Mr. Goodgame is also a very good wood carver.

Con't on Page #56

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

Mr. Hall has made beds with inlaid squares, cedar ches with various inlaid or raised designs. Mr. Hall has marketed his cedar chest in places other than Monroe County.

Mr. Cain of Aberdeen and Mr. Hathcock of Amory are cabinet makers. They also make other household articles.

Mr. Jessie Bourland of Aberdeen has for years made carved wooden articles. He is a carpenter and very talented in wood work. Otho West, who lives near Caledonia is a cabinet maker.

There are several old negroes in Monroe County who make cabinets and other wooden articles. Two of whom are Jim Pen and Joe Rosco.

Mr. H. C. Camp, born in 1891, in Ittawamba County, now a resident of Monroe County has been connected with wood carving most of his life. He makes beds, cedar chests, cabinets, and all kinds of household good. He also makes mandolins, guitars and all other string instruments.

Mr. Camp is now located in Smithville. He has a large place for his work. In the back is his work shop, and at the front the articles are sold.

Handicraft is taught in the Smith-Hughes Schools which are located in different sections of Monroe County, being at Wren, Smithville, and Becker. These three schools are the only ones in this county where handicraft is taught.

The character of their work pertains only to that, that has to do with farms. They are taught to repair farm implements, to

Con't on Page #57

make repair work on farm tools and to make small articles that are used on farms.

These classes are very instructive and the boys are taught methods they need to know in order to make them successful farmers.

BASKETRY

In different sections of Monroe County, there are a number of white people that make baskets for home use and the market. The different kinds are cotton, laundry, vegetable and fancy baskets made of honeysuckle and pine needles. Most of the heavier baskets are made of oak splits.

Some of these who make the baskets are: Mrs. Tom Corbell, her baskets are used for cotton. Henry and Charley Edgeworth, and Mrs. Claude Ray and Curtis Wise also make cotton baskets. Mr. L. A. Coleman makes braided purses and other articles.

There are no Indians in Monroe County.

In the summer months before cotton picking time negroes are seen here and there making cotton baskets and also other types of baskets.

Turner Jacobs starts working in early summer making baskets. He is seen on the small porch of his home with his oak splits, his knife and his baskets.

Whitfield who lives just out of Aberdeen makes oak baskets.

We have not been able to find anyone that weaves to any extent in Monroe County.

Con't on Page #58

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MISSCELLANEOUS:

Several practical arts are highly developed in this county, chief among these the piecing and quilting of quilts. Beautifully appliqued quilts are quite common, and the women delight in the exchange of patters for piecing, appliqueing, and quilting. Many such quilts are sold yearly.

In like manner, Monroe County women have clung to the now popular "fad" of knitting and crocheting. Bedspreads, scarfs, dresses and like pieces are unot unusual; and displays of these pieces of handwork are indeed a wonderful sight.

Another art is practiced by Romine McNeal of Monroe County, employed by the Smithville pottery. Mr. McNeal's occupation is throwing (an art by which pottery is molded).

He was born in Dallas, Texas. He served 3 years apprenticeship at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. He has been employed by Rookwood Factory, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Niloak at Dallas, Texas. Mr. McNeal has been in Smithville four months.

ARCHITECTURE

Ornamental Buildings

COURTHOUSE

Situated in the center of a block and surrounding by lovely old oak trees stands the Monroe County Courthouse erected in 1857, twenty years after the organizing of the county.

It is of colonial architecture, very beautiful and is wihtout an ornament of any kind, if we except the old clock

Con't on Page #59

which ticks the time away on top of its roof. This courthouse is one of the most outstanding in Mississippi.

It is very plain-looking without architectural frills, which makes it very beautiful, its historic interest makes it almost sacred to the people of Monroe County. For three quarters of a century they have attended court, to serve on juras, to secure license to marry, and for many other purposes.

CITY HALL

The Aberdeen City Hall was built in 1912. The materials used were buff brick, terra cotta trim and red tile roof. This structure was designed by Mr. Williams Drago of New Orleans, built by Mr. Addison Brannin, contractor, of Aberdeen.

This building houses the offices of mayor, tax collector, city clerk, and supt. of water and lights. The rest of the first floor is devoted to the police court room, fire proof jail and fire department. A large auditorium covers the greater part of the second floor. The rear of the second floor is taken up with a ladies rest room, city library and county health office.

POST OFFICE

The Aberdeen Post Office is constructed of red brick trimmed in the same and also concrete. This building is a mixture of English and modern architecture, the latter being a new addition. It is very attractive particularly from the front, having large steps leading to the entrance of the building, there is also a side entrance.

Con't on Page #60

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

The first floor houses the Post Office Dept., Post Master's office, and Post Office Inspector. The flooring is tile.

The second floor can be attained from either the front or side entrance by the ascending of beautiful marble stairs. This floor houses the Dept. of Justice, Clerk of Court, Public, and private office, United States Marshall, public and private office, Judge's private office, Stenographer's office, and Restroom for men.

The Federal Courtroom is the most ornamental portion of the building. The walls are finished in cream, and are greatly beautified by wide panels of tapestry framed in mahogany. These panels are approximately five feet in width and are used around the entire room. The travertine floor is of ground cork in small squares of two blending colors. The Judge's stand is a beautiful piece of marble work. On either side a gilt eagle sits on a lofty marble perch. The portion assigned to the court clerk is likewise marble, while the tables for the bar and witness stand carry out the original woodwork scheme. Perhaps one of the most ornamental features is the lighting. Six large overhead lights of the indirect type reflect their brightness against the cream colored ceiling.

The third floor may be reached, as the second, by mounting marble stairways. This consists of District Attorney's Private Office, Stenographer's Office, Assistant Attorney, Grand Juror and Rest room for women.

Shrubs planted around the building add to its beauty.

Con't on Page #61

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, AMORY, MISS.

In its inspired reconcilement of the dignity and grandeur of Roman architecture to the necessities of modern church design, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Amory, Mississippi, is one of the most successful of the many red brick temples erected throughout the United States during the past few decades. Just as the Romans used the basic design of the Grecian peripertal temples as the inspiration for their own sometime over elaborate architectural style, so did Thomas Jefferson adapt and refine the florid Roman styles to his country's taste and need when designing the Greco-Roman buildings for the University of Virginia. The Amory church carries out the Jeffersonian interpretation of the classical design in full, although its designers have used a spiritous restraint in their own evolvement of many details. The edifice is on a small plot, yet it s details and proportions are so splendidly conceived and executed that it admirably reflects the character and standards of the organization it houses.

The structure is dominated by its great pedimental portico rising two full stories above the ground or base floor. Following the design of the Maison Carree at Nimes, built by the Roman about one hundred years after Christ, the high foundation base has been made into a full floor, entirely above the ground level, thus making the building actually three stories in height. The rather extreme vertical depth in the facade of this first floor section has been very cleverly minimized by a great flight of steps sweep-

Con't on Page #62

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

ing upward from the ground to the base of the large Corinthian columns on the second or main floor.

The use of the Corinthian order on the exterior of the building follows faithfully the example of the Maison Carree with pilasters along the sides of the building substituted for the original's engaged Corinthian Columns. This produces an engaging and majestic effect, yet one entirely lacking the flamboyant and superficial richness of the original.

The large conception and magnificence of the Amory church, moderated by the serenity and perfect proportions of its Grecian heritage, gives the little city of Amory a church building of far more importance than the size of the congregation would lead one to presuppose.

With the exception of the main auditorium and the pastor's study, the arrangement of the interior of the church is strictly functional. The Methodists of Amory firmly believe in the importance of Sunday School work in their spiritual development, and first and prime thought has been given to the educational needs of the church. There are 9 pianos. In addition to the main auditorium, the edifice has a large assembly room or social hall on the ground floor which is used for all forms of secular activities associated with the church. There are 8 smaller assembly rooms, one for each department, numerous individual classrooms adjoining each assembly room, and various dressing and rest rooms. The total number classrooms is 35. No extraneous decoration has been permitted to conflict with the

Con't on Page #63

spiritual work at hand, with the interiors of all the education departments being almost monastic in their simplicity.

Full sweep, whowever, has been given to the well developed tastes and talents of the various members of the congregation in the decoration and furnishing of the auditorium. Bright and warm colors, subordianted to a calm use of line and classical detail, haveproduced a glowing interior entirely suitable to a House of God. The walls of the rectangular auditorium are full blown sand finished plaster in a rich cream, with no decoration except the finished detail of the heavy cornice which is high lighted with shadings of dull gold and blue.

Although small, the stained glass windows are exceptionally well conceived and contribute effectively to the beauty of the interior. Among the subjects represented in the windows are: "Knocking at the Door", "Gethsemane", "The Gleaner", "The Good Shepherd", "Blessed are the Pure in Heart", "Christ in the Temple", "Ascension", and "Angel at the Empty Tomb".

A suitable and effective as well as original use of a native wood has been achieved by using gum for all pews, paneling, doors, door and window casings, pulpit furniture, organ consol and the case of the grand piano. This wood has been finished in its natural warm tan color with a hand rubbed finish which gives a feelong of richenss not usually associated with so commonplace a material.

The effect of spaciousness in the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1004, is further heightened by a full barrel ceiling, similar in detail to those of some of the early Christian basilicas.

Con't on Page #64

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #16

A most unusual feature of the auditorium is the use of indirect lighting throughout. The principal lights are recessed in the cornice just under the base of the ceiling. The balcony side lights are hidden by cream cups trimmed with gold. The choir loft is lighted by highly ornamental torcheres of bronze. Elsewhere the lights are recessed behind ground glass plates flush with the ceiling.

The chancel end of the auditorium is particularly effective with its bright colors and fine gum paneling. The choir loft is centered in the wall and is framed with a pair of gum fluted pilasters surmounted by gold and blue Corinthian capitals, which in turn support an entablature of gum extending the full width of the opening. The delicacy, color and proportions of this part of the auditorium contrast suitably with the severity of the remainder. There is a $3,500 Manuel Mohler pipe organ.

The outstanding feature of the entire church plant, and a most unusual decoration for any Southern Protestant church, is a mural, "The Last Supper, above the entablature of the choir loft at the end of the barrel ceiling. This work was inspired by Leonardo da Vinci's mural in the refectory of Santa Maria Delle Grazie in Milan, and was executed by Margaret Schuck of Cincinnati. The artist has achieved perfectly the lucidity with which da Vinci expressed the dramatic moment portrayed. None of the careful thought and powerful execution given the composition by da Vinci has been lost, yet Miss Schuck has admirably adapted her work to the space involved and has

Con't on Page #65

added the necessary vivid and moving colors to achieve a modern version of the original.

The Amory church would be noteworthy in many large urban centers. In a amall city the size of Amory it is most unusual and represents a promising example of the intellectual and artistic rebirth now being engendered for the American people. While it seems deliberately to have been designed to fill a most prominent place in the physical appearance as well as in the social and religious life of the town, the restraint and quiet good taste shown in its architectural details and decorations, as well as the sound thought given to caring for the intellectual and temporal needs of its people, promises well for the future developemtn of a community capable of producing such excellence.

It was erected in 1936 taking the place of the one burned in February, 1935. The cost of building and equipment is $105,000.00.

Executive Board of Building Committee	C. M. Harrison, Chairman,	Amory
	E. L. Puckett, Treasurer,	"
	D. L. Guyton	"
	L. E. Price	"
	J. C. Wax	"

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A deed for the site on which the Presbyterian Church was to be built, was made by Trustees, Henry Anderson and George W. Whitman, June 18th., 1843.

On the 22nd. day of Feb. 1846, at Aberdeen, Miss., the petition and action of members of the church was acted upon.

Con't on Page #66

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

The first meeting was held in it on March 4, 1847. March 4, 1877, a resolution was adopted stating the expendiency of disposing of the Presbyterian Church property on the south west corner of Commerce and Meridian streets, on account of the growth of the city and noise consequent, disturbing worship; and reinvesting the proceeds in a church in a more suitable place. The church trustees of the church property were directed to accept from Mrs. Mary F. Gregg the donation of the lot tendered by her to the church, the site of the present church.

A deed was accordingly made and a building committee arranged and appointed. Mr. George H. Small, architect, drew plans, the contract was let and work completed by S. H. Berg, July 28, 1878. It was built within the limits of the means on hand and accepted by the church. The building cost $7,500 and organ $1,400, all of this was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 3, 1875.

The congregation stood and watched, with tearful eyes, the bell that had called the worshippers since 1847, fall into a molten mass. The foundations were perfect and intact. The members contracted with S. H. Berg again to rebuild the walls at a cost of about $3,500, and within a year, the present building was completed.

The seats, furniture, organ and carpet were bought and paid for by the Ladies Presbyterian Aid Society at a cost of about $1,200 making a total of the whole something over $4,700.

The church was built on an old home site that burned.

Con't on Page #67

Two massive, concrete columns were left standing. These are covered with ivy adding to the beauty of the entrance.

The church has two arched entrances, one at either end of the building in the front. A beautiful Gothic spire, with two arched stained glass windows, towers above the main entrance, which leads into a small vestibule then into the auditorium.

The choirloft, to the left of the sanctuary is very attractive with tan material enclosing it. The Sunday School rooms are located at the back of the auditorium.

Stain glass windows are seen throughout the church, three beautiful arched ones adorn the front of the building, adding to its spiritual beauty.

METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church, Aberdeen, is Gothic in style. The building, gray smooth surface brick with concrete trim, was erected in 1912. It is a two-story structure with first floor entrances only. Gothic spires tower above the building on three corners, one much higher than the other two.

A first floor portico extends almost the entire width of the front. Three arches grace this side of the building. Stained glass windows are used throughout the building. Two extremely large windows(about 24 ft. high) depicting resurrection scenes, are framed in arches, while there are two smaller arches on either side of these.

The auditorium or sanctuary is rounding in shape. The beautiful five thousand dollar pipe organ is a most ornamental feature.

Con't on Page #68

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

A balcony overhangs the auditorium on two sides. To the rear of the sanctuary and behind the balcony are the Sunday School rooms.

This church in its imposing structure seems to be a prophecy of the influence it sheds on the town.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Three Christian Churches have been erected on the same site; in Aberdeen, the first in 1852, the second in 1890, and the third in 1925.

This last building was designed by Spain and Strasser of Jackson, Mississippi. It is a rectangular building designed along Grecian lines.

It was constructed at the cost of $37,500 and is today valued $40,000. It houses twelve class rooms, two auditoriums (Sabbath School Assembly and Worship Sanctuary), kitchen and dining room, and the office and pastor's study.

The building is a three story brick structure, the first floor being slightly below the ground level. From the ground upward the building is finished for about six and one-half feet in concrete. The rest of the building is red face brick broken by a narrow band of concrete about four feet from the roof of the building.

Two large colums of Bedford stone are the most ornamental feature of the building. Wide concrete steps lead to the sanctuary proper on the second floor. The sanctuary is finished in mahogany and cream. All the windows in the church are stained opal glass.

Con't on Page #69

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, was begun in the year 1851. It is of English Gothic architecture, and is the only original church building in Aberdeen.

Rev. J. H. Ingraham, who was at that time rector here, designed the building himself. No architect was available and to him the task fell. After the designs were completed no contractor was to be found, and the rector again filled the need. As contractor, he with one other white man and four slaves completed the building in 1853.

The original building did not include the front tower or the Sunday School room. In 1900, the Sunday School addition was erected. The materials and labor cost were donated by Mrs. Liza Acker, and that portion of the building was dedicated in her memory.

Above and to the rear of the pulpit is a slave gallery. Here the slaves were allowed to sit. However, in later years it was used as a choir loft.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church at Amory, Miss. is a plain rectangular building of brick, no particular type of architecture, rather impressive in its simplicity. It has two entrances supported by large white columns. The windows of stained glass are beautiful. There are no ornamental features except that the church as a whole is an ornament to the street on which it stands. In addition to the Primary, Junior and Intermediate Dept., there are thirteen class rooms, a ladies parlor and Pastor's study; also a kitchen. It has a seating capacity of 1200. Con't on Page #70

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

Evergreens-large and fine, beautify the grounds which are well kept in every way. Seemingly it extends an invitation to enter.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Architecturally speaking we might say the Presbyterian Church at Amory is purely the American type. It is of red brick with ivory columns and trimmings. There is only one building consisting of auditorium which will accommodate three hundred people, six Sunday School rooms and pastor's study. At the back of auditorium is the Sunday School dept. - three rooms on the ground floor and three above. The underpinning is of dark gray stucco. Across the front of the church is a concrete porch partly hidden by beautiful evergreens. In the rear of the building is a lily pond - a very interesting spot with its gold fish and aquatic plants.

The church was erected several years ago at a cost of $12,000. Although small, it is a handsome structure of which not only the members but the entire town is justly proud.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This building situated on the corner of Third Street and Third Avenue in Amory, is of Roman architecture and was ereeted in 1926. The value of building and grounds is $50,000.

The structure, of red brick, is 105 feet long, 60 feet wide and of a commanding height due to the fact that the ground floor has a ground level and is in nowise a basement.

Fronting the west, on Third Street, the building is approached

Con't on Page #71

by two flights of steps 16 feet long and only 6 feet high at the outer doors thus giving an incline as easy to ascend as a ramp. The third flight of steps, leading from the outer doors to the swinging doors which give upon the sanctuary proper, do not have the easy grade of the outer steps.

The sanctuary proper is 66 x 42 feet, with a seating capacity of 450 persons. There are three tiers of pews, facing east, with two wide aisles and two narrow aisles along the walls. The ceiling is of ornamental metal, painted white, and the walls are of plaster. The choir loft and baptistry are enclosed with beautifully panelled woodwork of a cherry color to match that with which the windows are framed.

The windows are of cathedral stained glass and so far as the Church School department is concerned, serve the ends of beauty rather than utility. There are 66 of these windows, 41 in the Church school department, on the ground floor; and 25 above. Of these 25 there are 6 unusually large windows, about 10 x 18 feet, on the north and south sides of the building. These are in the sanctuary proper and have been commented on widely for their singular beauty.

On the top floor, and in the rear of the sanctuary proper, are four rooms. Three of these are used by adult Church school classes, and the fourth is the pastor's study and the Church office.

On the ground floor there are 12 Church school class rooms, a social hall and a kitchen. In addition to the cooking and dining equipment on this floor, there are also two pianos for Church school and social purposes.

Con't on Page #72

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

There is a piano and an organ on the top floor. The heating equipment consists of 24 stoves which burn natural gas.

The grounds are spacious. The building stands far enough back from Third Street on which it fronts to give a 50 foot front lawn. There are also 50 foot lawns on both north and south sides of the building. The work of the landscape gardener is evident in the fine arrangement of the evergreens amd flowering shrubs with which the grounds are beautified.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, was organized in the early forties. The building in which the congregation worships at present, is the second to stand on this site. There was however, a third building, the first owned by the congregation, located in another section of the town.

The building is a buff brick structure with terra cotta trim and is designed along Grecian lines. It is a three story building, the entire first floor being on the ground level. Four massive Greek columns with Ionic caps adorn the front. On either side of the columns wide concrete steps afford a gradual ascent to the second floor.

The numerous windows, (125 or more in number), are a distinctive feature. Frosted glass windows are used in the first floor; stained glass in the second and third.

The first floor houses kitchen, office, Sunday School auditorium, heating and cooling system, two large departmental rooms occupied by adult Bible classes. Cont'd on Page #73

The building as a whole contains two auditoriums, nine departmental assemblies, kitchen, office, pastor's study, and forty-four class rooms.

The sanctuary or worship assembly is finished in cream and dark oak, the pipe organ, which adds a note of dignity to the simpliness of this auditorium, is gold in color. On either side of the organ, space is reserved for the choir, and to the rear of one of these is the baptistry. Other than the sanctuary proper the second floor has quite a number of rooms devoted to Sunday School purposes.

A circular balcony overlooks the second floor auditorium, and this affords one of the largest seating capacities of the town. The third story, likewise, contains space used for Sunday School services.

The present church was erected in 1926 at a cost of approximately $75,000.00 for building and equipment. The church property (including parsonage) is now valued at $100,000. The building is one of the largest in Aberdeen, and though the structure is not distinctive in design it is an added beauty to the town.

HOMES:

The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Dalrymple

This magnificent home just outisde the city limits is one of Amory's"beauty spots". Leading from the gateway on the street to the house is a long, winding driveway along one side of which is a huge, artificial lake fed by an artesian well. Standing on the rustic bridge that spans the lake ducks may be seen bobbling up and down amongst the seaweed. Cont'd on Page #74

MAURE COUNTY, MRTS

Fish from one to five pounds inhabit the lake, and quaint seats sawed from cypress trees in the shape of chairs placed along the shore under large spreading oaks tempt one to sit and try to "catch the finny tribe".

Stepping stone paths extend hospitality to all who enter the grounds. Surrounding the house are beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of different kinds beside other trees in their natural growths. There are 185 boxwood, five beautiful magnolias, and 300 roses on the grounds.

Through an arched gateway, entwined with roses, separating the front and rear gardens one catches a glimpse of the garden panorama, the glistening waters of a large lily pool bordered with ferns, ivy and moss covered stones; the rustic summer house with its gay colored seats, and circular table around the body of a sturdy oak where one may sit and leisurely while away the long hot hours of a summer day. Near by is a fireplace built of rocks where many kinds of eatables may be cooked. An ideal place for roasting weiners.

While no expense has been spared to make it a place of enchantment, the substantial side of the picture has not been neglected. There is a large orchard containing many fruit trees, grape vines etc. A commodious barn hidden among the trees at the back takes care of fine stock.

The dwelling is the Georgina colonial type of architecture, of brick, two stories high. Thirteen rooms - sun parlors, porches, and a terrace across the front. Southern smilax winds around columns along the porches. Contid on Page #76

Much of the furniture is antique, perfectly beautiful, gathered from the homes of parents, grandparents, and great grandparents. A clock 175 years old keeps perfect time.

This home with its spacious grounds is a place of beauty, joy and contentment. Since the beginning when "God planted a garden eastward in Eden" for the parents of the human race a garden has been the most loved spot in all the world.

The Home of Mr. C. M. Harrison

The building is a typical Mediterranean structure consisting of large living room and library combined 49 x 28 feet, two bed-rooms, sun parlor, dining room breakfast room which is equipped with Murphy bed so as to serve a double purposes in case of need, kitchen and baths. Also a garage connected with the house.

The floor plans were drawn by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. An architect, Mr. Ray Guager, designing all the other parts.

On one side of the living room is a row of book shelves, 2 feet wide and 6 feet high, containing 700 or more volumes. Also in this room are three pieces of marble statuary imported from Italy, and known as "Rebecca at the Well", "Music", and "The Basin. And one bronze piece, "At the End of the Trail". There are two original paintings by A. E. Avery of Chicago. A nationally known artist who specializes in flowers painted with water colors and one of whose pictures is now hanging in the Royal Academy in London. The statuary was purchased through a company in New York and Paris. There ar e other treasures of art gathered over a period of years.

Cont'd on Page #77

MONROE COUNTY, HRTS

The piano is a model "K" Baldwyn Grand.

The interior trimming is white oak in natural shade, the lumber furnished by a Co. in Jackson, Miss. The interior decorations by J. Schuck Decorating Co. of Cincinnati, draperies and rugs also from Cincinnati. Electric fixtures specially made for this home by a Company in Chicago. The sun parlor and porch floors are of tile; also the hearths and bathrooms. The mantels columns and fountain are of stone. The outside walls are of Oriantal Stucco, Spanish tile roof, red brick foundation and red tile porch floors with ornamental iron grills. It is surrounded by flowers and shrubs of various kinds planted and landscaped by Mr. Harrison himself who makes this more or less a hobby.

The Charles Hamilton Home

This lovely English cottage was erected about 1934, and is situated in a generous, well kept and attractively landscaped lawn, comprising a third of a block. The flower gardens in the rear, enclosed by an iron fence, extends to the sidewalks, Constructed of brick painted white with with green shutters the house blends well with its surrounding.

It is a one story structure, one of the most distinctive features being the chimney which is in front. The bronze statuetts that support the roof at the entrance command the attention of all who look upon them. In no way is the home lavish but its simplicity is beautiful.

THE C. C. DAY HOME

This home located in Aberdeen is a two-story English structure of red face brick with concrete. Cont'd on Page #77

One glance at the home with ivy clinging to the walls and trailing about the windows, and our minds eye seems to see a rolling slope.

The home is not, however, so situated, but rather is set not far from the street with well kept ground to the side and rear. The grounds are terraced and beautifully landscaped with trees, shrubs, and flowers, some rare, some common place to our southern climate. For example, we may consider the cape jasmine bushes (or gardenia) which are to be seen here. Summer houses, concrete benches, swings, and the like invite one to come away from the hurry of the world for a few minutes rest.

The house itself is, like the grounds, terraced, the first story having three different levels in floor space. That is, in order to reach a room at the north end of the home, it is necessary to ascend two different sets of steps each giving a rise of perhaps one foot.

The lumber used in the home is the best available, and no expense was spared to make the home comfortable and attractive. (Mr. Day is a lumberman and therefore chose the best and most beautiful.) The woodwork is unexcelled by any in this vicinity.

From an exterior point of view, one observes a building, handsome in design, to which beauty is added by the use of casement windows.

This home seems to invite and to say (if indeed houses could speak) that within true southern hospitality awaits those who enter the portals. Cont'd on Page #78

MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA

OUTSTANDING ARCHITECTS:

Mr. Charley Murff was born in Monroe County on the east side. He comes of a family who are naturally gifted in designing. He has studied this art to some extent; is now employed in this professtion by Leake and Goodly, Tupelo, Mississippi.

LANDSCAPING:

Parks

Acker Park, Aberdeen

One of the points of interest to all visitors, and especially to lovers of beauty is Acker Park or as it is sometimes called, the City Park.

Much credit for this beautiful park is due to Judge J. M. Acker, Mayor at the time the park was constructed, and Mr. E. A. Stinson, City Engineer.

Mr. Stinson landscaped the grounds, and Judge Acker was largely responsible for the carrying through of the plans. Gardeners from A & M College, Starksville (the present Miss. State) set out the shrubs.

The park is situated at a convenient distance from the business section, and is on a somewhat higher elevation than the surrounding lots.

The park is an oblong lot, one portion of which is devoted to the swimming pool and bath houses, and the other portion to beautifully landscaped grounds.

The pool is a concrete structure 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, oval in shape. It varies in depth from 6 in. of water to three feet for the children; and from 3 ft. to 9 ft. for adults.
Cont'd on Page #79

It is surrounded by walks from which four sets of steps lead into the deep section of the pool. This is well lighted, and at night the reflection cast upon the water is quite impressive.

Sand has been placed at the edge of the section devoted to children. Here, upon the "miniature beach", the smaller children give themselves up to play while their nurses find rest on the park benches.

On either side of the pool beautiful white pergolas covered with ivy and wisteria invite one to linger beneath their cool shade.

To the rear of the pergolas and somewhat removed from the area devoted to the pool are the bath houses.

To the right of the ladies' bath house is the band stand with wisteria trailing around its white columns, which are eight in number. No flooring is used in this, but beautiful white sand lends to the picture. Here, through the hot summer months, it is customary for the churches of the city to gather on Sunday evening for union services (Inter-denominational).

Dividing this portion of the park from the landscaped area is a circular gravel drive.

The city tank rises above the weeping willows and oaks, beneath which are placed comfortable concrete benches and park seats. Tables for the benefit of those who care for outdoor luncheon are likewise to be found here. Shrubs such as Deodara, Chines fir and Japanese Magnolia are beautifully arranged throughout the park. Annuals and perennials blend their colors with the green of the shrubs during the flowering months.
Cont'd on Page #80

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

One of the most interesting features of the park is the goldfish pool, which is twenty feet in diameter. A $300 fountain, 8 ft. high, furnishes water for the pool. Water lillies afford a hiding place for the hundred or more fish.

A more beautiful memorial could not be erected to the service rendered by Mayor Acker, than this park which was planned in 1923.

Amory City Park[1]

When the St. Louis and San Frabciso Railroad Company bought the railroad property in Amory, Miss. a portion of it was not needed for yards and buildings and they arranged to sell some for residential purposes. Several plots were donated to the different churches; one block about 2½ acres was set aside for a city park. At that time M. M. Moore was Chief Dispatcher. His wife was greatly interested in the park and was largely responsible for its landscaping. J. C. Pentecost, Engineer, Bridges and Building for the Railroad also keenly interested in the park, secured plans and paid a keeper the year round, and/in later years the city of Amory has improved the park by building wading pools, sand piles, band stand, and adding new shrubbery and flowers.

The Aberdeen Hospital

The grounds of the Aberdeen Hospital are by far the most beautifully landscaped grounds of any public building in the city. The building itself is a modern one-story structure.

Cont'd on Page #81

Note 1: As told by E. W. Flinn, Veteran Railroad Dispatcher.

This edifice and grounds cover an area equivalent to one half of an ordinary city block. A wide lawn stretches in front of the building, which is somewhat removed from the street. In the center of this lawn on either side of the walk huge flower beds have been laid out. Here assorted annuals and perennials bloom in their season. Close beside the buildings at proper intervals shrubs are planted.

To the rear of the building a lilly pool attracts attention to itself by the profusion of aquatic plants that bloom there. On either side of the pool concrete benches lend a restful touch to the setting. A wide gravel drive, bordered on one side by seven magnolia trees, separate this area from the rose garden.

In the rose garden the most choice roses known to horticulture are grown. Numerous varieties are used in order that throughout the blooming season at no time is the hospital wanting for roses. The blossoms are used in the hospital or are left on the bush (as is usually the case) that the world in passing may enjoy their beauty.

Wren High School

The building housing the Wren High School is a modern one-story brick structure. Within itself it is not striking, but the grounds are beautiful. A wide lawn stretches in front of the building. At appropriate intervals shrubs and trees have been set about the lawn and close beside the building. The ground at all times are well kept. To the rear and side of the building are the athletic field and the experimental

Cont'd on Page #82

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

gardens for agricultural students. The grounds add much to the beauty of what might otherwise be a simple modern school building.

BECKER SCHOOL

The grounds of Becker Consolidated School are very attractive. They cover a large portion of territory, sodded with grass over the entire section except the athletic fields and the drive. The driveway, which is circular bordered with oak trees on outer edge, was beautifully planned and given much thought.

Shrubs planted next to the building on either side of the ground entrance, adds to the beauty of this modern three story building.

HOME GARDENS:

Whitaker Gardens

Mrs. Frank Whitaker has perhaps the most elaborate garden in Aberdeen. This garden is indeed a thing of beauty and a joy to all. Mrs. Whitaker developed this garden from a very small picture - not more than 3x4. This picture gave her the idea and she chose her plants and shrubs to please her taste.

The garden is formal in design. There is no lawn space, the entire garden being given over to flower beds between which are wide brick walks. Mrs. Whitaker has purchased many very rare plants for use in this garden. All the beds are bordered with English box (6 to 8 inches tall). There are one thousand of these plants used in the border scheme.

Cont'd on Page #83

The beds are planted with different types of perennials and bulbs which bloom in their seasons. As an example, consider the 1,500 tulips that send forth their fragrance in the spring. The colors red and yellow hawe been chosen. Nowhere have I seen a more beautiful sight than these tulips in bloom bordered on each side by English box.

All the walks lead toward the concrete goldfish pond, which centers the garden. The pond contains a large variety of rare goldfish, many of tropical nature. It likewise contains aquatic plants of several types, including tropical lillies and water hyacinths.

The home may be said to have three gardens in reality. On the north side of the house space is devoted to the rockery. Other than the rockery a large bed, circular in design, contains hyacinths of the most choice variety.

The third division joins the larger garden on the south and the rockery on the north. This garden is a mass of beauty, and flagstone walks lead one under arches, or through gateways, or into the shade of a pergola. These walks at length take one into one of the other gardens.

Throughout the gardens swings and benches afford a cozy nook for those who seek repose - beneath the weeping willow; or behind a shrub, everywhere in this beautiful place we may pause to enjoy the beauty provided.

Wires are run through the gardens so that at night it is possible to light them in the instance of some social occasion.

Cont'd on Page #84

MONROE COUNTY, IOWA

Mrs. Whitaker is a lover of beauty and has put into the gardens much thought, money and work. Seldom does one pass but that Mrs. Whitaker may be seen there with one or two negroes whose labor she is directing. Though the gardens are those of a private home there is no flower lover in Aberdeen who does not enjoy their beauty.

Mrs. B. T. Eubanks, Aberdeen, This garden is very unique in design. Just before entering, there is a terrace about two feet high with large rocks placed on it. There are several chairs on this terrace and is oftentimes used for a sun porch.

Leading off the terrace there is a flagstone walk into the iris garden with four beds of this flower containing one hundred and five varities.

To the left of the iris garden at the farther end is the rock garden that has a number of rock plamts and a small fish pond, also a swing with a trellis over it and wisteria covers the whole.

The walk leads now into the perennial garden, and it is divided into four beds which makes two L's on each side. They are outlined with English box shrubs; the perennials being on the inside of the beds; with fifty varieties.

On the right of the perennial garden is the tea garden; here the tea house is found. It is covered with winter America roses, a running rose, and wisteria. The tea house has small white benches placed in it, chairs are scattered about and shrubs are in this section also.

Con't on Page #85

From the perennial garden the walk leads into the rose garden where one hundred and five rose bushes are found. They are in five beds; first comes the yellow, then pink, red, two-tone and in the middle of the four beds is a large bed of white roses.

To the side and back of the garden is a large trellis on which roses grow and between each group of roses, alternating, are day lillies and Siberian iris.

To the right of the rose garden is a small play ground with several sand beds, a see-saw and swings.

Mrs. N. S. Dickson, Aberdeen. Mrs. Dickson has a very attractive and informal garden, located back of her home and covers about 2/3 of an acre.

To the left is the garden which is in an oblong shape with borders about 4 feet wide gradually taping to about six feet as it rounds the corners. Shrubs, annuals and perennials make up the borders. They include lillies, iris, snap-dragons, narcissus, zinnas, petunias, periwinkles, butterfly shrubs, creeping zinnas for borders in small beds, Japanese marigolds, and many other unusual varieties of shrubs and plants.

To the center of the flower garden near the farther end is a modern pergola, painted white, covered with wisteria and clematis vines. On each side of the pergola are attractive white benches. Flagged walks lead through the garden.

Back of the summer house, Mrs. Dickson has her rose garden which is lovely. They are planted here and there, and among the roses are perennials.

Cont'd on Page #86

MONROE COUNTY, HRTS

The playground is very attractive, including a tennis court, see-saws, and sand beds. Around the ground Mrs. Dickson has a wide border of Mexican sunflowers and marigolds.

Mrs. Tom Sykes, Aberdeen, has a lovely old fashion flower garden. It is laid out in a circular design, about 40 feet in diameter outlined with brick. The outer circle is five feet in width, bordered with jonquils, and iris. On the inside are three small beds, these too, being outlined with brick. Narcissus and other spring flowers are planted in these beds.

Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Sykes' daughter, superintends the garden. She has flowers for every season of the year, as one stops blooming another species blossoms forth. They bloom the entire year in this beautiful old garden that was laid out over three generations ago.

Large magnolia trees, over 100 years old, are on one side of the garden. The other sides are surrounded by shrubs, such as hawthorne, golden bells, and flowering almond. The front of the garden that faces the street is lined with rows and rows of orchid iris.

Ina H. Watkins

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.
District One

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #16

MUSIC

Piano

Miss Margaret Grady began her musical career as a very small child under Mr. B. Buchanan at Amory, Mississippi - always singing She sang for the Music Club at the age of five. In High School her piano teacher was from Cincinnati Conservatory, violin under Mrs. Booth. She began voice lessons at 16, spending 2 years at Grenada College. Her Junior and Senior years at Belhaven College, Jackson, Mississippi where she majored in voice, and receiving her Bachelor of Music degree, at this time the only school in the state conferring a degree in music. At the same time she received a certificate in Public School Music. She spent some time in Booneville, Mississippi, as Supervisor of Public School Music. Later she went to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where she took a course in music at L. S. U.

Then she came to Amory as Supervisor of Public School Music - teaching piano and voice - her class numberin from 30 to 35. She is a splendid soloist. 'Tis a delight to hear her sing. She is director of the Choral Club Unit of the Wednesday Musicale. During the summer of '35 she attended the New York School of Music and Art.

After a few lessons on pipe organ she was elected assistant organist by the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church when she serves very efficiently in absence of Mrs. Everett Price, the organist.

Cont'd on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MISS MARY LOUISE SIMS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sims was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, now residing in New York City, is an outstanding pianist. In answer to a request asking for a sketch of her life she gives the following:

"As to myself, there is not much to be said. I am a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in this country, where I studied with Theodor Bohlmann.

"My sister, Annie Beaufort Sims, was also his pupil. Later I studied with Karl Klindworth and Heinrich Barth in Berlin, Germany. My sister was also with Professor Barth for a short time when we went over to him to be coached on some two piano programs we were preparing. Later we gave a number of two piano concerts in the South.

"Our plans were interrupted by her ill health and untimely death.

"I later decided to try my fortune in New York, where I have been, after a few years of uphill work, fortunate.

"For the past fifteen years or more I have had the honor and privilege of teaching in the Institute of Musical Art of which Dr. Frank Damrosch was so long Director and which is now known as the Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School of Music, the most important school of music in the United States, though I am for from being one of the most important teachers."

Voice

Miss Evelyn Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Johnson of Amory, Miss. is a soloist of some note. Cont'd on Page #3

Quite by chance her voice was discovered in her childhood. Then she studied voice in Amory while in High School till the end of her Junior year making weekly trips to Memphis for extra lessons. She went to Memphis to finish her High School work in order to take voice lessons under Mrs. Marie Greenwood Worden. She also studied expression while there. Being unusually talented she had many calls from various organizations to sing - the style running from the gay to the solemn. Later she traveled as director of home talent plays, and is now studying in Breese, Illinois.

PAINTING

Artists:

"William Maltby Sykes was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, December 13, 1911, the son of William McQuiston Sykes and Eleanor Raymond (Johnston) Sykes of Georgia. When he was five years old, his parents moved to Birmingham, Alabama, which is his present home.

"Maltby Sykes, as he is known professionally, was educated in Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and in Atlanta. In Atlanta he had the advantage of contact with Gutzpn Borglum in his work on Stone Mountain. In Tuscaloosa he attended the classes in art and in anatomy at the University of Alabama. After leaving the University, he returned to Birmingham where he studied illustration and portraiture with Arthur L. Bairnsfather of New York. He did some commercial work, but abandoned it for portraiture. His work in this line attracted the attention of Wayman Adams, who invited him to come to New York. Cont'd on Page #4

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

He worked with Mr. Adams, both in New York and in Mexico. On his second trip to Mexico, he worked with the celebrated mural painter, Diego Rivera, in Mexico City, learning the art of old world frescoes.

"Beside numerous society portraits in the South and the East, he has painted, among other notables, Diego Rivera, the celebrated trio, Salzedo, Britt, and Berrere, Professor Freeburg, formerly of Columbia University; Major James Meissner, World-War ace, Colonel Sumter Smith, Colonel Theodore Swann, and Major Henry Badham, army officers, for the United States Government; Frances Nimmo Greene and Richard Croom Beatty, well-known Southern writers, and Marjorie Tyre, harpist in the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. His recent commission to paint the murals for a hotel in New York will be executed in the spring."[1]

OLD PORTRAITS AND RARE PAINTINGS:

Portraits in Home of Sterling Paine Lenoir near Prairie, Monroe County, Mississippi

1. Large portrait showing three young boys; Blanchard Gwyn, William Smith and James Lawrence Lenoir, sons of William Thomas and Mary Blanchard Lenoir. This portrait is still in good condition, but marred by a hole from a Yankee bayonet made during the War between the States when Federal soldiers raided the homes in search of valuables.
2. William Thomas Lenoir.
3. Dr. Sterling Lewis Paine

Cont'd on Page #5

---

1. Brief biography written for the project by Mrs. Eleanor Raymond Sykes, mother of William Maltby Sykes.

4. Maria Oliver Paine.

These portraits were made by Carroll Sanders in the 1850's.

In the Home of Mrs. J. I. Atchinson: Aberdeen

1. Miss Momie Terrell Atchinson.
2. Mr. James I.Atchinson.
3. John Thomas Terrell(Artist, Miss Mollie Tanner)
4. Mrs. Florence Terrell Gilmore
5. Mr. Burton Harrison, one time Civil Governor of Phillipine Islands.
6. Mr. John Scannel, Chief of the Fire Commissioners, New York City.

Portraits in the Home of Eugene Lanier Sykes, Senior, Aberdeen

1. Dr. George Augustus Sykes - born in 1805, died in 1874.
2. Mary Ann Edmunds Sykes - born in 1804, died in 1864.
3. Georgiana Augusta Sykes - born in 1838, died in 1899.
4. Mary Edmunds Sykes - born in 1849, still living.
5. Orville Summerfied Sykes
6. Robert Emmett Sykes

Portraits in the Home of Mrs. D. W. Houston, Senior, Aberdeen

1. Mrs. Sallie Turner Sykes
(Now in possession of Mrs. Mitchell Robinson, State College, Miss.)
2. Reverend Simon Burchett Sykes
3. Judge Francis Marion Rogers
(In the Hall of Fame, Jackson, Mississippi).
4. Henry Bascom Sykes
5. India Rogers Sykes
6. Indiana Virginia Sykes

Cont'd on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY
SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT #16

Portraits in the Home of Mrs. John B. McFarland, Aberdeen Mississippi

1. Colonel Thomas Brandon.

   Born in Huntsville, Alabama.

2. Margaret Brandon Jordon.

3. Jesse Jordon, Junior.

4. Fannie Binford Jordon

   Born in Mobile, Alabama.

5. Callie Jordon Kidd.

6. Thomas Brandon Jordon.

7. James R. Kidd.

The three family portraits in the possession of Mrs. Ben H. McFarland, Aberdeen, Mississippi:

1. William H. Clopton/

2. Cornelia Brandon Clopton.

3. Caledonia Brandon Mills.

ORNAMENTAL HOMES:

Bishop Robert Paine

This beautiful ante-bellum home is located on property originally owned by Chief James of the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians. Bishop Paine purchase d the home from Reverend Turner Saunders, Mrs. Paine's step-father, who built it in 1847.

The colonial type of architecture is perfect - 8 rooms with large hall in the center running the full length and from the first floor to the ceiling with the stairway branching on the landing and running to halls at each end of the house on the second floor.

Cont'd on Page #7

The setting is beautiful - old fashioned flowers, large Japonicas, boxwood, crepe myrtle, everywhere meet one's gaze. The property consist of about twenty acres, a tennis court on one side, rose garden on another make the whole very attractive.

The house is now owned by Thomas Fite Paine, grandson of Bishop Paine.

William F. Paine

The William F. Paine Home, Aberdeen, is very attractive. Spanish construction of two stories. The building is buff stucco trimmed in apple green with a cement terrace across the front and a small terrace at the side.

The house consists of three bedrooms, sleeping porch, two baths, living room, family sitting room ,sun porch, dining room, breakfast room and kitchen. The living room and dining room are joined by arches, one larger arch for passage and a smaller arch on either side in which are torch lights. The sun porch is just off the living room and one step lower. It is likewise entered by two arches, one on either side of the mantel.

The house is set back from the street in the midst of a well kept lawn. On the right side of the house is a rose garden consisting of three beds joined by stepping stones. There are one hundred and twenty-five roses in these beds.

On the left side of the house (running the entire length of the building) are beds of varied annuals and periennals. These beds are terraced in three sections each one being a step higher than the previous.

Cont'd on Page #8

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

There is likewise a rockery, the special hobby of the mistress of the house, to which much time is devoted.

William S. Lenoir

The beautiful, two story, colonial home, near Prairie, Mississipp, situated in a grove of old oaks well off the highway, was erected in 1845 by William Thomas Lenoir, grandfather of the present occupant, Sterling Paine Lenoir.

It was built with slave labor, the timbers are put together with wooden pegs. In fact, materials were all secured by the slaves, bricks, etc. being made on the place. The house is painted white with green blinds with large porch in front, and tall columns running the full length of the two stories. The small balcony upstairs is enclosed with an iron grille.

James E. Evans

Sunnyside Plantation, the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Evans, situated about twelve miles from Aberdeeon on Highway #23, is of colonial type of architecture, built in 1857 by Mr. Evans' father, William Bennett Evans, who was the first of his family to leave Georgia and come to Mississippi in search of land. There is only one deed between his son, the present owner, and the Indians.

The house, two stories high, painted white with green blinds, is surrounded by a beautifully kept lawn; with a circular driveway on the south side, the center of which is entirely studded with spring bulbs, the hedge being kept closely cut. There are wide, conceret verandas on three sides which lend an air of generous hospitality for which the home has always been noted.

Cont'd on Page #9

A rose garden in the rear with an adjoining space given over to annuals and a small green house furnish lovely, fragrant blossoms for the house and for friends as well as cuttings and bulbs are generously shared annually with friends as by the gracious mistress of this home following a custom followed by her paternal grandmother, Mrs. George Young of Waverly.

Eugene Lanier Sykes

One of the oldest and most dignified of the beautiful ante-bellum homes in Aberdeen, is the "Old Homestead", now owned and occupied by Eugene Lanier Sykes, grandson of the builder, Dr. George Augustus Sykes. The house was built in 1852.

The home is a beautiful two story white colonial structure, somewhat removed from the street and situated in a well-kept spacious lawn, dotted with magnolia trees and evergreens.

It has always been noted for its gracious and perfect hospitality. The charm of the Old South still lingers within its walls.

DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS:

Miscellaneous:

Miss Ruth McFarlane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McFarlane, born and reared in Aberdeen, graduated from the Aberdeen High School in June, 1931. She entered St. Louis, Missouri School of Fine Arts, (Washington University), in the fall of 1931, where the main course taken was Costume Design under Bessie Recht.

Cont'd on Page #10

MONROE COUNTY, ARTS

She was Maid of Honor at the annual Artist's Ball, 1933. Miss McFarlane completed her course in designing in 1933 and was engaged by one of the leading wholesale dry goods companies to design frocks. In 1934 to 1936, she was with Suzanne, Incorporated as designer of the Custom-Made Department.

In addition, as designer, she is buyer for Suzannette Shop and lately has been made head of Custom-Made, doing coats, suits, etc.

Ina H. Watkins

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT #16

Mrs. Julian Evans, Aberdeen
Mr. Horace L. Baker, Nettleton
Reverend Charles G. Hamilton, Aberdeen
Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, Aberdeen
Dr. W. A. Evans, Aberdeen
Mrs. C. M. Kolb, Aberdeen
Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Aberdeen
Mrs. Ben H. McFarland, Sr. Aberdeen
Mrs. J. C. McFarlane Sr., Aberdeen
Mr. Hubert Nix, Aberdeen
Mrs. Henry Dugan, Aberdeen
Mr. Eugene L. Sykes, Aberdeen
Mrs. Ellen Vesey, Aberdeen
Mrs. Della Cowley, Amory
Mrs. H. C. Camp, Smithville,
Mr. Earl Ware, Aberdeen
Miss Mayde Ro Murff, Bartahatchie
Mr. Romine McNeal, Smithville
Mr. Addison Brannin, Aberdeen
Miss Ruth West, Aberdeen
Reverend D. H. Matherly, Aberdeen
Mr. E. A. Stinson, Aberdeen
Mr. E. W. Flinn, Aberdeen
Mrs. Fletcher J. Smith
Mrs. Earl Fry

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT #16

Books referred to:

Library of Southern Literature, Vol. VI.

Biographical Dictionary of Authors Publications of

Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. 6, Vol. 8 & Vol. 9.

Paper written by Major S. A. Jonas on his life.

Mississippi Verse - edited by Alice James.

Aberdeen Examiner, April 2, 1936.

Life of Bishop Robert Paine, D. D. Bishop of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South by R. H. Rivers.

History of North Alabama - by Colonel James E. Saunders.

A History of Christian Churches in Mississippi by Reverend

M. F. Harmon.

The World Book Encyclopedia.

Who's Who In America - Vol 18 (1934 - 1935).

Commercial Appeal - November 8, 1936.

Commercial Appeal (Sunday Magazine), June 24, 1934.

Paper written by Lucille Hatch for the Woman's Club, Aberdeen

(now in possession of Aberdeen Public Library).

Miss Rutherford's Scrap Book - The McGregor Company, Printers,

Athens, Georgia.

Persons interviewed:

Mrs. B. T. Eubanks, Aberdeen

Mrs. N. S. Dickson, Aberdeen

Mrs. J. M. Acker, Jr., Aberdeen

Reverend Marshall Wingfield, Amory.

Mrs. Marshall Wingfield, Amory

Reverend M. F. Harmon, Aberdeen

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT #16

Mrs. Claude Thompson

Mrs. Arch Dalrymple

Mr. C. M. Harrison

Methodist Church - Mr. E. J. Gilmore

Baptist Church - Mrs. E. W. Flinn

Christian Church - Brother Wingfield

Presbyterian Church - Brother Bittenger

Persons from whom data was secured by writing:

Miss Mary Louise Sims, New York, New York

Mrs. Eleanor Raymond (Johnston) Sykes, Birmingham, Alabama

MONROE COUNTY, MISS

MONROE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS--Other Publications
By H. B. Sanders, Editor, Aberdeen Examiner

Representatives of the printing trades were among the early settlers of Monroe County. Copies of old Aberdeen newspapers, dating back to 1837, (soon after the town was laid out and lots sold), are still in existence. Probably the first newspaper in the county was "The Aberdeen Whig", later came North Mississippi Advocate, Aberdeen Advertiser, Monroe Democrat, and the Weekly and Daily Sunny South. Bound volumes of the Monroe Democrat and of the Sunny South are still in existence. These old newspapers contain much of literary merit. They published more original poems, essays and editorials showing independent thought and treatment than later day newspapers.

Some of the advertisements appear odd. Advertisements offering for sale human beings--slaves--and those telling of the arrivals of steamboats from Mobile, lists of articles included in the cargo, etc. are interesting. Patent medicine advertisements were largely preponderant. There was no pure food and drug act then, and the advertisements confidently asserted that they would "cure" tuberculosis and almost every other disease to which the flesh is heir. Most of these newspapers, with the possible exception of The Sunny South, went out of business during the Civil War.

A young surveyor, S. A. Jonas, who was in Aberdeen at work on preliminary surveys for the Canton, Aberdeen & Nashville Railroad when the war broke out, enlisted in a Confederate military organization recruited here. After Appomattox, he returned to

Aberdeen, with some of his Confederate friends, and started a newspaper, The Aberdeen Examiner, which has been continuously published since 1866. He had little money, or newspaper equipment, but a fertile brain and willing hands, and the venture succeeded. He purchased a portion of the equipment of the old Sunny South, from its former publishers, Boyd & Son.

The old Washington hand press had been broken by Federal soldiers, and the type poured out on the floor. Maj. Jonas and his associates, raked the type up in shoe boxes, and laboriously put back in the cases, letter by letter. A blacksmith repaired the press so that it could be used. Thus equipped, Major Jonas and the Aberdeen Examiner fought a heroic battle to restore white supremacy in Monroe County. They won, too. Among other devices used, an old war-time cannon, "Betsy" was mounted in the court house yard, and aimed at the jail, where the carpetbaggers were holding forth. The late Geo. W. Elkin and others fired "Old Betsy" on election day. There are also reports that the old iron Drawbridge near Aberdeen, got hung-up in midstream on election day, keeping voters from the polls, and this may have had a bearing on the results.

Later the Aberdeen Weekly was established, about 1875, and published by Capt. E. P. Thompson for a number of years. The late Mr. T. T. Deavenport published this paper for a number of years. At present, the Aberdeen Examiner is the only newspaper in Aberdeen. H. B. Sanders is editor and R. W. Sanders business manager. They have been in charge since 1915.

Two newspapers are published at Amory -- The News by Mrs. Willie Willis and the Advertiser by Theron Dr. Harden. Commercial job printing establishments are conducted by all of the present

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

newspapers and job shops alone are conducted by Mr. Carl Tubb at Amory and by the Office Supply Company at Aberdeen. The Aberdeen High School has a school paper or magazine, "The Highlander", published in connection with the Aberdeen Examiner.

Aberdeen has also furnished several authors: General Reuben Davis' book, "Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians" is a fine account of ante-bellum days and customs, incident to the life of this noted lawyer, soldier and statesman, it being largely biographical. "The Devil in America" is a poem in blank verse, somewhat like Milton's Paradise Lost, written and published by an Aberdeen Minister, Reverand Gladney. "The Prince of the House of David" was written by a former Rector of Aberdeen Episcopal Church. Bishop Paine wrote a biography of Bishop McKendree, noted Methodist Divine, which was circulated largely in the South.

Noted Historical articles have appeared at various times in the Aberdeen Examiner from the pens of Honorable George J. Leftwich, Dr. Gus Evans, George W. Wilkes and others.

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.
District One

MONROE COUNTY

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

ASSIGNMENT # 21

SUBJECT: THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

MONROE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS[1]

There were no newspapers published in Monroe County prior to 1837. The people who lived in the region prior to the organization of the County had to depend for news on gossip and letters. It is conceivable that between 1821 and 1837, gossip and letters as sources of news may have been supplemented by hand bills and dodgers, by notices posted in public places and by rare and occasional newspapers and magzines which came into the community from outside sources, generally remote.

Not even after 1837 was there any newspaper written or published in Athens, Hamilton, Cotton Gin, nor anywhere in Monroe County, other than Aberdeen. Between 1837 and 1886, Aberdeen carried the burden of supplying news organs for the entire County ---and at times it was a burden---except for the help supplied by papers and magazines which came into the community from otside.

The evolution of the Monroe County newspapers during the fifty year period was about that of county newspapers everywhere. From the beginning and until now the county newspaper had fulfilled four main functions namely: The publication of legal notices and similar legal news, supplying advertising medium for merchants and an organ for a political party, and as a machine for local news and gossip.

Cont'd on Page #2

1. Mother Monroe, A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

The earlier Monroe County newspapers carried a fair number of advertisements of business houses in Mobile and New York and some of houses located in New Orleans. Some of these were advertisements of retail stores. This class of advertisements has almost entirely disappeared. So have lottery advertisements. There has been some decrease in national advertising, especially in so called patent medicine ads. The type of boiler plate advertising has undergone considerable change.

The news space of the earlier papers was given over largely to long essays, and speeches, most of which were political and reproductions of literary gens, including poetry. It is evident the editors considered the function of a county papers to be more cultural than as a source of news. Those papers were not gossip sheets. Subh news as they contained was national and international in character. Mrs. Grundy was not a member of any local newspaper staff.

In fact, it can be said with truth that supplying local news one is of the several new functions evolved by local newspapers step by step as long political speeches, speeches in Congress and literary essays were discarded. As late as the days of the Sunny South and of the infancy of the Examiner, culture was oneof the major functions of a county paper, but even then, promotion of local prosperity, gossip and local news and political leadership were beginning to move into first place.

Sequence of Papers

The sequence of Aberdeen papers was: Aberdeen Whig, Aberdeen Whig and North Mississippi Advocate, Aberdeen Advertiser, Monroe Democrat, Weekly Independent, Weekly Conservative,

Cont'd on Page # 3

Weekly and Daily Sunny South, Southern Shield; Aberdeen Examiner; Weekly and Tri-Weekly, True Republican and Aberdeen Weekly.

The list as given does not include several changes in names of papers. No exact sequence can be given as in nearly every instance the periods of life of newspapers over-lapped. In a general way, it has been easy to determine when the various papers began, but it has been difficult and usually impossible to discover when and how they ended.

Aberdeen Whig

The State Department of Archives and History has a bound file of the Aberdeen Whig, beginning Feb. 2, 1839, and running through 1846. The first number in their file is recorded as Vol. I, No. 26. This would indicate that this publication was started August 2, 1838. On investigation, we find that the Whig was reorganized on that date. The paper, with practically the same name, was in its second volume when the change came. Thus we see that Aberdeen had a weekly newspaper sometime in 1837 and that this paper bore the name "Aberdeen Whig".

The Feb. 2, 1839 issue of the Aberdeen Whig was put out by Bryan and Vance. In the advertisement by the new editors and publishers, appears the statement that they had bought "The Press". This may have meant that the name of the preceding paper was "The Press". On another page of the paper, there is a statement which leads one to think the paper they took over was named "The Aberdeen Whig", above quoted, referring to the presses, including the job presses. Or else the word "Press" may have been used generally.

Cont'd on Page #4

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

The Aberdeen Whig Vol. II, No 14, which was the paper before the re-organization, carried the name of W. P. Rogers as editor, as did an issue of Aug. 3, 1839, Vol. II, No. 8. At one time in 1839 the Whig gave the names, H. J. Bryan editor, H. W. Pasley, owner.

April 30, 1839, this paper bore the name "Aberdeen Whig and North Mississippi Advocate, edited and published by an association of gentlement."

The Whig, the first paper in the county, advocated Whig principles. It was the first of a series of Whig papers, the succession continuing until the Civil war. The first Monroe County editor was W. P. Rogers.

Advertiser.

The Aberdeen Advertiser was started Mar. 5, 1842, the number issued on this date being Volume 1, No. 1.

The Editor was W. E. Smith. This paper was Democratic. It started a Democratic line of papers that continued through 1886, and to the present day. The first Democratic editor in Monroe County was W. E. Smith. For some reason the Aberdeen Advertiser put out a few issues of the Chickasaw Gazette. These issues were clearly designated and gave every indication that the arrangement was for a few issues only and was not intended to influence the plans and policies of either paper.

The issue of July 20, 1844 was numbered, new series Vol. I, No. 12. The editors and publishers at this time were Smith and Steuart.

April 11, 1849, the Monroe Democrat carried an obituary notice of John M. Steuart. He was a son of Lt. Governor

Cont'd on Page #5

William Steuart of Baltimore, Maryland. Young Steuart lived in Baltimore until 1838, in which year, he moved to Little Rock. In 1843, he moved to Aberdeen. He served as editor of either the Advertiser or of the Democrat until he became Mayor in 1847. He died in office or shortly thereafter and is buried in Aberdeen in the old Cemetery.

The issue of the Advertiser of July 1, 1846 bore the name of W. D. Chapman as editor. There was plainly some dissension in the party at this time, since the Advertiser and the Democrat, both Democratic, overlap several years.

Monroe Democrat

The Monroe Democrat began publication May 24, 1843. We do not know who the editors were when this paper was launched. The first issue in the hands of the writer is that of Jan. 29, 1849, the editors and publishers at that time being Chapman and Smith, both of whom had been proprietors of the Advertiser. W. D. Chapman was editor and J. R. Smith, Publisher. Sept. 18, 1850, this firm was dissolved by the retirement of Smith, Chapman, becoming both editor and publisher.

Nov. 6, 1850, J. F. M. Caldwell bought the interests of W. D. Chapman becoming editor and publisher.

Feb. 5, 1857, M. D. Deavenport announced that he had become the proprietor of the Monroe Democrat and would serve as editor and publisher. By Jan. 7, 1852, the name M. Deavenport, editor and publisher, had been substituted by that of M. Deavenport & Co., publishers, M. Deavenport went out of business nor just how the Democratic party transferred its flag to the Sunny South.

Cont'd on Page #6

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

The Independent

The Whig party must also have had some dissensions as evidenced by the starting of the Weekly Independent, while The Whig was still being published. The Weekly Independent was begun May 4, 1843. The first issue in the State Department of Archives and History is dated Dec: 21, 1850 and is designated as Vol. VI, No. 35, Whole number 347, DeWitt C. Greenwood, Editor.

Who was the editor of The Independent in 1843, the writer does not know, but it could easily have been Andrew Marschalk who is said to have been the first printer in the State, having been at the time, a publisher, or printer, or both, in Natchez. After leaving Aberdeen, he had experience in Macon, probably on the Macon Beacon. Mr. Marschalk was an ancestor of Mr. Sid Hopkins.

In 1920, Mr. George Tindall wrote Mr. G. J. Leftwich that one of his earliest recollections was of running away to see a steamboat come in and of being retrieved and returned to his mother by their neighbor, Mr. A. Marchalk, editor of the Independent. This Tom Sawyer episode occurred in 1846 and thus fixes the editorship of the Independent in that year.

On Jan. 4, 1848, Mr. Marschalk mortgaged the Independent to Alexander Wiggs, with W. J. Copp as Trustee. This fixes the ownership in 1848. The mortgage was paid and the deed was released, but Mr. Marschalk could not have continued with paper much longer. On April 19, 1850, this notice appeared in the Independent. "Col. G. M. Hillyer's connection with the Independent ceased several weeks since and his place has been ably fill-

Cont'd on Page #7

ed by Colonel De Witt C. Greenwood, late of the Chickasaw Republican." The Independent of November 19, 1853 (Vol. 14, No. 3) bore the name of P. B. Peeples, editor on one page, and that of J. W. Vesey editor on another. This was probably a mistake in printing since from a later issue, we learn that Vesey and Peeples were editors and publishers. Parenthetically, we may say that several mistakes and contraditions were found in volume numbers, serial numbers, and editors, owners, and publishers in these early papers.

On January 21, 1853, the firm of Vesey and Peeples was dissolved. The paper must have continued issuing, although not always with regularity, through 1853 and the management must have been somewhat the same since in 1854, it merged somehow into the Weekly Conservative.

The Weekly Conservative

January 21, 1854, the Weekly Conservative appeared. January 28th. the advertisement of this paper read: "Vol. I No. 2, new series, Vol. IX No. 38 old series, P. B. Peeples, editor, W. H. Vasser Political Editor." This paper continued in active operation until the Civil War, by calling all the man power to arms, forced its discontinuance.

Mr. George Tindall wrote Mr. George Leftwich in 1929 as follows:

"I can remember John W. Vesey who was an editor (Conservative) in town when the war began. He organized a Company of the 43rd. regiment. I remember the Boyds (The Sunny South) who went to Texas after the Civil War. I remember seeing Mr. Galloway, (Sunny South) in Aberdeen. I also remember the papers Conservative and Sunny South."

Cont'd on Page #8

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

The Sunny South

This paper, the Democratic successor of the Monroe Democrat was founded by Matt C. Galloway on the Second Thursday in January, 1856. After a few years, Colonel Galloway went to Memphis to found theAvalanche, leaving one son to edit this paper and another to edit a paper in Columbus. A copy of the Sunny South lies on the desk as this is written. It is dated December 1, 1859, Vol. IV, No. 47. L. T. Galloway, the energetic editor of the Columbus Expositor. At one time, the Sunny South issued a daily. The regular issuing of this paper was interrupted by the Civil War. An effort to revive it after the war had terminated did not meet with success.

The writer has seen a copy of the Daily Sunny South dated October 2, 1866 in which Major Jonas was given as an editor. He wrote the literary gem of the period (1859) and place (Aberdeen.) It was a poem which was later set to music, the title being "The Jug in the Culvert Close By."

Mr. W. G. Peugh has a copy of the Sunny South dated May 19, 1866. It was a four page sheet, each page being about 10 x 8 in.

The Memphis Weekly Avalanche, M. C. Galloway and C. M. Campbell, editors and publishers dated, August 24, 1858 was numbered Vol. 1, No. 32. This indicated that Mr. Galloway had left Aberdeen and the Sunny South by the end of 1857.

Judge Virgil Beckett quotes Major Jonas on certain early Aberdeen newspapers as follows: "When I came to Aberdeen from the Tehuanteepec railroad in 1859, the papers were: The Sunny South, The Independent and the Conservative. The Sunny South had been started by Matt Galloway, who afterwards founded the Memphis Avalanche.

Cont'd on Page #9

The Independent had been started by Giles M. Hillyer, who afterwards ran a paper at Natchez. Major W. H. Vasser and John Vesey and others ran the Conservative."

A further statement by Major Jonas was as follows:

"After 1865, I joined with Boyd to resurrect the Sunny South." This venture did not last long. L. T. Galloway, the pre-war editor had moved away, Boyd Brothers business men found times too difficult and Major Jonas could not carry the load under the business arrangement he had with the Boyds.

The Southern Shield

In the letter written by Mr. George Tindall in 1920, when he was 81 years old, there appeared the following about Aberdeen newspapers during the Civil War. "It now occurs to my mind that there was a newspaper in Aberdeen called The Southern Shield edited by J. W. or W. J. Clark, who came to Aberdeen about 1855 from Kentucky. He first practiced dentistry and then started the paper at the beginning of the war, when the Boyds (Sunny South) and Vesey (Conservative) had gone into service. If I am not mistaken, there were no papers in Aberdeen when the war closed in 1865, nor had there been for several years. Military service had called every man fit for duty and the papers ceased to be published. When I returned disabled by a wound and gangrene in August 1864, no newspaper was published in town. We got the news from the Memphis Appeal which was then located in Grenada, having been run out of Memphis. We also got a paper called "The Army Argus and Crisis" published at some point in Alabama or Georgia."

Cont'd on Page #10

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

The True Republican

This the only Republican paper ever published in Monroe County, was launched May 7, 1874 and ran until sometime in 1876 or 1877. It was edited by M. R. Scullin, and published every Friday, by the True Republican Publishing Co.

A copy dated October 29, 1875 Vol. II No. 26 lies on the desk as this is written. This issue states that the paper was the "official Journal of Monroe, Lee and Itawamba Counties. It was issued from the Republican printing shop in which the printing of the County and also of the Republican party was done. This shop was located on the North side of Commerce Street, a few doors west of Meridian Street up stairs. It will be noted that the date of this issue was just four days prior to the revolutionary election of 1875 and every one writing a history of that revolution should read it. It carried a list of the Republican candidates. In the list, the writer remembers the following as having been negroes: John R. Lynch for Congress, Howard M. Settle for Chancery Clerk, Cato Randle for Coroner, Jeff C. Walker for the legislature.

It gave the Republican majorities in Monroe County in 1869 as 1683, and in 1872 as 1200. There had been considerable colored immigration since 1872, and the 1875 colored majority was estimated as 1506. To these should be added 94, white Republican votes, making a total of 1600 majority "every vote of which will be cast for Capt. Little for Congress."

Cont'd on Page #11

An editorial quoted the Federal Laws relating to elections in which any Federal officer such as Congressman, was to be elected and the penalty for violation. The article stated that the Federal government would have inspectors at the polls on the following Tuesday to see that there was no violation of the law and that every person was given the right to vote.

The Aberdeen Weekly

The first issue of this paper appeared under the name "The Peoples Weekly on May 24, 1877." The issue of July 12, 1878 was Vol. II, No. 8, E. P. Thompson was editor and Thompson and Tiller were publishers.

Mr. Oscar Mitchell, once a printer on the Weekly gives the following history of its beginning:

"The Prairie News was a Republican newspaper published in Okolona a (contemporary of the True Republican). It failed about 1877. At that time, George Foster of Houston was connected with the Chickasaw Messenger of that place. He went to Okolona and bought the Prairie News, probably for something less than $250. He put the presses and other equipment into a wagon and hauled the paper to Aberdeen where he converted it into the Peoples Weekly of Aberdeen, which passed almost at once into the possession of E. P. Thompson. Mr. Thompson promptly associated Tiller with the publishing firm. Tiller was a tramp printer, who knew how to print but had no capital."

In the issue of July 12, 1878 appeared No. 35 of Mr. Wilkes' letters about Pioneer Monroe County. A change in ownership came on July 23, 1880 when E. P. Thompson appeared as editor and publisher. Thompson continued as sole operator until January 19, 1883 when the firm name was changed to Thompson and Haire, edi-

Cont'd on Page #12

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

tors and publishers. Mr. J. A. Haire did not remain long in the newspaper business, retiring on August third 1883.

From August 3, 1883 to February 6, 1886, E. P. Thompson was editor, publisher and proprietor.

Beginning February 6, 1886 and until January 6, 1887, the Weekly was in the hands of Thompson and Bradford. Mr. Thompson leased the paper in all of its operations to Bradford and Hamilton on January 6, 1884. Its operation since that date is not a part of this narrative.

The Weekly was the only competitor the Examiner had for eight years of the period of this narrative and for more than a quarter of century after its close. Of the two, it was the sprightlier and more given to local news and gossip. It was also the wittier. The present management of the Examiner absorbed it. Much of the data used by the writer was found in the files of the Weekly.

The Aberdeen Examiner

The Aberdeen Examiner was founded by S. A. Jonas, April 28, 1866. He used some equipment bought by Jonas and Grooms in Corinth. S. A. Dalton says Grooms retained some business relations with Major Jonas on the Sunny South and its successor, the Examiner, for about seven years or until 1872 or 1873. Major Jonas was alone from 1872 or 1873 until 1877. In that year, S. A. Dalton became his associate, a business relationship, which continued until 1898.

On April 28, 1877, Jomas and Dalton issued a Tri-Weekly in addition to the Weekly Examiner. Am issue of the Tri-Weekly

Cont'd on Page #13

on this desk now, is dated June 9, 1879, and is numbered Vol. XIIII. No. 18. Jonas and Dalton are given as proprietors. Also on the desk is Vo. LII No. 21 of the Aberdeen Examiner dated Aberdeen, Mississippi, Sept. 15, 1816. The names of the editors, publishers and proprietors is not given as was occasionally the case.

An issue dated July 8, 1869, Vol. IV, No. 6, gives S. A. Jonas as editor and proprietor and one dated June 11, 1885, Vol. XX No. 10 gives the names Jonas and Dalton but doesnot state whether they were owners publishers or editors.

Mr. S. A. Dalton makes the following statement about the early days of the Examiner:

"Major S. A. Jonas and R. M. Grooms bought the remnants of the Sunny South in 1866. At first, the Examiner had a daily edition. The daily lasted about three years. Grooms was connected with the paper about seven years. The daily was replaced by the Tri-Weekly. This Tri-Weekly edition ran for several years and for awhile was successful. I killed it once when Major Jonas was in Washington."

The Aberdeen Examiner had a daily edition in 1866-67 and 68. Mrs. Julian Evans has eighteen clippings showing date lines taken from Daily Examiners and issued between August 1, 1866 and July 29, 1869.

When notice of the suspension of the Tri-Weekly reached the Meridian Tribune, that paper said editorially. "The Aberdeen Examiner has suspended its tri-weekly edition but the Weekly edition will continue to do business at the old stand. The Examiner's visits were none too often to please us and we regret to have them less frequent."

Cont'd On Page #14

MONROE COUNTY PRESS

Under date of Birmingham, April 26, 1915, James Leeman wrote Major Jonas as follows:

"The issue of the Examiner of April 16 carried me 'way back' to fifty years ago. I well remember June 3, 1866, the day the Examiner made its first bow to the public. It was on a Sunday Morning after we has sat up all night getting the issued printed. I was tired and sleepy. Going to everybody giving them a paper, I was too late for Sunday School or Church. At that time, the Examiner was a morning paper and the Sunny South was afternoon paper. I had my vacation from Friday to Monday morning when I assumed the role of 'devil' and dived into the barrels and boxes of 'pi' that was finally set up and made a visitor to the Aberdeen public. You and I are the only survivors that I know of. The next one to us is Judge Sam Dalton, who came to work two or three years later. I won't figure up how long ago it was that Judge Dalton came for he is a bachelor and he might not want the girls to know his age.

" Hoping you and the Examiner may live many more years, say fifty."

In 1908 Major Jonas in a sketch of his life, wrote "Embarking in journalism, I established the Aberdeen Examiner and for about 43 years, this paper has appeared every Friday, and has never changed name, location or management or contained a line of editorial that was not from the pen of its editors-- a unique record that is without paralled in American journalism."

Of the Examiner of about this date, the Mobile Register said, "It is claimed that it is oldest existing newspaper under

Cont'd on Page #15

its original management in the United States; and as all will concede, one of the cleanest, most patriotic and useful."

Among the things said of Major Jonas by Mr. G. J. Leftwich was:

"He was editor of the Examiner for 50 years. When he was on duty, in Washington, he wrote for the Examiner and (other papers) a column or more each day and mailed it on the late night train from Washington."

An editorial in the Vicksburg Herald relative to Major S. A. Jonas said of his editorship of the Examiner "The purpose and pride of Major Jonas was in the promotion of the agricultural interests of his county. In this field, he has labored unceasingly for nearly half a century. The Examiner always patriotic consistently conservative, and unswerving in adherance to correct principles and high ideals. His paper was conducted acording to the standard of responsibility and duty of the weekly set-up in a by gone time. His proudest boast was that for fifty years, the Examiner has never changed name, location or management or contained a line of editorial that was not from the pen of its editors a unique record without parallel in American journalism."

The Aberdeen Weekly began in 1877, ran for forty years, and even now has its name carried on the Examiner head line. The Examiner twenty years old when the period of this study ended, ran for fifty years under one editor and owner, Major Jonas, and though now seventy years old, is as spry as an adolescent. Of all the institutions in Monroe County, none can match the Examiner in endurance and long life, except the Monroe County

Cont'd on Page #16

MONROE COUNTY PRESS

and the Aberdeen city organizations, five churches in Aberdeen, and New Hope and a half dozen other churches in the county.

Time passes---the Examiner endures.[1.]

After the death of Major S. A. Jonas, Editor of the Aberdeen Examiner, (1866 - 1915) a group of Aberdeen Citizens, G.J. Leftwich, W. H. Carlisle, Gaston Therrell and C. E. Tubb purchased the Jonas interest. H. B. Sanders, son of Honorable Wiley Sanders, Editor of the Kosciusko, Mississippi Star-Herald, was retained as Editor. About a year later, (1916) Mr. Sanders purchased the group's interest and was Editor and sole owner until November, 1919, when his brother, R. W. Sanders, became associated with him.

On November 15, 1933, they absorbed the Aberdeen Weekly, their only competitor in Aberdeen and its name is carried on the Examiner headline. One of the most conservative, loyal and patriotic newspapers, the present Editor continues the fine traditions for which the Examiner has always been noted.

"Among the early newspapers of Aberdeen, the Democrat and Sunny South were published prior to the war, and the latter, a few years after the war. It was a daily for about a year and a half, then a tri-weekly in 1885, since which time it has been a weekly, and one of the best in the state. It is now edited and published by Jonas and Dalton, the former being the founder.

"In 1877, E. P. Thompson established the People's Weekly, but about six months after changed the name to Aberdeen Weekly, which he still publishes, with his son, Fred I. Thompson,

Cont'd on Page #17

1. From Mother Monroe, a series of Historical sketches, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

as business manager, the youngest business manager of a newspaper in Mississippi.[1.]

The Aberdeen Weekly, 1886-1933

The history of the Aberdeen Weekly from 1886 upward indicates that changes were frequent. In 1886 the paper was published by Thompson and Bradford, with E. P. Thompson as editor and proprietor. In January 1887 the paper was leased to E. J. Hamilton and Frank A. Bradford for a five year period. In 1888, E. J. Hamilton retired and Bradford assumed full control. E. P. Thompson reappeared as editor and proprietor in October 1889. June 1, 1892, E. P. Thompson sold out to Honorable T. J. Graves, a native of Alcorn County. May 6, 1897 this paper was published as the Weekly Ledger by Graves and E. V. Yongue. This partnership disolved June 24, 1897 and the paper again takes the name, The Aberdeen Weekly. Graves died May, 1900, but the paper continued under the management of J. R. Graves, his brother, with S. A. Dalton as editor. In August 1900, T. T. Deavenport, L. B. Harris, and T. O. Jones bought the presses, goodwill of the people, subscription lists etc. T. T. Deavenport acted as editor and business manager. In February 1903, T. O. Jones sold his interest and the paper continues to be published by Harris and Deavenport.

At this point there is a skip in the files, but Mrs. T. T. Deavenport tells us that the Weekly was housed in the basement of the "Gordon House." This building was demolished by fire completely destroying the presses. For an interval the publication of the Weekly ceased, during which time a new brick building was constructed to house the presses. Mr. Houston Gilleylen bought

Cont'd on page#18

1. Quoted from Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Miss.1891.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

an interest in the paper at this time and the company was incorporated. In 1906, Mr. Deavenport bought out the other members of the firm dissolving the corporation.

Mrs. T. T. Deavenport states that in 1929 Mr. Skewes leased the paper with an option to buy before the death of her husbond. After Mr. Deavenport died she sold to Mr. Skewes, but he failed to meet payments and she was forced to take over the paper again. She then operated it for some time herself, selling to William S. Parker, who in turn sold to H. B. Sanders, editor of the Examiner, killing the paper.[1.]

"The Phoenix News was established in 1883 by Dr. J. W. Eckford, who issues it.[2.]"

List of copies of old newspapers in the Aberdeen Library:

The Sunny South----April 29, 1858)
The Sunny South----July 6, 1858)
The Sunny South----July 14, 1858) L. T. Galloway, Editor
The Sunny South----July 22, 1858)
The Sunny South----Oct. 27, 1858)

The Sunny South----July 6, 1859) J. M. and
The Sunny South----July 14, 1859) H. H. Boyd, Editors

The True Republican

Aberdeen, Miss. Oct. 29, 1875

(Hew To The Line, Let The Chips Fall Where They Will) M. R. Scullm, Ed.

Two dollars a year-- Invariably in Advance.

Cont'd on page #19

1. An interview with Mrs. T. T. Davenport, Aberdeen, Miss.
2. Biographigal and Historical Memoirs of Miss., 1891.

Newspaper Files in Chancery Clerk's Office:

ABERDEEN EXAMINER	ABERDEEN WEEKLY
1878	1878-83 inclusive
1881-83 inclusive	1886-90 "
1897-1911 "	1892
1913-36 "	1896-1904 inclusive
	1906-1933 "

AMORY NEWS	AMORY NEWS-ADVERTISER
April 1928-Dec. 1929	1930-32
1935	

Cotton Gin Mirror

Mrs. Dewitt Ware, Amory, owns a copy of a newspaper called the Cotton Gin Mirror, a weekly dated February 13, 1878, published in Cotton Gin, Mississippi. It is written in a clear plain Spencerian hand on fool's cap paper, with three columns to each of the four pages, which measure 8 X 12½ inches. Editors and proprietors were Higdon and Green.

Amory's first Newspaper

Amory's first newspaper, the Amory Hustle, was founded by Paul Johnson in 1890. Later in 1892, Paul and Roger Johnson, (brother) were editing and publishing it.

The name has been changed successively to the Star, Times, Progress and finally in 1917 to The News. Johnsons Brothers were succeeded by Jack Smith, J. J. Willis (17 years old), Mr. Hall, Greely Kirkpatrick and Alfred Bean.

Cont'd on page # 20

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

The Amory News and Advertiser consolidated November 25, 1929 with Mr. T. D. Hardin, Editor and Mrs. Willie Willis, assistant-Editor. It continued under this management until 1934, when they became two "separate and distinct" papers, Mr. Hardin becoming Editor of The Advertiser and Mrs. Willis of The News. Mr. Hardin has files from 1929-37 consecutively. The News has only the 1936-37 files. Both the Amory papers have commercial job shops.

Mrs. L. F. English, Amory, has a copy of the "Kinney Advance", a newspaper published at Wren 1902-1905. This copy is dated Thursday February 13, 1902, and is volume I, No. 1.

It was named for Dr. Kinney, a physician at Wren. The Editor was Mr. John Stout, now living in the New Hope Church neighborhood.

OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS:

We quote below the Salut[illegible] as given in the February 13, 1902 copy of the Kinney Advance.

"We lay before the public the first issue of the Kinney Advance.

"To day we enter the journalistic sea, and though at times the winds and waves may not be favorable and some solicitude may be felt for our success, we hope, by indomitable courage and tireless activity, to stand with Spartan firmness and to make each issue creditable. We have been assured of the hearty cooperation of this intelligent, liberty-loving people, and with this assurance we come before you with the determination to rank with our co-workers and to be what every paper should be--an honor and upbuilder to a community; to exercise a potent influence in advancing the interests

Cont'd on page # 21

of our county and village--an influence that will be strong and effective.

"We shall endeavor to shed the light of Democracy among the good people of Monroe County; never to let this light grow dim or lead astray those who look to it for guidance; to be a house-hold visitor and a source of comfort and plaasure each week to those who have so kindly encouraged us in the way of subscriptions and advertisements.

"It is our intention to provide our readers with an account of the important events, and with the present facilities for newspaper making, to keep pace with the progressive spirit of to-day and to advance beyond the sphere of a mere political organ and become a newspaper in the fullest sense."

The Mayor of Cotton Gin atthat time was J. M. Whitter. The selectmen (Aldermen) were ----- [1].

J. W. Thompson

J. A. Grady

G. T. Williamson

J. A. Mayfield

(An editorial from "the Cotton Gin Mirror", Feb. 13, 1878)

"Having taken into co-partnership, Colonel Tom Higdon, the world renowned journalist, we hope to be able to compete with the ablest in the country in the course of a few months. Our circulation is already extensive, and with the aid of Colonel Higdon's talents and influence, together with our experience, we entertain no fears that we will double our present subscriptions in one month's time. Owing to the great demand for our paper, we will ask those who receive complimentary copies to return them after

Cont'd on page # 22

reading.

1. Quoted from the "Cotton Gin Mirror" Feb. 13, 1878.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

"The boys of Mississsippi get credit for being very honorable gentlemen of gallant deeds and lofty aspirations; but, when applied to straightforward practice, it is said, "They are too active to dance and too strong to work." We do not wish to discourage the young men, but to do justice to the truth, we must admit this credit justly bestowed. If they would learn that they can't all be doctors, lawyers, statesmen and philosophers and come nearer zero and go to work, they would be brighter ornaments to the community."[1].

"We have been presented with a catalogue of 'The Aberdeen Female College', from which we learn the school numbers 206 pupils the session just closed. By the way, we notice that the catalogue of this Aberdeen Institute was printed at Mobile. We feel under many obligations to somebody. Seeing that our time is devoted to the prosperity of the city - its institutions of learning, etc. someone, with becoming forethought, has concluded not to impose upon us the additional labors of pamphlet printing. Let us here say, that the pamphlet printing at this office for 'Female Institute' under the supervision of the Reverand A. Lea, will compare most favorably with the pamphlet before us. During our short connection with the Sunny South we have striven to build up our city and its institutions, and we are rejoiced to find our labors so well repaid. - 'The world is all a fleeting show."[2]

Springtime has come again, gentle Annie. It came around by a circuitous route, however, and was quite tardy in arriving.[3].

Cont'd on Page #23

1. Quoted from the Feb. 13, 1879 issue of the "Cotton Gin Mirror."
2. Sunny South, July 8, 1858 issue.
3. Aberdeen Examiner, April 21, 1881 issue.

Destructive Cyclone Sweeps Over Aberdeen - April 20, 1920.

About twenty-five people killed in Monroe County and hundreds injured -- property loss enormous.

One of the most terrible cyclones ever known burst its way over our city last Tuesday morning about 9 O'clock. All the ominous signs of the tornado were present. Some noticed peculiar clouds in the west, moving rapidly, that seemed to divide, and then unite again. Then it became dark as night; lights were burning and chickens went to roost. Suddenly a roaring, moaning sound was heard - and the tornado was upon us. The Monroe County storm for East Mississippi was ravaged by half a dozen different cyclones during the day, beginning near the coast, and extending to the Alabama-Tennessee line, seems to have struct the county near Muldon, moving northward and roughly following the Gibson road, destroying houses and maining and killing people as it moved swiftly toward west Aberdeen. The Roy Watkins' farm had three killed and scores of people injured. About forty houses were destroyed and five killed on the W. B.Watkins' farm. Similar damages were done on the farm of John Plant and other farmers in the Prairies. Most of the casualties here were negroes - some were killed in the field, others had their homes crushed in on them.

The Damages in Aberdeen

Nearing Aberdeen, the cyclone struck the old Lindrof place, now owned by J. Wells Johnson. The silo is practically the only structure left standing on this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Mohnson were approaching their home in a Ford car when the storm broke upon them. They stopped the car as a tree was blown down in

Cont'd on Page #24

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

front of them; as they did so, another tree was blown across the road just behind them, small branches striking the car, but without injuring either of the occupants of the car.

The wind's fury was now wreaked upon the beautiful homes, overlooking Aberdeen, owned by R. B. McKee (formerly owned by Dr. Nisbet), the brick resident belonging to Mrs. H. E. Peugh, the two-story residence of Mrs. Reece and the F. R. Nash place all of which were demolished. It next struck the homes of Messers. P. W. Lusk and J. W. Brewer, unroofing and practically destroying them. It next struck West Short Street, known as "Baptist Town" passing in a north-eastly direction across the city to Matubba Creek bridge and the Harbold Hog Ranch.

At the McKee home, the negro cook was badly cut about the head and face by debris. A negro man, John Jones, who had taken refuge in the barn, was caught beneath the wreckage, and his leg was broken. He was also cut about the head. At the Peugh home, the occupants miraculously escaped injury. The house was utterly destroyed. Mrs. Peugh, Miss Katie, and her niece, the four year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pickle, were in the second-story room. The walls collapsed throwing bricks and timbers all around the helpless women. The floor crumpled beneath them, and all fell to the ground. When rescuers released them, they were found to be practically unharmed.

At the Milligan home next door, a heavy toll was taken. An old negro woman, "Aunt Lucy" was instantly killed, as was also a three year old negro child. Other negroes living in the outhouses were more or less seriously injured. Mrs. Reece, a woman of advanced age, escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Claude

Cont'd on Page #25

Milligan, her son-in-law, was thought to have been fatally injured, as was also his seven year old daughter, Louise, but they are still living, and reported as improving. The child was injured about the head, while Mr. Milligan was hurt in the back, and cut about the face.

At the Brewer home, Mr. Ernest Brewer was injured so that he died a few hours later.

"Baptistville" Hit Hard

No less pitiful and heart-rending was the destruction and suffering in the negro settlement on West Short Street, known as Baptistville. Many of these unfortunates lost all they had. Others were caught beneath the timbers and horribly bruised and cut by the flying wreckage. The houses destroyed here were as follows:

Negro Baptist Church, blown over into the street.

Anderson Pruitt house blown down and three persons hurt.

Negro School building, damaged but not wrecked.

L. D. McAllister, negro preacher, house destroyed, two persons hurt.

Negro Odd Fellows' Hall damaged.

Murry Franklin house blown down, one woman hurt.

------Johnston, house blown down, one person hurt.

Wm. Pruitt house, vacant, blown down.

Nearly all the houses in Baptistville were damaged to some extent.

Hog Ranch Demolished

The storm then seems to havelifted until it reached the Matubba Creek bridge and the Harbold Hog Ranch. This historic old covered bridge that has withstood floods and storms, and the as-

Cont'd on Page #26

MONROE COUNTY PRESS

saults of time for nearly a century, was crushed and broken by the storm, and the central span is now lying in the bed of the creek.

On the hog ranch about five-hundred hogs are estimated to have been killed. Others had their backs broken, legs cut off, large splinter sticking in their sides and other grewsome freaks of the storm's fury. Only one building on the ranch was left. Mr. Buck, the Manager, was unhurt, but several negroes and their children, whose names we could not learn, were badly injured.

The wounded, almost by the hundreds, were carried to the sanitarium of Drs. Coleman, Boyd and Robert Paine where these able physicians did magnificent work in relieving the suffering of all who were brought there, both white and black. Similar work was done by all Aberdeen physicians. The editor assisted in bringing one poor unfortunate to these surgeons, and can personally testify to their efficient service. Emergency calls were sent to nearby towns for nurses and doctors and a hearty response was made. The unselfish work of these men in ably relieving human suffering and distress in this great calamity, will ever be a memorial to their skill, their charity and their Christ-like pity.

Among those who came to Aberdeen and helped care for the wounded were: Dr. E. P. Wilson, Dr. G. M. Armstrong, Houston, Miss.; Dr. A. F. Wicks and Dr. Kinney of Okolona; Dr. Hansell of Egypt, Miss.; Dr. G. T. Tubb of Athens; and five doctors from Amory: Drs. Berry, Burdine, Grady, Bryan and May. Three trained nurses were sent over by the McKinley Sanitarium of Columbus. Volunteer nurses cheerfully gave their assistance, as did many ladies of the Red Cross.

Cont'd on Page #27

A relief fund of $2,500 has been voted by the local chapter of the Red Cross to be administered by a relief committee consisting of Mrs. Eugene Lanier Sykes, Mrs. Henry Dugan, Mrs. B. C. Drake, Mrs. J. L. Shell, Mrs. B. H. Gillespie, Messrs. Gaston Therrell, J. A. Gay and D. W. Houston, Jr.

Aberdeen was the recipient of many neighborly kindnesses from nearby cities. Due to the help of the Superintendent of the West Point electric plant, who brought his entire crew to Aberdeen, Manager Stinson was able to send light and current through the wires all over the city, with the exception of a small portion of Franklin Avenue and West Commerce Street.

TOMBIGBEE FLOOD GREATEST IN OVER THIRTY YEARS

Many Homes Flooded, Cattle Drowned, Roads and Bridges Damaged.

After about three days and nights of almost incessant rains, beginning just before the Christmas holidays, the Tombigbee went on a rampage such as has not been seen since April, 1893. A high water mark of a little less than 40 feet was reached, as compared with 45 feet in April, 1893. The crest was reached early Monday morning, when water was banked up on the east side of the I. C. railway tracks at Commerce, and would have entered Noah's Store, in that block, but for a levee of sandbags hastily thrown up. The water was several feet deep in the blacksmith shop on the north side of Commerce Street at the I. C. Railroad. In 1893, the flood waters reached Jordan's store, which is several feet higher.

At this time it is hard to compute damage to roads and bridges in the county. It is known that some of the bridges have

Cont'd on Page #28

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

been washed away, and great damage done to the approaches. The damage to others will not be definitely known until the floods subside. We are told that Matubba bridge near the Compress was lifted from its abutments during the flood and will likely need extensive repairs.

No loss of life occurred in Aberdeen though there were some rather narrow escapes. Cattle grazing in swamps were cut off and drowned in considerable numbers.[1]

ED STINSON IS FATALLY HURT -- BY AIR CRASH

Eddie Stinson, native Mississippian, America's dean of aviators, illustrious son of E. A. Stinson, city engineer and superintendent of the Aberdeen Water Works, died in Chicago early Tuesday morning, the result of an accident to the Stinson-Detroit plane he was flying.

Stinson, 38 years old, died at 1 A. M. Tuesday from injuries suffered when his machine struck a flag-pole on the Jackson Park golf course near Lake Michigan. Motor trouble developed and Stinson maneuvered to make a safe landing. He was crushed beneath the wreckage.

Three companions escaped serious injuries. It was the first time Stinson had been injured in twenty years of flying, which had brought to him numerous endurance records and the distinction of having been in the air more than any other man in the history of aviation.

Cont'd on Page #29

---

1. Aberdeen Examiner - December 31, 1926.

He had more than 14,000 flying hours to his credit for a distance of nearly 1,500,000 miles, the equivalent of sixty times around the globe.[1]

A tornado that Tuesday afternoon twisted a ravaging course through five Mississippi and Alabama Counties, killing eleven and injuring more than one hundred and fifty, left is severest mark virtually at our doorsteps.

Striking with the force of a cannon-ball, roaring only a brief warning of its great intensity, the tornado cut a mile wide path between new and old Hamilton, ascended and dropped again, covering nearly three miles in length.

Causing the almost instant death of Mrs. Frank Simmons, resulting in injuring between thirty-five and forty persons, lifting homes from their foundations, wrecking parts of others, the twister left a prosperous farm section in ruins.

It was believed the total damage would approximate a half million dollars.

Shortly after news of the disaster had reached Aberdeen, twelve nurses, five ambulances, six doctors and about two-hundred automobiles were sent to the stricken community.[2]

News Items from Mother Monroe, a Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans, as Published in the Aberdeen Examiner - 1936 - 37:

In 1850, a Natchez correspondent wrote of the unexpected beauty, culture and business he found in Aberdeen.

Cont'd onPage #30

1. & 2. Aberdeen Weekly, January 15, 1932.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

So great was the need that the people were easily convinced as to the wisdom of subsidizing railroads with state, municipal and county bonds to be paid out of taxes, and by private suboriptions of money and service for which stock was given.

The Gold Rush

The discovery of gold in California led to the first organized movement of settlers to leave Monroe County. When the Kansas controversy was at its height and the South was trying to gain control of and make slave territory of that state, a dozen or more Monroe County men moved there. Capt. T. B. Sykes who went as an Indian agent and remained a while as settler, eventually returned. The writer knows of no others who came back. Mr. Boyakin, author of the informing letters, which appeared in the Examiner about the turn of the century was one of those who went to Kansas and remained. The Kansas movement never had a Monroe County organization in the sense of the Mississippi Rangers of the Gold Rush.

In another chapter, something is said of a Mormon Caravan which started from Monroe County, joining Brigham Young in Independence, Missouri and treked with other Mormons to Utah.

There was always a steady movement from Monroe County to Texas and in some measure to other South Western states. Many hundreds went to Texas including many Harrisons, Earles, Rogers, Hornes, Leas, Ewings and Alfords. But there was never an organized movement in the county except the Gold seekers emigration of 1849.

This movement was organized under the name, Mississippi Rangers. The organization must have extended over several states

Cont'd on page # 32

for its general officers bore names unknown herebouts.

In the northeast Mississippi Company, there were eighteen members giving the address Aberdeen; nine from Okolona, three Palo Alto, three Athens, two Columbus, and one Pikeville. Those from Aberdeen were: Robert Eanes, C. J. Benson, W. E. Benson, Boling C. Burnett, J. W. Redus, J. H. W. Inge, R. A. Rison, and N. Gates. There were three Hardys from near Athens.

Members of this party wrote letters to the Monroe Democrat from time to time.

In addition to the members of the Rangers, other gold seekers went by way of Panama, they too writing back some of their experiences and these and letters were printed in the Democrat.

In June 1849, a controversy was raging over the location of the post office. The fight was between "under the hill" and "on the hill". Many business men wanted it under the hill but the statement was made "more people live west, southwest and northwest than down that way." There were veiled charges of chicanery in which figured allusions to "brick house on hill" brick house under hill". Mr. Tatum was the post master, Bowman, Clopton & Co., claimed to be the first large business house "on the hill."

In 1849, T. B. Coopwood and W. S. White were charged with whispering in the Methodist Church. An indictment was sought but the grand jury failed to act.

Corner in History

On the first Monday in January 1900, I went to the schoolhouse in Gattman, Miss., as a pupil It was my first day in school.

Cont'd on Page #33

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

January 11, 1886, General S. D. Lee announced through the newspapers that the A. & M. College was carrying its full capacity of students and not one more could be accepted.

In September, 1878, the agitation over Yellow Fever was extreme. Aberdeen put on a shot-gun quarantine. A mass meeting of citizens voted to support the Health Department in its restrictions on business and travel.

In 1827, the state paid $500 for the building of a bridge across Buttahatchie on the Columbus-Cotton Gin Road, the first bridge of any size in the county.

In 1869, the Aberdeen Examiner was calling on all citizens able to do so to contribute to save the State Orphan Asylum. This institution had been a greatly needed haven for the children of soldiers killed in battle. It was about to go under because of failure of the Legislature to appropriate for its maintenance.

Monroe County in the Decade
1845 to 1855

The two most striking events in this decade were the organization in the county of a Company for service in the Mexican War, and the departure and return of this Company, and for the organization and departure for California of the Mississippi Rangers.

The business men and farmers saw clearly that such transportation as the Tombigbee River afforded, while a great improvement over the public roads for freight wagons and stages, was far from satisfactory. There began to be much agitation for a railroad.

Cont'd on Page #31

On the first Monday in January, 1936, I went to the new school building in Gattman as a teacher in that school.

Well do I remember that first day in school in 1900. Miss Asie Hicks was my teacher. Miss Hicks was then, and is now, a resident of Pontotoc, Mississippi.

When Mr. Nix and I swapped jobs on January 6th., we did somethink that had never been done before in the history of Monroe County.

Some of my present pupils are children of my playmates in that first year in school. Others are children of the boys and girls I taught at Soule's Chapel, 1914-1920. Soule's Chapel is now a part of the Gattman School District. Still others of my pupils are younger brothers and sisters of former pupils.

Three members of the present Board of Supervisors are trustees of consolidated schools. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a trustee at Hatley; Mr. Blair at Greenwood Springs; and Mr. Irvin at Gattman.

For a generation, a supervisr residing in the eastern part of one of the east-side districts has been a rare person. At present, the Second and Third Districts both have supervisors in the state. Likely, this has not happened before.

Ex-Service men of this county will confer a favor on Charlie Sims, Otho Harris, and the writer by asking for and filling out one of the blanks for our county history.1

Respectfully yours, H. L. Baker, Monroe County Historian - American Legion.

UNUSUAL SOCIAL ITEMS:

From the Aberdeen Examiner, Jan. 29, 1887.

Snowballing and sleigh riding have been much enjoyed this

Cont'd on Page #34

1. Amory News, January 23, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #21

week by the young people. Their merry laughter and the jingling of the sleigh bells carry us back to other days and almost make us wish we were young again.2.

---"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The impressive ceremony delivered by Rev. Mr. Lane last Wednesday morning at nine O'clock, tied the knot which made Miss Nell Fowler and Mr. Reuben O. Reynolds "Two souls with but a single thought."

The marriage was solemnized at the bride's parents' home. Never in the history of Aberdeen has a more beautiful home marriage occurred. The decorations displayed unusual taste. They were of white and green; myriads of candles shone upon the scene, and especially picturesque was the altar, at the left side of the bride, made of pure white, from which extended tiers of white candles. The bridal party passed through the folding doors and under a suspended horse shoe made of white chrysanthemums. Two little attendants in white--petite Annie Gilleylen and Fanny Louise Lann--first entered, carrying the ends of the long white satin ribbons that formed an aisle for the bride and groom to pass. The groom entered on the arm of his brother, Mr. Geo. Y. Reynolds,and the bride, beautiful in a white satin gown, bridal veil and orange blossoms, leaned on the arm of her father. The bridal couple stood directly under a large bell made of white roses, facing a tall mirror. Beautiful indeed was the picture and one that will last in the memories of all who witnessed it. Mrs. B. H. Holder played the wedding march, sweetly and artistically. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left on the one O'clock train for an extensive bridal tour. They will be at home after December 23rd, at the residence of Mrs.

Cont'd on Page#35

2. Aberdeen Examiner, Jan 29, 1897 issue.

Sallie Reynolds.1.

One of the most beautiful church weddings ever soleminized in this city, took place in the Methodist church Wednesday evening when Miss Maude Stoddard was united in matrimony to Mr. J. W. Barron. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and was filled to its capicity when promptly at 8 O'clock the maid of honor, Miss Cox, entered, accompanied by the bride elect, to the beautiful strains of the wedding march. MissStoddard was an ideal bride and gowned in cream satin trimmed with chiffon,the folds of her veil reaching the hem of her gown, she swept up the aisle, to the alter where she was met by the groom and his best man. Her 16 brides maids and groomsmen the maids dressed alike in white organdie and pink ribbon followed her, and at the altar separated, leaving the bride and groom in the center. Mr. Wollard officiated and as the benediction was finished an invisible cord was pulled, letting down a shower of rose leaves on the happy couple. Afterwards they left the church for the bride's mother's home, Mrs. Houston, where an elegant reception was held. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Barron repaired to their own home after the reception, where they will receive their many friends, may their path be strewn with rose leaves always, and may the shower that fell on Mrs. Barron at the very beginning of her married life be the severest one she will have to encounter.2

Cont'd on Page #36

---

1. Aberdeen Examiner, December 10, 1897.
2. Aberdeen Examiner, February 4, 1898.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

week by the young people. Their merry laughter and the jingling of the sleigh bells carry us back to other days and almost make us wish we were young again.[2].

---"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The impressive ceremony delivered by Rev. Mr. Lane last Wednesday morning at nine O'clock, tied the knot which made Miss Nell Fowler and Mr. Reuben O. Reynolds "Two souls with but a single thought."

The marriage was solemnized at the bride's parents' home. Never in the history of Aberdeen has a more beautiful home marriage occurred. The decorations displayed unusual taste. They were of white and green; myriads of candles shone upon the scene, and especially picturesque was the altar, at the left side of the bride, made of pure white, from which extended tiers of white candles. The bridal party passed through the folding doors and under a suspended horse shoe made of white chrysanthemums. Two little attendants in white--petite Annie Gilleylen and Fanny Louise Lann--first entered, carrying the ends of the long white satin ribbons that formed an aisle for the bride and groom to pass. The groom entered on the arm of his brother, Mr. Geo. Y. Reynolds, and the bride, beautiful in a white satin gown, bridal veil and orange blossoms, leaned on the arm of her father. The bridal couple stood directly under a large bell made of white roses, facing a tall mirror. Beautiful indeed was the picture and one that will last in the memories of all who witnessed it. Mrs. B. H. Holder played the wedding march, sweetly and artistically. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left on the one O'clock train for an extensive bridal tour. They will be at home after December 23rd, at the residence of Mrs.

Cont'd on Page#35

2. Aberdeen Examiner, Jan 29, 1897 issue.

Sallie Reynolds.[1].

One of the most beautiful church weddings ever soleminized in this city, took place in the Methodist church Wednesday evening when Miss Maude Stoddard was united in matrimony to Mr. J. W. Barron. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and was filled to its capicity when promptly at 8 O'clock the maid of honor, Miss Cox, entered, accompanied by the bride elect, to the beautiful strains of the wedding march. MissStoddard was an ideal bride and gowned in cream satin trimmed with chiffon the folds of her veil reaching the hem of her gown, she swept up the aisle, to the alter where she was met by the groom and his best man. Her 16 brides maids and groomsmen the maids dressed alike in white organdie and pink ribbon followed her, and at the altar separated, leaving the bride and groom in the center. Mr. Wollard officiated and as the benediction was finished an invisible cord was pulled, letting down a shower of rose leaves on the happy couple. Afterwards they left the church for the bride's mother's home, Mrs. Houston, where an elegant reception was held. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Barron repaired to their own home after the reception, where they will receive their many friends, may their path be strewn with rose leaves always, and may the shower that fell on Mrs. Barron at the very beginning of her married life be the severest one she will have to encounter.[2]

Cont'd on Page #36

---

1. Aberdeen Examiner, December 10, 1897.
2. Aberdeen Examiner, February 4, 1898.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

From the Aberdeen Examiner, January 1, 1887:

January 1, 1887, New Year's Day the following kept open house:

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Greene, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Sykes, General and Mrs. Reuben Davis.

From Mother Monroe, A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans:

1886 - The great social event of the period was the marriage of Miss Lady B. Holliday to Major Thomas McQuiston.

Decoration Day in Aberdeen in 1879, General S. J. Gholson was Marshall. Assistants, Capt. A. H. French, Dr. W. A. Evans, J. W. Howard and Baxter McFarland. Major Jonas read a poem.

AMORY TO BE HONORED WITH VISIT BY STATE PRESIDENT, M. F. M. C.

Taking precedence over other events in Amory next week will probably be that of Monday night and Wednesday afternoon when members of the Wednesday Musicale will compliment Mrs. D. C. Lea, of Hattiesburg, president of the Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs.

Mrs. Lea will be in Amory for several days, and expects to visit a few clubs in other localities while in this part of the state. She has planned to motor to Oxford Tuesday to visit the senior and junior music clubs, and will be accompanied by Mrs. T. J. Cole, state chairman of the Burma May Harrison Student Loan Fund. Mrs. Cole is attending the Bethany-Hughes duo piano concert in Hattiesburg Friday night, and Mrs. Lea will

Cont'd on Page #37

Miss Mattie Green Brook of Amory, President of the M. S. C. W. Bach Society conducted an interesting drill at the last meeting of the Musical Organization Thursday night. Miss Brook, a Senior at M. S. C. W. is one of the leading musicians on the campus. She is a talented pianist and her musical affiliation includes memberships in College Orchestra and Glee Club.1

ODD ADVERTISEMENTS:

The following is an advertisement of the Gilmore Sanitarium, from the Amory News, March, 1937:

There is a full and efficient corps of nurses maintained constantly, complete X-Ray equipment of latest type. All net profits arising during the year from surgical and endownment fund given to benevolence.

Advertisements from The Cotton Gin Mirror, February 13, 1878:

Job printing done with neatness and dispatch at the "Mirror" Office.

Cunningham and Mayfield,
Attorneys at Law
Will practice in U. S. and Europe.

Dr. W. W. Watkins, practicing physician.

The Maggie V. (Steamboat) makes weekly trips to Aberdeen. Freight on cotton 75¢ a bale.

Cont'd on Page #39

---

1. Amory News, February 13, 1936.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

accompany her home.

Monday evening at 6:30, the Wednesday Musicale, will honor the state president with an informal buffett supper in the home of Mrs. M. Q. Ewing, local president. Especially invited guests will be members of the Amory Choral Club, the Junior Matinee Musicale, and the presidents and music chairmen of the three literary clubs holding membership in the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs.

Wednesday afternoon, the regular meeting of the Wednesday Musicale will be held in the home of Mrs. O. C. Thomas. Mrs. Willie Willis will be associate hostess. A brief program will be given, after which the hour will be turned over to the distinguished president, Mrs. Lea, who is also a national officer.

A party of five had planned to motor to Hattiesburg Friday to attend the Hughes recital and return with Mrs. Lea and Mrs. Cole, but severe weather conditions may interfere with the proposed plans.1

ORGANIZE MISSISSIPPI STATE
ALUMNI CLUB

Guy Nation, secretary of the Mississippi State Alumni Association, and Buddy Lucas, member of the Athletic Committee at State, were in Amory and organized an East Monroe County Alumni Club.

Officers of the new club: Theron Harden, president; E. L. Puckett, vice-president and W. O. Willis, secretary-treasurer.2

Cont'd on Page #38

---

1. & 2. The Amory News, January 23, 1936.

J. M. Grizzle, dealer in family supplies, wines and liquors.

From the Aberdeen Examiner, Feb. 3, 1881.

AT SHELL AND BURDINE'S
(Druggists)

YOU WILL FIND

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs,

Paints	Paper	Soap
Oils	Pins	Starch
Window Glass	Ink	Tobacco
Perfumery		Cigars

Cigaretts by the Million

Powder	Soda	Wiskey
Shot	Pepper	Brandy
Wads	Ginger	Wines
Caps	Allspice	Gin

Brushes, Lamps, Lanterns, etc.

From The Aberdeen Examiner, Mar. 18, 1881.

For strictly medical purposes, we recommend to you the----

"ROSE BUD WISKEY,"

Which for purity, pleasant and palpable taste, cannot be excelled. Sold only by

Eckford & Bro., Druggists.

From the Aberdeen Examiner, April, 1897.

PIGEON MILK: The greatest discovery of the age. Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect; quick to cure; a postive preventive. Can be carried in vest

Cont'd on Page #40

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

pocket, all complete in one small package. Mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00 --- The Rust Medicine Company
St. Paul, Minn.

From Aberdeen Examiner, April 1897 issue.

WANTED---AN IDEA

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn and Company, Patent Attorneys, Wash. D. C., for their $1.800 prize offer and list of 200 inventions wanted.

From Sunny South, April 29, 1858

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

CONSUMPTION
and all

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat
can be
Cured by Inhalation,

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp. Address
G. W. Graham, M. D.,
Box No. 53,

Office, 1131 Filbert Street old No. 109,
Below Twelfth,
Philadephia

Cont'd on page # 41

From Sunny South July 14, 1859

25, 828 Prizes!

.....

Georgia State Lottery.

On the plan of single numbers,

For the Benefit of the

Monticello Union Academy.

Of Jasper County, Georgia,

Authorized by Special Acts of the Legislature.

M'Kinney & Co., Manager,

Capital Prize, $60,000!

Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eights in Proportion.

$3 6 6, 040

To be Distributed

Each Saturday in July, 1859.

M'Kinney & Co.,
Savannah, Ga.
Or J. Scott & Co.,
Montgomery, Ala.

A Card.---The Legislature of the Sate of Georgia having passed the following Act, as its Session of 1858 prohibiting the drawing of Lotteries within its jurisdiction, after the 1st. day of June, 1860, we will, on that day, remove our entire business to Wilmington, Delaware.[1]

Wood, Eddy & Co.,
Wilmington, Delaware, Mo.
Owners and Managers of the Delaware, Mo.
and Kentucky State Lotteries.

1. The Sunny South, July 12, 1860.

Cont'd on Page #42

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

FOR HIRE

As Guardian of the minor heirs of George F. Manning, deceased, I will hire, on

Saturday next, 1st day of May, in front of L. D. Leedy's Auction Rooms, for the balance of the year,

Twenty Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among the number are some excellent cotton pickers.[1]

B. B. Barker,
Guardian Minor heir of
Dr. G. F. Manning.
(Apr. 29-1t.)

L. D. Leedy, Auctioneer.

MAGAZINES---HIGH SCHOOL PAPER---

In the year 1931, H. B. & Roger Sanders, editors of the Aberdeen Examiner, offered to the local High School the use of a page each week for their own publication. The school arranged a contest to select a name for the paper. The best suggestion in the mind of the judges was that of Miss Virgina Alsup. She presented the heading of a Scotch Highlander in a mountainous setting with the caption "Aberdeen Highlander". Since that time the school with the exception of one or two years has edited its own sheet during the school term under that name. They maintain a staff, consisting of an editor-in-chief, assistant editor, and usually about ten reporters, who cover the athletic, club, social activities, and other features governing and effecting student life. These assignments are covered with the diligence and "nose for news" of a trained reporter, and perhaps the yearn for journalism is born and fanned

Cont'd on Page #43

1. From Sunny South, April 29, 1858.

to a bright flame by this beginning in minds of some young boy or girl.

Miss Christie Sanders was the first editor-in-chief. She was followed in their turn by Miss Katherine Scott Brown, Miss Marcie Sanders and Miss Gale Sanders. The paper is published at present under the editors-in-chief, Armon Jones and Felix Lann, with a staff of fifteen reporters, backed by a sponsor who is chosen from the faculty.

Ira H. Watkins

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

Press -

1

MONROE COUNTY

The Weekly Independent was published every Saturday morning at Aberdeen by DeWitt C. Greenwood at $3.00 per annun in advance, or $4.00 if payment was delayed to the end of the year. It was organized 1844 and sold to J.W. Vesey, editor and P.B. Peebles, publisher in January 1853. In 1854 it was succeeded by the Weekly Conservative with Vasar and Vesey as proprietors and Editors and published every Saturday morning at Aberdeen, Monroe County, Miss.

MONROE COUNTY, PRESS

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AREA # 7

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #27

ENUMERATORS:
Mrs. Della W. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

THE BAR

THE MONROE COUNTY BAR[1]

"One of the outstanding features of the history of the lawyers of Monroe County is the position achieved by members of the bar in the political and judicial field. Illustrations have been given in other places in this collection of facts. Others are given here.

"The lawyers of Monroe County have supplied it with most of its leadership. They were not only leaders in movements looking toward the organization and support of armies, but they were military leaders as well. Illustrations of this were the military services of General S. J. Gholson, General Reuben Davis, Colonels R. O. Reynolds, W. F. Dowd, Thomas Coopwood, John B. Sale, Rogers, Wilcox, Acker, and many more.

"In time of peace, the lawyers supplied most of the leadership in county and municipal affairs. They were leaders in organizing agricultural societies, stock breeders associations, County Fairs, Dairy Associations and even in business enterprises and organizations. A great deal is to be said in their favor. Taking them as group, they have done more for the county than any other non-official body in it. Certainly members of the group have done more to bring renown to the County than any other group.

Cont'd on page #2

---

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

In The Field of Prevention

"But they have never concerned themselves collectively with prevention, and, in this, they fall short of the physicians. They might well begin prevention with the prevention of unnecessary verbiage and the simplication of their own professional writings.

"The records of the Court Board of Monroe County were very simple and easily understood until the Board licensed lawyers. After the first issue of such licenses, the records became cluttered with words, and one had to winnow pages of words in order to glean a single fact.

"The lawyers collectively have failed to work out plans for the prevention of crime and what is thrown together under the head of 'lawlessness'. The best that can be said is that they have tried to prevent crime by punishing the criminal but even in that field they are charged with responsiblility for most of the laws and practices which gave the criminal under-charges a far better break than is given the community with which the criminal is at war. In these matters, the bar of Monroe has fallen down no more than other bars have done. Their offense if such it be, is one of omission and at that is in line with prevailing policies.

"The lawyers make up of the membership and most of the leadership of legislatures. It would be unreasonable to expect that under these circumstances laws would become simpler, more easily understood and interpreted, and litigation would become progressively less. The contrary is true. After each legislative session,

Cont'd.. on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

the laws are found to be more complicated, and harder to interpret and litigation increases rather than decreases.

"In the field of sociology, the record is even worse. The United States is noted for its homicide rate and the several states reek with all kinds of lawlessness. Prompt trials, speedy execution of the law, obedience to law as well as simplication of laws, even handed justice based on fundamentals, have curbed much of the evil in other countries. Whatever the experiences of those countries have to offer in these directions, we should adopt, and the responsibility for our doing so, lies with the lawyers. More than that, our bad conditions can be prevented by still other measures and the responsibility for leadership and such prevention lies with the lawyers just as the physicians are responsible forthe prevention of disease, as well as for the care and cure of those who are sick.

Monroe C ounty Lawyers

"The list of C ivil honors won by lawyers resident in Monroe C ountyis a long one and the list of recipients contain many highly honored names. If the records made by the bars of Hamilton and Athens, and that of Aberdeen for the first twenty years had been equalled by that of the Monroe bar for the last eighty years, few bars in other counties would have had even crumbs from the table.

Hamilton Bar

"In the Hamilton period, that village of about two hundred inhabitants could not have counted a bar of ten members and may not have had one of five members most of the time. Allowing them

Cont'd. on Page # 4

a total of a dozen during the ten years - the county seat period - we find that the Hamilton bar above all else was a 'career' training school.

"J. F. Trotter who may have been regarded the head of the Hamilton bar became Justice of the State Supreme Court (1839.) He was a Circuit Court Judge in 1833.

"D . W. Wright also became a Justice of the Supreme Court (1833).

"T. M. Tucker became governor of Mississippi. Stephen Cocke, Clerk of the Court and law student became the Chancellor of the State. Reuben Davis, then a medical student, but exposed daily to the law virus, became Judge of the Supreme Court and a member of Congress.

"Perhaps it is not a miss to add that William Cocke, father of Stephen and member of the Monroe bar was a member of legislatures in three states.

The Athens Bar

"Monroe County in the Athens period had a bar that nearly equalled that of Hamilton in winning positions. The Athens bar endured twice as long as did that of Hamilton, and counting the members living in Aberdeen, it was a larger bar, and, to have equalled the Hamilton record, it should have won more honors.

"Among the positions held by the Athens bar were: Samuel J. Gholson, member of Congress (1837); Judge of the United States Court (1839).

Cont'd. on page #5

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

"T. M. Tucker, Governor (1841) member of Congress (1843).

"Reuben Davis, Member of the United States Congress (1857-1861); Judge of the Supreme Court (1842); Member of the Confederate Congress and many other positions of honor.

"J. M. Acker, Circuit Judge (1856) (1846).

"In addition to their Civil honors Gholson and Davis achieved the rank of General and Acker that of Captain. Many of the very prominent men of Aberdeen practiced in the courts of Athens.

The Aberdeen Bar

"The bar of Aberdeen has had its share of honors, especially in the early days. Among the positions held by them were: Stephen Adams, United States House of Representative (1845), United States Senate (1851) and 1853 and 1855), Circuit Judge (1841), Member of Legislature; F. M. Rogers, Circuit Judge (1845) and (1852); L. E. Houston, Circuit Judge (1853); W. G. Henderson, Chancellor (1870-1875); O. H. Whitfield, Chancellor; Austin Pollard, Chancellor (1871); L. Haughton, Chancellor (1876-82); Baxter McFarland, Chancellor (1883-1886 and later); Acker was Circuit Judge and Speaker of House. Several others were powerful in the Legislature. To the list should be added the names of Gholson and Davis and Acker whose records are found in the Athens bar record and who were members of the Aberdeen bar for many years. T. H. Davis was Probate Judge 1862-1867. Various other civil and military honors were accorded members of the Aberdeen bar.

"In addition, the Aberdeen bar supplied three unsuccessful candidates for governor. In 1845, Thomas Coopwood ran against

Cont'd. on page #6

Albert G. Brown, being defeated by only fifteen votes. In 1853, Francis M. Rogers was beaten by McRae by only 4,800 votes. Coopwood and Rogers were Whig candidates. In 1863 Reuben Davis was beaten for Governor by C. W. Clark.

Some Cases that Made History

"It is the duty of each member of the bar in presenting his cases to the court to do everything that he can by logic and erudition to influence Judicial opinion. In some instances such presentation exerts influence much beyond the case immediately under consideration. Recognizing his own limitations, the writer asked the help of Mr. B. H. McFarland in the selection of some cases that illustrated the influence of the Monroe Bar in fixing Judicial and popular opinion.

"One such case was that one in the Federal District Court in which a number of citizens of Monroe County were charged of killing a negro, Alexander Page, a citizen of Monroe County. The crime was committed in this county. The Federal Congress had passed an act making murder a criminal offense under Federal law, even though all parties had been citizens of the state in which the crime had been committed. In this case the United States Marshal arrested the parties charged with the crime and held them without bail. General S. J. Gholson and Colonel W. F. Dowd were retained for the offense. Extracts from the speech of Colonel Dowd against the constitutionality of the law consume twenty-four pages of Lynch's Bench and Bar of Mississippi. In this speech, Colonel Dowd argued that the Act of Congress was unconstitutional in that it was an exercise of the police power

Cont'd.. on page #7

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

and such power the individual states reserved for themselves; that there was nothing in the Constitution or in the Amendments giving Congress the right to legislate on such matters as this; that this case belonged in the State courts and nowhere else. Colonel Dowd's position was sustained. The case is often quoted in consideration of cases in which the Constitutional limitations of the Federal Government is involved.

"A second case illustrating the influence of a Judicial decision in Monroe County was that of Weiler and Haas versus Monroe County, reported in Supreme Court Reports Vol. 74 1896-97 P 682 and Vol 76 1898-99 P 492.

"This case was heard by Chancellor McFarland and appeal from his decision was taken to the State Supreme Court, where it was reversed and remanded. Chancellor McFarland heard the case the second time and repeated his decision. The case was again appealed. Bristow and Sykes were attorneys for the appellants and Gilleylen and Leftwich for the appellees. Major Bristow in argument said the case would be again before the court, but for the well known obstinacy. The opinion of the Chancellor. The basic legal point involved was the right of the county to sell sixteenth section land under certain circumstances. In the opinion rendered on this appeal the Supreme Court 'The learned Chancellor has correctly settled the rights of the parties and the decree is affirmed.' This sale had been made under authority of the State law of 1839. The Supme Court said,'there never was in this state any legislative authority to sell in fee these lands.' In this case, the superior court in substance held that when a judge of an inferior court was certain of the correctness of his opinion, he should

Cont'd. on page #8

'stand to his guns' even though the Supreme Court had expressed a different opinion.

"The next case chosen was of great social and political significance although of no great importance in law. A certain group of Monroe County citizens were charged with being members of the Ku Klux Klan and as such, with having whipped a certain man. The defendants had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and were on trial in the United States Court. They were defended by General S. J. Gholson, Colonel R. O. Reynolds, Colonel W. F. Dowd, and Captain E. O. Sykes, and Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar among others, was an associate counsellor.

"The defendants were acquitted. The verdict proved again that a firm determined public opinion is superior to law. The chief significance of this trail was that it marked the practical termination of Ku Klux activities and the activities of organized bodies reputed to be Ku Klux. It helped to demonstrate that the Ku Klux movement had fulfilled its function and the time had come to ring down the curtain. In this way, it was of more far reaching influence than any other case tried by Monroe County lawyers.

"To refer to one incident of this case is a digression but one that may be warranted. In the course of the trail, Colonel Lamar had a violent controversy with a man, in the presence of the court. Judge R. A. Hill acted in a very dignified and common sense way in controlling the situation. He commanded order and respect in the court room but beyond that, took no immediate action. After a day had elasped and everyone had been restored

Cont'd. on page #9

MONROE COUNTY BAR

to reason, he called up the case of contempt of court and made a very satisfactory disposition of it. General Gholson, Colonel Reynolds and Captain Sykes made written statements as to what had happened as they saw it. Years afterwards, when Senator Lamar had been nominated by the President for Secretary of the Interior, his political enemies cited this case as evidence of Senator L amar's unfitness. H e was confirmed in spite of the opposition. L ater, when President Cleveland had nominated Secretary Lamar for Associate J ustice of the Supreme C ourt, this case was again cited by those who opposed his confirmation. Again he was confirmed by the votes of Democrats and Republicans.

"An associate of Colonel Lamar once told the writer that his friend was a victim of mild epilepsy, petit mal; that, attacks while he was in the Confederate Army caused him to resign after the battle of Williamsburg, that the attack which came on while he was in Judge Hill's court room in the Ku Klux case was responsible for the unfortunate happenings there. Judge Mayes (Colonel Lamar's son in law) in his 'Life of L. Q. C. Lamar',confirms the fact that Colonel Lamar was subject to some sort of ill defined attacks which he, Judge Mayes, incorrectly called apoplectic. He cites several instances in which Colonel Lamar had attacks but he covers the Ku Klux case minutely without referring to any attack on that occasion. In the matter of Colonel Lamar's i ll-ness, Cates (Life of L. Q. C. Lamar) followed Mayes.

"Mrs. E. O. Sykes told the writer of an attack which Colonel Lamar once had in her home. While at the breakfast table, he put his hand to his head and gave evidence of needing help. He was placed on a lounge in the next r oom. In a few minutes, he had

Cont'd.on Page # 10

fully recovered, and was able to leave Aberdeen on the morning's train as he had planned.

"Mrs. Sykes' description fits a case of petit mal, a minor manifestation of mild epilepsy. It is probable that Judge Lamar must take his place along with a number of other great men who have profoundly influenced their fellow men and shaped the course of human events, 'in spite of epilepsy.'

"We labor under the pleasing illusion that the people make the laws but that is a mistake. T he courts make the laws just as they make the constitution of the United States. Recently Chief Justice Hughes was quoted as saying the people of the United States made and make the constitution, and of course, he was right, that is, ten per cent right. The courts have made ninety per cent of the constitution as it is.

"If that semi-sacred document were picked like a chicken, we would find the pile of feathers representing the contribution of the courts would make a mighty pile, the poor chicken left, the contribution of the people, would be about one-tenth of the weight and one-hundreth of the bulk.

"Another Monroe County case which contributed to the law of the land was that as 'State of Mississippi versus Shep Anderson.' This case arose at the end of the period under presentation. The persiding judge was Judge Locke E. Houston; the lawyer for the defense, George C. Paine. Shep was an Aberdeen negro, who killed another negro. The defense was 'self defense'. The dead man was known as a conjurer and Shep alleged that he had put the conjure on him, that under that blight he was certain to die and that he, Shep, believed that the only way to escape

C ont'd. on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

death was to kill the conjurer.

" In substance, the legal question involved was the right of a man to follow folk lore and tribal law when such ran counter to enact the law. This conflicted law began to be debated in the United States certuries ago when so-called witches were burned in Salem, Massachusetts. The courts passed upon the principle at Green Bay, Wisconsin in the trial of an Indian. The spot where stood the court room in which this trial occurred is now marked by a granite boulder.

"In his 'Recollections of Mississippi', General Reuben Davis devotes five pages to the discussion of a case in which this principle was involved. The case was the State of Mississippi versus Pushmattahaw, a Choctaw Chief. The case was tried in Kemper County. Among the lawyers participating were S. J. Gholson and Reuben Davis of Monroe and Joseph G. Baldwin, author of 'Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi' and a relative of Mrs. Davis.

"Thus we see that the principle involved in the Shep Anderson case was one that had arisen in different parts of the United States throughout a long stretch of years.

"However, some the contributing circumstances lessened the value of this case from the standpoint of technical law. While Shep was awaiting trial, he had made himself popular around the jail. He was jail cook and a good one. It had been decided that if Shep was cleared, the Sheriff, Joe Johnson, would serve a fine supper to the jury that night. Shep was to cook it . There is often a grapevine line running from the Sheriff's office into the jury room. Shep was cleared. Maybe it was the legal principle

Cont'd. on Page # 12

that decided this case but most people think it was the fried chicken.

"The following is a list of the men, individuals and firms, who practiced at the Monroe C ounty bar prior to 1886. It has been compiled in the main from the advertising cards in the Aberdeen newspapers. The names of those who practiced at the Hamilton bar were found on a list of lawyers licensed by the County Board.

"J. M. Acker, Stephen Adams, J. M. Acker ,Jr., Acker and Haughton, W. A. Beane, R. H. Bennett, F. G. Barry, G. J. Buchannon, W. H. Brandon,Virgil Beckitt, C. R. Barteau, W. H. Bibb, Blair, Clifton and Eckford, D. Burnett, Buchannon and Walton, E. H. Bristow, William Cocke, Thomas Coopwood, Ben Coleman, F. C. Capel, Clifton and Eckford, M. M. Cummings, E. J. Copp, R. Davis, Dowd and Murphy, W. F. Dowd, J. B. Dowd, Dowd and Dowd, Hurlbert Davis and Sims, T. H. Davis,Davis, Haughton and Gholson, D owd and Wallace, Davis, McFarland and Paine, Dowd and Sykes, Davis and Acker, Davis and McFarlamd, H. B. Estes, Q. O. Eckford, S. J. Gholson, John Goodwin, Goode & Bumpass, Goodwin & Sale, H. S. Gilleylen, Gholson & Houston, Gholson and Acker, Gilleylen & Leftwich, Gholson and Hooper, L. E. Houston, W. G. Henderson, L. Haughton, Herbert & Coopwood, Benjamin Holt, Henderson & Reynolds, Houston & Reynolds, Houston & Pollard, R. E. Houston, D. W. Houston, John Holliday, Thomas Holliday, J. L. Herbert, J. L. Halbert, R. E. Houston & J. E. Houston, J. E. Houston, W. T. Houston, F. P. Jinkins, Lindsay & Copp, G. J. Leftwich, B. McFarland, McFarland & Paine, Murphy, Sykes & Bristow,

Cont'd. on page #13

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

H. Murphy, T. E. Moorman, D. H. McQuiston, J. D. McCluskey, F. M. Nabors, Austin Pollard, James Phelan, G. C. Paine, F. M. Rogers, K. J. Raspeberry, Raspeberry and Beckett, I. W. Randle, Charles Richardson, Rogers and Henderson, R. O. Reynolds, R. O. Reynolds,Jr., J. H. Sims, Smith and Tucker, Sadler, Randle and Murphy, Sadler and Davis, C. Sykes, Speight and Clark, Sale, Phelan and Dowd, Sadler, Sykes and Davis, D. W. Sadler, T. B. Sykes, E. O. Sykes, Sadler and Perry, T. A. Sale, S. J. Shields, Sullivan, Sykes-Richardson, J. C. Shoup, J. F. Trotter, T. M. Tucker, J. B. Tucker, H. W. Wormsly, F.Walker, D. W. Wright, J.A .Wilcox,J. L. Walton, J. N. Walton, Walton and Sullivan, Holmes Whitfield,Albert Whitfield, William Whitfield, W. B. Walker, J. B. Walton,Williams and Brandon, E. R. Wallace."

The three "Tariffs" quoted below belonged to the late Mr. George J. Leftwich.

Undated list of the Aberdeen Bar (Dr. W. S. Evans thinks it was during the late fifties.

F. M. Rogers
Tim L. Rogers
John B. Sale
James Phelan
J. M. Acker
James L. Herbert
William F. Dowd
L. Haughton
C. Sykes
O. H. Whitfield
W. J. Rasberry
William A. Beene
Reuben Davis
Joshua L. Halbert
Milton W. Sims
W. G. Henderson
R. O. Reynolds
F. C. Capel

Cont'd. On page # 14

Locke E. Houston
J. L. Walton
Thomas H. Davis

"Tariffs of Charges of the Aberdeen Bar"

Dec. 19, 1866 - Adopted at Convention of the Bar of Mississippi held at Okolona.

John B. Sale
James Phelan
William F. Dowd
J. M. Acker
E. R. Wallace
Locke E. Houston
R. O. Reynolds
James L. Nabers
Reuben Davis
L. Haughton
Thomass H. Davis
G. J. Buchanan
John B. Walton
S. J. Gholson
James L. Herbert
Robert M. Bradford
Robert E. Houston
H. Murphy
D. W. Sadler
J. C. Shoup
C. B. Bartean
E. H. Bristow
Mason M. Cummings

Cont'd. on Page # 15

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

Aberdeen Bar-October 28th, 1881

Joel M. Acker	Robert E. Houston
Reuben Davis	Q. O. Eckford
Baxter McFarland	F. P. Jenkins
Locke E. Houston	E. H. Bristow
Reuben O. Reynolds	E. O. Sykes
H. Murphy	James B. Dowd
S. J. Gholson	James M. Acker
F. M. Rogers	Thomas A. Sale
G. M. Buchanan	G. C. Paine

[1]"About this time a young man, T. M. Tucker, came to Hamilton to study law under Daniel W. Wright, a prominent lawyer of that place. Circumstances threw us together, and a certain similarity of position and a strong mutual sympathy under the embarrassments of our first social failures, combined to make us early and fast friends. We passed all our leisure hours together, and both of us studied hard, and avoided all dissipation. Daniel W. Wright was very kind to us both, and I have to record my gratitude to him for much friendly notice and encouragement. He was profoundly read as a lawyer and really a brilliant speaker. I passed many hours at his house, which was made charming by the gentleness of his wife. Speaking of Wright naturally suggests his friend and compeer, James L. Trotter, one of the noblest and best of men. There are no words too strong to express the veneration and admiration I felt for him, and it was one of those

Cont'd. on Page # 16

1. "Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians"---by Reuben Davis. Published in 1889.

rare instances where the enthusiastic judgment of early days was fully endorsed in the calmer period of later life. He was a good scholar and fine speaker, kind and generous above measure; incapable of fear, treachery, or meanness, he was the ideal Southerner of that day. He had a sister in all respects worthy of such a brother, and from both of them I received great and considerate kindness.

"Then there was General Stephen Cocke, a lawyer of great ability, but destitute of any power of oratory. While equal to the best in mere conversational ability, he appeared to lose all power of expression as soon as he rose to speak. Like 'Blass', in 'Flush Times', he knew all the law there was, but couldn't 'norate it from the stump' to save his life. I knew him intimately for many years; and if he had any failing which his friends could not tenderly condone, loving him the better for sharing our common frailty, I never found it out. I suppose there never was a better man than Stephen Cocke, and his generosity was proverbial.".....

"Many years after this, I took part in a case so similar that I am tempted to give it in this place. It was in the little town of Fulton, Itawamba County, Mississippi, that these events took place, in the year 1859. A Mr. Headen had come there a short time before with his widowed sister-in-law, and they had purchased a small hotel from Mr. Reuben Wiggle. Mr. Wiggle was an honest man, and both he and his wife were beloved and respected by the whole community. Their tavern had been a popular one, and they had many patrons. Wiggle owned another building in the village suitable for his purpose, and he opened a public house there. His old friends followed him with their custom, and Headen began to feel that his own house

Cont'd. on Page # 17

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

would be a failure.

"At midnight, one dark night, someone chancing to pass the house occupied by Wiggle discovered a fire kindled against the side of it and gave the alarm in time to save the building. Everything pointed to the certainty that some incendiary had been at work. The whole population assembled the next day at a called meeting for investigation. All the evidence was damaging to Headen and his sister, and they were invited to leave the country instantly, or abide prosecution. They wisely concluded that discretion was the better part of valor in that case, and departed, not standing upon the order of their going. They went to Kentucky, and lost no time in bringing suit against every responsible man who took part in the investigation convention. Judge Sale, Judge Houston, and Colonel Dowd, of Aberdeen, and General W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs, were employed to bring the suit. The defense employed Hon. James T. Harrison, of Columbus, and Judge Hugh R. Miller, of Pontotoc. A stronger array of legal ability could not been gathered in the State.

"Sale was profound in conception, powerful in argument, and copious in diction. Houston was weighty and learned, penetrating in his investigation, and fully armed by careful preparation and stubborn resolution. Dowd, more versatile than his great compeers, had perhaps more quickness of resource and repartee. Featherstone had a large head, and great skill in method and arrangement. For James T. Harrison, what/I can say? He was my ideal of a man and a lawyer. Intimately associated with him for many years, my love and admiration never changed. He was the master of every branch of law, and a host

Cont'd. on Page #18

in himself. Miller was a good lawyer and accomplished gentleman, worthy of a place in that goodly company. It is a matter of just pride to every Mississippian that the annals of our State have been illustrated by so many men whose abilities and achievements would do honor to any country.

"At the time these suits were brought, I was representing this district in Congress. The defendents had all been my friends for years. They proposed to employ me to aid in this defense, but I declined, upon the plea that other duties preoccupied my time and demanded my whole attention. That was in December, and, for some reason, the trial was postponed until the next term. This was the following June, at which time I was at home on vacation, and business called me to Pontotoc. I found much excitement there, and the deepest interest manisfested by all classes of the people. The best citizens of the town were in peril of utter ruin.

"They still urged that I should take part in the defense, and I consented to act with their counsel as a tribute of friendship, though my sense of duty made it impossible to accept a fee. Harrison and Miller were fully equal to the management of any case; but such assistance as I could give would be at their service heartily. The trial was set for the next day.

"That night a number of the defendants met their lawyers in consultation. It was not a cheerful meeting. I inquired upon what grounds the defense was to be placed. The reply was, 'We have none. These men are ruined.' I replied that I could not believe the case so hopeless, and suggested that, instead of wasting the few precious hours that remained to us, we should retire to our own rooms, and stu-

Cont'd. on Page # 19

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

dy some plan of action. The case was called next day, and both sides announced themselves ready. Two days were consumed in getting the case to the jury, and during that time we had elicited several facts which I hoped might be worked to our advantage. Still the prospect was gloomy, and Egytian darkness fell upon us during the magnificent opening speech made by John B. Sale. I tried to rouse Harrison even by taunts and reproaches, but so deep was his despondency that his great powers were for the moment paralyzed. After speaking about fifteen minutes, he broke down completely and took his seat. The case was so evidently lost that the defendants sent a confidential friend at a gallop to Fulton, with instructions to remove all personal property into Alabama without delay. Dowd followed Harrison, and made a grand speech. He was positively exultant in word and manner, and never made a more splendid effort.

"It was my place to follow Dowd, and I bided my time with great anxiety of mind, but stubbornly bent upon desperately pursuing the one chance open to us. I thought I could see our way even yet to a brilliant victory, feeling sure of our jury if we could get a certain hold upon them; but my great trouble was that Houston would reply to me. I knew his power, and could estimate the tremendous force of his attack. I began by asserting that the investigating convention could not be called an unlawful assembly; that the Constitution authorized such assemblies for the redress of grievances, for the protection of citizens from perils too imminent to await the slow process of the law; that these people had such grievance, an incendiary in their midst, putting in deadliest and most ghastly peril the life and property of every citizen. At this point I could see in the

Cont'd. on Page # 20

eyes of the jurymen a kindling flash, showing that I had struck the right chord. My enthusiasm increased, and I went on to portray as vividly as I could the fearful scenes of midnight conflagration by which these people had been threatened--men aroused from peaceful slumbers to see their wives and children fleeing half naked from the flames. When I closed, the excited emotion of both jury and audience assured me that my friends were safe. Houston rose to the occasion, and made one of the most powerful speeches of his life, but it was in vain. The imaginations of the crowd had been set on fire, and no power could change their verdict. Miller followed the line of argument I had marked out, and impressed it forcibly.

"Court adjourned until next day. The defendants and their friends met me at the door, and seized upon me, saying, 'We are safe now. Come on and taste our mint-julep; we have got five gallons mixed already.' What followed need not be recorded; but we were all ready when court opened the next morning.

"Judge S. J. Gholson, of Aberdeen, charged the jury. He was just and liberal in his charge--dwelt strongly on the constitutional right to assemble for redress of grievance, and intimated that there was confession of guilt in the election of Headen to leave the country. The jury retired just at night, and next morning I heard Harrison calling to me, 'Clear verdict for defendants; come and drink to the jury.' The defendants, lawyers, jurymen, and friends assembled; and if that was not a festive day, Pontotoc never saw one."....

"It was in November, 1838, exactly fifty years ago now, that I moved from Athens to Aberdeen. At that time it boasted of a population of two thousand seven hundred people. Of these some ten or twelve were

Cont'd on page #21

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

lawyers, and I say with pride that most of them were men who would have adorned any bar, in any age or country. A brief mention of the most prominent of these is an indulgence I must permit myself in this retrospect of early days. They move before my mind's eye like figures in a living procession, rather than like shadows in a panorama.

"Here passes the stately presence of Judge John B. Sale, originally from Alabama, but a Mississippian by early adoption. It was conceded by all that he was as able a lawyer as this State ever produced. He was educated at La Grange, near Tuscumbia, and had, during his college life, the reputation of being too wild and headstrong to do much with his admitted abilities. Those who knew him in later life could scarcely credit such tales of early recklessness, as the judge was distinguished by a dignified and somewhat austere deportment. Although genial with his friends, to whom he was steadily devoted, in general society he was reserved almost to haughtiness, and stood upon his dignity as firmly as any man I ever knew.

"His mind, like his tall person, was of massive, ponderous order, and moved slowly but effectively. A man of more immense application and labor never existed. Although not quick to rally when taken by surprise, when fully prepared his attack was crushing.

"He possessed both courage and firmness in a high degree, and made himself felt wherever he turned. I counted him among my friends for many years, and, although we differed upon almost every question, partly from being generally opposed to each otherin courts, our fiercest contests rarely brought any bitterness into our private relations.

"Looking back, I think we liked each other all the better for each good blow given and taken when the fight was up. His death, which oc-

Cont'd on page # 22

curred some years ago, left a great gap in both the social and professional life of Aberdeen. His eldest son, Dr. G. P. Sale, has now for some years held a prominent position as one of the leading medical men of the State, but has recently given up his extensive practice here to enter upon a new field in the city of Memphis. Wherever he goes, his eminent qualities will bring him a successful career, worthy of the son of such a father.

"Of Frank and William Rogers and the Honorable Joel M. Acker, mention has already been made.

"Colonel Matthew Lindsay, from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was an able lawyer and speaker.

"James Phelan came here from Huntsville, Alabama, but was Irish by descent, and had an Irishman's quick wit and winning manner and beguiling tongue. He was a beautiful speaker, not much in debate, but give him the floor and let him talk long enough, and he would steal the heart out of your bosom.

"To bring up the rear of this noble procession, who better fitted can be found than the Honorable Lock E. Houston, a relation of the hero of San Jacinto, General Samuel Houston.

"When Lock E. Houston first came to Aberdeen, he was still a young man, but the naturally great powers of his mind had been trained and strengthened by a thorough law education. A profound thinker, he is never satisfied with the proparation of a case until master of every point, and his speeches are always able and exhaustive. I have seen many a man go into a fight with him confident of victory, but I never saw one come out who was not either vanquished or badly damaged.

"A gentleman of manner and countenance so dignified and serious

Cont'd. on Page # 23

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

as to be almost severe, a stranger would never suspect the fund of dry, caustic humor hidden beneath that sedate aspect, and which makes him at times the most delightful and entertaining of companions. He still lives to adorn the profession, and has recently been appointed judge of the circuit court of this district. His life has been full of labor, and his heart of kindness and loyalty to his friends, and of tenderness and fidelity to his family.

"That was a glorious time for old Monroe, before the ranks of such a company were broken by time and death.

"How many are dead! When I think of them all, I am like the ancient mariner, and believe that I am myself a 'blessed ghost'.

"When I returned home from Mexico, I had the usual experience of being startled by changes which seemed great in the aggregate, though probably not much remarked by those who saw their gradual progress. Some of the old citizens were gone; new names and faces had come in.

"Among these, there was one name which has been prominent, not only at the bar, but in all the social and political life of Aberdeen, and of north Mississippi, and without which my record would be incomplete. If I hesitate in beginning a brief memorial of Colonel Reuben O. Reynolds, it is not because I fear to do him less than justice, or because I have no pleasure in giving him such praise as all must believe his due; but rather from a natural delicacy in appraaching a name which has been connected with mine in strife more than once.

"Colonel Reynolds was not my friend, and he is dead. For both these reasons I should hold it unworthy either to omit his name from among his compeers, or to abate in any wise the honor to which that name is entitled. Whether our differences were my fault or his, or whether they arose from a wide dissimilarity of mind and character,

Cont'd. on Page # 24

it would be idle to question now. If I cannot honestly say that I was ever consciously wrong in our long discord, I am at least willing to admit now that, according to his standards, which were different from mine, he may not have felt himself as unfriendly in his conduct to me as I believed then, and still believe him to have been. It is possible that my opinion may be changed some day, but it will be in the next world, not in this one, I am sure. In that case, I shall be glad to acknowledge myself mistaken, as I should now if I could see it in that way.

"I made the acquaintance of Colonel R. O. Reynolds when he was a lad of some twelve or thirteen years. Between his father and myself the most friendly relations existed, and I felt for him a sincere attachment, and also for the mother, who was a handsome woman, with agreeable and elegant manner. Colonel Reynolds grew up at his father's home, near Aberdeen, and received every advantage of education. With his natural quickness and adaptability of intellect, he showed himself early in life one who was destined to take no obscure place in the world.

"He studied law, and in the year 1855 opened an office in Aberdeen, in partnership with a Mr. Henderson. In 1856, the Know-Nothing party was in a state of thorough organization, and put forward candidates for office in the State. Judge Lock E. Houston was candidate for Congress on the Know-Nothing ticket in this district.

"Henry S. Bennett was the nominee of the Democratic party. The Democrats held two conventions, at each of which they nominated candidates for the legislature. Each set declined the race, because they said it was hopeless. Judge Houston had great personal strength, besides being a most able debater.

Cont'd. on page # 25

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

"It was believed that out of twenty-two hundred votes, he would receive fifteen or sixteen hundred, thus leading the Democratic nominee some twelve or fifteen hundred votes.

"It so happened that some business called me from home for a week. During my absence, Judge Gholson and some others conceived a plan of forcing me into the canvass for the legislature, hoping to bring down Houston's overwhelming majority in Monroe, and thus save Bennett. To accomplish this purpose a petition was drawn up and signed by four or five hundred of the oldest and most responsible men of the county, appealing to me to make the race for the legislature.

"In this petition it was frankly said, 'We know that you cannot be elected--the majority is too great; but your power of discussion and your personal influence can hold down Houston's majority to such an extent that Bennett may succeed.'

"The opposition were advised of this plan, and immediately upon my return home, I was called upon by some of the leading Know-Nothing men, and inflrmed of what was proposed. They appealed to me not to make the race, assuring me that I could not fail to be beaten by seven hundred and fifty votes.

"I replied, 'Gentlemen, should that petition be presented to me, I will certainly accept. You can only beat me seven hundred votes, and what is that? To satisfy the old citizens who have never deserted me in any contest, I would make the race if I knew I should not get a single vote outside of their own. Beat me if you can! '

"In the course of a few hours, the petition was presented, and I took the stump from that day. We made a lively canvass, and I

Cont'd. on Page # 26

enjoyed it immensely.

"Towards the close of the canvass, young Mr. R. O.Reynolds announced that he would reply to me at Quincy, as a friend of Judge Houston. There was a young gentleman about the age of Mr. Reynolds, equally well-educated, and pretty well matched in most respects. I went to him and told him that Mr. Reynolds meant to take the stump for Houston, that he would thus bring himself before the public, and that this was an example which he might follow with profit to himself. I invited him to take the stump with me, as after my speech was over the two young men could have a joint discussion. To this my young friend consented, and he went next day to Quincy. The two youthful champions buckled on their armor, and we had from them a most interesting, animated, and able discussion. One more encounter followed upon the ensuing day, and the young men both retired from the canvass, after doing themselves great credit, and introducing themselves most favorably to the public.

"The canvass ended by giving me four hundred and eighty-four votes majority, and my friend Abbott, who ran with me, led his nearest opponent two hundred and sixty votes. Houston was reduced to a majority of forty votes in this county, and was beaten by Bennett one hundred and eithty-two votes.

"Abbott was one of the best of men, a substantial farmer, of considerable wealth but no pretensions. He had been reared in this country when there were few advantages of education, but he had vigorous common sense, and great fairness of mind. While in the legislature, he acquitted himself with judgment and discretion. But he was a very modest man, and when his friends tried to draw him out upon his legislative experience, he drawled out one unvarying reply,

Cont'd. on Page #27

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

'Well, I reckon me and Davis did as well as any of them.'

"In November, 1857, I was elected to Congress, which dissolved a law-partnership which I had formed with Houston in June of that year. The firm of Houston and Reynolds, since so well-known, was then formed, and became, perhaps, one of the strongest firms in the State.

"When Mississippi seceded in January, 1861, Colonel Reynolds raised a company for the war, which received the name of 'Vandorns'. The Vandorns formed part of the Second Mississippi Regiment. It was sent to Virginia, and was engaged in many battles--always in the front when the call came for duty. Reyholds rose to the rank of colonel, and in one of the last deadly days around Richmond, he received a wound which cost him his left arm.

"A year before this, he had married the Beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel Young, of Waverly, Lowndes County, Mississippi. Colonel Young was a man of wealth and high social standing, and his elegant home at Waverley was a centre of refined and extended hospitality.

"When the war was over, Houston & Reynolds resumed the practice of law in Aberdeen, and the firm occupied a commanding position in the State until the death of Colonel Reynolds in the fall of 1887. As a speaker, Reynolds was fluent, persuasive, and plausible. He prepared his cases with care, and managed them with ability. In conversation and manner he was always agreeable. There was something in his address both bland and sprightly, which made him a most pleasant companion, and was one element of his papularity at home and abroad. That he was exemplary in his private and domestic relations cannot be doubted."

Cont'd. on page #28

[1]"The first lawyers licensed to practice in the court,(Hamilton) were Hugh W. Wormly, Felix H. Walker,William Cooke;all of these may have called Columbus their home.....

"July 8th, 1829-T. H. Tucker was County Treasurer. Soon thereafter, he moved to Lowndes County.....

"April 30th, 1842, Reuben Davis was appointed Supreme Court Judge to succeed J. F. Trotter, resigned.....

"In that month,(October 21st,1858,)Judge J. M. Acker, was re-elected judge, carrying every county in the district.....,..."

JUDGES:(Mississippi Official & Statistical Register-1920-24.)

Lawyers from Monroe County who have gone to the State Supreme Court:

D. W. Wright, 1833 - 1838
James F. Trotter, 1838 - 1842
Reuben Davis, 1842 -
Albert H. Whitfield, 1894 - 1900 (Justice)
Albert H. Whitfield, 1900 - 1908 (Chief Justice)
Eugene O. Sykes, Jr., 1916 - 1925

Chancellors:

W. G. Henderson, 1870 - 1875 1st. District
O. H. Whitfield, 1870 - 6th. District
Austin Pollard, 1871 - 7th. District
L. Haughton, 1876 - 1882 1st. District
B. McFarland, 1883 - 1886 - 1895 1st. District
Stephen Cocke, 1846 - 1853

Circuit Court:

E. O. Sykes, Sr., 1897 - 1st. District

Cont'd on page #29

1. From Mother Monroe--A Series of Historical Sketches by Dr. W. A. Evans.

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

E. O. Sykes, Sr., 1900 - 1st. District

James F. Trotter, 1833 - 2nd. District

James F. Trotter, 1862 - 7th. District

James F. Trotter, 1865 - 7th. District

F. M. Rogers, 1845 - 1852 6th. District

W. M. Rogers, 1885 - 6th. District

Locke Houston, 1853 - 1887 1st. District

J. M. Acker, 1856 - 9th. District

J. M. Acker, 1858 - 9th. District

Stephen Adams, 1841 - 9th. District

Probate Judge:

T. H. Davis, 1862 - 1867

POLITICAL POSITIONS HELD BY MONROE COUNTY LAWYERS:

Congress

Senate:

Stephen Adams, 1851 - 1855

House of Representative:

Stephen Adams, 1845

T. M. Tucker, 1843

Samuel J. Gholson, 1836 - 1837

Reuben Davis, 1857 - 1861

Governor:

Tighlman M. Tucker, 1842 - 1844

Judge E. O. Sykes, Jr. was appointed to the Federal Radio Commission by President Coolidge, March 1927; reappointed by President Hoover, February 24, 1930; by President Roosevelt,

Cont'd on page #30

March 1933; appointed Federal Communications Commission, 1934.

A Record Unequalled[1]

"Where else has there been a law firm, the successive members of which have represented four generations of the same family.

"In 1843, Judge Locke E. Houston, a native of Madisonville, Tennessee, began the practice of law in Aberdeen, Mississippi. In 1888, his son, the late Judge D. W. Houston became a member of the firm. In 1911, the latter's nephew, D. W. Houston, II joined his uncle in the firm of D. W. Houston, Senior and Junior, and in 1935, the latter's son, D. W. Houston, III, now Monroe County Attorney, became a member of the firm, the name of which correctly remains the same.

"Thus have four generations carried on the law practice in the same town, started nearly a century ago, and in the office today are many books, book-cases, and papers that were used there when the county seat was stillat Athens."

MEMBERS OF PRESENT BAR:

J. M. Coleman, Aberdeen, Mississippi

G. M. Holmes, Aberdeen, Mississippi

D. W. Houston, Aberdeen, Mississippi

D. W. Houston, Jr., Aberdeen, Mississippi

Frank S. Leftwich, Aberdeen, Mississippi

Ben H. McFarland, Aberdeen, Mississippi

Tom Fite Paine, Aberdeen, Mississippi

Robert LaFoy Pullen, Amory, Mississippi

Cont'd. on Page # 31

1. Editorial-Aberdeen Examiner, April 15th, 1937.

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

Condie L. Tubb, Aberdeen, Mississippi

T. B. Tubb, Amory, Mississippi

M. C. Young, Aberdeen, Mississippi

J. O. Prude, Jr., Amory, Mississippi

J. A. Pinnix, Amory, Mississippi

D. H. Streetman, Amory, Mississippi

Ina H. Watkins.

MONROE COUNTY, BAR

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
AREA #7

MONROE COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #24

ENUMERATORS:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
Evelyn Rose

HEALTH

Mississippi's First Board of Health:[1]

President - Robert Kells, M. D., Jackson.

Secretary - Wirt Johnson, M. D., Jackson.

For the State at Large (appointed March 28, 1877):

W. M. Compton, M. D., Jackson; term six years.

D. L. Phares, M. D., Woodville, term, four years.

F. W. Dancy, M. D., Holly Springs; term, two years.

Appointed upon Recommendation of the Mississippi State Medical Association. (Date of Appointments, April, 1877).

DISTRICT	NAME	POST OFFICE	TERM
First	J. M. Taylor, M. D.	Corinth	6 yrs.
First	A. G. Smythe, M. D.	Baldwyn	2 yrs.
Second	T. D. Isom, M. D.	Oxford	4 yrs.
Second	John Wright, M. D.	Sardis	2 yrs.
Third	E. W. Hughes, M. D.	Grenada	4 yrs.
Third	S. V. D. Hill, M. D.	Macon	2 yrs.
Fourth	A. M. Cage, M. D.	Canton	2 yrs.
Fourth	P. J. McCormick, M. D.	Yazoo City	6 yrs.
Fifth	Robert Kells, M. D.	Jackson	6 yrs.
Fifth	C. A. Rice, M. D.	Brandon	6 yrs.
Sixth	R. G. Wharton, M. D.	Port Gibson	4 yrs.
Sixth	P. F. Whitehead, M. D.	Vicksburg	4 yrs.

Cont. on Page #2

1. A Brief History of Public Health and Medical Li censure. State of Mississippi 1799---------1930.

Secretaries of the State Board of Health since the year 1877.[1]

1. Dr. Wirt Johnston.....April 7, 1877 - March 24, 1896.
2. Dr. J. F. Hunter.....March 24, 1896 - February 12, 1908.
3. Dr. S. H. McLean----------February 12, 1908-February 2, 1912.
*4. Dr. W. W. Smithson.....February 2, 1912-January 14, 1913.
5. Dr. E. H. Galloway.....January 14, 1913-January 26, 1916.
*6. Dr. J. D. Gillaylen.....January 26, 1916-December 28, 1916.
7. Dr. W. S. Leathers.....January 2, 1917 - July 1, 1924.
8. Dr. Felix J. Underwood.....July 1, 1924----------

*Note - Dr. W. W. Smithson (no. 4) resigned January 14, 1913 to take charge of the Mississippi Insane Hospital.
Dr. J. D. Gillaylen (no. 6) died December 28, 1916.

Present State Board of Health:

J. W. Lipscomb, M.D., Columbus, Mississippi - President.

Felix J. Underwood, M.D, Jackson, Mississippi - Secretary and Executive Officer.

S. E. Eason, M.D., New Albany, Mississippi.

W. R. Wright, D.D.S., Jackson, Mississippi.

L. B. Austin, M.D., Rosedale, Mississippi.

B. J. Shaw, M.D., Slate Springs, Mississippi,

W. H. Banks, M.D., Philadelphia, Mississippi.

W. H. Grizell, M.D., Brookhaven, Mississippi.

John Darrington, M.D., Yazoo City, Mississippi.

M. L. McKinnon, M.D., Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

Cont. on Page #2a

1. A Brief History of Public Health and Medical Licensure.- State of Mississippi-1799---1930.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

[1] UNDERWOOD, Felix J., M. D. (Married)

Born - November 21, 1882, Nettleton (Monroe County), Mississippi

Education: 1908 - M. D. from University of Tennessee

Experience: 1908-15 - practiced medicine and served as part-time Health Officer of Monroe County

1913-25 - Secretary of Northeast Mississippi Thirteen Counties Medical Society

1912-16 - Served as County Chairman of the Monroe County Chapter of American Red Cross

1912-19 - Member of Coun cil, Mississippi State Medical Association

1914-19 - Chairman of Council, Mississippi State Medical Association

1918-20 - Chairman of Monroe County Democratic Executive Committee

1917-20 - Director Monroe County Health Department

1919 - President State Medical Association

1920-23 - Member of Governor's Staff

1921-24 - Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Mississippi State Board of Health

1921-27 - Councilor for Mississippi To Southern Medical Association

July, 1924 to date - State Health Officer

1924 to date - Member of Committee on Public Policy and Legislation of State Medical Association

Cont. on Page #2b

---

1. Information secured from Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Mississippi State Board of Health.

July, 1924 to date - Secretary of Board of Trustees, Mississippi State Tuberculosis Sanatorium

May, 1924 to date - Member of Executive Committee of the Mississippi Tuberculosis Association

May, 1927 to date - Fellow of American College of Physicians

1928 - Chairman of National Malaria Committee

1928 to date - Member of State Commission for the Blind (Chairman since 1936 (June)

1928 to date - Member of Board of Trustees of Mississippi Children's Home-Finding Society

1928 to date - Member, Gulf and South Atlantic Mosquito Congress

1929 to date - Member, Harrison County Mosquito Control Commission

1929 to date - Member of Board of Directors and Consulting Medical Director of the Standard Life Insurance Company

1930 to date - Chairman of Child Hygiene Committee; member of Committee on Milk, member of Committee on Disaster Relief of Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America

1930-31 - President, Southern Medical Association

1930- Appointed a member of State Board of Nurses' Examiners. Elected President in 1931 still serving

1931 to date - Staff member of Baptist Hospital

1931 to date - Member of Board of Trustees of the Southern Medical Association

Cont. on Page #2c

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

1931 to date - Member of Committee on Prenatal and Maternal Care of the National White House Conference on Child Health and Protection

1931 to date - General Chairman of the Mississippi Council for Child Health and Protection

1932 - Listed in Who's Who in Government - Vol. II

1932 - Member of Governing Council of Southern Branch of American Public Health Association

1933 - Mississippi referee for American Public Health Association

1933-35 - Member of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Public Welfare

1933 - Appointed member of the Executive Committee of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America

1933 - Chairman, Regional Executive Board Southern Branch of American Public Health Association

1933, 1934, and 1935 - Delegate to American Medical Association from Mississippi State Medical Association

1934 - Fellow, American Public Health Association

1935 - Public Health Advisor to President Roosevelt's Social Security Committee

1935 - Appointed by President Roosevelt as official delegate to Seventh Pan American Child Congress, Mexico City

1936 - Member of State Department of Emergency Relief, by law

Cont. on Page #2d

1936 - President of State Social Workers Conference

1936 - Chairman, State Vocational Educational Board

1936 - Vice-President, Roosevelt Memorial Hospital (to be erected at Sheffield, Alabama)

1936 - Appointed as Member of the Public Health Advisory Committee of the Commonwealth Fund

Membership in the following Medical Groups:

Northeast Mississippi 13 Counties Medical Society

State Medical Association

Southern Medical Association

American Medical Association (Fellow)

Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America

American Public Health Association (Fellow)

National Malaria Committee

Presbyterian

Rotarian

Shriner

JOHN WESELY DUGGER, M. D.

[1]Dr. John Wesley Dugger was born in 1885 at Okolona, Mississippi. Dr. Dugger received his literary training at Providence College, Nettleton, Mississippi. His medical degree was obtained from the University of Tennessee in 1913.

Cont. on page #2e

---

1. Information secured from Dr. Dugger, Jackson, member of the present Board of Health.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

Dr. Dugger was in general practice from 1915 to November 1, 1928, December, 1928, to February, 1929, he was connected with the Hinds County Health Department. On March 1, 1929, Dr. Dugger became Director of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection, which position is held by Dr. Dugger at the present time.

Cont. on Page #3

THREE EPIDEMICS OF DISEASE HAVE VISITED MISSISSIPPI:

YELLOW FEVER[1]

"Mr. Editor-Have not the Southern cities suffered enough from yellow fever? How can further suffering be avoided? Medicine has failed, disinfectants have failed, and the skill of the learned doctors and gentleness of kind nurses have failed, brave doctors, philanthropic Howards, and heroic telegraphers have been only fuel added to the flame. What must be done; what can be done? Are the questions that stagger the wisest.

"Suggestion-Let the Governors of the States, wherein this scourage cutteth down by day and destroyeth by night, call out the militia of the respective States, and force the abandonment of the infected cities or towns, and if need be,(and there is need) station guards around the cities or towns, for the protection of property and prevention of persons visiting the death damp air."

"Scared"

CIRCULAR FROM THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH[2]

Office of Monroe County Board of Health)
Aberdeen, Mississippi, Sept. 5th., 1878)

"I. Until further notice Quarantine officers throughout this district will permit no one to enter the county lines who has not a certificate of personal health, which must also certify that he, she, or they, have not lived, or been in any yellow fever infected district for twenty days prior to the date of the certificate. This must be signed by the President of the Board of Health of the County from which they come, and to have affixed to it the official seal of the County Circuit Clerk, or the Mayor of an incorporate town in the county. In the event of there being no Board of Health in

Cont. on Page #4

1. "Aberdeen Weekly", Friday Sept. 6, 1878.
2. "Aberdeen Weekly", Sept. 13, 1878.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

the county, the certificate will be recognized if from a physician of good standing, with the seal of the Circuit Clerk or Mayor affixed as before mentioned.

"II. It is earnestly recommended to the citizens throughout the county, both white and colored, that two or more vigilant committees be formed in each Supervisor's District, whose duty it shall be to assist the Quarantine Officers in discovering suspected parties who may have evaded them, and are stopping in, or passing through the county."

Signed E. P. Sale, M.D.

President Monroe County Board of Health

Quarantine Circular[1]

Office of Monroe County Board of Health)
Aberdeen, Miss. Nov. 1st., 1878)

"1st. On and after this date the quarantie ordinances and regulations heretofore existing in this county are hereby suspended until further notice, with these exceptions: First, as regards the reception of goods which have been stored, whilst IN TRANSIT, in infected places, UNLESS such goods shall have been subjected to a thorough process of disinfection, under the supervision of skilled physician, whose certificate of disinfection, with any official seal impressed on it, must accompany or be attached to each box, parcel or package of goods.

"2nd. That persons coming from infected districts must, within twelve hours before leaving such districts, have their clothing and baggage disinfected, and bear with them a certificate of th

Cont. on Page #5

1. "Aberdeen Weekly", Nov. 1st., 1878.

same as prescribed in the exception relating to the receiving of goods.

"This notice is not intended to conflict in any way with the quarantine regulations now inforce by the direction of Board of Health of the City of Aberdeen."

E. P. Sale, M.D.
President Monroe County Board of Health

SMALLPOX - 1900-1901

Dr. G. T. Tubb tells us that in 1900-1901 there were several cases of small pox in Monroe County. He, himself, handled about six cases, and the average of other doctors about the same. Dr. Tubbs states that Dr. H. F. Broyles was County Health Officer at the time and it was due to his rigid quarantine and skillful handling that the disease was quickly stamped out. If a case were reported in the middle of night, he went at once and established a rigid quarantine, even placing guards to see that no one except the doctor went or came. Thus, small pox was not as severe as it might have been.

INFLUENZA - 1918-1919

In an interview with Dr. G. T. Tubb, Aberdeen, we learned some very interesting facts and incidents revealing the extent of the influenza epidemic in Monroe County, 1918-1919.

Apparently the doctors "had their hands full." They attended an average of from 50 to 60 patients daily. Dr. Tubb told how in many instances they found 6 to 8 people, or an entire family all confined to their bed. It was necessary not only to render medical aid, but to perform simple household duties. The neighbors willingly cooked food and brought it, but on no condition would they enter the house. The food was left on a shelf, or on the

Cont. on P age # 6

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

porch, and when the doctor came he attended to the serving of it. H e likewise often found his patients lying in a cold room with no fire. He tells how on one occasion the bed slats had fallen during the night, and his patient lay thus until he arrived late the next day to make his call. No one had come and it was the doctor who fixed the bed, straightened his patient on it, gave him medicine and food, and then went out, gathered wood and built a fire.

T he mortality rate was surprisingly low. Doctor Tubb states that he does not think it would go as high as three per cent. T he doctors were required to mail a report not later than six o'clock each morning, covering the number of patients attended on the previous day, the number of deaths, and similar statistical information. He says that in his own cases he remembers only one death that did not occur as the result of a relapse. T he patients knowing they were better refused to remain quietly in bed and the results were fatal. In almost every instance they died within less than twenty-four hours.

In 1890, an epidemic similar to influenza spread over Monroe C ounty. It was commonly known as grippe and the victim suffered as if he had break-bone fever. T his epidemic was in no way as severe and wide spread as that of 1918, but great precaution was used to prevent its spread.

SPANISH INFLUENZA-1918[1]

"S panish Influenza Rapidly Spreading. P ersons Weak and Rundown Easy Victims. Fortify yourself against it.

" According to late reports issued by State and Federal

C ont. on Page # 7

1."Aberdeen Examiner", October, 18th, 1918.

h ealth authorities, the Spanish Influenza epidemic is rapidly spreading to all parts of the country, and it now seems that practically every State in the U nion will be seriously affected before it runs its course.

"It has not only become a great and terrifying menace to the public health, but unless checked, it is apt to seriously affect the progress of war work in all of its various departments. Already the Shipping Board had announced that ten per cent of its workers had been affected.

"The disease has made its greatest progress in the East, where i t has claimed its victims by the thousands. Reports from other sections, however, are equally alarming; and both civil and military authorities have warned the public to take every precaution to prevent its further spread. In many cities, schools, churches, and theatres have been closed, and public gatherings of all kinds forbidden.

"M edical authorities agree that people who are weak and rundown are the earliest victims of the Influenza ep idemic. If you find yourself tired, weak and losing flesh, or if you are generally in a run-down condition, or if you catch cold easily this warning should be heeded promptly. You are really in great danger, because the germ of this disease is very catching, and you are apt to fall an easy victim if you come in contact with the germs. People who are well and strong are not likely to contract the disease, because they are able to throw it off. The common-sense way to keep from taking it is to fortify the system against attack by building up the constitution."

Cont'd on page # 8

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

SPREAD OF INFLUENZA[1].
(Editorial by H.B. Sanders)

"The spread of Spanish influenza all over the world is somewhat alarming. In our own state of Mississippi, it has invaded more than 50 counties, and a number of deaths resulted. It seems to have assumed the most malignant type at Starkville, where there is a great influx of soldier boys training. It is stated that there have been more than 30 deaths there, and that 300 boys are now suffering with pneumonia as a result of the malady. Some one has said that the best way to stop influenza is to keep cool, calm, and clean, avoid all crowds, and especially contact with people who have it. This is probably worth more than a remedy for the disease, once contracted. Preventive methods should be observed with the strictest care. In the meantime, clean up your premises as far as possible, especially the streets and allies of town and cities. Then cut out big gatherings where large crowds assemble. And the if you take influenza, go home, to bed, and for the doctor."

TO AVOID INFLUENZA-KEEP AWAY FROM CROWDS.[2].

(County Helath Officer Makes Some Suggestions for Controlling the Epidemic of Influenza)

"The duration of the disease in epidemic form in any one locality is generally speaking from six to eight weeks.....It was advised by Surgeon-General Blue and ordered by Dr. Leathers, to discontinue all public gatherings, even open-air meetings....."

THE EPIDEMIC SUBSIDING (Editorial)

"After the severe scourge of influenza that has swept our state, almost paralyzing business and killing many of our best citizens, it comes as good news that the 'flu' has almost run its course. Few

Cont'd on page # 9

1. Aberdeen Examiner - October 18, 1918.
2. Aberdeen Examiner - October 25, 1918.
3. Aberdeen Examiner - October 25, 1918.

new cases have been reported, the past few days, and those reported indicate a milder type of malady."

MONROE COUNTY CO-OPERATES FULLY IN MALARIA CONTROL AND OTHER DISEASES:

WPA supplemented control efforts in the county for malaria.

Monroe County's Health Department functions full time with the following personnel:

Dr. C. H. Love
Mrs. Lula Lott Hicks
Miss Elizabeth Thornton } Nurses
Miss Donice White

Miss Mary Belle Jones - Secretary.

SANITATION:

Food Control---

Food control in Monroe County is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. Monthly inspections are made of all food distributing agencies; and Mr. Johnnie Lancaster, Monroe County inspector, states that since the establishment of a full time health department in Monroe, much has been accomplished toward sanitation. Education in sanitary law has been most successful, and Mr. Lancaster tells us that he meets with splendid co-operation from the citizens at large.

The Grade A dairies are required to have a certificate showing tuberculosis immunity for all cows. In 1934, due to the fact that there appeared many tubercular cattle, a county-wide test was conducted and all cows that showed postive were vaccinated.

Cont. on Page #10

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

In the case of dairies, bakeries, grocery stores, fruit stands soda fountains, candy factories, storage plants, hotels, meat markets, restaurants, slaughter houses, etc. the buildings must meet certain requirements as to ventilation and cleanliness. Employees must pass physical examination showing absence of communicable diseases. These business houses are inspected monthly. Every precaution is taken to make sure that preventable diseases are not spread.

Water supplies are inspected, toilet facilities checked, and the general sanitation guarded.

Water Supply:

In Monroe County, municipal water supplies are analized every two months, specimens being taken from the reservoir and tap.

In rural sections where running water is not available, the use of individual drinking cups is advocated. Schools are required to use these cups. Often the inspector is called upon to inspect water supplies. If contamination, as a result of bucket system or other cause, is found, new casings, a pump and a concrete cover are advised. Or in some instances the water is purified by means of chemicals.

Our inspector tells us that the education of the citizens in general has been a leading factor in supplying pure water.

Excreta Disposals:

In the coperate limits of all Monroe County towns property owners are required to have either connection with city sewerage, a cess pool, or a sanitary pit privy.

In the rural areas the sanitary pit privy or the cess pool are being advocated. Mr. Lancaster states that remarkable success has been attained along this line. Cont. on Page #11

The WPA has assisted in this move by the construction of pit privys, where material is furnished.

General Sanitation:

Swimming pools are inspected as to the purity and cleanliness of the water, as to the cleanliness of the bath houses, and freedom from germs of communicable diseases.

Municipal garbage is disposed of regularly. City trucks gather the waste and it is burned in the city dump. Mr. Lancaster states that in the spring a clean-up campaign is conducted, especially around the negro premises. All old cans and like junk is collected and destroyed.

The movement for the proper disposal of garbage is a move toward fly and mosquito control. Half the war is won if breeding places are destroyed. And what better place could the mosquito find than an old tin can filled with stagnant water? Screens are advised in every house. Monroe County aided by WPA labor and funds has done a good bit toward draining places where mosquitoes may breed. In other instances, where drainage was not advisable, the sanitary inspector has used burnt oil to reduce possibilities of breeding.

All public service places such as depots, courthouses, schools, etc. are inspected regularly.

"Dictatorial enforcement of sanitary laws", the inspector states, "is not as effective as education along these lines. We find that in almost every instance the people desire to do what is best, when they know what that is."

Cont. on Page #12

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

CHILD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING:

Maternal Hygiene:

Monthly meeting in town and country are held. Mothers are given one examination before and one six weeks after the birth of their baby. The mortality rate of mothers has been reduced 50%.

An Interview on Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing.[1]

Much is being done at the present time toward bettering the condition of mothers (and babies as well) before and after the baby's arrival. Literature is being distributed- booklets on prenatal care and infant care. The public health nurses are doing a most wonderful work-especially in the rural districts. The midwives, only four of whom in Monroe County are white, with fifty colored ones are being instructed in the proper method of procedure, the importance of nitrate of silver for the baby's eyes, absolute cleanliness, and so forth. Even the attitude of the physicians have changed. Once it was thought that because bringing a baby into the world was a perfectly natural process nothing could be done- one had to wait and suffer the consequences if something went wrong. Now, women are urged to put themselves in the care of a physician from the beginning, and be frequently examined. They are being taught the importance of comfortable clothing, adequate sleep and rest, the proper exercise, the affect her diet may have on the baby and especially her responsibility for the teeth of her baby.

The County Health Department is hoping to establish several health centers which will be a greater benefit to the people, as well as simplify the work to some extent.

Cont. on Page # 13

1. Interview with Mrs. Lula Lott Hicks.

Infant Mortality:

1932-52.3

1933-58.9

1934-38.1

1935-32.5

1936-45.2

Physical Defects:

Babies are given an examination at birth, one six weeks after, and every three months thereafter until they become of school age.

Mouth Hygiene:

The State Health Department in cooperation with the C ounty Health Department recently sent a specialist in mouth hygiene to each school to examine the students. 3714 school children were inspected in twenty white and colored schools.

" Dental Hygienist Inspects Children's Teeth.[1]

"County Students Are 'Mouth Conscious' As Never Before.

"Monroe County students are mouth conscious as they've never been before. It is all through the cooperation of the State Board of Health who allotted a dental hygienist to the county for a three months program in mouth hygiene.

"The hygienist, Miss R oselee Bloom began work the first of February. Since then all the white schools have had dental inspections. Pink notices were sent home if further examination and corrections were needed, white notices were found, but should be further checked by a dentist within the next few months.

" The story of the tooth brush cannot be discounted. Under our modern scheme of living, gums have a tendency to lose their tone and become diseased. The proper use of the tooth brush can do much

C ont. on Page # 14

1. "Amory N ews"-April, 15th, 1937

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

to remedy and prevent this condition. It is the duty of the hygienist to teach and demonstrate the proper use of the tooth brush to the child.

"From April 8th to 24th, Miss Bloom is scheduled to clean teeth at the Amory Grammar School. Parents of pre-school children are invited to bring their children there for an examination and prophylaxis.

Tuberculosis Control:

Three cases of tuberculosis were sent to the Sanatorium last year.

There were twenty-six cases examined in 1936 by the County Health Officer.

Two hundred and six cases are on record in the County Health office over a period of two or three years.

The County Health Department distributes literature ,etc., on rest, fresh air and other aids to tuberculosis patients.

Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection:

1"We have three factories located in Monroe County, one in Amory and two in Aberdeen. I do not think any comments that could be made by me would be of any value to you in historical research.

"The buildings in Aberdeen in which the factories are located are entirely adequate for the purpose for which they are being used and were found in very good sanitary condition. The one at Amory, occupied by the pants factory is only temporary and no doubt will be housed in a new, modern factory sometime this year.

Cont. on Page # 15

1. From a letter from Dr. J. W. Dugger, Director Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection.

"Sometime in the near future physical examinations will be given all the people working in these factories, consisting of a chemical and microscopic urinalysis, blood pressure, testing the eyes for defective eyesight, going over the heart and chest for examination of the lungs and heart, taking blood for Wassermann to test for syphillis and at the same time making a malaria smear. This kind of work we are trying to do in all the factories in the State as fast as we can reach them."

All Communicable diseases-Control.

All communicable diseases, such as diptheria, typhoid and smallpox are innoculated against.

Accident and Accidental Deaths.

During 1936 there were:

Three deaths due to auto accidents.

Twenty deaths due to burns, drownings, poisin etc.

Number of Doctors in County:

There are nineteen(19) doctors in Monroe County-names with addresses as follows:

G. T. Tubb, Aberdeen, Mississippi
C. B . McCown, " " "
J. M. Acker, " " "
H. M. Williams " " "
J. P. Ward " " "
R. E. Woodruff (colored), Aberdeen, Mississippi
A. J. Brand, Prairie, Mississippi
L. W. Darracott, Hamilton, Mississippi

Cont. On Page# 16

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

W. W. Bryan, Hamilton, Mississippi

J. S. Riley, Quincy, Mississippi

C. E. Boyd, Amory, (Hatley) Mississippi

T. D . Summerfield, Smithville, Mississippi

B. C. Tubb, " " " "

A . I. B oozer, Amory, Mississippi

M. Q. Ewing, " " "

I. P. B urdine, " " "

W. N. Reed, " " "

G . S. B ryan, " " "

N. S. Dickson, Aberdeen, Mississippi-Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Number of Nurses and Names of each in County:

List of Graduate Nurses from the Gilmore Sanitarium, Amory, Miss.:

Mrs. L. E. Roberts

Mrs. E. D. Moreland

Mrs. William Coyle

Miss Robbie Loggans

Miss Jewel Green

Miss Arleen Brittan

List of Nurses in the Aberdeen Hospital:

Miss Alma Pittman

Miss Annie Dean Parker

Miss Ruby Gibehart

Miss Ayers Talliaferro

Other Registered Nurses in Aberdeen:

Mrs. Buford Howell

Cont. on Page #17

Mrs. John Marshall Lusk

Mrs. Cully McKinney

Number of Hospitals, Infirmaries and Sanitariums, and Status of Equipment:

There are only two hospitals in Monroe County, Aberdeen and Amory. The equipment of the Gilmore Sanitarium, Amory, is first class in every particular. It is outstanding in many respects. No hospital in the state is better equipped. There is a major and a minor operating room, X-Ray room, delivery room and nursery. There are 35 beds (Getz beds) and beauty-rest mattresses. Each room has a separate cot and locker. There are two colored wards, one is for charity patients an d also a charity ward for white patients. These are strictly charity wards in every sense of the word. The only one in thirteen northeast Mississippi Counties. A nice comfortable nurses' home is adjacent to the hospital.

The Aberdeen Hospital is superintended by Miss Ayres Talliaferro. There is no doctor in charge, but any physician having an M.D. may practice there. Three surgeons, Dr. H. M. Williams, Dr. J. M. Acker and Dr. J. P. Ward, handle most of the operations. Dr. N. S. Dickson, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, does practically all the operations of that nature.

The building houses 25 rooms, including major and minor operating rooms, X-Ray room, nurses quarters, reception room, kitchen, other necessary living space, 9 rooms for patients, 4 white wards, and one colored ward. The building is well equipped throughout.

Cont. on Page #18

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

NARRATIVE ON HUMAN INTEREST BIOGRAPHIES OF OLD FAMILY PHYSICIANS AND NURSES:

Dr. Eugene Paul Sale was born in Courtland, Alabama, in 1845. He was the son of Colonel John B. Sale, of the law firm, Sale-Phelan and Dowd, Aberdeen and Susan Turner Sykes, daughter of Dr. William A. Sykes of Decatur, Alabama, and later of Aberdeen. In early childhood Dr. Sale came to Aberdeen.

He was educated at La Grange College, but Mr. E. L. Sykes, our source of information, did not know where he took his medical degree. He likewise studied medicine abroad. He was married to Mollie E. Sykes, daughter of Dr. George Agustus Sykes. He began practice at Binford a few miles southwest of Aberdeen, but remained there only a few months, before removing to Aberdeen. He formed a partnership with Dr. James M. Green and practiced in Aberdeen until 1889. In that year he went to Memphis, forming a partnership with Dr. Homer Jones. He died in 1901, and is buried in Aberdeen.

Mrs. E. P. Sale, his wife, and Mrs. Winston T. Michie, his daughter, are both Memphis residents. Dr. Sale eased the physical pain of many a Monroe Countain, and as president of the Mississippi State Medical Society rendered a service of great value to all Mississippi.

Dr. Walton S. Greene[1]

Dr. Walton S. Greene was born at Aberdeen, Mississippi August 31st., 1865. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. He served one year of internship in St. Mary's

Cont. on page #19

1. Information secured from Miss Etta McAuley, Head Nurse and Superintendent of Dr. Green's Infirmary at Aberdeen, Miss McAuley now resides at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Hospital at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prior to coming to Aberdeen.

Dr. Greene began the practice of medicine at Aberdeen in 1887. In 1895, he was appointed on the State Board of Health in Mississippi. He was surgeon for the M. & O. Railroad and I. C. Railroad. In 1900, Dr. Greene was surgeon of the Mississippi National Guard under General J. S. Billups.

He was a pioneer general surgeon and as such operated under many handicaps. He could have gone to a large city in any state and made a name for himself under more favorable circumstances, but felt his own state needed him more than any other.

Surgery was almost unknown when he located in Aberdeen. He often laughingly told his nurses, when he suggested an operation to his patient, they generally left him saying they were going to find a Doctor who would give them some medicine. He kept track of them and they always came back. People were not educated along the lines of surgery and the mention of an operation or hospital terrified them.

Dr. Greene was a wonderful diagnostician;also,very successful in the practice of medicine.

He had a wonderful personality and was kind, gentle and loved by all his patients.

His motto was: "I serve". This, he did in every sense of the word, never thinking of self or money; duty always came first.

These were the days when the Doctor practiced on horse-back and horse and buggy. There were no good roads.

In 1895, he opened his Infirmary, he felt he must have a proper place to carry on his work, and have a trained nurse.

Cont. on Page #20

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

In 1884, he performed the first ovarian operation in Mississippi and did most of the nursing required. By this time in 1895, his office work had increased so he had two colored nurses and one book-keeper. Patients were coming in on every train from different parts of the state and other states.

He was the first Doctor to use antitoxine. It was very expensive, and druggists did not keep it in stock, as they now do. He always kept it on hand at the Infirmary for an emergency.

One time he was called in consultation in another city, and found a case of diphtheria. There was no antitoxine, so he telephoned to Aberdeen and had it sent by messenger. This antitoxine was carried by a horse and buggy by J. S. Hopkins, still residing in Aberdeen.

Dr. Greene loved his eye work most. He said it gave such a thrill and made him so happy to restore sight. A Doctor now practicing in New York City said he had seen the shinning lights of the world operate on the eye, but had never seen Dr. Greene's superior and very few equals.

He was also a member of the Southern Medical Association and American Medical Association. Dr. Greenedied in Aberdeen June 23, 1909.

[1]Miss Etta McAuley - (Nurse for the late Dr. Walton S. Greene).

Miss McAuley was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, graduated from the Lincoln Park Sanitarium at Chicago, Illinois in 1895. She was one of the pioneer nurses.

Cont. on Page #21

1. Information secured from Miss Etta McAuley now residing at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Miss McAuley came to Aberdeen May 5th., 1895; although pioneer nursing is always interesting it was also hard work. The first year there was no electricity, water or phones and small sterilizers were used.

Operating Room technique was not as it is today, however, they did not have any trouble with the wounds, they always healed nicely and on record time.

Miss McAuley worked with Dr. Greene until his death, June 23rd., 1909. After his death, she made her home with his mother and father, the late Dr. J. M. Greene and Mrs. Greene and did private nursing. She remained in Aberdeen in active practice until 1927, when she returned to her old home on account of ill health.

Miss McAuley is now quite well again and spends her time raising flowers.

---

1 THE HEALTH OF MONROE COUNTY AND PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

"The papers between 1837 and 1886 carried occasional notices of the prevalence of cholera in different parts of the United States, principally in the sea board cities. At one time, at least, they reported an epidemic which was sweeping the Mississippi Valley. However, the Valley epidemics traveled along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers without getting far from these streams. The trend of the newspapers notices indicate that the citizens of Monroe never got very much alarmed about cholera. They were not on any beaten path used by

Cont. on page #22

1. "Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

peoplefrom everywhere and their relative isolation spared them anxiety. On one occasion, the body of a Monroe citizen (Mr. Bumpass), who died from cholera, in a river town was brought to Aberdeen for burial. It is not a record that there were any local objection, or that anyone was frightened, or that any harm came. Mr. Manning contracted cholera in Memphis and fled to Prairie Station where he died. No cases resulted from this exposure.

Yellow Fever

"That disease was often imported into this region and the favorite ports of entry were New Orleans and Mobile, both considered to be doors to Monroe. Boats, trains and stages linked Monroe to these cities. Every season brought some anxiety about Yellow Fever.

"It was in 1878-79 that fear reached the 'high water mark'.

"In September 1878, the Examiner carried a circular order from E. P. Sale, Chairman of County Board of Health, in which it was stated that no one would be allowed to come into Monroe County unless he had a certificate showing that he had not been in any yellow fever infested territory for twenty days and that he was in good health. This certificate was good for only four days. A vigilance committee was to be created in each supervisor's district to assist the quarantine officer of the district.

"At first, all trains, passenger and freight, were to be turned back at the county line. In August, after pledges had been given by the general officers of the railroads, trains were allowed to run across the county, but no passengers or

Cont. on page #23

goods were to be discharged from any infected territory. Conductors, train crews were pledged to carry out this agreement, and a deputy sheriff rode each train to see that there was no violation of the pledge. This seems very drastic, but it was modification of a prior order which prevented any person entering the county from anywhere under any circumstances.

"When the Dr. Sale and his Board proclaimed this modified non-intercourse quarantine, there was some murmuring. A mass meeting was called in which various speakers, doctors, merchants, farmers, and preachers discussed the situation. This mass meeting decided to stand behind the ordinances. In the same numbers of the Examiner, Dr. J. L. Tindall, President of the Aberdeen Board of Health, gave orders about cleaning up the premises and published detailed instructions for the use of disinfectants such as percaloride of iron, chloride of zinc, Condy's fluid, freshly burnt lime, charcoal, sulphurous acid gas, chloride gas, etc.

"The City Board of Health included practically all the physicians in Aberdeen, while Dr. Sale's County Board was representative of the profession of the county. The ordinances and orders carried severe penalities. In spite of laws of just this type almost everywhere yellow fever swept all over the lower valley. This was the only time in local history when the physicians were in complete authority. Monroe County escaped invasion.

"In the course of the 1879 epidemic, Albert Whitfield, a prominent lawyer of Jackson, Mississippi and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, decided to run the quarantine and

Cont. on page #24

Ref: History of the Mississippi State Medical Association.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

risk its $250 fine in order to refugee among his old home folks in Aberdeen. He was arrested, fined, and sent to a Whitfield plantation under guard. The fine was afterwards remitted. No yellow fever resulted. In truth, there has never been a case of yellow fever in Monroe County, although a Mr. Gates died from it in Chickasaw near the Monroe line.

Small Pox

"The only other disease which at any time appeared to agitate the public was small pox. Periodically, the Board of Health, meaning the medical profession, acting in some sort of concert, published orders requiring vaccination.

Influenza

"The writer has recollection of three pandemics of influenza which have swept over Monroe as a part of their inundation of America. Only one of these, that of 1871, occurred during the period covered here.

"Coincident, or nearly so, with the epidemic of influenza among the human beings in 1871, there was an epidemic of epizootics among the horses.

"Since epidemic waves of influenza occur about four to five times in a century, the inhabitants of Monroe must have experienced two such prior to 1871, but if so, there is no record of the fact.

Meningitis

"It was said that the troops stationed in Monroe County between 1865 and 1876 seeded the country with epidemic meningitis. Whether this is true or not the disease was regarde

Cont. on page # 25

as mildly epidemic in Monroe County prior to 1900, but the evidence on this point is not very good.

General Health

"Aberdeen and Monroe County have never suffered a great epidemic of any of the major epidemic diseases nor have they ever had much of an epidemic of the epidemic disease of the second grade such as diphtheria, poliomeyelitis, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, and chicken pox. In the earlier periods, the chief menace to health was malaria with typhoid fever by no means negligible.

"Certain parts of the county had reputations for having a malignant form of malaria. Among these were the lower Matubee, around lower Dead River, and along the lower Buttahatchie. Many people think the conquest of malaria as a serious menace was brought about by the increase in artesian wells, and by major drainage.

"On the August 7, 1867, a citizen of Monroe County wrote his sister a letter from which the following is extracted: 'I could not answer your letter because the Mississippi chills has got me and I'll be damned if I like it. I went to church Sunday and had to leave on account of a 'dumb chill'. I came by to see my sweetheart and she was sick and you know that played the devil with me.'

"Typhoid has virtually disappeared.

"In recent years, there has been a decline in the prevalence of consumption, and diarrhoeas and dysentaries have become of almost negligible importance. The present major menaces to health and life are pneumonia, consumption, rheumatism, heart

Cont. pm page # 26

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

disease, apoplexy, Bright's disease, cancer and accidents.

"The health of the people of the county has always been good when measured by the standards of the times and of the regiom. This is true of the later years as well as the earlier ones.

The State Medical Society

"The Mississippi Medical Society was formed in 1856. The credit for forming it belongs largely to the physicians of Monroe County. That organization was not the first medical society in the state--one predecessor, and there may have been otheres, was known as the North Mississippi Medical Society.

"On December 11, 1856, the Sunny South published a letter, which had been sent by the North Mississippi Medical Society addressed to the physicians of the state calling a meeting in Jackson on Dec. 15, 1856 to organize a State Medical Society. Among those who signed this call were the following practitioners of medicine: Drs. G. S. Bryant, R. Hl Dalton, F. H. Evans, B. L. Hatch, J. M. Heard, J. T. Lowe, S. L. Paine, W. B. Rowland,Jr., and W. A. T. Thompsom. There were seventy eight ph ysicians present in Jackson on Dec. 15, 1856 in responseto this call. Among the counties represented were: Adams, Attala, Carroll, Hinds, Madison, Monroe, Warren and Yazoo. In addition to those from Monroe, we note the names of Dr. M. S. Craft of Jackson, the first Secretary, for a long time an officer of the Society and Dr. W. G. Gadberry of Yazoo City, the first President and the deviser of Gadberry's mixture, despised by all chirdren, who suffered from malaria in that day.

"The State Medical Society lapsed before the Civil War and was inactive during its continuance. It was reorganized in late sixties. In 1870 Drs. J. M. Green and Gus Evans of Monroe were among

Cont. on page 27

the delegates to the American Medical Society.

The Aberdeen Meeting.

"In April 1879, the Mississippi State Medical Society met in Aberdeen. Although this society resulted from action taken by the North Mississippi Medical Society, dominated in 1856 by Monroe County physicians, it had never met in Aberdeen before 1879 nor has it met there since.

"In 1879 they elected an Aberdeen man president, the first president they had ever had from Monroe County. The State Medical Society had been invited in 1878 to meet in Aberdeen, and they had accepted the invitation. The local Medical Society asked the Aberdeen Council to vote the money needed to entertain the visiting society, but they later dropped the request and collected the necessary expense money otherwise.

"The great Yellow Fever epidemic of 1878 raged almost all summer long. M any Mississippi physicians died from the disease while 'carrying on'.

"The officers of the State Society decided to set aside one session for a memorial meeting. At this meeting the principal address was given by Dr. B. M. Palmer of New Orleans. A fine musical program was rendered by Mrs. Carrie Hooper. Madame Richarde, Mrs. E. O. Sykes, B. C. Sims and E. H. Bristow and other Aberdeen talent. A memorial poem was read by Dr. Henry Dickson Bruns of New Orleans, a relative of Dr. Dickson of Aberdeen.

"Some items of business transacted were the following: oration in medicine by Dr. John Brownrigg of Columbus, the usual run of medical papers; memorial addresses by Drs. B. F. Ward and Vaughn; resolutions asking Congress to provide for a national quarantine, seleo-

Cont. on Page # 28

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

ion of six physicians to be recommended to the governor for membership on a state board of health, election of Dr. E. P. Sale as President and selection of Vicksburg as the next meeting place.

"Dr. B. F. Kittrell of Black Hawk, the most scholarly member of the society, was President.

"Among those in attendance not already noted were: Drs. S. V. D. Hill of Macon, Wirt Johnson and M. S. Craft of Jackson.

"Among the Monroe County men present not previously mentioned were: C. C. Ewing, J. M. Greene, T. B. Elkin, L. M. Sykes, and John T. Lowe.

"The officers of the Monroe County Medical Society at the time of this meeting were: J. M. Hanson, President, C. C. Ewing, Secretary.

" Dr. J. M. Greene, the second physician of Monroe County to become an officer of the State Medical Society was elected President in 1883.

Some Monroe County Doctors

"Dr. Bird Grubb was given permission to live among the Chickasaw Indians before the settlers came. We do not know that he practiced medicine in Monroe County or even that he practiced medicine at all. Of the several physicians whose names are given in the articles on Hamilton, we are not certain that any lived in what is now Monroe County, except Drs. George Higgason and Gideon Lincicum.

"Dr. Higgason had a very large practice when he lived at Hamilton and doubtless a larger one when he lived at Athens. He answered calls and rendered service as far north and east as Quincy.

Cont. on page #29

"Gideon Lincicum was a botanic doctor. He paid an Indian doctor to teach him the art of medicine. Thereafter, he treated patients with herbs and roots, teas, and powders according to the Indian method. Most of his practice was done while he was living in the hills east of Cotton Gin Port.

"Dr. Lincicum wrote a book on Indian herb medicine, thus becoming the first medical author in the county. He also wrote an autobiography and in addition to his other duties, served as chief justice; was an organizer of Monroe County and a sales manager of Columbus, was a farmer, a show-man and a traveler.

Positions in Aberdeen in 1836

"Doctors recorded as buyers when Aberdeen lots were sold in 1836 were: Doctors J. A. Lawson, Higgason, B. Huggins, Cummins, Wilson and Pasley.

"Soon after Aberdeen was begun, Drs. J. L. Tindall, Senior and Junior arrived from Tuscaloosa. They were not only physicians with large practice but they were men of affairs. They were active in banks and railroads, in real estate and in business general. In the lecture courses in the Lyceums, popular in that day, in addresses to lodges and in all other cultured activities, they were leaders as they were in discussion of questions of economics, National, State and local.

"The physicians named in the transactions of the Board of Justice meeting at Hamilton were: Drs. W. T. Henderson, Silas Brown and L. L. Coleman.

"In 1878, the Monroe County Board of Health was composed as follows: 1st. District - J. M. Gregory; 2nd. , N. B. Spratt,

Cont. on page #30

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

3rd., D. R. Sartor; 4th., E. P. Sale; 5th., T. B. Elkin.

"In November 1863, the legislature incorporated the Southern College of Medicine and Surgery. Among the ten incorporators was John L. T indall of Monroe.

R egistered Under Law of 1882.

" In 1882, a medical practice act went into effect in Mississippi. Prior to that year, there had been no legal restrictions on practice of medicine. Whoever cared to do so, was free to offer his services as a practitioner of medicine to his neighbors and community in general.

"This law permitted all persons practicing medicine at the time to file application and receive a license from the State Board of Health. This license was to be registered in the County in which the licenses proposed to practice. Thoss entering the practice of medicine after a given date were required to pass an examination. A medical degree was not required.

"The following is a list of physicians whose names have been found on official lists, in newspaper files, on tombstones, or of whom members of the Monroe Medical Society have recollections.The list includes some who resided beyond the limits of the county, but whose practice extended into the county or who may have planned to practice in Monroe.

"Some of the names may be those of men who were called doctor, but who did not practice.

"Henry Alexander, Hamilton, D. F. Alexander, Aberdeen, Alexander and Sykes, J. M. Anderson, T. T. Armstrong,(3miles from Athens) Warren Armstrong,(south of Nichols Creek), S. A. Allen, J. M. Adair, (Splunge), J. D. Allison,(Cotton Gin), W. H. Barnett,(Central Grove), J. B. Boggan, (Quincy), Bully, Silas Brown,(Hamilton), G. F. Bryant,

Cont. on P age #31

Beane, H. F. Broyles, (Greenwood Springs), Ira Broyles (Q uincy), E. S. Broyles,(Athens),Bryan and Brayan (Cotton Gin), W. G. Bankhead, (Rees Store), L. D. Blair, (Temperance Hill), W. A. Brown, (Alabama), J. M. Bell(Pontotoc), Lafayette Carr, (Aberdeen), Cummins, Clopton (Egypt), L. L. Coleman, J. B. Caruthers,(Carmargo), L. B. Crump, (S mithville), E. Chastain(Hamilton),E. D. Coleman, R. H. Dalton, (Aberdeen), W. A. Dunkin,(Aberdeen),Dalton and Manning,(Aberdeen),Dalton and Henderson,(Aberdeen), W. A. Dobbs, (Smithville),L. F.D owning(Hamilton), A. A. Dowdle,(Caledonia),J. W. Eckford,(Aberdeen),F. H. Evans(Aberdeen), W. A. Evans,Jr.(Aberdeen), Bayliss Earle(Aberdeen), Eliott, (Smithville), Earle and Harrison (Aberdeen), C. C. Ewing,(Aberdeen), Thos. B. Elkin, C. S. Fenner, P. J. Glass, (Muldon), Gillespie, (Prairie), J. M. Greene, (Aberdeen),Greene and Sale, (Aberdeen),J. H. Greene, Gullett and Gullett, (Carmargo) J. W. Gregory,(Smithville), Gardner (Smithville),R. F. Gates,(Clay County), Byrd Grubb,(Chickasaw nation), J. C. Gathings, (Prairie),E. J. Hancock,(Aberdeen), B. L. Hatch,(Aberdeen), J. M. Heard,(Aberdeen),George Higgason, (Hamilton and Athens), E.Hewett, (Aberdeen), W. P. Haughton(Aberdeen), Horne,(Aberdeen),Isham Harrison, (Aberdeen),B. Huggins,(Aberdeen),W. T. Henderson,(Muldon) J. M. Henson, (Aberdeen),T. S. Henderson, G. W. Henderson,Harmon, Hand,J. H.(Hamilton), J. P. Hutchison, W. M. Hampton, R. W. Hendrick,(Egypt), W. G. Jowers,(C otton Gin), C. W. Jordan(Prairie), R. S. Kirk,(Alabama), J. T. Lowe,(Aberdeen), Gideon Linicum,(Cotton Gin), J. A. Lawson, J. A. Love,(Aberdeen), A. C. Lowe,(Mormon Springs), Moody,(Parham's Store), Myatt,(Gattman), Mangum (Splunge), G. F. Manning,(Aberdeen), Martin Maynard, J.W. Moore, R. A. Minnis,(Aberdeen), B. G. McNairy,

C ont.on Page # 32

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

D. M.McCrummim, (Smithville); J. M. McKnight, J. L. McMillan, (Aberdeen); S. G. Murphy; Moorman; W. S. Norris (Prairie); William Nabors, (Cotton Gin); Peavy, (Hamilton); S. L. Paine, (Muldon); W. M. Paine, (Aberdeen); J. E. B. Paine, (Aberdeen); J. E. Paine, (Aberdeen); N. G. Pennington, (Athens); Pasley, (Aberdeen); J. W. Perry, (Aberdeen); R. G. Reynolds, (Coon Tail); Edmund Rogers, (Aberdeen); J. M. Rogers, (Aberdeen); W. B. Rowland; W. J. J. Russell, (Kosciusko); J. S. Riley, (Quincy); H. C. Rice, (Athens); J. H. G. Robertson, (Athens); S. B. Ragan, (Mooresville); R. G. Reddon, (Alabama); P. W. Rowland; A. J. Roberts, (Cotton Gin); W. J. Sykes, (Aberdeen); E. P. Sale, (Aberdeen); W. G. Sykes, (Aberdeen); L. M. Sykes, (Muldon); H. B. Spratt, (Smithville); D. D. Sartor, (Aberdeen); W. F. Spragins, (Aberdeen); T. J. Springfield, (Alabama); G. B. Springfield, (Alabama); J. S. Stanley, (Alabama); W. A. Thompson; J. L. Tindall, Sr.; J. L. Tindall, Jr.; Tindall and Evans; Thompson, (Cotton Gin); John C. Tubbs, (Smithville); W. W. Watkins, (Cotton Gin); James Word, (Tranquil); Wilson; C. S. Woodmansee, (Aberdeen); W. F. Walker; C. L. Wingo; W. F. Younger, (Greenville).

Dentists

"W. T. Allen, (Aberdeen); J. W. Clark, (Aberdeen); E. H. Lewis, (Aberdeen); K. S. Moffett, (Aberdeen); Nisbett, (Aberdeen); Robinson, (Aberdeen); S. Sevier, (Aberdeen); H. H. Shropshire, (Aberdeen); H. A. Vesey, (Aberdeen); Wise, (Aberdeen)."

Ina H. Watkins

2nd copy

W. M. PAINE, Aberdeen.

PRESIDENT 1897-8

Bishop Robert Paine, the father of the subject of this memoir, was brn in Person County, N. C., of English-Welsh ancestry. In 1839 he married Miss Mary Eliza Millwater and of this union were born four sons and three dughters. The youngest son, William M. Paine, was born April 27th 1858, was educated at Oxford, taking the B. S. degree, and graduated in medicine from Vanderbilt and he University of Nashville, in 1881. For eighteen months after graduation he served as surgeon on a steamship that was in the Atlantic and Mediterranean trade and then took a polyclinic course in New York, after which he began practice at Prairie Station, seven miles west of Aberdeen. On the death his father he moved to Aberdeen, where he has lived ever since.

In 1888 Dr. Paine married Miss Georgia Foote of Macon and of this union were born three sons, only two of whom are now living.

Dr. Paine served twelve years as a member of he state board of health and has held many offices in the state medical association, being assistant secretary in 1887-8, vice-president 1896-7, member of the executive committee 1901-3 and councilor of the fourth district 1903-5.

Dr. F. J. Underwood, 1910

Ref. History of The Mississippi State Medical Association.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

E. P. SALE, Aberdeen

PRESIDENT 1879-80

Eugene Paul Sale was born in Cortland, Ala., June 15th 1845. His father, Jno B. Sale, was a circuit judge, and his mother was of the Sykes family. Soon after is birth the family moved to Aberdeen, Miss. He died in Memphis, Tenn., June 8th 1901 from result of an i intracapsular fractire.

Dr. Sale was educated at La Grange College, Ala., and graduated in medicine from Tulane in 1869, at once entering practice at Aberdeen. He went to London in 1874-5 where he did post-graduate work at St. Thomas' Hospital. In 1888 he did further post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic and Post-Graduate Medical Schools. In January 1889 he moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he later held the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

As a young man, Dr. Sale served in the Confederate Army, being woulded several times, and was present at the historic siege of Vicksburg. As a physician he enjoyed an enviable reputation, having considerable surgical ability and being the originator of several surgical appliances. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mollie Edmunds Sykes, who, with a daughter, survived him.

Mrs. Eva Sale Michie

Ref. History of the Mississippi State Medical Association

J. M. GREENE, Aberdeen

PRESIDENT 1883-4

James McCowan Greene was born in Sumpter County, Ala., March 17th 1837. He was educated in the rustic log-cabin school-house of the village and later at Lagrange College, and took his medical courses at the University of Virginia and the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in March 1856. He settled in Chickasaw County, Miss., in May of the same year.

In April 1861 Dr. Greene entered military service with the 17th Mississippi Regiment, being commissioned assistant surgeon, and was present at Manassas, Leesburg, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, "Seven Days Around Richmond" and also, with the first Maryland Division, at South Mountain Gap and Antietam. On the withdrawal of the Southern army after this last engagement, he served for two months in the field hospitals of Gen. McLaws' Division. In December 1862 he was transferred to Mississippi where he organized and operated a hospital at Yazoo City for troops defending Fort Pemberton. Surgeon Greene, now with the rank of major, was continued in the management of hospitals, in various places, until the close of the war, when he settled in Aberdeen.

In December 1862 Dr. Greene married Miss Ophelia H. Walton, whose ancestors settled the town of Aberdeen.

Dr. Green served on the State Board of Health from 1889 to 1896, being three times its president. Continuing in active practice for many years he made for himself an imperishable name in the place of his adoption where he is now enjoying a ripe old age, though, as he writes, "Phisical infirmity has barred professional activities for a decade".

Personal Notes, March 21st 1910.

Ref. History of the Mississippi State Medical Association.

MONROE COUNTY, HEALTH

MRS. INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #29

ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

MASONS:

"Aberdeen Lodge, #32.,[1]

"Will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John, The Baptist, 23rd. inst., by April session and oration by Brother W. P. Rogers; There will be no festivities on the occasion.

"All transient Brethren of good standing and those who are members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

June 6, 1849 A. Pollard, Sec. P. T.

(This is the first record that we have been able to find of the Masonic Organization in Aberdeen. We refer to the above advertisement in the Monroe Democrat, June 6th., 1849).

The officers for 1861, as gotten from the minute books:

James Wightman, W. M. Protem
R. Bell, S. W. "
T. W. Williams, Sr. W. "
A. Pollard, Secretary "
William Cain, S. D. "
S. J. Scott, J. D. "
A. R. Webb, Tyler "

Officers - 1862

L. D. Leedy, W. M. — W. B. Barton, Secretary
J. W. Timberlake, Sr. W. — R. B. Brannin, Sr. D.
J. W. Vesey, Jr. W. — M. Weiler, Jr. D.
W. S. Vestal, Treasurer — Sidney Randle) Stewards
A. R. Webb, Tyler — Columbus Love)

W. Cain was appointed Chaplain

Cont'd on page #2

Officers - 1863

J. W. Timberlake, W. M. — P. C. Candidus, Secretary
R. B. Brannin, S. W. — G. W. Cook, J. D.
W. S. Vestall, J. W. — A. R. Webb, Tyler

Officers - 1864

R. B. Brannin, W. M. — G. W. Cook, Sr. D.
A. G. Prewett, Sr. W. — W. J. Gordon, Jr. D.
J. W. Walker, Jr. W. — A. R. Webb, Tyler
P. C. Candidus, Secretary

Officers - 1865

R. B. Brannin, W. M. — P. C. Candidus, Secretary
A. G. Prewett, S. R. — G. W. Cook S. D.
J. W. Walker, J. W. — W. J. Gordon, J. D.
T. W. Williams, Treasurer — A. R. Webb, Tyler

Officers - 1866

A. G. Prewett, W. M. — P. C. Candidus, Secretary
Austin Pollard, S. W. — Oscar Pollard, S. D.
J. W. Walker, J. W. — A. N. Bigbee, J. D.
H. D. Spratt — A. R. Webb, Tyler

Officers - 1867

R. B. Brannin, W. M. — W. G. Elkin, S. D.
James Wightman, S. W. Protem — Jacob Gattman, J. D.
W. S. Vestal, J. W. — A. R. Webb, Tyler
P. C. Candidus, Secretary

Officers - 1868

R. B. Brannin, W. M. — P. C. Candidus, Secretary
W. G. Elkin, S. W. — R. E. Houston, S. D.
Sam Haas, J. W. — Jacob Gattman, J. D.
A. R. Webb, Tyler

Cont'd on page #3

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

Officers - 1869

R. B. Brannin, W. M.
W. G. Wlkin, S. W.
Samuel Haas, J. W.
H. D. Spratt, Treasurer
P. C. Candidus, Secretary
R. E. Houston, S. D.
Jacob Gattman, J. D.
A. R. Webb, Tyler

Officers - 1870

R. B. Brannin, W. M.
J. M. Henson, J. W.
Meyer Gattman, Secretary
W. G. Elkin, S. W.
H. D. Spratt, Treasurer
A. R. Webb, Tyler

Officers - 1878

W. G. Sykes, W. M.
W. E. Howard, S. W.
E. P. Sale, J. W.
Myer Gattman, Secretary
Samuel Haas, Treasurer
W. G. Elkin, S. D.
G. W. Cook, Tyler

Officers - R. A. No. 13, 1883

R. B. Brannin, M. E. H. P.
Jacob Gattman, K.
S. H. Berg, S.
W. G. Elkin, C. of H.
J. W. Walker, P. S.
J. J. Ellis, R. A. C.
S. M. Johnson, M of 3. V.
And. Wood, M. of 2 V.
A. L. Meroney, M. of 1st. V.
J. W. Eckford, Treasurer
A. M. Kupper, Secretary
C. F. Lundin, Tyler.

Minutes of the Lodge meeting December 4th. 1884, were being held for the first time in the new Temple. Officers Were: William G. Elkin, W. M.; Andrew Wood, S. W.; S. A. M. Sadler, J. W.; J. C. McFarlane, S. D.; J. J. Ellis, J. D.;
Cont'd on page #4

C. F. Lundine, Tyler.

Officers - 1894

A. L. McKay, W. M.
W. H. Clifton, S. W.
B. Darracott, J. W.
R. B. Brannin, Secretary
T. W. McKinney, Tyler
F. P. Jenkins, Treasurer
S. A. Dalton, S. D.

In the minutes May 10th., 1894 resolutions on the death of R. B. Brannin, for so long associated with the Aberdeen Lodge, A high and exalted Mason, were passed. Mr. Brannin was Grand Lecturer of the State. at one time.

Officers - 1896

W. H. Clifton, W. M.
B. Darracott, S. W.
G. S. C lopton, J. W.
William G. Elkin, Treasurer
A. C. Lowe, Secretary
T. W. McKinney, Tyler

In an interview with Mr. Lowe, he tells us that the Masons in Aberdeen were organized in 1838, and others besides Mr. R. B. Brannin attaining high honor in State Masonic circles were: W. H. Clifton, Grand Master; Will McKay was another Grand Master; Frank P. Jinkins, Grand Commander and W. B. Walker, Deputy Grand Commander.

Officers - 1904

H. C. Hamilton, W. M.
F. P. Jinkins, S. W.
John A. Hare, J. W.
Clarence Lowe, S. D.
William Kimmel, J. D.
Tom McKinney, Tyler

Cont'd on page #5

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

Officers - 1923

W. E. Honea, W. M. — H. H. Harper, S. D.
Robert Paine, S. W. — Neil McCaskill, J. D.
R. W. Flynt, J. W. — J. A. McKinney, Tyler
G. G. Ray, Secretary — Andrew J. Brown, Treasurer

Officers - 1924

Dr. Robert Paine, W. M. — Andrew J. Brown, Treasurer
H. H. Harper, J. W. — Henry McKinney, Tyler
R. A. Pullen, Secretary
R. W. Flynt, S. W.

Officers - 1930

B. C. Snow, W. M. — I. B. Bright, J. D.
H. H. Harper, S. W. — A. J. Elkin, Secretary
E. E. Crenshaw, J. W. — H. M. McKinney, Tyler
D. R. Stump, S. D.

Officers - 1934

R. A. Wolverton, W. M. — A. J. Elkin, Secretary
A. E. Swope, S. W. — H. S. Wilson, J. D.
J. E. Hubbard, J. W. — J. M. Ray, S. D.
R. W. Flynt, Treasurer — H. W. McKinney, Tyler

EASTERN STAR:

The Aberdeen Chapter of the Eastern Star was instituted by Mrs. Lillie McCullough, assited by Mrs. Weyman of Columbus, Mississippi, Thursday May 12th 1921, at the Masonic Hall with the following officers: Mrs. Josie Bumpass Payne, W. M.; Dr. E. S.

Cont'd on page #6

Furr, W. P.; Mrs. Edmonia H. Nichols, A. M.; Mrs. Margaret Hown Cornelius, Treasurer; Mrs. Kate Carter Flynt, Secretary; Mrs. Florence Ray, Cond.; Miss Annie Aiken, A. Cond; Miss Lillie Garner, Marshal; Mrs. Alma Brannan, Adah; Mrs. Myra Flynt, Ruth; Mrs. Virgie Brock, Esther and Mrs. Dolly Haughton, Martha and Mrs. Georgia Cain, Electra. Mrs. Lucille W. Graves, Organist; Mrs. Stella W. Kimmel, Chaplain. The Warden was Louis Flynt and the Sentinel was J. Boyle Nichols.

Miss Katie Brannin was elected Secretary of the Aberdeen Chapter and served for eleven years in that capacity, 1923-34.

In the Spring of 1930, the Chapter furnished a room at the Aberdeen Hospital, which was opened in that year.

The year 1936 was one of outstanding interest for the Eastern Star; ten new members were added and two Grand Masons visited the Chapter, Mrs. Fannie Goldstein of Greenville and Mrs. Rachael Simmons of Meridian . Mrs. Alma Brannan, who was Worthy Matron for the year 1936, contributed a beautiful Altar Bible as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Beauford B. Brannan.

ODDFELLOW'S:

The OddFellow's were once a strong fraternal organization in Aberdeen, but only function to the extent of their investment in Odd Fellow's Rest, Aberdeen Cemetery.

ELKS:

The Elks in Aberdeen were organized in 1900 with the late Mr. George J. Leftwich as exalted ruler. They owned a handsome club building on a main street, but lost it two years ago and disbanded.

Cont'd on page #7

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ETC.:

Woman's Club - Organization[1]

On February 12, 1920, a number of women were invited to spend the afternoon socially at the home of Mrs. Frank Johnson. Suggestions were made that afternoon favoring their organizing a club and was met with such approval that on February 17, 1920 this group of women met again at the home of Mrs. McKee, where an organization was effected having the following officers:

President - Mrs. Frank Johnson

Vice-President - Mrs. Paul Graves

Secretary and Treasurer - Mrs. K. M. Wishart.

The following were the members:

Mrs. Frank Johnson

Mrs. Paul Graves

Mrs. K. M. Wishart

Mrs. Perkins

Mrs. Hector

Mrs. Holbrok

Mrs. Hewgley

Mrs. Dr. Underwood

Mrs. J. Bone

Mrs. McKee

Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Barrow became members the following April and March.

At the organization meeting a motion was made and carried that the club should either assess each member coming into the club an amount sufficient to procure one book of current fiction (such book

Cont'd on page #8

1. Secured from the year books of the Woman's Club, Aberdeen.

to meet the approval of the library committee) or that each member be required to donate a book. The books were to be used as a circulating library among the members of the club.

These books while few in number and cheap in binding afforded much pleasure to the members of the club. During the summer of 1920, more books were purchased and discussions of the worth of a public library to a community and the need of a public library in Aberdeen were heard in the club meetings. As a result, a committe was appointed to call on the business men and the various civic and religious organizations to ask their assistance in starting a public library in Aberdeen.

While many expressed a desire to have a public library in Aberdeen, nothing definite was accomplished by the committee, but the club members were not discouraged and they continued to discuss their desire for a public library in the monthly meetings until, "A public library for Aberdeen", became the objective of the club. This desire took a definite step on May 1, 1921, where a "book shower" to which the public was invited was held at the City Hall. To the one hundred books now owned by the club one hundred donated books were added. Soon after this, the Reverand Wilson, rector of the Episcopal Church gave eighty-five books which were a part of the library in the soldier's rest room at the church.

A start on the public library had been made but the need to enlist other and more women was very apparent to the majority of the members of the club. The club had become affiliated with the "State Federation of Women's Clubs" April 20, 1921, and the aims and the work of the "State Federation of Clubs" were becoming very

Cont'd on page #9

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

interesting to many members and the appeals that the "Federation" was making for cooperation of all women made such a direct call that many women of the city were invited to the meetings of the club. The nature of federated work was explained, local needs discussed, and the help of women necessary to carry forward such work solicited until on the club's directory there were the names of many women who were willing to contribute their greatly needed help and support to the library and other club work.

The folliwing were members at the beginning of the club year:

Mrs. Guy Bumpas
Mrs. R. M. Boyd
Mrs. J. L. Barrow
Mrs. P. Cornelius
Mrs. B. Drake
Mrs. H. Dugan
Mrs. L. L. Dortch
Mrs. E. S. Furr
Mrs. Gosha
Mrs. M. Holmes
Mrs. J. Hewgley
Mrs. J. H. Haughton
Mrs. Frank Johnson
Mrs. W. Jorgenson
Mrs. C. M. Kolb
Mrs. W. L. Lauderdale
Mrs. P. C. Lewis
Mrs. T. J. McMahan
Mrs. J. C. McFarlane
Mrs. Julia McFarland
Miss Anne McFarland
Mrs. Robert McWilliams
Mrs. Donnie Napier
Mrs. G. G. Ray
Mrs. J. Oldham
Mrs. W. Peugh
Mrs. J. Rubel
Mrs. J. L. Shell
Mrs. A. E. Scott
Mrs. Sam Spragins
Mrs. Eugene Sykes
Mrs. Spencer
Miss Mignon Therell
Mrs. Charles Treas
Mrs. Frank Whittaker
Mrs. K. M. Wishart

Cont'd on page #10

The following officers were elected:

President - Mrs. Frank Johnson
Vice-President - Mrs. J. Hewgley
Secretary - Mrs. K. M. Wishart
Treasurer - Mrs. G. T. Spencer
Historian - Mrs. P. Cornelius
Librarian - Mrs. Frank Johnson
Librarian Assistant - Mrs. G. T. Spencer.

The motto adopted; "Slumber not in the tents of your father; the world is advancing; advance with it".

Colors: Green and white.

Flower: Carnation.

Officers 1921 - 22

Mrs. Frank Johnson ----------President.
Mrs. James M. Hewgley---------Vice-President.
Mrs. K. M. Wishart----------Rec. and Cor. Secretary.
Mrs. G. T. Spencer----------Treasurer.
Mrs. Preston Cornelius--------Historian.
Mrs. Frank Johnson----------Librarian.
Mrs. G. T. Spencer----------Asst. Librarian.

OFFICERS 1922 - 23

Mrs. K. M. Wishart----------President.
Mrs. John Barrow----------Vice-President.
Mrs. W. Jorgenson----------Rec. and Cor. Secretary.
Mrs. G. T. Spencer----------Treasurer.

Cont'd on page #11

Mrs. Preston Cornelius----------Historian.

Mrs. Frank Johnson----------Librarian.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT:

Miss Annie McFarland.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS:

Mrs. C. M. Kolb Mrs. G. T. Spencer

On the nineteenth day of January, 1925, Arbor Day the Woman's Club of Aberdeen planted a memorial tree at the grave of Major Spratt, the first mayor of Aberdeen.

OFFICERS 1925 -24

Mrs. J. L. Shell----------President.

Mrs. Charles Treas----------Vice-President.

Mrs. A. Scott----------Secretary.

Mrs. M. Holmes----------Treasurer.

Mrs. Henry Dugan----------Parliamentarian.

Mrs. J. W. Jordan----------Custodian.

OFFICERS 1924 -25

Mrs. James L. Shell----------President.

Mrs. Condie L. Tubb----------Vice-President.

Mrs. Alvin E. Scott----------Secretary.

Mrs. James C. McFarlane-------Treasurer.

Mrs. Frank Johnson----------Historian.

Mrs. Henry Dugan----------Parliamentarian.

Mrs. Jesse Jordan----------Custodian.

OFFICERS 1925-26

Mrs. Frank V. Johnson---------President.

Mrs. A. E. Scott----------Vice-President.

Cont'd on page #12

Mrs. J. W. Jordan----------Secretary.

Mrs. Addison Brannin---------Treasurer.

Mrs. John E. Yeates----------Historian.

Mrs. C. M. Kolb----------Parliamentarian.

Mrs. J. L. Shell----------Custodian.

OFFICERS 1926-27

Mrs. J. C. McFarlane---------President.

Mrs. Frank V. Johnson--------Vice-President.

Mrs. J. W. Jordan----------Secretary.

Mrs. B. C. Drake----------Treasurer.

Mrs. Maynard Holmes----------Historian.

Mrs. E. S. Furr----------Parliamentarian.

Mrs. John Oldham----------Custodian.

OFFICERS 1927-28

Mrs. James C. McFarlane----------President.

Mrs. J. W. Jordan----------Vice-President.

Mrs. L. B. Allen----------Secretary.

Mrs. R. W. Flynt----------Treasurer.

Mrs. J. O. Donaldson----------Historian.

Mrs. C. M. Kolb----------Parliamentarian.

Mrs. W. G. Peugh----------Custodian.

OFFICERS 1928-29

Mrs. J. W. Jordan----------President.

Mrs. J. C. McFarlane----------Vice-President.

Mrs. L. B. Allen----------Secretary.

Mrs. A. E. Scott----------Treasurer.

Mrs. R. M. Boyd----------Historian.

Mrs. J. L. Shell----------Parliamentarian.

Mrs. J. H. Oldham----------Custodian.

Cont'd on page #13

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

OFFICERS 1929-30

President----------Mrs. J. W. Jordan

Vice-President----------Mrs. J. L. Shell

Secretary----------Mrs. Adam Carlisle, Jr.

Treasurer----------Mrs. Addison Brannin

Historian----------Mrs. G. M. Holmes

Parliamentarian----------Mrs. C. M. Kolb

Custodian----------Mrs. F. N. Connell

OFFICERS 1930-31

President----------Mrs. J. W. Jordan.

Vice-President----------Mrs. M. A. Pope.

Secretary----------Mrs. Adam Carlisle, Jr.

Treasurer----------Mrs. R. M. Boyd.

Historian----------Miss Lyda Washburn.

Parliamentarian----------Mrs. E. S. Burr.

Custodian----------Mrs. J. C. Borum.

The outstanding achievement of the Woman's Club for 1930 was raising funds and furnishing the Women's Ward in the Aberdeen Hospital. Three hundred dollars was raised for this purpose.

OFFICERS 1931-32

President----------Mrs. J. W. Jordan.

Vice-President----------Mrs. R. M. Boyd.

Secretary----------Mrs. Adam Carlisle, Jr.

Treasurer----------Mrs. Walter Darracott.

Historian----------Mrs. G. M. Holmes.

Parliamentarian----------Mrs. Ira Bright.

Custodian----------Mrs. M. A. Pope.

Cont'd on page #14

Officers for 1936-37

President----------Mrs. James L. Shell

Vice-President----------Mrs. Adam Carlisle

Secretary----------Mrs. Walter Odom

Treasurer----------Mrs. M. A. Pope

Historian----------Mrs. R. A. Fullen

Custodian----------Mrs. Walter Darracott

Parliamentarian----------Mrs. C. M. Kolb

The Sarah Hamilton Reading Club

This club was formerly a Chatawqua Club, taking that course. About 35 years ago, Mrs. Sarah Felix, (Mrs. Pat) Hamilton organized a reading club with only 2 or 3 friends - a neighborhood affair. Later, several more entered, and as most of them lived on Franklin Avenue, it was named the Franklin Avenue Reading Club. After Mrs. Hamilton's death the members decided to change the name in honor of their beloved friend.

Refer to Assignment #18, War, on organization of the Red Cross, (page #27).

CIVIC:

Refer to Assignment #20, Industry, pages 48-50 for Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, Amory Chamber of Commerce, Amory Young Business Men's Club and the Amory Kiwanis Club.

Cont'd on page #15

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

The Aberdeen Rotary Club

The Rotary Club was organized in May, 1921, with a membership of twenty. First officers were: Paul Graves, president; Kenneth Wishart, Vice-president; Reverand James Cunningham, Secretary.

Present history: C. C. Clarke Jr., President; Allen Boren, Vice-President; Irwin Mims, Secretary and Treasurer; This organization works with the Chamber of Commerce; never taking credit for any achievement preferring to give credit to C. of C. The membership of the Rotary is twenty.

The Lions Club was organized in 1922, but discontinued many years ago.

The Exchange Club was organized in February, 1936. The First officers were: A. A. Walker, President; B. C. Snow, Vice-President; E. G. Stockton, Secretary and Treasurer; The officers for 1937 were: H. C. Kilgo, President; B. C. Snow, Vice-President; G. A. Arthur, Secretary and Treasurer; membership is thirty. They are temporarily inactive, in order to affiliate with some other national civic organization.

PATRIOTIC:

American Legion

Daniel W. Bird Post, American Legion was organized in Aberdeen July, 1919 with a membership of twentyefive. The first Commander was Dr. J. M. Acker; George J. Leftwich Jr. was Post-Adjutant; Horace L. Baker, Historian.

Cont'd on page #16

The present Commander of the Post is Noel Murff; Charles Sims, Adjutant, since 1925. Mr. Sims was honored by being elected State Commander in 1936-37; Mr. Norman Wood, District Executive Committeeman.

Mr. M. T. Cox of Amory was Deputy Vice-Commander in 1936, and Mr. P. T. Hodo also from Amory was District Executive Committeeman for 1937.

The Aberdeen Post, 1937, has a membership of 185.

The American Legion Auxiliary
Auxiliary

The American Legion/was organized in 1921. Sixteen ladies met in the home of Mrs. Felix Lann for this purpose. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Grady Rosser; Vice-President, Mrs. Homer Hansell; Secretary, Mrs. Norman Woods; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Sims. The members of this splendid organization include: Mrs. Earl Hamilton, Mrs. Homer Hansell, Mrs. John Kline, Mrs. Felix Lann, Mrs. Charles Sims, Mrs. John Patton, Mrs. Landt Bolding, Mrs. L. L. Broyles, Mrs. Andrew Crosby, Mrs. Lee Mitchell, Mrs. Philip Elixson, Mrs. N. H. Wood, Mrs. Grady Rouser, Mrs. Kirby Lann, Miss Annie Akin, and Miss Jessie Russell Waite.

The Unit officers for 28-29: Mrs. Norman Wood, President; Mrs. I. L. Broyles, Secretary; Goldstar Mothers were: Mrs. W. W. Pickle and Mrs. D. B. Haney. The Unit officers for 29-30 were: Mrs. L. L. Broyles, President; Mrs. H. G. Rosser, first Vice-President; Miss. Jessie R. Waite, second Vice-President; Mrs. J. M. Acker Jr., Recording Secretary; Mrs. John Patton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Noel O. Murff, Treasurer; Miss Annie Akin, Historian;

Cont'd on page #17

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

Unit Officers for 30-31 were: Mrs. George H. Crawford, President; Miss Jessie R. Waite, first Vice-President; Mrs. N. S. Dixon, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. M. Acker Jr., Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. A. Crosby, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. T. C. Hines, Historian, and Mrs. W. S. Waite, Chaplain.

Unit Officers for 31-32 were: The only change in officers is that Miss Mignon Therrel is Second Vice-President and Mrs. J. H. Collins, Historian.

Unit Officers for 32-33 were: Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, President; Mrs. George H. Crawford, first Vice-President; Mrs. Horace Howell, second Vice-President; Mrs. Charles E. Sims, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. E. Holley, Corresponding Secretary; and Historian; Mrs. L. L. Broyles, Treasurer; and Mrs. W. S. Waite, Chaplain.

Unit Officers for 33-34 were: Mrs. F. B. Maier, President.

Unit Officers for 34-35 were: Mrs. Noel Murff, President; Mrs. J. E. Yeates, Secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Sims, Treasurer;

Unit Officers for 35-36 were: Mrs. Noel Murff, President; Mrs. W. W. Pickle, Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Sims, Secretary; Mrs. Roy Rollins, Treasurer; Miss Jessie R. Waite, Historian and Mrs. W. S. Waite, Chaplain.

Unit Officers for 36-37: Mrs. Charles E. Sims, President; Miss Jessie R. Waite, Vice-President; Mrs. Roy Rollins, Secretary and Treasurer.

Community service as follows: Cooperated with the "oman's Club in purchasing 100 books from Bishop Gailer's famous library.

Cooperated with Red Cross in membership drive, and flood relief work.

Cont'd on page #18

P. T. A., in school cafeteria, and buying band uniforms.

Library donating book case filled with books (500) and numerous magazines, donating valuable old manuscripts and bible dated (1765), furnished repairing material for books and paper clips. Placed the National News in Public library for following years: 1931,32, 33, 34, and 37 to date, bought display case for World War relics and souvenir value $65.00. Collected relics and filled case and presented to library, have given seven magazine subscriptions to library, now buying Encyclopedia for library.

Chamber of Commerce: entertaining boosters from visiting cities, pinning flowers on each one and serving cold drinks, furnished hostess ess for airport dedication.

Garden Club: Christmas decorations for streets. Organized 3 troops of Girl Scouts. Made it possible for each scout to have unifrom given these scouts, 5 hay rides, 6 hikes, 1 picnic and swimming party, picture show party, and a five day camp, furnishing 4 chaperones and 4 life guards for each day.

Child's Welfare: Furnished 1 qt. of milk each day for one year to needy families. Supplied food for family of three for 4 months, sent this Veteran to hospital and obtained W. P. A. work for woman, gave school books and helped to keep boy in school, gave food shower to ex-service man's family whose home was destroyed by fire. We also gave food and money to care for 44 under privileged children one month at school cafeteria.

Number of children aided-------79
" " families " --------29

Cost to Unit ----------$109.52

Cost to Post----------100.00

From Dpt. Headquarters--------- 5.00

Total--------$214.52

Cont'd on apge #19

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

Legion investigating needy cases, decorating banquet for Armistice night, decorating church for Memorial services and helped decorate graves of ex-service men on Memorial Day.

We bought and distributed flag codes to schools(white and colored), scout halls and to public library and its 38 branches over Monroe County, gave school awards. We sold 500 poppies, sent a percent to Headquarters, had poppy window, also publicity in paper and slide at Theatre. Received National Citation for membership work.

We held 12 meetings, 9 regular and 3 social, followed National Calender of activities, met all obligations to Headquarters, keeping History today, sponsored Safety Campaign.

Membership-----53

Quota----------45

Girl Scouts

The Girl Scouts were Re-organized in Aberdeen September, 1936. Mrs. Heard, Captain; Katherine Pullen, Lieutenant; Troop Commander members were: Mrs. J. C. McFarlane, Mrs. D. M. Mattox and Mrs. Charles Sims. Twenty-six passed the Tenderfoot test and they are now working on second class.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT #29

The Monroe Democrat, Aberdeen, June 6, 1849, Mrs. Julian Evans, owner.

Masonic Minutes - Lodge #32, Aberdeen.

Eastern Star Minute Book.

American Legion Auxiliary Minute Book.

Persons Interviewed

Mr. W. H. Kimmel

Mr. Guy Wood

Mr. A. C. Lowe

Mrs. J. L. Shell

Irwin Mims

B. C. Snow

C. E. Sims

Mrs. C. E. Sims

Mrs. Hal Heard

The Woman's Club yearbook.

MONROE COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

INA H. WATKINS
HISTORIAN
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

MONROE COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT #31

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

PHYSICIANS:

Refer to Assignment #16, (page #26) for history of Dr. W. A. Evans, Monroe County's most noted Health Authority.

Refer to Assignment #24, (Health) for histories of Dr. E. P. Sale, Dr. W. S. Green and Dr. F. J. Underwood, three more native Monroe Countians who have achieved prominence in their chosen fields.

BANKERS:

The first bank in Aberdeen was the Aberdeen and Pontotoc Railroad and Banking Company. It was organized February 27, 1836. The Directors were: Henry Hudson, Samuel L. Watt, Robert Gordeon, George Wightman, John L. Tindall, Sr., A. D. Herndon, Abner Prewitt, D. W. Wright, David Hubbard.

The second bank in Aberdeen was the Planter's Bank and the president was S. H. Watlington, A. H. Sevier was cashier. In 1850, the Mississippi Legislature incorporated the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company of Aberdeen (permanent fund $100,000). The incorporators and first Board of Directors were B. M. Bradford, President and James Carlisle, Secretary. The Board of Directors in addition to the officials were: Charles Gates, Elisha Strong, Stephen Adams, W. M. Lindsey, S. L. Paine, W. H. Saunders, John McMillan, J. B. Jennings, M. J. Wicks, Wyatt Maye and S. P. Gates.

The Bank of Aberdeen: W. H. Clopton - President, James Carlisle - Cashier. Another bank was that of Adams and Wicks Banking Company. It was founded in 1856. They were private

Cont'd on page #2

bankers, (Robert Adams and M. J. Wicks). Later it was changed to Adams, Spratt and Company and then changed to H. D. Spratt and Company and then to Spratt and French. In 1881, it was changed to Adams, Spratt and Company and their location was that of the present First National Bank

The Gattman Brothers' bank was founded after the War Between the States. It was developed out of two mercantile firms, Morris Gattman and Jacob Gattman. In 1881, it was changed to Gattman and Company.

Jinkins Brothers' Bank: Frank P. and Benjamin C. Jinkins opened a bank bearing the name F. P. & B. C. Jinkins. This bank was incorporated September 17, 1883. Subsequently, this bank was converted into the First National Bank, an institution still doing business and occupying the banking house built for Adams & Wicks in 1856.

PHILANTHROPISTS:

Mrs. Jane Dalton was Aberdeen's greatest philanthropists. Following is a brief sketch of her life as given at the Woman's Club May 11, 1936.

Mrs. Dalton was born in Newberry, South Carolina, September 3, 1811; died in Aberdeen January 5, 1852, but when 41 years old.

"There anchored safe, my weary sould
Shall find eternal rest."

Her last words in death.

By her zeal and extraordinary personal effort, St. John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, was founded.

May it long remain a monument to which her surviving friends may fondly point.

Cont'd on page #3

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

St. James Church in Livingston, Alabama, also was founded by her pious labors.

Erected to her virtues by the love and respect of her surviving husband in 1853.

On her tombstone in the old Cemetery, Aberdeen, is an outline of the front of the Episcopal Church carved on it.

Nearby is buried a little daughter, who died before she was a year old.

Her husband was Dr. Robert Dalton, and came here from North Carolina. He was for many years one of Aberdeen's most esteemed citizens, both as a physician and a gentleman, and was recognized as beyond reproach. He now lives in St. Louis, honored and beloved.

From the book, "Mississippi and Mississippians" by General Reuben Davis.

"The Episcopal Church was probably built about 1846 by an ancestor of Mrs. Vesey's, who also built the First Methodist Church in Aberdeen. Dr. Dalton married again, and his second wife also started a church.

"One daughter, Lou, and two sons, survived their mother. One son, Ham was in the Navy and married Miss Maggie McMillan, of Aberdeen. Miss Lou married a Mr. Broadnax, and at one time they were Miss Julia Eckford's guest at an old fashioned turkey dinner.

"Mrs. Dalton was long remembered after her death, because of her devotion to her church and its work.

"A table to her memory was placed in the Episcopal Church,
Cont'd on page #4

next to the board containing the numbers of the hymns for that day, but I do not know in what year this was erected, nor who was responsible.

"The lot and black walnut pews, with a raised cross on the ends, were donated by Mrs. Dalton, as well as the church building. I do not know if that included the altar, pulpit, pipe organ and other equipment, also."

OLD RIVER MEN:

S. S. "Eighth of January"- John L. Claude, Master.*

S. S. "Clara" - J. M. Brainard, Master.

S. S. "Wave" - Thomas W. Lyle, Master.

S. S. "Aberdeen" - George W. Cloudis, Master.

MERCHANTS:

Refer to Assignment #20 - Business Houses and Business Men - "Mother Monroe". by Dr. W. A. Evans.

LECTURERS:

Refer to Assignment #16, Fine Arts - Dr. W. A. Evans, Dr. Dunbar Rowland, Reverend Marshall Wingfield and Roscoe Simmons, (negro) Chicago.

INVENTORS:

Gin Factory Formerly Run In Aberdeen[1]

"Mayor Fallen recently showed us a copy of the New Orleans Times-Picayune of January 25th., which contained a four-column picture of the Gullet Gine Factory located at Amite, Louisiana, near New Orleans. This is one of the largest gine factories in
Cont'd on page #5

1. Copied from the Aberdeen Examiner, August 15, 1937.
* Copied from the Monroe Democrat, 1849.

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

the world. It would interest Aberdeenians to know that the Gullet Gin Factory began business in Aberdeen, Mississippi before the War Between the States, and conducted their business here for a number of years. The gin was largely perfected and made a commercial proposition right here in our town. Judge S. A. Dalton, an old printer, who was a boy when the Gullets ran their factory here, has some interesting reminiscences about this big industry that moved away in the long ago, and might have paid out millions of dollars in pay rolls, had it remained here. Judge Dalton says the factory was located near the present site of the Frisco Depot. As we understand it, the steamboat landing was near by, and there were freight and cotton warehouses clear to the river front. As he recalls, the gin factory removed to New Orleans so as to get a better supply of hardwood. It is said that the wood portion of the old Gullet gin was made of magnolia wood. It still has a picture of a magnolia on the wooden front, but has long since began the use of other woods, and even steel for the frames. Maud Muller's lament is still true:

"'Of All sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'

And as we look at the picture of this immense factory, long since moved away, we wonder if something could not have been done that would have held it here?"

Local Inventor - Dies in Florida[1]

"The following dispatch tells of the death of an old Aberdeenian. Mr. Gullet was born in Aberdeen, and formerly manufactured the Gullet

Cont'd on page #6

1. Aberdeen Examiner August 19, 1937.

gin here. His factory being near the present Frisco Depot. His old home was in N. W. Aberdeen, or Gladneyville.

PALMETTO, Fla. Aug. 17.

"Augustus A. Gullet, 91, inventor of the Gullet Cotton Gin and a cavalryman in the Confederate Army in the War Between the States, died here Monday night.

"He was born at Aberdeen, Mississippi, the son of a cotton grower and ginner. The type gin he designed still is in wide use.

"He moved here with his family during the reconstruction days. When he died he was living with a daughter, Mrs. J. O. Brown.

"Funeral services will be held here Wednesday. Survivors include Mrs. Brown and another daughter, Mrs. R. C. Williams of Fort Ogden, Florida, and a son, B. D. Gullet, of Duette, Florida."

MILITARY MEN:

General Gholson and General Gregg - refer to Assignment #18, Wars, and also General Reuben Davis.

The following is taken from General Elisha Strong's tomb in the OddFellow's Rest, Aberdeen Cemetery:

"Elisha Strong
Son of
Charles Strong
And
Sarah Thompson
1792 - 1878
Lt. - Georgia Militia War of 1812
Gen'l in Mexican War of 1846."

Cont'd on page #7

General S. A. Dalton was born May 14, 1794 and died June 6, 1874.

General Reuben Davis (1813-1890). Refer to Assignment #16, Fine Arts, (page 12).

General Jesse Speight was born in 1792 and died in 1849.

Colonel R. O. Reynolds: Refer to Assignment #18, War, (page 158).

Colonel William P. Rogers: Refer to Assignment #18 (page159).

Colonel John B. Sale died January 24, 1876, and General R. R. Griffin and Captain E. O. Sykes, refer to Assignment #18, Wars.

DESIGNERS:

Miss Ruth McFarlane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McFarlane, was born and reared in Aberdeen, graduated from the Aberdeen High School in June, 1931. She entered St. Louis, Missouri School of Fine Arts, (Washington University) in the fall of 1931, where the main course taken was Costume Design under Bessie Recht.

She was Maid Of Honor at the annual Artist's Ball, 1933. Miss McFarlane completed her course in designing in 1933 and was engaged by one of the leading wholesale dry goods companies to design frocks. In 1934 to 1936, she was with Suzannette Shop and lately has been made head of Custom-Made, doing coats, suits, etc.

POSTMASTERS:

Morris Gattman was Postmaster during the War Between the States. First appointed by Jefferson Davis on November 10, 1863. Later, October 16, 1865, was appointed by the United States Government.

Both of the legal papers confirming the appointments - one bearing the signature of Jefferson Davis, president and John H.

Cont'd on page #8

Reagan, Postmaster General; And William Seward Secretary of State (1965) Federal Government.

NURSES:

Refer to Assignment #24, Health.

POLITICAL LEADERS:

Refer to the Bar Assignment #27.

CIVIC LEADER:

Judge James M. Acker, son of Judge Joel M. Acker (one of Aberdeen's most prominent lawyers, jurist and military figures, was born and reared in Aberdeen. Brilliant and beloved, he soon took his place as one of the city's leaders. He was elected Mayor in 1894, he served his people so well that he was continued for 42 years and every public building and every street bear evidence of his splendid business ability, his beautiful taste, and flower loving nature.

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

MONROE COUNTY

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO ASSIGNMENT #18

"Mother Monroe", A Series of Historical Sketches of
Monroe County by Dr. W. A. Evans.
Aberdeen Public Library.
The "Monroe Democrat", 1849 -51. Mrs. Julian Evans, owner.
The "Aberdeen Examiner", August 15, 1937.
Odd Fellow's Rest - Aberdeen Cemetery.
Mrs. J. C. McFarlane.

MONROE COUNTY, LEADERS

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE CO Jr. Editor & Checker
Historical Research ASSIGNMENT # 13 Willie Ruple Rieves
Evelyn Rose

SUBJECT: INTERVIEWS:

Indian Trails of Monroe County And the Surronding Territory[1]

In most instances the roads and railroads follow the Indian trails with two exceptions. First, the Indians followed the high ground; and second, they did not build bridges. The low ground was usually filled with cane brakes. The Indians, therefore, stuck to the higher ground, following the ridges and avoiding the streams and swamps.

First the trails were only foot paths. Then, with the coming of De Soto about 400 years ago, the trails became bridle paths. The Indian was a very good trail finder and for this reason did not stick to one trail long. In this county none of the trails are very beaten and are therefore, difficult to locate.

In Panama, the trails were made by the Spainards. They were used repeatedly and are so well beaten that often the horseman's head is not visible.

Dr. Evans by use of certain maps showing the Indian trails, settlements, and streams in this vicinity gave us a good mental picture of our county under the Indians. One of the maps was made by Bernard Romans, who was sent from New York about the time of the Revolution to discover the possibilities of this region. His report was in two volumes, one of which is available and the other of which has been lost to history.

Matubba Creek is designated as Swangolo; Cedar Creek as Shoekabe, and James Creek as Jonach Tohale.

---

1. Result of our interview with Dr. W. A. Evans. Dr. Evans has made a thorough study of this subject.

Cont. on Page 2

Ayanabe was pointed out as the only Indian Village in this county. There are fifty seven villages shown in the Chickasaw Nation.

The M & O R. R. very nearly follows the trail which Dr. Evans designates as the old Salt Trail, leads from the Coast Northward into the heart of the Chickasaw Nation. One authority, Malone, says that De Soto followed this trail, however, Fordyce, who is a member of the De Soto commission, says De Soto followed the trail to Tibbee and there turned aside.

Gaines Trace originates in the Muscle Shoals territory. It passes through Tuscumbia and Russelville and enters Mississippi between Ittawamba and Monroe Counties. The "Trace Road" to Smithyille follows this trail. Gaines Trace was laid out in 1801, at the same time that a portion of the Natchez Trace was surveyed.

Gaines Trace entered Monroe County covering the same route that the "Little Concrete" takes as far as Bells Mission is section 22. Here it swung to the left and went around the two east forks of Wolf Creek, turning south at this point and crossing the West fork of the Creek. It continued southward, crossed Matubba and James Creek, there turned east across the Jorgenson and Houston Place as far as the I. C. R. R., where it again turns south.

The Bolivar Road, another trail, on its south end, nearly followed what is now known as the "Columbus Road" (which is a section of U. S. 45), as far as Columbus. This trail, however, ran east of Morgan's Ferry. The Northern end of this trail follows what is now U. S. 45 until it reached a point about 5 miles south of Nettleton, here it forked.

Cont. on Page 3

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

One fork led to Carmargo and thence to Pontotoc; the second, to Bolivar, Tennessee. Several miles farther on the first branch divides again; the second division, leading to Stuart's Mission.

The I. C. R. R. follows what was known as Doak's Road as far as Binford. At Binford, the trail ran about a quarter of a mile west of the Railroad and at Strongs about a quarter of a mile east of the I. C. R. R. This trail struck the Natchez trace in the corner of Madison County at Doak's store on Doak's creek.

Most of the trails led to the Chickasaw Nation or southward to an open port. It is obvious from a study of the maps that engineers in planning roads and Railroad have clung largely to the old Indian Trails.

Aberdeen as Remembered by Miss Annie Jordan [1]

Miss Jordan let her mind wander over the early years of her mother's childhood to cover the War Period, steamboat days, and other incidents of interest.

The burning of the "Eliza Battle", a river steamer on the Tombigbee, was long a topic of interest. It was the Christmas season and bitter cold. Nevertheless, a large group of people were aboard the "Eliza Battle", as she made her way down the river floating down to Mobile on a Christmas excursion.

---

1. Miss Jordan's mother, Mrs. Jordan, died several months ago, at the age of 96. She was the oldest resident of Aberdeen, and had a keen memory. The stories told by Miss Jordan are those she had heard from her mother's lips so often. Con't. on Page 4

While the party was dancing a fire broke out below deck in the cargo. The fire was discovered on the run between Aberdeen and Columbus and was well advanced in its destructive work when found. The passengers became frantic and jumped overboard with the faint hope that they might escape. Into the icy water they plunged, but the banks were steep and they could only cling to the overchanging tree branches. Some drowned, and many froze to death, but only a very few escaped.

Among those who lost their lives was Gus Jones, whose father owned one of the earliest hotels in Aberdeen.

The War between the States, and the period just after furnished us with several incidents.

Miss Jordan told of the raid on her grandfather's home made by Grearson's men. His coming was announced by the watch and frantic preparations made to hide valuables.

Mr. McAllister, Miss Jordan's grandfather, owned a large stock farm near Aberdeen. Here he raised the famous Morgan Horses. When the warning came that Grearson and his Yankee troops were advancing, one hundred of these fine horses were started on a drive to Alabama. Grearson learned of this move, but he was too late to stop the horses.

We are told that never were the streets deserted in such haste as on that evening. In the McAllister home no noticeable damage was done. Some soldiers asked for food, some carried away provisions, and others searched the home. Then came the glad news that Forrest was nearing Aberdeen. Grearson and his men made a very hasty departure. That night Forrest was entertained in the McAllister home.

At the time of the Battle of Corinth, Aberdeen women drove to Corinth in their closed carriages and brought back wounded soldiers.

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

These soldiers were cared for in their homes. Among these women was Mrs. McAllister.

Once an insurrection led by certain negroes threatened the peace of the citizens of Aberdeen. The house maid of the McAllister home, who was a loyal slave, told her mistress. The townspeople were warned, and men with guns stationed on top of all the buildings. The negroes learned of these preparations and the uprising was avoided.

After the surrender, Yankee forces under Captain Bradshaw and Lieutenant Reynolds were stationed in the Courthouse yard.

Our narrative would be incomplete without the information we learned concerning a novel of which Aberdeen is the setting. Mrs. Smith, nee Orean Mann, wrote a novel called "The Novice". The setting of this book is Aberdeen and the surronding neighborhood. Her heroine has the name Mary Bradsford. The Bradfords were one of the early Aristocratic families of Aberdeen. She mentions other of the old Monroe County families in her book.

Mrs. Smith's husband was President of the Wesleyan Methodist College, La Grange, Georgia. Mrs. Smith taught in this school and her book is dedicated to her pupils.

Miss Orean Mann was an Aberdeen girl and was reared in the same house where Miss Jordan now lives. She married Mr. Smith and they went to New Orleans on steamboat for their honeymoon. Miss Jordan's mother was on board at the same time.

Mr. Hubert Smith, a Methodist Minister of San Antonio, Texas, is the son of Mrs. Smith. Some years ago friends of his who were passing through stopped at the Jordan home. He had asked them to get a picture of his mother's childhood home.

Con't on Page #6

The friends chanced to remark that Mrs. H. Smith said he supposed there was no one living who knew his mother. Mrs. Jordan then told them how she had been on the same boat on which they left for their honeymoon.

When the friends returned to Texas, Mr. Hubert Smith, was overjoyed to find that Mrs. Jordan knew his mother. He wrote her a nice letter in which he told of his mother's book, and at the same time he sent her a copy of the book.

Miss Jordan brought her mind quickly back from her wanderings in the past, and with her we returned to this fast moving present day.

FROM THE LIPS OF A SLAVE

"Aunt Dora," said the interviewer, "We were told that you were very old, and that you served as a slave."

"That's right," replied the aged negro.

"We would like to learn something about slavery, and how those who were slaves felt, and we thought perhaps you could help us."

"I'se born a slave, and I re'kon I kin tell you much as most innybody."

From this introduction, we led Aunt Dora into a story of her life as a slave. It is a sad fact that Dora, who belonged to Mr. Bill Brewer, served under a cruel master. Her mistress, Miss Emmaline, is spoken of by the old negress as "the best woman in the world", while the "marster" is designated "the meanest man ever born."

How unhappy was the lot of the negro who had to serve under a cruel master. Dora was a favorite with Miss Emmaline, and her mistress never allowed her to suffer punishment. Not so with her brothers and sisters.

Con(t on Page #7

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

As a child, Dora was carried to the "big house". She was reared there, and early learned to card and spin. Among other duties, she was responsible for gathering chips to start fires; as she grew older the "Marster" wanted her sent to the fields, but "Miss Emaline" refused. So it happened that she was about fourteen years of age, when the war came on, but had always served in the "big house".

However Aunt Dora was not happy. She saw the sufferings of her kins people. She speaks of seeing "Sis Sophie" thrown across a log and beaten until huge whelps were obvious. And "Brer Frank" came in for his share of the lashings. She speaks of the futile efforts of "Miss Emaline" to control her husband's temper.

When asked if the traditional stories of negroes gathering at twilight to sing and frolic were true on the Brewer place, Aunt Dora replied "No mam" with great emphasis. She tells that they had to work until bedtime and were never allowed any freedom whatsoever.

We asked if the negroes were allowed to visit other plantations. She answered,"No more'n you'd let yo hosses out of the pascher to roam aroum nother man's place." She says they were allowed to visit only by pass, that is, a written permit from the Master, and these were infrequent and had to obtain.

Concerning religious education of theBrewer slaves, Aunt Dora tell a story of great cruelty. They were never told of God or Christ, and when the negroes began to have "Brush Harbor meetings" on the place troubled followed. Aunt Dora tells how one old negro woman confessed she had religion. The "Marster" became furious and "beat her within an inch of her life" until she denounced her faith. Great secrecy was necessary in conducting their crude services.

Con't on Page #8

Aunt Dora seems to feel that the War Between the States was a case of answered prayer. "When de niggers got sense enuf to pray for freedom den de war come."

Aunt Dora was blessed with many brother s and sisters: "Sis Sophie, Sis Bettie, Sis Ellen, Sis Julie, Sis Elsie, and Brer Frank, 'n Nelse, 'n Artie."

At the close of the war, Dora was a grown negro girl. This family of negroes led by Frank, stole away on the first night after receiving knowledge of the surrender and their resulting freedom.

The Brewer place was in Choctow County and the family fled to Columbus. About two years later, they moved to the Troupe place, and then to the Cox place.

Aunt Dora says that when she first began to hire out to work in the fields she fainted several times, because she was unaccustomed to any but housework.

So shocked were we by Aunt Dora's story that we asked, "But Aunt Dora, all the slaves were not treated like that, were they?"

"No mam, some niggers was a hole lot better of when dey wus slaves. And a lots of 'em stayed on after thee surrender. We jes had a mean Master."

It is unfortunate that in some instances the negroes were not treated kindly. However, this was seldom true, and many negroes preferred to remain with "Their White People" after the surrender.

Con't on Page # 9

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD IN MONROE COUNTY[1]

Mrs. Crawford's father was a Lieutenant in the Southern Army. He was killed in action.

"I was only a small child at the outbreak of the war, but remember vividly all the things that happened.

"The scariest times were at night, but we had a negro slave that kept watch. Every night he would walk around the house looking in every direction for the Yankees.

"The Yankees searched our home and took what they could find.

"On one occasion, my mother had a fight with an Indian, who had been substituted by a Yankee. Mother kept quinine all the time, though it was very expensive. She had a large bottle hid in a dresser drawer. The drawer was locked but the Indian knowing something of value was in them, tore the drawer open and got the quinine, but dropped it on the floor. He and mother both reached for it and were fighting over the bottle, but the Indian finally got it and mother couldn't take it away from him.

"Mother had a sword of fathers, and when she heard the Yankees were coming, she ran up stairs into the attic and hid the sword on top of a rafter. This, they never found. The soldiers came in and began hunting for money, jewelry, or anything of value.

"They went up stairs and began rambling and tearing things up. We were all scared and afraid they would find my father's sword. During this time, however, they found a box where mother kept father's clothes.

---

1. This narrative is the result of an interview with Mrs. Fannie Crawford, one of the old residents of this county.

Con't on Page # 10

The Yankees took these out one by one and slung them to a slave that was standing near and said, 'You can have these'. The negro gave them back to mother after the Yankees left.

"When the Yankees left, they would drive the horses, with a negro mounted on the back of each, out of the corral. Lots of times when we knew they were coming, we would fill a wagon full of provisions, hitch six or eight of our fine horses to the wagon and drive them to the river bottom until the Yankees left.

"One time, as they were passing through, they stopped at the smokehouse, got our hams, put them across their shoulders and left.

"We always watched them as far as possible. They got tired of carrying these hams on their shoulders and dropped them by the side of the road. Brother Sam, my oldest brother, ran up the road and brought the hams back home and put them in the smoke house.

"Another time the Northerners went to my grandfather's cellar, got a hogshead of sugar and scattered it all over his yard. They didn't want the sugar for themselves, but were unwilling for him to have it.

"The Yankees came in day after day and lots of times several different groups would come in one day. This kept us very scared and upset, but no harm ever came to any of us.

"During the war, mother had one slave that had given us trouble. The negro was always fussing and wanting to start something. Mother sold him to a man for $2,000.00. Billie ran away from his new master and returned to our home. The man came after Billie and took him back.

"Sam Word, my grandfather, who was too old to serve in the war, kept open house and cared for the wounded soldiers.

Con't on Page #11

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

It was known for miles around that he had this place. When the soldiers were wounded they would crawl for miles to Sam Word's to be taken care of.

"Mr. Parrish from Tennessee came to Mr. Word's from a long distance to be taken care of, but he died.

"Mr. Hooper from Georgia, a wounded soldier, found his way to the open house; while there, he fell in love with one of Sam Word's daughters. They were later married in this home.

"J. W. Lee was wounded and went to Sam Word's home. He recovered and left. After the war, he returned to Aberdeen to live. He later became Mayor of Aberdeen; sheriff of Monroe County, and Post Master. Mr. Lee was formerly from Texas.

"The Reconstruction from 70-75 was the most horrible part of this time. Lots worse than during the war.

"The Yankees passed through in droves rambling and tearing things up. We were very frightened.

"In a distance there was a hill over which you could see the Yankees approaching. The community as a whole kept watch, whoever saw them first would cry out 'Yankee's coming'.

"My mother had a watch, father had given her that none of the Yankees had found. When they noticed the Yankees on the hill, mother told Brother Sam to hide her watch. Brother Sam ran across the road, gave the watch a sling in some bushes, and hid behind a tree.

"When the Yankees arrived at the spot, Brother Sam came from his hiding place. The Yankees had seen him at a distance thought he was a man. When they found out he was only a child one of them said, 'Buddy don't ever do that again, you are liable to get hurt.'

Con't on Page #12

"They rode on down the road. Brother Sam went to the bushes and found my mother's watch.

"Miss Sue Peters, Jane McKinney's grandmother, had lots of clothes beautiful. One day when the watchman announced the Yankees were coming, she packed her fine silks and velvets into a carriage drawn by two beautiful horses and made an attempt to get away with her finery. She was overtaken by the Yankees. They cut the traces, turned the horses loose, and searched the carriage. They found her beautiful clothes, took them out of the carriage and tore them into strips before her eyes.

"During the period of Reconstruction the Yankees established a Provost Marshall Court. The purpose of this court was to try people for misdemeanors.

"On one occasion they had a trial for an unruly negro woman on our place. After the trial, for punishment, they hung her by the thumbs to the limb of a tree with the tips of her toes barely touching the ground. She hung in this position a whole day.

"When the Scalawags and Carpetbaggers came South they organized 'A closed door meeting'. The negroes were invited to these meetings. Their purpose was to nominate negro candidates.

"Brother Sam was full of curiosity and wanted to know just what they did at these meetings. One night he slipped off and went across the road from the 'Closed door meeting' to see what he might find out.

"Negroes and white men often came out of the house to discuss different subjects. At one of these times, Brother Sam's horse moved. They heard the noise and someone said, 'I believe someone's hiding across the road. I believe I'll shoot.'

"He shot and hit Brother Sam on one of his forefingers.

Con't on Page # 13

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

Sam tied a handerchief around his finger and came home. He woke me and , of course, I got up to see what had happened. Mother was wrapping his finger. I was given orders not tosay anything about it. I sure kept my mouth shut.

"The next morning before people bagan to stir too much. Brother Sam went squirrel hunting. While he was gone he pretended to shoot his forefinger and came running back to the house. In front of all the negroes, that were still on the place, he said, 'Oh mother, I shot my finger trying to kill a squirrel.'

"Brother Sam had to do this in order to keep the Yankees from finding out who was shot across the road.

"You can see from this interview, though we were not in active sections of war, there was plenty of excitement."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SLAVE[1]

Victoria Lawson gives this information to us. It is her recollection of slavery days.

"Honey, I'se tell it to you as well as I remember," she said.

"My little mistress was named Emily Randle. Later she maied Captain Hodges. My master was Mr. Randle.

"My father was fust a Hampton, 'cause he belonged to Mr. Hampton. Den Mr. Hampton, grandfather of Miss Gertrude, Brumpase sold him to Mr. Randle.

"My mistress named me Victoria. I was de house girl fo de war. I'se done anything she wanted me to do, seeh as picking up de paper on de flow and keeping de things clean around de house.

---

1. Victoria Lawson, who as a slave was Victoria Randle, tells this story. She was perhaps 10 or 12 at the opening of the War, and has lived in Monroe County most of her life. Con't on Page #14

"I'se had a good mistress and marster, honey.

"Visiters would come and everything would go swell. But one day it warn't dat way.

"Me 'n another girl was playing in de yard and a boy was playing wid us too. He picked up a brick and throwed it at a window and broke it. De boy told my mistress I done it. So she promised me a whipping when company left. But poor thing, she didn't live to give me dat whipping. Fo she died before de boy told her he done it.

"When dey declared war, dey took me from town and sent me to de field at Muldon, whar my marster's farm was at. Den, honey, I didn't know nothing 'cept go out dar and chop dat corn and cotton.

"If'n I done anything they say I oughtn't a done, den things got rough, but I nebber got a whipping 'cept when I needed it 'cause our Marster wouldn't hab it.

"Lots ob times, when de overseers what de Marster had on de farm, got after de slaves dey'd jump on a horse and run to town to de Marster. If'n dey got dar fo de overseer caught 'em dey'd tell de marster what dey had done if'n he thought the overseer was too hard on us and didn't give us enuff to eat, he'd get a new'un."

"How did you live those days, Victoria?"

"Well, honey, I'se tell you de overseer had his house up away from ours. We all had a house by ourselves, each family."

"Ebey week dey'd pass each family rashings, fer de old people in de house dey'd gib so much. Fer de chilen dey'd gib so much, and for de grown working boys and girls so much, and da gib us corn, meal, lasses, and all of it we needed too, honey."

"At night ebey fellow went to his own stall. Dar wan't no staying here and dar."

Con't on Page #15

MONROE COUNTY INTERVIEWS

"Lots ub times at night us chilen would go to sleep out on de ground while looking at de moon in de heavens. Dis was when we's waiting for our folks to come from de field."

"Victoria, what was your job?"

"Honey, I'se chop cotton and corn and lots ub times toted water to de field."

I'se remember one day me and a boy was toting water and I had mine on my head. A Whirl wind come and took me plum off my feet, took de bucket off my head, turned my clothes up and whirled dem around me. Honey, I'se been scared of whirl wins ever since."

"Den after awhile I'se had to go to de field. Lots ob times I'd run to my grandmother-thinking I'se all right, but she'd make me go to work jes de same cause she knowd what was good fer me."

"Dar was four old ladies dat done de cooking and kept de real small chilen. At eaten time dey'd fix our dinner in separate baskets, and dey'd put every persons basket on a slide what was pulled by a mule, and tak'em to de field. If'n we was resten in de field at dinner and saw de marster comin or the overseer, honey, we was goin like bees, one here and one dar.

"When on Sundays I got a chance I'd run off and wouldn't come back till dark. Causin dey had a bugle what dey called us to work by, and ebey Sunday dey'd blow dat bugle and dat ment go to de barn to shuck and shell corn fer to send to de Govment men fer de hands what was in de war. My father was dar too, honey."

"Did the slaves ever run off, Victoria?"

"Yes, honey, dey run'd off. But most all ob de time dey'd be catched by another marster on another farm. If'n he caught or see'd 'em he'd hook'em to a tree wid a chain and send work to de marster dat he had'em. De overseer would come and get 'em and whup'e, and sen'em back to de field.

Con't on Page 16

"Dar was one negro man what couldn't run away so he dug him a hole down in de ground under de chimney fer to stay in. When dey'd make a fire in dair fireplace he'd make one in his and let de smoke all go out at de time. He'd slip out and get rashings and cook'3m. Honey, when dey found him and brought him out he was fat as a hog, causen he hadn't been a working and had all he could eat."

"Victoria, did the Yankees ever come to hour house?"

"Honey, ebey morning sho as God sent sunlight we'd see de Yankees coming. I'se always knowed'em when I'se seen'm coming cause dey woe blue and our soldiers woe grey."

"Dey would come dar whar my marster had a long barn with separate stalls, fer de horses. And dey come and took ebey mule cept de blind ones. Dey would make de negroes ride'em off."

"Honey, dey took corn, meal, and salt pork and food, put in in a wagon and took'em to de field and set fire to 'em and burned 'em."

"One day a white gentman come and told my people to take de chilen off. Dar was going to be a battle. So dey wouldn't let us come back till dey was caying de dead to be buried. I didn't see none of dem shot, but I'se saw'em take'm away. Dis was what dey call a "Running Battle."[1]

"Did you all have Church, Victoria?"

"Yes'm we had meetin at night at one house and next night at a nudder. Honey, we put a wash pot down in front ob de meeten house so's de overseer couldn't hear us a singing and a prayin. Dis wash pot caught de sound.

---

1. Victoria has in mind the "Running Battle"fought in the vicinity of Muldon. Dr. Evans tells that four persons were killed in this encounter.

Con't on Page 17

MONROE COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

"Dar was one negro man what couldn't run away so he dug him a hole down in de ground under de chimney fer to stay in. When dey'd make a fire in dair fireplace he'd make one in his and let de smoke all go out at de time. He'd slip out and get rashings and cook'em. Honey, when dey found him and brought him out he was fat as a hog, causen he hadn't been a working and had all he could eat."

"Victoria, did the Yankees ever come to hour house?"

"Honey, ebey morning sho as God sent sunlight we'd see de Yankees coming. I'se always knowed'em when I'se seen'm coming cause dey woe blue and our soldiers woe grey."

"Dey would come dar whar my marster had a long barn with separate stalls, fer de horses. And dey come and took ebey mule cept de blind ones. Dey would make de negroes ride'em off."

"Honey, dey took corn, meal, and salt pork and food, put it in a wagon and took'em to de field and set fire to 'em and burned 'em."

"One day a white gentman come and told my people to take de chilen off. Dar was going to be a battle. So dey wouldn't let us come back till dey was caying de dead to be buried. I didn't see none of dem shot, but I'se saw'em take'm away. Dis was what dey call a "Running Battle."1

"Did you all have Church, Victoria?"

"Yes'm we had meetin at night at one house and next night at a nudder. Honey, we put a wash pot down in front ob de meeten house so's de overseer couldn't hear us a singing and a prayin. Dis wash pot caught de sound.

---

1. Victoria has in mind the "Running Battle"fought in the vicinity of Muldon. Dr. Evans tells that four persons were killed in this encounter.

Con't on Page 17

De next monin when de bugle blowed we'd slip by and ask de preacher how he feel."

"De Marster didn't low us to hab no kind ob meetens if'n he knew it."

"What kind of weddings did they have then for the slaves?"

"Well honey, if'n a negro saw a woman he wanted that lived on another man's place he'd tell his marster and the marster would go see about the woman. Sometimes he'd jes get permission and take her back wid him. Den dey'd be maied."

"Den sometimes dey would hab a crowd together and dey would put a broom on de flo and he'd jump ober it, den de girl would jump ober it Dey would do dis sebel times and den dey was called maied. Least I heard dat's de way 'bout de broom. But I ain't seen dat like I is de other."

"Do you remember when the war was over?"

"Honey, I sho do. You know'd our mama didn't want us to heer bout it, but I remember when dey said, 'Surrender, stacked arms on de ate of May!"

"Honey chile, dem was sometimes. I stayed wid my marster for about four years adder de war. Lots ob us was better of under marster dan we's been since."

"I'se told you jes as well as I remember ebey thing dat happened."

Con't on Page #18

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

MARKER AT COTTON GIN PORT[1]

When the D. A. R. was organized in Amory, it was named for the historic spot Cotton Gin Port, one of the earliest aims was to place a Marker on the site of this old village. The plot of ground was generously given by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hollaway of Amory, Mrs. Hollaway being a descendant of the early settlers in Cotton Gin Port.

A large granite boulder was erected. It was bought from Mr. Charles Curry of Amory, and it was he who engraved and erected it. The Marker was unveiled November 24, 1924, the exercises being conducted ath the City Hall under the auspices of the regent, Mrs. O. C. Webb. The feature of the program was an address by George J. Leftwich of Aberdeen, a distinguised Attorney of the section, who had given a good deal of time and thought to local history. He also wrote a History of Monroe County, and it was published Chapter by Chapter in the "Amory News" several years ago.

After the appropriate songs and scripture readings at the City Hall, the entire company adjourned to the site of the unveiling at Cotton Gin.

The Marker was placed under a magnificent old Magnolia tree, which had been brought as a tiny seedling from Mobile, Alabama, by Mrs. Holloways grandfather nearly 100 years ago. The Marker was covered with a large American Flag which was removed by Mrs. Nancy Dilworth, the oldest living former resident of this old village.

---

1. MARKER at Cotton Gin as told to the writer by Mrs. Harriet Moses Flinn, who was commissioned by the National Headquarters of the D. A. R. at Washington, D. C., as organizing regent of the Chapter in Amory, in 1919. The Chapter was organized in June, 1920. Con't on Page # 19

She was well past 80 years of age. She was assisted by little miss Eleanor Rowan of Amory, who is a descendant of Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; also little Mary Owen Mayfield, a great grand-daughter of Isaac Mayfield, a pioneer settler of Cotton Gin Port. Around the base of the monument was a mound of Autumn flowers, and the crowd listened with rapt attention to the unveiling conducted by Talmage B. Tubb of Amory. The Marker bears this inscription, which was written at the request of the D. A. R. Chapter, by Judge Leftwich.

"Cotton Gin Port, earliest permanent white settlement in North Mississippi, after Chickasaw Treaty on September 20, 1816. Landing place of Bienville's expedition in 1732, and of Dr. Vandreuil's, 1752, against Chickasaw Indians.

Underneath this inscription is the insignia of the Amory Chapter, a spinning wheel with 13 stars around the edge representing the 13 original colonies and at the back of the wheel a distaff holding the flax threads.

The exercises closed with a benediction by Professor E. E. Cowley of Amory.

The Marker stands there today in the shade of this Historic Magnolia tree for everyone to see and is a constant reminder that on that spot Monroe County had its beginning.

Alma Brannan, Supr.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

INTERVIEWS:

HISTORY OF SMITHVILLE, MISSISSIPPI[1]

Early in the preceding century national leaders, among them Andrew Jackson conceived the idea of better communication with the southern section of the republic. Jackson's idea was to establish so-called "Military roads" to be used for transporting troops as well as to serve as an avenue of egress to settlers who might journey southward.

One of these roads was known in history as "Gaines Trace" named in honor of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines of the United States Army. Gaines Trace road followed the course of the Tom Bigbee river through the northern section of Mississippi. Only a few miles distance Levi Colbert, a half-breed Chickasaw established a trading post on the banks of Bull Mountain creek, a tributary of the Tom Bigbee river and made his home. Traders frequented that trading post as early as 1814.

Then came a man by the name of Smith---Major Smith---what his christian name was the annals of Mississippi have never revealed, but we do know that he came to Mississippi from Tennessee and that he was a man of affluence and adventure. He set out to find a new home in the wilderness. He followed the course of the Tom Bigbee river, arriving in northeast Mississippi at the trading post among the Chickasaws. He stopped here in an effort to equal or excell Chisca and Chota, the founders of the Chickasaws and Choctow tribes.

He built a rude log house using the back room for a store to accomodate the passing journeymen and the few neighbors.

Con't on Page #2

Note 1: This history of Smithville, Miss. was written by Miss Cora McKinney, Library Director of Smithville.

Soon after other settlers came namely: James Perkins, William Pierce, Cornelius Dowd, Joe Brown, a man named Shannon and other settlers. They decided that this community should be organized and given a name so they met in the back room of Major Smith's log hut. Those pioneer settlers on that evening so long ago decided to honor their most prominent citizen, Major Smith, and elected to bestow that name upon their community. Thus the community was christened Smithville.

The date of the organization of Smithville is not definitely known. Old men who yet live cannot remember the dates correctly, Some say it was as early as 1820. Others say it was even as far back as 1814, still others insist that it was about 1840 when the town was established. We know that Monroe County was established in 1821. It is not unlikely that Smithville was organized about that date, or soon thereafter. But at any rate we know that by 1840, Smithville was a flourishing community. From its river just two miles from town, steamboats landed regularly and carried the commerce of Smithville down to Mobile. It is said that some years two thousand bales of cotton were shipped from Smithville to the the port of Mobile, the steamers on return bringing supplies for the plantations, sometimes including barrels of good liquor consigned to Monroe County planters, many of whose descendants are among the most loyal defenders of the prohibition cause.

Soon after the organization of Smithville a good school was built. A man named Maupin was engaged to teach the school. The boys

Con't on Page #3

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

and girls were sent to Smithville from different parts and "boarded out" to attend school. This school was known as the "Academy".

Smithville has not lost any of its eagerness for educational facilities for its children. The people of Smithville floated bonds in 1930, for thirty thousand dollars to build a handsome school building. This building was burned in 1934, but has recently been rebuilt and is now ready for occupancy.

Smithville is in the he rt of Mississippi and Mississippi is in the heart of the south. Thus, in the war of 1861, Smithville rallied to "Dixie's cause". One of the first companies to offer their service to Governor Petus of Mississippi was the company called the "Red Rovers" from Smithville. The day they mustered, a neice of Cornelius Dowd's, Mrs. Fannie Pennington, presented the flag. For six months these soldiers drilled on a local prade ground and our school building is located on this historical site, and this plot of ground was one of the earliest cleared in this section. It is said that the old trading post also stood on the site of the present high school building. A more appropriate monument could not havebeen erected on these grounds than the beautiful high school building of which the entire community feels proud.

Smithville is a hundred years old. Amory, its progressive neighbor, eight miles distant, is an infant in age as compared with Smithville. Even historic old Aberdeen, the capitol of Monroe County, cannot boast the age of Smithville. True it is only a village, its population being only about four hundred and fifty. And that is Smithville! Wrapped in its lofty traditions of glory and splendor.

Alma Brannan-Supv.

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv. MONROE COUNTY. JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Historical Research Project SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT# 13 Evelyn Rose
Willie Ruple Rieves

INTERVIEWS:

HISTORY OF AMORY, MISSISSIPPI[1]

If one had chanced to pass this way about thirty-five years ago, the only noises greeting his ears would have been the drowsy hum of insects, the twittering of birds, and the hoarse croaking of frogs. The only sight meeting his eyes would have been a marshy forest. Today we see many different sights and hear many different noises. We kear the clanging and roar of incoming and out-going trains, the clamor of machine shops, the whir of automobiles, the enthusiastic cries of school children as they cheer their comrades who soon are to win in athletic contests, and the voices of men and women, each glad to live in such a progressive town as Amory.

Even yet we occasionally hear the croaking of frogs, descendants of those early inhabitants, scolding us for usurping the homes of their ancestors, but every other note seems to be of happiness and prosperity.

This is a wonderful change to have had take place in so short a time, this evolution of a frog pond and in the succeeding paragraphs we shall briefly trace the stages in this development.

Until the building of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad in 1887, the town of Amory was unheard of. The nearest trade post to this location was old Cotton Gin Port, a river port, which served most of North Mississippi as a shipping and trading center. Then, the Tombigbee River was a navigated stream and at the old boat landing many cargoes were loaded and unloaded.

Note 1: This history was written by Mrs. C. L. Tubbs, Librarian at Amory, Miss.

Con't on Page #2

This historic old port was the real predecessor of Amory, and so it is fitting that we devote a few sentences to its history. Many legends are connected with old Cotton Gin Port, so called because of the cotton gin which the government had built for the Indians. There, it is said, Bienville had his fierce and unsuccessful encounter with the Chickasaw Indians. There his successor, the Marquis de Vandrenil, again attempted to subdue the mighty Chickasaws, and failing, sunk his cannon at a place which is still called "Cannon Hole". Near there stood the famous oak known as the Council Tree, under which the Chickasaws and Choctows signed their treaty, and where later Tecumseh tried to incite these tribes to war against the whites. After the Indians had moved West and the whole of this part of the state became more thickly populated by white people, Cotton Gim Port became more important. Many prosperous farmers and merchants lived there. Even manufacturing was developed to a small extent. Practically every town in northern Mississippi had roads leading to Cotton Gin Port, and the place continued to flourish until the coming of the Railroad. Then river trade lost its importance and most of the inhabitants of Cotton Gin Port moved into neighboring towns, many of them moving to Amory and to them much credit is due for the early development of the little city.

Amory has always been a railroad town. It was established because the railroad happened to pass this way and needed a place for a division between Birmingham and Memphis. The town was named in honor of a railroad official, Colonel Amory, who bought much of the land now in the corporate limits. The railroad still means a great deal to Amory. The beautiful little railroad payroll is an important factor in its support.

Con't on Page #3

In its beginning the little town had many obstacles to overcome. The site selected for the town of Amory is low and was very wet. There are still people living here who declare they have fished where the stores now stand. It was but natural that in a place so low and wet that diseases were bred, and for some time practically every family in town had at least one member a victim of some kind of fever. The streets were so muddy in the winter that a horse and buggy could scarcely travel up Main Street and the plank walks had to be elevated in order to escape the mud and water.

The water supply was poor in those early days. Sanitary conditions have changed greatly since those days. Today health conditions of Amory are good. There are gravel streets and concrete walks all over town. There is a modern drainage system which makes the people freer from disease.

The first school in Amory was taught in an old store building by a Miss Rosa Ruff. In 1890, a school building was erected, more teachers were added to the faculty and the course of study was so improved that pupils were soon able to leave here and enter Freshmen classes of the State Colleges. In 1906, a new brick building was erected. In 1909, Mr. J. C. Meadows was elected superintendent and during his administration the schools became known among the best in the state.

The town was chartered in the early part of 1886. J. W. C. Wright was the first Mayor. Some of the first settlers were L. H. Tubb, and family, Mrs. Amanda Oliver and family, G. W. Boyett, T. R. Stevens, B. W. Webb and family, J. A. Mayfield, Captain T. J. Rowan, Captain J. O. Johnson and family.

Con't On Page #4

MONROE COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

The Post Office department authorized the removal of the Post Office from Cotton Gin Port to Amory in 1887. A Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in 1887. In 1910, Amory was classed as a city of 2000. It now has a population of nearly 5000. There are now 4 white and 3 negro churches, all brick buildings. There are 2 banks and 2 hotels. There are two white and one negro schools. Amory is also supplied with natural gas from its own well.

Alma Brannan, Supv.

INTERVIEWS:

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WREN COMMUNITY[1]

"More than one hundred years ago in 1835, Mr. John Cox bought the section of land where Wren is now located from the Indians for $1.00 per acre. He and a negro man built two log cabins, one for himself and one for the negro. He had little or no property at that time. Twenty-five years later he died leaving property worth $200,000.

"He was the grandfather of Mr. John Cox Wicks of Aberdeen. He still holds his grandfather's will, made one hundred years ago.

"This property later was owned by Colonel Wren; then the Martins and later my uncle, John Lewis-English, bought it and his wife still owns it. The Wren's became noted people and about 35 years ago, the people of this community, having several stores, a good doctor, Dr. Kinney and a little newspaper, decided to call the little village Wren.

"Some of the other early settlers of this community were the Allisons, Baileys, Shell's and others. Dr. John Davis Allison was born in 1815. His father was Major Jim Allison. Dr. Allison's widow died about ten years ago at the age of 95. They still have sons and daughters living in the community and many other descendants.

"Another interesting family were the Bailey's. Mr. James Asberry Bailey was a teacher and philosopher and student. He lived in this country about one hundred years ago and helped to blaze the trail for many descendants to follow. His son and daughter are still living on the old home place.

Note 1: This information was gained from Mrs. J. W. Biggs, Assistant Librarian at Wren.

Con't on Page #2

MONROE COUNTY) INTERVIEWS

"Uncle Frank English was the forefather of a long generation of English's in this community. He was born in about 1835 and fought in the Civil War and truly won the name of an American hero.

"My father, Benjamin Franklin English, died about 30 years ago. He was considered the founder of the first consolidated school in this community.

"The Wren Community has good schools and churches and maintains a high standard of civilization. There have been men and women who have been reared in this community of which we can truly be proud."

Alma Brannan, Supv.

MONROE COUNTY INTERVIEWS

2nd copy

1877

COUNTY OFFICERS

MONROE COUNTY

J.W.Howard, sheriff; R.A.Honea, treasurer; D.B.McKinney, assessor; James A.Bailey, surveyor; J.P.Willis, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

R.M.Stockton, 1st; J.W.Woods, 2nd; W.D.Walton,3rd; R.B.Brannin,4th; E.L.Sykes,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J.H.Davis, W.H.Sullivan,1st; A.C.Moore, R.F.Gibson,2nd; C.M.Jones, Jas Basham,3rd; R.A.Jarman,B.C.Sims,4th; W.W.Grady,H.M.Franklin,5th.

CONSTABLES

J.Finley,1st; S.C.Tunnell, 2nd; T.M.Blair,3rd; J.L.Mosby,4th; W.B.Prewett,5th.

1878 - 1879

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.L.Sykes, sheriff; H.S.Gilleylen, chancery clerk; Andrew Wood, circuit clerk; Jos A.Johnson, treasurer; D.B.McKinney,assessor; James A.Bailey, surveyor; S.C.Turnwell, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

R.N.Stockton,1st; Joel W.Wood, 2nd; W.D.Walton,3rd; W.E.Bradley,4th; J.P.Sisk,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

F.M.Towry,I.A.Taylor,1st; J.W.Carter, A.C.Moore,2nd; J.J.Bashaw, W.J. Nolan,3rd; B.C.Sims, R.A.Jarman,4th; W.M.Ransom, T.A.Williams, W.W. Grady,5th; E.M.Young,Z.T.Westbrocks,J.H.Springfield, J.D.Smithson, B.M. Bradford, C.C.McGary.

CONSTABLES

W.R.Cowley,1st; John Bright,2nd; J.H.Wilson,3rd; C.C.McCandlass,4th; John M.Dollar,Jr., 5th.

1880 - 1881

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.L.Sykes, sheriff; J.B.McKinney, treasurer; F.M.Cabbott, assessor; James A.Bailey, surveyor; S.C.Tunnell, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

S.A.Dalton,1st; John Wood, 2nd; J.J.Bashan,3rd; J.P.Sisk,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

R.N.Stockton,J.R.Murphy,1st; T.A.Olifant, Geo Dean, S.M.Derrit,W.H. Salmon,2nd; J.C.Brogles, L.D.Hollingsworth, J.K.P.Springfield,3rd; P.C.Bradley, B.C.Sims, J M.Gathings, Jr., I.H.Roberts,4th; W.W.G ady, J.W.Kingsley,5th.

CONSTABLES

Dick Motlow, 1st; J.P.Rye, J.W.Wall,2nd; L.C.Ross, J.D.Smithson, C.C. McGary,4th; W.B.Hester, Flood Martin,5th.

1882 - 1883

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.L.Sykes, sheriff; J.J.Evans, chancery clerk; Andrew Wood, circuit clerk; J.C.Wicks, treasurer; F.M.Cabot, assessor; George G.Tindall, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

James. Lambeth, coroner and ranger; J.L.Riggan, 1st; John M.Rye,2nd; J.J.Brasham, 3rd; Robert Brown, 4th; J.P.Sisk,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W.H.Sullivan, T.A.Oliphant,1st; J.M.Durrett, W.F.Hamilton,2nd; R.E. Hutchinson, C.M.Maddox, 3rd; B.C.Sims, C.C.Brock,4th; D.N.Morrow, W.M. Ransom,5th; J.H.Roberts,6th; J.K.P.Springfield,7th;P.C.Bradley,J.H. Haughton,8th .

CONSTABLES

S.R.Cowley,1st; J.W.Wall,2nd; Wiley Eikner,3rd; W.R.Moore,4th; David Martin,Jr,5th; J.B.Hester,6th; F.M.Blair,7th;J.C.Durrett,8th.

1884 - 1885

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.T.Dilworth, Jas M.Acker, Jno C. Burdine, representatives; J.H.Marshall, sheriff; Jno C.Wicks, treasurer; R.C.Cranshaw, assessor; G.G.Tindall, surveyor; D.W.Brewer, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J.L.Riggan,1st; J.T.Thornley, 2nd; A.O.Love,3rd; Wm G.Elkin,4th; W.C. Sansom,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Jethro Towry,Paul Johnson,1st; G.W.Dean, N.F.Judson,2d; W.R.Eikner, T.Y.Owen,3rd; B.C.Sims, C.C.Brock, J.H.Haughton,W.H.Smith,4th; W.B.Prewett, D.M.Morrow, J.H.Taylor,5th.

CONSTABLES

J.Wid Parham,1st; J.E.Hollingsworth,2nd; J.S.Nix, 3rd; Rufus Lamon, C.C.McGarey,J.B.Hester,4th; David Martin,Jr,5th;

1888 - 1889

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.A.Johnson, sheriff; J.C.Wicks,treasurer; J.G.Holmes,assessor; C.C. Tindall, surveyor; C.C.McCandlass, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

G.W.Parham,1st; Dan'l Crenshaw,2nd; L.D.Boothe, 3rd; W.G.Elkin,4th; J.H.Roberts, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W.H.Sullivan,A.H.Rye,1st; J.M.Durrett, M.Jones,2nd; T.Y.Owens,Will Ward,3rd; B.C.Sims,J.M.Young, J.H.Haughton,4th; W.B.Prewett,C.H.Marshall,5th

CONSTABLES

J.B.Lewis,1st; S.Pullin,2nd;P.J.3rd; T.W.McKinney,4th; Lycurgus Conaway,5th.

1890 - 1891

1890-1891

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.H.Kolb, chancery clerk;L.C.Ross, circuit clerk; J.A.Johnson, sheriff; J.C.Wicks, treasurer; Jno G.Holmes, assessor; R.E.Baker,surveyor; D.W.Brewer, coroner and ranger; C.L.Tubb, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

G.W.Parham,1st; T.J.Phillips, 2nd;L.D.Booth,3rd; W.G.Elkins,4th; J.H.Roberts,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A.H.Rye,W.G.Cody,1st; J.M.Durrett, M.A.Jones,2nd; F.Y.Turner, W.T. Ware,3rd; J.M.Parker, J.M.Young,J.C.Cunningham,4th; C.H.Marshall,J.A. Westbrooks,5th.

CONSTABLES

Sam Harman 1st; Eugene Jones,2nd; M.C.Harmon,3rd; W.H.Walton,4th; R.D.Rutledge,5th.

1894 - 1995

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.O.Jones, chancery clerk; L.C.Ross, circuit clerk; J.J.Brasham, sheriff; J.M.Greene, treasurer; R.C.West, as sessor; R.E.Baker surveyor; T.T. Davenport, supt. of education; J.W.Jones, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

W.R.C owley,1st; M.A.Jones, 2nd; W.T.Ware, 3rd; W.G.Elkins,4th; J.H.Roberts, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

T.C.Lantrip, Jesse Riggan,J.M.Durrett,J.E.Bright,2nd; Parker Alexander, T.Y.Owens,3rd; B.C.Sims, T.J.Dukemanier,4th; T.M.Dean,Daniel Atkins,5th.

CONSTABLES

Joe Bush, 1st; C.T.Taylor,2nd; F.D.Blair,Lee Bailey,special,4th; J.B. McKinney,E.F.Poe,special,Robt. Rutledge,5th.

1896 - 1897

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.O.Jones, chancery clerk; L.B.Harris, circuit clerk; J.J.Bashman, sheriff; J.M.Green,Sr., treasurer; R.C.West, assessor;T.T.Davenport, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

W.R.Cowley,1st; M.A.Jones, 2nd; W.T.Ware,3rd; J.W.Magruder,4th; J.H.Roberts,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

T.C.Lantrip,Jesse Riggan1st; J.M.Durrett,J.E.Bright, 2nd; Parker,Alexander, T.Y.Owens,3rd; B.C.Sims, T.J.Dukemanier,4th; T.M.Dean,Daniel Atkins,5th.

CONSTABLES

Joe Bush, 1st; C.T Taylor,2nd; Lee Bailey, F.D.Blair, 4th; J.B. McKinney, E.F.Poe,5th.

1898 - 1899

COUNTY OFFICERS

Geo C.Myers, circuit clerk; T.O.Jones, chancery clerk; J.C.Crosby, sheriff; S.W.Hathcock, coroner; N.W.Hatch, treasurer; D.G.Taylor, assessro; J.L.C.Bailey, surveyor;T.T.Davenport, supt. of education

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.R.Cowley; 2nd, J.M.Durrett; 3rd, O.E.West; 4th,J.M.Maynard; 5th, J.H.Roberts.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, T.C.Lantrip,W.H.Sullivan; 2nd, J.E.Bright, W.M.Myers; 3rd, E.W. Eikner, W.H.Phillips; 4th, B.C.Sims,B.B.Howell;5th, C.H.Marshall,B.F. English.

CONSTABLES

1st, Geo W.Taylor; 2nd, A.T.Waldrom; 3rd, H.T.Pace; 4th, J.B. McKinney; 5th, G.W.Roberts.

1899 - 1901

COUNTY OFFICERS

L.B.Harris, circuit clerk; T.O.Jones, chancery clerk;J.C.Crosby,sheriff; S.W.Hatchcock, coroner; N.W.Hatch,treasurer; D.G.Taylor, assessor; J.L.C.Bailey,surveyor; T.T.Davenport, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.R.Cra wley; 2nd, J.M.Durrett; 3rd, O.E.West; 4th, J.W.Maynard; 5th, C.C.Lusby.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, T.C.Lantrip,W.H.Sullivan; 2nd, J.E.Bright, W.M.Myers; 3rd, R.W. Eikner,W.H.Phillips; 4th, B.C.Sims,B.B.Howell; 5th,C.H.Marshall,B.F.English

CONSTABLES

1st, Geo W.Taylor; 2nd, A.T.Waldrom; 3rd, H.T.Pace; 4th, J.B.McKinney, C.F.Poe; 5th, G.W.Roberts.

1901 - 1903

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.T.Davenport,supt. of education; L.A.Wood, circuit clerk; C.P.Saith, chancery clerk; P.C.Crenshaw, sheriff; S.W.Hathcock, coroner; J.M. Green,treasurer; D.G.Taylor, assessor;G.L.Green surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

~~[illegible]~~ 1st, H.Q.Brock; 2nd, M.A.Jones; 3rd, R.W.Eikner; 4th, J.W. Maynard; 5th, C.C.Lusky.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

~~[illegible]~~ 1st, W.H.Sullivan,L.G.Pullen; 2nd, J.W. Boggan, S.D.Ritter; 3rd, W.H.Phillips,J.J.Boyd; 4th, B.C.Sims,G.W. Brewer, D .M.Jones; 5th, T.J.Hawkins,C.H.Marshall,H.P.Biggers.

CONSTABLES

1st, R.E.Brasfield; 2nd, C.C.Weaver; 3rd, A.W.Sandifer ; 4th,E.F.Poe; 5th, G.F.Roberts.

MONROE COUNTY, OFFICERS

1903 - 1905

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.T.Davenport, supt . of education; L.A.Wood, circuit clerk; C.P. Smith, chancery clerk; R.C.Crenshaw, sheriff; T.C.Lantrip, coroner; J.M.Greene, treasurer; D.G.Taylor, assessor;G.L.Greene, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

~~1st,L.R.Cochran;2nd,J.L.Mahon;3rd,R.E.Roswell;4th,W.H.Sharp;xxxxxx~~

~~5th,H.H.Kirk~~ 1st, H.Q.Brook;2nd,M.A.Jones;3rd,R.W.Eikner;4th,A .C. Lowe;5th,W.L.C.Bailey.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(Not given)

CONSTABLES

(Not given)

Book 1905 - 1907 1908,09,10,11

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.E.Cowley, supt. of education; L.A.Wood, circuit clerk; C.P.Smith, chancery clerk; T.O.Jones, sheriff; Nicholas Tubb,treasurer; G.G.Ray, assessor; Andy V.Hill, surveyor;M.H.Bunn, coroner.

SUPERVISORS.

1st, J.H.Sullavan; 2nd, S.D.Ritter; 3rd, W.H.Eikner; 4th, A.C.Lowe; 5th, W.L.C.Bailey.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, W.H.Sullavan,L.G.Pullen; 2nd,E.G.Mize,J.W.Boggan; 3rd, S.R.Murff, J.J.Boyd; 4th, B.C.Sims,B.B.Howell; 5th, W.B.Pruett,C.H.Marshall, J.H.Worthy.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.E.Gregory; 2nd, J.O.Moon,C.P.Jones, Jr.; 3rd, A.W.Sandifer; 4th, E.F.Poe; 5th, J.T.Morgan, Wood J.Roberts.

Book 1907 - 1909 1908,09,10,11

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.E.Crowley, supt. of education; L.A Wood, circuit clerk; C.P.Smith, chancery clerk; T.O.Jones, sheriff; Nicholas Tubb, treasurer; G.G. Ray, assessor;Geo T.Tindall, surveyor; D.W.Brewer, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

~~1st,xxxxx~~ SAME AS BOOK 1905 - 1907

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (not given)

CONSTABLES (Not given)

Book 1909 - 1911 1912,13,14,15

COUNTY OFFICERS

E.E.Cowley, supt. of education; O.M.West, circuit clerk; G.G.Ray, chancery clerk;J.D.Cooper, sheriff; Cass Ross, treasurer;W.A.Noah, assessor;W.A.Towery, surveyor; Robert Little, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.B.Lewis; 2nd, S.D.Ritter; 3rd, O.E.West; 4th, A.C.Lowe 5th, Will Roberts.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.F.Bowling,T.C.Lantrip; 2nd,C.C.Weaver,B.F.Swan,O.A.Irvin; 3rd, A.W.Sandefer,D.R.Springfield; 4th,S.A.Dalton,Geo W.Brewer; 5th, E.W.Cunningham,O.D.Whitlock, W.B.Prewett.

CONSTABLES

1st, Woody Gregory; 2nd, Roland Young,Andrew J.Carter; 3rd, Jas Cockerham; 4th, E.F.Poe; 5th, Jesse Owings, L.G.Cannawy.

Book 1911 - 1913 1912, 13, 14, 15

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1909 - 1911

SUPERVISORS

SAME AS BOOK 1909 - 1911

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(not given)

CONSTABLES

(not given)

Book 1913 - 1915

COUNTY OFFICERS (Torn out)

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.T.Gregory; 2nd, E.G.Mize; 3rd, J.S.Howell; 4th, A.C.Lowe; 5th, W.G.Roberts

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, T.C.Lantrip,L.L.Riggan; 2nd, J.W.Boggan, G.L.Rogers, O.A.Irvin; 3rd, A .W.Sandifer, D.R.Springfield; 4th, S.A.Dalton, B.B.Brannon; 5th, Clark Olliver, E.W.Cunningham, W.B.Prewett.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.E.Stout, J.H.Gideon; 2nd, R.P.Young, W.B.Thomas; 3rd, S.M.Noah, Lem Tate; 4th, E.F.Poe,; 5th, Jesse Owings, Sidney Johnson.

Book 1917 - 1921 1920,21,22,23

COUNTY OFFICERS

Talmage B .Tubb, attorney; Horace G. Howell, supt. of education; W.T.Ware, circuit clerl; Joe T.Morgan, chancery clerk; John B. Lewis, sheriff; W.M.Morgan, treasurer; H.L.Pickle, assessor; A .E.Tanner, surveyor; R.B.Little, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.M.Thompson; 2nd, J. H. Harmon; 3rd, J. D. Brunson; 4th, A.C.Lowe; 5th, G.W.Roberts.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A.C.Cowart, W.E.Gregory; 2nd, E.O.Brannon, J.W.Boggan, Willie Pickle; 3rd, H.G.West, C.T.Smith; 4th, B.B.Brannon, S.A.Dalton; 5th, Wiley Pruitt, E.W.Cunningham, O.D.Whitlock.

CONSTABLES

1st, R.N.Stockton, O.C.Hathcock; 2nd, W.B.Thomas, D.F.Franklin; 3rd, Rupert Ray, S.M.Noah; 4th, E.H.Poe, E.F.Poe; 5th, L.G.Connoway, Wood J.Roberts, D .L.Riddings.

1921 - 1923 Book 1924 - 25 - 26 - 27

COUNTY OFFICERS

Jesse M. Coleman, attorney; Daniel Williams, supt. of education; L.L. Griffin, circuit clerk; Joe T.Motgan, chancery clerk; Dan G.Taylor, sheriff; Ernest Haney, assessor; A.E.Tanner,surveyor; Mose Kidd,coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, Joe T.Gregory,; 2nd, Cleve Hollingsworth; 3rdp A.W.Sandifer; 4th, A.C.Lowe; 5th, Sidney Johnson.

JUSTCE OF THE PEACE

1st, T.C.Lantrip, C.T.Gideon; 2nd, John Moon, J.A.Black, H.Early Bird 3rd, L.E.Pope, H.G.West; 4th, S.A.Dalton,P.J.Cain; 5th, W.D.Pruett, O.D.Whitlock, T.E.Griffith.

CONSTABLES

1st,R.N.Stockton,Curtis Weaver;2nd,Sid Harmon, Kenneth Jones;3rd,Jesse Reeves, Dewitt Livingston; 4th, B.A Green; 5th, L.G. Connoway, Claude Scribner.

Book 1923 & 1925

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

SUPERVISORS

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

CONSTABLES

SAME AS BOOK 1921 - 1923

Book 1925 - 1927 1928,29,30,31

COUNTY OFFICERS

D.F.Stump, attornery; C.L.Stoddard, supt. of education; W.R.Irvin, circuit clerk; R.A.Pullen, chancery clerk; Sam Grady, sheriff; H.L. Pickle, assessor; A.E.Tanner, surveyor; W.R.Wood, coroner

SUPERVISORS

1st,Joe T.Gregory; 2nd, Parry ~~Xxxxxx~~ Hormon; 3rd, A.W.Sandifer; 4th, J.R.Booth; 5th, G.W.Roberts.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, T.C.Lantrip,C.T.Gideon; 2nd, J.O.Moon,H.E.Bird; 3rd, C.T.Smith, Trice Adair; 4th, S.A.Dalton,P.J.Cain; 5th, H.T.Dollar, R.E.L.Woodward, T.E.Griffin.

CONSTABLES

1st, R.N.Stockton,Oliver Sullivan; 2nd, K.O.Jones,W.H. Richardson; 3rd, Rufus Ray, W.L.Reedy;5th, L.G.Connoway, W.J.Roberts.

Book 1927 - 1929 1928,29,30,31

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1925 - 1927

SUPERVISORS

1st, Joe T.Gregory; 2nd, Parry Harmon; 3rd, A.W.Sandifer; 4th, J.R.Booth; 5th, G.W.Roberts

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, D.C.Lantrip, C.T.Gideon; 2nd, J.O.Moon, H.E.Bire; 3rd, C.T.Smith, Trice Adair; 4th, S.A.Dalton,Buford B.Brannin; 5th, H.T.Dollar, R.E.L.Woodward, T.E.Griffin.

CONSTABLES

1st, R.N.Stockton,Oliver Sullivan; 2nd, K.O.Jones,W.H.Richardson; 3rd, Rufus Ray, W.L.Reedy; 5th, L.G.Connoway, W.J.Roberts

---

Book 1929 - 1931 1932,33,34,35

COUNTY OFFICERS

Joe T.Morgan, sheriff; R.A.Pullen, chancery clerk; S.D.Ritter, circuit clerk; Horace L.Baker, supt. of education; Andy V.Hill,assessor; Frank J.Buchanan, attorney; A.E.Tanner, surveyor; Tisdale Jones, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st,Joe T.Gregory; 2nd, Perry Harmon; 3rd, K.L.Irvin; 4th, John R. Booth; 5th, G.W.Roberts

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, Neal A.Bourland,Rufus L.Williams; 2nd, J.O.Moon, T.B.Camp, G.L. Rogers; 3rd, W.W.Springfield,Hosea P.Pace; 4th, S.A.Dalton,J.P. Thompson; 5th, T.E.Griffith,Yancey L.Jones,C.E.Summer.

CONSTABLES

1st, Riley H.Mize,Olliver Sullivan; 2nd,I.C.Lay,J.Porter Reece; 3rd, Jeff E.Sartor,R T.Ray; 5th,C.B.Gilleyland,W.A.Monagham.

Book Book 1931 - 1933

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS BOOK 1929 - 1931

SUPERVISORS

1st, Joe T.Gregory; 2nd, Perry Harmon; 3rd, E.L.Irvin; 4th, Frank Ransom; 5th, G.W.Roberts.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, Neal A.Bourland, G.T.Gideon, Woodie E.Gregory; 2nd,J.O.Moon, J.B.Camp, G .L.RogersW.W.Springfield, Hosea P.Pace; 4th, S.A.Dalton, J.P.Thompson; 5th, T.E.Griffith, Yancey L.Jones,C.E.Sumner.

CONSTABLES

1st, Riley H.Mize, Olliver Sullivan; 2nd, I.C.Lay, ~~Rmxxx~~ Purvis Wyatt; 3rd, Jeff E.Sartor, R.T.Ray; 4th, John Brrett; 5th, C.B.Gilleyland, W.A.Monaghan.

Mrs. Ina H. Watkins
Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Area #7

MONROE COUNTY

SENIOR CHECKER:
Mrs. E. E. Cowley
JR. EDITOR & CHECKER:
Evelyn Rose

Description of Photographs by E. E, Johnson

COURT HOUSE

Situated in the center of a block and surrounded by lovely old oaks trees stands the Monroe County Court House erected in 1857, twenty years after the organization of the county.

It is of colonial architecture, very beautiful in its simplicity without an ornament of any kind, if we except the old clock which ticks the time away on top of its roof. This Court House is one of the most outstanding in Mississippi.

The inscription on the present Court House in Aberdeen reads:

Built in 1857.

Board of Police: B. A. Hills, S. A. Word, S. W. Seely, L. D. Dilworth, Contractor, T. J. Davidson -- Commissioners, B. L. Hatch, J. G. Randle, Builders: J. A. Pate and J. B. Taylor.

CITY HALL

The Aberdeen City Hall was built in 1912. It is of colonial architecture, built of buff brick, with terra cotta trim and red tile roof. It is considered one of the prettiest in the state.

THE ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL

The Aberdeen High School is a three story modern, brick building; containing 15 class rooms, 1 large science room,library, office, large rest room, auditorium with balcony, study hall, two music rooms, boy's basement, girl's basement, large space on first floor suitable for indoor recreation, and space for a gymnasuim (but no equipment). The building was erected in 1924 at a cost of $125,000.00 for structure and equipment.

Cont'd on Page #2

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The present edifice, constructed of brick in 1875 replaced an older one erected in 1847. Two massive concrete, ivy covered columns mark the entrance. They were a part of the old Dr. Hatch home, destroyed by fire many years before.

The church is Gothic in design.

POST OFFICE

The Post Office, Aberdeen, constructed of red brick with trimmings of same and concrete. It is a mixture of English and modern architecture, and is spacious and very attractive both inside and out.

JESSE SPEIGHT MONUMENT

A brief biography of the famous statesman, General Jesse Speight, as shown on his monument in Odd Fellows Rest, Aberdeen. He died at his home near Columbus and was laid to rest there, but his remains were later moved to Aberdeen.

"Sacred to the Memory of

General Jesse Speight,

"Who was born in Green County, North Carolina, on the 22nd. of September 1798, and died at his residence in this beautiful grove on the 1st. day of May 1847, in the 49th. year of his age.

"This block of marble with its inscription, but feebly portrays the poignant grief felt by those who knew the desceased, but until the ruthless hand of time shall obliterate these lines

Cont'd on Page #2a

"Be It known
that beneath this simple monument, rest the mortal remains of as pure a Patriot, as firm a Republican and as honest a man, as the sun ever shone upon.
In the various relations of husband, father, master and friend, his superior was not to be found. At an early age he was a Representative, and soon after a Senator in the councils of his Native State, and successively the Presiding officer in each body.
In 1829, he was elected a Representative in Congress in which capacity he served eight years. In 1835, he was honored with a seat in the convention to revise the State Constitution, where he was alike distinguished. In 1839, he was elected a Representative in the Mississippi Legislature, and chosen its speaker. In 1841, he was elected State Speaker, over which body he was also called to Preside.
And in 1844, he was elected Senator in Congress where he faithfully represented his adopted State to the day of his death."

MONROE COUNTY, COURT HOUSE, ETC.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, was begun in the year 1851. It is of English Gothic architecture, and is the only original church building in Aberdeen.

Reverand J. H. Ingraham, who was at that time rector, designed the building. No architect was available and to him the task fell of not only designing, but also constructing the edifice.

He, with one other white man and four slaves completed the building in 1853. Above and to the rear of the pulpit is the slave gallery. However, in later years it was used as a choir loft.

Jane Martin Dalton Monument

"Born in Newberry, S. C. September 3, 1811; died in Aberdeen, January 5, 1852, when but 41 years and almost 4 months old.

"There anchored safe, my weary soul
Shall find eternal rest.
Her last words in death.

"By her zeal and extraordinary personal effort, St. John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, was founded.

May it long remain, a monument to which her surviving friends may fondly point.

St. James Church in Livingston, Ala., also was founded by her pious labors.

Erected to her virtues by the love and respect of her surviving. 1853."

Grammar School

The Grammar School building has 12 class rooms and an Auditorium with basement. It is a mixture of English and modern

Cont'd on Page #4

architecture. It is a 3 story brick structure and is valued at about $50,000, including equipment.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The building is of buff brick with terra cotta trim, designed along Grecian lines. It is a three story edifice, the entire first floor being on the ground level. Four massive Greek columns with Ionic caps adorn the front. On either side of the columns wide concrete steps afford a gradual ascent to the second floor. It was built in 1926 at a cost of $100,000, including equipment.

OLD SOLDIER'S MONUMNENT

The Monument was unveiled in December, 1900. It was erected through the efforts of the Ladies' Memorial Association and R. E. Lee Chapter, U. D. C. Aberdeen. It is 30 feet high and 8 feet square at the base, made of American and Italian marble. At the summit, is the figure of a Confederate soldier on picket duty.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Three Christian churches have been erected on the same site, in Aberdeen, the first in 1852, the second in 1890, and the third in 1925.

The present building is rectangular , designed along Grecian lines, of brick and stone and is three stories high.

HOLLIDAY HOME

The Holliday home, Aberdeen, is now owned by Mrs. Julian Evans, granddaughter of John Holliday, by whom it was erected.

The house is a large two story building of Colonial architecture, and was built in the early 1850's. Eight magnificent columns arranged in groups of two support the roof of a large porch extending the entire length of the front. These columns are handmade

Cont'd on Page #5

MONROE (COUNTY), COURT HOUSE, ETC.

and carved, and the tools with which this work was done are in the house at present. A small balcony supported by braces looks down upon the porch and out over the grounds.

Magnolias, wisteria, box wood, small iris, lillies of the valley and other flowers planted by the Holliday family are numerous. On the south side of the house a brick flower pit stands as it did years ago. To the rear of the house are old kitchen, carriage house, chicken house, pantry, storehouse, smokehouse, and servant's quarters. In later years a kitchen has been added to the main building.

Within the house much that takes us back to the past is to be seen. The parlor is a room of unusual beauty and is furnished entirely with furniture of the colonial period. The rarest piece is the old square piano of Rosewood. Two divans (or love seats as they were often called), several chairs, odd tables, and a lovely old what-not complete the furnishings.

The stairway which leads to the second floor is unique. From the front, the stair leads upward on the right side of the hall; from the back it leads upward on the left side of the hall. They come together half-way up on a landing the full width of the hall. Then they continue upward on the opposite side to that on which they began.

The front room on the north side of the second floor is probably the most interesting of all. It is furnished with furniture handed down from Mrs. John Holliday, paternal grandmother of Mrs. Julian Evans, the present occupant. The large four poster bed is of unusual interest. A trundle-bed is pushed under the larger bed. On the mantle, on the dresser, in the bookcase, and

Cont'd on Page #6

in numerous other places are vases, candlesticks, lamps, books and odd antiques. The lamps on the mantle are types that once burned lard, and later kerosene. The sword worn by Lieutenant Holliday during the Civil War may be seen here.

In truth, the old fashioned Southern hospitality of the present occupants is in keeping with the home itself.

BRADFORD HOME

The General R. M. Bradford home, Gladneyville, situated in the Western part, Aberdeen just outside the city limits is the most distinctive type of colonial architecture in this section; earlier than the large column type. It is built of brick, two stories with the porch extending the width of the hall. General Bradford was a most prominent and wealthy citizen. He lost his wealth building a section of what is now the Illinois Central Railroad.

MONROE COUNTY, COURT HOUSE, ETC.

Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

MONROE COUNTY

JR. EDITOR & CHECKER
Willie Ruple Rieves
Evelyn Rose

SUBJECT: COUNTY EXHIBIT

Due to the fact that Monroe County has no fair the presentation of a county exhibit brought forth a problem.

The Baptist W. M. U., Aberdeen, sponsors an annual miniature fair and Flower Show. After due consideration, we decided to arrange our exhibit in cooperation with this organization.

We concentrated most of our efforts on the preparation of posters. Some we devoted to explanations of our work; others were used to display pictures of historic spots, old homes, and other scenes of interest.

The exhibit was held at the Elk's Club on October 16 th. and 17 th. We had previously sponsored a large display of antiques in our Treasure Hunt, because our space was limited we had had a very small display of antiques.

The Registration Book shows that about 200 people visited the exhibit. They were shown our scrap-book, some of the assignments, and made familiar with our work. Most of these people expressed the desire to cooperate with our project in any way possible, and gave their hearty approval of the work being done.

Though we were hindered by the lack of a County Fair, our exhibit may well be called a success. Even a few who are truly interested may lend more aid than a large number who have only a vague idea of the work being accomplished.

Alma Brannan
Mrs. Alma Brannan, Supv.
Historical Research Proj.

ADB:m

MONROE COUNTY, COURT HOUSE, CHE