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

Neshoba County

Volume L

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

Ethel Coghlan
Lucile Moore
Elizabeth Beall
Ethel VanHooser

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Neshoba County
April 29, 1936

COUNTY HISTORY

Assignment Two

I. FORMATION OF COUNTY:

1.(a). Neshoba, or Wolf Territory was obtained December 23, 1833 by an act of the Legislature.

(b). This county is a part of the purchase make by the United States Government through the Commissioners, John H. Eaton, and John Coffee of the first part and the Choctaw Indians, through their chiefs and Mingoes of the second part. This treaty is called the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; was concluded and signed the 28th. day of September 1830.

(c). December 25, 1833, John J. Smith, James L. Jolly, Gilbert D. Greer, Samuel Hawthorn, Morgan McAfee, F. Carr, Jo. Boggan, John Riley Dunn, D. W. Hopkins, Sr., John P. Smith, Robert Laird, James Boykin, and James Furlow were appointed by the Legislature as commissioners to organize the county.

2. Neshoba County is in the form of a square.

3.(a). As first organized, Wolf, or what is now Neshoba County, was 24 miles wide from east to west and 48 miles long from north to south, embracing what is now Neshoba and Newton Counties. The area when first organized was 1120 square miles.

1. Neshoba County was originally bounded on the north by Winston County, on the east by Kemper County, on the South by Jasper County, and on the west by Leake County. It originally embraced the townships numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13.

2. On February 5, 1836, townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 were taken from Neshoba to form the present county of Newton. When this

was done the Southern boundary of Neshoba changed from Jasper to Newton. In 1875 the N½ of Sections 2 and 3, Township 12, Range 13 was taken from Neshoba County and added to Winston County.

4. Wolf was the original name of the county, but when it was divided into Neshoba and Newton Counties both territories wanted to retain the original name. The northern half agreed on the name Neshoba which is the Indian name for Wolf. This county has no Nick Name.

5. This county has had three county seats.

(a). The original county seat was located at Union in the central part of Wolf County. In 1836 when Wolf County was divided the County Seat of Neshoba County became Camden.

(b). The present County Seat is located at Philadelphia. It was moved from Camden in 1838.

(c). In 1833 a church was built and all people of all denominations worshiped together. This church was called Union Church. Gradually the church part began to be dropped and the town came to be called Union.

Rev. R. L. Breland gave the following information about the significance of the name Camden: "It has been said that a man who was a member of the legislature when the county was divided in 1836 and when the new county seat was located was from Camden, South Carolina, and that he named the place Camden after his old former home town."

Rev. R. L. Breland gave the following about Philadelphia: "It has been said that the town was given the name Philadelphia in in honor of the greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." Simpson Tubby, an Indian says that Philadelphia is named Fani yakni tamaha "Squirrel-country town."

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

6. In 1829 William Boyd came from Lancaster, Penn. through Alabama, stopping near Birmingham. He did not like the location in Alabama and came on to Mississippi, bought land from the Indians and settled in about the central part of what was later called Wolf County. The Indians and whites lived together in peace.

In 1833 a county was organized and according to an old Indian Legend was given the name of Wolf for an Indian Brave, Neshoba Homo, which means "Red Wolf." The county seat was built on the land owned by William Boyd and was called Union. The site of the town was then about one mile east of the present prosperous little city.

Mr. W. E. Portis who is now living at Union (1936), a grandson of William Boyd says that the first court house was a black-jack oad cabin with a floor of mixed straw and mortor about one foot thick which was very hard and firm. Judge William Sterling as Judge, and Hon. John Watts as District Attorney held the first court for Wolf County. James Ellis and William Boyd were the first representatives of Wolf County. The first county officials were Malcolm McIntyre, Sheriff; William Barnes, County Clerk; and Henry Killen, Probate Judge.

The first postoffice and store was built in the spring of 1834, and John A. Thompson was the first post master, also first Merchant. Mr. George Boyd was a grocery keeper too. There is nothing to mark the spot where the old county seat once stood. After the county was divided in 1836, making what is now Newton and Neshoba, the county seat for the new county of Neshoba was moved to the central part of the county where the home of Mr. R. H. Peebles now stands and named Camden.

The officers moved to the new town and temporary homes were thrown hastily up and the building of a court house and jail was begun. Here under the spreading branches of an old tree was held the first

court in Neshoba County. The first court house of the county was a simple, primitive, old log structure. The jail was begun in 1836 under the following plans:

PLAN OF THE FIRST JAIL OF NESHOBA COUNTY - CAMDEN? MISSISSIPPI

"The foundation to be sunk two feet in the ground and to be laid with a double thickness of 12 inch squar timber cross wise the full length and bredth of the building. the lower story shal be nine feet high with a double thickness of 12 inch squar timber an enter-mediate of space 10 inches between the walls to be filled with shaved poles and the sise of the lower room shal be 16 feet in the clare. the timber of the before mentioned foundation shal be covered with a floor of 2 inch plank well seasoned and nailed down with spikes of a sufficien length in 3 inch squares. the inside wall shal be cealed with plank of the same quality and sise as the flooring are of and spiked and spiked in the same manner. the upper floor of the lower story shal be laid with but one thickness of 12 inch squar timber to be covered with 2 inch oak plank of the same quality of the lower and spiked down in the same manner. the upper story shal be eight feet high single walls of 12 inch squar timber sealed with planks of the same quality an spiked in the same manner. the upper floor of the upper story to be laid with 12 inch squar timber under the plates. the building to be well suported, the rafters to be well spiked down with 6 or 8 inch spikes and the whole to be covered with a good shingle loop. the lower story to have 2 windows 12 inches squar to be secured by grets of iron bares one inch squar to be placed crosswise in 3 inch squares which bars of grets shal bee insurted into ¾ inch iron bares 3 inches wide and implanted in the wall 4 inches deep under or uxclu-sive of the former. each window to be double greted there being two walls. the upper story to have 2 windows 2 feet sq. well secured in

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

the same stile as the windows of the lower story except these shal be single greted the wall being single. the dore of the upper story to be 5 feet 10 inches high and three feet and 6 inches wide to be constructed of 2 inch oak plank of double thickness, cross wise well spiked together and overlade with sheet iron inside and outside well Ribeted on both sides. the said dore or shuter shal bee hung with three large iron hinges which shal extend across the entire wedth of the dore and shal be Ribeted through the dore with strong rebits to be three inches apart and the dore when so prepared shal be hung on or with steples of sufficient Demention to extend through the dore frame and 8 inches into the timbers ofthe wall the dore frame shal be made of sufficient seasoned oak timber the full wedth of the wall and 6 inches thick and shal be secured. ½ inch bares of iron to be incerted into the outside of the wall extending from the frame, to which they shal be spiked and ribeted on the inside and run back 12 inches along the wall and shal be placed two feet appart well spiked and ribeted in the wall. the dore to be 5 feet high and 3 feet wide and made of iron bares ½ inch thick and 2½ inches wide. place cross wise 5 inches appart well secured by ribets of a sufficient sise at each cross of the bars. there shal be two rooms in the lower room and even an outer dore the same sise as the one in the uper Door made and hung in the like maner. there shal be a good and sufficient stare way leading to the door of the uper story out side with a plat form in the frunt of the door 4 feet squar.

Camden October the 3rd; 1836

This jail was not completed when on August 15, 1837, the members of the County Police Court drew up an agreement to move the county seat of Neshoba County from Camden to Philadelphia, this being a more desirable location for a town. It was agreed that the same

plans for a town be sued in Philadelphia as was planned for Camden. The court house and jail were to be torn down and rebuilt exactly as they stood in Camden.

Recorded in Deed Book B, page 292, can be found the deed conveying the present town of Philadelphia from Samuel W. Hudspeth to Joseph W. Atkins, James Wilson, Temple Tullos, Benjamine W. Boydston and Thomas Ellington, members of the Board of County Police and to their successors in office forever all the land contained in the several streets and allies which are now laid off together with all the streets and allies which may hereafter be laid off. This deed was made April 9, 1838.

Mr. Samuel B. Thompson was one of the first settlers of the county and the first settler to live in the town of Philadelphia. Mr. Ben Barrier owned and operated the first store in Philadelphia located where Mr. W. C. Houston's store now stands. Mr. Jep Coghlan had a drug store and saloon located where Mr. N. A. Johnson's store now stands. Dr. Prince Lee, the first doctor in Philadelphia had his office in Mr. Coghlan's drug store. A large tree stood where the Citizen's Bank is located.

Other merchants who located here in the beginning of Philadelphia were John Wilson, R. M. Ross, Dave Parker, John Bartlett, Dave Oakley, Joe Perry, and George P. Woodward. Mr. John Harper was the first postmaster here.

Dr. J. L. Backstrum, one of the first physicians of the county, and Little Berry Austin edited the first news paper of the county in 1850 known as the "Reville." This paper was discontinued at the beginning of the Civil War. There was no other paper in the county until 1881 when Mr. Charley Brand, a Confederate Veteran established the Neshoba Democrat.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

In 1832 Col. James Wilson came from Alabama and settled in the southern part of the county among the Choctaw Indians at Emuchalushia, which means "Our people are there." Other early settlers there were Elijah Cooper, C. Boyd, John S. Thomas, Mr. Bill Warren, J. H. Mars, Pilgrim, Kilpatrick, and T. R. Harrison.

Custusha Post Office was first organized in 1850 and located at Mr. Mark Warren's on Custusha Creek, an Indian name meaning "Flea." About 1875 the office was moved to Mr. F. M. Ross, where Mr. N. R. Gipson's pond is now located. In 1885 the office was moved near Shady Grove School and was kept by Miss Tabitah Adams. The office was moved in 1895 to Mr. A. DeWeese's store where Mr. Tom Lowery is now located and remained there until Rio Rt. #1 and Philadelphia Rt. #6 absorbed the office. The name Custusha was retained each time the office was moved.

The first store in Custusha was operated by Mr. J. H. Mars and Mr. T. R. Harrison. This store was opened for business in 1855.

In 1846 James and Milton Burnside moved to Neshoba County from Charleston, South Carolina to Alabama, then to Neshoba County and established homes on the north bank of a large lake located six miles north of Philadelphia. Mr. W. A. Burnside came to this county in 1848 and settled on this lake. Mr. Sim Burnside, son of W. A. Burnside states that so far as he knows there were no other white settlers in this section of the county. Indians lived here by the hundreds. When Mr. Burnside moved here he bought milch cows from Bob and Robin Bell, Indians.

Soon after the following families settled around this lake: Bill Lampkin, John Lampkin, Cap Atkinson, Tom Dabbs, John Birmingham, Sam Salter, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Rathers, Andy Moore, Archelis Eubanks, Billy Ross Widow Lindow, O. Dees, Sam Hickman, Darling Yates,

Mr. Sherrod, Mr. Hood, Mr. Sparks, Mr. Mattox, Mr. Miles, Mr. Emmonds and Mr. W. H. Scoggins. This settlement was known as Burnside. When Mr. W. A. Burnside moved here he bought and established a saw mill, grist mill, cotton gin, commissary, and ware house. The mill was bought in Ohio, and was brought down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg. Mr. Burnside brought it up Pearl River from Jackson, Miss. to Burnside on his Keel-boat. This was a steam mill and was the first of its kind in the South. This mill marked the beginning of the lumber industry in the South.

Mr. Sam Salter assisted by Mr. Cap Atkinson, built a Keel-boat for Mr. W. A. Burnside. This boat was placed in the waters of Lake Burnside which runs into Pearl River. It was propelled by the "hook and jam" method. One crew of men in the fromt of the boat with long canes with hooks fastened to the ends would hook these canes to trees, roots and limbs along the bank of the river and pull the boat, while a second crew in the rear of the boat with long poles placed against their shoulders would jam these poles against the trees and push the boat. To make a trip to Jackson by Keel-boat it took fifteen days going down and from thirty to thirty-one days to return. This boat was used to send country produce such as; beeswax, lumber, cotton seeds, hides, eggs, and chickens to Jackson. This produce was picked up at ferry-crossings along the route to Jackson. On the return trip they brought supplies for the settlement which consisted of flour, sugar, coffee and cloth. There were only three kinds of cloth that could be bought; silk, calico, and linsey. Linsey was a heavy woolen material used for winter clothes. There was a bugle on the boat used as a whistle. This bugle could be heard by the people at Lake Burnside as far down the river as Edinburg, one of the ferry-crossings in Leake County.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

When the settlers heard the whistle of the return trip they would go to Lake Burnside to meet the boat for supplies. They would often have to camp two days before the boat landed.

This Keel-boat was sunk by the Yankees in 1864. When the water is low in the lake this boat can still be seen.

In the early days of Burnside there were only two roads leading to Burnside; one known as the Edinburg and Lake road, the second, known as the Philadelphia and Louisville road. These roads did not cross the lake but went around the lake on the west side. A bridge was built across this lake about 1858 out of heart lumber. The bridge was burned in 1864 by the Yankees led by Grierson.

The first Post Office at Burnside was known as Pearl Valley and was operated by Mr. W. A. Burnside. After the Civil War the office was named Lake Burnside.

Frances Keanan and his wife, Mary, were the first settlers of Holy Cross community. They came here in 1835 from Ireland and bought 1160 acres of land for $1.05 per acre. Other early settlers here were Daniel Rush, Patrick Rush and Peter Rush.

Daniel Rush was a Catholic and since there was no Catholic church in this part of the county he decided to move to Jackson, Miss. This was in the year 1849. In the fall of that year Yellow fever broke out in Jackson and the Rush family returned to Neshoba County. While in Jackson they met the Rev, John Baboneau who promised to visit them after they returned to Neshoba County.

The first Catholic Church was built here in 1861. The plans of this church were made in 1859. Bishop Elder visited the church in 1861 and wanted the church called Holy Cross. This church was later moved to Philadelphia.

Mr. Henry Holland, a non-Catholic, was one of the first

settlers at Tucker. He married Miss Mary Rush of Holy Cross community in 1858. This was the beginning of Tucker. Mr. Holland owned thousands of acres of land there and many slaves. Two other families lived here, the Greers and Mulhollands. Father Mouton was the first Priest to visit this place. He visited here in 1864.

Father Bekkers came to Tucker from Holland in 1883. He began purchasing land for his mission and by September 1884 he had 480 acres. In October three Sisters of Mercy came to take charge of a school at Tucker. This was the beginning of the education for the Indians in this county.

According to Mr. W. E. Wiggins, Laurel Hill was first settled in 1846 by his cousin, Mr. Hugh McDonald. His old home, built about that time and put together with pegs, still stands. Mr. McDonald was the first postmaster there about 1866. The older families living there then were the McMillons and McPhails who originally came from Scotland. Mr. McDonald's son, H. W. McDonald followed his father as postmaster of Laurel Hill. The oldest Masonic Lodge in Neshoba County was in that place and remained there until 1925 when they finally disbanded.

The community of Dixon was settled about 1840 and was named for Mr. Dixon McKee, a land owner who was one of the first settlers in that community. His father lived there also. McKee and Donald McDonald were the first ones to have a store there. They were partners in the business. Some of the old settlers there were; Ed Steele, Bill Rush, Bill Edwards, Joe Morrow, Luke Spivey, Jones C. Walton, and Bill Price. Mr. John Milling, came to Dixon in 1846 from Alabama. The first church here was a Primitive Baptist Church, and was known as the Mt. Zion Church. During this time the postoffice was at a place called High Hill, close to the community of Milldale. Later the postoffice was moved to Dixon and Bill Edwards was the first

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

postmaster. The first postoffice at Dixon was established about 1858. The next postmaster was Dr. Sidney Majure. The first school was taught by Mr. George Huddleston in a little negro house about 58 years ago.

REFERENCES

1. Lowry and McCardle History of Mississippi---Pages 543 & 544
   The Union Appeal, Union, Mississippi----April 12, 1934--Page 1
   Neshoba Democrat--Articles by Rev. R. L. Breland, the following Editions: March 7, 1930, July 17, 1931, August 24, 1931.
2. Neshoba Democrat---March 7, 1930
3. Roland's Mississippi Heart of The South----Pages 796 & 797.
4. Neshoba Democrat--Article by Rev. R. L. Breland-August 7, 1931
5. Mr. W. E. Portis, Union, Mississippi
   Mr. Bob Peebles--Philadelphia, Miss.
   Miss Alma Cook--Philadelphia, Miss.
   Deed Book A--Pages 184, 185 & 186.
   Deed Book B--Pages 292 & 293.
   Simpson Tubby, Indian--Philadelphia, Miss.
6. Mrs. A. F. Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Father McKenna--Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 1 (Tucker)
   Mr. Ed Watkins--Dixon, Miss.
   Mr. G. W. Mars--Philadelphiam Miss.
   Mr. H. R. Wilson--Union, Miss. Rt. 3
   Mr. W. E. Wiggins--Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 7
   Mr. Oscar Hitt--McDonald, Miss.
   Mrs. A. B. McCraw--Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mrs. William Nicholson, Dixon, Miss.
   Mr. J. D. Milling--Philadelphia, Miss.

Bernice Blocker
County Supervisor

Elizabeth Beall

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Neshoba County
April 15, 1936

Copy

COUNTY HISTORY
Assignment One

I. SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

1.(a). News paper files.
(b). County Library.
(c). School Library
(d). Chancery Clerk's Office
(e). County Superintendent of Education
(f). 20th. Century Club
(g). Old scrap books
(h). Old Settlers

None

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists;
(a). No unusual geological formation
(b). Indian Reservation located on Columbus Highway one-half mile from city of Philadelphia.
(2). Pearl River Indian School on Highway 16 about six miles West of Philadelphia.
(3). Tucker Indian Mission School six miles South East of Philadelphia on Highway19
(4). Bogue Chitto Indian School about 14 miles North East of Philadelphia on Oak Ridge road off Highway 16
(c). City Park on South West side of city of Philadelphi
(d). [illegible]. Legion Pond consists of 300 acres located seven miles South East of Philadelphia . Leave Highway 19 at Tucker Indian Mission School.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

(2). Burnside Lake located off Highway 15 one mile South of the village of Burnside.

(e). No scenic beauties.

(f). Neshoba County Fair Grounds located at Coldwater eight (8) miles South West of Philadelphia off old Highway 16.

(g). 1. James Wilson old home located 3 miles East of House School off Highway 19. It was at one time used as a stopping place for the old Stage Coach.

2. Carolina Church ninety-five years old. Company known as the famous Scotland Guard was organized and encamped at this Church.

(h). Hon. A. M. Byrd, a noted Statesman.

(i). No setting for novel fiction.

Bernice Blocker
County Supervisor

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Neshoba County
May 14, 1936

Supplement To Assignment One

2.(b). Naniah Waiya Cave located 20 miles north east of Philadelphia off Columbus Highway.

Naniah Waiya Mound two miles north west of cave.

Bernice Blocker
County Supervisor

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

Flora M. Patterson

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ruth P. Rush, Historian

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT
Re: Chapter One, Formation
January 25, 1938.

1. Camden was located about 2 miles south east of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia-Meridian Highway. Hallowed memories cluster around the old spot where Camden of long ago stood for a few brief months when our county was young. Not a house remains and not a person remains to tell of the events of that past day. Two hundred yards east of the home of R. H. Peebles an excavation may be seen which is said to be the excavation dug out for the location of the jail.

2. Muckalusha is correct spelling, (Indians spelled it Imoklasha). Mr. Luke Hester of the House community tells us that Muckalusha and House have never been the same. Muckalusha was about one mile east of House but has been done away with, the school there being moved to Iron Springs. House was established in 1876 and was named for Mr. Henry House, it first postmaster.

3. Coffadeliah is an Indian name and means "Sassafras Thicket." It was located about 10 miles east of Philadelphia, near where Forest Dale consolidated school now stands.

4. Bloomfield was located in Beat #3 about 7 miles east of Philadelphia and was later consolidated with Bloomo.

5. Ocobla is correct spelling. Ocobla is located 6 miles east of Philadelphia. Olney post office was located where Zion school is now, about 12 miles north-west of Philadelphia. Was discontinued in September 1905. Alice post office was located 15 miles north-west of Philadelphia. Custusha (correct spelling) is located 12

miles southeast of Philadelphia; Holy Cross is located about 4 miles northeast of Philadelphia on Columbus Highway. The postoffice there was done away with about 1904, when the Philadelphia rural routes were established. The Holy Cross church was dismantled and moved to Philadelphia in 1910 and the seven Catholic families attend services in Philadelphia. The Holy Cross school was consolidated with the Longino school about 1922, and all the children attend school there. There is really nothing left of old Holy Cross except the cemetery, which still goes by that name. Laurel Hill is located about 12 miles southwest of Philadelphia and Dixon is about 16 miles southwest of Philadelphia.

6. Philadelphia has eight rural routes at present. Had ten at one time. Our postmaster, Mr. Johnnie Posey says he is of the opinion that Philadelphia has more rural routes than any town in Mississippi. Neshoba County has six postoffices besides Philadelphia which are: Neshoba; McDonald; Deemer; Burnside; Stallo and Dixon.

7. The Holy Cross Catholic Church was built in 1860 while the Holy Rosary at Tucker was not built until 1884.
Right Reverend Bishop Janssens, Bishop of Natchez, while on a missionary journey through Neshoba County, noticed the miserable condition of the Choctaw Indians who inhabited the county and resolved to do something for these Indians who had been neglected so long. He decided to look for a man--a real missionary--who would willingly devote his services and labor as a real apostle for the conversion of the Indians to the true Faith. His thoughts went back to his native Holland. Some time later he went to Holland on a visit, but also with

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

the idea of looking for a missionary priest for the work among the Indians in Neshoba County. While in Holland he met Rev. B. J. Bekkers, who was then pastor of a fashionable church. Divine Providence brought Bishop Jannsens and Father Bekkers together. No sooner had Father Bekkers heard of the missionary work to be accomplished in Neshoba County than he volunteered to devote the remainder of his life to the conversion of the Indians. The Bishop knew that God had answered his prayers, for he saw in Father Bekkers the man he was looking for and he did not hesitate to say to his friends: "I have found my man."
His reason for locating the new church at Tucker was because so many of the Indians lived about Tucker.

8. T. B. Beall was elected county surveyor of Neshoba County in 1900, served the full term, was reelected in 1904 and served until 1906, resigning on account of his health.

9. None of these places: Neshoba; Beat Line; County Line; Deemer; BeBetter; Zephyr Hill; Zion Hill; Arlington, Bardale, etc., are old settlements and have no interesting history.

10. Biography Of Judge Wilson.
George Eugene Wilson son of James Cook Wilson and Mary Elizabeth Davis was born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1869. He attended Springfield College at Daleville during youth, later attending Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar and in 1905 formed a partnership with A. M. Byrd, who was later Congressman for the fifth district. In 1896 he was elected to the Mississippi Legislature. At a still later period he served as representative in the lower House of the Mississippi

legislature. Between 1903-1912 Judge Wilson served as private Secretary for Congressman Byrd.
For a number of years Mr. Wilson indulged in private practice until 1920 when he was elected Judge of the eighth judicial district, serving until his death, January 27, 1929.
Judge Wilson possessed an unusually brilliant mind. He stood at the head of his porfession being very successful. As a citizen he was true to the state and as a man his acquaintance was wide extending to men and women in all walks of life.

11. Have not yet found how the name of BeBetter community originated, but when we get this information we will send it in. Will also send any other picturesque names. Several communities and streams in the county have Choctaw names, and are called by the same names by the white people.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORMATION

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT
Re: Chapter One, Formation

References:

1. R. L. Breland, from Neshoba Democrat of 7-17-31.
2. Mr. Luke Hester of the House Community.
3 and 4. Mr. John Thomas, Chancery Clerk of Neshoba County.
5. County Superintendent of Education, Mr. Winstead.
6. Postmaster, Mr. Johnnie Posey of Philadelphia.
7. Rev. James T. McKenna.
8. T. B. Beall.
10. The Neshoba Democrat of 10-9-31.

Compiled by Lois Anderson
Second Copy

CHAPTER II

TOPOGRAPHY

Neshoba County is generally hilly over all of its territory, with bottom lands following all its streams, and no particularly high altitudes.

Water-Sheds

The largest stream in Neshoba County is Pearl River, which flows southwestward. Its creek tributaries are, first, the headwater streams-- Nanih Waiya, flowing southwest, and Bogue Chitto, flowing northwest. Other creek tributaries are: Nox-apater, Beashea, Ocobla, Pennyshook, Hurricane and Joel, all flowing southeast; Tallashua, Lake Tadda and Sipsey, all southwest; Cutusha, Faniyakni, Muckalusha and Fulton, northwest into Kentawha; Lonsilocher, northeast into Kentawha, and Coon-Shook into Kentawha Creek. Owl Creek flows northeast into Bogue Chitto, Lunlula northwest into Beashea, and Turkey Creek south into Chunky River, in Newton County. (See Appendix.)

Neither Pearl River nor any of the creeks flowing into it have enough fall to carry the water that is forced into them from heavy rains. The overflow from these various streams spreads out over the low-lands, and in some places the water stands so long that the land cannot be cultivated and mosquitoes breed in the stagnant pools. Drainage ditches and canals have in some cases improved this situation and have partly eliminated the mosquito menace, though some malaria is still prevalent.

Elevation

The highest point in Neshoba County is at McDonald, ten

miles south of Philadelphia. The elevation there is 431 feet. Philadelphia has an elevation of 416 feet. The lowest point is at Burnside, seven miles north of Philadelphia, where the land lies 399 feet above sea level. Thus it can easily be seen that in this rather hilly county there are no high peaks and no really great depressions. There is a fairly large amount of bottom land, found along beds of all its streams, but no prairie or flatwood regions.

One hill, known as "The Mountain", four miles south of Philadelphia, has a rough and rugged formation, with many rocks protruding from its sides. Its foundation shows that it is part of a rocky strata that runs in a zigzag fashion through this section of the state, and some geologists say that it is one of the extreme southern foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. (1)

Lakes

Neshoba County has only one natural lake, which is at Burnside, six miles north of Philadelphia. A canal has been cut from it to Pearl River, serving as a spill-way. The soil around the lake is not tillable because no drainage work has been done, hence quite a few mosquitoes breed there. Much timber grows around the lake.

Springs, Wells and Mineral Waters

Neshoba County is bountifully supplied with springs. One of note is in the northwestern part of the county, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia in the Arlington school district. It is known as "Drip Spring," because of the water which drips freely from between two rocks in the hillside, and falls about four feet to another rock below.

1. Mrs Ed Henson, Philadelphia, Miss.

Topography

There were three mineral springs in the Shady Grove community, xxxxx on the Dr. B.L. Stockton place. They were on a creek, and when the banks of the creek caved in, the founts were lost. The water of one of these springs was of a bluish color, another yellowish, the third very clear. Six springs around the pond in the city park furnish water for the swimming pool. xxx xxxxxx xxrdxxxryxxprxxgx On at least two-thirds of the farms of Neshoba County are one or two ordinary springs.

An ordinary well is found at practically every rural home in the county. Good water can be obtained at an average depth of forty feet, and sometimes at fifteen or twenty feet a flow is discovered. An artesian well on Earl Lundy's place, about nine miles southeast of Philadelphia, was drilled ninety-eight feet when the bit sank twelve feet; when it was drawn out, water began to flow and has been spouting ever since. In June, 1906, Mr. Sartin selected a wooded section in the southwest corner of Neshoba County to erect a saw mill. He needed water to operate it, so Ike Poole of Laurel, then a mill-wright with Sartin, coursed the run of two springs on the property of Jim Bud Savell and William Shaw, respectively. Poole drilled a well at a Mr. Clarke's place, and at 177 feet tried to pipe water into the house, but sand stopped the pipe up, and they went down to 200 feet. In a second well near Sartin's house, water was struck at about 177 feet. The third well was bored at the mill. Each is about 177 feet deep and has a strong flow of water. If piped up two or three feet above the ground, they would throw a stream four

Topography

or five feet high. These wells all have three-inch pipe. The one at the mill has bluish water, and is good for drinking. Clarke's well is yellowish and is not particularly good drinking water. The well at Sartin's house is also yellowish but is not good for drinking.

Barrett's mineral well is fifteen miles northwest of Philadelphia on a hill. It is eighty feet deep, twenty-seven feet of this distance through a stratum of rocks. (See Addenda.) Dansby's mineral well is one mile north of Philadelphia on land owned by J. C. Rushing. (See Addenda.)

NESHOBA COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Neshoba County

Topography

References
Page 5

Lowe, E. N.

Field Notes of Land Survey, (Chancery Clerk's Office, 1832)

Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 20, pp.138-140.

Records (County Clerk's office)

Barrett, J. R. — Philadelphia, Miss.

Beall, Tom Ben — Philadelphia, Miss.

Dansby, W. M. — Philadelphia, Miss.

Hand, W. F., State Chemist

Harbour, A. E. — Philadelphia, Miss.

Henson, Mrs. Ed — Philadelphia, Miss.

Thomas, John S. — Philadelphia, Miss.

Warren, Mrs. Wiley

NESHOBA COUNTY, TOPOGRAPHY

Mae Munday
Elizabeth Beall
Ethel VanHooser

HISTIRICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
NESHOBA COUNTY
July 30, 1936

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

I. SOILS

1. Reference--Technical Bulletin # 7 pages 60-61-62-63- by William N. Logan, State College, Miss.

The Short leaf pine soil area lies in the north-central part of the state. It includes some of the highest lands in the atate, the greater part of its surface lying between 400 and 600 feet above sea level. In comparison with the low flat-woods which border it on the east, it is plateau-like . Its general surface slopes gently toward the south. The larger streams have cut moderately deep and broad valleys in the surface of the area. The high ridge lands between the atreams being composed of layers of rocks, are easily eroded and require careful methods of cultivation to prevent washing. Because of excessive erosion when cultivated some of the land on the steeper alopes would prove more profitable in forests or pasture. On the western side of the soil area as shown on the map, there is some overlapping of the soils from the brown loam soil belt, but these soils are to be distinguished by their silty nature.

2. Reference--Technical Bulletin # 7 pages 60-61-62-63-, by William N. Logan, State College, Miss.

ORIGIN OF THE SOIL

The soils of the short leaf pine region are derived largely from the reddish or orange colored sands and loam from the Lafayette formation. As a rule this formation mantles the hills and higher lands, but it has been removed by erosion from some of the slopes and and the soils in such areas have been derived from the underlying

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

Wilcox formation and are composed of unconsolidated sands, clays and loam. Isolated patches of soils of such derivation occur throughout the area, but in physical and chemical characteristics they are very similar to the soils of the Lafayette derivation. The uplands soils are two general types, a yellowish-gray, fine sandy loam with silt like sub-soil, and a reddish loam with red sandy clay or red-clay sub-soil. The stream valleys are covered with fine sandy loam soil. It is often difficult to say just what extent the soils overlying the Wilcox owe to their origin to the Lafayette and what to the Wilcox, because of the similarities of the materials of the formations. The Wilcox is composed of sands, loams and clays, the Lafayette has the apperance of being composed largely of the worked-over materials of the Wilcox formation.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE SOILS

The texture of the upland soils of the short leaf pine soil area varies from a sand to a clay, but the principal is a fine sandy loam. The depth of the soil ranges from two to ten inches and the red sandy clay sub-soil has a depth of about three feet. The color of the soil is usually gray or light brown, butthe virgin soils often contain enough organic matter to make them darker. The upland type of soil occupies high or rolling lands and the drainage is commonly good. Excessive drainage is due to the open texture of the soil and its topography frequently causes crops grown upon this type to suffer from lack of moisture. The soil as a rule, contains about 6% clay, 30% of silt and 64% of sand, the greater part of which is fine. The lowlands along the streams are covered with silt loam type of soils which has a depth of from ten to twelve inches and is underlain by a gray sub-soil of a silty-clay nature and containing iron concretions. In some

NESHOBA COUNTY, MINERALS SOILS AND

areas the soil is a sandy loam with a sand or sandy-clay sub-soil. The average bottom soil contains about 20% of clay, 30% of silt and 20% of sand.

FERTILITY OF THE UPLAND SOILS.

The upland soils of the short leaf pine region are not,as a rule, rich in the minerals plant foods, though the virgin soils contain sufficient amounts for the growing of crops of fair yields. Thirty fairly representative samples of the uplan soils were collected and an average made of their analysis with the results recorded below.

PHOSPHORUS

The averege amount of Phosphorus contained in these samples is .03 per cent, or 600 pounds per acre. This amount is below the amount regarded as essential for a productive soil. It would be completely removed by 26 crops of corn, 43 crops of cow pea hay or 120 crops of cotton of the yield previously mentioned in this book. In the diagram given the amount of phosphorus in the upland soils of the short leaf pine region are compared with the lowest and highest estimate for efficiency. 2,000 pounds Maximum Estimate for Adequacy.

600 pounds Amount present in this soil.

1,000 pounds Minimum Estimate for Adequacy.

POTASSIUM

The percentage of Potassium in the uplands soils is .192 per cent or 3,840 pounds per acre, which is near the minimum estimate for productiveness. It would require fifty four crops of corn, or forty crops of cowpea hay, or 384 crops of cotton of the previously mentioned yield to exhaust the Potassium in the upland soils. The highest amount

OF Potassium in any of the samples is .48 per cent, or 9,600 pounds per acre, which is greater than the maximum estimate for productiveness. The greater per cent of these soils contain sufficient potassium and in practic potash ferterlizer have been used on some of these soils without appreciable gains. Below is given a comparison between the amount of potassium contained in the upland soil and the highest and lowest estimate for productiveness.

6,000 pounds Maximum Estimate for Adequacy.

3,840 pounds Amount present in this soil.

4,000 pounds Minimum Estimate for Adequacy.

LIME

The average amount of lime in the upland soils of the short leaf pine area is .203 per cent or about 4,060 pounds per acre. This is little more than the lowest estimate for a rich sandy soil. The largest amount of lime in any sample is .74 per cent or 14,800 pounds per acre. Which is more than the lowest estimate (910,00 pounds) for a rich clay soil. The sample containing the highest per cent of lime contained only a trace of Phosphorus, and it is possible that the lime was largely in the form of the sulphate, in which case the soil might be acid even though containing such a high per cent of lime.

NITROGEN

The nitrogen content of the soils which have been cultivated to clean crops for a long period is low. A few samples of such soils contain from .01 to .06 per cent or from 200 to 1,800 pounds per acre. Some of the virgin soils contain more than double the above amount.

SUB-SOILS

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

SUB-SOIL.

The sub-soils of the upland contain an averagge of .018 per cent of phosphorus or 360 pounds per acre. The amount of Potassium is .272 per cent or 5,440 pounds per acre. The average amount of lime contained in the sub-soil is .15 per cent or 3,000 pounds per acre. Teh most common type is a red or yellowish brown sandy soil. It generally contains from15 to 30 per cent of clay, from 40 per cent to 5 per cent silt, and about 30 per cent of sand, mostly fine.

FERTILITY OF BOTTOM SOILS OF THE SHORT LEAF PINE AREA

The analysis of ten samples of bottom soils were selected and averaged. These samples show sampler amounts of phosphorus, potassium and lime than the upland soils, but as a rule the amount of nitrogen is larger.

PHOSPHORUS

The average amount of phosphorus contained in the botton land of the short leaf pine soil region is .028 per cent or 560 pounds per acre. This amount is below the minimumm estimate for productiveness. It would require 34 crops of corn, or 40 crops of cow pea hay, 112 crops of cotton to remove the average amount of phosphorus in the bottom soil, providing the yields were as given in the preceeding pages. The maximum amount of phosphorus in the samples is 960 lbs per acre, which is 40 pounds below the estimated minimum.

POTASSIUM.

The average amount of Potassium contained in the bottom soils of this area is 128 per cent or 2,560 pounds per acre. This amount of potassium would be removed by 36 crops of corn, or 28 crops of cowpea hay, or 256 crops of cotton of the yield previously mentioned. The highest amount of Potassium contained in any of the samples is .21 per cent or 4,200 pounds per acre.

LIME.

The average amount of lime in the bottom soils is low,.162 per cent or 3,240 pounds per acre, which is less than the minimum amount contained in a rich sandy soil. The largest amount of lime contained in any samples .21 per cent or 3,200 pounds per acre. The amount of lime is low for this type of soil and applications of lime should be attended by favorable results.

NITROGEN.

The amount of nitrogen is higher in the bottom soils than in the upland soils. The nitrogen content in the bottom soils ranges from .05 per cent to .119 per cent or from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre for cultivated soils. The amount is still greater in the virgin bottom soils.

SUB-SOILS

The bottom sub-soils are usually gray mottled loams or sandy clays. In poorly drained areas they contain concretions of iron oxide. As a rule they contain about 17 per cent of clay, 40 percent of silt and 34 per cent of sand. The sub-soils of the bottom soils contain an average of .032 per cent, and lime,113 per cent or 2,260 pounds per acre.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Crop yields are not as high on this type soils as more modern methods of agriculture will produce. Cotton and cron have been the principal field crops. Cotton yields from one-half to three fourth bale per acre. The yield of corn ranges from ten to twenty bushels per acre. The yield of Sweet potatoes is about 200 bushels per acre. Peanuts, watermelons and general truck crops do well. Fruits may be grown satisfactoryly on the ridge lands. Peaches do especially well on the red clay soils. The grasses grown are Bermuda, broom sedges, carpet grass and water grass.

MESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

Cotton often rusts badly on this types soils and Kainit is used to over come it; from 300 to 400 pounds per acre are usually applied. Cotton seed meal is nitrogen fertilizer in common use. Good results have been obtained from these soils by the application of cotton seed meal,acid phosphate, and nitrate of soda. The greatest gains have been recorded when made by the use of cowpea vines and lime. Nitrogen fertilizer have as a rule produced the largest gains. Cowpea should be grown more extensively on this type soil and the vines plowed under inorder to supply an adequate amount of nitrogen and also to improve the physical condition of the soil, so that it will retain more moisture to better advantage. Sincesome of these soils are acid it will prove best to add ground limestone to them before cowpeas or other legumes can be grown very satisfactorily. Applications of ground limestone and ground phosphas rock should be made and crop rotation practiced more extensively.

CLIMATE.

The annual rainfall fort the Short leaf pine soil area ranges from fifty inches in the northern partion to fifty-four in the southern part and 60 degrees F. for the northern portion . The average killing frost period is from the first of November to the first of April for the northern portion and about two weeks longer for the southern portion.

WATER SUPPLY.

The shallow well water of the short leaf pine region are obtained from the sands and gravels of the Lafayette and the sands of the Wilcox formation. Spring waters are obtained in many parts of the region but flowing wells are rare on account of the generally elevated nature of the region. For this reason flowing wells are confined to the river valleys.

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

FORESTS.

The uplands contain growths of loblolly and short leaf pine, post black-jack and Spanish oaks, and hickory. Most of the virgin forest has been cut from the uplands, but there are large areas of second growths of red,white and black oaks,loblolly and short leaf pine and hickory. There are still considerable areas of virgin forests on the river bottoms.

3. SOIL TYPES.

The soils of the short leaf pine region belong principally to the Orangeburg, the Susquehanna and the Norfolk series, but there are smaller areas belonging to the Myatt, the Ocklocknee and Meadows series.

PREDOMINATING SOIL TYPES.Reference--Mr. L.G. Atkinson,Supervisor of Re-Settlement, Neshoba County. Philadelphia, Miss. Two years experience as Appraiser with Federal Land Bank, New Orleans,La.

3a. 1. Susquehanna: or upland soil is the poorest type soil, well adapted to reforestation and Pastures.

Charadteristics: Yellowish red to brown, sub-soil top soil gray. Below the one foot level of sub-soil, soil changes to yellow with streaks. Is very plastic when wet and is low producing. This type soil can be found in the north east corner of the county in the largest per cent, patches are to be found throughout the eastern part.

b. Crops best suited are peas, beans, lespadeza. Average yield of corn and cotton, is about 8 bushel of corn and 1/5 bale of cotton per acre.

2. RUSTON.

Brownish red sub-soil, with greyish top-soil being from two inches to eight inches in depth. This soil resembles the Suaquehanna, is darker in color with less ligh5 streaks. Adapted to all general crops,with approximate yield of 10 bushel of corn and one-fourth bale of cotton per acre. Is well suited to a strong growth of hickory timber.

MESHOBA COUNTY, MINERALS SOILS AND

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

c. ORANGEBURG.

Light yellow sub-soil, solid in color, this soil is adapted to all general crop production, has an average yield of from one-third to one-fourth bale of cotton and fifteen to twenty bushels of corn per acre. Is lessadapted to the growth of timber.

d. GREENVILLE.

Varies from light to dark red and has a gravelly or rocky underlying base, rangeing from six inches to two feet in depth. This soil is very productive averages from one-half to one-fourth bale of cotton to the acre and fifteen to twenty-five bushels of corn per acre. This type soil is found in the south and western part of the county. Is adapted to all type crops and for timber.

e. OCKLOCKNEE.

Light gray with few concretions,where soil is well drained is fairly productive. More suitable for food crops, making on an average of fifteen bushels of corn to the acre with any grade ferterlizer..

f. BIBBS.

Varies from light brown to black, or reed-brake, fair to extra good in production. Soil will produce from 25 to 40 bushel of corn per acre and has been made to produce with ferterlizer 300 bushels per acre. Soils of this type is found in patches all ove the county.

4. all soil types listed are adapted to all general crops. With the use of ferterlizer the upland soils can be made to produce a fair crop of foods and feed stuff. With proper innoculation the poor types will produce a native grasses, alfalfa, lespadeza or any hay crop for grazing, or harvesting. Short leaf & loblolly pine, black-jack,red, black and spanish oaks, and hickory are found on all types soil listed, but the best grade timber is found on the low bottom soils along the river or

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

OTHER STREAMS.

5. BUILDING MATERIAL.Reference--Mississippi To-Day page 142,(1928)
In the southern part of Neshoba County ballast road-building material is found.

6. None is found to nay great extent, an occasional piece is found.

II. MINERALS.

1. Metalic Minerals--Reference--Mississippi To-Day page 142,(1928)

(a) Iron.

In the southern part of the county iron is found (the author did not say to what extent)
Also in the northeastern part of neshoba county, iron bauxite refactories are found. These ores do not exist in sufficient quantities to attract manufactors,with the present supply of ores in other counties.

(b) No record of any as yet.

2. Non Metallic Minerals.

(a) No record of any.

(b). Lignite--Reference--Mississippi To-Day page 142 (1928)
In Mississippi To-Day,we find lignite is found in the northeastern part of neshoba county.

(c) CLAYS. Reference--Bulletin # 20 Mississippi State Geological Survey by E. N. Lowe. (1925) pages 57-58

A great group of early Tertiary beds of clays, varigated sands, lignite, and carbonate iron ore was called by Hilgard the Lignitic, but later the United States Geological Survey adppted the name Wilcox from Wilcox County Alabama, where it is typically developed. This grpp has a Maximum thickness of 1500 feet, and its outcrop embraces all the north-central plateau of Mississippi. It is the most extensive division of the Tertiary series

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

of formations occuring within the state, embracing all the area from the line of Tennessee southward and southeastward to the Alabama line, lying west and south of the Flat-Woods and extending to the bluffs overlapping the Delta as far south as Grenada. Thence it is bordered on the west and south by the lower division of the Claiborne group through Montgomery, Atalla, Neshoba and Lauderdale counties. Its distibution can best be made out by reference to the map given in the report (Bulletin) . It embraces part of eighteen counties of North Mississippi.

REFERENCE. Bulletin # 20 page 67. Mississippi State Geological Survey by E. N. Lowe, State University.

The western phase of the Basic Claystone out crop is characterized bu successive beds of hard Quartizitic rock which is usually of light gray color, and shows on the surface frequently very marked rounded prominences suggesting concretionary structures. At several places these structures take on unique and interesting forms. These beds are not of uniform hardness, but may pass within a short distance from a true quartizite hard enough to batter a steel hammer, to a soft sandstone which crumbles easily under moderate blows of the hammer, and may even pass into unconsolidated sand beds. While the sands of the basal phase of the Tallahatta are highly ferruginated and frequently rich in fossils, the sands associated with the quartizite beds of the middle phase are usually light gray or white, and non-fossiliferous. That both phases are marine in origin is demonstrated by the marine fossils so abundant in the red clayey sands at Winona, Vaiden and Beatty, the red color of which is due to weathered glauconitic, a marine deposit, and by the fossiliferous glauconitic marl beds often interstratified with the beds of quartizite. This zone of out-cropping Claiborne quartizites and

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

sandstones occupies the upper part of the Tallahatta area, extending nearly across the state. In the west it begins four miles west of Grenada, passes southeast several miles west of Vaiden, is crossed by Big Black river southeast of Vaiden, outvrops both east and west of the town of West, and Hoffman,north of Durant, through Attala county in the vicinity of Kosciusko, and through northeastern Leake and into Neshoba County.

REFERENCE. Mississippi State Geological Survey Bulletin # 20 page 65 E. N. Lowe, Director. University, Miss.

The Claiborne formation in Mississippi consist of hard quartizitic rocks, aands, Claystones and Glauconitic Marls and clays, mostly of marine origin. These beds form a wide belt, stretching across the state from Alabama line to the delta lowlands in a direction slightly north of west. This out-crop is somewhat wider towars the west than on the eastern side of the state. This group embraces two rather distinctly marked formations, the lower called the Tallahatta, and the upper the Lisbon, both names, as well as the names of the whole group being taken from Alabama localities.

Tallahatta,Formation- the lower division called by Smith of Alabama, The Tallahatta Buhrstone, and by Higard the Siliceous Claiborne, consists of several hundred feet of materials, the character of which suggest the name.

(d) SPECIAL CLAY. Reference--Mississippi To-Day page 142 (1928)

In the Southern part of Neshoba County Fullersearth is found, in the northeastern part Moulders clay and Pottery and Fire Clays are found.

Jugs and churns have been made in this county as far back as the Sixties, but we are unable to specify what type soil or clay was used for that particular kind of work. Also Miss Maud Sherrod, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 6, models forms and pictures of clay of a dark red texture,

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

WHICH shapes beautifully,we are unable to specify which type this belongs in.Brick has been made in this county as far back as 1860, these brick was made out of white clay and they were used for building purposes as successfully as brick brought from other counties.

(e) BENTONITE ----No record has been made of any.

[f) None

(g)---Reference--Mississippi To-Day page 142 (1928)

Moulders clay and Glass sands are found in the northeastern part of Neshoba County.

REFERENCE--Mississippi Vol. # 2 D. Roland page 330.

large beds of green sand marls have been found in the county.

(h). MINERAL WATER.

Claiborne Horizon--Reference--Mississippi State Geological Survey Bulletin No.20 page 100,E.N. Lowe,University,Miss

The chief water-bearing beds of the Claihorne group belong to the largest water supply is furnished by the loose sand beds that lie towards the base, underlying the so-called claystone and often interstratified with quartizite beds. These sands beds dip beneath the latter formations in a general direction south and southwest,at a rate that averages about 25 feet, though in places locally as much as 44 feet to the mile. The loaction of the Tallahatta out-crop may be traced on the accompanying map (Bulletin) the regions supplied by water from it belong to the south/west and . Within the region of out-crop Artesian wells may be had at a depth of 75 to 175 feet, furnishing good water that flows at the surface where the well is on low ground. At Siding, a few miles west of Meridian, flowing wells are struck at 75 feet depth; at Mehan Junction at 175 feet; at McDonald, north of Newton, artesian non-flowing wells are struck at 156 feet; and at Kilmichael, on the Southern Railroad East of Winona, water from the Tallahatta is had at 86 feet, but is

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

non-flowing. Along all stream bottoms in this region flowing wells are had at slight depth. Artesian flowing wells in the southwest corner of Neshoba County about four miles northeast of Sepastopol, onnthe G M & N. Railroad were struck at 177 feet depth. Artesian flowing wells are had at a depth of 60 feet seven miles east from Philadelphia.(E.E.Lundy) Dansby's mineral well is located one mile north of the town of Philadelph at a depth of 156 feet. Barrett's mineral well is located fifteen miles Northwest of Philadelphia, on the top of a high hill at a depth of 80 feet.

(h) None.

Reference-- Dr. Rolands The Heart of the South, page 31.

Marshall, Benton, Lafayette, Yalobusha, Calhoun, Montegomery, Webster Choctaw, Winston, Attala, Neshoba and part of Lauderdale, form the center of the Yellow loam region.

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

2nd Copy

CHAPTER III

SOILS AND MINERALS

The short leaf pine soil area, lying in the north-central part of the state, includes some of the highest lands in the state. The greater part of its surface lies between four hundred and six hundred feet above sea level. Compared with the low flat-woods which border it on the east, it is plateau-like. Its general surface slopes gently south. The larger streams have cut moderately-deep, broad valleys in the surface of the area, and the high ridge lands between the streams, composed of layers of rocks, are easily eroded, and require careful methods of cultivation to prevent washing. Some of the land on the steeper slopes would prove more profitable in forests or pasture because of this erosion problem. On the western side of the soil area there is some overlapping of the soils from the brown loam soil belt, but they are distinguishable by their silty nature.

Origin of the Soil

Most of the soils of the short leaf pine region are derived from the reddish or orange-colored sands and loam from the Lafayette formation. Usually this type mantles the hills and higher lands, but it has been removed by erosion from some of the slopes. The soils in such areas have been derived from the underlying Wilcox formation andare composed of unconsolidated sands, clays and loam. Isolated patches of this type of soil occur throughout the area. In physical and chemical characteristics, they are very similar to thex soils of the Lafayette derivation. The upland soils are of two general types, a yellowish-

gray, fine sandy loam with a silt-like sub-soil, and reddish loam with a red, sandy-clay or rede-clay sub-soil. Fine sandy loam soil covers the stream valleys. It is difficult to know to just what extent the soils overlying the Wilcox owe their origin to the Lafayette and what to the Wilcox, because of the similarities of the materials of the formations. Wilcox is composed of sands, loams and clays; Lafayette seems to be composed mf mostly of the worked-over materials of the Wilcox formation. The texture of the upland soils of this area varies from sand to clay, but the principal is a fine sandy loam. The soil depth ranges from two to ten inches and the red sandy clay sub-soil is about three feet deep. The color is usually gray or light-brown, though the virgin soils often contain enough organic matter to make them darker. The upland type of soil is found on high or rolling lands, and the drainage is usually good, due to the open texture of the soil. Because of this, and its topography, crops grown upon this type frequently suffer from lack of moisture. The upl nd soil, as a rule, contains about six percent clay, thirty percent silt and sixty-four percent of fine sand. The lowlands along the streams are covered with silt loam to a depth of from ten to twelve inches. This is underlaid by a gray sub-soil of a silty-clay nature which contains iron concretions. In some areas the soil is sandy loam, with sand or sandy-clay sub-soil. The average bottom soil contains about twenty percent of clay, sixty percent of xixy, silt and twenty percent sand.

The upland soils are not usually rich in mineral plant foods,

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

though the virgin soils contain sufficient amounts for fair crops. Thirty representative samples of upland soils have been collected, and an average made of their analyses with the results recorded below:

The average amount of PHOSPHORUS in these samples is .03 percent, or six hundred pounds peraacre. This is below the requisite for a productive soil. It would be completely removed by twenty-six crops of corn, forty-three crops of cowpea hay, or 120 crops of cotton. The percentage of POTASSIUM is .192 or 3,840 pounds per acre, which is near the minimum estimate for productiveness. It would require fifty-four crops of corn or forty crops of cowpea hay, or 384 crops of cotton to exhaust this mineral. The average amount of LIME in the upland soils is .203 per cent. or about 4,060 pounds to the acre. This is little more than the lowest estimate for arich, sandy soil. The NITROGEN content of the soils which have been cultivated to clean crops for a long period is low. A few samples of such soils contained from .01 to .06 per cent or from 200 to 1,200 pounds per acre. Some of the virgin soils contain more than double this amount. The sub-soils of the upland contain an average of .018 percent of phosphorus, or 360 pounds per acre, .272 per cent of potassium, or 5,440 pounds peracre, and .15 per cent of lime, or 3,000 pounds per acre. The analyses of ten samples of bottom soils were averaged. The samples show smaller amounts of phosphorus, potassium and lime than do the upland soils, but as a rule the amount of nitrogen is ~~xxxxxx~~. larger. The bottom sub-soils are usually gray mottled loams, or

sandy clays. In poorly-drained areas they contain concretions of iron oxide. On an average they contain about seventeen per cent of clay, forty per cent silt and thirty-four per cent sand. ~~xxx~~ (1)
~~xxx-xxxxx xx xxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxxx xx xxxxxxx xx~~

Soil Types

The soils of the short leaf pine regions belong, principally, to the Orangeburg, the Susquehanna and the Norfolk series, but there are smaller areas belonging to the Myatt, the Ochlockonee and Meadows series.

SUSQUEHANNA, or upland soil, is the poorest, but well adapted to reforestation and pastures. It is very plastic when wet and is low-producing. This type can be found in the northeast corner of the county and patches of it occur throughout the eastern part. Crops best suited are peas, beans, and lespedeza. Its average yield is about eight bushels of corn or one-fifth of a bale of cotton per acre.

RUSTON has brownish red sub-soil, with greyish top-soil from two ~~xxxxx~~ to eight inches in depth. This soil resembles Susquehanna, but is darker in color, with ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ fewer light streaks. It is suitable for general crops, with an approximate yield of ten bushels of corn and one-fourth bale of cotton per acre, and is well suited to a strong growth of hickory timber.

ORANGEBURG has light yellow sub-soil, solid in color. This soil is adapted to all general crop production and has an average yield of from one-third to one-fourth bale of cotton or fifteen to twenty bushels of corn per acre. It is less suitable for the growth

1. William N. Logan, Technical Bulletin #7, State College, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

of timber.

GREENVILLE varies from light to dark red, and has a gravelly or rocky underlying base, from six inches to two feet in depth. This soil is very productive, averaging from one-half to one-fourth bale of cotton to an acre, or fifteen to twenty-five bushels of corn per acre. It is found in the south and western part of the county, and is adapted to all types of crops,, and to timber-growing.

OCHLOCKONEE is light gray with few concretions. Where it is well-drained it is fairly productive. This type is more suitable for food crops, making an average of fifteen bushels of corn to the acre, with fertilizer.

BIBBS varies from light brown to black, fair-to-extra good in production. It will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn per acre and has been made to produce (with fertilizer) 300 bushels to the acre. Soil of this type is found in patches all over the county.

All soil types listed are adapted to all genral crops. With the use of fertilizer, the upland soils can be made to produce a fair crop of foods and feed stuff. With proper inoculation, the poor types will produce native grasses, alfalfa, lespedeza or any haycrop for grazing or harvesting. Short leaf and loblolly pine, blackjack, red, black, and Spanish oaks and hickory are found on all types of soil listed, but the best timber is found on the low bottom soils, along the rivers.

Minerals

The southern part of Neshoba County furnishes ballast road-

building materials and in the same section are many traces of iron. In the northeastern part of the county are iron bauxite refactories. These ores do not exist in sufficient quantities to attract manufacturers since the supply of ores in other counties is greater. Some lignite is found in the northeastern part of Neshoba County.

Clays

In the southern part of the county some Fuller's earth is found. Moulder's clay, glass sands, green sand marls, pottery and fire clays are present in the northeastern part. Jugs and churns have been made in this county as far back as the '60's. Miss Maud Sherrod, Philadelphia, Route 6, models forms and pictures of clay of a dark red color. Bricks have been made of native white clay as long ago as 1860. They have been used for building purposes as successfully as brick brought from other counties.

Wells, Springs

At McDonald, north of Newton, artesian non-flowing wells are struck at 156 feet. Along all stream bottoms in this region flowing wells are had at slight depth. Artesian flowing wells, in the southwest corner of Neshoba County, about four miles northeast of Sebastopol, on the G.M.& N. railroad, were struck at 177 feet. Others are had at a depth of sixty feet, seven miles east of Philadelphia. Dansby's mineral well is one mile north of Philadelphia, and Barrett's mineral well is fifteen miles northwest of the town, on the top of a high hill. It's depth is eighty feet.

NESHOBA COUNTY, SOILS AND MINERALS

Logan, William N. Technical Bulletin #7 (State College, Miss.)

Mississipoi Today (1928)

Atkinson, L. G. Philadelphia, Miss.

M.Lowe, E. N. State University.

NESHOBA COUNTY SOILS AND MINERALS

May Mundy
Elizabeth Beall
Ethel VanHooser
Vernice Woods

NESHOBA COUNTY
ETHEL COGHLAN, Supervisor

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT
October 27, 1926

1. FOREST RESERVE

a. None

b. None

c. None

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES

Reference--Extension Bulletin No. 32, State College, Miss. 1929. Pages 3-11.

a. Shortleaf yellow pine.

The short leaf pine, also known as the yellow pine, rosemary and oldfield pine, is widely known and is common throughout Neshoba County where it occurs mixed with hardwoods and in pure second growth stands. The young tree in the open has a straight and some-what stout stem with slightly ascending branches. In maturity the trees has a tall straight stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of about one hundred feet and a diameter of about four and one half feet. The young tree, when cut or burned back re-produces itself by sprouting from the stump. The leaves are in clusters of two or three, and from three to five inches long, slender, flexible and dark blue green. The cones or burrs, are one half to two and one half inches long, oblong, with small sharp prickles generally clustered, and often holding ot the twigs for three or four 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 and it is thinner and lighter colored than the loblolly pine. This is most readily identified by its leaves and cones.

The wood of all Short leaf pine trees is rather heavy and hard,

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 veneer, papers, pulp, excelsior, cooperage, mine props and other purposes.

The loblolly pine, a fast growing member of the yellow pine group, is variously known locally as shortleaf pine, fox-tail pine, and old-field pine. As the last name implies, it seeds up abandoned fields, rapidly, particularly, in the sandy soils, where the water is close to the surface. It is also frequent in clumps along the borders of swamps hard wood forests. In Neshoba it is found throughout the county. The bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed and often attains a thickness of as much as two inches on large-sized trees. The needles or leaves are six to nine inches long, are borne three in a cluster, and in the spring bright green clumps of them at the end of the branches gives a luxurant appearance to the tree. The fruit is a cone, or burr, about three to five inches long, which ripens in the autumn of the second year, and during fall and early winter, sheds many seeds which by their inch-long wings are widely distributed by the wind. The resnous 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, such as for building material, box shooks, barrell staves, basket veneers, pulpwood lath, mine props, piling, and fuel.

SLASH PINE

Experiments have shown that slash pine is capable of growing in clay soil at least one hundred miles north of, or above, its

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, FORESTS

natural range. The trunk is straight, clears itself easily of branches and is crowned with numerous small branches forming a round-topped head. The cones are mostly three to six inches long, brown, and glossy or varnished, and the thin scales are armed with fine prickles. Slash pines may best be distinguished from all other pines by these characteristics of its leaves and cones. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, curable and very reginous. It is sawed into lumber and sold without discrimination as longleaf pine, being used for general building and heavy construction purposes, for which it brings good prices.

SCRUB PINE

Is found in pure stands in old-fields in Neshoba County and is very persistant in gullying, broken and very dry soil. It is one of our slower-growing pines. 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 twisted and spreading leaves are borne two in a cluster. They vary from one half to three inches in length, and are grayish green in color, and are shorter than those of any other pine native to the state. The fruit is a cone, or burr, averaging about two inches in length, narrow, and often slightly curved, with small prickles. Cones are produced almost every year and, as they persist on the branches from three to five years, a tree top with many dry open cones is characteristic of the species. The bark is thin, redish brown, and broken into shallow plates. Even with age, the fissures in the bark are so shallow as to give a some what smooth appearance to the trunk of the tree.

Except in the occasional large-sized trees, the wood is very

knotty because of the persistence of the side branches. It is light and soft, but fairly durable in contact with the soil, so that it is being used to some extent for posts, poles and piling. The lumber is increasingly used for rough construction, but it warps easily with alternate wetting and drying. It is much used for fire wood in Neshoba County.

SPRUCE PINE

The bottoms of Pearl river and other stream swamps in this County are characterized by the presence of this pine which may be easily recognized by its dark almost smooth bark, unlike that of any other kind of tree found within its range. It is nowhere abundant, but is scattered among the hardwoods that predominate in such places. It is a large tree for it reaches a height of eighty or one-hundred twenty feet and a diameter of two to over three feet. It has comparatively small horizontal branches, which form a narrow open crown. This pine resembles considerably the true white pine of the mountains, for which it is not uncommonly mistaken. The leaves occur in clusters of two and are soft, slender dark green and mostly from two to three inches long. They fall at the end of their second year. The cones are single or in clusters of two or three short stout stalks. They are one-half to two inches long, reddish brown in color and rather lustrous, with thin scales armed with small weak prickles. They soon open and shed their seeds, but remain on the trees for several years. The bark on young trees and on the upper part of the trunks is smooth, pale gray, becoming noticeably dark on the lower part of the older trees, and slightly 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. It is rarely used for any purposes except firewood, but is well adapted for use in making paper pulp. With the growing scarcity of timber and closer utilization of our forest trees, this pine will likely be of more value in the futere because of its large size and easy accessibility.

CYPRESS

The Cypress, or bald cypress, is a tree found in swamps of Pearl River, Neshoba County , which are sometimes flooded for long periods at a time, and on wet stream banks and bottomlands. Its straight trunks with numerous accending branches, and narrow conical outline makes the tree one of considerable beauty. In old age, the tree generally has a broad fluted or buttressed base, a smooth slowly tapering trunk and broak, open, flat top of a few heavy branches and numerous small branchlets. The original-growth timber attained heights of eighty to one hundred and thirty feet and diameters of five to ten feet.

The bark is silvery to cinnamon red and finely divided by numerour 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 leaves still attached;or they are scale-like and much shorter, light green, and sometimes silvery below. The fruit is rounded cone, or "ball", about one inch in diameter, consisting of thick irregular scales. The wood is light soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sap-wood to dark brown heartwood, and is particularly durable in contact with the soil. Hence it is in

demand for exterior trim of buildings, greenhouse planking, boat and ship building, shingles, posts, poles and crossties.

RED CEDAR

A very valuable tree found in all classes and conditions of soils from swamp to dry rocky ridges, seeming to thrive on barren soils, where few other trees are found. Neshoba County is well seeded throughout the County where fire has not burned over, but is usually small growth. 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, clasping the stem in four ranks, so that the stems appear square. The other kind, usually appearing on young growth or vigorous shoots, is awl-shaped, quite sharp-pointed, spreading and whitened. The two kinds of flowers are at the end of the minute twigs on separate trees. Blooming in February or March, the male tree 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 a white bloom, one quarter of an inch in diameter, berry-like, enclosing one or two 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 its growth, so that the trunk is usually more or less grooved. The heart wood is distinctly red, and the sap-wood white, this color combination making very striking effects when finished as cedar chests, closets and interior wood-work. The wood is aromatic, soft, strong and of even texture and these qualities contact with soil, and on that account is in great demand for posts, poles and rustic work. Beautiful furniture

NESHOBA COUNTY - FORESTS

such as tables, chests and chifferobes are being made of red-cedar in Neshoba County.

b. Oak, maple, gum, poplar, persimmon, beech, birch, cottonwood, hickory, walnut, ironwood, chinquapin, dogwood.

c. Cherry, persimmon, plum, crabapple, papaw, black and white mulberry.

Cherry is used for making deliciuos pies and wine. Persimmons are relished by children, dogs, hogs and wild animals, crab-apple makes savory jelly that is very easy to make because of the acid contained in the fruit. The plum is useable but contains too much seed to be of any profitable use. The haw has a very pleasant taste to children, birds and wild animals also feed on them, the red mulberry can be used in pies, but the white variety does not contain enough acid to make them very desireable for table use,. Hogs, birds and other animals feed on them. Huckleberry makes delicious pies, wine, jelly, jam, and plain canning.

The wood of these fruit-bearing trees has no commercial value. They are sometimes used for posts and fuel.

d. OTHER TREES OF NESHOBA COUNTY

BLACK WALNUT

Occurs on rich bottom lands and most fertile hillsides. The leaves are yellowish green color.

Used for making furniture and cabinet work, gun-stocks and airplane propellers.

PECAN

The leaves resemble those of the other hickories and black walnut. The flowers hang in tassels and the wood is used occasionally in making handles and parts of Vehicles and for fuel.

WATER HICKORY

Is found in the low swamps and overflow lands in Pearl River and other streams of this county. The bark is thick, separating in loose plate-like dark brown reddish scales. The leaves are somewhat shiny, brownish, hairy along the veins beneath, and rather thin in texture.

The wood is used chiefly for fuel.

WHITE HICKORY

Common on well-drained soil throughout the county. The bark is dark gray, hard, close and deeply furrowed. The leaves are large, strong-scented and hairy.

The wood is used for vehicle parts, handles and fuel.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HICKORY

Found chiefly on alluvial land. The bark is thin, close, pale and slightly downy below.

The wood is similar to that of other hickories and is used for similar purposes.

SCALY BARK HICKORY

Is found in the river bottoms and low flat, often inundated woods of Neshoba County. The bark is light gray, separating freely in to thick plates. The leaves are thin, dark green above, and pale yellow green and shining below.

The wood is used in making tool handles and for fuel.

SAND HICKORY

Is found on uplands. The bark is rough, deeply furrowed dark gray to nearly black. The leaves are finely toothed and long pointed. The wood is brown and is used for the same purpose as other hickories.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

SWAMP COTTONWOOD

Is found in low, wet swamps and the borders of Pearl river, and other streams in this county, but not very abundant. The leaves are broadly ovate, dark green above, pale and smooth below. The wood is used as paper pulp for printing half-tone illustrations.

RIVER BIRCH

Very common in Neshoba County along the water courses. The bark varies from reddish brown to cinnamon red in color and peels back in tough papery layers. The leaves are dark green on the upper surface and the lower a pale yellowish green. The wood is used chiefly for firewood.

BEECH

Is found on rich river and stream bottoms. The leaves are oval and coarsely toothed along the margin. The bark is unbroken, and has a light gray surface. The wood is used sometimes for novelty wares, carpenters' tools or flooring.

CHINQUAPIN

Found on both lowlands and dry uplands. Very common in this county. In early spring is a bower of white blooms and in the fall has a small round nut that will equal the pecan in flavor.
The bark is light gray to brown, and is in broad flat ridges. The leaves are all sharp-pointed and sharp-toothed. The wood is suitable for fence posts, crossties, and fuel. Does not grow in abundance but is scattered throughout the county.

IRONWOOD

Found mostly on rich lower woodland slopes and stream bottoms. The bark is mostly light brown or reddish brown, and finely divided into thin scales. The leaves are oblong with narrowed tips. The

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

wood is used for fence posts, handles of tools, mallets and other small articles.

WHITE OAK

Found in wide variety of soils. The leaves are deeply divided into finger-like lobes. The bark is thin, light ashy gray and covered with loose scales or broad plates. The wood is valuable and has many uses such as for construction, ship-building, flooring and fuel.

POST OAK

Is found in greatest abundances on the poorer soils of the hills of this county. The bark is rougher and darker than the white oak and broken into smaller scales. The leaves are deeply five-lobed, dark green and shiny on the upper surface, and lighter green and rough hairy beneath. The wood is used for crossties and fenceposts.

OVERCUP OAK

Occurs in Pearl river bottoms and rich low ground. The leaves are oblong and deeply lobed. The bark is rough, flaky, gray tinged with red. The wood is used for the same purpose as that of the white oak.

CURAND WHITE OAK

Is found on the well-drained soil of river bottoms. The bark is thin, light gray or nearly white and broken into loose appressed scales. The leaves are thin, smooth on the edges, three lobed toward the tip. The wood is used largely as fuel.

LAUREL OAK

Is generally distributed on the banks of streams and in or near swamps and rich hammocks. The bark is dark brown on the young trees, becoming nearly black and broken on older trees. The leaves resemble the laurel, being thin and shiny above, lighter green

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI FORESTS

below and with less gloss. The wood is used only for fuel.

WILLOW OAK

Most often found in lowlands and along the borders of rivers and swamps, but often also on rich sandy uplands. The leaves are slender willow-like. The bark is generally smooth and a reddish brown color. The wood is used for crossties, bridge planks, barn sills and general construction.

WATER OAK

Is found along the borders of swamps and streams and on rich bottom lands in Neshoba County. The bark is smooth, light brown tinged with red, and has many smooth thin scales over the surface. The leaves are mostly oblong and are wedge-shaped, and of a dull bluish green color. The wood is used for piling, crossties and fuel.

BLACK JACK OAK

Often occurs on dry or poorly-drained gravel clay, or sandy upland soils. The bark is rough, very dark, and broken into small, hard scales or flakes. The leaves are dark green on the upper surface, lighter underneath, and broadly wedge-shaped. The wood is used mostly as firewood.

TURKEY OAK.

Most abundantly on dry barren sandy ridges and sandy bluffs and hammocks. The leaves are deeply divided into lobes, bright yellow green and lustrous above, paler and somewhat downy on the under surface. The wood is used largely for fuel.

BLACK OAK

Is found commonly on dry plains and ridges. The leaves are simple shallow or deeply lobed and the upper surface is dark green and shiny while the lower surface is pale and covered with down. The

bark is smooth and dark brown with deep furrows and rough with deep furrows. The wood is used for the same purposes as red oak.

TEXAS OAK

Inhabits the rich bottom lands as well as drier uplands. The bark is dark, rough, divided into ridges. The leaves are mostly seven-lobed. The wood is used mostly for fuel especially the old trees.

RED OAK

One of most common southern oaks. The leaves are irregular shaped lobes, pear shaped. The bark is rough, though not deeply furrowed, and varies from light gray on younger trees to dark gray or almost black on older ones. The wood is used for rough lumber and for furniture, also makes the best fuel in this county.

CHESTNUT OAK

Found mostly in rocky land. The leaves are simple, oblong, scalloped on edges, and shiny yellowish green above, lighter and slightly fuzzy beneath. The wood is extensively cut into cross ties and heavy timber for bridges, railroad, and other rough construction and used for fence posts and fuel.

WHITE ELM

The leaves are simple, somewhat one-sided, and generally smooth above and downy below. The bark is dark gray, and ridgy.

The wood is used for hubs of wheels, saddle trees, boats and ships, barrel hoops, and veneer for baskets and crates. Also used for fuel.

WINGED ELM

Occurs usually on dry, gravelly uplands, but often in moist situations. The bark is light brown, tinged with red, and divided into irregular flat ridges and fissures. The leaves are simple, dark green and smooth above, and pale and softly downy below. The wood

NESHOBA COUNTY - FORESTS

is occasionally used for hubs and maulks. Formerly rope made of the inner bark was used for binding the covers to cotton bales.

WATER ELM

Found on low flat swamps of Neshoba where water stands during several months of the year. The bark is light brown or gray, and separates into large scales. The leaves are a dark dull green above and paler on the lower surface with yellowish veins. The wood has no economic value.

SOUTHERN HACKBERRY

Occurs most abundantly in rich alluvial soil, but thrives however on various types of soil from the richest to the poorest. The bark is pale gray and covered with prominent excressences. The leaves are simple, oblong, one-sided, thin, with smooth edges. The wood is used occasionally for flooring and furniture, but chiefly for fuel.

RED MULBERRY

Prefers rich soils. The bark is rather thin, dark grayish brown, peeling off in long narrow flakes. The leaves are thin, heart-shaped toothed, rough hairy above and soft, hairy beneath. The wood is used chiefly for fence posts.

OSAGE ORANGE

Is not abundant. The bark is gray, deeply and irregularly divided into broak rounded ridges. The leaves are smooth edged and bright yellow in autumn. The wood is used for fence posts, railway ties, and the bark is sometimes used in tanning leather.

SWAMP BAY

Common on low marshy ground. The leaves are simple, oblong pale green above and white beneath. The wood is often used for making

broom handles and other articles of woodenware.

YELLOW POPLAR OR TULIP TREE

Reaches its largest size in the deep soils along streams in Neshoba County. The leaves are simple, dark green in summer, turning to a clear yellow in the full. The wood is extensively cut into lumber for interior and exterior trim, vehicle bodies, veneers turnery and other high-grade uses.

PAPAW

Most commonly it occurs as an undergrowth in the shade of larger trees in this county, and is found on any type soil. The bark is thin, dark grayish brown. The leaves are pear-shaped, with pointed ends, smooth and light green above. Bears a small fruit resembling a pear in color and shape and is used for making jelly. The wood is no commercial importance.

SASSAFRAS

Common on dry soils, and abandoned fields of Neshoba County. The bark is of red-brown and deeply furrowed. The leaves are oval of at times have one or three lobes. The wood is used for posts, rails, boat-building cooperage and for ox-yokes. The bark of the roots yields the very aromatic oil of sassafras used for flavoring candy, and was one time used extensively for tea in early spring. Roots boiled gives the water a bright red color and is highly flavored, and people have said it was a blood tonic. Used by the Indians.

SWEET GUM

Occurs on rich river bottoms and in swamps and subject to frequent overflow, as well as the upland soils of Neshoba County. The bark is light gray, roughened by corky scales, later becoming

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

deeply furrowed. The leaves are star shaped. The wood is used for flooring, interior finish, paper pulp and veneers for baskets, furniture, also as fuel when dry.

SYCAMORE

Is most abundant along streams and on rich bottomlands. The bark on the younger trunk is smooth and greenish gray in color. The leaves are simple, light green and smooth above, and paler below. The wood is used for butchers blocks, tobacco boxes, furniture and interior finish.

WILD PLUM

Not uncommonly is grown in thickets where it attains only large shrub and is found throughout Neshoba County. The value of the tree lies in its fruit from which jelly and preserves are made. The leaves are oval, pointed, sharply toothed along the margin.

BLACK CHERRY

Occurs in low rich ground. The bark on branches is smooth and bright reddish brown, marked by conspicuous, narrow, white, horizontal lines. The leaves are simple, oval to lance-like in shape with edges broken by many fine incurved teeth, thick and shiny above, and paler beneath. The wood is valuable for its lustre and color and is used for furniture, interior finish, tools, and implement handles.

HAWTHORN

Occur on the poorest and richest soils, on the shallowest and deepest, and on the limestone hills as well as on the rich bottom and swamp lands of this county. The bark is generally thin, gray in color. The leaves are simple, mostly oval or wedeshaped, notched on the edges. The wood is rarely used for any purpose.

SOUTHERN CRAB APPLE

Is found in swamps and upland soils of Neshoba County. The bark is thin, dark reddish-brown, narrowly and deeply ridged. The leaves are simple, toothed, wedge-shaped at the base and rounded at the tips, and at maturity dull green above and light green below. The wood is sometimes used for levers handles of tools, and other small objects. The apples are used for jelly, which due to the high acid jelly is easily made.

REDBUD

Occurs under taller trees or on the borders of fields on hillsides and valleys. The bark is bright red-brown, the long narrow plates separating into thin scales. The leaves are heart-shaped, glossy green turning in autumn to a bright clear yellow.
The wood is of little commercial importance.

HONEY LOCUST

Sometimes occurs in the forest, but more commonly in corners and waste places beside roads and fields. The bark on old trees is dark gray, and is divided into thin tight scales. The leaf is feather-like, often twisted, dark brown or black when ripe. The wood is used for fence posts and crossties. Is not in abundance in this county.

HOLLY

Prefers a rich moist soil, but also found on the higher and drier situations. The leaves are oval, thick and leathery and armed with spiny teeth, and studded with clusters of bright red berries. The wood is valued and much used for cabinet work and wood-turning. Large amount shipped and used for Christmas decorations. Grows abundantly in Neshoba County.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

PRICKLY ASH

Occurs most abundantly in rich damp soil on the edges of woodlands. The bark, which is light gray and very thin, is roughened by corky tubercles surrounding the prickles. It is also gathered for its medicinal qualities. The leaves are oblique at the base toothed and pointed. The wood is light-brown in color.

Has no commercial value in this county.

RED MAPLE

Found on lowlands bordering streams in Neshoba County. The bark is smooth and light gray on young stems, and dark gray and rough on the limbs and trunk. The leaves have from 3 to 5 pointed, saw-toothed lobes. The wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, for turnery, woodenware, and also for fuel.

SILVER MAPLE

Occurs rarely except on moist land and along streams. The bark on the old stems is dark gray and broken into long flakes or scales. The leaves are from 3 to 5 lobes ending in long points with toothed edges. The wood is occasionally used for flooring, furniture and fuel.

ASH-LEAF MAPLE

Grows naturally along stream banks and in cool ravines. The bark is smooth and green in color on young branches; on old trees it is thin, grayish to light brown and deeply divided. The leaves are smooth and lustrous, green, and compound. The wood is used for fuel occasionally.

BUCKEYE

Found in rich woods as an undergrowth in Neshoba County. The leaves are divided into 5 leaflets each long pear-shaped and

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

sharply toothed. The bark is thin, smooth, and pale in color. The fruit is usually pear-shaped and dark relish brown.

LINDEN OR BASSWOOD

Occurs on river bluffs. The bark is light brown, and the inner bark furnishes bast for making mats. The leaves are more or less heart-shaped, thin and saw-toothed. The wood is used in the manufacture of pulp, wooden-ware, furniture, trunks, excelsior and many other articles.

DOGWOOD

Usually found under the larger forest trees. Is found on any type soil in Neshoba County and as a rule small growth. The bark is reddish brown to black and broken up into small 4-sided scaly blocks. The leaves are ovate, pointed, wavy on the margin, bright green above, pale green or grayish beneath. The wood is in great demand for cottonmill machinery, turney handles and forms.

SOURWOOD

Found on both rich and poor soil. The bark is thin, light gray and divided into narrow shallow ridges. The leaves are long, often rough with solitary stiff haris. The wood is used to some extent for turnery, handles, and for some other uses.

BLACK GUM

Finds footing in many types of soil and conditions of soil moisture and is very common in Neshoba County. The leaves are simple, shiny, and dark green in color. The bark on younger trees is furrowed between flat ridges. The wood is used for crate and basket veneers, box shooks, rollers, mallets, rough floors, pulpwood and fuel.

TUPELO GUM

Inhabits the deep river swamps also swamps of the larger streams

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

of Neshoba, but not in abundance. The bark is thin, dark brown, and furrowed up and down the trunk. The leaves are simple, ovate and long pointed. The wood is used for woodenware, broom handles, fruit and vegetable packages.

PERSIMMON

Seems to prefer dry open situations, and is most abundant in old fields, though it occurs in rich bottomlands, and is common in Neshoba County. The bark of old trees is almost black and separated into thick nearly square blocks. The wood is valued for shuttles, golfstick heads.

SOUTHERN SILVERBELL

Occurs in low wet woods and along the borders of swamps and streams, and on wooded hillsides. Is common in this county. The bark is thin, brown, tinged with red, separating into thin scales. The leaves are simple, eggshaped, pointed and finely toothed. The flowers are white and bell-shaped.

RED ASH

Most abundant in broak valleys along streams. The bark is brown, tinged with red and slightly furrowed. The leaves are compound, pointed, slightly toothed on the margins, light yellow-green above and pale below with fine silky hairs. The wood is much used in carpentry and wagon building.

TULIP

Found most frequently on rich, moist soil, such as bottoms,. The leaves are simple, oval, long-pointed, and heart-shaped. The wood is used for fence posts, poles and fuel and occasionally for railroad ties. Not abundant in Neshoba County.

e. Grape, muscadine, scuppernong, strawberry, dewberry, blackberry, and raspberry, grow in great luxuriance in this county.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

The fruit can be used for wine, jam, jelly, preserves, and plain canning.

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLAND

Forest or woodland is scattered generally all over the county, but the best, in fact all merchantable timber is found along the river lowland soil, or other stream bottom lands.

Fred B. Merrill, Jackson, Miss. State Forestry Commission, gives for Neshoba County, total area in acres 353,849, in timbered and uncultivatable acres 265,939.

Along the banks of Pearl River, extending diagonally across the northern part of Neshoba County, from SW to NE, touching 25 sections of land, is found woodland or swamp. The woodland of this river alone covers approximately 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land. This land was once a dense forest of short-leaf pine, oak, maple, gum, hickory and cypress, in fact any tree found in Neshoba County, could be found along this swamp.

This large area has practically all been cut over for both pine and hardwood timbers. This cut over area is fast reforesting its depleted condition with small pine, oak and other trees that have been cut away. Any tree found in the county can be found in all sections and all type soil, except cypress.

Along the banks of all streams in this county is found woodland. This woodland is composed of a mixture of all trees found in the county, fewer pines of course as most of the merchantable timber has been removed, but in most cases is reproducing young trees. Every farm has some woodland not in pasture. These woodlands furnish wood for fuel, posts, and home use.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS:

Reference--Southern Forests, by Edgerton

a. Most crops impoverish the soil. Trees on the other hand, continuously add to the forest floor a humus. This humus is nothing more than the decomposing litter of fallen leaves and twigs that have served in the tree's life work and growth. In dying they make the soil with which they mingle more fertile for the newer growth of trees and shrubs, grasses and wild flowers. The forests in Neshoba County is an ally of the farmer. It aids in soil enrichment and protection, in regulation of water supply, in moderating the force of wind, in supplying material for farm building and machinery, tanks, silos, and other necessities, in range for cattle, in winter employment for farm labor. It also supplies such needs as fence posts and fuel wood. Most farms in Neshoba County includes woodland which yields farm timber.

b. In the woods the crowns or leaf covers, of the trees check the mad rush of the raindrops. When they do soak through the thick carpet of dead leaves and other spongy matter, this carpet acts like a real sponge. The moisture goes on soaking through until it reaches some o open space in the earth through which it can seep until it again finds a passage to the earth as it does in the spring. This sponge-like condition of the woods floors exert important influence on the flow of the water.

It regulates streams flow and gives birth to springs. Neshoba County is abundantly supplied with springs.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

b.

It not only provides water for drinking purposes but also for water power and helps to form the large streams which furnish navigation.

c. When the trees are removed or where trees do not grow, the rain water and melting snow run off rapidly and carry with each rushing stream fertile soil or sand and gravel. The topography of Neshoba County is gradual to steeper rolling, the soil is of such a type, being in the upland area, that erodes easily, if not properly terraced or covered by forests. The forest is the most natural agent for the prevention of erosion.

The forest breaks the impact of the rainfall and retards the hasty run-off;its canopy of leaves or needles, with supporting twigs, branches and trunks, catches the first impact of precipitation and absorbs the first shocks of its fall. Instead of beating directly upon the earth the rain-drops are shattered and either evaporate or settle down slowly in the form of mist, or reassemble and trickle down the trunk and branches, or drip to the ground. The surface of the forest floor of this county frequently has an understory of young growth or shrubs, vines and other vegetation which may again break the impact of fall. Under all these is usually an accumulation of twigs, leaves, needles, moss and other vegetative growth forming an absorbtive layer or carpet of humus often six inches or more in depth. Lying as it does, shielded from the wind and sun, this deposit of humusis protected from rapid surface evaporation, while affording most favorable under-surface conditions for percolation of moisture into the soil. In Neshoba County Pearl River and most of the other stream banks are low and easily over-flowed when heavy

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

rains fall. Numbers of acres of land would be robbed of fertile soil if it were not for the forests to protect them.

The forest of Neshoba County aids in the regulation of the water supply. The decaying vegetable matter or humus formed by dead leaves has much to do with the movement of the water on the ground and under ground.

The forests absorb some of this surplus water through the leaves and branches. The forest checks the heat waves in the breezes, taking up some of the heat which aids in the process of the growth of the trees. Changes the humidity of the air through the process of evaporation of the supplus water through the leaves and branches, thereby making the air cooler.

d. In 1833 the early days after the formation of Neshoba County, the virgin forests covered almost the entire area of the county. Scattered over the county at a distance of fifteen to twenty miles apart were found a few cleared acres, where some pioneer white settler or choctaw indian had cleared for a home. At that time the white man went into the forest, cut, hewed and shaped logs as they desired to have them tonhave them to build their homes,. These logs were fastened in place by the means of wooden pegs, the roofs were made of hand drawn boards. From these same woodlands came also fuel for warmth, and from their cool, shaded depths many pure springs gave the pioneer a plentiful water supply. The accumulation of fallen leaves and other vegetable matter through long years increased the fertility of the soil. All these things essential to the comfort and happiness and progress of the early settlers, the forest has provided.

Southern Forests--Edgerton, page 17

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Forest products for farm use in Neshoba County are necessities, and home grown lumber and other forest products are important for local use. In production of lumber, Neshoba County is said to hold second place in Mississippi.

Products from the forest of Neshoba County in merchantable timber are estimated to be about equal to that of cotton.

The shipment of lumber from the forests of this county in 1935, has been estimated by Mr. R. H. Molpus, operator and owner of Molpus, Lumber Co. Philadelphia, Miss., as being fifty-six million feet, at $15.00 per thousand, which would be a cash income of about eight hundred and forty thousand.

The local saw mills engaged in handling the forest products of this county are giving employment to one thousand persons. Deemer Co. employing five hundred, Molpus Lumber Co. three hundred and two, one hundred and seventy-seven on the payroll at the large mill in town, while the remaining one hundred and tewnty-five are operating the small portable mills out in the country. A. Deweese, employing two hundred.

The products of the farm are eaisly marketed at the saw mill. And when the farmer has laid by his crop he is able to earn some spending money by working on the lumber yards or in the logging camps.

5. PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FORESTS:

Pine is the principal growth of farm forests, with a mixture of oak, hickory, maple and other hardwood.

Mr. G. P. Gamill, Genral Manager, Deemer Lumber Co., Deemer, Miss. states that not 5% of the acreage of Neshoba County has merchantable timber, and that 33% has growing timber.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

The shipment of forest products in lumber from Neshoba County in 1935, is estimated by Mr. R. H. Molpus, Philadelphia, Miss. Owner and operator of Molpus Lumber Co. was fifty-six million feet,

6& 7. METHOD OF CUTTING AND HANDLING TIMBER ON FARM:

Reference--W.W. Hartsfield, Philadelphia, Miss. July 21, 1936.

Mr. Hartsfield, is operating a saw mill out in the country now,and he tells us that the timber is cut by men using a cross-cut saw, "snaked" together by the use of teams, and hauled to the Tractor saw-mill. There it is made into lumber, and then transported by trucks to the larger mills where it is finished and made ready for sale.

The lumber which Mr. Hartsfield, is handling out on the farms, is being delivered to the Molpus Lumber Co. at Philadelphia, Miss.

Ref: Mr. R. H. Molpus, Owner and Operator of Moplus lumber Co.

Mr. Molpus, says they are paying from $1.00 to $5.00 per thousand for standing timber, according to the grade of the timber. Paying the farmer about $1.50, to cut and load or $7.00 to $12.00, for their logs delivered to their/at mill Philadelphia.

He also states, they have the lower grade lumber sawed, dried and dressed or planed, but put all upper grades through the kilns, put in dry sheds about thirty days so it will adjust itself to the moisture conditions. Then they dress and ship to northern markets or put through the retail department selling to home builders in Neshoba, Leake, Kemper and Lauderdale counties. He says that they sell the principal part of shipped lumber to Illinois,Ohio,Michigan some to Indiana and the western part of New York.

Mr. Molpus, states he has in his employ at the large mill here in Philadelphia, one hundred and seventy-seven persons receiving checks

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

for labor done at the town saw mill, and one hundred and twenty-five operating the small mills in the country, making a total of three hundred and two persons engaged in the lumber industry.

Ref: A. Deweese, Owner and Operator of Deweese Lumber Co. located near Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Deweese, states, they ship lumber by the car load to New York, on the east, to Kansas on the west. His sales last year (1935) were 6,000,000 feet, he estimates the out come this year will be 10,000,000 feetall finished lumber. All shipments by car load lots are individual sales some of these going to northern states.

Mr. Deweese, states he has ten small tractorsaw mills operating in the country, cutting the timber on the farm forests and trucking it in to the larger mill for finishing. Some of the timber cut on the farm forests are brought in by truck and sawed by the larger mills.

Ref: Mr. G. F. Gamill,General Manager of Reynolds Lumber Co.

Decmer, Miss. August 24, 1936.

Mr. Gamill, tells us there has been but few changes in the methods of handling lumber in the last fifty years. The timber is cut in the lengths and hauled to portable saw-mills on the farm forests and sawed into lumber. He estimates that about one-half of the farm forest timber is cut at the small mill, and brought to the larger mills for finishing, the other half being brought in by trucks to the large mill. Most smaller mills are supplied with logs by teams and wagon. After the timber leaves the farm forest in the form of logs, it loses its identity as farm timber. There is no co-operative marketing, sometimes maybe a farmer will bring in logs and gets half of the lumber in return for the cutting. Mr. Gamill,gives us these quotations on local timber and prices. The average stand of Neshoba County pines

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

produce 10% of B and Better that averages $35.00 per thousand, 15% of No.1, averages $25.00 per thousand, 35% of No. 2 at $17.00 per thousand and 40% of No.3 at $12.50 per thousand feet, with about 99% being shipped and 1% sold locally. 10% of the local production is used in Mississippi, 10% is shipped to Michigan, 10% to Ohio, 10% shipped to Indiana, 10% to Illinois,20% to Kentucky and Tennessee, 10% to Pennsylvania, and 10% exported.

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS:

Trucks equipped with motion picture machines, generators and a large quantity of material to be distributed, carrying an illustrated course in forest study, visited every school in Neshoba County during the period from 1930 to 1932 with these pictures showing the resources of the forests of the South, and the necessity for their protection as well as their value. (No further steps have been taken)

9. None

10. None

11. WILD FLOWERS:

FLOWERING MOSS

Has narrow leaves, awl shaped, small white dainty flowers. These are found blooming in early spring, in shady places.

MAY APPLES

Has narrow leaves, one large white flower nodding from the fork made by the two leaves. Fruit is a large, flesny egg-shaped berry. They are found blooming in shady woody places.

Lady Slipper: Has a slender leafy stem, ranging from 12 to 24 inches in height. Its flower has a large golden-like slipper-like pouch topped by two narrow, greenish-yellow sepals. Found blooming from May to June in bogs, thickets, and moist places.

WILD IRIS

The stem of the iris is about one to one and a half feet high, and its long, flat, slender leaves are swordlike in appearance. Its large showy flowers are snow white and violet blue. The blue is varigated with spots of gray or white in the center of the blossom.

SWEET WILLIAM:

The Sweet William flowers vary in color from a pink to a pinkish-blue and a rich red, hanging in clusters of very small blooms. They grow from one to two feet high, are very common and beautiful in this county. They are found blooming from spring to summer.

GOLDEN ROD:

This plant has from one to five limbs with clusters of dark yellow flowers. They are very common along roadsides, ditches and fence-rows of old fields throughout the county. These flowers are very beautiful when they don their fall costumes of yellow flowers.

BLACKEYED SUSAN:

Id found in fields, and along the roadside and in woody places. Grows from one to two feet high. Has bright yellow flowers with a black or reddish brown or blue center. These flowers are found blooming from spring through the summer.

BLUE FLAG:

The Blue Flag has a straight pointed thick leaf, with light blue flowers with a yellow center and has from one to two blooms on the stalk. These flowers are found on low damp places, in bloom about May and June.

POND LILY: Grows in quiet shallow water, has broad leathery leaves that floats on the surface of the water. Its creamy white flowers, often 5 inches in diameter when fully developed are short lived, lasting about three days. Usually open at dawn and close at sunset. Blooms from spring through summer

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

WOODBINE

Grows on any type soil, in woody sections or open spaces near the homes. It has small narrow leaves and a small trumpet-like red flower with a yellow center. Blooms through May and June.

DANDELION

Has slender green leaves. The flower, when first open is a delicate yellow, opening from a button-like base from the stem, and when ready to shed the bloom turns white and is carried away by the wind little by little. Is found in open pastures, fields, roadsides and wasteland. Blooming in late summer and fall.

INDIAN PIPE

Comes up in the rich damp woods in winter. Has a pure white stem with foliage. The flower is pure white, wax-like flower in the shape of a pipe. These flowers are rare now.

WHITE-TOPPED Aster

Has a narrow leaf with several blooms of white with yellow or black specks in the center on each stalk. These flowers are found in low damp, open woods. Slender, spreading aster is very much like the white-topped aster. Has more spreading branches and is found more often. This variety is found throughout the county along roadsides fences, and trails.

WILD LETTUCE

The leaves of the wild lettuce are not divided . The flowers are yellow. Is found in dry open places or moist soil in wastelands. Blooms in July and August.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

The vine is covered with small yellow and white blooms. It is found climbing in thick profusion on trees, banks and along roadsides

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

in April and May. This vine is thought to have escaped from cultivation.

COMMON MULEIN

This plant has leaves from one to four and five inches wide, green with gray tint. Its yellow blooms grow out from the single stalk in the center of the plant. This plant is very common throughout the county. Found on the hills, dry open fields and pastures in April and May.

WILD PHLOX

Has small blooms in different colors. Found growing in low, wet woods and damp hillsides of old fields. Bloom in the spring.

LOVE VINE

The love vine is a parasite. It attaches itself to shrubs and small flowers. The vine is from a pale yellow to orange in color and has clusters of small cream-yellow flowers. Found along roadsides, fields and sometime in the edge of flower yards.

MORNING GLORY

Morning Glories of all type are very common throughout the county. They are found in cultivated fields, waste places and in the edge of woods. We have blooms of every variety of scarlet, purple, white, pink and blue.

WILD POTATO

The Wild Potato is a vine that has small leaves and large creamy white blooms. In the fall small potatoes can be found on the roots just as our sweet potato. These are found growing in light rich soil in fields and open woods blooming in July and August.

MILK WEED

The Milk Weed has a slender green stalk with narrow leaves.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

The flowers appear in clusters of small white blooms. Later pods are formed that when opened in the fall form a fluffy white ball. This downy, fluffy ball contains the seed of the plant and is carried away by the wind and when it falls to the earth is planted by nature and a new plant springs up. The stem of this plant when broken shows a drop of creamy-white substance called a milk. This plant is very common throughout the county in our dry sandy upland soil Found blooming in June.

PERIWINKLE

The wild periwinkle is similar to the one we grow in our flower-garden. They are found growing wild in old gardens, fences and old graveyards and sometime in low damp places, blooming in spring and summer.

YELLOW JASMINE

The Yellow Jasmine has a bell-shaped bloom. Is found running in great profussion on bushes, trees, fences and banks along the road-side throughout the county on any type soil.

WILD WISTERIA

The Wild Wisteria resembles the cultivated wisteria we find around homes. The flowers are formed just as the cultivated flower is and is of a blue color. These are found blooming in early spring in low, rich, damp soil.

EVENING PRIMROSE

The Evening Primrose has a single, wide open pink bloom. The petals are round with a small yellow center. They are found in dry, sandy places of the upland soil of Neshoba County

SUMMER GRAPE

This hardy vine is found running on trees and small shrubbery on

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

our rich, wooded slopes and low ground throughout the county, blooming in late spring clusters of creamy white blossoms filling the forest with a fragrant odor. The fruit of the grape are green color but when ripened are a dark purple. Very common in this county.

CASTOR BEAN

The Castor Bean has a large bush and leaves with a large purple bloom of the twining variety. Long pods form as any other bean.

RED BUCKEYE

Buckeye is a large shrub, has a dark yellowish-red bloom, also a burr or shell that holds the fruit. When this shell is ripened the buckeye nut falls out . This shrub is found blooming in early spring on rich slopes, edges of woods and thickets throughout the county.

POISON IVY

Has a small creamy-white bloom, found throughout the county twining on trees and fences, blooming in May and June.

POISON OAK VINE

Is found throughout the county clinging to trees, old fences and shrubbery with thick clusters of beautiful reddish-brown flowers. Very attractive to the eye but poison to touch .

COMMON VETCH

This small plant has a small purple bloom found growing along the edges of fields, pastures and waste places. Very common in this county.

JAPANESE CLOVER

Is used for hay and is found throughout the county on pastures and wasteland. We find in this Japanese Clover both red and white blooms When left along on old pastures for grazing purposes is found in the short, dwarf state but when cultivated and improved as is now

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

being done produces a giant stalk which is cut and cured for hay of the best type. This clover will grow on any type soil throughout the county.

GREEN PARTRIDGE PEA

This plant is a large flowered, sensitive plant very similar to the pea cultivated for table use. These plants are found throughout the county in ~~the~~ open sunny places.

COFFEE PLANT

The Coffee bush produces small white flowers, replaced with long small coffee pods that is of no use. It is a rather common plant about gardens and barnyards, found blooming in July.

CRINKLE ROOT

The flower is a light pink to white , small leaves. The roots are from five to ten inches long, of a pleasant, pungent taste. These are found blooming in the cool shady places throughout the county.

HAWTHORN

A small tree or shrub with spreading branches and stout thorns or spines, with slender leaves, appears in the spring with a cluster of white to red flowers at the same time with those of the dog-wood. Its scarlet fruit gleams from the forest in early fall and winter.

WHITE SWAMP HONEYSUCKLE

A shrub from three to ten feet high with oblong leaves with clusters of white flowers appearing after the leaves. The fragrant white flowers appear in early summer along swamps and low, rich soils throughout the county.

SWEET BAY

A shrub from four to twenty feet high , leaves oval to broadly-lanced shape from three to six inches long. Wide-open large white flowers

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

growing singly at the ends of the branches. The beautiful, fragrant blossoms of the bay may be found from June till August in swamps or low rich, damp places throughout Neshoba County.

PARTRIDGE VINE OR COMMONLY CALLED TURKEY VINE

At all times of the year this evergreen plant is found in rich, moist woods. In spring and summer bearing its pinkish-white, fragrant blossoms in pairs. During the winter months it can be found with its scarlet red berries resting beneath the fallen leaves.

BUTTON BUSH

A shrub three to eight feet high, leaves pointed and somewhat oblong, small white flowers closely crowded in round-like heads. This shrub borders the streams and swamps throughout the county, appearing in full bloom in mid-summer.

WHITE WATER LILY

leaves rounded, somewhat heart-shaped, floating on the surface of the water with a large white flower that varies sometime into a delicate pink. These fragrant flowers are found around ponds and streams.

PURPLE FLOWERING RASPBERRY

A shrub-like vine, three to five feet high, branching with soft thorns or spines. Large, showy, purplish-pink flowers, fruit red, resembling the garden raspberry, blooming in the early spring months.

BUTTERFLY WEED

The stem is rough, hairy and grows from one to two feet high, growing erect, very leafy and branching. Narrow, lance-shaped leaves. Flowers are bright orange red in flat-topped clusters. Fruit, two erect pods. This plant is found on almost any type soil throughout Neshoba County along the roads, ditches and old fields.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

LIVERWORT

Leaves rounded, three lobed. Flowers, blue-white or pink. re found chiefly in the woods but occasionally on the sunny slopes.

ROOSTER HEAD

Leaves, three lobed. Flowers of a bluish-purple with a yellow center. Found in large patches in pastures, woods and along the road-side. Common early spring flower.

COMMON BLUE VIOLET

Leaves, heart shaped all from the root. Flowers verying from a pale blue to deep purple, borne single on a stem. They are found in pastures, woods, hills, wasteland and along our roadside throughout the county.

BLUETS

Stem erect, three to five inches high. Leaves, small. Small, delicate blue lilac or nearly white flowers with a yellow eye. They are found by the roadside, in meadows, even the lawns, sometime thickly carpeted with the dainty blossoms.

LARKSPUR

This plant grows from six inches to two feet high. Leaves, divided or cut. Flowers, blue or purple. Found blooming in April and May.

BLUEBELLS

Grows from six to twenty inches high, with branching stems and slender leaves. Flowers are blue and white. They are found blooming during April and May in moist places.

PEPPERMINT

Leaves with stems, sharply toothed, pungent tasting. Flowers, small purple or whitish. Found along brooks and sandy soil of old fields and gardens.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

FOR-GET-ME-NOT

This flowerhis small, slender stems with oblong leaves . Small cluster of blue flowers seen blooming along the streams in low, wet places all summer throughout the county.

ASTER (BLUE AND WHITE)

Very common throughout the county in low , damp places. The blue wood aster is a pinkish-purple flower with center of reddish orange.

NIGHT SHADE

Usually somewhat twining leaves, somewhat heartshaped with earlike lobes. Flowers are purple in small clusters. Fruit, a red berry. This plant is found throughout the county.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

This is an upright shrub from one to four feet high. Leaves, oblong tapering to a point. Flowers are yellow much tinged with red. Found in rich, woodland sections.

SWAMP SUNFLOWER

This plant grows from one to six feet high, stem erect, branching. Leaves , lance shaped. The flower-heads are yellow. These are found bordering the swamp of the river-side and creek.

FALL DANDELION

This plant grows five to fifteen inches high. Leaves from the root Flowerheads yellow composed entirely of strap shaped flowers smaller than those of the common dandelion. They are seen blooming along roadsides and meadows from June to November.

BEGGAR TICK

This plant grows from two to six feet high, stem branching. Flower heads comsisting of brownish-yellow tubular flowers. These flowers are seen blooming in early fall in the fields, woods and pastures.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

WILD HONEYSUCKLE

A shrub from two to six feet high, leaves narrowly oblong , downy underneath, usually appearing somewhat later than the flower. Flowers pink clustered. These are seen blooming in May in the swamps and moist woods.

PINK KNOT WEED

This plant grows from one to four feet high, branching. Leaves are lance shaped, flowers bright pink growing in thick, short erect spikes. These flowers are seen blooming in late summer around gardens, fields and along the road side.

WILD ONION

Leaves grooved or flat. Flowers are pink or white. These are seen blooming in summer in the woods, pastures and fields. Very common.

FLY POISON

A bulbous erb of sandy woods. Leaves nearly all blount and long; with white clustered flowers with blunt petals;fruit a depp, three-lobed slender tipped pod.These are found around gardens and old home places in summer.

WILD STRAWBERRY

This is a creeping, running plant. Leaves compound with short stalk about one and a half inches long. Flower stalks about the same length of shorter. White flower resembling very much the cultivated strawberry as does the fruit when ripened. This plant is found in dry places in May and June.

JIMSON WEED

This plant grows one and one half to five feet high with a green or purple stem with large coarsely angeled leaves three to eight inches long. Flowers solitair about four inches long, the long tube flaring at the top. White or violet. These plants are found inf fields and

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

waste places and around gardens and barn yards, blooming in June and September.

CAT TAIL

These plants grow up to six feet high usually growing in damp, marshy places. Leaves distinctly striped. Flower in clusters about one inch thick and four to twelve inches long. Found blooming in July.

NARROW-LEAF CATTAIL

Similar to the above but with narrower leaves and a smaller flower cluster. They are to be found in swamps, around the edges of fields, in marshy places and lake banks.

HIBISCUS

This flower grows from four to seven feet high. Broad leaves with pink and white flowers with yellow centers and five petals. Found in low rich soil and shady places, perhaps excaped from cultivation.

WILD SWEET PEA

This is a silky, hairy ash gray herb usually rather weak. Leaflets arranged feather fashinn in opposite pairs tipped with a soft prickle. Flowers in a cluster of a yellowish purple. Very showy. Found blooming in June in fields and waste places.

CATNIP

A densely, white wooly very arromatic plant. Leaves more or less heart shaped at the base, pointed at the end. Flowers of white or pale purple clustered a few among the upper leaves. Found in waste places around old homes and gardens, from July to October

VERBENA

An erect, stiff or wiry perrenial. Leaves lanced, oblong;stalk branched;These purple flowers are vary rarely white;are seen in moist places or in the fields from June till September. Very common

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

COMMON DOCK

Is an erect slender perreniel from one and a half to three feet high with a grooved stem. Leaves are oblong somewhat crisp. The flowers are clustered and green in color. This is one of our commonest plants in fields and waste places.

THISTLE

This plant is usually branched one to three feet high with leaves green on both sides much cut into prickle tipped lobes, lance oblong. Flower heads numerous in branch clusters of purplish white flowers blooming in early spring in cut over pine fields and waste places.

BITTER WEED

This plant has a stiff stem growing from one to two feet high with smooth stem. The branches of the cluster of yellow flowers are somewhat hairy. Found blooming all summer on waste places on dry open soil around homes, fields and pastures.

WILD ELDER

A leafy stem bushy plant, bristly below, leaflets sharply toothed and often hairy on the veins beneath with a cluster of white flowers. Fruit is dark purple also in clusters. These are found in dry open places, in old fields around homes and gardens. Blooms in early spring.

GROUND IVY

This is a twining vine-like plant, somewhat resembling the climbing ivy only this plant clings to the grounnd. Has a small reddish-orange colored flower; found blooming in spring and summer around homes and old fields.

Flora

Supplement

Philadelphia, Miss.
March 10, 1938

Brunette Yarbrough, Assistant Editor,
Historical Research Project, WPA
Jackson, Mississippi

In answer to your letter of March 8.

A LIST OF TREES COMMON TO NESHOBA COUNTY. Ref. T. H. Deall & A. J. Mayo.

Shortleaf Yellow Pine, Loblolly Pine, Scrub Pine, Cypress, Red Cedar, Black Cherry, White Hickory, Scaly Bark, Swamp Cottonwood, Beech, Chinquapin, Ironwood, White Oak, Post Oak, Over Cup Oak, Willow Oak, Water Oak, Black Jack, Black Oak, Red Oak, Chestnut Oak, Elm, Red Mulberry, Poplar, Sassafras, Sweet Gum, Sycamore, Wild Plum, Black Cherry, Crab Apple, Redbud, Holly, Prickly Ash, Red Maple, Buckeye, Dogwood, Sourwood, Black Gum, Tupelo Gum, Persimmon,

In Neshoba County we have no fire wardens, CCC Camps, forest reserves state parks, or nurseries. There is no conservation movement of any kind to preserve the forests of wild flowers.

I have no information of any noted tree or trees in county.

WILD FLOWERS: Sweet williams, violets, Roosterheads, for-get-me-nots, a few wild iris in spring, and golden rod, blackeyed susans, asters, and autumn glow in fall.

VINES: The yellow jessamine is the most important of our native vines, then woodbine with its pretty green foliage and red blooms morning glory, wild potato, also some white and blue wisteria.

WILD FLOWERING SHRUBS AND TREES: Dogwoods by the hundreds spread their mantle of immaculate white over the hillsides, while redbuds and scarlet maple vie with each other in presenting their brilliant bloom. Under and among these trees grow the lovliest native bush honeysuckle, (of the azalea family) ranging in color form almost white to a deep pink. The dogwood is noted for its lovely folage and

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

and red berries, crab apple which is noted for the beauty and fragrance of its bloom in spring and for its fruit in autumn. Red and black haws for their white blooms in spring and berries in fall. Elderberry for its great cluster of white bloos in late spring and berries in fall. Wild cherry and wild plums for their snowy white bloos in spring.

No there are no particular fine or extensive planting of any cultivate flower, shrub or vine in county. (assignment #16 Fine Arts)

There has been a pond where the municipal park is im Philadelphia for years and years, it was first used for a fishpond by A. M. Byrd and J. D. King, It is fed by a spring. A few years back the ERA had a good bit of work done on this park built up a levy at one end of the pond, etc. Yes the Culture Club also planted the flowers in the park, and the lillies in the pool.

Hoping this answers your questions satisfactory, I am

Yours truly,

Ruth P. Rush,
Historical Research Project,
Philadelphia, Miss.

2nd copy

Chapter IV

NESHOBA COUNTY

FLORA

TREES

In 1833, when Neshoba County became the property of the white man, virgin forests covered nearly all its area. Scattered from fifteen to twenty miles apart were a few cleared acres, where some pioneer white settler or Choctaw had cut away the trees to build a home. Then the white men went into the forested territory, cut and shaped logs for their homes, put the logs together with wooden pegs, made roofs of hand-drawn logs, and cut more wood for fuel. The forests resources seemed limitless. Sawmills were set up, and the lumber industries have flourished from that day to this. Woodland is still scattered generally over the county, but the only remaining merchantable timber is found along the river lowland soil, or stream bottom lands.

Pine is the principal growth of farm forests, with a mixture of oaks, hickory, maple, and other hardwood trees. Not more than five percent of the acreage of the county has merchantable timber, and only thirty-three percent has growing timber. (1)

Conifers

~~Trees of Neshoba County~~

Shortleaf pine, common throughout the central pine belt, is the chief variety used in Neshoba County for the lumbering industry. The wood of old trees is rather heavy and hard, of yellow, brown, or orange color, fine-grained and less resinous than that of other important southern pines. It is used

1. G. P. Gammill, General manager, Deemer Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

~~Forest and~~ Flora

largely for interior and exterior finishing, general construction, etc

Loblolly pine seeds rapidly upon abandoned fields, particularly in sandy soils where water is close to the surface, and also in clumps along the borders of swamps and hardwood forests. It is found largely in second-growth pine stands. The bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed, and the leaves are borne three in a cluster. The wood is used for building material, barrel staves, piling, etc.

Cypress is found in deep swamps which are usually flooded for long periods at a time, and on wet stream banks. The bark is silvery to cinnamon red, and finely divided by numerous longitudinal fissures. The leaves are arranged in feather-like fashion along two sides of small branchlets. Cypress is in demand for exterior trim of buildings, boat building, shingles, posts, poles, and cross-ties.

Red cedar is found in all classes and conditions of soils. The bark is very thin, reddish-brown, peeling off in long, shred-like strips. The leaves are dark green, minute and scale-like. The wood is used for making chests, closets and other interior woodwork, lead pencils, posts, etc.

Hardwoods

Whiteheart, or white hickory, is common on well-drained soil throughout the county. The bark is dark gray, hard, close, and deeply furrowed. The leaves are large, strong-scented, and hairy. Its wood is used for vehicle parts, handles, and fuel.

Scaly bark hickory is found in the limestone hills, river

~~Forest and~~ Flora

bottoms, and low, flat, often-inundated lands. The bark is light gray, separating freely into thick plates. The leaves are thin, dark green above, and pale, shining yellow-green below. The wood is excellent for making tool handles, and for fuel.

Swamp cottonwood is found in low, wet swamps and on the borders of rivers. The leaves are broadly ovate, dark green above, pale and smooth below. The wood makes good paper pulp for printing half-tone illustrations.

Beech is found on rich, well-drained bottoms. The leaves are oval, and coarsely toothed along the margin. Its bark is unbroken and has a light gray surface. The wood is sometimes made into novelty wares, carpenters' tools, or flooring.

Chinquapin, ~~is~~ found on both lowlands and dry uplands, has a ~~THE bark is~~ light gray to brown bark with ~~and is in~~ broad, flat ridges. All leaves are sharp-pointed and sharp-toothed; ~~and~~ the wood is suitable for fence posts, cross-ties, and fuel.

Ironwood, ~~is~~ found mostly on rich, lower woodland slopes and stream bottoms, has a ~~The~~ bark ~~is mostly~~ of light or reddish-brown, ~~and~~ finely divided into thin scales. The leaves are oblong with narrowed tips, and the wood is used for fence posts, handles of tools, mallets, and other small articles.

White oak is found on a wide variety of soils. The leaves are deeply divided into finger-like lobes; the bark is thin, light ashy-gray, and covered with loose scales or broad plates; the wood is valuable, and serves such needs as for construction, ship-building, flooring, and fuel.

Post oak is found in greatest abundance on poorer soils.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

Forest Flora

The bark is rougher and darker than that of the white oak, and is broken into smaller scales. The leaves are deeply five-lobed, dark green and shiny on the upper surface, lighter green and rough-hairy beneath. Its wood is used for cross-ties and fence posts.

Overcup oak occurs in river bottoms and rich, low ground. Its leaves are oblong and deeply lobed; its bark is rough, flaky, and gray, tinged with red; the wood has the same uses as that of the white oak.

Willow oak is most often discovered in lowlands and along the borders of rivers and swamps, but is sometimes seen on rich, sandy uplands. The leaves are slender and willow-like; bark is smooth and reddish-brown; the wood is used for cross-ties, bridge planks, barn sills, and general construction.

Water oak is seen along the borders of swamps and streams, and on rich bottom lands. The bark is smooth, light brown tinged with red, and has many smooth, thin scales on its surface. The leaves are mostly oblong and wedge-shaped, of a dull bluish-green. Its wood is valued chiefly for pilings, cross-ties, and fuel.

Black-jack oak often grows on dry or poorly-drained gravel clay or sandy upland soils. Its bark is rough, very dark, and broken into small hard scales or flakes. Its leaves are dark green on the upper surface, lighter beneath, and broadly wedge-shaped. Almost the only use for its wood is for fuel.

Forest Flora

Black oak occurs commonly on dry plains and ridges. The leaves are simple, shallow or deeply-lobed; the upper surface is dark green and shiny, the lower pale and covered with down. The bark is smooth and dark brown, rough with deep furrows. The chief uses for its wood are for rough lumber and furniture. The bark is rich in tannin.

Red oak, used for the same purposes as black oak, is one of the most common of the southern oaks. The leaves are pear-shaped, with irregularly shaped lobes; its bark is rough, though not deeply furrowed, varying from light gray on younger trees to dark gray or nearly black on older ones.

Chestnut oak grows mostly on rocky land. The leaves are simple, oblong, scalloped on the edges, shiny yellow-green above, lighter and slightly fuzzy beneath. The wood is used extensively for cross-ties, heavy timber for bridges, railroad trestles, and other rough construction, as well as for fence posts and fuel.

White elm leaves are simple, somewhat one-sided, and generally smooth above, downy below. The bark is dark gray and ridged; the wood is used for hubs of wheels, saddle trees, boats and ships, barrel hoops, and veneer for baskets and crates.

Red mulberry prefers rich soils; its bark is rather thin, dark grayish-brown, and peels off in long, narrow flakes. Its leaves are thin, heart-shaped, toothed, rough-hairy above, and soft-hairy beneath. The wood is used chiefly for fence posts.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

~~Forest and~~ Flora

Yellow poplar, or Tulip tree, reaches its largest size in the deep soils along streams. The leaves are simple, dark green in summer, turning to a clear yellow in the fall. The wood is cut extensively for interior and exterior trim, vehicle bodies, veneers, turnery, and other high-grade uses.

Sassafras is common on dry soils and abandoned fields. The bark is red-brown, and deeply furrowed. The leaves are oval, or have one to three lobes. The wood is used for posts, rails, boat-building, cooperage, and ox-yokes. The bark of the roots yields the aromatic oil of sassafras, used for flavoring candy.

Sweet gum occurs on rich river bottoms and in swamps subject to frequent overflow. The bark is light gray, roughened by corky scales, later becoming deeply furrowed. The leaves are star-shaped. The wood is used for flooring, interior finish, paper pulp, veneers for baskets, and [redacted] for furniture.

Sycamore is most abundant along streams and on rich bottomlands. The bark on the younger trunk is smooth and greenish-gray; the leaves are simple, light green and smooth above, paler below; the wood is useful for butchers' blocks, tobacco boxes, furniture, and interior finishing.

Holly prefers a rich, moist soil, but is also found on higher, drier land. The leaves are oval, thick, leathery, and armed with spiny teeth. The wood is valued for cabinet work and wood-turning. A large amount of holly is shipped for Christmas decorations.

~~Forest and~~ Flora

Prickly ash occurs most abundantly in rich, damp soil on the edges of woodlands. The bark, which is light gray and very thin, is roughened by corky tubercles surrounding the prickles. It is gathered for its medicinal qualities. The leaves are oblique at the base, toothed and pointed; The wood is light-brown in color.

Red maple is found on lowlands bordering streams. The bark is smooth and light gray on young stems, and dark gray and rough on the limbs and trunk. The leaves have from three to five pointed, saw-toothed lobes. Maple wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, for turnery, woodenware, and for fuel.

Buckeye grows in rich woodland soil. Its leaves are divided into five leaflets, each long, pear-shaped, and sharply toothed. The bark is thin, smooth, and pale. The fruit is usually pear-shaped.

Sourwood is found on both rich and poor soil. The bark is thin, light gray, and divided into narrow, shallow ridges. The leaves are long, often rough with solitary, stiff hairs. The wood is used to some extent for turnery and handles.

Black gum finds footing in many types of soil and conditions of soil moisture. Its leaves are simple, shiny, and dark green in color. The bark on younger trees is furrowed between flat ridges. Its wood is used for crate and basket veneers, box shooks, rollers, mallets, rough floors, pulpwood, and fuel.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

Forest and Flora

Tupelo gum inhabits only the deep river swamps, The bark is thin, dark brown, and furrowed up and down the trunk. Its leaves are simple, ovate, long, and pointed. The wood is used for woodenware, broom handles, fruit and vegetable crates.

Persimmon seems to prefer dry, open land, and is most abundant in old fields, though it sometimes occurs in rich bottomlands. The bark of the old trees is almost black, and is separated into thick, nearly square, blocks. The wood is valuable for shuttles and golf-stick heads.

Fruit Trees

Wild plum grows in thickets where it attains only large shrub size. The value of the tree lies in its fruit, from which jelly and preserves are made. The leaves are oval, pointed, and sharply toothed along the margin.

Black cherry occurs in low, rich ground. The bark on branches is smooth and bright reddish-brown, marked by conspicuous narrow white horizontal lines. The leaves are simple, oval to lance-like in shape, with edges broken by many fine incurved teeth, thick and shiny above, paler beneath. The wood is valuable for its lustre and color, it is used for making furniture, for interior finishes, tools, and implement handles.

Southern crab apple bark is thin, dark reddish-brown, narrowly and deeply ridged. The leaves are simple, toothed, wedge-shaped at the base and rounded at the tips. At maturity they are dull green above, and light green below. The wood is sometimes used for levers, handles of tools, and other small objects. The fruit is used for preserves.

Flora

PAWPAW most commonly occurs as an undergrowth in the shade of larger trees. The bark is thin, dark grayish-brown, and smooth, or slightly fissured on old trees. The leaves are pear-shaped, with pointed ends, smooth and light green above. The wood is of no commercial importance, but the fruit, when thoroughly ripe, is delicious and nutritious. The tree is planted for ornamental purposes as well.

PERSIMMON seems to prefer dry, open situations, and the tree seldom grows very large. Its fruit is pulpy, round, strongly astringent while green, but often quite sweet and good when thoroughly ripe. Children and animals relish its fruit very much.

Flowering Trees and Shrubs

DOGWOOD is usually found under the larger forest trees, and its bark is reddish-brown to black, and broken up into small, four-sided scaly blocks. The leaves are ovate, pointed, wavy on the margin, bright green above, pale green or grayish beneath. Before the leaves appear, the flowers unfold. They are arranged in dense heads, surrounded by large white petal-like bracts, so that they seem to be large flowers two to four inches across, which show up beautifully in the spring woods. The wood, also, is in great demand for cottonmill machinery, turnery, handles and frames.

REDBUD, too, occurs under tall trees, or on the borders of fields, on hillsides, and valleys. The bark is a bright red-brown, the narrow plates separating into thin scales. The leaves are heart-shaped, glossy green, and turn in autumn to a clear yellow. The wood is of little commercial importance,

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

but the tree, both in its uncultivated state, and when planted for ornamental purposes, is widely admired for its spring blossoms.(1)

The blossoms of the SCARLET MAPLE appear in the woods, flaunting their brilliant color about the same time that the cerise-red of the redbud appears. CRAB APPLES are noted for the beauty and fragrance of their spring blooms and for their autumn fruit; Red and BLACK HAWS for their white blooms in spring and berries in fall; ELDERBERRY for its great clusters of white blooms in late spring, and berries in fall; ~~and~~ WILD CHERRY and WILD PLUM for their snowy white blooms in spring and their summer fruit; the dogwood, besides its white bloom in spring, for the red berries which it bears in the fall.

Under the trees grows the lovely BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, a member of the azalea family, ranging in color from a delicate pink that is almost white, to a deep rose-pink.

Historic Tree

Over a hundred years ago, when Philadelphia was only an open field with a few scattered homes, three small oak trees were planted where the Texaco service station now stands. Only one survived, but ~~this~~ it grew into a very large tree. The first Methodist church, which was really a church and Masonic lodge combined, was built beside it. In 1927, when the old tree was cut, the trunk measured fifty-two inches in diameter, or nearly thirteen feet in circumference. (2)

Ricks, J.R., "Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32

1. ~~"Forest Trees of Mississippi" Extension Bulletin No. 32,~~ ~~XXX~~ W. R. Mattoon and J. M. Beal
2. Mrs. M. V. Williams, Philadelphia, Miss.

Economic Value of Forests

When the forests covered the land, no one was faced with any problem of soil erosion, for the roots of the trees bound the soil together; the heavy rains dripped more softly through their branches and leaves, and the thick humus formed by the accumulation of their fallen leaves held back the moisture; the water seeped gradually into the ground and ran into springs, or little by little into rivers and creeks. Now, with the forests disappearing, the soil erosion problem has become so alarming that the Federal Government has felt it necessary to revise its agricultural program to place an emphasis on controlling soil erosion.

When heavy and prolonged rains occur, the water runs rapidly to the rivers and creeks, carrying the valuable top soil with it, and overflowing banks of streams, sometimes causing serious floods.

Few plants enrich the soil on which they grow; trees are an exception. Underneath trees, one finds a deep, rich humus soil composed of the decaying leaf matter which fall there year after year. No fertilizer was necessary when the trees were cleared from the land, until other crops had depleted the soil and used up the plant food stored there.

When winds have a long unbroken stretch over which to blow, they gather force, and pick up loose soil particles to carry with them. Forests and trees break the force of the winds, and aid in preventing dust-storms and the loss of the top soil.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Flora

Farm woodland products are the Mississippi farmers' fourth largest source of cash income (See chap. 15 Industry). Forest products for farm use are necessities, and many farms still provide their own. Home-grown lumber and wood for fuel are important for local sale as well.

Conservation

Neshoba County has no agencies for the preservation of its forests or wild flowers. There are no fire wardens, CCC camps, forest reserves, state parks, nurseries, nor is there a conservation movement of any kind.

FLOWERS

Wild Flowers and Vines

The YELLOW JASMINE is the most important of the native climbers, putting forth its yellow trumpets early in the year. Also to be found are WOODBINE, with its pretty green foliage and its red blossoms; MORNING GLORY, WILD POTATO, and WISTARIA, both white and blue.

In the spring the woods abound in wild sweet Williams, violets, roosterheads, forget-me-nots, and some wild iris. Later in the year one may find golden rod, black-eyed Susans, asters, and autumn glow.

Cultivated Shrubs and Vines

~~The~~ Neshoba soil is adapted to the growing of a variety of cultivated flowers, shrubs, and vines. ~~grown in Neshoba County is equal to that of any in Central Mississippi, and the soil is adapted to the growing of all the following:~~

Flora

Among the popular shrubs are arbor vitae, junipers, lagustrums, japonicas, cherry laurel, magnolia(both white and purple), sweet-shrub, English holly, nandena, spirea, and Cape jasmine.

Some of the widely-grown vines are the cypress vine, balloon vine, morning glory, Joseph's Coat, Jack-and-the Beanstalk, Lady's Slipper(Kudzu vine).

Cultivated Flowers

In potted plants, the favorites seem to be geraniums, begonias, ferns, cactus, gardenias, oxalis, cyclamen, cinerarie palms, primrose, coleus, and poinsetta.

Among the best-known flowering plants for out-of-doors growing are: petunias, snapdragons, dahlias, stock, gladiolus, fox glove, hyacinth, iris, narcissus, lilies, feverfew, tuberoses, cannas, tansy, larkspur, century plant, verbena, zinnia, gypsophilia, lumpine, columbine, calliopsis, pansy, calendula, sweet pea, carnation, roses, cosmos, cockscomb, chrysanthemum, dusty miller, delphinium, daffodil, Canterbury bell, alyssum, aster, abelias, butterfly flower, balsam, bachelor button, buttercup, black-eyed Susan, lilac, lobelia, moon flower, marigold, morning glory, mignonette, mimosa, moss rose, nasturtium, heliotrope, hibiscus, hollyhock, evening glory, evening-scented stock, forget me-not, four o'clock, fiery feather, fire bush, false dragon-head, ice plant, love-lies-bleeding, amaranthus, pinks, poppy, periwinkle, phlox, pincushion flower, ragged robin, snow-on-the-mountain, straw flower, sneezewort, salvia, Shasta daisy, sunflower, sweet

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

Flora

William, smilax, tulips, verbena, violets, and zinnias.(1).

Only one nursery in Neshoba furnishes flowers, shrubs, and plants at any season of the year, though some individuals grow bulbs for market.

Agencies Encouraging Flower-Growing

The women of Philadelphia have long taken an active interest in the beautification of public property and home grounds by the growing of flowers and shrubs.

The GARDEN CLUB sponsors beautification of home gardens and back yards.

The TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB has urged the planting of pansies, roses, and zinnias. The Citizen's Bank joined in this last-named enterprise and furnished zinnia seed to all who would plant it. In 1936 the members of this club planted or encouraged the planting of three hundred rose bushes. This same group took the lead in landscaping the high school grounds, and the court square.

The CULTURE CLUB chose the municipal park for its beautification project in 1936, and planted red bud trees and flowers there. They also planted lilies in the pool.

The various clubs sponsor home garden tours for their members and guests. At least once a year a flower show is held, usually with the rural women, through their Home Demonstration clubs, cooperating with the others.

1. Elton McKay, florist, Philadelphia, Miss.

Flora

References

Gammill, G. P., General Manager, Reynolds Lumber Company

McKay, Elton, florist — Philadelphia, Miss.

Williams, Mrs. M.V. — Philadelphia, Miss.

Bibliography

Forest Policy and Program Bulletin, pp. 11-12

Edgerton, Mrs. D.P. — Southern Forests (Chicago, Rand McNally Pub. Co., 1930) pp. 17; 60-61; 100.

Mattoon, W.R. and Beal, J. R. — Forest Trees of Mississippi (Extension Bulletin No. 32, State College, Miss.) pp. 1-76.

Neshoba Democrat, (Philadelphia, Miss.) July 26, 1928; Aug. 17, 1934; March 30, 1934.

Parsons, Frances Theodora — Wild Flowers and How to Know Them (Scribner's, N. York)

Forest Trees of Mississippi, Extension Bulletin No. 32. (Mississippi State College, April, 1925.) pp. 1-76.

Forest Policy and Program Bulletin, pp. 11-12

Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss., July 26, 1928; Aug. 17, 1934; March 30, 1934

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

Elizabeth Beall
Ethel Van Hooser
[illegible]. Mae Munday

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
NESHOBA COUNTY
AUGUST 26, 1936.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1.

1. FOREST RESERVE

a. None

b. None

c. None

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES

Reference-- Extension Bulletin No. 32, State College, Miss. 1929.
Pages 3- 11.

a. Shortleaf yellow pine (Pinus echinata mill)

The short leaf pine also known as the yellow pine, rosemary and old-field pine, is widely known and distributed throughout the south. In Mississippi it is common throughout the central pine belt, where it occurs mixed with hardwoods and in pure second growth stands. The young tree in the open has a straight and some-what stout stem with slightly ascending branches. In maturity the trees has a tall straight stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of about one hundred feet and a diameter of about four and one half feet. The young tree, when cut or burned back re-produces itself by sprouting from the stump. The leaves are in clusters of two or three, and from three to five inches long, slender, flexible and dark blue green. The cones or burrs, are one half to two and one half inches long, oblong, with small sharp prickles generally clustered, and often holding to the twigs for three or four years. The small seeds are mottled and have a wing, which is broadest near the center. The bark is browish red, broken into rectangular plates it is thinner and lighter colored than the loblolly pine. This is most readily identified by its leaves and cones.

The wood of all trees is rather heavey and hard, 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 veneer, papers, pulp, excelsior, cooperage, mine props and other purposes.

The loblolly pine, a fast growing member of the yellow pine group, loblolly pine is a tree of the coastal plains, rangeing southward in the Unites States from Deleware to Texas. It is variously known locally as shortleaf pine, fox-tail pine, and old-field pine as the last name implies it seeds up abandoned fields, rapidly, particularly, in the sandy soils, where the water is close to the surface. It is also frequent in clumps along the borfers of swamps hard wood forests. In Mississippi it is found throughout the state especially in second growth stands. The bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed and often attains a thickness of as much as two inches on large-sizeed trees. The needles or leaves are six to nine inches long, are borne three in a cluster, and in the spring, bright green clumps of them at the end of the branches gives a luxuriant appearance to the tree. The fruit is a cone, or burr, about three to five inches long, which ripens in the autumn of the second year, and during fall and early winter, sheds many seeds which by thier inch-long wings are widely distributed by the wind. The resnous 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, such as for building material, box shooks, barrell staves, basket veneers, pulpwood lath, mine props, piling, and fuel.

SLASH PINE (Yellow Slash - Cuban Pine) (Pinus Caribaea Morelet)

Slash pine is a tree of the lower Coastal Plain. Because of its abundant seed production and rapid growth, it has naturally replaced longleaf pine over large areas. Second growth stands are, however, either very

young or

NESHOBA COUNTY / FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

young or scattered for the reason that slash pine produces crude gum in such large amounts and at such early ages that it has been for the past thirty years heavily worked for turpentine in all sizes down to saplings. Large amounts of timber have thus been killed by being overworked by too many or too large faces. Because of its rapid growth, easy propagation and early yield of timber and crude turpentine, slash pine promises excellent returns when planted and grown as a crop. Experiments have shown that slash pine is capable of growing in clay soil at least one hundred miles north of, or above, its natural range. The trunk is straight, clears itself easily of brahches and is crowned with numerous small branches forming a round-topped head. The cones are mostly three to six inches long, brown, and glossy or varnished, and the thin scales are armed with fine prickles. Slash pines may best be distinguished from all other pines by these characteristics of its leaves and cones. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, curable and very resnious. It is sawed into lumber and sold without discrimination as longleaf pine, being used for general building and heavy construction purposes, for which it brings good prices.

VIRGINIA PINE (Spruce Pine or Scrub Pine) (Pinus Virginiana Mill)

Virginia, Spruce, or Scrub pine is found chiefly in the northeastern hi highlands of the state. It occurs in pure stands in old-fields and is very persistant in gullying, broken and very dry solid. It is one of our slower-growing pines. 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 twisted and spreading leaves are borne two in a cluster. The vary from one half to three inches in length, and are grayish green in color, and are shorter than those of any other pine native to the state. The fruit is a cone, or burr, averaging about two inches in length, narrow, and oten slightly curved, with

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

small prickles. Cones are produced almost every year and, as they persist on the branches from three to five years, a tree top with many dry open cones is characteristic of the species. The bark is thin, redish brown, and broken into shallow plates. Even with age, the fissures in the bark are so shallow as to give a somewhat smooth apperance to the trunk of t the tree.

Except in the ocassionaly large-sized trees, the wood is very knotty because of the persistence of the side branches. It is light and soft, but fairly durable in contact with the soil, so that it is being used to some extent for posts, poles and piling. The lumber is increasingly used for rough construction, but it warps easily with alternate wetting and drying. It is much used for paper pulp and firewood.

SPRUCE PINE (CEDAR PINE) (PINUS GLABRA WALT)

The bottoms and river swamps in the southern part of the state are characterized by the presence of this pine which may be easily recognized by its dark almost smooth bark, unlike that of any ohter kind of tree found within its range. It is no where abundant, but is scattered among the hardwoods that predominate in such places. It is a large tree for it reaches a height of eighty or one-hundred twenty feet and a diameter of two to over three feet. It has comparatively small horizontal branches, which form a narrow open crown. This pine resembles considerably the true white pine of the mountains, for which it is not uncommonly mistaken. The leaves occur in clusters of two and are soft, slender dark green and msotly from two to three inches long. They fall at the end of their second year. The cones are single or in clusters of two or three short stout stalks. They are one-half to two inches long, reddish brown in color and rather lustrous, with thin scales armed with small weak prickles. They soon open and shed their seeds,

NESHOBA COUNTY FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

BUT Remain on the trees for several years. The bark on young trees and on the upper part of the trunks is smooth, pale gray, becoming noticeablely dark on the lower part of the older trees, and slightly 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. It is rarely used for any purposes except firewood, but is well adapted for use in making paper pulp. With the growing scarcity of timber and closer utilization of our forest trees, this pine will likely be of more value in the future because of its large size and easy accessibility.

CYPRESS (TAXODIUM DISTICHUM RICH)

The Cypress, or bald cypress, is a tree found exclusively in deep swamps which are usually flooded for long periods at a time, and on wet streams banks and bottomlands in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain and westward. Its straights trunks with numerous accending branches, and narrow coinical outline makes the tree one of considerable beauty. In old age, the tree generally has a broad fluted or buttressed base, a smooth slowly tapering trunk and broad, open, flat top of a few heavy branches and numerous small branchlets. The original-growth timber attained heights of eighty to one hundred and thirty feet and diameters of five to ten 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 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

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

in diameter, consisting of thick irregular scales. The wood is light soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sap-wood to dark brown heartwood, and it particularly durable in contact with the soil. Hence it is in demand for exterior trim of builfings, greenhouse planking boat and ship building, shingles, posts, poles and crossties.

RED CEDAR (JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA L.)

A very valuable tree found in all classes and conditions of soils from swamp to dry rocky ridges seeming to thrive on barren soils, where few other trees are found. It is scattered throughout the state. 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, clasping the stem in four ranks, so that the stems appear square. The other kind, usually appearing on young growth or vigerous shoots, is awl-shaped quite sharp-pointed, spreading and whitened. The two kinds of flowers are at the end of the minute twigs on seperate trees. Blooming in February or March, the male tree often assume a golden color from the small aatkins, which when shaken, shed clouds of yellow pollen. The fruit, which matures in one season, is pale blue often with a white bloom, one quarter of an inch in diameter, berry-like, enclosing one or two 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 its growth, so that the trunk is usually more or less grooved. The heart wood is distinctly red, and the sap-wwod white, this color combination making very striking effects when finished as cedar chests, closets and interior wood-work. The wood is aromatic, soft, strong and of even texture and these qualities make it most desireable for lead penciles. It is very durable in contact with soil, and on that account is in great demand for posts, poles and rustic work.

NESHOBA COUNTY / FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

b. Oak, maple, gum, poplar, persimmon, beech, birch, cottonwood, hickory, walnut, ironwood, chinquapin, dogwood.

c. Cherry, persimmon, peach, pear, apple, apricot, plum, fig, crab-apple, papaw, black and white mulberry,.
Cherry is used for making delicious pies and wine. Persimmons are relished by children, dogs, hogs and other wild animals, crab-apple makes savory jelly that is very easy to make because of the acid contained in the fruit.The plum is used to make jelly, preserves, butter, marmalade, conserves, the wild variety contain too much seed to be of any profitable use. Pear, peach, apple and fig can be used in a great number of ways to be used for food, an inexpensive yet very palatable to the taste. They can be made into preserves,plain canned, dried jelly, marmalade, conserves, butter, pickle,cidar, vinegar and brandy. The haw has a very pleasant taste to children, birds and wild animals also feed on them, the red mulberry can be used in pies, but the white variety does not contain enough acid to make the very desireable for table use, hogs, birds and other animals feed on them, huckleberry makes delicious pies, wine,jelly jam, and plain canning.
d. Grape, muscadine, scuppernong, strawberry, dewberry, blackberry, and raspberry, grow in great luxuriance in this county/ The fruit can be used for wine, jam, jelly, preserves,and plain canning.

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLAND

Forest or woodland is scattered generally all over the county, but the best, in fact all merchantable timber is found along the river lowland soil,or other stream bottom lands .
Fred B. Merrill, Jackson, Miss. State Forestry Commission, May 1929.

Bulletin, Forest Policy and Program, page 11-and 22

Gives for Neshoba County, total area in acres 353,849, in timbered

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

and uncultivatable 265,939 or 75% of the total area of the county. Also gives the following statemnet on cultivatble land for a period of fifteen years: 1915, 71,737 acres, in 1919,79,341 acres, 1923, 77,998, 1925, 79,573, 1930, 87,910 acres. This information was given in 1933.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS

Reference-- Southern Forests, by Edgerton

a. Most crops impoverish the soil. Trees on the other hand, continuously add to the forest floor a humus. This humus is nothing more than the decomposing litter of fallan leaves and twigs that have served in the tree's life work and growth. In dying they make the soil with which they mingle more fertile for the newer growth of trees and shrubs, grasses and wild flowers. The forest is an ally of the farmer. It aids in soil enrichment and protection, in regulation of water supply, in moderating the forse of wind, in supplying materials for farm building machinery, tanks, silos, and other necessities in range for stock, in winteremployment for farm labor. It also supplies such needs as fence posts and fuel wood. Most farms include woodland which yields farm timber. " A forest is not merely a store-house of wood, but as it were, a factory of wood and at the same time a reservoir of water " Theodore Roosevelt, in an Arbor Day letter to the school children of the United States.
b. In the woods the crowns or leaf covers, of the trees check the mad rush of the raindrops. When they do soak through the thick carpet of dead leaves and other spongy matter, this carpet act like a real sponge. The moisture goes on soaking through until it reaches some open space in the earth through which it can seep until it again finds a passage to the surface as it does in the spring . This spong-like conditi[o]n

NESHOBA COUNTY / FORESTS

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

of the woods floors exert important influence on the flow of water. a. It regulates stream flow and give birth to springs. b. It not only provides water for drinking purpose but also for water power and helps to form the large streams which furnish navigation.

c. when the trees are removed or where trees do not grow, the rain water and melting snow run off rapidly and carry with each rushing stream fertile soil or sand and gravel. This washing away is called erosion. Trees are therefore " the nurses of rivers at birth". They are builders and protectors of soil. They prevent erosion and exert an influence on the water supply. The forest is the most natural agent for the prevention of erosion.

The forest breaks the impact of the rainfall and retards the hasty run off in the following way: Its canopy of leaves or needles, with supporting twigs, branches and trunks, catches the first impact of precipitation and absorbs the first shocks of its fall. Instead of beating directly upon the earth the rain-drops are shattered and either evaporate or settle down slowly in the form of mist, or reassemble and trickle down the trunk and branches, or drip to the ground. The surface of the the forest floor frequently has an understory of young growth or shrubs, vines and other vegative which may again break the impact of fall. Under all these,at least in the typical virgin forests of the temperate zone, is usually an accumulation of twigs, leaves, needles, moss and other vegatative growth froming an absorbtive layer or carpet of humus often six inches or more depth. Lying as it does, shielded from the wind and sun, this deposit of humusis protected from rapid surface evaporation, while affording most favorable under-surface conditions for percolation of moisture into the soil. Trees consume water. A rapidly growing forest may during the year consume and transmit into the air a volume of water equivalent in depth to twelve inches over entire area

NESHOBA COUNTY, FORESTS

Mrs. Mae Munday
Mrs. Elizabeth Beall
Miss. Vernice Woods
Miss. Ethel VanHooser

2nd Copy

Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT NINE

INDIANS

1. Early Inhabitants;

Ref. History of Mississippi, Pearl Vivian Guyton
Iriquoise Pub. Co. pg. 7.

The most important Indian tribes in Mississippi were Choctaws Chickasawa, Natchez, Biloxis, Chocchumas, Tunicas, Yazoo and Pascagoulas.

Though Indians had many characteristics in common, each tribe had its own distinctive traditions as well as its own manners and customs. There is an interesting old Indian Legend which accounts for the setting of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in Mississippi and Neshoba County. No one is certain of the truth of this legend, but many believe that it may be a true story.

Henry S. Halbert, Mississippi's greatest authority, tells the Legend somewhat like this:

In ancient days, the ancestors of the Choctaws and Chickasaws lived in a far western country under the rule of two brothers, Chahta and Chikasa. As there people grew in number they found it harder and harder to make a living in that land. The Prophets of the tribe told them that far to the East was a country of fertile soil with much game. So all the people resolved to journey eastward in search of the happy land. In order more easily to find enough food on their way, the people marched in several divisions some distance apart. A great prophet marched at the

#823R Third Cut

head of the foremost groups, bearing a pole, which on camping at the close of the day, he planted erect in the earth in front of the camp. Every morning the pole was leaning in the direction which the people were to travel that day.

After the lapse of many moons, the travlers arrived one day at a great mound called Naniah Waiya, on the banks of a creek, a tributary of Pearl River in the North East corner of Neshoba County. The prophet planted his pole at the base of the Mound. The next morning the pole was seen standing erect and stationary. This was thought to be a sign from the Great Spirit that the long sought land was at last found.

It so happened that the very day the party arrived at Naniah Waiya, a second party, under Chikasa crossed the creek and camped on its east side. That night a great rain fell, and it continued several days. In consequence, all the low lands were flooded, and Naniah Waiya creek and other tributaries of the Pearl River could not be crossed. After the waters had gone down messengers were sent across the creek to bid Chiksa's party to return as the pole had indicated that the long sought land was found. But regardless of the weather, Chicasa and his party had proceeded on their journey.

The rain had washed away all traces of their march, and the messengers sent after them were unable to find them. In the meantime, other divisions had joined Chahta at Naniah Waiya, Chikasa's party after its separation from the Indians Chahta, moved on to the neighborhood of the Tombigbee River, and as time went on they became a separate tribe.

The Choctaws: the decendents of Chahta and his followers were by far the strongest Indians tribe in Mississippi. They lived in Central and South east parts, and at one time owned half of the territory now included in our state.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Because their tribe was too big to be ruled by one man, the Choctaws divided their people into three groups, each ruled by a chief known as the Mingo. No Mississippi Indian tribe made greater advances in civilization than the Choctaws. They were honest and trust worthy in their dealing. They were good friends and bad enemies, for they never forgot a favor or forgave an injury. The men were physically strong brave and able to bear considerable pain without flinching. They were also fond of dress and took long hours to adorn themselves with paint, plumes and jewelry of red and blue color. They wore fine metal ornaments, for the Choctaws early learned to make objects of metal.

Ref. Records, Chancery Clerk's Office, Philadelphia, Neshoba County show that the Choctaw tribe of Indians were the major tribe ever to settle in this county. And the Choctaws remained in this county owned and occupied practically all the land area of Neshoba county when the Settlers came.

Reference--Rev. R.L.Breland, Coffeeville, Miss.

There were four divisions of Choctaws when the white people came among them;the central division, located in Neshoba, Winston and western Kemper counties. These were all under one head chief (Mingo Chito) and then the different divisions had a head chief. Each different town had was headed by a Mingo who had authority in his town.

Neshoba County, was next to Kemper, in density of population. This is shown by the number of towns on the map (I have seen). A list of the towns are given and their location shown. Those in what is now Neshoba County, along with their names, meaning of their names and location are the following: West Kunshak Chito (west Big cane Town)

ASSIGNMENT NINE

located near the head waters of Oktibbeha Creek, in Neshoba county, Yazoo, or West Yazoo, located near head waters of Oktibbeha creek, Neshoba county, in Sections 13 and 24, township 10,range 13 east. Imokalusha (their people are there), located near the head waters of Talasha creek , Neshoba; Kashtasha (place of fleas), located south side of Custusha creek, about 3 miles south of West of Yazoo Town, Neshoba;Kafitalaia (Sassafras thicket), located on Owle Creek, Neshoba;Osapa Chitto (Big Corn Field), located on site of Dixon P.O. Neshoba;Oksak Talia (Hickory Grove), near line of Neshoba and Kemper Bok Chito(Nig Creek), on Bogue Chitto, Neshoba; Shinuk Kaha lying in the sand, located about seven miles a little northeast of Philadelphia in Neshoba County;Oka Akobli(water(where the biting is), located on Ocobla creek, Neshoba; Halunlawi Asha (Bull-frog place), located where Philadelphia now is; Iushapa, perhaps intended for Iussalaka (swamp edge, or border), located on Iusalaka creek, a tributary of Kentawka creek, Neshoba;Konshak osapa (canebrake Field) located west of Imoklasha; Kunshak Tikpi (Canebrake knob), located on Coonshark Creek, tributary of Kentawka, Neshoba; Waitakali (Hanging loft, or arbor), so named from a brush arbor under which these people used to meet, located about one mile south of De Kalb and Jackson road, Neshoba County;Fani Yakni (Squirrel country), located southeast of Phil delphia; Yakni Achukma (good land), location not definitely known.

These seem to be the principal towns that were located within the territory now embraced in our own Neshoba County. There were perhaps other smaller towns that were not recorded, but this is sufficient to let us know where the principal towns were located, why they were so named, or rather the meaning of their names, and will give

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

Assignment Nine

our people who lived in our County's territory when the settlers came. Some of the streams in the county with their Choctaw spelling and English meaning are given:Pearl River (Hohtch, the "river", of the Choctaws)/Owl Creek (Opa Bok, "Opa" Owl, "Bok" Creek); Bogue Chitto (Bok Chito "Big Creek"); Noxapater (Naki Chiponta, "small Shot" for shot gun); Biasha (Blackberry place); Fani Yakni (Squirrel land); Kunshak (cane creek); Lussalaka ("Swamp Edge," or border-tributary or west side of Kentawka Creek); Ocobla (Oka Akobli "Water where the biting is); Talasha (Palmetto place); Lukfata (chalk, or white clay); Nana Waiya (Bending, or leaning over hill) Kentawka (meaning not given). There will be different opinions as to the meaning of some of the words given here, no doubt, but most of these have been taken from the "Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaws" by John R. Swanson.

Ref.-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life

By Simpson Tubby-Page 43-44

BEADS AND HEADDRESS

"The Choctaw claim that they first obtained beads from the whites at Sugarlock, which received its name shikalla, "beads", from the circumstance. This, of course, refers to trade beads, the introduction of which enabled the Indians to make a more lavish use of beads in belts, moccasins, and other articles of use or adornment than had before been possible. One person often wore a string of beads of different colors three or four yards in length.

In olden times they made wooden beads as big as acorns. They also strung together bushels of chinquapin nuts which they dyed with the colors used on baskets. The seeds of the red haw were also resorted to, but after they had been used at one or two social gatherings they

#823R Third Cut

ASSIGNMENT NINE

would disintegrate and it was necessary to collect new ones. For awhile they used winter berries but later stopped the practice lest the cattle or chickens should be poisoned.

Some people wore $200 worth of silver-bracelets, anklets, ear plugs-besides beaded belts, bead necklaces, and so on. To make ear plugs they merely pierced the lobe of the ear, and Simpson himself used to do this. After the operation a weed which has a red juice was stuck through the perforation and left there until it healed.

Feathers were not merely ornaments but often had special significance. It is said that a doctor who could cure rheumatism would put a buzzard feather in his hair. There were certain men who claimed that they could stop the hooting of a common owl, (considered a sigh of bad luck), and these men wore the feather of this same owl. It is said to be easy to stop the noise of a screech owl. The peafowl feather stood for prosperity and happy anticipations, because the peafowl calls out before daybreak, and so most of the men in the tribe wore such feathers. A hawk feather was worn by an active, intelligent man. Crow feathers indicated mourning and were the only ones that could be put on when there had been a death in the family. It was principally the chiefs who used them, however, the others confining themselves to black cloth. The turkey feather distinguished a good turkey hunter and also a good hunter of birds in general. When a weather prophet was seen adorned with a feather of the (hushi cha'ha) "tall crane", it was a sign of wet weather;if he was seen without it the weather would be dry. A tall, stout man, or one mentally strong or conspiciously honest, donned eagle feathers. These feathers were not worn all of the time, and it is said that only in later times were they used for ornament. All kinds were resorted to except feathers of the ostrich and some other birds introduced by the whites. At later times, however, ostrich

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

feathers seem to have taken the place of crane feathers in the head-dresses of the chief and captains.

A deer tail, or, failing that, a horse tail, was mounted on a stick and fastened behind by a man who was a fast runner, particularly by a ball player. The tail of a wild cat or a tiger tail would be worn by a great fighter. A deer tail indicated a skilful deer hunter.

Mollie McMillan of Tucker Indian Mission, Neshoba County, says;"Most Indians dress as tney use to. Long full dresses with ruffles around the bottom, and white apron over this, beads and handkerchief around their neck, hair hanging down with ribbon tied to the end of it, with a comb on the front of the head. Some wear old time ear rings in the ears. The women don't wear hats and wear stockings and shoes just when they go places.

BURIAL CEREMONIES

Ref. Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-
A.L. Tinsley, Philadelphia, Miss.-Page 186

"The body of the deceased was extended at full length in the ground and articles that had belonged to him such a s his gun, ball sticks, beaded belts, articles of clothing, or in the case of a woman, pots and kettles, were laid by it. Then part of the earth was thrown in and two strong Indians jumped down on it and trod it down firmly all about,. Afterward they procured three poles which they planted at the head, a longer one in the middle, and a shorter one on each side of it. Garlands of leaves, vines, etc., were hung over these. The next morning and for a number of mornings after, just as the sun was rising above the horizon, the relatives of the dead man went to his grave and wailed there, genuine tears running down their faces. After this cry was over a great number of people were called together and

SHAW-WALKER # 823R Third Cut

and a great cry indulged in which was followed by a feast, and this again by a dance lasting nearly all night. Next day they had a game of ball."

Ref. Choctaw Social and Ceremomial Life
By Simpson Tubby-Pages 186 and 187

"When anyone died the families of both parents of the deceased met and mourned until the remains had been put into the ground. They consulted together and decided upon the date of the "cry" and the time the mourning poles should be set up. Then the father, if living would inform the captain of his band of the time determined upon. Forthwith the captain stood up and announced the determination to the assembled families in a short speech, saying that at such-and-such a time they would meet, set up the morning poles, eat togetner, and mourn. He would inform various individuals as to the nature of their duties on that occasion, detailing certain women to cook beef or bake bread, certain men to buy the beef, certain others to lift the heavy pots and skillets, who should set the table, pour the coffee and so on. When this feast was over they marched to the grave and all wept there as if they had been hurt by some sudden stroke and it was very sad for those who had to listen, Many cried who were not related to the deceased in any way. After that the mourners laid their mourning costume aside and along with it the memory of the deceased. The name was never mentioned in the family, except perhaps by a child who was always quickly silenced. He could be spoken of to, or by, an outsider, but it was almost like another death to breath it to anyone of the family for they thought, in that case, such a person would also die very shortly."

Ref. Lawyer W.T. Ware, Philadelphia, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

He says, "When a person died his heirs never knew anything about inheritance, for all the personal property was as a rule buried with owner or rather the possessor thereof. Their burial rites and ceremonies were rather crude and somewhat irregular. If a distinguished person such as a Mingo(Judge) died there were such rites performed as were requested by his nearest relatives or friends.

If a person of law rank died there was but little done or said excepting a few simple rites along the lines of the customs for a man or person of distinction. These rites consisted chiefly of the final feast and what is commonly called the times of weeping. There were stated times set apart for this rite. When the deceased was ready for burial he was laid in a grave sometimes in the same grave over or beside some other member of his family or near relative. He was wrapped in all of his clothing, and his weapons of hunting, etc. were laid in the grave beside him. It is said this was done because he might need them in the Happy Hunting Ground he was supposed to go to.

There was much weeping at this time among his relatives and friends, and at a time apointed another weeping or "cry" would take place. This was only held by a few of his relatives, and very few friends. After this another "cry" was held for a wider circle of his friends and acquaintances, and then about a month later another or general "cry" was held in which all the members of the clan and other clans that was on good terms with the members of the clan to which he belonged were invited and usually participated.

In ancient days this would be attended by great feasting and there was considerable spoils from the hunt brought in by his family and relatives and friends who provided this in order that the spirit of the departed might enjoy his last meal before its final departure for the happy hunting grounds.

#823R Third Cut

ASSIGNMENT NINE

From the time of the death of deceased until the final "cry"his neatest of kin, his wife and (or) mother would keep food near his grave for his use until the final cry. On the date of the final cry the people began to gather on the day before and they were feasted and rejoiced considerably on the proceding night, excepting the members of the family who went about in a very sad condition. On the date for the finsl cry the members of the family and others gathered near the grave a general spirit of sadness came over the whole congregation, from the youngest to the oldest. The nearest relative generally his father if living, would seat himself at the head of the grave facing the East. He would cry out in a lamentation and would say something extolling his virtues and then the mother would seat herself on the West or at the foot of the grave. In case no father or mother was living the aforesaid places were generally filled by other near relatives designated by an elderly member who was generally lookedupon as Chief. Within a short time the Chief himself would seat himself on the North side of the grave and then other members of the tribe or clan would gather around and assume a squatting and sometimes sitting posture and most of them would cover their heads with blankets or shawl and the mourners would in turn cry from the East to the West taking turns in mournful exclamations, beginning by the Chief, who after him the ones East of him would make mournful exclamations, beginning by the Chief, who after him the ones East of him would make mournful exclamations and the ones of the West would do likewise and and at some kind of signal they would all make mournful sounds in unison. After the period of mourning was over which lasted from 30 minutes to an hour, the friends went away from the grave leaving only the closest relatives who still mourned until the feast was fully

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT NINE

prepared, then they also left the grave to partake of the feast which was always very sumptous if possible, and it was supposed that the spirit of the deceased took part in this and some unseen manner, and after this the spirit being well fed and strong, crossed over the mystic River into the Happy Huntion Ground where plenty of game and other comforts were provided. After this feast the people danced sometimes all night to the music of the drums, which beat regularly and also to the songs of the dancers which could be heard quite a distance. When morning came if there was anything left from the feast it was either consumed or taken back home by the relatives. It was never taken away by any others.

After this the name of the deceased is never afterwards uttered by anyone, including his nearest relatives, and this custom is not wholly extinct unto this day."

John Duett of Philadelphia, Miss. discovered an old tin bucket on the place of J.F. Duncan, in this county, and this led to further discovery of and open grave. The grave was about four feet deep, three feet long and two feet wide. One of Mr. Duett's boys took from the grave two objects that he thought were gourds, but after breaking them open they proved to be and earthern pot and the skull of a human. In the old grave were found many beads, ornaments a coin, old bridle bits, and old silver cap visor and the bones of a dog.

The beads were crude in design. The bridle bits were rather fantastic and were of an old discarded snaffle and curb kind, with a nose chain and appeared to be hand wrought. A small piece of beaten silver in the shape of a wheel gave all indications of being the work of a Choctaw. The cap visor was well preserved and probably was used as an ornament by the Choctaw whose bones were disturbed. It had the American Eagle

ASSIGNMENT NINE

impressed on it with thirteen stars, and might have been worn by some Revolutionery American in the war of 1812. The old tin bucket had two seams, and a cover, and was of old-time manufacture. The coin, a ten cent piece, was of the 1820 mint, and well preserved, having on its face the likeness of Martha Washington. It was wrapped in a piece of old home-spun cloth showing that it must have been a rare and cherished possession when this old Chief went home to his fathers. It was slightly worn, but must have been buried with this Indian about 1824-25; (who knows) Mr. Duncan, moved to this place after the Civil War, so it was certainly before that, this Choctaw was laid to rest with his worldly goods.

Mr. Barlow Wilson, of Union, Miss., Rt. 3 says that an Indian grave was plowed into in the Muckalushia community and a skeleton of an Indian found. There were 15 rings or bands on each arm. In the grave was found a cow bell. The man's plow struck a lid to a chest but he did not find the chest.

WEDDING CEREMONY:

Reference-- Social and Ceremonial Life, Page 131, by Halbert .

When a young Choctaw , of Kemper or Neshoba county, sees a maiden who pleases his fancy, he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then approaches within a few yards of her and gently casts a pebble towards her, so that it may fall at her feet. He may have to do this two or three times before he attracts the maidens attention If this pebble throwing is agreeable, she soon makes it manifest; if otherwise, a scornful look and a decided " ekwah" indicate that his suit is in vain. Sometimes instead of throwing pebbles the suitor enters the woman's cabin and lays his hat orhandkerchief on her bed. This action is interpreted as a desire on his part that she should

#823R Third Cut

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

be the sharer of his couch. If the man's suit is acceptable the woman permits the hat to remain;but if she is unwilling to become his bride, it is removed instantly. The rejected suitor, in either metho employed knows that it is useless to press his suit and beats as graceful a retreat as possible.

When a marriage is agreed upon, the lovers appoint a time and place for the ceremony. On the marriage day the friends and relatives of the prospective couple meet at their respective houses or villages, and thence march towards each other. When they arrive near the marriage ground-generally an intermediate space between the two villages-they halt within about a hundred yards of each other. The brothers of the woman then go across to the opposite party and bring forward the woman and seating her by the side of the man.

Sometimes, to furnish a little meriment for the occasion, the woman is expected to break loose and run. Of course she is pursued, captured and brought back. All parties now assemble around the expectant couple. A bag of bread is brought forward by the woman's relatives and deposited near her. In like manner the man's relatives bring forward a bag of meat and deposit it near him. These bags of provisions are lingering symbols of the primitive days when the man was the hunter to provide the household with game, and the woman was to raise corn for the bread and hominy. The man's friends and relatives now begin to throw presents upon the head and shoulders of the woman. These presents are of any kind that the donors choose to give, as articles of clothing, money, trinkets, ribbons,etc. As soon as thrown they are quickly snatches off by the woman's relatives and distributed among themselves. During all this time the couple sit very quietly and

#823R Third Cut

demurely, not a word spoken by either. When all the presents have been thrown and distributed, the couple, now man and wife, arise, the provisions from the bags are spread, and, just as in civilized life, the ceremony is rounded off with a festival. The festival over, the company disperse, and the gallant groom conducts his bride to his home, where they enter upon the toils and responsibilities of the future.

Reference--By Olman Comby-From Choctaw Social And Ceremonial Life.
Page 134-135

"He states that courting among the young people took place principally during the dances, such dances being held when the community happened to be together and there was plenty of food. If a youth's advances were accepted, he carried the product of his next hunt to the girl's mother and by that they knew that he wanted to marry her. Very soon his father would question him on the subject, and, having learned the girl's identity, his mother was dispatched to the mother of the girl to obtain her consent. The latter would inquire whether her visitors son was a good hunter, and, if she could truthfully say, "Yes, he is a great hunter," the reply was sure to be favorable and the wedding day fixed. The youth then bought a piece of cloth, 75 or 80 feet long, which he gave to the girl's mother, and she cut it into smaller parts to distribute among her female relatives, indicating to each of them as she did so that she wished her to provide a certain kind of food for a feast to be given her future son-in-law's kindred."

Reference by Simpson Tubby

"The old people used to watch their children carefully, especially during the dances, to discover what attachments were springing up between them and prevent any taking root between those who

INDIANS, OKLAHOMA COUNTY

were too closely related or whose associations were too distant or too diverse. That was the way in which they kept their children pure.

Nowadays it is said that the Choctaw of Bok Chito, the only band in Mississippi which is not formally Christianized, simply have a meeting between the two parties, a speech,and a feast.

Lawyer Weir of Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba County says, "Some elder member of the grooms family or near kin communicated the desires of the groom to the lady whom he wanted to marry. He usually met his wife at public gatherings or at times when he was allowed to visit the male members of the brides family. They rarely ever spoke to each other by words, but they usually knew each others wishes without having an opportunity to meet and talk things over together. The Indian bride of yester years never knew what it was to have a "date" with a young man. She always waited until she was advised orally of her lovers proposal, which was made by his next of kin, or someone else who stood in that relation. The bride of course was always as a rule the daughter of a member of another clan than the one of her husband. After the preliminaries were all arranged and at the time previously set, the groom proceeded to the home of the bride. When he arrived at the borders of the Sacred Precincts of her home, he was met by two of the strongest young men of her people, preferably her brothers if she had any. Each young man seized the groom by his arms and without saying a word escorted him to a place designated by the Chief and seated on a place already prepared for the occasion. This place as a rule was decorated with many colors of painting or dyed articles which would show prominently in the light. This ceremony on Great occasions or marriage of prominent persons

were usually performed after dark.

After the groom was seated, the bride appeared led by two young women usually married women and seated beside the groom . Then they were showered with gifts, by the nearest relatives as follows; The relatives and friends of the groom placed their gifts on the head of the groom (unless too heavy for this when they were held over his head a moment and then placed near him) and they were taken charge of by a man who was his next friend immediately. Then the friends of the bride came forward with their offerings and which was carried out in the same manner and then the Chief came forward and gave them instructions as to each of their duties. After this the feasting and dancing accompanied by singing and drum beating took place and usually continued until the day began to break in the East, when they were then considered fully married, and were there-after called husband and wife.

Ref.-Mr. W. W. Nance, Sr., Philadelphia, Miss., Rt. 3

He says "The Indians used to court in a different way from the way they do now. The Indian boy would go to see the girl for awhile, and then he would ask her parents for her, and if they were willing, both sides would make preparations for the wedding. The man was to have some designated place, the bride and groom would sit down together on the ground. Kinfolks and friends would place ribbons, beads, handkerchiefs and cloth on her head, and when they were through with the gifts, she would jump up and run a statue distande, and if the boy caught her, then they became man and wife. In recent days the Choctaws marry similar to the way white people marry.

Ref.-J. W. Isaac, Jr.(Choctaw) Neshoba County

"Indians didn't use to court, because they had sighs;as the boys and girls played together, the boy would throw paper or water toward

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

NESHOBA COUNTY

the girl, and the parents would notice the affection between the two. The boy would go to the girls parents and ask for her, if the parents agreed they would marry, and if they disagreed they would not. If they agreed the man would leave 10 yards of cloth to make the girl a dress and that was for tips. The parents of the girl and boy would have a feast."

Ref.-Huston Steve (Choctaw Indians) Neshoba County

"The Indians use to marry by asking the girl's mother for her. Then a big dinner was planned, they had no one to marry them as they do now. The woman would jump a broom, the girls kinfolk would run and try to catch her. If he caught her, she was his wife. They marry as white people do now."

Ref.-Mary Charley (Choctaw) Dixon, Miss., Neshoba County

"The Indian man asks the girls mother for his wife. If the mother doesn't consent, they don't marry. The marriage ceremony in Dixon community is preformed by the priest."

GAMES

Ceremonies Preliminary To A Game

Ref.-Choctaw Social And Ceremonial Life-By Mr. Scott-Page 152-153

To initiate a regular game, the chief of one settlement visited the chief of another and the two made all of the provisional arrangements. Then each of them sent out a little bundle of sticks (what the Creeks call the "broken days") to the families in his settlement. One stick is thrown away each day, and when but one is left they meet at a place appointed. In the afternoon there are practice games. After supper the chief sets up two posts and places himself between them facing east. In front of him are ranged two rows of women extending toward the east and beyond them all the ball players, who form a circle. Then the chief sings, using words which

823R Third Cut

ASSIGNMENT NINE

mean "we are going to win a game," the words being repeated over and over, and the women begin to dance. They dance for four or five minutes when they stop and the players begin dancing, singing such words as these. "Play ball right and we will win the game." "If the witch doctor conjures right we will win the game." The women and men danced and sang alternately in this manner up to 12 times, because the game is to be for 12 points. The chief had to sing, right through with both parties and the whole lasted from one and a half to two hours. Afterwards the chief distributed "the broken days" determining the date of the game, and then all went home. Both sides were the score keepers. The parties sometimes agreed who was to be the first to throw up the ball. The doctors were the score keepers. The parties sometimes agreed to call in help from other bands, but it now seems impossable to determine whether there was any definite arrangement of allied town such as existed among the Creeks. Of the local bands known to Mr. Scott--Bok Chito, Biasha, Moklasha, Red Water, Sixtowns, Turkey Creek, Konhutta-he does not know of any two which did not play against each other except Moklasha and Turkey Creek, and that exception may have been accidental.

There may be some question, however, whether Mr. Scott has distinguished between regular games and practice games. Simpson Tubby asserted that the bands were arranged into what we should call town moieties, the Bok Chito, Turkey Creek, and Biasha bands playing on one side and the Moklasha, Chankey, Sixtowns, and Seventowns playing on the other. Noxapater and Talla Hikia were branches of Bok Chito. The first moiety used the colors blue and white; the latter the colors yellow and green. Practice games were held between the bands on each side in order to pick out the best players for the regular games, in

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

which 40 men were usually entered on each side. In such games each side usually bore the name of some one band, but players from the other bands were drawn in to help them out.

Later Simpson modified his original statement regarding the moieties by saying that the Bok Chito and Biasha Bands played on one side, the Moklasha, Sixtowns, and Seventowns on the other, while the Turkey Creek and Redwater bands played sometimes on one side and some times on the other. Some of this confusion was no doubt due to intermarriage, which Simpson says occasioned much trouble in selecting the players. He added that the band captains made up the parties but the head chief might interfere if he disliked their arrangements. The matter is still further confused by Simpson's statement that they did not play games band against band before the coming of the whites but made up squads drawn from any source. This was called the "Peace game". He claimed that the first Choctaw to manufacture ballsticks was named Musholeika ("to go out" or "to put out" like a light). By 1893, he said, most of the Choctaws had left the country, and then the whites got the Indians into the habit of betting, dishonesty crept in, and when trouble arose between the players, the spectators took up for their respective sides until free fights resulted. So far as gambling is concerned, we know it to have been an inseparable feature of native ball games from primitive times, but it is true that games are now more apt to end in a riot than was formally the case.

Each captain had to indorse the players of his band as bonifide members of it, and they must satisfy him that they had observed the regulations. They were obliged to remain away from their wives for 30 days preceding. They must not eat hog meat or any kind of grease,

but were given barbecued beef cooked in quarters. The night before the game they were allowed scarcely anything, and only a little water at anyone time. The play was very rough and lasted as a rule from about 9 to 4:30.

Ref.-E. W. Nance, Philadelphia, Miss., Rt. 3

He has seen the Choctaws play Indian match games many a time. There would be 4 posts, one in each corner, and two ribbed poles and floored with poles, there was where the goods were placed until the game was over;the winner would take possession of all of the goods.

Ref.-History of Mississippi

One form of ball game was not unlike football in the arrangement of the ground and object of the game. The ball however was handled with a racket; consisting of a very strong and long handle and a net of rawhide. Such tremendeus exertion was put into the game with such disregard of consequences that it was like a small battle.

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

Ref.-By Halbert-From Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 156-157

Some ten years ago there lived in Neshoba County an aged Choctaw named Mehubbee, who had often seen the achahpih game played in his youth, and who still had an achahpih stone in his possession. One day in the summer of 1876, this aged Indian prepared an achahpih yard, in an old field on Talasha Creek, and instructed some young Choctaws how to play this almost forgotten game of their forefathers. This was, undoubtedly, the last time this ancient Indian game was ever

[illegible] which they were

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

played in the State of Mississippi. From a recent conversation with one of the players on that occasion, the following facts about the achahpih are here given.

A level piece of ground is selected, and an achahpih yard is laid off, being about one hundred feet long and twelve feet wide. The yard is cleared off, tramped hard and made as smooth and level as possible. The achahpih poles were made of small, slender swamp hickory saplings, from which the barx was stripped, and the poles scraped down perfectly smooth and then seasoned over a fire. They were about ten feet long and the size of an ordinary hoe handle. The head or striking end of the pole was made rounded. Near the head were cut around the pole four parallel notches or grooves. One-fourth of the way down were cut two more notches, and then a single notch around the center of the pole, making seven notches in all. Twelve was the number of the achahpih game, and the play alternated from one end of the yard to the other. Two men played the game. Taking their stand at one end of the yard, a third man stood between them, whose duty it was to toll the stone towards the other end. The two players, whom we will name Hoentubbee and Tonubbee, held their poles, so to speak, in a pitching position,, that is, with one end of the pole resting against the palm and on the upturned fingers of the right hand, which was thrust to the rearward, while the body of the pole rested loosely in the left hand. As soon as the thrower had launched the stone, and it began to roll along the ground towards the other end of the yard, both players darted their poles at it, each endeavoring to strike it with the head. Their object in hitting the stone was, that in so doing, there was a greater probability than otherwise, of the pole of the striker and the stone stopping and lying near each other. As

soon as the throw was completed, the distance of the nearest notch or notches on the respective poles was then measured. If, for instance the four notches on Hoentubbee's pole should lie nearest to the stone, and nearer than any of the notches on Tonubbee's pole, then Hoentubbee counted four for himself. If, however, the single notch around Hoentubbee's pole should be the nearest of all the notches on either of the poles, then Hoentubbee counted one for himself. And if Hoentubbee's two notches should lie nearest of all to the pole, then Hoentubbee counted two of the game for himself. But if the nearest notch or notches on each pole should be exactly the same distance from the stone, then it was a tied game, and both parties tried it over. Some times by extraordinary good fortune, the achahpih player could make the game in three throws, making four each time. If two achahpih players should happen to have no one to throw the stone for them, they then threw it, alternately, for each other. The achahpih play was not unfrequently kept up during the entire day. As usual in all Indian games, there was much betting on the ground, both by players and spectators. My informany considered the achahpih as a very tedious game, and expressed some surprise that his ancestors should have taken any pleasure in such a dull, uninteresting pastime.

An immense amount of labor was unquestionably used by the ancient Choctaws in making their achahpih stones, which were handed down as precious heirlooms from one generation to another.

INCIDENT OF THE EARLY 60'S

By Mrs. Wiley Warren-Philadelphia, Miss., Neshoba County

By the time Mrs. Warren was big enough to go to Indian games and cries she had several friends among them, but her sister hated the Indians. Her mother never did miss a ball play. When they were

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

going to rally her mother would get her family and go to a big old persimmon tree and watch them.

A crowd of them went to a cry once. One old Indian came to her with a pan of beef chittlings that had never been cut open and wanted her to eat. The rest of them laughed at her. One old Indian washed her hands carefully and made up her bread. She discovered she needed more water so she just took what water she had washed her hands in and used it. According to Mrs. Warren, Choctaws were not very careful in preparing and serving food. They were never concerned about it being clean, if they had plenty to eat they were satisfied.

A BALL GAME OF THE EIGHTIES

Ref.-Neshoba Democrat,March 22, 1935-By R. L. Breland

In the spring of 1880 the Bogue Chittos and the Muckalush tribes arranged to have a ball play in the western part of the county. The exact place is on the Meridian and Edinburg road some mile and a half south of the cross roads three miles east of Dixon, on the Booth old field. His home was some two miles west of this field so he persuaded his mother to go with him and the other children to see that play. His father warned them against going, said, "The devil will be there today", and he was. But since they had never seen a ball play they wanted to go. They arrived about 9:00 A. M. the day the play was to be. All night before they could hear yelling and the beating of drums so they could not get there soon enough. The whole old field was covered with Indians, whites and negroes, many of them were drunk and fighting already. It was soon very evident that the Choctaws were too drunk to play ball. Just before noon about a dozen of the Mucklusha players came down the field like a streak, ran to the flag that was standing near where the pole of the Bogue Chittos

were to be, they grabbed the flag and started back toward the Muckalush pole with it. This was a great insult to the Bogue Chittos. So all that were able to grab axes, sticks and anything they could get hold of and started after the Muckolusha. Some swift young Bogue Chitto were about to catch the men with the flag so they had to throw it down and run for their lives.

By that time all of the Bogue Chittos and Muckalush were aroused. They met about midway between the two poles and such another battle as they did wage for several minutes. He remembers that he saw the air thick with sticks, rocks and anything that an Indian could get hold of, the women and children were back in the pine thicket breaking and cutting sticks and carrying them to the men on each side. It was a furious fight. How many escaped he does not know. He stood out in the edge of the thicket and looked on for a few minutes, scared stiff, none of his folks were in sight. Finally a pistol fired, then another and another. His fears overcame him then. He expected to be shot any minute. His feet would stand no longer. He ran down through the pine thicket as fast as his feet would carry him. He does not know how far he ran but pretty soon Archie Price came along by his side in as big a hurry as he was and going the same way. They decided to stay together. Three little negroes soon joined them, over hills and hollows, over fences and ditches they went. After awhile the noise stopped. They persuaded the little negroes to go back but Price and Breland kept going. They got good and lost. After awhile they came into a road and started walking, they knew not where. Soon they met some men on horseback., who had heard they were lost so they questioned Price and Breland. They told them their names and the men took them up behind them and carried them back to

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

the ball field. They gave their names as Blue John Sharp and Jim Skinner. "I love them still."This was his first Choctaw ballplay or battle. He has been to a number since. They were splendid games whem played right, when white men would let them alone and not get the Choctaw drunk. Whiskey was one thing a Choctaw could not resist.

PROPERTY

Ref.-By Cushman From Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 103

When a Choctaw erected a house upon a spot of ground, and prepared a few acres for his corn, potatoes, etc., so long as he resided upon it as his home, it was exclusively his, and his rights were strictly respected by all;but if he left it and moved to another place, then his claim to his forsaken home was forfeited;and whoever saw proper could go and take possession;nor was the second occupant expected to remunerate the first for the labor he had done. However, if no. 1 afterward should desire to return to his previous home he could do so, provided no one had taken possession. At the present time(1899) if one improves a place and leaves it, no one has the right to take possession of the deserted place without permission of the one who improved it.

Ref.-Lawyer W. T. Weir, Philadelphia, Miss.

The old Indians who lived in this country many years ago had very little idea of property rights as we understand them.

As to the ownership of property both real and personal was by Custom, owned in common with other members of their particular clan. They were divided up into clans. Notably there were what was called the Bogue Chitto Clan and the Mukalsha Clan and other clans. These clans according to long established custom lived on lands adjacent to the territory traversed by streams and they often took their names from such streams.

They hunted on territory which was by custom given them or considered rather as their territory, They rarely ever hunted on the other clan's territory.

As to personal property there was little of it held by them. The weapons of hunting, and fishing was the principal articles of property which together with their clothing made up almost the entire list of personal property. The dog was later included in the list. When a person died his heirs never knew anything about inheritance, for all the personal property was a s a rule buried with the owner or rather the possessor thereof.

COUNTING

Ref.-From History of Mississippi

When a day was set for some event a bundle of sticks were prepared, the number of sticks in the bundle being the number of days to elapse before the appointed time;and a bundle given to each tribe interested. Each day at sunset a priest or prophet of the tribe drew a stick from the bundle and destroyed;and when but one stick remained they knew the time had arrived.

For making lists of persons they made bundles of sticks, each representing a person. For counting above ten, they made marks on sticks or poles which were kept to show the number.

Ref.-Simpson Tubby-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 100-102

Before the head chief called a meeting six bundles of sticks were prepared, one for each of the five bands and one for the head chief himself. Before the latter was sent out, they were all brought to the head chief, laid out before him, and the number of the sticks "certified". If one of the captains who had charge of a bundle lost a stick, he had to come to the head chief to get a new one. Sometimes one for-

#823R Third Cut

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

got to remove it at the proper time and afterwards, at, the council, each had to state how many mistakes he had made. The one who was most accurate in this respect was apt to be made head chief after the deaths of the incumbent. There are said to have been two sets of sticks, twelve for the months and thirty for the days. One of the latter had to be removed every day before noon. It might be on the evening of the night before, at midnight, or in the morning. When thirty had been removed, one of the month sticks was taken away and the process gone over with the second month, and so on. This means that the sticks were not actually destroyed, and, in fact, they were generally kept in the large poudh and removed to another compartment in the same. Apparently month sticks were not used in all cases, but it is said that appointments were seldom made more than ninety days in advance and this kept the number of sticks within reason.

LAWS AND LEGAL CUSTOMS

Ref.-Lawyer W. T. Weir, Philadelphia, Miss.

"Upon discussing this subject with the most learned Indians I could find it seems that they had very few laws, none of which were written, but the Chiefs and Old men of the Tribe or Clans were instructed in them by word of mouth, and by observation.

They had a law against murder, which was it seemed a real deterrent to the commission of this crime.

When a person commited murder he was delivered up to the family of the victim to torture and they could always devise some means of torture commensurate with what they thought was sufficient, which of course ended finally in death. He could as a rule take his choice as to hss method of punishment. He could choose between being delivered up to the dead persons people for the purpose of being dealt with according to their pleasure, or he could just kill himself in any way and manner he saw fit. He knows the location of the grave of an Indian who killed himself, and he has talked with some old white men who say this Indian dig his grave and when it was finished after he was allowed to make a statement of some kind, he turned to his white friends and addressed them in English stating that he was glad he had killed his victim, giving some extenuating circumstances for the same. Immediately all were ordered to withdraw out of sight for a few moments and when they heard the report of the rifle they returned to find him lying dead in his grave where he was covered up just as he was lying and the grave filled up. His rifle was buried with him. No public "Cry" was ever made for him in so far as was ever known. It would not do a criminal any good to run away because there was a basic understanding handed down from time immemorial that no clan would harbor a criminal but would deliver him up to the clan where he had committed his crime.

As to the law of property there seems to be but little law for personal property. Stealing was unknown among them. To put it in the words of a venerable old Choctaw who was talking to a Chancery Judge about the crime of stealing, he said, "That Choctaws knew nothing of stealing before the white man came"-he had no idea of property rights as known by us. However the hunting grounds of the clan was held in common but possession of the spoils of hunting was always regarded as the property of the possessor, but it seems that this right of possession was shared by the whole family at least. The right of divorce and separation was also recognized in

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

a crude form. Whan a man or woman desired to separate this was done by usually deserting the other spouse in which the deserted spouse usually reported to the Chief or Mingo of the clan of such grounds of divorce as was recognized and who orally pronounced the separation decree and each would then return to their respective clans and family in case of a woman. The wife always kept the children. Also she always kept what ever personal property such as food and household or camping utensils that they possessed. And the children never thereafter uttered the name of their father under any circumstances whatever. Their grandfather was supposed to perform all duties of father towards them. These duties however were very few and ill defined.

In case of the adultry of the wife she was allowed to leave but could not carry the children, but they were turned over to the husband's mother or some old Choctaw woman that would care for them and they were taught to never utter the name of their mother.

The husband had absolute rule over his household. He could chastise his children and also his wife so long as he did not endanger their health too much. But of course there was a limit which was oftentimes exceeded.

More often the law that Might is Right prevailed than the law of reason and Justice.

They believed also in certain signs and omens and which sometimes they almost took the place of law among them.

Ref.-Simpson Tubby-From Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life

Pages-100-102

At the small mound of Nanih Waiya the five Captains of the five bands living on these streams met to make laws for them which they

afterwards carried to the chief on the big mound for approval or veto but the laws for the nation as a whole were made at the big mound. The Choctaw originally spread out from this place in all directions and so the region of the five river Cantons was called "My mother earth," but it was not known how they came to be at t that place. Simpson apparently knew nothing of a subterranean origin there. He had heard, however, that the first national assembly was held at the Blue Hole Cave and that after that they had put up the big mound and had their later national assemblies by it. Both the national and cantonal laws were executed by the head chief He and each of the band captains had vice-chiefs. After the death of a head chief the vice-chief took his place until the people had a chance to assemble and elect a new one, and the vice-chief was not necessarily the one chosen. It is said that if the women wanted a certain chief he was almost certain of election. —

At the small mound laws were made like those governing the amount of game that might be killed by each family on the five rivers and how much by the whole band or Ilka. When the small mound could not settle any difficulty it was referred for final adjudication to the big mound.

If the head chief or a captain died suddenly and the vice-chief could not be present at an assembly which had already been summoned the wife of the deceased took his place and spoke for him, she having been kept informed by him of any business in hand. She wore a blue veil as a symbol of truth (red was a symbol of war or anything hostile) and when she rose to speak with this on, all kept quiet and listened attentively. If the woman had to speak with reference to some death, she wore black.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

The chief was a quiet man who indicated his wishes largely by signs. Whether he was to hold a general council or merely summoned one particular captain for a special purpose, he chose a day when he knew it would be calm. Before opening the council he lighted a fire on top of the big mound and when the smoke went upward in a straight line he bent over it and the people said he was communing with some unseen being. Or he looked upward with his arms folded for perhaps half an hour. Then he would let his arms fall to his sides and turn successively to the east, north, west, and south in silence. If he wished to address some particular band he would point in the direction in which it lived. If he was speaking to all he would point to each creek in succession before beginning his speech. If he happened to have four points to consider, he would hold up four fingers in sight of the assembly without uttering a word. After that he opened the sssembly with a speech.

Then he would vanish into his house and the captains and their sub-captains would meet on the small mound and decide which of the bands would hold its meeting first. All of the captains met there so that they might make no mistake in delivering the message to their village exactly as their chief had uttered it. They went through with this formula every time so that there would be no argument. The old speeches of this character were in a set form and were uttered in a low voice so that they could not be heard very far off. Special speakers, other than chiefs or captains, were chosen to address great audiences on moral matters. Instruction was given wholly in this way. These men were usually prophets, men who foretold the weather, and sometimes wizards.

A headdress of a special pattern was worn by the head chief, and one somewhat similar by each of the captains. The chief's hat

ASSIGNMENT NINE

was high and had a narrow brim. It could be made of any kind of skin . The base of the captain's headdress could be of any material except deer, bear, and opossum skin, but it must be different from that of the head chief. Two silver bands tied at the ends with red tape encircled the chief's headdress, one at the top at the outer ends of each of these were hung twelve beads. Each feather was slipped into one or two silver pieces at the butt end to hold it in place. At an earlier period crane feathers seem to have been used instead of ostrich feathers and the captains had but four of these. The headdress of the captains were otherwise similar except that they had less silver. When one of these headdresses was worn, the heads fastened to the feathers moved conginually, glittering like stars, no matter how still the weather stood. The head chief also wore bearskin moccasins. His costume was prescribed by the captains, not by himself, and his wife's clothing was made by the captains' wives. The chiefs headdress was made by the captains with the help of some women. At times the captains as well as the chief wore maccasins and all might have fur caps.

The chief also had a pipe. It was given by Simpson Tubby's great-grand father, Mashulatubbi, to his grandfather, Aliktabbi, and then passed to his son, Lewis Tubby, who was to have given it to a man named Yitombi but the latter died before the owner of the pipe. It was offered to Little Leader but he said that Greenwood Leflore was to have it and Lewis Tubby gave it to him. However, Leflore betrayed his people to the whites and fled to Leflore County and Greenwood City, leaving the pipe behind him, and it again fell into the hands of Lewis Tubby, who left it in trust for Simpson when he should reach the age of forty. However, most of the custodians

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

having died, it was presented to him a little before that time. Later Simpson loaned it to a local college and it is said to have been stolen from the collection there along with some other objects Simpson says that the stone of which it was made was brownish or yellowish in color.

Ref.-Lawyer W.T.Weir of Philadelphia, Miss.

He says,"When a difference arose between clans and a discussion of them took place between the leading men or mingoes, they would smoke the pipe of peace.

UNDER the ground NOTHING THAT grew

This pipe was made entirely of material taken from things that grew above the ground ever went into the making of this pipe. The stem was in a beautifully curved line, and was composed of the hollow roots of the large canes and dressed in the most beautiful strips of beads and wampum. The head Mingo of the clan of which were receiving the visitors sat down and several other members of his clan sat on the right and and several on the left. They were facing north always. The visitors always sat facing them in similar position. The chief of the home clan would upon lighting the pipe after it was filled with the choicest tobacco, puff three puffs of smoke toward the East, then three puffs toward the West, then each of the members on his right side would take the pipe and puff towards the East, and then it was turned over to those on his left side who in turn puffed their smoke towards the West. Then it was handed to the visitors and they did like wise. This was done in strictest silence and no one spoke a work until this ceremony was ended. After this the pipe was returned by the visitors and the Chief then stated that they were ready to receive such communication as may be intended. Then after the visitors had explained

their mission it was then that the home clan would reply. Only one spokesman for each side usually talked. When the others talked it would be upon taking the matters under advisement and they talked in council among them selves but not when they were talking to the members of the other clan. This ceremony was rarely used except on very grave and serious occasions.

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

Ref.-Simpson Tubby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life
Pages 235-239

According to Simpson Tubby, it was a common Choctaw belief that people got diseases from food they ate, and therefore before killing a chicken it was shut up and fed by the owner until what it had foraged for itself was out of it. On the other hand, it was thought that animals gathered their own medicine. The hog roots in the ground for his medicine and a dog should not be shut up or he will not be able to find his own proper remedies. This was one of the reasons advanced by Mashulatubbi in opposing allotment. He maintained that in time the stock would be inclosed so that they could not get to their natural medicine and that the same thing would sooner or later happen to the Indians. The old Choctaw doctors are said to have held, like the Creeks, that animals caused disease.

The same informant averred that the head chief appointed from one to three doctors from each of the five Choctaw bands, and that he and the doctors together appointed medicine givers who were later to be appointed doctors themselves. After their appointment the doctors and medicine givers were placed in charge of the band captains who had to see that they carried out their instructions.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

Since it is said that medicine could be given only in the presence of one of these people, and that a man had to be present tosee that a male patient took the medicine and a woman to see that a female took it, it would seem that the medicine givers at least were of both sexes. Medicine was administered by "swallows", "fractions of swallows" and "drops". He also said that no one was allowed to take medicine except in the presence of a medicine giver, but it seems evident that only certain medicines were administered in this official manner.

Mention has been made of the readjustment of the pillow in response to certain symptoms. If one complained of a dead feelin in the legs and thighs, the doctor would reduce the height of the head end of the pallet so that his blood would flow less readily toward the feet.

If a person had lived some time in one place and had had much sickness, he would move, This was often at the direction of the doctor and if the latter told him to move at a certain time he would do so, perhaps living in a tent until there was time to erect a house. Sometimes a man would move a dozen times on 40 acres of land.

Simpson also described what might be called fractional sweat bathing. In preparation for this a hole was dug in the floor big enough to hold a large pot. Over it crosswise was laid a number of sticks suffieient to hold up a quilt. A kettle containg water and medecines was then put over the fire, and, after the contents had been heated, it was placed in this hole, and the affected part laid over it, the whole being covered with the quilt. If the doctor prescribed it, a second kettle of medicine might be used after the first had become cool. After the steaming was over, the patient

shut himself in his room and stayed there until the right tempature was restored, or as long as the doctor prescribed.

The use of cow horns, as mentioned above, was universal in the southeast. Simpson says of it that in the first place the doctor took a sort of punch consisting of a piece of glass fastened on the end of a stick in such a manner that it could enter the flesh only a certain distance, placed the point of it on a small vein over the afflicted part and drove it in with a little mallet. Then he clapped the wide end of the horn over the spot and sucked at the small end until most of the air had been removed, when he closed the hole by means of a big of cloth previously lodged in his mouth. After waiting a certain time he drew the horn away and examined the blood it contained in order to diagnose the ailment. Another reason was probably to remove a foreign object which some wizard might have injected. They also extracted from a patient such objects as lizards, snakes, terrapin, millipedes, or earwigs, which it was claimed were "aggrivating him to death."

For grinding medicines the doctor used a little mortar made out of a hard yellow or white flint which was worked out by beating very carefully with another stone. In diminsions these varied from the size of the fist to the size of a plate. If the workman was in a hurry he heated the rock, but in doing so he was liable to break and ruin it. Sometimes two or three hollows were made in one piece of flint. A kind of sandstone was also employed but grit was apt to come off of it. The pestle was of the same material as the mortar and both were develpped together by constant and long continued grinding so that the two exactly fitted. Such flints are found in the entire section but Tallapoosa River was particularly

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

resorted to for them. Simpson has seen his father make these morbars, the last made in the Choctaw countyy.

Medicinal roots were dug in the fall of the year when they were purer and most of the poison had gone out of them. They were steamed to the boiling point but were not allowed to boil hard. A medicine is said to have been named most often for the insect or animal which attends it. The following notes were obtained regarding specific remedies;

Rabbit tobacco, also called by the whites "life everlasting", was made into an infusion and drunk in cases of fever. It was also used as a tobacco substitute.

Boneset was used in the steaming process mentioned above to make one throw up "cold and bile".

Jerusalem oak, or rather wormseed, called in Choctaw asa imokhish, or ala galo tachi, "children's medicine", was made the basis for a kind of candy and fed to small children who had worms.

The "pink root" was also called by the Choctawala imokhish sometimes. Just enough whiskey was put with this to keep it. It is a system builder, and when one has it he needs no doctor. It makes one very sick at first but afterwards thoroughly well. It drives out fever and is a good tonic for old and young. When it was to be given to children it was weakened and in later times sugar was added.

They used scurvey grass to clean the teeth.

Sumpson snake root is a poison to any other poison and was therefore used in cases of snake bite. They used to go to the region where Noxabee and Oktibbeha Counties came together, southeast of Starkville to gather this.

The mayapple ("Crow pumpkin") is a fine medicine. The fruit is

given to children as a purgative. In cases of biliousness they powdered the root, put half an ounce of this into water, boiled it down to about an ounce, and mixed it with whiskey. One swallow, or as much as a person could stand, was a dose. It is a sure cure and "you can hear the cold and bile tearing out". It received its name from the fact that the crow, which is a wise bird, feeds upon the mayapple.

The wild cherry is looked upon as one of the best medicines for young girls. In winter, if cherry wine has not been put up, a tea may be made of the leaves which is given internally to stop pain and cause perspiration. If enough is taken it will purify the blood. If the leaves are gone, the outside bark may be peeled away and the inside bark used in the same way and for the same purposes. It was an axium never to kill a cherry tree if it could be helped.

The prickly ash is good in cases of toothache. A piece of bark may be cut off to hold in the cavity of the tooth, or it may be powdered and made into a poultice.

Modoc weed was used for a weak stomach, in cases of fainting or when the nerves give way. The roots were boiled in water and taken along with whiskey.

Golden rod and the puccorn root were sold to the whites for mecical purposes but not employed by the Choctaw.

The pottage pea is an onionlike root with a sweetish taste used in cases of diarrhea.

The butterfly root was used for human beings in cases of colds. The tops could be employed as well as the roots. However, it seems to have been more often employed as a medicine for horses, being

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT NINE

given when they had the blind staggers or seemed physically broken down. It was also given them in the fall to protect them from such sickness the following spring.

When they gave up their old out-of-doors life and came to live in poorly ventilated houses of poles and split logs daubed with mud the Choctaws were attacked by tuberculosis and suffered severly. It was suggested that they move out into the forest until they got well and those who did so saved a part of their families but most of the others died. Some white families were no better off. While the white people remained in one place and kept cleaning that, the Indians waited until the house became too filthy for them and then moved and put up another.

The following experience with a medicine man was given by Simpson Tubby and is illustrative of the nature of later Choctaw practice. Simpson was once sick and sent for a native practioneer. When the latter came in where Simpson was lying, head to the east, he stood on the north side of him, passed along to his head, fanning him all the way and then round to the south side in the same manner. After that he doubled up his hands and blew through them three times, looking north and toward the top of the house. Then he said to the people in the house, "This man was dreaded by many men, not for things that were reasonable out on account of what he was called to do. He was called for great things in this world and the time his come when he must do them. When he is able to stand it I will separate the impure part of his blood from the right blood and he will be a well man". Then he said to him, "Seven days from today come to my house and I will do the work for you". After that he told one of the children to dip up a pail of

ASSIGNMENT NINE

water at the spring and bring it straight to him without playing with it. As soon as this was provided, he dipped his fingers into it and sprinkled Simpson's face and head with it and it gave Simpson a peculiar sensation. Then he went to his feet and sprinkled them and he sprinkled his hands in the same manner, rubbing the joint of his hands and fingers as well. Then he said, "You may have one more spell like this, but that will be about all you will ever have." And in fact he did have on more attack of the kind and it was the last one for a long time.

MEN HAVING OCCULT POWERS AND DOCTORS

From Choctaw Social and Ceremonian Life-Page 226

Choctaws who made it their business to deal with the occult belonged to several different classes. We have quoted Claibornes remarks with reverence to "a priestly order" called Oon-ka-la, who had the care of a kind of temple called "the House of Warrior's", on the bank of Custusha Creek, Neshoba County, Miss., and said to mark the oldest settlement in the Nation. The bones of great warriors were buried there, the Oon-ka-la going at the head of the procession which bore them "chanting hymns in an unknown tongue. Note is made of the apparent confusion between this "temple" and that of the Natchez, and suspicion of the information here given, for no one else seems to have been fortunate enough to learn of a similar priesthood, and the word Oon-ka-la does not seem to tally with any known to the Choctaw today. Still it has in its favor the fact that Kashtasha was the Chief town of the western division of Choctaw, the Oklafalya.

CHOCTAW AGRICULTURE

Ref.-Simpson Tubby From Choctaw Social and Ceremonian Life

Pages 47-49

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Of Choctaw agriculture at a more recent day he speaks as follows-"The old Indian flint or flour corn had white and blue kernels intermixed. It was not good for much except roasting ears. They also had popcorn. He remembers no town fields such as the Creeks had, all of the corn in his time being planted in small patches near the houses. If the patches were large, several families would sometimes unite and cultivate them in succession, but the fields them selves were entirely separate. The old Choctaw never made the mistake of planting too early. Along with their corn they set out the old cornfield beans which were very prolific. They sometimes planted these in with the corn but more often about poles, four to six beans to a pole, and from these there would be from two to four vines. The beans too high upon the poles to be reached from the ground they left until fall, when they gathered them into hamper baskets andset them aside for seed next spring. They also planted the round melons now called Guinea melons, which can be left in the field until Dec. and keep into the next month. Before the whites came they had pumpkins but no squashes.

Mortars for pounding corn into meal were anciently made by burning hollows in the side of a prone log, a fanner being used to direct the course of the fire, but after axes and chisels were introduced by the whites, they set sections of trees on one end and hollowed out the other end with tools. Corn, hickorynuts, and wild potatoes, as well as meat, were ground up in these mortars. Hickory wood was the kind out of which they were usually made because it conveys the best taste to the food. Failing that, they employed oak, though it gives food a puckery taste. Beech could be used but it was scarce, but some woods were not used because of the bad taste they communicate, in particular maple, which gives a taste "sufficiently bad to ruin ones stomach".

They had cornerib measuring not over 8 by 10 feet, each with a single

#823R Third Cut

ASSIGNMENT NINE

entrance. They were raised fairly high above the ground so that snakes could not seek refuge there and sting someone before they could be gotten rid of.

Hickory nuts were gathered in summer and the oil extracted from them was added to corn foods as a seasoning, though the meats were sometimes put in whole. To extract the oil they parched the nuts until they cracked to pieces and then beat them up until they were as fine as coffee grounds. They were then put into boiling water and boiled for an hour or an hour and a half, until they were cooked down to a kind of soup from which the oil was strained out through a cloth. The rest was thrown away. The oil could be used at once or poured into a vessel where it would keep a long time.

Walnuts were little used for food. Very little use was made of acorns and no oil was extracted from them. Sometimes they cooked pin oak corns with hominy but these often caused cramps.

Soda or lye was made by burning pea pods. Someday when no wind was stirring to blow the resultant product away they set fire to a pole of pods and allowed the resulting ashes to settle in water. The lye from this was used until it became sour. Lye of different colors was made by the simple expedient of using different colored pods. Meat was sometimes beaten until it was tender, when it was added to hulled corn and the whole boiled for a considerable period, after which the lye was added and the whole boiled again for from 15 to 40 minutes.

The informant did not remember ever having seen bread made out of persimmons, but they had persimmon beer and a kind of persimmon soup in which the fruit was mixed with venison or beef. There were two kinds of wild plum, one of which does not ripen until late in the

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT NINE

fall, and there is a wild crabapple. In ancient times they had no peaches.

The old-time Indians did not like milk and many of them would not take coffee

HUNTING

Ref.-Cushman from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 50

Seventy years ago, the Choctaw hunter generally hunted alone and on foot;and when he killed his game, unless small, he left it where it had fallen, and turning his foot steps homeward, traveled in a straight line, here and there breaking a twig leaving its top in the direction he had come, as a guide to his wife whom he intended to send to bring it home. As soon as he arrived, he informed her of his success and merely pointed in the direction in which the game lay. At once she mounted a pony and started in the direction indicated; and guided by the broken twigs, she soon arrived at the spot, picked up and fastened the dead animal to the saddle, mounted and soon went home again;then soon dressed and prepared a portion for her hunter's meal, while he sat and smoked his pipe in meditative silence. No animal adopted for food was ever killed in wanton spprt by an indian hunter.

Game Hunting-Simpson Tubby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life

Pages 54-55

He says that the Choctaws were in the habit of living on squirrels and other small animals in summer and on large game animals in winter. Dogs were not employed in hunting or for any useful purpose whatever. Deer were stalked at night by means of torches held just back of the head so as not to interfere with their view of the game. They approached game from the lea side so as not to be detected. When game animals come up out of the water the hunter would creep upon

ASSIGNMENT NINE

them, try to intercept them, and shoot them with arrows, but as they often slipped back into the water and were lost the chief appointed fast runners to go after the water animals and kill them with clubs. The game was subsequently distributed to the various camps, as was usual on all occasions. If anyone of the five Choctaw bands killed a deer it would send to the band nearest to it to come over and take a share of the kill home. Indeed, the invitation was extended as widely as the success of the hunt warranted. A similar distribution was made in the case of a surplus catch of fish.

It is claimed that the old native game laws were as strict as those of the present day, the amount of game that might be killed being determined in advance. The various families camped whereever they pleased but the captain of each of the five bands had to find out how much his hunters killed each month and report it to the head chief. During the last of Feb. and Mar. "they would no more kill a rabbit than they would a horse". In the summertime, at least in one place, there were other reasons for refraining from rabbit hunting. The name of a former town, Kastasha, "flea place", was given because there were more rabbits there than anywhere else and all of them were full of fleas. For that reason there was a law against killing any more than they could help in summer, i.e. until after the first heavy frost.

Simpson speaks of Choctaw woodcraft in much the same terms as Cushman. When in a strange country the leader of a breed of Indians would break twigs to mark the course his followers were to take, or a pole was pointed in that direction and a number of twigs laid at its base to indicate how many miles they were to go.

A fish diet was thought highly of by the ancient Choctaw. Nanih

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Waiya was the principal fish stream in the Choctaw County but it is claimed that the Indians did not fish in it until the white people brought fish hooks into the country. This was largely because it never does dry and form pools that may be poisoned or dragged. When they poisoned a pool with buckeye they cut down trees and bushes and piled them up about it so as to keep the stock away and cautioned their people not to drink from it. For this purpose they also used winter berries and devil's shoestring. The latter is so weak that a great quantity is required, but winter berries falling into a stream naturally will drive fish away. Ordinarily the Choctaw did not allow anyone to poison the pools but dragged them with a drag made of brush fastened together with creepers. When the water was deep, ponies and oxen were secured to the drag at intervals and men sat upon it to keep it down. The fish caught were trout, jacks, perch and suckers, the claim is made that it can be driven ashore by the simple expedient of throwing objects just behind it one after the other. In poisoning and dragging they were allowed to keep only enough for their families, any surplus must be sent to one of the other bands. If this were not done the credit reposed in the stingy band was destroyed.

They did not allow fish to be shot in the streams but it was permitted in the lakes and rivers at certain seasons.

CHILDREN CUSTOMS

Ref.-Simpson Tubby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 118

They would not let a pregnant woman drive a wagon or cross a running stream. In the latter case it was because they thought she would leave the spirit of the child upon the other side and his life would be short. They would not allow her to get off the ground and thought

ASSIGNMENT NINE

that it was well for her to walk a great deal. They were terrably afraid to have her cough because they believed that the straining on her stomach would displace the child and make the birth hard. Before the child was born the father had to abstain from work and keep quiet. The prospective mother was tended by an old woman skilled in midwifery They used to send everybody away at such a time except the midwife and the woman's husband.

They believed that if a child was not tempered like a piece of metal it was likely to die and so they plunged infants into water just after their birth. Then they took them back to the house, put them in out of the wind, and let their clothing dry on them.

An ellskin was tied around an infant at the level of the navel to prevent the stomach from protruding too much, and to make it high-chested supple in the back and straight.

Children--By Simpson Tubb

From Choctaw Social and Ceremonian Life- Page 126-127

He says that the old time Choctaw would not take a child to a strange country while it was asleep, but he did not explain why. He added that they would not let children sleep on their sides or on a pillow or doubled up. They must sleep on their backs, and he has seen them straighten out sleeping children.

An ell is a straight fish, yet it can double up in anyway;man should lie straight when he sleeps for the same reason. "Nor would they let a child sleep with its head to the west. The pallet was raised under the head in order to keep the blood from flowing thither. Indeed, if a person complained of a dead feeling in the legs and thighs, the doctor would reduce the height of the head end of his pallet so that the blood would not flow so much toward his feet.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

ASSIGNMENT NINE

When girls were growing up they were not allowed to carry anything heavy and a boy would be given nothing weightier than a gun or a fishing rod when a family was moving. To cure children of laziness they made them play ball and run races. Sometimes they scratched them with a nettle to improve their circulation and cure them of laziness by forcing them to scratch themselves. But some became infected in that way and died, and the doctors told them to stop it. The captain of Simpson's band recommended him to Mashulatubbe, last great chief of the Choctaw, to be made chief when he was 40 years old. When he was ten months old they bathed him in a pond of cold water in the month of Jan, and Mashulatubbi said that he was to eat only "wild food". This was about a year before the chief died. For a yedr Simpson was fed on the flesh of small game animals, and after that, on big game animals, but when he was 18 he joined the white men's church.

WIDOWHOOD

Ref.-Claiborne from Choctaw Sodial and Ceremonian Life-Page 138

When a Choctaw husband dies the wife lays aside her jewelry or ornaments and suffers her hair to fall dishevelled over her shoulders. Some six months after the cry for the dead is over the husband's mother (or her husbands nearest female relative) ties up and dresses the widow's hair and she is then at liberty again. If she marries prior to this ceremony, or dances or flirts, she is discarded by the family of the deceased. If there were little children, they usually preferred that the widower should espouse his wife's sister, and similarly, a woman was more apt to marry her husband's brother.

DIVISION OF LABOR

Ref.-Simpson Tubby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 139

He affirmed that "about 65 years ago" it was a rule among the Choc-

ASSIGNMENT NINE

taws for the women to carry all of the burdens, the men being barehanded except for a gun, a fishing pole, or something similar. He claimed that the custom of requiring women to carry hampers of corn on their backs was aboli hed by "Little Leader", Captain of the Sukanatcha band, at the very last Green Corn dance. "Before that they not only carried hampers of corn on their backs but babies, and other burdens in their arms at the same time.

CAMPING

Ref.-Dr. John Sibley from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 161

He says "they were always wandering about in families among the white settlements. Many of them don't see their towns for two or three years" Simpson Tubby said that about 65 years ago it was customary for the Choctaw to scatter out annually into camps from forty to a hundred miles from home. They set out early in the fall and returned to their reserved lands at the opening of spring to prepare their gardens. They usually took along their Indian ponies, short dumpy animals, which would, however, carry as much as any horse they have today. Every night they have a dance and were lectured by their chief, being particularly charged not to distubb the white man. The men made bows and arrows and blowguns and killed all o' the game they were allowed to, because the native game laws were made to apply to foreign places as well as to their own country. The older women cut and dried canes and made baskets every night, while the young people danced. At that time they visited the whites at Columbus, Miss., Macon, Brooksville, and Crowfordville, and the region where Yazoo City now is. The Yalobusha (tadpole place), and Yaganogani (low land) were favorite places for gathering canes. Tashka himmita is said to have been the name of a Sixtowns Band, and their country, which was full of lakes, could

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

hardly be beaten for beaver, otter, raccoon, opossum, squirrels, rabbits and other game. The Indians formerly congregated there in great numbers and many resort to that region still. Fani yakni, about 9 miles east of Philadelphia was a great place for squirrels. The whites used to give them sacks of flour and other provisions, which were relied upon to carry them through until their own crops came in.

WATER

Ref.-Simpson Tubby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 169

He asserts that enemies used to poison springs or the meat hung up about a spring and for that reason springs were sometimes abandoned, and the Indians preferred to use running water which could not be poisoned, rather than wells.

PEACE MAKING RITUAL

Ref.-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 169-170

When they have promised to conclude a peace five or six leading men of the nation come, bearing a calumet or pipe made of a stone, red-like coral, which is found in rocks in the Illinois country. This Calumet has a stem about two or three feet in length surrounded by red feathers. This serves them as a war standard, as a seal in alliances, as a mark of continuation of faithfulness among friends, and as a sign of war with those with whom they wish to break. It is true that there is one which is the calumet of peace and another that of war. They both made similarly. When they have concluded the peace the master of ceremonies lights this calumet and has all those who are in the assembly smoke two or three whiffs. Then the treaty is concludedand inviolable. They deliver this calumet to the chief with whom they make the contract which is as a hastake of their good faith and the fidelity with which they wish to observe the articles on which tney have agreed.

ASSIGNMENT NINE

JACK-O'-LANTERNS

Ref.-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 198-199

Simpson Tubb, claimed that the jack-o'-lantern was called "nightmare" by the Indians and was believed to plait up the tails of horses during the night and to ride them about until they could hardly be used next day and many died from the effects. They also upset a horses stomach so that an Inddan doctor had to be called in to treat him.

He said that when the horned owl screeched it meant a sudden death, such as a murder . If the screedh owl was heard, it was a sign that a child under seven among the connections of that family was going to die, because in size this was a baby owl. If a common owl alighted on a barn or on trees near the house and hooted, it foreboded death among the near relatives.

The sapsucker is the "news bird". He brings news both bad and good. If He lights on a tree in your lot early in the morning, some "hasty" news will come before noon. If he does this late at night, the news will come before morning.

They believed that the chicken had been put into their yards to give them a friendly warning of danger. If a chicken crows outside of its usual time, it is because it foresees bad weather. If one comes up to the doorstep or into the gallery and crows, it means hasty news. If a chicken flies upon the roost and crows after reaching it, there will be trouble in the family. If a hen crows, that means that the women of the neighborhood are going to fall out.

They claimed that though the blacksnake would not harm anyone, it would try to scare a person. The coachwhip snake would wrap itself around a person and whip him with its tail, and if a hawk tried to carry one of these serpents off, it would whip him until the feathers

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

flew and make him let it go.

The word "Nahullo", was probably a generic term applied to spirits that had never existed as human beings, although Cushman speaks of them as a race of gigantic hunters who lived in western Tennessee and the northern parts of Alabama and Mississippi at the period of the Choctaw immigration. Later the term was applied to the white people, probably on account of the lightness of their skins.

THE DRUM

Ref.-Simpson Tubby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 224-226

He said it was made of a section of black gum or tupelo gum, hollowed out and 12 or 16 inches across, and of about the same length. Over the ends of this deer skin were fitted, each skin being first brought over the outside of a hoop or "cuff" and fastened tight, the cuff being just large enough to fit over the end of the body. After these had been put in place, a larger cuff was made and fitted tight over each and the two outside cuffs were fastened together by means of diagonal cords. Midway of the drum, were two other cuffs or hoops fastened to the diagonal cords in such a way that when they were pushed in opposite directions they tightened the heads of the drum. The cuffs were made of white switch hickory, the cords anciently of deer hide, but later of store leather. Two deer hide strings were allowed to lie across the end of the drum opposite that which was struck. One of these was looser than the other, so that two distinct notes resulted. Drum sticks were made principally of maple, poplar, or ash. Each had a knob at the end, one made smaller to "beat the seconds", while most of the noise was made with the other. They beat on the end of the of the drum opposite that across which the strings lay but most of the noise is supposed to have been made by the other

end, the compressed air transferring the vibrations across. If they wished to protect the drumhead they wrapped the knobs of the drumsticks with cloth.

It is claimed that no rattle was used except that in the snake dance two sticks were struck against each other. In this dance they gradually spiraled in to the center in the way in which a rattle snake makes its coils, stopped a minute, and then unwound.

Simpson says that feasts were held from time to time throughout the year but that the most important ones were in the fall and early winter, and they were accompanied by ball games and dances. The last feast of the year was near the present Christmas when the Choctaw were summoned from all quarters. It is not clear whether the importance of this feast was due wholly to white influence. Christmas is called in the Choctaw language Nafa iklanna, "middle of winter". In preparation for a feast, when venison was relied upon, hunters were appointed, to each of whom a territory was assigned and he was directed to return in plenty of time so that the cooking could be gotten out of the way and the young people could dance. One of the principal dishes was composed of beef or venison and corn cooked together in the manner else where described. It was cooked in large pots, of which there might be from three to five on the fire at a time. When the food was ready to serve, certain men appointed for the purpose lifted these pots from the fire and set them down on a table made of split pine logs. Other men then served into each man's plate what was alloted to him, and still others poured out the coffee or tea. Men were also appointed to fan the meat continuously to keep the flies away. However, it is claimed that if it was hung up above a certain

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

height the flies would not bother it

The band captain now called out the name of each family in turn and the members of it then marched up to the table and seated themselves. In olden times, and occasionally even now, the men and women sat on opposite sides of the table. If the feast included all of the five bands, the captains called them beginning with the farthest off. While they were eating they preserved perfect order and the captains addressed them all the time. The principal speaker, captain, or head chief, did not eat until after the other men, but before the women and children. After all had had enough the head chief would call them to order again and made a speech in which he recounted the facts regarding their race and told them what they ought to do and what they should refrain from doing. Every time he made a point they cheered him. When he was through one of the band chiefs addressed both men and women about the dances that were to take placd that night, laying down the regulations in accordance with which they were to be conducted. Relatives were not permitted to dance together. No girl was allowed to dance with a boy unless the parents on both sides agreed to it. "Everything was much more harmonious then than now.

He added the following informatin regarding the green corn dance. This was held in summer, probably in August, and during it laws were made for the ensuing year. They then took time to ferret out the relationship between every two families in order to regulate the marriages properly. The dance lasted three days. As many hunters were told off by the captains and chief as were needed to supply a definite amount of game. The head chief himself seldom attended in person but he could easily be reached

ASSIGNMENT NINE

at the big mound where he commonly stayed, "like the queen of a beehive". It was at the last green corn dance held by the Sukanotcha band, that women are said to have been relieved of the burden of carrying hampers of corn on their backs. The feast proper is said to have been on the last day and while the others were eating the captain spoke to them at length, advising them as to their dealings with one another. He ate last and others then spoke to him and praised him in turn.

Ref.-History of Mississippis

Mounds were due to several customs-one was the notion of having a mound as the center of the village;one was making of mounds as a place of worship;and another was the forming of mounds over the gathered bones of the dead.

c. LEGENDS

The Legend of Neshoba Homo

According to this legend, nearly 200 years ago there lived at the Choctaw town of Halunlawi-asha (Bullfrog place) an aged Choctaw Chief (name not given) he was a good and brave chief, loved and respected by his subjects. The Choctaw town of Halunlawi-asha, where the old Chief lived was located on the very spot where the little city of Philadelphia, now stands. The name of the Indian town, Halunlawi-asha, was doubtless given to it because of the great number of bullfrogs found in the ponds and marshes below the Woodward Spring. This town was the capitol of the district over which this old chief ruled.

Chiefs were selected because of their proven fitness for the place -strong, brave and of good judgement. So thus had this good chief been selected for his place. His family consisted of his

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

wife and one daughter Oka-Talle-wa (Singing Water). It is said that she was fair of face, lith of body, her long flowing hair fell down her back and waved in the breezes, her laughter was like the musical ripple of a small waterfall, hence her name, "Singing Water".

All the young Choctaw braves of the tribe knew and loved her and wished her for a wife;but, true to the Choctaw custom Oka-Talle-wa waited the decision of her father, the old chief. The old chief loved his beautiful daughter almost to adoration. He wanted her to be happily married to one of his bravest braves. He was growingold and soon must give up his position as chief of his tribe, so in the marriage of his daughter he wanted one who would make a worthy successor. The young brave that his daughter married must be prove himself brave, strong and of sound judgement. So the old chief kept his eye open for a young brave who could meet all the requirements and prove himself worthy to marry his daughter and be his successor. The old chief hit upon a novel plan whereby he might be able to find such a husband for his daughter, The forests of that country were full of little gray wolves. They were comparatively harmless, easily scared away and never harmed the people. They made the nights hideous with their barks and howls but did not especially molest the people. Upon one occasion, however a large wolf came into the nieghborhood of Halunlawi-asha. This old wolf was long, swift of foot, cunning and did much harm to the Choctaws. He even tackled women and children when traveling alone. It was dangerous to get away from home at night for fear that the red wolf would catch them. Many efforts were made to kill this wolf but none succeeded in doing so. The old chief became much troubled about this wolf as he was a constant

ASSIGNMENT NINE

menace to his people.

Finally the old chief sent out word that any eligible young brave of his tribe who would capture the red wolf and bring him alive to the chief could have his daughter "Singing Water", as his wife. Owing to the fierceness of the old wolf the old chief decided that one who captured him would show sufficient prowess to succeed him as chief of the trive. This offer put alle of the young braves on the metel,besides getting Oka-talle-wa as a wife he would also be chief of the tribe.

Consequently a goodly number of young braves gave much of their time trying to capture the red wolf and bring him safely to the old chief.

Numbered among the many Choctaw braves who sought the capture of the red wolf was one who towered above all the rest in height; he was also strong, swift and brave. He was a real leader among the young braves of his acquaintances. He too was desperately in love with the old chiefs daughter, and he at once began to lay plans to capture the wolf and win Oka-tallewa for his bride. Day after day, week after week, month after month he roamed the forests trying to locate the red wolf. It seemed that his search was to end in failure,. The animal would slip out at night and do considerable damage and then vanish from sight. What could be done about it, how could he be captured?

The next winter was an unusually cold one. Just after christmas one of the deepest snows known to this section fell one night. This is the time to get my wolf, thought the young brave. It will be out hunting for food and will go back to his hiding place when day light comes. Acting upon this idea, he was up by the break of

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

day and was away to the forest. He had not gone far until he saw the wolf's track in the snow. He followed the track mile after mile, down into Kentawka swamp and down it until it merged with Pearl river swamp. There near where Kentawka and Pearl river unites, he lost sight of the tracks. On close investigation he saw that the animal went into a large hollow log. Now how to capture him was the next question.

After considerable meditation, the choctaw decided to build a pole pen over the hole where the wolf went in. Having completed the pen, he began to beat upon the log. Soon he saw the object of his search run out of the log into the pen. He then stopped up the hole where the wolf came out so he could not return. He cut many vines and began to wrap them about the old wolf. This he continued until the wolf could not move, Then he took off the top of the pen and tied the big red wolf securely. Then with a triumphant war-whoop this brave threw the wolf on his shoulder and started for the home of the old chief.

When he reached the old chief's home and threw the captured wolf at his feet, the chief exclaimed "Neshoba Homa" the Red Wolf. The name of the Indian brave is not given (who captured the wolf) but ever after this he was called Neshoba Homo, "The Red Wolf". The chief was as good as his word. In a few days Oka-tallewa and Neshoba Homo were married. The old chief was old and feeble, so he suggested that his sun-in-law, Neshoba Homo be selected as his successor. This pleased the tribe very much, so it was that Neshoba Homo was made chief of the tribe.

It is said that he was one of the best, bravest and most loved of all the chief's who had ruled this people. He was loved by every

one and his word was law to the whole tribe. He lived to be an old man and died just about the time the county of Neshoba was organized. The early white settlers knew and loved Chief Neshoba Homo as well as did the Choctaws.

So when the new county was organized by the legislature, only one name was suggested for it, Neshoba Homo, in honor of the brave and much loved chief of the Choctaws for so many years. This request was carried by a delegate of whites and choctaws and proposed as the name of the new county. The character of the great chief was laid before them. So the legislature readily and gladly gave this beautiful county the musical name of Neshoba Homo, the chief of one of the tribes of the choctaw nation and the husband of the beautiful Oka-tallewa, the "Singing Water" of their tribe. But in making the name apply to the county which we love, it was suggested that perhaps it would be better to leave off the Homo (red) and use Neshoba (wolf). So thus it is that we have this beautiful name, Neshoba as the name of one of the best counties in the great state of Mississippi.

The Legend of Atala

Ref.-Mississippi Heart of the South

The tale of romance among the natives of the South which most grips the heart is that of the Miscogee maiden Atala and her lover Chactas of the Natchez tribe, as recorded by Chateaubriand, the earliest of the French romanticists. When the proud tribe of the Natchez were routed by the warlike Muscogees, Chactas, son of their chief, excaped to St. Augustine and remained there for some time before attempting a return to his people. Soon he was captured by his enemies, who intended taking him to their great village

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

for torture. On the march Atala, daughter of the chief and a Christian through the teachings of her mother, fell in love with him, arranged his escape and fled w th him into the wilderness.

Past danger of pursuit, they began the long journey to Chacta's Mississippi home, but the brave, strong maiden soon began to blench and grow weak. Finally overcome, she was rescued with her lover from a howling tempest by the pious hermit Father Aubrey. The next morning Chactas walked out with the father, and at the sight of his good works among the nieghboring Indians was ready to embrace Christanity and be united to Atala in her faith;on returning they found her in mortal illness. Her mother, Atala explained, had made her take an oath to dedicate herlife to the queen of the virgins. Never, before seeing Chactas, had she felt the power of love, but once fled with him, she was torn between the desire of her heart and filial love, between passion and a solemn oath. This it was that had caused her weakness and decline,. Comfort, however came from the good Father Aubry, who explained that true Christanity could not cause such a tragedy, that she could be releasdd from her unwise vow. Too late, too late it came,. Torn by pain and remorse, Atala told the father and her anguished lover how in the storm fearful that she was near breaking the oath, she had taken poison. After the last sad rites over the body of the Christian maiden, Chactas returned in sadness to his own people.

The Legend of Pushmataha's Birth

Ref.-Mississippi Heart of the South

Pushmataha was the greatest chief of the Choctaws. He was unfailingly reticent about his ancestors on account of his lowly birth. At a meeting of his tribe with some missionaries on being asked to

give an account of his birth the chief with great dignity arose and said to have told this wonderful story of his origin. The quotation is taken from the Life of Apushimataha by Dr. Gideon Lincecum in Vol. 9 of the Publications of the Miss. Historical Society.

"It was a long time ago;at the swason when the glorious sun was pouring down his brightest, balmiest and greatest life-giving influence;when the gay flowers, bedecked in their most gorgeous habiliments, were sweetest, brightest and most numerous;when the joyous birds in full chorus were chanting their gleeful songs of life and love, full of inspiration; when all nature seemed to quiver in rapturous emotion. 'Twas noon! The day was calm and fair and very pleasant. There was a beautiful green oak, had bid defiance and braved unscathed the storms of many winters. There it stood, vast in its proportions, calm in its strength, majestic in its attitude. It had witnessed the rise and fall of many generations of animal life. But everything must have its time, fulfill its destiny. That magnificent red oak, the prominent feature on that far reaching landscape, as it had been for centuries, had not accomplished the object for which the Great Spirit had planted it. There it was in full foliage, casting its dark, widely spreading shadow upon the sunlit plain. All nature was clad in smiles of joy on that bright day. Anon a cloudwas rising in the west, a black, angry, threatening cloud, looming upwards and rapidly widening its scowling front. Harshly grumbling as it whirled its black folds onward, nearer and nearer very soon it overspread the whole heavens, veiling the landscape in utter darkness and appaling uproar. It was sweeping tornado, fringed with forked

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

lightening, thunders rolling and bellowing; the winds fiercely howled and the solid earth trembled. In the height of this confusion and war of elements a burning flash of fire gleamed through the black obscurity. A shattering crash, followed by a burst of terrific thunder that, heavily rumbling through the surging storm, seemed to shake down the humid contents of the fast rolling cloud in irresistible torrents. Awful sounds assailed the startled senses in all directions as the frightful tornado swiftly swept by in its devastating course. Soon it passed and all was calm again. The sun poured down his gleaming rays in their wonted brilliancy; but the vast, time honored sylvan king, the red oak, had been shivered into fragments; its oddshapen splinters lay widely scattered on the rain-beaten plain. Not even a snag of the stump remained. The object of its creation was accomplished, and in its place there was a new thing under the sun! Shall I name it? Equipped and ready for battle, holding in his right hand a ponderous club, standing erect on the place of the demolished red oak, was your dauntless chief, 'Apushimatha!"

Speech of Alibamo Mingo

Ref.-Mississippi Heart of the South

Alibamo Mingo for many years was the great chief of the Choctaw Nation. At a congress held March 26, 1765, between Gov. George Johnston and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Alibamo Mingo delivered the following address:

You Favre have always heard me speak in every assembly, since you were a boy, but now that I am old, without teeth, half blind, and all the race convened to give their sentiments, perhaps it may not be proper for me to speak, Neverthe less I felt myself so fired

823R Third Cut

with the occasion that I cannot refrain.

"I am of the great of Ingulacta, I am master of the whole Choctaw Nation by birth, by long employment and by long experience it is to me to give instruction to the rest, I have made alliance with the other race of Imonguladcha, and we have agreed that our folk should be one, I heard the words of the chiefs with great attention and when I really found they came here to make any brothers happy I wished for my eyes and my ears and my teeth again.

"When I was young the white men came amongst us bearing abundance along with them, I took them by the hand and have ever remained firm to my engagements, in return all my wants and those of my warriors and wives and children have been bountifully supplied. I now see another race of white men come amongst us bearing the same abundance, and I expect they will be equally bountiful which must be done if they wish equally to gain the affection of my people.

"I and my men have used the guns of France these eighty winters back, I wish I was young to try the English guns and English Powder both of which I hope will flourish and rejoice the heart of the hunters through the land and cover the nakedness of the women.

"With respect to the land I was not consulted in it, if I was to deliver my sentiments evil disposed people might impute it to motives very different from those which actuate me, it is true the land belongs chiefly to those who have given it away; that the words which were spoken have been written with a lasting mark, the Superintendant marks every work after work as one would count bullets so that no variation can happen, and therefore the words have been spoken and the eternal marks traced I will not say anything to contradict, but, on the contrary confirm the cession which has

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

been made. What I have now to say on that head is, to wish that all the land may be settled in four years that I may see myself before I die.

"I listened to all the parts of the talks and liked them exceedingly well, except that part from the Superintendant, where he reported, that those medal chiefs who did not behave well should be broke and their medals given to others. The conversation I have held with Favre in private, has rung every night in my ear, as I laid my head on the bear skin and as I have many enemies in the nation, I dreamed I should be the person, which would break my heart in my old age, to lose the authority I have so long held.

"I cannot imagine th Great King could sent the Superintendant to deceive us. In case we deliver up our French medals and commissions we expect to receive as good in their place, and that we should bear the same authority and be entitled to the same presents. If you wish to serve your old friends you may give new medals and commissions and presents, but the worthy cannot bear to be disgraced without a fault, neither will the generous inflict a punishment without a crime.

"There was one thing I would mention though it cannot concern myself, and that is th behavior of the traders towards our women. I was told of old by the Creeks and Cherokees, whereever the English went they caused disturbances for they lived under no government and paid no respect either to wisdom or station. I hoped for better things, that those old talks had no truth in them, One thing I must report which has happened within my own knowledge, that often whenthe traders sent for a basket of bread and the generous Indian sent his own wife to supply their wants instead of taking the break

823R Third Cut

out of the basket they put their hand upon the breast of their wives -which was not to be admitted, for the first maxim in our language is that death is preferable to disgrace.

"I am not of opinion that in giving land to the English, we deprive ourselves of the use of it, on the contrary, I think we shall share it with them, as for example the house I now speak in was built by the white people on our land, yet it is divided between the white and the red people. Therefore we need not be uneasy that the English settle upon our lands as by that means they can more easily supply our wants.

An Indian Story

Ref.-Mr. A. W. Nance, Philadelphia, Miss.

Ealen Bell told a missionary that he knew that God made everything. The Indian told the missionary that He made the books, banjo, and the ball sticks, and said that God laid all of those things down in a line and told The white man to come up and get what he wants,' white man take books and tell negro take what he wants, and he takes banjo, and tell Choctaw to take what he wants, and he takes ball sticks, and give a war whoop.

Legends of the Origin of Nanih Waiya

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 11

They say, that the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choc taws emigrated together, from a distant country far to the west. The Creeks were in front; the Choctaws in the rear. The Choctaws emigrated under the conduct of a great leader and prophet. While residing at the west, they were led to believe, that there was a good country at a great distance towards the rising of the sun, and they were induced to take a long and ~~xeribous~~ peribous journey in search of it. Some of them state,

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

that in consequence of the great distance, their provisions failed, and they stopped during the warm season to plant corn to furnish themselves with food for the remainder of the journey. Their great leader and prophet had the direction of all their movements on their journey. He carried the HOBUND, SACRED BAG, containing all their sacred things, and a long white pole as the badge of his authority. When he planted the white pole, it was a signal for their encamping. He was always careful to set this pole perpendicularly, and to suspend upon it the sacred bag. None were allowed to come near it, and no one but himself might touch it. During the time of their encampment, whether for one night or more, the pole was invariable found to alter its position, and incline towards the rising of the sun. This was a signal for them to proceed on their journey. The pole continued to incline towards the east until they reached Nanih waiya, and there it remained in its perpendicular position. From this they concluded, that they had found the country of which they were in search. They remained at this place under the direction of their leader, and there adopted their civil policy. This account seems probable. For it is evident that the present inhabitants of this part of the country must, at some former period, have emigrated from the west. The Chickasaws are said generally to retain a traditional knowledge of the emigration of their ancestors from the west. The Choctaws in this part of the nation appear generally to have lost all knowledge of such an event, and refer their origin to Nanih waiya. The aged interpreter before mentioned supposes, that when the Choctaws arrived at the country the now inhabit, they killed or drove out by force, the former inhabitants, and having obtained possession of their land by injustice and vio-

lence, they wished to erase from their history the memory of such a transaction, and from motives of policy, endeavored to prevent the knowledge of their emigration from being transmitted to posterity, and therefore inculcated the belief that they were created at Nanih waiya, where he supposed they adopted their regulations. And in this way he undertakes to account for the prevalence of this belief; and also for the ignorance of the Choctaws with respect to their emigration from the west.

Ref.-Cushman from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 27-29

Their tradition, in regard to their origin as related by the aged Choctaws to the missionaries in 1820, was in substance as follows: In a remote period of the past their ancestors dwelt in a country far distant toward the setting sun; and being conquered and greatly oppressed by a more powerful people resolved to seek a country far removed from the possibility of their oppression.

A great national council was called, to which the entire nation in one vast concourse quickly responded. After many days spent in grave deliberations upon the question in which so much was involved, a day was finally agreed upon and a place of rendezvous duly appointed whence they should bid a final adieu to their old homes and country and take up their line of march to seek others, they knew not where, . When the appointed day arrived it found them at the designated place fully prepared and ready for the exodus under the chosen leadership of two brothers, Chahtah and Chikasah, both equally renowned for their bravery and skill in war and their wisdom and prudence in council; who, as Moses and Aaron led the Jews in their exodus from Egypt, were to lead them from a land of oppression to one of peace, prosperity and happiness. The evening before their departure a pole was

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

frimly set up in the ground at the centre point of their encampment, by direction of their chief medicine man and prophet, whose wisdom in matters pertaining to things supernatural was unquestioned and to whom, after many days fasting and supplication, the Great Spirit had revealed that the pole would indicate on the following morning, the direction they should march by its leaning; and would indicate the directionthey should travel day by day until they reached the sought and desired haven; when, on the following morn, it would there and then remain as erect as it had been placed the evening before. At the early dawn of the following morning many solicitous eyes were turned to the silent but prophetic pole. Lo! it leaned to the east. Enough. Without hesitation or delay the mighty host began its line of march toward the rising sun, and followed each day the morning directions given by the tailsmanic pole, which was borne by day at the head of the moving multitude, and set up at each returning evening in the centre of the encampment, alternately by the two renowned chiefs and brothers, Chahtah and Chikasah. For weeksand months they journeyed toward the east as directed by the undeviation pole, passing over wide extended plains and through forests vast and abounding with game of many varieties seemingly undisturbed before by the presence of man, from which their skillful hunters bountifully supplied their daily wants. Gladly would they have accepted, as their future asylum, many parts of the country through which they traveled, but were forbidden, as each returning morn the unrelenting pole still gave its silent but comprehended command: "Eastward and onward."

After many months of wearisome travel, suddenly a vast body of flowing stretched its mighty arm athwart their path. With unfeigned astonishment they gathered in groups upon its banks and gazed upon its turbid waters. Never before had they even heard of, or in all their wanderings stumbled upon aught like this. But what now says their dumb talisman? Silent and motionless, still as ever before, it bows to the east and its mandate "Onward, beyond Misha Sipokni"(big river) is accepted without a murmur; and at once they proceed to construct canoes and rafts by which, in a few weeks, all were safely landed upon its eastern banks, whence again was resumed their eastward march and so continued until they stood upon the western banks of the Yazoo river and once more encamped for the night; and, as had been done for many months before, the pole was set up; but ere the morrow's sun had plainly lit up the eastern horizon, many anxiously watching eyes that early rested upon its straight, slender, sileth form, observed it stood erect as when set up the evening before. And then was borne upon that morning breeze throughout the vast sleeping encampment, the joyful acclamation, "Here is where we rest".

Now their weary pilgrimage was ended. Then, as commemorative of this great event in their national history, they threw up a large mound embracing three acres of land and rising forty feet in a conical form, with a deep hole about ten feet in diameter excavated on the top, and all enclosed by a ditch encompassing nearly twenty acres. After its completion, it was discovered not to be erect but a little leaning, and they named it Nanin Waiyah .

Several years afterward, according to the tradition of the Choctaws as narrated to the missionaries, the two brothers, still acting in the capacity of chiefs, disagreed in regard to some national question, and, as Abraham suggested to Lot the propriety of separation, so did Chikasah propose to Chahtah; but not with that unselfishness that Abraham manifested to Lot; since Chikasah, instead of giving to

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Chahtah the choice of directions, proposed that they should leave it to a game of chance, to which Chahtah readily acquiesded. Thus it was played: They stood facing each other, one to the east and the other to the west, holding a straight pole, ten or fifteen feet in length, in an erect position between them with one end resting on the ground; and both were to let go of the pole at the same instant by a pre-arranged signal, and the direction in which it fell was to decide the direction which Chikasah was to take. If it fell to the north, Chikasah and his adherents were to occupy the northern portion of the country, and Chahtah and his adherents, the southern; but if it fell to the south, then Chikasah, with his followers, was to possess the southern portion of the country, and Chahtah with his, the northern. The game was played, and the pole decreed that Chikasah should take the northern part of their then vast and magnificent territory. Thus they were divided and became two separate and distinct tribes, each of whom assumed and ever afterwards retained the name of their respective chiefs, Chahtah and Chikasah."

Ref.-Charles Lanman from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 31-32

According to the traditions of the Choctaws, the first of their race came from the bosom of a magnificent sea. Even when they first made their appearance upon the earth they were so numerous as to cover the sloping and sandy shore of the ocean, far as the eye could reach, and for a long time did they follow the margin of the sea before they could find a place suited to their wants. The name of their principal chief has long since been forgotten, but it is well remembered that he was a prophet of great age and wisdom. For many moons did theytravel without fatigue, and all the time were their bodies strengthened by pleasant breezes, and their hearts, on the other hand gladdened by the luxuriance of a perpetual summer. In process of time,

ASSIGNMENT NINE

however, the miltitude was visited by sickness, and one after another were left upon the shore the dead bodies of old women and little children. The heart of the Prophet became troubled, and, planting a long staff that he carried in his hand, and which was endowed with the miraculous power of an oracle, he told his people that from the spot designated they must turn their faces towards the unknown wilderness. But before entering upon this portion of their journey he specified a certain day for starting, and told them that they were at liberty, in the meantime, to enjoy themselves, by feasting and dancing, and performing their national rites.

It was now early morning, and the hour appointed for starting. Heavy clouds and mists rested upon the sea, but the beautuful waves melted upon the shore as joyfully as ever before. The staff which the Prophet had planted was found leaning towards the north, and in that direction did the multitude take up their line of march. Their journey lay across streams, over hills and mountains, through tangled forests, and over immense prairies. They were now in an entirely strange country, and as they trusted in their magic staff they planted it every night with the utmost care, and arose in the morning with great eagerness to ascertain the direction towards which it leaned. And thus had they traveled for many days when they found themselves upon the margin of an O-kee-na-chitto, or great highway of water. Here did they pitch their tents, and having planted the staff, retired to repose. When morning came the oracle told them that they must cross the mighty river before them. They built themselves a thousand rafts, and reached the opposite shore in safety. They now found themselves in a country of surpassing loveliness, where the trees were so high as almost to touch the clouds, and where game

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

of every variety and the sweetest of fruits were found in the greatest abundance. The flowers of this land were more brilliant than any they had ever before seen, and so large as often to shield them from the sunlight of noon. With the climate of the land they were delighted, and the air they breathed seemed to fill their bodies with a new viogr. So pleased were they with all that they saw that they built mounds in all the more beautiful valleys they passed through, so that the Master of Life might know that they were not an ungrateful people. In this new country did they conclude to remain, and here did they establish their national government with its benigh laws.

Time passed on, and the Choctaw nation became so powerful that its hunting grounds extended even to the sky. Troubles now arose among the younger warriors and hunters of the nation, until it came to pass that they abandoned the cabins of their forefathers, and settled in distant regions of the earth. Thus from the very body of the Choctaw nation have sprung those other nations which are known as the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, the Creeks or Muskogees, the Shawnees and the Delawares. And in process of time the Choctaws founded a great city, wherein their more aged men might spend their days in peace; and, because they loved those of their people who had long before departed into distant regions, they called this city Yazoo, the meaning of which is, home of the people who are gone.

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 33-34

In ancient days the ancestors of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws lived in a far western country, under the rule of two brothers, named Shahta and Chikasa. In process of time, their population becoming very numerous, they found it difficult to procure subsist-

ence in that land. Their prophets thereupon announced that far to the east was a country of fertile soil and full of game, where they could live in ease and plenty. The entire population resolved to make a journey eastward in search of that happy land. In order more easily to procure subsistence on their route the people marched in several divisions of a day's journey apart. A great prophet marched at their head, bearing a pole, which, on camping at the close of each day, he planted erect in the earth, in front of the camp. Every morning the pole was always seen leaning in the direction they were to travel that day. After the lapse of many moons they arrived one day at Nanih Waiya. The prophet planted his pole at the base of the mound. The next morning the pole was seen standing erect and stationary. This was interpreted as an omen from the Great Spirit that the long soughtfor land was at last found. It so happened, the very day that the party camped at Nanih Waiya, that a party under Chikasa crossed the creek and camped on its east side. That night a great rain fell, and it rained several days. In consequence of this all the low lands were inundated and Nanih Waiya Creek and other tributaries of Pearl River were rendered impassable.

After the subsidence of the waters, messengers were sent across the creek to bid Chikasa' party return, as the oracular pole had proclaimed that the long sought-for land was found, and the mound was the center of the land. Chikasa's party, however, regardless of the weather, had proceeded on their journey, and the rain having washed all traces of their march from off the grass the messengers were unable to follow them up, and so returned to camp. Meanwhile, the other divisions in the rear arrived at Nanih Waiya and learned that here was the center of their new home and taht their long pilgrimage was

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

at last finished. Chikasa's party, after their separation from their brethren under Chahta, moved on to the Tombigbee-and eventually became a separate nationality. In this way the Choctaws and the Chickasaws became two separate though kindred nations.

Ref.-From Hitchcock's Diary-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-P.34

--immediately after the revolutionary war of '76 there was a division in the Choctaw Nation under two chiefs, that instead of going into a civil war the parties separated by mutual agreement, one party living in the north west of Mississippi and west Tennessee and the other in east Mississippi and Alabama. That they lived for some short time thus separated having a boundary however established. They afterwards by a regular compact changed the line and the northwest portion took the name of Chickasaws. Jones (the informant) stated also that at about the same time a small portion of Choctaws became dissatisfied with the Chief and went south and lived at the Bay of Boluxy for a time and then moved west upon Pearl river and thence over the Mississippi as far as some villages of Cadoes. Since the emigration of the Choctaws some of those Indians under the name of Boluxy's have been found; their history and almost their language having been for the most part lost.

Ref.-Claiborne from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 34-35

They claimed to have come, originally from the west. A portion of their people they left behind them. They traveled a long way, encouraged by their "Oon-ka-la. These priests marched in the centre, bearing a sacred book wrapped in skins. From this book they sung in an unknown tongue, whenever the wanderers became despondent or discontented. They encountered no other people on the route, and passed over

a desolate country. A dreadful epidemic broke out among them, and all the priests died but the bearer of the book. They burned their dead, and bore alon with them part of the ashes. At a certain point on their journey, near a great river owing to the frightful mortality, the tribe separated. A portion inclined northward, and took the name of Chickasa, after the great warrior who led them. The main body traveled nearly due south, until they came to the Stooping Hill, Nane-wy-yah, now in the county of Winston, Mississippi, on the head waters of Pearl river. There they encamped, and still continued to die. Finally, all perished but the book-bearer. He could not die. The Nane-wy-yah opened and he entered it and disappeared. After the lapse of many years, the Great Spirit created four infants, two of each sex, out of the ashes of the dead, at the foot of Nane-wy-yah. They were suckled by a panther. When they grew strong and were ready to depart, the bookbearer presented himself, and gave them bows and arrows and an earthen pot, and stretching his arms, said, "I give you these hunting grounds for your homes. When you leave them you die." With these words he stamped his foot-the Nane-wy-yah opened, and holding the book above his head, he disappeared forever. The four then separated, two going to the left and two to the right, thus constituting the two Ik-sas or clans, into which the Choctaws are divided. All the very aged Choctaws, on being interrogated as to where they were born, insisted that they came out of Nane-wy-hay. One old fellow, who was so dirty it was thought he might be assessed for real estate, swore that he came out of the hill just one thousand years ago, and had never been able to shake the dirt off his back!

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 35

In the very center of the mound, they say, ages ago, the Great'

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Spirit created the first Choctaws, and through a hole or cave, they crawled forth into the light of day. Some say that only one pair was created, but others say that many pairs were created. Old Hopahkitubbee, who died several years ago in Neshoba County, was wont to say that after coming forth from the mound, the freshly-made Choctaws were very wet and moist, and that the Great Spirit stacked them along on the rampart, as on a clothes line, so that the sun could dry them.

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 35-36

A very long time ago the first creation of men was in Nanih Waiya; and there they were made and there they came forth. The Muscogees first came out of Nanih Waiya; and they then sunned themselves on Nanih Waiya's earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went to the east. On this side of the Tombigbee, there they rested and as they were smoking tobacco they dropped some fire.

The Cherokee next came out of Nanih Waiya. And they sunned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went and followed the trail of the elder tribe. And at the place where the Muscogees had stopped and rested, and where they had smoked tobacco, there was fire and the woods were burnt, and the Cherokees could not find the Muscogees' trail, so they got lost and turned aside and went towards the north and there towards the north they settled and made a people.

And the Chickasaws third came out of Nanih Waiya. And then they sunned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went and followed the trail of the elder tribe. And at the place where the Muscogees had stopped and rested, and where they had smoked tobacco, there was fire and the woods were burnt, and the Cherokees cound not find the Muscogees' trail, so they got lost and turned aside and went towards the north and there towards the north they settled and made a people.

ASSIGNMENT NINE

And the Chickasaws third came out of Nanih Waiya. And then they sunned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went and followed the Cherokees' trail; and when they got to where the Cherokees had settled and made a people, they settled and made a people close to the Cherokees.

And the Choctaws fourth and last came out of Nanih Waiya. And they then sunned themselves on the earthen rampart and when they got dry, they did not go anywhere but settled down in this very land and it is the Choctaws' home.

Ref.-Olmon Comby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 36

The ancient Choctaw believed that in the beginning of things people came out of the ground at a certain hill and lay about its sides like locusts until they were dried. Several tribes came out in succession. First were the Cherokee. They lay upon the hillside until they were dried and then they went away. Next came the Muskogee. They lay along the hillside, became dry, and went away. After four others had made their appearance successibely, the Chickasaw and Choctaw came out together. They derived their names from two brothers who were leaders of the respective bands. They remained together for a long time and became very numerous. Afterwards they started off like the others, still keeping together, but the Chickasaw were in advance. Every night when the latter camped, they left a mark by which to guide the Choctaw This went on for a considerable period. One day, however, Chickasaw went out to smoke, and while he was doing so he set the woods on fire, so that the marks were destroyed and the Choctaw lost their way. A long time afterwards they discovered each other again but found that their languages had diverged a little. It is not known which was more like the original tongue.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Ref.-Bushnell from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pagesx 36-37

Nane chaha (high hill) is the sacred spot in the mountainous country to the northward, always regarded with awe and reverence by the Choctaw.

In very ancient times, before men lived on the earth, the hill was formed, and from the topmost point a passage led down deep into the bosom of the earth. Later, when birds and animals lived, and the surface of the earth was covered with trees and plants of many sorts, and lakes and rivers had been formed, the Choctaw came forth through the passageway in Nane chaha. And from that point they scattered in all directions but ever afterwards remembered the hill from the summit of which they first beheld the light of the sun.

2

Soon after the earth was made, men and grasshoppers came to the surface through a long passageway that led from a large cavern, in the interior of the earth, to the summit of a high hill, Nane Chaha. There deep down in the earth, in the great cavern, men and the grasshoppers had been created by Aba, the Great Spirit, having been formed of the yellow clay.

For a time the men and the grasshoppers continued to reach the surface together, and as they emerged from the long passageway they would scatter in all directions, some going north, others south, east, or west.

But at last the mother of the grasshoppers who had remained in the cavern was killed by the men and as a consequence there were no more grasshoppers to reach the surface, and ever after those that lived on the earth were known to the Choctaw as "mother dead." However, men continued to reach the surface of the earth through the long passage-

ASSIGNMENT NINE

way that led to the summit of Nane chaha, and, as they moved about from place to place, they trampled upon many grasshoppers in the high grass killing many and hurting others.

The grasshoppers became alarmed as they feared that all would be killed if men became more numerous and continued to come from the cavern in the earth. They spoke to Aba, who heard them and soon after caused the passageway to be closed and no more men were allowed to reach the surface. But as there were many men remaining in the cavern he changed them to ants and ever since that time the small ants have come forth from holes in the ground.

Only one origin myth dealing with a clan or local group has come down to us, Pitchlynn's story of the Crawfish People, or properly Red Crawfish People, as related to Catlin.

~~Thexxfexx~~ Ref.-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 83

They formerly, but at a very remote period, lived under ground, and used to come up out of the mud-they were a species of crawfish; and they went on their hands and feet, and lived in a large cave deep under ground, where there was no light for several miles. They spoke no language at all, nor could they understand any. The entrance to their cave was through the mud-and they used to run down through that, and into their cave; and thus, the Choctaws were for a long time unable to molest them. The Choctaws used to lay and wait for them to come out into the sun, where they would try to talk to them and cultivate an~~x~~ acquaintance. One day a parcel of them were run upon so suddenly by the Choctaws, that they had no time to go through the mud into their cave, but were driven into it by another entrance, which they had through the rocks. The Choctaws then tried a long time to smoke them out, and at last succeeded-they treated them kindly-taught them the Choctaw language-taught them to

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

walk on two legs-made them cut off their toe nails, and pluck the hair from their bodies, after which they adopted them into their nation-and the remainder of them are living under ground to this day.

d. Ref.-Interview with Mr. F. W. Frazier, Noxapater, Mississippi

Nanih Waiya cave is located on land once owned by Mr. Rachel Stokes and Mr. Punch Luke in the North Bend Community. It is now owned by the Reynolds Lumber Company of Decmer. The Nanih Waiya Mound is about two miles from the cave and is all but about one fifth of it in Winston County. No one knows the exact age of the cave or how long it was used as a living abode for the Indians. In recent work done on the cave the workers and Geologist have estimated its age to be between 150 and 200 years. They found layers of ashes at intervals, proving that sometime there had been life there on the mound and in the cave. The workers dug in the bottom of the cave to a depth of about 30 years and found a beaver cuttings. They were digging under two feet of water then and if they could have gone further they could probably have discovered other interesting things. Before a shaft was put there recently the temperature in the cave was 60 degrees and the humidity was so damp until no life was found in it. The cave is the only one of its kind in the world. It is formed of soap stone clay and when it is cut it breaks in an even break therefore causing many people to believe the cave was dug by human hands.

There are two entrances to the cave; one on the north side of the Humphries Lake, supposedly used as an entrance for the canoes, and the other on the west side. There was an entrance on the SE side but it has been closed up. Two men, who live in that community, have gone in that entrance a distance of 70 yards. These men had to turn back because of the effect of the gas.

It is said by many that there is a room between the entrances. This room was filled with gased but the Choctaws used a hollow cypress log as a ventilator and let the gas off through it. When an enemy persued them they would lead them into the room and then excape to the lower cave or room and stop up the end if the log, causing the enemy to die.

There are several legends Mr. Frazier relates that the Choctaws have told him. One legend tells that the Choctaws came on a march from Mexico and were led by a pole. They followed the pole until they came to Nanih Waiya and there the pole refused to move or incline again. The pole rose three times and settled back in the same spot each time. The chief declared that that place was to be their home from then on. He also told them to forget the hardships and trouble they had in their past life and enter into their new life and their new home. He told them that if they were asked where they came from to tell the people they came out of the cave there in the ground. They were a bone-worshipping tribe and on the journey had carried the bones of their ancestors and all those who had died on the way in buck skin bags. The chief ordered all the bones to be placed together and dirt carried and piled over them. In this way Nanih Waiya Mound was made. Around this mound, two arrow shots distance, they threw up a dirt wall for protection. The mound the cave was in such a conspicious land mark until they kept fires burning night and day on the top of it as a signal for their hunters and the traders. It is said that 18,000 Choctaws originally lived there.

It is also said that the Choctaws found a tribe of people in the cave. These people, formerly and at a very remote period, lived underground, and used to come up out of the mud-the Choctaws thought they were a species of crawfish and called them "Red Crawfish People." They went on their hands and feet, and lived in a large deep cave under the ground,

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

where they had no light for several miles. They spoke no language at all nor could they under stand any. The entrance to the cave was through mud and they would run down through that, and into the cave; thus, for a long time the Choctaws were unable to molest them. The Choctaws would lay and wait for them to come out into the sun where they could talk to them and cultivate and acquaintance.

By waitient waiting the Choctaws finally caught a parcel of them and run upon them so suddenly that they had no time to go through the mud into their cave, but were driven into it by another entrance, which they had through the rocks. The Choctaws then tried for a long time to smoke them out, and at last succeeded. They treated them kindly, taught them the Choctaw language, taught them to walk on two legs, made them cut off their toe nails and pluck the hair from their bodies. Later they adopted them into the Choctaw Nation and the remainder of them are living under the ground to this day.

Mr. Frazier states that all arrowheads found in that place and the surrounding vicinity are of no significance unless they are engraved with the Plumed Serpent's Head, the symbol of the Mexican Tribes.

He relates an interesting incident that happened during the recent evacuation of the cave. When the shaft was completed he was the first white man to go through it. He made a statement to this effect and an old Choctaw, sitting on the bank, remarked that that his people were the first to come out of the cave. So the Choctaw thought the white man had nothing to be so proud of, merely the fact that he was the first white man to come out through the shaft.

Ref.-Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1

Seven miles southwest of the Hatchie and fifty miles east of the Mississippi are three entrenched mounds, the ditches being from ten to thirty

feet deep. The Nanih Waiya, or Stooping Hill, at the head of Pearl river, was a mysterious mound when the Choctaws first entered Mississippi. It is fifty feet high, twenty-five paces square on top and about sixty paces square at the talus. North of this mound may be seen the ditch and circular works. In February, 1722, when De la Harpe ascended the Yazoo, he found that the Caroas and Chocchumas had their cabins on mounds, which they found there. In 1723 De Grave, the commander of Fort St. Peter, described the mounds near the fort, nine miles from the original mouth of the Yazoo. One of the group was about thirty feet in height. What the object of building mounds at the limestone outcrop of Haynie's bluff might be is one of the many mysteries connected with the mysterious builders. Three miles east of White Cliffs was a large mound, where on the cabin of the White Apple chiefs had stood for generations. Near Natchez was found a piece of statuary, formed from clay and dried in the sun. The work may have been the result of an Indian artist's leisure hours, or it may have been carried thither.

Mr. Tom Ben Beall states there is an Indian Mound at DeWeese's Mill located about 1½ miles from Philadelphia. Around DeWeese's Mill was at one time an Indian town. This mound was the burying ground for the Choctaws. It is eight feet high and forty feet wide. Mr. Beall states it was at one time larger, but curosity seekers dug in and around this mound and the rain washed this loose dirt off.

Nanih Waiya, located in the NE corner of Neshoba County, partly in Neshoba County and partly in Winston County originally belonged wholly to Neshoba County but owing to a land transaction only part of it was retained in this County.

Mr. F. W. Frasier of Noxapater, Mississippi says that this mound, unless something is done to preserve it, will be gone in a few years as the

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

soil is in cultivation now and is slowly eroding and being plowed away.-

e. Mr. W. T. Weir, Philadelphia, Mississippi says:

Greenwood LeFleur was the last great Chief of the Choctaws and that Ma-shu-la-tubbee was the last Chief of the Choctaw Indians of Neshoba County to be recognized by the government.

Simpson Tubby, a Choctaw of Neshoba County, would not be considered a prominent leader but has been serving his people as a Methodist minister for years but due to age has given up his ministerial work , however he still teaches his Sunday School class.

John Wesley, an old erb doctor is outstanding among the Choctaws yet not a prominent leader.

Will Jimmy, a native Choctaw is an active worker of the Choctaws.

Mr. O. C. Culver, Farm Agent of Indian Agency, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba County says that each district of Choctaw Indians still has its Chief elected by vote and these Chiefs are used in their particular district but officially they do not mean anything through the Department. At Tucker Indian Mission and school Jimmy McMullen is Chief selected for that district. Robert Henry is the Chief of the Bogue Chitto district. These Indians have organized what they call a business comittee. There are 2 at Tucker, 2 at Bogue Chitto aand 3 at Pearl River. When there is a problem to be considered touching on one district they call a business council of the council members of that district, but if it is about the state they call the members of each district together and discuss the problem.

2. a. There are now about 725 Choctaws in Neshoba County according to Mr. O. C. Culver, of the Indian Agency of Philadelphia, Neshoba County.

b. Ref.-Rev. J. T. McKenna,,Tucker, Mississippi

What was probably the first Indian school in the State of Mississippi,

was opened by Reverand Father Bekkers at Holy Rosary Mission, Tucker, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba County, in the year 1884. The school was under the super vision of Mr. Henrys Halbert. Twenty six Indian children came to school the first day-a surprisingly large number in view of the fact that the mission had just been opened and that the descipline of the school and the whole idea of school was something absolutely new to the Indians. Mr. Henrys Halbert was in charge of the school until the coming of three Sisters of Mercy from Vicksburg, Miss.. on September 30, 1885. The Sisters continued the school until the Indians went to The Territory in 1903,

In succeeding years many of the Indians who had not gone to The Territory came to live on the Mission Land at Holy Rosary Mission, Tucker, and a school again became necessary. About 1908 an Indian school was opened for these Indian children. The teacher was paid by the Catholic Bishop of Natchez. This school was kept in operation until the summer of 1918, when it was accidently destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1920 the present Government school was opened at Holy Rosary Mission, Tucker.

The new school is located in a very picturesque spot, on a well chosen site, surrounded by a forest of pines. The cottage, school building, engine house, barn and wood house are as modern as the architect and money could make them. Running water, sewer, hot and cold water connections; every convenience is provided to make the place pleasant and sanitary. The school building is provided with a kitchen, fully equippe where hot meals are served at noon. One very happy feature of the school building is a commodious shower-bath. The shower-bath room is provided with a lavatory of suffieient length that several may gather at the same time for tooth brushing. At regular intervals the Choctaws are assembled en masse under a big shower and given a thorough washing.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Some of the little Choctaws call this room the "de-lousing station." The buildings have all been given a coat of white paint and all the play-grounds landscaped.

Professor and Mr. Givans were sent here from Crayville, New York by the commissoner of Indian Affairs to take charge of the School.

On opening morning the wearing apparel for the pupils was distributed by Agent F. J. McKenlay, and Rev. Ahern delivered a brief address to the young Choctaws in their own language. A happier little "tribe" of Indians never lived. They accepted their allotment of equipment with an appreciation that radiated from their very faces. One little buck was so overcome with joy when he received his corduroy suit that he lost all conciousness of the presence of others, and separating himself from the rest, began shedding his old threadbare suit, expecting to don his new one on the spot. Following the opening exercises there was a flag-raising and a dinner served.

In addition to teaching the regular curriculem, as taught to the white children through the first 8 grades, they teach them how to sew, cook, draw, and can fruit and vegetables.

Our records show that in 1892 an Indian school was located near Hope, called Indian Springs. But we have been unable to find how long it operated and who taught this school.

Then again in 1902 a school for Indians was located in Beat 4 near where the present Zephyr Hill school now stands. This school was called Salem. In 1904 a school for Indians was located on Darriel Pettigrews place near Salem school. Then we notice in 1906 an Indian school was in operation near E. C. Jones place in Beat 5 just across Pearl River in the SW corner of the beat-also one was in operation near C. W. Cannon's place in Beat 4 in 1906.

ASSIGNMENT NINE

In 1909 Philip Chapel, north of Dixon and in 1912-Tubby school was located in Beat 5 near where Providence Consolidated school was and Salem was discontinued in 1913. In July 1913 Tubby Rocks was located near ZepheryHill, and was taught by Simpson Tubby.

Our records do not show anything of Calcutta being in operation, but show that in 1915 Calcutta and Philip Chapel were combined and called Union, and this school was located on Jim Sharp's and John Barrett's land, in Zephyr Hill school district.

In 1916, we have record of an Indian school being located in Coldwater school district near John Barrett and Terry Cooper's place. We are unable to find out any thing very definite about teachers,. One year we find Luckett Coghlan's wife taught at the little school near E. C. Jones one year. No other record is to be found and we have not been able so far to contact anyone who can give us this information.

PEARL RIVER School

In 1920 the U. S. Department of Indian Affairs purchased land and selected a site for Neshoba County's second Indian school. This site was selected 8 miles west of Philadelphia near Black Jack Church and named Pearl River.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, authorized special Agent F. J. McKenley to initiate plans for the erection of the school. Plans were immediately made and a modern six-room cottage was built to be occupied by the instructor. The school building has a model kitchen and dining room, where meals are served to the children at noon and where the children are trained to cook.

Besides the regular curriculem, fine arts, some music, typing, public speaking, cooking, sewing, and canning are also taught, and a

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

30 acre demonstration farm developed.

The school is equipped with tennis and basket ball courts and a play ground. The children's clothing, from shoes to a fine comb are furnished and every effort has been made to make the school, as well as the work, most attractive.

In 1934, under the supervision of Mr. A. C. Hector, Superintendent of the local Indian Agency, a new 4-room school building was erected, together with a duplex cottage containing three rooms to each side, and a five-room principal's cottage. These buildings were completed at a cost of $13,500.

In November 1926 the Choctaw Agency Teacher's Institute was held at Pearl River Indian school under the leadership of Dr. E. J. Enochs, Choctaw Agency Philadelphia. Teachers from all the Indian schools attended and listened to, and took part in the discussions on various methods of teaching English to Indians, Mathematics, plans for a field meet, famring and health.

Dr. Enochs in announcing the Indian Field meet that was held at Pearl River Indian School April, 1927, the first event of its kind ever to be held in the south, East of the Mississippi at least and marks the beginning of a new era, when that race will be able to give public exhibitions in other lines than the tribal dance and ball game, also commented on the wonderful work that was being done for the elder Indians. The women of the various schools meet with the matron at Pearl River school in the afternoons and are taught how to read, write and do number work.

Contests were held for each of the various studies in the school and all the sports. Specimens of all work done was put on exhibit.

Indians from all the schools in this and adjoining counties came

here to take part in this field meet that lasted for two days. The schools co-operating were Bogue Homo, Standing Pine, Wal and Pearl River.

Following is the program for the Choctaw Agency held at Pearl River Day School on April 6th. and 8th. 1927.

1. Opening address.
2. Exhibits

   School work-community work sewing

   Best cake

   Best 6 biscuits

   Best 6 cookies

   3 Educational tests-grades 1, 2, 3 and 4th.

   (a) Subject-arithmetic, reading, spelling, guide-reading, spelling guide-regular course of study.

   (b) Best composition on farming; best composition on Better Homes; best composition on Better Health.

   Best School and Community Report
4. Best solo-Best Choir song
5. Best reading-All grades memory test.
6. Best Community band; string instruments, etc.
7. Best 5 to 10 minute Talk by an Indian on "Civic Interest."
8. Best report on Best Crop Preparation by any Indian.

Athletic Program

1. Basket ball game-on both days-2:00 P.M.
2. Best 100 Yard dash (under 20 years);

   best 100 yard dash (under 15 years);

   best 100 yard dash (under 10 years) boys
3. Potato Race-ages as above for girls

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

4. Running broad jump-standing jump; running high jump, for boys.

5. General farm chapter meet.

The seventy five or more Choctaw Indians in the vicinity of Laurel where the Bogue Homo Indian School is located were given an opportunity by the GM & N R.R. to attend the Field meet at Pearl River School on April 7th. and 8th. 1927 at a special roundtrip rate of $2.50. The regular round trip rate is $6.12.

Mr. W. E. Nance, Sr. of Neshoba County says that a few years ago when the government put up the Indian Schools there was quite a bit of opposition among the whites and Indians against anything being done for the betterment of the Indians but the Indians now seem eager to attend school.

Quite a number of boys and girls are sent from here each year to attend schools in Haskell, Lawrence, Kansas and Chiloco, Oklahoma which are maintained by the government for higher training. After having completed about six grades in the schools of this county they are enrolled in these higher schools for four years training, which consists principally of vocational and manual training, domestic science and literary training. The first boys and girls went from this section about 1928.

In May 1931 a paper was written by Baymen York, a fourteen year old Choctaw boy attending Pearl River school, that is positive indication of the success of the Government school system among the Indians. This paper was written without any assistance from the teacher. A paper on the history of the Choctaws and book on the same subject were used as references. The paper was written as project in an English course and resulted in extensive use of the dictionery and vast additional reading on the part of the boy.

ASSIGNMENT NINE

"The Mississippi Choctaw History"

Pushmataha was a noted Chief among the Choctaws of Mississippi. He was a great friend of the white people and would not go to war against them. In about 1913, Techumseh, a great chief of the Shawnees visited the Southern Indians. His object was to induce these tribes to join the Southern Confederacy which was forming to act in concert with the British troops in the war then impending with the United States.

Pushmataha, the Chief refused to fight the Americans. He said that if any of his people should take the talk of Techumseh, and join with the party he was to be put to death.

He said his tribe had never shed the blood of the white man and wished it to remain so.

In early August, with a view of ascertaining the precise attitude of the Choctaws with regard to the war, General Claiborn dispatched Major Ballenger to the Choctaw Nationl Ballenger had an interview with Pushmataha on the fifteenth, at Pierre Juzan's either at Coosha or Chuncky. But it is certain that Pushmataha, who was the most enlightened and influential of all Choctaw Chief's, was desireous that the Choctaw people should take an open and active stand on the side of Federal Government. He rode to St. Stephens and proposed to Captain George S. Gains to raise several companies of Choctaws for the American Army. Gaines was greatly pleased with the proposition and accompanied by the Chief, he went to Mobile and laid the matter before General Flourney; but the general, from some cause, declined to receive the Choctaws as United States troops. Then Gaines and Pushmataha returned to St. Stephens. Just as they arrived in the

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

town, a rider bore a message from General Flournrney, who had considered the matter and now authorized Gaines to go into the Choctaw Nation and raise troops. All apprehension of Choctaw hostilities were now removed, and it was believed that through the intelligence of Pushmataha, the Choctaws would actually assist the Americans in the war against the Creeks, which they did.

After the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1831, a large body of the Choctaw nation moved to Oklahoma. However a large number of the Choctaws refused to leave the graves of their ancestors, so they returned to the various sections of central Mississippi.

The last great Chief of Choctaws was Greenwood Leflore, who was a son of an Indian mother and a French father. He was well educated and represented his district in the State Legislature and in Congress. In his term in the Legislature, he secured the passage of legislation granting the Choctaws certain tracts of land in the hill country of Mississippi. The Choctaws, however, had sold or given away the land until they were left finally on the mercy of the white land owner in a country which had been robbed of its game. There it was necessary for the Indian to become tenants of white planters, in order to live.

This condition went on until about 1915, when James K. Vardaman, a noted Mississippi orator, lawyer and a decendant of Greenwood Leflore, secured a state appropriotion to provide a few one-room schools for the Indians. The Indian in early times lived in tents made of skins of wild animals; but now they live in houses on farms of some white cotton farmer and some on Government lands. One of the most important projects of government instruction now is one of teaching the Indian how to live under more sanitary conditions.

Sec. 2

Farmer Trade System

This is the system the Choctaws have followed. The Choctaws work on the lands owned by the white people and at the end of the year he gets one half of what he makes; but usually they do not pay their debt, then that makes them attached to the lands.

The Choctaws have been living in tents and they do not know how to keep the houses clean; but some of them have clean houses. That is why there are so many diseases among them.

An uneducated Choctaw had been teaching the children to read and write. Having a school for a period of about four months in each year at about the rate of $25.00 per month for the teacher was not much help to them.

In about 1918 when the Indian Agency was established in Philadelphia, Mississippi, the land buying program was planned. The Government bought about forty to eighty acres of land, depending on the size of the family. They are purchased near the school. A house is made and the Indian famrer is given mules and tools with which to raise his crops of cotton and corn. The Government made a few one-room schools for the Indian Children in this section. There are now four two-room and three one-room schools. Government schools are of two types; one type is the day school and the other is the boarding school.

The Indians children are not to talk Choctaw on the school campus. The school has a bath room so the children take a bath twice a week. The lunch is served by the larger girls under the instruction of the matron. The children are taught to cook, serve and eat a meal correctly. The Government has built a hospital for the

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Choctaw so when ever they get sick they go to the hospital where it is clean and comfortable. The Indians are learning to keep clean and to care for good health.

RELIGION

The religious interests of the Choctaws is not being neglected. The Catholic Mission has maintained the Choctaws for many years. A Baptist Mission was located at Union for the benefit of the Choctaws in that section. There are now three churches located at Pearl River, two Baptist and one Methodist.

In August of 1936 a store was built at Pearl River by the government. The contractor was Mr. Roy Laney and Jay Gipson worked with him, with 8 Choctaws doing most of the work.

The residence and store is combined; the store is made up of two rooms and the home of three.

The rooms are all ceiled, and windows and doors are screened.

The main room of the store is 18 by 20 feet in size, and is composed of two long counters running lengthwise of the store. It also has two shelves in it.

Gasoline, school supplies, canned goods and a variety of other things are sold here by the Choctaw who runs the store. These are sold on commission. The operator of the store is selected by the members of his own tribe in that community.

c. The Indians of this county are nearly all skilled in the art of weaving baskets of every size and description. Lucille Steve of Tucker says they also make willow stands, chairs, ball sticks, and baskets out of pine straw, and quilts. Mary Carley says the baskets are made from cane taken from the swamps, and these are taken and dyed then woven into baskets.

823R Third Cut

ASSIGNMENT NINE

with the occasion that I cannot refrain.

"I am of the great of Ingulacta, I am master of the whole Chocgaw Nation by birth, by long employment and by long experience it is to me to give instruction to the rest, I have made alliance with the other race of Imongulacha, and we have agreed that our folk should be one, I heard the words of the chiefs with great attention and when I really found they came here to make any brothers happy I wished for my eyes and my ears and my teeth again.

"When I was young the white men came amongst us bearing abundance along with them, I took them by the hand and have ever remained firm to my engagements, in return all my wants and those of my warriors and wives and children have been bountifully supplied. I now see another race of white men come amongst us bearing the same abundance, and I expect they will be equally bountiful which must be done if they wish equally to gain the affection of my people.

"I and my men have used the guns of France these eighty winters back, I wish I was young to try the English guns and English Powder, both of which I hope will flourish and rejoice the heart of the hunters through the land and cover the nakedness of the women.

"With respect to the land I was not consulted in it, if I was to deliver my sentiments evil disposed people might impute it to motives very different from those which actuate me, it is true the land belongs chiefly to those who have given it away; that the words which were spoken have been written with a lasting mark, the Superintendant marks every work after work as one would count bullets so that no variation can happen, and therefore the words have been spoken and the eternal marks traced, I will not say anything to contradict, but, on the contrary confirm the cession which has

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

been made. What I have now to say on that head is, to wish that all the land may be settled in four years that I may see myself before I die.

"I listened to all the parts of the talks and liked them exceedingly well, except that part from the Superintendant, where he reported, that those medal chiefs who did not behave well should be broke and their medals given to others. The conversation I have held with Favre in private, has rung every night in my ear, as I laid my head on the bear skin and as I have many enemies in the nation, I dreamed I should be the person, which would break my heart in my old age, to lose the authority I have so long held.

"I cannot imagine th Great King could send the Superintendant to deceive us. In case we deliver up our French medals and commissions we expect to receive as good in their place, and that we should bear the same authority and be entitled to the same presents. If you wish to serve your old friends you may give new medals and commissions and presents, but the worthy cannot bear to be disgraced without a fault, neither will the generous inflict a punishment without a crime.

"There was one thing I would mention though it cannot concern myself, and that is th behavior of the traders towards our women. I was told of old by the Creeks and Cherokees, whereever the English went they caused disturbances for they lived under no government and paid no respect either to wisdom or station. I hoped for better things, that those old talks had no truth in them, One thing I must report which has happened within my own knowledge, that often whenthe traders sent for a basket of bread and the generous Indian sent his own wife to supply their wants instead of taking the bread

out of the basket they put their hand upon the breast of their wives which was not to be admitted, for the first maxim in our language is that death is preferable to disgrace.

"I am not of opioion that in giving land to the English, we deprive ourselves of the use of it, on the contrary, I think we shall share it with them, as for example the house I now speak in was built by the white people on our land, yet it is divided between the white and the red people. Therefore we need not be uneasy that the English settle upon our lands as by that means they can more easily supply our wants.

An Indian Story

Ref.-Mr. E. W. Nance, Philadelphia, Miss.

Ealen Bell told a missionary that he knew that God made everything. The Indian told the missionary that He made the books, banjo, and the ball sticks, and said that God laid all of those things down in a line and told white man to come up and get what he wants, white man take books and tell negro take what he wants, and he takes banjo, and tell Choctaw to take what he wants, and he takes ball sticks, and give a war whoop.

Legends of the Origin of Nanih Waiya

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 11

They say, that the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choc taws emigrated together, from a distant country far to the west. The Creeks were in front;the Choctaws in the rear. The Choctaws emigrated under the conduct of a great leader and prophet. While residing at the west, they were led to believe, that there was a good country at a great distance towards the rising of the sun, and they were induced to take a long and perilous journey in search of it. Some of them state,

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

It is said by many that there is a room between the entrances. This room was filled with gased but the Choctaws used a hollow cypress log as a ventilator and let the gas off through it. When an enemy persued them they would lead them into the room and then escape to the lower cave or room and stop up the end of the log, causing the enemy to die.

There are several legends Mr. Frazier relates that the Choctaws have told him. One legend tells that the Choctaws came on a march from Mexico and were led by a pole. They followed the pole until they came to Nanih Waiya and there the pole refused to move or incline again. The pole rose three times and settled back in the same spot each time. The chief declared that that place was to be their home from then on. He also told them to forget the hardships and trouble they had in their past life and enter into their new life and their new home. He told them that if they were asked where they came from to tell the people they came out of the cave there in the ground. They were a bone-worshipping tribe and on the journey had carried the bones of their ancestors and all those who had died on the way in buck skin bags. The chief ordered all the bones to be placed together and dirt carried and piled over them. In this way Nanih Waiya Mound was made. Around this mound, two arrow shots distance, they threw up a dirt wall for protection. The mound the cave was in such a conspicious land mark until they kept fires burning night and day on the top of it as a signal for their hunters and the traders. It is said that 18,000 Choctaws originally lived there.

It is also said that the Choctawsfound a tribe of people in the cave. These people, formerly and at a very remote period, lived underbround, and used to come up out of the mud-the Choctaws thought they were a species of crawfish and called them "Red Crawfish People." They went on their hands and feet, and lived in a large deep cave under the ground,

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Chahtah the choice of directions, proposed that they should leave it to a game of chance, to which Chahtah readily acquiesded. Thus it was played: They stood facing each other, one to the east and the other to the west, holding a straight pole, ten or fifteen feet in length, in an erect position between them with one end resting on the ground; and both were to let go of the pole at the same instant by a pre-arranged signal, and the direction in which it fell was to decide the direction which Chikasah was to take. If it fell to the north, Chikasah and his adherents were to occupy the northern portion of the country, and Chahtah and his adherents, the southern; but if it fell to the south, then Chikasah, with his followers, was to possess the southern portion of the country, and Chahtah with his, the northern. The game was played, and the pole decreed that Chikasah should take the northern part of their then vast and magnificent territory. Thus they were divided and became two separate and distinct tribes, each of whom assumed and ever afterwards retained the name of their respective chiefs, Chantah and Chikasah."

Ref.-Charles Lanman from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 31-32

According to the traditions of the Choctaws, the first of their race came from the bosom of a magnificent sea. Even when they first made their appearance upon the earth they were so numerous as to cover the sloping and sandy shore of the ocean, far as the eye could reach, and for a long time did they follow the margin of the sea before they could find a place suited to their wants. The name of their principal chief has long since been forgotten, but it is well remembered that he was a prophet of great age and wisdom. For many moons did theytravel without fatigue, and all the time were their bodies strengthened by pleasant breezes, and their hearts, on the other hand gladdened by the luzuriance of a perpetual summer. In process of time,

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

however, the miltitude was visited by sickness, and one after another were left upon the shore the dead bodies of old women and little children. The heart of the Prophet became troubled, and, planting a long staff that he carried in his hand, and which was endowed with the miraculous power of an oracle, he told his people that from the spot designated they must turn their faces towards the unknown wilderness. But before entering upon this portion of their journey he specified a certain day for starting, and told them that they were at liberty, in the meantime, to enjoy themselves, by feasting and dancing, and performing their national rites.

It was now early morning, and the hour appointed for starting. Heavy clouds and mists rested upon the sea, but the beautuful waves melted upon the shore as joyfully as ever before. The staff which the Prophet had planted was found leaning towards the north, and in that direction did the multitude take up their line of march. Their journey lay across streams, over hills and mountains, thorugh tangled forests, and over immense prairies. They were now in an entirely strange country, and as they trusted in their magic staff they planted it every night with the utmost care, and arose in the morning with great eagerness to ascertain the direction towards which it leaned. And thus had they traveled for many days when they found themselves upon the margin of an O-kee-na-chitto, or great highway of water. Here did they pitch their tents, and having planted the staff, retired to repose. When morning came the oracle told them that they must cross the mighty river before them. They built themselves a thousand rafts, and reached the opposite shore in safety. They now found themselves in a country of surpassing loveliness, where the trees were so high as almost to touch the clouds, and where game

of every variety and the sweetest of fruits were found in the greatest abundance. The flowers of this land were more brilliant than any they had ever before seen, and so large as often to shield them from the sunlight of noon. With the climate of the land they were delighted, and the air they breathed seemed to fill their bodies with a new viogr. So pleased were they with all that they saw that they built mounds in all the more beautiful valleys they passed through, so that the Master of life might know that they were not an ungrateful people. In this new country did they conclude to remain, and here did they establish their national government with its benigh laws.

Time passed on, and the Choctaw nation became so powerful that its hunting grounds extended even to the sky. Troubles now arose among the younger warriors and hunters of the nation, until it came to pass that they abandoned the cabins of their forefathers, and settled in distant regions of the earth. Thus from the very body of the Choctaw nation have sprung those other nations which are known as the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, the Creeks or Muskogees, the Shawnees and the Delawares. And in process of time the Choctaws founded a great city, wherein their more aged men might spend their days in peace; and, because they loved those of their people who had long before departed into distant regions, they called this city Yazoo, the meaning of which is, home of the people who are gone.

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 33-34

In ancient days the ancestors of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws lived in a far western country, under the rule of two brothers, named Chahta and Chikasa. In process of tiem, their population becoming very numerous, they found it difficult to procure subsist-

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ence in that land. Their prophets thereupon announced that far to the east was a country of fertile soil and full of game, where they could live in ease and plenty. The entire population resolved to make a journey eastward in search of that happy land. In order more easily to procure subsistence on their route the people marched in several divisions of a day's journey apart. A great prophet marched at their head, bearing a pole, which, on camping at the close of each day, he planted erect in the earth, in front of the camp. Every morning the pole was always seen leaning in the direction they were to travel that day. After the lapse of many moons they arrived one day at Nanih Waiya. The prophet planted his pole at the base of the mound. The next morning the pole was seen standing erect and stationary

at last finished. Chikasa's party, after their separation from their brethren under Chahta, moved on to the Tombigbee-and eventually became a separate nationality. In this way the Choctaws and the Chickasaws became two separate though kindred nations.

Ref.-From Hitchcock's Diary-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-P.34

--immediately after the revolutionary war of '76 there was a division in the Choctaw Nation under two chiefs, that instead of going into a civil war the parties separated by mutual agreement, one party living in the north west of Mississippi and west Tennessee and the other in east Mississippi and Alabama. That they lived for some short time thus separated having a boundary however established. They afterwards by a regular compact changed the line and the northwest portion took the name of Chickasaws. Jones (the informant) stated also that at about the same time a small portion of Choctaws became dissatisfied with the Chief and went south and lived at the Bay of Boluxy for a time and then moved west upon Pearl river and thence over the Mississippi as far as some villages of Cadoes. Since the emigration of the Choctaws some of those Indians under the name of Boluxy's have been found; their history and almost their language having been for the most part lost.

Ref.-Claiborne from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 34-35

They claimed to have come, originally from the west. A portion of their people they left behind them. They traveled a long way, encouraged by their "Oon-ka-la. These priests marched in the centre, bearing a sacred book wrapped in skins. From this book they sung in an unknown tongue, whenever the wanderers became despondent or discontented. They encountered no other people on the route, and passed over

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

a desolate country. A dreadful epidemic broke out among them, and all the priests died out the bearer of the book. They burned their dead, and bore along with them part of the ashes. At a certain point on their journey, near a great river owing to the frightful mortality, the tribe separated. A portion inclined northward, and took the name of Chickasa, after the great warrior who led them. The main body traveled nearly due south, until they came to the Stooping Hill, Nane-wy-yah, now in the county of Winston, Mississippi, on the head waters of Pearl river. There they encamped, and still continued to die. Finally, all perished but the book-bearer. He could not die. The Nane-wy-yah opened and he entered it and disappeared. After the lapse of many years, the Great Spirit created four infants, two of each sex, out of the ashes of the dead, at the foot of Nane-wy-yah. They were suckled by a panther. When they grew strong and were ready to depart, the bookbearer presented himself, and gave them bows and arrows and an earthen pot, and stretching his arms, said, "I give you these hunting grounds for your homes. When you leave them you die." With these words he stamped his foor-the Nane-wy-yah opened, and holding the book above his head, he disappeared forever. The four then separated, two going to the left and two to the right, thus constituting the two Ik-sas or clans, into which the Choctaws are divided.

All the very aged Choctaws, on being interrogated as to where they were born, insisted that they came out of Nane-wy-hay. One old fellow, who was so dirty it was thought he might be assessed for real estate, swore that he came out of the hill just one thousand years ago, and had never been able to shake the dirt off his back!

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 35

In the very center of the mound, they say, ages ago, the Great

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Spirit created the first Choctaws, and through a hole or cave, they crawled forth into the light of day. Some say that only one pair was created, but others say that many pairs were created. Old Hopahkitubbee, who died several years ago in Neshoba County, was wont to say that after coming forth from the mound, the freshly-made Choctaws were very wet and moist, and that the Great Spirit stacked them along on the rampart, as on a clothes line, so that the sun could dry them.

Ref.-Halbert from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 35-36

A very long time ago the first creation of men was in Nanih Waiya; and there they were made and there they came forth. The Muscogees first came out of Nanih Waiya; and they then sunned themselves on Nanih Waiya's earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went to the east. On this side of the Tombigbee, there they rested and as they were smoking tobacco they dropped some fire.

The Cherokee next came out of Nanih Waiya. And they sunned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went and followed the trail of the elder tribe. And at the place where the Muscogees had stopped and rested, and where they had smoked tobacco, there was fire and the woods were burnt, and the Cherokees could not find the Muscogees' trail, so they got lost and turned aside and went towards the north and there towards the north they settled and made a people.

And the Chickasaws third came out of Nanih Waiya. And then they sunned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went and followed the trail of the elder tribe. And at the place where the Muscogees had stopped and rested, and where they had smoked tobacco, there was fire and the woods were burnt, and the Cherokees cound not find the Muscogees' trail, so they got lost and turned aside and went towards the north and there towards the north they settled and made a people.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

And the Chickasaws third came out of Nanih Waiya. And then they sunned themselves on the earthen rampart, and when they got dry they went and followed the Cherokees' trail; and when they got to where the Cherokees had settled and made a people, they settled and made a people close to the Cherokees.

And the Choctaws fourth and last came out of Nanih Waiya. And they then sunned themselves on the earthen rampart and when they got dry, they did not go anywhere but settled down in this very land and it is the Choctaws' home.

Ref.-Olmon Comby from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 36

The ancient Choctaw believed that in the beginning of things people came out of the ground at a certain hill and lay about its sides like locusts until they were dried. Several tribes came out in succession. First were the Cherokee. They lay upon the hillside until they were dried and then they went away. Next came the Muskogee. They lay along the hillside, became dry, and went away. After four others had made their appearance successively, the Chickasaw and Choctaw came out together. They derived their names from two brothers who were leaders of the respective bands. They remained together for a long time and became very numerous. Afterwards they started off like the others, still keeping together, but the Chickasaw were in advance. Every night when the latter camped, they left a mark by which to guide the Choctaw This went on for a considerable period. One day, however, Chickasaw went out to smoke, and while he was doing so he set the woods on fire, so that the marks were destroyed and the Choctaw lost their way. A long time afterwards they discovered each other again but found that their languages had diberged a little. It is not known which was more like the original tongue.

#823R Third Cut

ASSIGNMENT NINE

Ref.-Bushnell from Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Pages 36-37

Nane chaha (high hill) is the sacred spot in the mountainous country to the northward, always regarded with awe and reverence by the Choctaw.

In very ancient times, before men lived on the earth, the hill was formed, and from the topmost point a passage led down deep into the bosom of the earth. Later, when birds and animals lived, and the surface of the earth was covered with trees and plants of many sorts, and lakes and rivers had been formed, the Choctaw came forth through the passageway in Nane chaha. And from that point they scattered in all directions but ever afterwards remembered the hill from the summit of which they first beheld the light of the sun.

2

Soon after the earth was made, men and grasshoppers came to the surface through a long passageway that led from a large cavern, in the interior of the earth, to the summit of a high hill, Nane chaha. There deep down in the earth, in the great cavern, man and the grasshoppers had been created by Aba, the Great Spirit, having been formed of the yellow clay.

For a time the men and the grasshoppers continued to reach the surface together, and as they emerged from the long passageway they would scatter in all directions, some going north, others south, east, or west.

But at last the mother of the grasshoppers who had remained in the cavern was killed by the men and as a consequence there were no more grasshoppers to reach the surface, and ever after those that lived on the earth were known to the Choctaw as "mother dead." However, men continued to reach the surface of the earth through the long passage-

way that led to the s

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDIANS

ASSIGNMENT NINE

way that led to the summit of Nane chaha, and, as they moved about from place to plase, they trampled upon many grasshoppers in the high grass killing many and hurting others.

The grasshoppers became alarmed as they feared that all would be killed if men became more numerous and continued to come from the cavern in the earth. They spoke to Aba, who heard them and sonn after caused the passageway to be closed and no more men were allowed to reach the surface. But as there were many men remaining in the cavern he changed them to ants and ever since that time the small ants have come forth from holes in the ground!

Only one origin myth dealing with a clan or local group has come down to us, Pitchlynn's story of the Crawfish People, or properly Red Crawfish People, as related to Catlin.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Ref.-Choctaw Social and Ceremonial Life-Page 85

They formerly, but at a very remote period, lived under ground, and used to come up out of the mud-they were a species of crawfish; and they went on their hands and feet, and lived in a large cave deep under ground, where there was no light for several miles. They spoke no language at all, nor could they understand any. The entrance to their cave was through the mud-and they used to run down through that, and into their cave; and thus, the Choctaws were for a long time unable to molest them. The Choctaws used to lay and wait for them to come out into the sun, where they would try to talk to them and cultivate anx acquaintance. One day a parcel of them were run upon so suddenly by the Choctaws, that they had no time to go through the mud into their cave, but were driven into it by another entrance, which they had through the rocks. The Choctaws then tried a long time to smoke them out, and at last succeeded-they treated them kindly-taught them the Choctaw language-taught them to

ASSIGNMENT NINE

walk on two legs-made them cut off their toe nails, and pluck the hair from their bodies, after which they adopted them into their nation-and the remainder of them are living under ground to this day.

d. Ref.-Interview with Mr. F. W. Frazier, Noxapater, Mississippi

Nanih Waiya cave is located on land ~~once~~ owned by Mr. Rachel Stokes and Mr. Munch Luke in the North Bend Community. It is now owned by the Reynolds Lumber Company of Deemer. ~~The~~ Nanih Waiya Mound is about two miles from ~~the~~ cave and ~~is all but~~ only about one fifth of it is in ~~Winston~~ Neshoba County. ~~No one knows~~ the exact age of the cave or how long it was used as an ~~living~~ abode for the Indians. ~~In recent work done on the cave the workers and Geologist~~ have estimated its age to be between 150 and 200 years old. They found layers of ashes at intervals, proving that sometime there had been life there on the mound and in the cave. The workers dug in the bottom of the cave ~~to a depth of about 60 years~~ and found a lever cuttings. They were digging under two feet of water then and if they could have gone further they could probably have discovered other interesting things. Before a shaft was put there recently the temperature in the cave was 60 degrees and the humidity was so damp until no life was found in it. The cave is the only one of its kind in the world. It is formed of soap stone clay and when it is cut it breaks ~~in an even break~~ therefore causing many people to believe the cave was dug by human hands.

There are two entrances to the cave; one on the north side of the Humphries Lake, supposedly used as an entrance for the canoes, and the other on the west side. There was an entrance on the SE side but it has been closed up. Two men, who live in that community, have gone in that entrance a distance of 70 yards. These men had to turn back because of the effect of the gas.

#823R Third Cut

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

~~Ref.-Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1~~

Seven miles southwest of the Hatchie and fifty miles east of the Mississippi are three entrenched mounds, the ditches being from ten to thirty

~~[illegible] the mounds near the fort, nine miles from the original mouth of the Yazoo. One of the group was about thirty feet in height.~~ What the object of building mounds at the limestone outcrop of Haynie's bluff might be is one of the many mysteries connected with the mysterious builders. Three miles east of White Cliffs was a large mound, where on the cabin of the White Apple chiefs had stood for generations. Near Natchez was found a piece of statuary, formed from clay and dried in

ASSIGNMENT NINE

taws for the women to carry ~~all of~~ the burdens, the men being bare-handed except for a gun, a fishing pole, ~~or something similar. He claimed that~~ the custom of requiring women to carry hampers of corn on their backs was abolished by "Little Leader", Captain of the Sukanatcha band, at the ~~very~~ last Green Corn dance. "Before that they not only carried hampers of corn on their backs but babies, and other burdens in their arms at the same time.

grounds of divorce as was recognized and who orally pronounced the separation decree and each would then return to their respective clans and family in case of a woman. The wife always kept the children. Also she always kept what ever personal property such as food and household or camping utensils that they possessed. And the children never thereafter uttered the name of their father under any circumstances whatever. Their grandfather was supposed to perform all duties of father towards them. These duties however were very few and ill defined.

In case of the aduletry of the wife she was allowed to leave but could not carry the children, but they were turned over to the husband's mother or some old Choctaw woman that would care for them and they were taught to never utter the name of their mother.

The husband had absolute rule over his household. He could chastise his chilfren and also his wife so long as he did not endanger their health too much. But of course there was a limit which was often-

hardly be used next day and many died from the effects. They also upset a horses' stomach so that an Indian doctor had to be called in to treat him. He said that when the horned owl screeched it meant a sudden death, such as a murder. If the screech owl was heard, it was a sign that a child under seven among the connections of that family was going to die, because in size this was a baby owl. If a common owl alighted on a barn or on trees near the house and hooted, it foreboded death among the near relatives.

The sapsucker is the "news bird". He brings news both bad and good. If he lights on a tree in your lot early in the morning, some "hasty" news will come before noon. If he does this late at night, the news will come before morning.

They believed that the chicken had been put into their yards to give them a friendly warning of danger. If a chicken crows outside of its usual time, it is because it foresees bad weather. If one comes up to the doorstep or into the gallery and crows, it means hasty news. If a chicken flies upon the roost and crows after reaching it, there will be trouble in the family. If a hen crows, that means that the women of the neighborhood are going to fall out.

They claimed that though the blacksnake would not harm anyone, it would try to scare a person. The coachwhip snake would wrap itself around a person and whip him with its tail and if a hawk tried to carry one of these serpents off, it would whip him until the feathers flew and make him let it go.

The word "Nahullo", was probably a generic term applied to spirits that had never existed as human beings, although Cushman speaks of

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

SHILOMBISH HOLITOPA MAT
(Come Holy Ghost)

Words from Choctaw Hymn Book

Music from The Catholic Youth's Hymn Book

(1) Shi lom bish Ho li to pa ma Ish mi hin ti po yul la

(2) Pi chu kvsh nu si a tuk ma Ant ish ok chv li pul la
(3) Shi lom bish Ho li to pa ma Pim a nuk fil a ha tuck
(4) Pi chu kvsh nuk hak lo yo ka Ant ish pi ho po hlv chi

(1) cha, Ha tak il bv sha pi a ha Ish pi yuk

(2) shke Ish pi yoh, bi e chik ba no E chim ai
(3) mvt Ok hli lit kv ni a ho ka Ish pi on
(4) cha il ai a shv chi ka yo ka Ish pi ka

(1) pa la hin la shke Ish pi yuk pa la

(2) ah ni feh nv shke E chim ai ah ni
(3) to mi pul la shke Ish pi on to mi
(4) shof fi pul la shke Ish pi ka shof fi

(1) hin la shke

(2) feh nv shke
(3) pul la shke
(4) pul la shke

NESHOBA (BOOSTY), INDIANS

Compilation

Neshoba County Page

2nd copy

Chap. VI

Ante-Bellum Days

When the War between the States broke out, Neshoba County was twenty eight years old, and the town of Philadelphia had been established for twenty-three. In all that time, no big industries had grown up, and the county remained thoroughly agricultural. Cotton was then, as it is now, the chief crop of the county. People lived mainly at home, using slave labor for farming, building their homes, and as their personal servants.

The county was thinly settled. Neighbors were usually at least five miles away, often much farther. No public roads were maintained, so that travelling was done mainly on horseback, ~~and~~ on roads that were little more than trails. No railroad passed through at that time, but Pearl River offered a convenient route for marketing cotton and other products, and for obtaining the few necessities that could not be produced at home. (See Chap. 10 Transportation.)

After twenty-three years, Philadelphia was still only a small village. Even in town, families lived far apart. Homes were built of logs covered with hand drawn cypress boards, with chimneys of native rocks and mud, or of mud and straw. The few stores were log and frame structures.

In most families, boys were allowed to choose a profession or trade and to study for it. Girls were usually educated, too, but far differently. They were taught "cultural" subjects, and much emphasis was placed upon fine hand work.

~~Noxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

No public amusement places were common then. People entertained in their homes. When one of their gatherings took place, a big meal was served, and a square dance or games would follow. They did not make visits often, but, because of the distance they had to go, and the hardships of travel, they usually made a long stay when they did go to see their friends or relatives.

At that time, Neshoba County had no resident pastors. Ministers came on horseback from a distance, and services were held about once a month except for a camp meeting sometime during each summer, which usually lasted two weeks.(1) (See Chap. 12 Church History)

About 1850 the county's first newspaper, the "Reveille", was begun, and continued until the time of the war. (See Chap. 19 Local Press.)

In the twenty-eight years of Neshoba County's existence, however, many substantial homes had been erected, a number of which still stand. Many of the pioneers who settled there were busy farming their land, raising their families, and helping to shape the policies of the town and county, thus influencing its history.

1. Mrs. J. V. Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss.

Neshoba County Page 1

CHAPTER VI

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Twelve miles southeast of Philadelphia, in House community, is one of the oldest homes in the county, the house once known as "Traveller's Inn." The early stage coach from Mobile, Alabama passed here, and stopped at this place for a night's rest, and to change horses.

Colonel James Wilson, who built the house, was an agent for the Choctaw Indians at the time of the Dancing Rabbit Treaty. With an Indian guide, he travelled from his home in Alabama, appraising the land. In 1832 he came through Neshoba County and was so much impressed by a particular site that he placed a marker on it and determined to return and build a home. A few white people were already beginning to settle in the vicinity, near the Indian village of Muckalusha, though the treaty was not yet completed. One year later, when his work was done, Colonel Wilson came back to the spot he had chosen, bought 1400 acres of land at $1.25 an acre, and operated a cattle ranch. The Indians had burned over this tract of land each fall, so it was clear of timber, and deep in grass. It was not until 1840, however, that he built his permanent home.

When his house was completed, it was the first frame building, and had the first glass windows in the county. The heart pine lumber was sawed at a water-mill fifteen miles away. Its stack chimney measures sixty-two and one-half inches across, and fifty-three inches in depth, and contains almost enough brick to build an ordinary bungalow. The lower-floor

NESHOBA COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

has four large rooms, ith a hall between the two front rooms. On the upper floor are two large bedrooms, unused for many years. Stored in one are an old reel, a machine for hanking thread, and a loom. One of the front rooms downstairs was known as the "Traveller's Room" from the days when stage-coach passengers lodged in the home. Over the mantel of its huge fireplace hang portraits of George Washington and Andrew Jackson, which, according to Barlow Wilson (son of Col. James, and present occupant of the house) have hung in the same places on the same nails ever since he can remember. A bureau more than a hundred, and a bed more than sixty years old are part of the furniture in this room.

Outside the house are two shallow but wide holes in the ground where the stage horses were always tied. Colonel Wilson and C. Boyd, who also came from Alabama, were stage drivers on part of the route for a time. C. Boyd once sent Colonel Wilson a letter by stage mail, folding the page to form its own envelope. The letter is preserved in the home. (See Chapter 16 Transportation.)

In 1 01, Barlow Wilson found a coin dated 1516 in his yard. When he investigated, he became convinced that DeSoto had camped on that site. He sent the coin to the museum in Jackson, but is not sure it ever arrived there. The family cemetery, where three of the family slaves are buried, is in sight of the house. Barlow Wilson has in his possession a sword which was sent to his father by a a president of the United States while he, James Wilson, was a Colonel in the

militia in Alabama, long before he came to Mississippi. Its exact age is not known. The sword is kept in a buckskin case made by an Indian. The book, "Rules for Exercises and Maneouvers of the Infantry of the United States Army," copyrighted in 1825, which was used by Colonel James in drilling his 700 militia-men, is also in the home. (1)

"Marrying Hill"

Another, the Backstrum home, one and a quarter miles north of Philadelhia, was once owned by the Rev. J. C. Long. Mrs. Fannie B. Wells, Philadelhia, his daughter, says it was built ~~xxxx~~ in 1848 by slave labor. All the material in the building is hand-hewn from virgin timbers. The foundation is of rock taken from the hillside northwest of the house. The pine rafters, sills, and boards are all joined with wooden pegs, and the few nails used in the house are hand-riven. Even the shingles were put on with pegs. The two-story building is made of logs, and is ell boarded. It contains four huge fireplaces, two on each floor. It had never been ceiled until the Longs moved there about thirteen years ago, but otherwise it stands as originally built, except for the addition of a kitchen. The Backstrum family cemetery is located southeast of the house. In the south chimney is a crack from the top to the bottom, which Mrs. Wells says was caused by an earthquake in Charleston, South Carolina. About twenty shade trees, some over a hundred years old, once stood in the yard, but a storm blew down part of them, and lightning killed all the rest, over a period of years. Lightning also struck a spot south of the garden three years in succession and crops would not

1. Barlow Wilson, Home, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Ante-Bellum Days

grow there for several years.

David Backstrum, who came to Neshoba County in 1834 or 1836, was the original owner of the place. Later, while it belonged to the Rev. J. C. Long it earned the name "Marrying Hill" because so many couples went there on that errand. The owner now is J. P. Hays, who bought it from the Long family in 1929. (1)

"House of Many Doctors"

The Stribling home on Pecan Avenue in Philadelphia might be called a "house of many doctors," for five doctors and one pharmacist have lived in it. It was built for Dr. Backstrum by his slaves; Dr. Lee was its next occupant; then came Dr. Elijah Lewis. Sam Stribling bought the house then, and two of his sons, Ethelbert and Jay, studied and practiced medicine. Another son, Hawk, became a pharmacist. Sam Stribling lived in the house for forty-two years and it now belongs to the Stribling estate. ~~It is occupied by Mrs. W. T. Hiett and family.~~

The building, sitting back in a grove of oaks, has two stories, and is made of hand-hewn logs, framed on the outside, and ceiled inside with wide planks dressed by hand. The wainscoting, three feet wide, is one solid hand planed plank. The foundation is of huge native rocks. About thirty years ago the house was remodeled, and a porch, one wing, and a new roof were added. The original roof was of cyppess boards/

1. Mrs. Fannie B. Wells, Philadelphia, Miss.

Ante-Bellum Days

The outside has been remodeled, but the original structure still stands. Once there was a row of slave houses to the west of the house for the fifteen or twenty slave families. The food was prepared by slaves in an outside kitchen and carried to the house.

In the attic are several relics -- a copy of "Child's History of England" dated 1851, a copy of "Statistics of the United States" dated 1854, an old baby carriage, age unknown, and a side-saddle. (1)

Dixon McKee Home

F. S. Pugh, present owner of the Dixon McKee home, says the ninety-year-old house was built by his grandfather, Dixon McKee. It is a private residence in Beat 4, three miles west of Dixon, Mississippi. The land on which it is built has been in the family for more than a hundred years.

Slave labor was used in building the house, which is a one-story affair. The original building was constructed of logs, ceiled and floored with hand-dressed lumber; its foundation is of hewn logs with pillars of native rock. An addition to the old building gives the house six rooms, a porch across the front, and a small back porch. There are two end chimneys with huge fireplaces. Of the eight children in the family, six were born, and later died, in the east-end fireplace room. An orphan child, Francis Milling, was raised by the McKee's.

The clock which belonged to the builder of the house is still running, and is in the possession of Francis Milling,

1. Mrs. Kate S. Barjer, Philadelphia, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

now of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Mr. McKee bought it second-hand for sixty-five dollars. A hand made latch on a barndoor, and a hand-hewn gatepost have been there seventy-five years. In the house is a Bible that belonged to Mr McKee's great grandfather, John

McKee, who was born in 1783. There are copies of magazines dated 1700 and 1800. Blankets and quilts that Mr. Pugh's mother spun and wove in this same house before the War between the States, and an old hand-made straw basket that was used for sacks, are still to be seen. (1)

TH

Savell House

The Savell house was built before the War Between the States, when Willoughby Savell and his bride came to the western part of Neshoba County, about a mile east of the fair grounds. He cut and split logs from the pine forest, hewed them smooth, and then invited his few and scattered neighbors in to the house-raising. The home was built about twenty-four by sixteen feet, with a log partition eight feet from one end to make two rooms. A log kitchen was built separate from the " big house."

At one time there was a pond about a mile away, known as Harrison's Millpond, where the farmers brought their corn to be ground into meal. The house, occupied now by Mr. and Mrs. Ethel Johnson and family, is in in very good condition. (2)

Ethridge Home

Thirteen miles north of Philadelphia is the Ethridge home, residence of Katie Willis, the present owner. Wiley Hill built the house with slave labor before the War between the States. It is a two-story Southern Planter style home, built of logs, and with hand-made sills and joists. The logs are covered with timber that was cut at a mill but was hand dressed. Native rock was used for the chimney. There were once stairs leading to the upper story but these have been torn away and now a ladder is used. In the dining room in wall is a place which is supposed to have been a hiding-place for money years ago.

A number of relics from the J.S. Ethridge family remain in the house. There is a small chair made in 1866, a safe obtained in 1856, an old clock

1. F.S. Pugh, Dixon Miss.
2. Neshoba Democrat, 5/29/36, R.L. Breland, Coffeeville, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Ante-Be llum Days

bought in 1851, and a trundle bed made in 1886. The book case dates back to 1841, a rocking chair, a square table put together with pegs, and some andirons to 1862, and there is an old cedar chest brought oversea by Shuler, a grandfather of the Ethridges. The age of this chest is not known. Mr. Ethridge still plays his violin, which was made in 1716. The Ethridge family Bible, dated 1828, a law book dated 1857, "First Constitution of Mississippi" dated April 7, 1848, and a letter written to grandparents by a great uncle on his fifty-fifth birthday, April 26, 1876 are all to be seen there. In addition, the home contains fire tongs owned since 1860, a drawing knife in use since 1837, a pair of deer horns obtained in 1849, a pair of eyeglasses purchased before 1836, a side saddle dating back to 1868, and clock pliers over one hundred years old. The house is in fairly good condition, according to Batie Willis. (1)

Billy Salter Home

The Billy Salter home, built in 1832, is a private residence in Beat 5, about a mile from Pearl River, near Oak Grove school. Billy Salter and his son, Sam, built the house without the help of slave labor. Logs were used throughout except for flooring and rafters. The house was built Southern Planter style, and consisted of two rooms with a log partition running the length of each. The logs were notched together at the corners, and arm logs extended in front to support cover for a porch so that no posts were needed. Some remodelling has been done, but the rooms remain the same. THE orignal chimney, of sticks and dirt, has been replaced b a native rock chimney. The house is still in good condition and is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Willis. Mrs. Willis is a descendant of the Salter's. (2)

1. Batie Willis, Philadelphia, Miss.
2. H. E. Willis, Philadelphia, Miss.

ANTE-Bellum Days

Lewis Home

THE Dr. Elijah Lewis home is a private residence in Beat 4, at Dowdville, Mississippi, on the Dowdville-Philadelphia road. Dr. Lewis had the house built of hand-dressed h eart lumber. Mrs. Majure, present owner, says it is still in fair condition. It has one story and is built Southern Planter style, with seven rooms, two chimneys, two fireplaces, and a front porch, with an open hallway through the house. An old handmade bedstead, age not known, remains in this home. (1)

McMillan Home

THE old McMillan home, located in Beat 4, three miles east of Madden, is a private residence, built with slave labor in 1849 by Neil McMillan. The lumber is hand-dressed heart pine, and the sills and joists are of hand-hewn logs. The house is a two-story frame building, of Southern Planter style, with two large upstair rooms, separated by a hall, and six rooms on the lower floor. There are two end chimneys, and two fireplaces on each floor. In the house are a dresser bought in 1869, a clock bought the same year, and a very old handmade dining table and safe. The clock, run by weights, still keeps time.

Eleven children were reared in the house. Mrs. D.W. McMillan and heirs are the owners today. The place is in very good condition. (2)

George Home

THE old George home, on the Columbus highway about three and a half miles from Philadelphia, is a private residence about ninety years old. It was built by Daniel O'Connel Rush, who came to Neshoba County from Ireland, arriving by way of boat up Pearl River. He used neither an architect, nor slave labor in constructing his home.

1. Mrs. R. M. Majure, Philadelphia, Miss.
2. Mrs. D. W. McMillan, Philadelphia, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY (ANTE-BELLUM DAYS)

It is a story-and-a-half building, Southern Planter type, with frame, rafters, and sills of hand-hewnpoles. The foundation and steps are of native rock. The outside is covered with cypress boards fastened on with wooden pegs. There are five rooms downstairs and one large room upstairs. The kitchen, built separate from the rest of the house, has been torn away. The remains of the brick kiln where Rush burned his own brick for the chimneys can be seen not far from the house.

Six children were reared in this home. Mrs. Mary Ann George, the oldest, born in 1843, lived there until her marriage, when she moved about five miles away. After twelve years, she and her husband bought her old home, paying for 140 acres with one mule and two cows. It is still in her possession and is in excellent condition. A piano in the house is over a hundred years old.

Daniel O'Connel Rush helped to build one of the first courthouses in the county in 1858, and one of the state-houses at Jackson, Mississippi.(1)

"Short Jim Watkins Home"

Ed Watkins is owner and occupant of the house sometimes known as the "Short Jim WAtkins Home" in Beat 4, five miles west of Dixon. Jesse Watkins, Ed's grandfather, built the house in 1846, using slave labor, but no architect. The foundation is of logs mortised and pegged together, and the heart pine lumber is hand planed. Doors and mantels are all hand made. The house is a two-story Southern Planter structure with four rooms upstairs and seven downstairs. There are three chimneys, one stick and two end, with huge fireplaces. The place is in excellent condition. Ed Watkins has the deed to the home made out on sheepskin and signed by President Martin Van Buren in 1841; he also has two tax receipts dated 1864 and 1865 for taxes paid on agriculture and pork.

Jesse Watkins came to Neshoba COUNty from North Carolina, where he was supervisor of a large plantation. He brought with him his diary, listing names

1. Mrs. M.A. George and T. H. George, Philadelphia, Miss.

of slaves, their deaths, their cost, amount of food stuff raised, and other interesting items. Ed Watkins has this diary, which is in perfect condition. (1)

Dollar Home

THE house now known as the Dollar place is a private residence at Neshoba Station. A man named Kienan built the house. No one knows whether or not an architect was employed, but some believe that slave labor was used. Part of the materials are hand made. It is a Southern Planter type, story-and-a-half frame building, still in excellent condition. In 1874 it was purchased from Mr. Kienan by Mr. and Mrs. Pinkney Dollar of Mehan, in Lauderdale County. Mr. Dollar had only recently returned from service in the War between the States. He moved to this place with his family and he and his wife remained to the end of their lives; his son lived there continuously until his death in 1936, and the house is now owned and occupied by Mrs. C. P. Dollar. It remains exactly as it was built, except for an added kitchen. There are large fireplaces and small paned windows, six rooms and a large attic. A spinning wheel and loom, old coverlets, an old bed, and an old gun are reminders of the days when the house was built. (2)

Relics

Frank Breazeale has the first clock that he ever saw. His father had the old weight clock a hundred years ago, and it kept good time until 1935 when one of the weights broke. He also has his father's 110-year-old claw hammer, which was used in the making of shoes.

Mrs. Francis J. Lundy, born in 1845, has lived in Neshoba County since she was three years old. Her father settled in an Indian hut, close to the present home of Francis Phillips, until he could build a log house. In her home, Mrs. Lundy has a one-hundred-year-old spinning wheel which her husband bought for three dollars. She also has a side-saddle seventy-five years old.

1. Ed Watkins, DIXon, Miss.
2. Mrs. Ben McCraw, Philadelphia, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Ante-Bellum Days

Barlow Wilson, House community, has a land deed made out in Alabama on sheepskin, dated 1824, and signed by President James Monroe. He has two tax receipts that belonged to Colonel James Wilson, his father:

"Receiver's Office at COLumbus, Miss.

No. 19050 15th October 1835

Received from James Wilson of Neshoba Co. Mip. the sum of Two hundred dollars and cents, being in full ~~payment~~ payment for the North East quarter of Section No. 9 in Township No. 9 of RAnge No. 13 East containing 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre.

$200.00 W. M. AMis, Receiver. "

"Receiver's Office at Columbus, Miss.

No. 29022 11 August, 1836

Received from James Wilson of Neshoba COUnty Mip. the sum of One hundred and forty nine dollars, being in full payment for the North East quarter of the South~~m~~ East quarter and West half of Range No. nineteen East containing one hundred and nineteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ $\frac{\$125}{100}$ per acre.

W. P. Conn, Receiver "

1. Barlow Wilson, House, Miss.

References

Barrier, Mrs. Kate S.	Philadelphia, Miss.
George, T.H. and Mrs. M.A.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Majure, Mrs. R. M.	Philadelphia, Miss.
McGraw, Mrs. Ben	Philadelphia, Miss.
McMillan, Mrs. D. W.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Pugh, F. S.	Dixon, Miss.
Watkins, Ed	Dixon, Miss.
Wells, Mrs. Fannie B.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Welsh, Mrs. J. V.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Willis, Batie	Philadelphia, Miss.
Willis, H. E.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Wilson, Barlow	House, Miss.

Bibliography

Neshoba Democrat (May 29, 1936)
Article by R.L. Breland, Coffeeville, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Elizabeth F. Beall
Janie Alexander
Flora M. Patterson

Neshoba County
Ava Tidwell, Super.

ASSIGNMENT FIFTEEN
March 8, 1937.

OLD HOMES

The Wilson Home------Ref: Mr. Barlow Wilson, Phila., Miss.

One of the most historic places discovered is the home of H. R. Wilson, 85 years of age, of the House community, 12 miles southeast of Philadelphia, Miss. He says this was the first frame dwelling to be built in Neshoba County and had the first glass windows of any building in the county. The house, representing the architecture of the time, was built in 1840, the lower floor having four rooms, the two large front rooms having a hall between. On the upper floor were two bedrooms, these having been closed for years because of the lack of need for them. In this attic is a reeling machine for hanking thread and an old loom. In one of the downstairs rooms the family gathering place, is a huge fireplace. Over the mantel hangs portraits of George Washington and Andrew Jackson and according to Mr. Wilson, have hung in the same place and on the same nail since he can remember. A bureau more than a hundred years old and a bed 60 years old are part of the furnishings in this room.

The home was the properity of and was built by Col. James Wilson, native of Ala. Colonel Wilson, so the story goes, was an Agent for the Choctaw Indians at the time of the signing of Dancing Rabbit Treaty. He was allowed an Indian guide who accompanied him through this section of the county and upon a trip here was so impressed with the site that he placed a marker in the ground in order that he might return and erect his home. He did this shortly after and lived and died at the same place.

The lumber for this old home was sawed by a watermill and hauled 15 miles, and it has a stack chimney that measures 67½ inches across and 53 inches in depth.

The most interesting thing about this old home is the fact that it was a stopping place for the stage coach and was called "Traveler's Inn". The north room is known as the "Traveler's Room." Out in front of the house are two shallow but wide holes in the ground where the stage coach horses were always tied.

Mr. Wilson says that in 1901 he found a piece of money in his yard that dated 1516. He says he traced this back and found that De Soto once camped on the site where his house now stands. This piece of money is not in his possession now as it was turned over to an Indian teacher to put in the Museum at Jackson, Miss., but he does not know whether it was ever placed there or not.

This home is in excellent condition today and its owners welcome all visitors.

The family cemetery is in sight of the house, where three of the family slaves were buried.

Other articles of interest in this old home are; a letter from De Kalb dated Feb. 6, 1853 fromaa Mr. Coleman and Mr. J.P.H. Lacy thanking Col. Wilson for the use of two boy(slaves) and inclosing a bushel of black oats and asking to be allowed to return the favor at some time.

A tax receipt for $149.00 received at the Columbus, Miss., office and dated Aug. 11, 1836, received from James Wilson.

The Backstrum Home-----Mrs. Fannie B. Wells, Philadelphia, Miss., whose father, the Rev. J. C. Long, once owned the Backstrum Home, says this old home, located 1½ miles north of Phila. was

NESHOBA COUNTY, OLD HOMES

built in 1848. She said that slave labor was used in its construction but that a Mr. Woodward told her father that he helped build it.

Mr. Dave Backstrom was the original owner.

All the material in the building is hand hewn from virgin timbers. The foundation is made of rock taken from the hillside by the spring N.W. of the house. The rafters are made of pine poles, pegged together with wooden pegs; the sills and boards are also pegged together. No nails were used except hand riven ones. It is a two story building made of logs and is well boarded. There are four huge fireplades, two upstairs and two downstairs. It was not ceiled until they moved there about 13 years ago. There is a crack in the south chimney from top to bottom that she says was made by the Charleston, S. C., earthquake.

The whole place was once covered with beautiful shade trees. A storm blew down part of them and lightning killed the rest, while they were children with the exception of one large post oak that stood in the N.E. corner of the yard. Lightning struck this old tree several years later, taking the last of about 20 shade trees, some of which were over one hundred years old. Lightning also struck a spot south of the garden three years in succession and crops would not grow in this soil for several years. Some people believe that the presence of mineral in the soil caused this.

The Backstrom family cemetery is located southeast of the house.

This old home stands just as it was originally built, with the exception of an additional kitchen, and is still in good condition.

Then this home was owned by the Rev. J.C. Long it was called "Marrying Hill" because so many couples went there to get married.

The owner today is Mr. J. P. Hays. He bought it in 1929 from the Long family.

There are no antiques in the home now and we have not been able to locate any that were originally from there.

The Stribling Home-----Ref: Mrs. Kate Barrier, Phila., Miss.

In 1836 the Stribling Home, located in Philadelphia, Miss., Pecan Avenue, Block 19, was built by Dr. Backstrum and his slaves. Dr. Lee occupied the house after Dr. Backstrum and later Dr. Lish Lewis. Then Mr. Sam Stribling bought and occupied the house for 42 years. Since Mr. Stribling's death the home is in the possession of the Stribling estate. Mrs. W. T. Hiett and family now occupy the home. It is not open to the public but visitors are welcome.

The building, built on Southern Style, and sitting back in a grove of oaks, is a two story one and made of logs hewn by hand, framed on the outside and ceiled on the inside with wide planks dressed by hand, and the wainscoating, 3 feet wide, are one solid hand planed plank. The foundation is of huge native rocks. About 30 years ago the house was remodeled, a porch, one wing and a new roof being added. The top was at one time covered with Cypress boards. The outside was remodeled but the original structure still stands.

Five doctors and one Pharmacist have lived in this old home: Dr. Backstrum, Dr. Lee, Dr. Lish Lewis, Dr. Jay Stribling and Dr. Ethel Stribling, and Mr. Hawk Stribling, the Pharmacist.

In the back yard stands an old oak tree about 8 ft. in diameter that Dr. Jay Stribling says is about the age of the home.

At one time there was a row of slave houses located west of the house. There were about 15 or 20 of these families. The food was

NESHOBA COUNTY, OLD HOMES

brought from the kitchen, which was outdoors, to the house by slaves.

In the attic of this old home there are to be found several antiques: a book-"Child's History of England" dated 1851, an old baby carriage, the age not known, a side saddle, and a book-"Statistics of United States" dated 1854.

Dixon McKee Home-------Ref: F. S. Pugh, Dixon, Miss.

Mr. Pugh says the house, now 90 years old, was built by his grandfather, Mr. Dixon McKee. It is now a private residence, not open to the public but visitors are always welcome. It is located in beat 4, three miles west of Dixon, Miss.

Slave labor was used in building this old home, which is one story. The original house is constructed of logs, ceiled and floored with lumber dressed by hand, and the foundation is of hewn logs with pillars of native rock. There has been an addition to the house and now there are six rooms with a porch across the front and a small back porch on the east side. There are two end chimneys with huge fireplaces.

There were eight children in this family, and six of them were born, and died in the east end fireplace room. An orphan child, Francis Milling, was raised by this family. Milling and Andrew McKee, a son of Dixon McKee, were hunting one day in the year of 1874 and Milling accidently shot and killed McKee.

The land on this place has been in the same family more than 100 years. Mr. F. S. Pugh is the present owner and the home is in extra good condition.

Mr. Francis Milling, who is now living in Hattiesburg, Miss., has Mr. McKee's old clock, which is still running, that Mr. Pugh's grandfather McKee bought. It was second hand when he bought it and cost him

$65.00.

There is a latch on a door at the barn that was made by hand 75 years ago. There is also a hand hewn gate post there 75 years old.

In the home is found a Bible that belonged to Mr. McKee's great grandfather, John McKee, who was born in 1783. There are magazines here that are dated 1700 and 1800. Some blankets and quilts that Mr. Pugh's mother spun and wove before the Civil War in this same house are still there. There is an old hand made straw basket here that was used for a sack basket.

Savell Home-------Ref: From Neshoba Democrat, May 29, 1936
By Rev. R. L. Breeland, Coffeeville, Miss.

Before the Civil War, Willoughby Savell and his bride came to Neshoba County and built them a home in the western part of Neshoba County, about one mile east of where the Neshoba Fair Grounds are now located.

Out in the pine forest, which at that time had never been touched by the woodman's axe, he found pine trees which he cut and then split for his dwelling. With his broad-axe he hewed them smooth, then his neighbors, few and far between, were invited in to the "house-raising." The room was some 24x16 ft. with a log partition about 8 ft. from one end, making two rooms. A Log kitchen was built separate from the "big house."

This house, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ethel Johnson and family still stands as it was then and is in very good condition. It is not opened to the public, but visitors are always welcomed.

At one time there was a pond, known as Harrison's Millpond, about a mile from the house, where they used to grind the farmers'

NESHOBA COUNTY, OLD HOMES

GORN into meal.

We know of no noted men and women born there, nor of any antiques.

Ethridge Home

The Ethridge Home is a private residence, not open to the public, located 13 miles north of Philadelphia, Miss.

A Mr. Wiley Hill, the original owner, had the house built before the Civil War, using slave labor. The sills and joists are hand made. This old "southern planter" style built home is two story, and is built of logs, covered with timber that was cut at a mill but hand dressed.

The owner, Mr. Batie Willis, who lives in this home says it is in fairly good condition. There were once stairs leading to the upper story but these have been torn away and now a ladder is the only means of gaining entrance. There are two windows upstairs. The chimney is built of native rock. In the dining room is a framed in place about 4 ft. long and 1 foot wide, from ceiling to floor, that is believed to have been the hiding place for money years ago.

The relics found here are from the families of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ethridge. They are:

Family Bible	108 years old.
Deer Horns	87 " " .
Fire Tongs	76 " " .
Drawing Knife	99 " " .
Pair of eye glasses	ovef 100 " " .
Small Chair	70 " " .
Safe	80 " " .
Side Saddle	68 " " .

Old Clock	85 years old.
Trundle Bed	50 " " .
Violin made in 1716	still owned and played by Mr. J. S. Ethridge.
Clock Pliers	100 years old.
Book Case	95 " " .
Law Book	Made in 1857 .
Rocking Chair	74 years old.
Square Table(put together with pegs)	74 " " .
Andirons	74 " " .

Book "First Constitution of Miss." April 7, 1848.

Letter, written to grandparents by great uncle on 55th birthday, April 26, 1876.

Cedar Chest brought oversea by grandfather Shuler. Age not known.

This information was brought in by Mr. Batie Willis, Phila. Miss.

Salter Home--------Ref: Mr. H. E. Willis, Phila., Miss.

The Billy Salter Home, built in 1832, is a private residence located in Beat 5, about 1 mile from the banks of Pearl River near Oak Grove School.

Billy Salter, the original owner, and son, Sam, built the house. No slave labor was used.

All of the material used in the construction is logs except flooring and rafters. The original house consisted of two rooms with a log petition running the length of both rooms, built southern planter style. The logs were notched together at the corners. Some remodeling has been done, but the original rooms are as they were first

NESHOBA COUNTY, OLD HOMES

built, with arm logs extending out in front to support cover for a porch. This way no posts are needed for support. The original stick and dirt chimney has been replaced by a native rock chimney.

The house is in good condition today and is owned and lived in by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Willis, Mrs. Willis being a descendant of the Salter's.

Dr. Lige Lewis Home-----Ref: Mrs. R. M. Majure, Phila., Miss.

This old home is a private residence located in beat 4, at Dowdville, Miss., on the Dowdville and Philadelphia road. It is not open to the public.

Dr. Lewis, the original owner, had the house built.

The lumber in the house is all hand dressed, heart lumber.

Mrs. Majure, the owner of the nouse today says it is in fair condition. The house,one story and built southern planter style, has 7 rooms, 2 chimneys, 2 fireplaces, and a front porch with open hallway through the house.

There is an old handmade bedstead, age not known, in this home.

McMillan Home----Ref: Mrs. D. W. McMillan, Phila., Miss.

Mrs. McMillan says this home, located in beat 4, 3 miles east of Madden, Miss., at Dowdville, is a private residence, not open to public, built 87 years ago by Mr. Neil McMillan, the original owner. Slave labor was used.

The lumber is hand dressed, heart pine, and the sills and joists are of hand hewn logs.

The house is two story, frame building, built southern planter style, with two large rooms upstairs, with a hall between them and six downstairs. There are two end chimneys with two fireplaces upstairs and two downstairs.

Mrs. D. W. McMillan and heirs are the owners today. House is in very good condition, and is used as a private residence.

Eleven children were reared in this old home.

Antiques found here are:

A dresser bought in 1869.

Clock bought in 1869, run by weights, and is still running.

A handmade dining table and safe, that belonged to her father's mother.

George Home---Ref: Mrs. M. A. George and T. H. George, Phila., Miss.

This old home, located on the Columbus highway, about 3½ miles from Phila., is a private residence built about 90 years ago by Mrs. M. A. George's father, Daniel O'Connel Rush. He moved to the county directly from Ireland, coming up Pearl River on a boat. No slave labor was used neither was an architect employed.

It is a story and a half building, southern planter style, frame made of hand hewn poles, and the rafters and sills. The outside is covered with sawed cypress boards, fastened on with wooden pegs. There are five rooms downstairs and 1 large one upstairs. The old kitchen that was built separate from the rest of the house has been torn away. The chimneys in this home are built of bricks that were made by Mr. Rush himself, and burned in the old brick kiln, the remains of which are to be seen not far from the house. The steps and foundation are of native rock.

Six children were reared in this home, which is still in excellent condition. One son, J. D. Rush, was a doctor, and one daughter, Miss Kate Rush, was a school teacher. Mrs. Mary Ann George, the oldest child, now 93 years of age, lived in this house till her marriage, when she settled in North Bend, about 5 miles from her old home, where

NESHOBA COUNTY, OLD HOMES

she stayed about twelve years. Then she and her husband purchased her old home from her daddy, paying for 140 acres with one mule and two cows. It is still owned today by her.

Mr. Daniel O'Connel Rush helped build one of the first courthouses in the county, in 1858. He also helped build one of the state houses at Jackson, Miss.

There is an old piano in this home at least 100 years old.

Watkins Home--Ref: Mr. Edd Watkins, Dixon, Miss.

This old home, sometimes known as the "Short Jim Watkins Home" is around 90 years old. It is a private residence located in Beat 4, 5 miles west of Dixon, Miss, not open to public but visitors are welcome.

Mr. Jesse Watkins, Edd Watkins' grandfather, had the original house built using slave labor. No architect was employed. The foundation is of logs mortised and pegged together and the lumber is hand dressed. The doors and mantels are hand made. It is a two story, southern planter structure, with four rooms upstairs and seven downstairs. There are 3 chimneys, one stick and two end with huge fireplaces.

Mr. Edd Watkins, the owner and occupant of this home today says it is in excellent condition.

There is an old diary in this home, however we have not been able to obtain the age or history of it yet.

C. P. Dollar Home--Ref. Mrs. Ben McCraw, Phila., Miss.

This old home, known as the Dollar Home, is a private residence located at Neshoba Station, that was built by a Mr. Kienan, the original owner. It is not know whether an architect was employed but they think that slave labor was used. Some of the material in

this home is hand made.

The architecture is Southern Planter type, story and a half, frame building.

It is still in excellent condition today and owned by Mrs. C. P. Dollar. In 1874 it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Pinkney Dollar of Mehan, Lauderdale County from Mr. Kienan. Mr. Dollar had only recently returned from the Civil War. He moved with his family to this place and he and his wife both died there. His son lived continuously there until his death, Dec. 4, 1936. The home is identical as when built with the exception of added kitchen. There are large fireplaces and small paned windows. This home, still used as a dwelling has six rooms and a large attic room.

Antiques and heirlooms found here are; a spinning wheel and loom, coverlets, an old bed, and old gun.

NESHOBA COUNTY, OLD HOMES

Elizabeth F. Beall
Janie Alexander
Flora M. Patterson

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT FIVE
March 15, 1937

WARS

OFFICERS AND REGIMENTS OF NESHOBA COUNTY.

Reference: Mississippi Official and Statistical Record 1908
By-Dunbar Rowland.

Page 437--Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Company D, Neshoba County Rifles mustered into State Army at Neshoba, April 13, 1861.

The officers were:

Captain: A. H. Franklin

First Lieutenant: L. G. Franklin

Second Lieutenant: J. R. Prince

Third Lieutenant: J. B. Welsh and Jeff H. McLemore

Lieutenant Wm. A. Whatley wounded at Bethsadia Church.

Page 552--Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company B, Bogue Chito Rangers, Neshoba County, with other compaines formed the Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade of Mississippi Volunteers, known as the Army of Mississippi. The organization of the regiment was completed by the election of field officers, September 5, 1861, at Enterprise.

The officers were:

Captain: John M. Jackson

First Lieutenant: John J. Smith.

Second Lieutenant: Daniel N. Parker, (died in service).

Third Lieutenants: James Ray and B. F. Stewart (Stevens)?

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT FIVE

WARS

Page 552---Company K., Scotland Guards, of Neshoba County, mustered into State service at Laurel Hill, July 23, 1861.

The officers were:

Captains: Zachariah Booth, James S. Lewis.

First Lieutenant: J. Y. Cooper

Second Lieutenant: W. J. H. McBeath

Third Lieutenant: John Williams

Page 688--Thirty Third Regiment.

This regiment was organized at Grenada.

Company A. Cumberland Guards of Neshoba County, organized March 1862.

The officers were:

Captain: A. R. Booth

First Lieutenant: C. K. Warren

Second Lieutenants: A. L. Nicholson and J. E. Simmons

Third Lieutenant: John Sanders.

Pages 698-699--Thirty Fifth Regiment.

This regiment was organized at West Point in March 1862.

The officers were:

Captains: M. M. Walsh, killed at Vicksburg, and John Harrison.

First Lieutenant: A. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants: C. Shadwick and John Killen.

Page 726- Fortieth Regiment.

The Fortieth Regiment was organized at Meridian.

Company F., Mississippi Tigers, of Neshoba County was organized July 9, 1862.

The following were officers:

Captain: A. M. Greer

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT FIVE

WARS

First Lieutenant: W. L. Bassett

Second Lieutenant: J. M. Cadenhead

Third Lieutenant: W. H. Williamson

Page 726- Company E, of Neshoba County enlisted at Meridian, May 13, 1862.

The officers were:

Captains: W. McDuff Gibbons, promoted Major, and W. Riley Pierce.

First Lieutenant: W. Riley Pierce

Second Lieutenant: Albert Crowther

Third Lieutenant: Moses S. Dansby.

Page 761- Fifth Regiment-Davis Brigade

Muckalusha Guards, of Neshoba County, organized November 27, 1861.

The officers were:

Captain: H. A. Walsh

First Lieutenants: John A. Harneon, Hugh W. McDonald, Jesse L. Collers.

Page 927- First Regiment--Infantry Company I, composed of Leake, Winston and Neshoba Counties, enlisted at Macon, August 22, 1864.

The officers were:

Captain: Thomas Houston

Lieutenants: G. B. Shinn, M. C. Gage and J. Watkins.

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT FIVE

WARS

The Confederate Monument--Ref: The Neshoba Democrat, December 12, 1912.

The long cherished wishes of the Daughters of the Confederacy have at last borne fruit and the monument to the Old Confederate Soldiers planned by them has at last been erected.

The monument was placed in the Northeastern corner of the Court Square and stands 22 feet above the foundation. The monument is of the purest Georgian marble with a heavy base about ten feet high, On the base is a massive marble pedestal; while on the pedestal stands a statue of a Confederate soldier with knapsack and rifle. The soldier has his hand elevated to his brow as if looking for the Blue Coats in the distance. The statue is hewn from the whitest of Italian Marble by some sculptor in Italy.

On the base of the monument is the following inscription;

1861 - 1865

Love's tribute to the noble men, who marched 'neath the flag of the Stars and Bars and were faithful to the end.

C S A

Our Heroes

Erected by the Daughters of Confederacy.

On the foundation stone is the name of J. C. Long, Contractor, who devoted much time and money for the erection of the monument, and is deserving of the finished product.

The monument was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, one thousand of which was given by the County, while the remainder was raised by public subscriptions.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT FIVE

WARS

Soldier's Letter--Ref: The Neshoba Democrat, January 8, 1932.

Letter describes Battle of Bull Run in Civil War.

Yorktown

July 27th, 1861

Dear John:

You have doubtless got all the news of the glorious victory at Bull Run as complete as I have. It seems rather difficult to get satisfactory accounts from there as to the extent of killed on either side, only that the loss was heavy, particularly so on the enemy's. It was indeed a great victory. Not only killing the devils but to make it still greater and better was the taking of their artillery amounting to over sixty pieces with a large number of muskets, swords, pistols, a large lot of provisions some I learn marked Richmond and a quantity of handcuffs which no doubt will answer us the glorious purpose of pairing them off with less trouble. Their consternation was great and flight precipitate, and some of the leading ones are trying very hard to fix up some excuse to justify it by saying the attack was brought on as was not intended or expected, but that won't do, as some of their Congressmen was there with ladies from Washington to witness the scene and they were the first to run and of course after they saw the men running who had got them in the difficulty the lousy devils took it for granted they ought to follow and follow they did, and that too, like old Nick was after them, and I suppose now if one of them was to see a Southerner with musket in hand would begin to invoke the Holy Powers to protect him, no speaking jestingly but

SUPPLEMENT ASSIGNMENT FIVE

WARS

with due reverence to him under whose guidance we are. We as a nation have every reason to be thankful for our success. Our forces have met them in bold open contest at great odds and cut to pieces some of their choicest troops, they can never get together a better army, and all honor is due to our army particularly those on the left wing of the line, amidst the storm of leaden hail they stood with the firmness of the foremost oak and when the charge was sounded they with one swoop fell upon the enemy and the day was ours. So ended one of the most eventful days probably in our history. As all who knew anything of it stood trembling. Hope of success almost banished but when the news of the triumph came joy burst forth and all joined not in druken revelry nor wild fanatic hurrahs, but I am told the tears could be seen trickling down the furrowed cheeks of the aged, whilst the anxiety of others for the welfare of friends held them spellbound, their hearts ascending to Heaven in thanks to Him who wields the destinies of all.

We are still in Yorktown. General Magruder left here a few days ago with four companies from each regiment and one whole one in the direction I hear of Newport News, Point Hampton and Fortress Monroe and anxiety is on the tip toe as news came since they left that Butler was landing troops at the Half Way House, that is near N. P. News. I think at least no far off and it is thought there will be some fighting before long on this peninsula.

By George Gardner.

NESHOBA COUNTY WARS

Lucille Moore
Ethel Van Hooser
Elizabeth Beall
Mae Mundy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
~~NESHOBA COUNTY~~
June 22, 1936

Neshoba County

COUNTY HISTORY

Assignment Five

1. WORLD WAR. Reference--Neshoba Democrat May 24, 1917.

a. A Meeting of the County Board of Registration Under Federal War Act.

A meeting of the County Board ofm Registration under the Fedearal War Act was held here Monday. The board concists of the sheriff, circut clerk tax assessor, and county health officer. This board appointed the registrars who will serve the different precincts of the county on registration day, June 5, The precinct registrars are called to meet at the court house here Saturday May 25, to take oath of office, receive instructions blanks etc. for carrying out the orders of the War Department. No excuse will keep you from serving, and no excuse at all will keep those from the ages of 21 to 31 from registering on June 5th. The law does not provide for fines for failure to comply with its provisions, but only a term in the Federal prison is the penalty for failing to register.

The following is the lists of the different precincts of the county, Philadelphia-- J. H. Hester, J.A. Graves. West Philadelphia--R. L. Breland, H.W. Sanders. Kentarky-- Brown Williams. Sierra-- N.E. Herrington. Hickory Springs--W.D. Hitt, Holy Cross-- Joe Johnson Tucker-- E.P. Haney, Forestdale-- H.T. Greer, North Bend--E.E. Watkins Coy-- Herbert Luke, Center--Lawler Morrow, Cherry-Level--J. J.Lowery Muckalusha-- L.C. Hester, House--Levi Lee. Golden Grove--Clive Stribling Neshoba-- J.B. Bassett, McDonald--Hugh Mason, Hays-- O. L. Williams Dixon--Ira Lewis, Woodland--S.C. Lofton, Dowdville--Harris Brantley Bethany-- Irvin Franks, Groves--J.R. Barrettt, Fusky--E.G. Miller

Assignment Five

Neshoba County

Darby--B.G.Salter, Stallo--W.G.Snow, Burnside-- T.G.Salter.

2. REGISTRATION DAY JUNE 5TH. Reference: Neshoba Democrat May 31,1917

Under the conscription bill every male person white or black over the age of 21 and under 31 years must appear on June 5th at his voting precinct and be registered. At the voting precincts the registrars will serve in the same capacity as election managers, and will report to the county committee who will then report to the state officials. The work of actual conscription will not begin until after the figures on the registration are in. It is estimated that the age limit of 21 to 31 years will take 10,000, men in the United States. Although a large number will be exempt for various reasons every man within the age limit will be required to register a failure to dose will subject the man to heavy penalty.

Each person registering will be asked the following questions which will cover every phase of his life:

1. Name, in full, gave name and family name.
2. Home address, give town and state.
3. Date of birth, give month, day and year.
4. (I) a natural born citizen (2) A naturalistd citizen. (3) An alien. (4) Or have you declared your intentions (specify which)
5. Where were you born? Give state or nation.
6. If not a citizen , of what country are you a citizen or subject?
7. What is your present trade or occupation? Or office?
8. By whom employed? Where employed? When employed?
9. Have you a father, Mother, wife, child under 12, or sister or brother under 13, solely dependent (which)
10. Married or single (which) Race (specify which)
11. What military training have you had? (Rank, branch, years, nation

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

or state)

12. Do you claim exemption from Draft (Specify ground)?

I affirm that I have verified the above answers and they are true.

_____
Signature or mark.

Registrar's Report

1. Tall, medium, or short (Specify which)
Slender, medium or stour (which)?
2. Color of eyes, color of hair, bald ?
3. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled?

I certify that my answers are true that the person has registered has read his own answers that I have witnessed his signature and that all of his answers are true except as follows:_____
_____.

_____
(signature of registrar)

111. Reference--Democrat June 7, 1917.

Tuesday looked like an old time election day, with all the election young men. The registration opened promptly at 7 O'clock and crowd of our nations strongest young manhood were on hand to register their names for service when called upon. The crowd grew larger as the day advanced and the registars were busy issuing out the little green cards that will be prized highly in after years. Quite a number of negroes were also on hand to get their receipts.

LV. The government has allowed eight days of grace for those to register who fro good reasons failed to register on June 5th. It is left up to the regisrars to be the judge of the excuse

offered, and if it is not a valued one, he has the power to report it to the government.

We believe there were very few slackers in this county outside a few of the Choctaws, who were ignorant of the requirements of the government.

IV. Reference--Democrat July 26, 1917.

Saturday was a strenous day in our town, espesially with the young men between the ages of 21 and 31.

The first numbers of the draft reached here Friday night before the drawing was completed Saturday A.M. papers carried a big batch of the numbers drawn and when the papers arrived began the scramble for the bulletin board to see if he was of the number drawn. Numbers of young men from townand country crowded the board, and it was a jolly good crowd every fellow taking it good naturedly. The good natured "guying" kept the crowd in splendid humor throughout the day, The event was far from a serious af air as one would think. The sheriff, and this offiwe was phoned many times during the day by many on the anxious sear in all sections of the county. The numbers drawn were well scattered, it was quite a task to separate the lucky from the unlucky.

VI. Reference--Democrat August 9,1917.

Volunteers:

Messers, Brantley King, Allen Maxey, Wesley Dees,Dewitt Deweese Buddie Williamson, Marvin Peebles, and Hugh Jones left here the latter part of last week for Clinton College, Miss. where they entered the Clinton Co. of Field Artillery, that was mobolized

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

on the 5th. Other volunteers from here have reported to Meridian and Jackson. Are as follows:

Asa Clarence White, Willie M..Petty, Thomas M. Cooper, J. L. Duncan John Edward Wilson, Walter B. Williamson, James W. Welsh, J.B. Holland John E. Wilson, John A. Maxey, Mark R. Petty, John Edmon Henson, Charlie D. Hendon, Herman A. Peden, Jas, D.W. Hitt, George W. Ricks, Ester E. Ward, Irvin Willis, Edward V. Grafton, William P. Sikes. Walter L. Grafton, Roger B. Kennedy, W. A. Duncan , B.C. Holland, Irvin M. Roberson, Andrew J. Jackson, Frank E. Ethredge, E.E. Fox, Clayton Fox, Lamar Ray Jr. Roy McNeil, Herman Russell,

Colored: Jessie Warren, James Alexandrer, Leon Viverett, Ollie Viverett, Pat Morris, Preston Lindsey, Robert Hoskins, John Irvin, Sam Caples, Daniel Nash, Eugene Watts, Duncan Donald, Walter Fowler, Jerry Hill, Isac Thomas, McDuffy Stribling, Dock Jones, Jacob Hobson, Pero Glass, Perry Culberson, Willie F. McKee, Walter McBeath, Parker, Fred Douglass Rush, Tom Stribling, Glen Evans, Sam McDonald, Ezekiel Mann.

VI. 2nd Registration: Reference--Democrat Aug, 22, 1918.

The local war board has received instructions to register all young men in this county who have become 21 years old since the last registeration on June 5th this year. The registeration day has been set for Saturday August 24, 1918, and all young men in the county who have reached the age of 21 years will be required to come forth and register just as the 146 did on the 5th of June.

VII. 3rd Registeration. Reference--Democrat Sept. 5, 1918.

Thursday, September 12, has been named by the President as registration day for all men between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclisive, for military service except those who are not required

under the law to do so.

VIII. Exemptions Claimed; Reference--Neshoba Democrat June 7,1917

There were only a few in this county registering for military service who claimed exemption for the reason of their religon. A religious sect in the southeastern part of this county commonly reiered to as the " Holiness " claimed exemption, because their religious teachings were against war. We believe 98% of the eligibls registered in this county.

IX. Local Exemption Board. Reference--Democrat July 5, 1917.

1. The local exemption board consisting of A.E. Harbour, D. B.F. Crews, and Dr. W. J. Stribling have met and organized and are now ready to carry out the instructions relative to the first draft of soldiers. The instructions are looked for now every day, and as soon as received the process of selections willlbe had. Quite a from here have volunteered, and will not be subject to draft.

2. Local Exemption Board. Reference--Democrat July 12, 1917.

The local board for passing on exemptions consisting of A.E. Harbour, D.B. F. Crews, and Dr. D. J. Rush will soon enter into the unpleasant duties of Passing on those drawn for military service. We are sure neither of these gentlemen desired their unenviable positions. The government has called on them to perform this service and it is a duty as patriotic citizens they are not to shirk.

Their ever act should be over our criticisms. Their duties are unpleasant for them to say you or I must go to the battlefield. The government has outlined their duties; they are merely the instruments to carry out these duties as outlined.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

Assignment Five

It is not their action that forces you to the colors. The government has called you, and it is your duty to respond as a red blooded American, and not to feel or to intimate that partiality has been shown in the other fellow being able to get by while you are called to go.

X. First Draft. Reference--Neshoba Democrat, Aug. 30, 1917.

The most serious feature of the war has reached us; the day when those drafted have to say good-bye to loved ones and friends and leave for mobolization camps. The government has ordered that 5% of the number drafted from this county go to their training camp at Camp Pike Ark. this week.

Eight will leave this week, two each day for four days. Messers Homer Turner and Abraham Pilgrim, two of our finest young men have the distinction of being the first of the drafted men to leave for camp, they having left for camp Wednesday. Messers Henry Grady Lewis and William P. Howell will leave Thursday, Messers Earl Lundy and Everett Mance will leave Friday, and Messers Jared Earl Richardson and Henry S. Myers will go Saturday.

Forty five per cent of the quota, of the county will go about the 20th. and every few weeks there after, until the full quota of 161 men are in camp at Camp Pike Ark.

These eight fine young men asked the Local Board that they be among the first to be sent, and quite a number others also made the same request, bu t only eight could go this time. We know these young men, with the brave ones who has volunteered will shed luster on our country, and they have the prayers of our people, who are waiting for their return.

Assignment Five

XI. Boys off to Camp Pike, Ark. Reference Democrat Sept. 20, 1917.

The list of young boys below have been ordered to Camp Pike and left Wednesday, of this week. The list includes all white men certified by the District Board to date, eight having gone last week.

There are forty-four young men in this group, with the eight of last week making fifty-two of the drafted men to be sent to Camp Pike. The District Board at Vicksburg, is certifying them as fast as they can. Upon receipt of these lists the Local Board mails out notices to be ready to depart on the specified. The war department has changed its plans relative to mobolization of the negro troops and they will not be ordered out intil all white troops have been mobolized. Alex Lamar Rivers, Henry Grady Lewis, Clark May, William Hoofmaster, Elmer H. Hobby, Ernest White, James W. Richardson, Irvin Venton Van Hooser, Irvin Powell, Pat Morris(col) Preston Lendsey, John Curtis Pope, Bartly Aquilla Rushing, Rufus Clark Weatherford, Otis V. Herrington, Horace Ryals, Cleveland Gilbert Lewis, James Vinson Evans, Adam Byrd Harrison, Robert Tally Thompson, Hugh L. Snow, John Cleveland Williamson, Charner Owens, John Frank Crocker, Willis Andrew Moore, Willis Arthur Bishop Wade Akins, Jessie L. Moody, William Maynard Kennedy, Henry O'Conner Johnson, Vester Printis Winstead, Albert Elijah Joyner, Delbert Decatur Ryals, Samuel S. Cooper, Earl Clayton Martin, Starkey Arlington Sharp, Ollie Posey, William A. Eckles, Annel Dunn, Simps McCunn, Thomas Franklins Johnson, Joseph Sidney Sitzs, Tom Lee Ray, James Whitley Breland,

Below will be found a list of those summoned by the local War Board and have failed to show up. If you know the where abouts of any of these men it is a duty imposed upon you to let the proper authorities

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

know it. We understand nearly all of them are negroes.
The list is as followes:
Ernest Brown, John Harvey Lewis, Alex Tate, Zee Ricks, James Alexander, Henry Hopkins, Neil Oglien, Jessie Warren, Coughran Willis, Floyd Milton Thompson, Weley Jones, Joseph Rhodes, Melvin Clemons.

XII. Spirit of Loyalty and Patriotism. Reference--Democrat Oct. 11, 1917

We were pleased to note the spirit of patriotism, which seemed to animate each and wvery boy, who left here last week for Camp Pike. To us it has a double meaning. In the first place, it shows that the boys of Mississippi were loyal to their government and willing to take up arms in defense of their government, which has sheltered them and protected their fore-fathers for many a generations, and then it shows that the people of this nation are fully advised about this war, and that they know that this war has been absolutly forced upon us. It also shows that the people of this county and state realize that not since the days of Napoleon, has there been such an ambitious schemer as Wilhelm of Germany, and that there has never been in all annuals of history a more cold blooded, barbarous brute than the present ruler of the Germany people.
The soldiers, who left here were unanimous in their opinion that it was far better to fight the /Germans on the other side of the Atlantic, with the aid of the Allies, than to fight them alone over here after they had conquered England, and France and had landed their soilders here and burned our cities /and sacked our coast, out raged our women and murdered our citizens.

XIII. MORE BOYS CALLED TO CAMP; Reference--Democrat June 27, 1917

Forty-five young white men, one Indian and one Negro left for Camp Pike, Ark. last Tuesday.
Those going were: Tom Ben Hardy, William M. Hall, Isiah Killen, Charles M. Watkins, Alfred H. Blalock, James G. Smith, Charlie Lowery, James G. Madison, Norman May, John Thomas Stokes, Louis Lowery, Lonnie Tullos, Bony Edwards, Irvin D. Sharp, Dinkie M. Williamson, Hyram Alvin Watson, Edward C. Barber, Hyram Oliver Watson, Jessie M. Adcock, S. Tullos Griffin, Ardis C. Trapp, Lem H. Winstead, James Wolverton, Edd Manning, Sam Watkins, Tom Jeff Buett, Grover C. Baily, Olin Lee Breland, Roger W. Hobby, Henry E. Thomas, Henry Wallace, Willie Lane, Weaver May, Claud R. Guice, Lester E. Grahmm, Edward W. Myers, Monroe D. Williams, Norris Ray, Louis Stewart, Roy Roger Coghlan, Thomas P. Luke, Thornton C. Kirby, Hugh Barrett, Harvey L. Dove, Homer Weathers, Charlie P. Drew, and Earl Seale (col)
Again on Augusttl5, 1918, Twenty-Four more men left on Thursday, afternoon for Camp Shelby, those going were: Martin Nicholson, Alvy Kennedy, Ollie Posey, James Miller, Andrew Sharp, Floyd Goldman, Barney Watkins, Marvin Roberts, W. M. Comby, Hugh Rivers Herman Shedd, Alonzo Copeland, Alvin Estes, William Tidwell, John Sharp, Frank Crosby, Tom Coghlan, James Edwards, William McNair, Ota Burkes, Welton Van Hooser, James Childes, Marvin Bryant, Joseph Morehead.

XLV. INTERVIEWS; Mr. Arlie N. Van Hoosar, Philadelphia, Miss.

1. States he was borne in Kemper County, near Ric, post office in the southwest part of thecounty, 15 miles south east of

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

Philadelphia, Miss. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Hooser who moved to this place in Dec. 9, 1912.

Mr. Van Hooser, left home March 3, 1918, for the army. He was sent to Kemper county, and left from DeKalb, Miss. because he had registered in that county due to having a farm there that year.

After staying at Camp Pike a few days, he and his group was transfered to Camp Anniston Ala. He was in Co. 115 Headquarters 29th Division. He stayed at Camp Anniston only a few weeks, sailed for France June 15th, and landed at Brest France, eleven days later. The reason for his going over so soon, he had been transfered to a group that had already been trained.

After staying at Brest one week they were then sent to small front lines, every front he went to got larger and worse, they were fighting some when they were on the small front lines. While he was hiking toward the large front line, which was Verdun Front, his sergeant told them they were going to a place where they would have to fight day and night. This hiking was done between 8 o'clock and midnight,and 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock. Soon he began to see the lights from the guns flashing, it looked worse than lightning.

He and the others hiked all night toward the Verdun Front, until there were blisters as big as quarter of a dollar on his feet, and was so stiff he could hardly get up when he lay down.

He landed at Verdun Front Octoberr5, 1918, and fought intbat place a little more than two weeks.

While the big guns were shooting the earth was shaking as ff the guns were sitting fire in a cane brake. He noticed that on large gun shot a tree down, then tore the railroad track up and knocked a hole in the ground large enough to put a flour barrel in.

He walked 1½ or 2 miles on this battle field and could hardly step with-out steping on dead or wounded soldiers. They found Germans up in trees with machine guns pointing through holes cut in the trees, when these were located the artillery would be used to tear up these trees and men. Men were shot down be side him, his clothes were shot full of holes. He started to get in a shell hole and saw that it already had eight or nine men in it, he succeeded in getting in one with two or three others, in a short time a bomb came down and killed all the men in the hole he first started to get in. He stayed in a dug hole all day one day, and shells caused dirt to fall on him almost all day.

One day he and another soldier went to a spring to get some water and while they were getting their water they saw six areoplanes flying over. They were German planes trying to locate our artillery, soom the planes began fireing on he and the other soilder, he said to him self " Artillery if you are going tc do anything do it now" The artillery cut loose at the planes, the planes then gave the signal to begin dropping bombs over. The first bomb that fell did not explode, but buried in the ground about twelve feet from him. The second bomb that fell covered him with dirt and he almost smothered,,and he had to push out with his because he could not scratch out,"if I tried to scratch out I would go deeper".

When the third bomb came over and exploded a piece of shrapnel wounded him in the hand. He was then sent to a hospital at Bordeaux, which was a four days trip. Trucks were used to pick up the wounded men, the injured men would call out to the drivers not to drive so fast, but they paid no attention to this because they had so many to carry away. He left the hospital Dec. 1st.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

to come back to America, landed at Camp Merrick, N. Y. in time for Christmas dinner. A storm was on the sea for nine days on his return trip. The storm was so bad until several soldiers legs were broken, when the ship would toss up with the wave and fall back one would think they were going to the bottom of the sea.
He arrived home Jan. 26, 1919, and was one of the first over sea soldiers to get back to this county.

11. Reference--Mr. Monroe Willis, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 6

Mr. illis state he left Neshoba county Oct. 3, 1917, going to Camp Pike Ark. He trained there about five weeks, he was then sent to Camp Beuregard La. and trained for tem months, while there he was in Co. M. 155 Infantry. He was sent from there to Camp Merit, N.J. stayed there one month, was transported from there to St. Naizaire, France, they were settled there for one week. Them began the hike to the front, he landed on the Meuse Argonne Front Sept. 26, 1918, serving there mapping, and measuring roads to turn into headquarters to direct the soldiers.
After the war was over, he and the others of his gang marched on toward Germany 153 miles carrying their equipment with them. They foot sore and worn out when the hike was ended.

111. Reference--Mr. Robert Coghlan, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Coghlan States, that he left Neshoba county, Oct. 4, 1917. for Camp Pike, Ark. staying there about five weeks, got one pay day while they were there. He was sent from there to Camp Beuregard La. and trained there for some months. Left Camp Beuregard, La. the last of July 1918 for Camp Merit N. J.
While stationed at Camp Merit N.J. a bunch of northern negroes

were sent there and placed just across the Co. St. from them. Trouble arose between those two companies, five negroes were shot down, three fatally wounded, the other two were carried to the hospital he did not know what became of them there.
He sailed for France, on a German cattle boat that had been over hauled August 22,1918. After they had been at sea for about five days they had a Submarine attack. Allmen were called on deck. The first notice a torpedo from the submarine was discharged in front of our ship at close range. The rear gunner had to shoot but missed it at first shot, the second shot the gunner hit the submarine and sunk it, tearing off an eight foot splinter of the deck of our ship.
He went to classification camp, and was classified, and was scheduled for the front the next morning, but got orders to wait for futher orders, the Armistice was signed before he was called again.
After the Armistice, he was sent back to Brest, France in Dec. to run the army kitchen to feedthe boys on their way back to the America.
He sailed back home on the Martha Washington Ship taking seven days on the return trip, while the trip across required thirteen days.
He arrived at home Aug, 4, 1919.

1V. Reference-- Mr. Carley Peebles, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Peebles, enlisted in the army of the World War, Oct. 3, 1917 and left Philadelphia, with seventy other enlisted men, and was assigned to 162nd Depot Brigade, at Camp Pike Ark.
About thirty days after enlistment, about sixty of the group left NNeshoba County at that time, and were transfered to Camp Beauregard La. Mr. Peebles, was selected with nine others to remain as a nucles for a company in the 162nd Depot Brigade to receive recruits and give them necessary training before being transfered to Camp

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

to a permanent organization. Therefore Mr. Peebles, remaind at Camp Pike, Ark. during the entire period of the war. However, after serving about ten monthes as Mess Seargent for his company discharging the duties as purchasing agent of the food for 250 men, he asked for a transfer to the Fourth Officer's Training Camp where he finished the required trainging for Commission as 2nd Lieut. on Dec. 3, 1918.

After the Armistice was signed Nov. 11, 1918, Mr. Peebles accepted a discharge from service, with commission as Lieut. on reserve for five years. His experiences during the World War were varied, having served from the ranks up, and asquired by study, experience, and training a thorough knowledge of military tactics. His experienc were confined to the Infantry Division of the Army.

V. Reference-- Mr. Earl Yates, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Yates, states he left Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1917, went to Camp Pike Ark. staying there forty-five days, he was sent to Camp Beauregard, La. Stayed there until Sept. 26, 1918,

He was over seas for one year serving in Belgium, France, Luxinburg, and Germany. He was given a twenty-one day furlough while in Germany to go to England, Scotland and Wales. He served with the Medical cor Corpse all the time he was overseas, with the Fielf Hospital Co. No. 155, Seventh Corpse Sanitary Training. Was filing clerk to Gen. Haan on special assignment for a few weeks. The Co. Hospital that he was attached to served most of the combating units, while they were on duty at the front they helped to build several cemeteries with our dead , the largest one being at Soully, France.

Vl. Reference--Mr. William C. Palmer, Preston , Miss. Rt. 1

Mr. Palmer, states that he left Philadelphia, Neshoba County Oct. 4, 1917 for Camp Pike Ark. Drilled there for about two weeks, Worked in the Mess Hall, about two weeks.

He was taken sick with measles, and scarlet fever later developing pneumonia, which was followed by bronchitis and an abscess on the right lung. After having had a X Ray picture made was discharged with a disability clause, Feb.6, 1918, subject for recall when he was able to return. He was never able to go back during the period of the war.

Vll. Reference-- Mr. Earl Lundy, Philadelpha, Miss.

Mr. Lundy, states he went to Camp Pike Ark. Sept. 6, 1917, stayed there forty-five days, being sent to Camp Beauregard La. where he was promoted to firstm class private, and held that rank. He was in Co. A. 114 Engineers to the 20th Engineers Forestry Regiment, and left there about Feb. 1,1918 to Camp American university Washington, D.C., and spent three weeks there. Leaving there Feb. 27, 1918 for Hoboken N. J. About this time the survivors of the 7th Battalion of the 20th Engineers, were coming back to N.J. after having been blown up on one of the transports out on the mid Atlantic Ocean, Feb. 18,1918.

He sailed on the S.S. Mt. Vernon, a German boat, and landed at Brest France, March 11, 1918. In a few days he was sent out with 24th Co. of the 20th Engineers to the Swiss border, at Pontalia, France, and stayed there three or four months. They were operating a saw mill in the mountains manufacturing trench ,bridge and hospital lumber. They we re also putting out piling to be used in the ports.

He

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

He was sent from this place to Neuf Chatteau, there a call was made for clerical men, he was sent out to do office work, with HeadQuarters Advanced Section . He was put in the receiving Dept. to handle Head Quarter mail . He opened and distributed from three to six bags of mail each day, distributing same to eighteen department in the office. He left this place May 1919 the office being moved to Coblentz, Germany, from there he went back to his original Co. which had been moved to Valdohon, France, and from there to San Nasere, France, where he sailed on the 14th June 1919, he sails on the U.S. Tiger, landed in N.Y. Harbor June 85, being shipped out from ther to Camp Shelby, and was discharged July 9,1919.

VIII. Reference-- Mr. Lucian Blocker, Philadelphia, Miss.

State that he left here for Camp Pike Ark. Feb. 1.1918, staying there till Sept. 18,1918. He was rapidly changed from one company to another. He was on guard duty the full time he served in the army, they guarded prisoners and walked post for 24 hours at a time and was off 24 hours. He was wounded bya fracture of the left leg on June 10,1918, and sent to the base hospital at that place. He was never ablee to resume any duties after that injury, and was discharged by the Medical Board from the 24th Co. 6th Training Battalion to 162nd Depot Brigade . After staying in the hospital till sometime about 8th or 10th of Sept. was sent back to his Co. and discharge from the Military service. He was never able to go back to work till 1921.

IX. Reference-- Mr. Tom Coghlan, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Coghlan, says that he left Philadelphia, for Camp Shelby Miss. Aug. 8, 1918, and stayed there for about three weeks. Then was sent to

was sent to Camp Mills N. J., stayed there about ten days. Some time in Oct. was sent over seas, landing at Liverpool, England, and then to Sherburg, France, sent out to the training camp and to the rifle range, he went from there to Camp St. Sanserpice, France, where he guarded German, prisoners until they were returned to German authorities.

X. Reference-- Mr. Ervin Van Hooser, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Van Hooser, left Neshoba county for Camp Pike Ark. Sept. 23, 1917, stayed there about one monthe. He took measles and the rest of his company was sent on to Camp Beauregard, La. Before he had recovered from measles he was ordered out of bed to go to Camp Columbus S.C. The only Neshoba boy in the company to be sent to that camp. On the trip over he had developed pneumonia in both lungs and was unconcious on arrival at Camp. When he regained conciousness he was in the dead room, at the hospital been placed there to die. He was placed in a ward with 250 other sick soldiers and stayed there forty-one days. After he had recovered he was sent to his Co. Dec. 1. 1917, and stayed there till June 1918. June 1918 they were sent to New York, for embarkation, boarded a ship that landed in England, stayed there three weeks, they began their journey to France, across England, part of the time riding on trains and part time hiking. Working their way on to the front it took a couple of months working in the day time and hiking at night to keep the enemy from seeing and knowing their movements. While making this trip over to the front they could hear the roar, and see the flashing lights of the guns shooting.

He served as a cook in Co. H. 81st divisbom all the time he was

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

over seas. They were on the Verdun Front in battle for five days guns were shooting and killing men in front, behind and beside him he could feel the wind of the bullets that would pass him. He walked over wounded, dead and dying soldiers, scarcely being able to step on the ground for them. Some of them crying,some praying to able to get back home.

During that time they would dig a ditch and lay 25 or 30 in the ditch and lay a blanket over them and cover them with dirt, a poor make shift for a burial.

They had to wade water, mud rain or snow in the trenches over there there was no rest or slpep. One day there were four men in a group a bomb fell and killed all of them. Their bodies were so badly mangled until they had to be carried on a sheet, one body was never recovered, completely blown to pieces. He was on the front when the Armistice was signed.

He hiked back about 200 miles south and stayed there a couple of months, gor his discharge and left France, May 4, 1919, landed at Norfolk Va. around the 1st. June. He arrived home June 4, it took one month from the time he landed in America, to get home. He was over sea nine months, was in service twenty-two months.

XI. Reference--Mr. James F. Barnett, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 3

Mr. Barnett, left Philadelphia, Miss. For Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg Miss. May 28, 1918, trained there until Sept.18, 1918. He was sent to Camp Upton N.Y. and stayed there till Oct. 6, 1918, he was sent over seas from there landing at Liverpool, England, Oct. 18,1918. He crossed on the Mongolia ship requireing 12 days to make the trip. After staying in England for six days visiting two rest camps he was

He crossed the English Channel, one night and landed at Cherburg, France, early one morning,stayed there only a few days started travling on by night and day reached a little town called Melstroit France, stayed there eight days housed in a cow barn, going from theme to a Camp known as Demucon, and stayed there till the Armistice was signed. He was with Battery D. 138th Field Artillery, 38th Division. He was transfered from Camp Demucan, to Brest France, He was loaded on Carmania Ship, and American boat at Brest France, Dec. 13, 1918, landed at Camp Mills N. W. Dec. 22, 1918, stayed there till Jan. 2, 1919, he was then sent to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Received his discharge from that place Jan. 11.1919, landed at his home Jan. 13, 1919.

XII, Reference-- Mr. Asa C. White, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. White, left Philadelphia, Miss. for Camp Pike Ark. Oct. 3, 1917, was in training there for six weeks, transfered to Camp Beauregard, La. being a cook he was given the name of " Bean Burner " while at Beauregard. He was sent ot Camp Merit N. J. by the way of Canada, Quebec and back into the U.S. at Niagra Falls. He sailed for over seas Aug. 21, 1918 and landed at Brest France, Sept. 3, 1918, leaving there the next day on a box car landed at St. Florent, France, staying there till Nov. 18th, when he was sent to St. Agnion, France, remaining there until Nov. 25th. After the Armistice he was sent to Bordeau, France, staying there till July 7, 1919. He served as a cook during his entire service in the World's War. While in France, During June 1919, he was granted a 15 day furlough visiting all of the war stricken area, making Paris, and all other larger towns. He served in Co. B.155th Infantry while in the U • S

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

But was changed to Casual Detatchment # 5. He landed on American soil coming home July 21,1919, was discharged at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Aug. 4, 1919.

XIII. Reference-- Mr. Joe L. Duncan, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 1

Mr. Duncan, gives us this statement of his services in the World War. Left Jackson, Miss. June 1, 1917, for Camp Shelby Hattiesburg, Miss. Where he was placed on guard while the Camp was being constructed he stayed there about three months, going from there to Vicksburg, was there on detached service during the National Reunion. He was sent from there to the La. oil fields to act as guardmen, while the oil strike was on, going from there to Camp Beauregard, La. remaining there through out the term of war helping to train the soldiers. Received his discharge from that place after the Armistice was signed.

XIV. Reference-- Mr. J.B. Carr, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 2

Mr. Carr, states he left Philadelphia Aug. 7,1918, going to Camp Shelby Hattiesburg, Miss. training there for a period of six weeks, sent from there to Camp Mills N. Y. stayed there 14 days waiting to get equipment for over sea. Sailed over sea and landed at South Hampton, England, spent one night there, crossing the English Channel, landed at Bordeaux, France. They started the long march to the front lines, getting near enough to hear the "Big Guns " fireing before the Armistice was signed Nov.11, 1918. He landed at Telmont, France after the Armistice, was signed and stayed there six months serving as a guardsman, guarding the German prisoners who were repairing the roads and other torn up property. He landed in America, at Camp Merit N.J. Sept.19,1919.

Receiving his final discharged from Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Sept. 2 or 22, 1919/

I. SOLDIERS DISCHARGE. Reference--Record Book No. 1 Page 1

1.Walter L. Grafton, enlisted in the army Sept. 1, 1917, at Meridian, Miss. Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge. Served in battles, engagements, skirmishes: Leuneville Sector 2-23 La. 3-22-18, Boccarot Sector 3-30 to 6-20-1918. Champayne Marne Offinsive July 15, to 18, 1918, Aisne Marne Offensive July 25, to Aug. 11,1918, St. Mihiel Offensive Sept. 12 to 16, 1918, Walver Sector Sept. 17 to 30, 1918, Meuse Argonne Offensive Sept. 30 to Nov. 11, 1918, Army of Occupation Nov. 11, 1918 to Apr. 1, 1919.

II. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 Page 2

Wayne Webb, enlisted in the army May 21, 1917, from Indianola, Miss. Served with Co.A. Corps. of Engineers May 21, 1917 to Aug. 5, 1917. Served with Co. A. 114th Engineers Aug. 5, 1917 to date of discharge. Battles, Skirmishes, engagements: Meuse Argonne, Oct. 3, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918.

III. Reference-- Discharge Book No. 1 Page 4

Clayton Houston, went to the camps from Philadelphia, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917, serving in first enlistment to date of discharge. He fought in battles at St. Michiel Sept. 12,1918 Champagne, Oct. 3, 1918, Argonne Nov. 1, 1918. Was wounded in the right thigh Nov. 1, 1918. He was with 25th Co. 7th Tr. Bn. Jan. 19, 1918 to 13th Co. 4 Tr. Bn. Feb. 1, 1918. to Co. C. 348th Infantry 6-11-18 to class Comp.7-27-18 to Co. I 23rd. Inf. A.E.F. 12-10-18 to C.R.O.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

A.P.O. 902, 2-10-19.to Pers. off 340 th Infantry 2-18-19, to Camp Pike, Det. 340 Inf. 4-8-19, to Cos. Co. to Rect. & Cos. Camp 4-28-19.

IV. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No 1 page 5

Henry Welsbacker, enlisted in the army March 21, 1918, from Philadelphia, Miss. He served in 19 M. Co. 5 M. Tr. Bro. Mar. 27, to 18 to June 23, 18, Co.C. 28 M. Int. June 23-18 to date of discharge.

V. Reference--Discharge Record Book No.1 page 6

Wesley Dees, enlisted in the army June 30, 1917, served with Bty. E. 140 F.A. to 5-20-18 Bty. A. 319 F.A. to 5-17-19 Cos. Det. # 1 Camp Shelby to date of discharge. Was in battles: Toul Sector 8-16-18 to 8-28-18. Maroche Sector, 9-1-18 to 9-20--18. St. Michiel Offensive 9-10-18 to 9-16-18, Meuse Argonne Offensive 9-26-18 to 11-11-18.

VI. Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 8

George W. Ricks, enlisted in the army July 4, 1917, from Meridian, Miss. Served with Co.E. 2nd. Miss Inf. 10-18-18,quarn teen Oct. 2, 14, 1918 to C.C. 114 F.S. Bn. 5-10-18 to C.C. 155 Inf. 10-18-18 to Co.E. 127 Inf. 1-11-19 to Co. I. 127 Inf. 5-8-19, to Cers Co. 3 Devest. Cts. to date of discharge

VII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page

Thomas A. Ricks, enlisted in the army, July 4, 1917, from Meridian, Miss. Served with Co.E. 2nd. Miss. Inf. from Aug. 5, 1917, to Mar. 9, 1917 Co.B. 114 Eng. from N.v. 9, 1917 to date of discharge. Battles, skirmishes, engagements, Meuse Argonne

Offensive Oct. 3, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918.

VIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 10

Edward V. Grafton, enlisted in the army, Sept. 1, 1917, from Meridian, Miss. Served with 3rd Brty. RB 6th F.A. 9-1-17 to 67th F.A. Brigade, 12-28-17, to Sop Co. 150 F.A. to Cos. Co. # 3 to date of discharge May 15, 1919. Battles, skirmishes, engagements Leunville Sector 2-23 to 3-22-18, Boccunt Sector 3030 to 6-20-18, Marne Defensive July 15,to 18-1918.Ausne Marne Offensive 7-25-18, Mt. Mehiel Offensive in the Wolvre 9-17 to 9-30-18, to Muese Argonne Offensive 9-30 to 11-11-18, Army of Occupation from 11-11-18, to 4-1-19.

IX. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 11

Thomas Jackson, enlisted in the army Apr. 1,1918, from Akron, Ohio, with the 29th Co. 8th Tr. Bu. 158 Dp Br. Apr. 1, 1918 to Apr. 21, 1918, Co. A. 332nd Inf. Apr. 21, 1918 to May 2, 1919 He served in France and Italy, doing active servis in Vittorio, Venetto, Italy. Offensive Oct. 24, 1918 to Nov. 4, 1918. Left U.S. June 8, 1918, arrived in U.S. after his service was ended Apr. 24, 1919.

X. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 12

Harvey Ingram, enlisted in the army, from Philadelphia, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917. Served in 28 Co. T. Trained Bn 162 Depot Brigade, 10-28-1917 Casual Co. 4, 11-28-17. 20 Co. 5 Bn. 156 Depot Brigade 1-11-18, R 5-18 Co. 5323 Inf. 8-25--18, 1-20-18, Co. T. 168 1-20-18, 4-23 Co. I 361 Inf. 4-23-18 425 Cas. Det. 4Rc. Bn. 162 Wp Brigade. until date of discharge. Arrived in the U.S. 4-5-1919. Served in battles: St. Michiel Sailent, Sept. 12-18 Oct. 1-18

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARKS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Argonne Wood, Oct. 10, 1918 to Oct. 20, 1918.

XI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. Page

Jessie Martin Adcock, enlisted in the arm going from Philadelphis Miss. June 25, 1918. Served with Co. L. 155th Inf. from June 2, 1918 to Oct. 22, 1918. Co. F. 128 Inf. from Oct. 22, 1918 to date of discharge. Serving at the battle of Meuse Argonne, Sept. 26th to Nov. 11, 1918.

XII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 18

Mr. Jesse Monroe Clark, enlisted in the army, from Philadelphia Sept. 18,1917, serving with 24th Co. 7th Co. Bn. 9-18-1917 to 12-14-17 with Cos. Co. 981 Div. 12-14-17 to 2-23-18 with Ript Dept. 2-23-18 to 4-5-18 with Cos. Co. 163 rd. Inf. 4-6-18 tp 4-19-18. to 5-22-19 with Cos. Det. 1 Dum. Co. 5-22-19 to date of discharge. Served in France , Belgium, Luxenburg Germany. Was in the following battles: Aisne Marne Offensive, 7-29-18 to 8-7-18. Oist Aisne, Offensive8-26-18 to 9-2-18. Meuse Argonne Offensive, 9-26-18 to 11,11-18, Army of Occupation 12-1-18 to 4-20-19.

XIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 20

Bennie C. Holland, enlisted in the army, from Philadelphia, Miss. Dec. 18, 1917, Assigned Camp Amo. V.D.C. 12-11-19, 20th. Engrs. Tfo. 6-9-19 Camp Pike Cas. Det. Demob.Training to date of discharge. Left U.S. 1-31-1918, arrived in Brest France, 2-15-18. left St. Nazaire, France, 5-18-19. Arriving in the U.S. 5-28-19. In Battles, skirmishes, engagments : St. Mihiel Offensive, Sept.12, 1918.

XIV. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 35

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

John D. Moore, enlisted in the army from Philadelphia, Miss. May 28, 1918, Last assignment , 11 C (Inf) Co.A. 323 Inf. Served in St. Die Sector Sept. 27,1918, Meuse Argonne Offensive, Nov. 11, 1918.

XV. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 43.

George C. Long, enlisted in the army from Itasca, Tex. May 27, 1918, serving with 54th Co. 14th Bnl65th D.B. from May 27, 1918 to June 25, 1919 Cas. Det. 2 Deve.Gr. Camp Shelby, Miss. from June 28, 1918 to July 1,, 1919. Served in the following battles, skirmishes engagements; Occupation of Puvenelle Sector est of the Moselle, Oct. 10, to Nov. 9,1918 Defensive, Occupation of the Puvenelle Sector 2nd army of Offensive Nov. 9 to Nov. 11, 1918.

XVI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page.

Charles A. Majure, enlisted in the army from Abrdeen, Miss. May 27, 1918. Serving with Co.F. 3rd Trg. Regt. Rep. Tr. from May 27,to Aug. 4, 1918. ith Co. 18 Camp Pike JA RDfrom Aug. 24 to 29, 1918. with A. RC from Aug. 29 to Sept. 18, 1918. With Supply Co. 162nd. Inf. from Sept. 18 to Oct. 6, 1918. With Co.I. 315 Inf. from Oct. 6 1918 to May 31 ,1919. With Cas. Det. 2 Deve. Trp. from May 31, 1919 to date of discharge. Serving Battles, skirmishes, engagments; Meuse Argonne Offensive, Montague Oct. 28th to Nov. 11, 1918.

XVII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. Page

Ernest R. Bassett, enlisted in the army from, Jackson Brks, La. Served with the 166 Aero Spqadron from Dec. 18, 1917 to date of discharge in Cas. Det. Demob. Troup. Served in the Argonne Meuse Offensive Oct. 18, 1918, to Nov. 4, 1918. Served in England, France and Germany.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

XVIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page

Claude R.Grice, enlistedin the army, from Philadelphia, Miss. June 25, 1918.served with Cas. Co. 45, 162 DB from 6-25-18 to 7-19-18. Co.D. 155th Inf. from 7-10-1918 to 8-21-18. Co.D. 356 Inf. from 9-2-18 to 3-18-19. Evac. Hospital # 19 from 3-18-19 to 4-13-19. Camp Upton, N. J. 4-18-19 to 6-4-19.Cas. Det. No. 2, 6-4-19 to 6-14-19. Served in Franse, Germany, Luxemburg and Belgium. left U.S. 8-22-1918 arrived back in the U.S. 5-28-1919.

XIX. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 50.

James D. Hitt, left Philadelphia, Miss, for Camp Shelby, Miss. June 20, 1917. Seved with Co. M. 1st Miss. Inf. M.G.Co. 163 Inf. Co.C. 306 M.G. Bn. Served in England and France. Was in battles, Bacarat Sector July 21st to Aug. 4, 1918. Vesee Sector Aug. 11th to Aug. 18,1918. Oise-Aisene Offensive Aug. 18, 1918 to Sept. 16, 1918, gun shot wound slight on Aug. 24, 1918.

XX. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 65.

Lucian Robinson, enlisted May 10, 1918, from Kosciusko, Miss. as a private, going to Camp Shelby, Miss. Served in Bat. B.20, F.A. from enlistment to 7-27-1919 Cas. Det. # 3 Camp Shelby, Miss. 7-27-19 to 8-4-19. Left U.S. July 30, 1918, arrived back in the U.S. July 21, 1919.

XXI. Reference-- Discharge Book No. 1. page.66.

Lester E. Graham, enlisted June 25, 1918, from Philadelphia, Miss. going to Camp Shelby, Miss. as a private. Served with Cas. Co. 45 A. 162 C.S. 7-19-1918 to Co.D..155th Inf. 9-21-1918. to Camp Upton , N. J. 6-4-1919 to Cas. Det. # 2 Dem. Erp. to date of dis-

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

XXII. Reference--Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 74

Joseph G. Harrison, left Memphis, Tennessee, for Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. served in 2nd Co. Convl. Center, (last assignment) Co. F. 140th Inf. Served in battle Verdun Front, and was gassed.

XXIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1, page 76.

Jim Guthrie, enlisted in the army at, Sulphur Springs, Texas, Sept. 17, 1917, served with Co. H. 359th Inf. Sept. 20, 1917 to Nov. 1, 1918. S O S Nov. 1, 1918 to Dec. 9, 1918, Convalescent Center Camp McArthur, Texas, Dec. 10, 1918 to Jan.24. 1919. In battles, St. Mihiel Sailent Sept. 12th and Verdun Nov. 1, 1918. Gassed Sept, 12th and Nov. 1, 1918.

XXIV. Reference--Discharge Record Book no. 1.

Clark May, enlisted in the army from Philadelphia, Miss. Sept. 18, 1917, going to Camp Shelby, Miss. Served with Co. A. 312 Engrs. to 11-11-17 Co. A. 114 Engrs. to date of discharge, doing service in France, Meuse Argonne Offensive 1st. Army Corp, 1st. Army Troops 10-3-18 to 11-11-18.

XXV. Reference--Discharge Record Book No. 1, page 83.

Edgar W. Hobbs, went to the army from Tampa, Florida, June 29, 1917, assigned to 12t. Co. C.F.N. G. transfered to Hg. Det. 21st. Brig. C A C Jan 1, 1918, transfered unassigned to 8th Co. 156 DB. Apr. 8, 1919 to date of discharge. Was in battlst Aisne Marne Offensive July 31st. Meuse-Argonne Offensive Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918.

XXVI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 85.

Alfred W. Heflin.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

went into the service of the US army from Philadelphia, Miss. May 26, 1918, going to Camp Shelby, Miss. Served with Co.C. 3rd. Tr. Regt. Repo Tr. from May 26, to July 12, 1918 with Hdg. 83rd. Div.2nd Dpt. from July 12, to Aug. 18, 1918, with Co.D. 131 st. Inf. from Aug. 18, to Oct. 24, 1918. with Co.D. 131th Inf. from Oct. 24, 1918 to May 27, 1919. With Camp Shelby Det. from May 27 to June 1st 1919 with Cas. D.(8)2 Dem. Gig from June 1st, 1919 to date of dischargge. Served in the Army of Occupation Nov. 16, 1918 to May 14, 1919. Doing service in England, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany. Was in battles at, Boisde Forges sector defensive Sept 27th to Oct. 9,1918. Boisde Chamme Offensive Oct. 8 to 9 1918, Boisde dechammre and Boisdee plot cherv. Offensive Oct. 10,1918 to Oct. 14, 1918. Argonne Meuse Offensive Sept. 26 to Nov.11, 1918. Was gassed at "Dead Man's Hill " Oct. 18,1918.

XXVII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page.

John Hutson, (col) left Philadelphia, Miss. for Camp Shelby Miss. May 3, 1918, serving with 28th Cas. Co. 162 D B to June9, 1918. Co.C 318 service Bn to July 7, 1919, Div. Co Demob. Group to date of discharge, was in battle at Meuse Argonne Offensive Sept. 26, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918.

XXVIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 88.

Robert A. Webb, enlisted in the army from Philadelphia, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917, served with Co.H. 26th Inf. to Sept. 22, 1919 Cas. Det. # 3 Demob. Group to Sept. 27, 1919. Served in France, Germany, Luxemburg, England and Belgium. Was in battles at , Aisne Marne offensive, July 18, 1918 to Aug, 6, 1918, St. Miheil offensive Sept. 12, 1918 in Meuse Argo nne offensive Sept. 26, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918.

Army of Occupation Dec. 1,1918 to Aug. 17, 1919. Issued: Bronze Lapel Button, Victory Medal with 4 Battleships.

XXIX. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 91,

James G. Madison, left Philadelphia, Miss.for the U.S. army June 25, 1918, served with Cas. Co. 45 A 162 D B 7-19-18 to C. D. 155th Inf. 9-21-18, to Co.K. 356 Inf. 3-24-19 to Co.D.342 in G Bn 4-5-19 to 89th Div. argns. school 4-19-19 to Co. K. 356 Inf. 6-4-19 to Cm Det. # 2____ to date of discharge. Served in France, Luxemburg, Belgium and Germany. was in the battles of Ensign Sector 9-26-1918, Meuse Argonne Offensive 10-19- to 11-11-1918.

XXX. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 99.

Lat Watkins, enlisted in the army from Philadelphia, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917, going tom Camp Shelby, Miss. With Co. C. 16th Inf. to 9-21-19 Cas. Det. 3 Demob. group to date of discharge, served in France and Germany, was in the following battles: Saizerais sector defensive 8-7-14-1918, St. Mihiel offensive 9-12-13-1918, Meuse Argonne offensive 10-1-12-1918 and 11-5-8-1918, Aisne Marne offensive 7-25-1918 to 8-16-1918. Bronze Lapel button issued, entitled to Victory badge with four battleship clasps and one Silver Star, cited for gallantry per G.O. # 5 Hq. 1st. Inf. Brig. 1, 1919.

XXXI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page

John W. Allen, went to the army from Philadelphia, Miss. Oct. 3 1917, going to Camp Shelby, Miss. Served in battle at Chateau (one day) Thierry, July 15, 1918.Assigned to Co. 7 Tr. Bn 10-3-17 to 11-15-1917 to Co. H. 155th Inf. 11-15-17 to 7-7-18 to Mg. Co. Inf. 7-7-18 to 5- 20- 19 to Conv. Center 3-20-19. to 4-14-19.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

XXXIII. Reference Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 115.

Carl Gent White, entered Camp Shelby, Miss. from Philadelphia, Miss. as a private Sept. 5, 1917 with Co. F. 155 Inf. 11,15,17 to Co. H. 155 Inf. 2-2-18 UB 127 Inf. 10-17-18 to Cas. Co. # 3 to date of discharge. Was in battle at Meuse Argonne Oct. 25, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918.

XXXIV. Reference--Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 120

Alexander McBeath, enlisted in the army at Philadelphia, Miss. going to Camp Pike Ark. Oct. 3, 1917, assigned to Co. G. 155 Inf. Oct. 3,1917 to Co. M. 38 Inf. to Oct. 16, Rec. Bn 9, 162 DB for discharge.

XXXV. Reference--Discharge Record Book No.1 page 125.

Walter McBeath, entered the army from Philadelphia, Miss. Oct. 5, 1917, going to Camp Shelby, with Co. C. 508 Engrs. from enlistment to June 18,1919.

XXXVI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 139.

James R. Taylor, enlisted in the army from Philadelphia, Miss. going to Camp Shelby, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917, in Co. C. 16 Inf. CP Meade M.D. 9-12-19 Cas. Det. # 3 Dgm group 9-27-19, served in France and Germany, Was in battles, St. Mihiel offensive 9-12-13-18 Meuse Argonne 10-1-12-18, Aisne Marne 7-24-18 to 8-6-18, Montidider Noyon 6-9-13-18, Entitled to Victor medal with 3 battle clapps: Issued silver lapel button, cited for gallantry GO # 5 Hegrs. 1st Inf Brigd. 6-1-1919., Shwapnel wound in the head at Meuse Argonne 1-12-1918.

XXXVII. Refernce-- Discharge Record Book No 1. page 143.

Tom Stribling. (col.) left Philadelphia, Miss/ Oct. 5, 1917 for Camp Shelby, Miss.Served in Co. C. 508 Engineers from enlistment Served in these battles. Toul Sector 14 Feb. - 11 Nov. 1918

St. Mihiel offensive 12-16 Sept. 18, Meuse Argonne offensive Sept. 26, to Nov. 11, 1918 Army Troops.

XXXVIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 188.

Norris Ray, enlisted in the army from Philadelphia, Miss. June 25, 1918. going to Camp Shelby, Miss. Served with Cas. Co. 45. A 162 DB 7-19-18 to Co. G. Envegin Sect. 9-26- to 10-19-18, Meuse Argonne, offensive 1-19 too 11-11-1918.

XXXIX reference--Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 200.

Colbert E. Buchanan, enlisted in the army from Bay Spring, Miss. going to Camp Shelby, Sept. 4, 1917, serving in C.O.A. 114Inf. to date of discharge 5/2/19.Serving in Meuse Argonne Offensive 1st. Army Corp. 1st. Army Troop Oct. 3 to Nov. 11, 1918.

XL. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page 203.

Clyde C.Stokes, left Philadelphia, Miss forCamp Shelby, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917, served with 28th Co. 7th Tr. Bn 162nd D. Brgd. 11-13-17, Co. A. 155 Inf. 5-18-1918. Co.F. 38th Inf. 12-22-1918Cos. Det # 3 Demob. Goup. 8-23- 1919, serving in France and Germany. Serving at St. Micheal offensive 7-18 to 27-1918 Vesle Sector 8-14- to 9-18. Meuse Argonne offensive 9- 30 to 10-27 1918. Army of Occupation Dec. 1, 1918 to Aug. 6,1919. Entitled to Victory medal with four battle claspe issued bronze lapel button.

XLI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1. page211

Munch Jones. (Col) left Philadelphia, Miss. for Camp May 3, 1918. Served with Co. C 318th Serv. BN 6-9-1918, transfered to Cas. Det. # 3 Demob.group to date of discharge 7-18-1919. Was in the Meuse Argonne, Offensive Sept. 26, 1918 to Nov. 11, 1918. (Non Combatant) entitled to victory bar with one stripe.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

XLII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 235

Tom J. Duett, left Philadelphia, Miss. for the U.S. army June 25, 1918. Served with Co. 45 Cas. from June 25, 1918 to July 19, 1918 to Co.H. 155 Inf. from July 19,1918 to Sept. 20,1918 . With Co.L. 355 Inf. Sept. 20, 1918 to Oct. 18, 1918, Co. L. 355 Inf. Oct. 18,1918 to May 26, 1919 With Cas. Det. # 2. Served in Germany, France, Belgium and Luxemburg from May 26, 1919 to June 5, 1919. Served in the Army of Occupation.

XLIII. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page

Charlie Bester, (Col), left Philadelphia, Miss. March 5, 1918, for the service of U.S. Army. Served with Co. C. 318, Sev. Bn. 6-10-18, transfered to Cas. Det. # 2 D mob. group to date of discharge. Left, U.S. for France June 30, 1918, came back to U.S. from France June 15, 1919. Was in battles, at Meuse Argonne Offensive Sept. 26, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1 1918, (non combatant)

XLIV. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1, Page 263.

Hugh W. Barrett, left Philadelphia, Miss. June 25, 1918. Serving with 42nd Co. In. Bn. 162 D B. 7-22-18. Co. C, 161st. Inf. 10-16-1918 to 307 Inf. 5-17- Cas. Co. 4 Demob. Center, Camp Shelby, Miss. May 23, 1919 date of discharge, served in France. Left U.S. Sept. 26, 1918, returned to U.S. May 3, 1919. Served in battles, Meuse Argonne, Offensive Sept. 26, to Nov. 11, 1918.

XLV. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 265.

Mack Stribling, entered the army of U.S. A. from Freetrade, Miss. Oct. 3, 1917. Served with Co. C. 16 Inf. to 9-21-1918 ,Cas. Det. # 3

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Demob. Group to date of discharge. Served in France and Germany. left U;S. June 11, 1918, arrived back in U.S. Sept. 5, 1919. Serving these battles: Saizerais Sector defensive Aug. 7, 1918 St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12-13, 1918, Meuse -Argonne offensive Oct. 1-12, 1918. Bronze Lapel botton issued, entiltled to Victory Badge with three battle clasps.

XLVI. Reference-- Discharge Record Book No. 1 page 267.

John Gilbert Holyfield, enlisted in the army at Camp Jackson, Miss. July 5, 1917. Was with Co. D. 155th Inf. from July 5, 1918 to Sept. 21, 1918, with Co. I 356 Inf. from Sept. 21, 1918 to Nov. 18, 1918. With Gen. Res. offensive 902 from Nov. 18,1918 to Feb. 3, 1919 with Cas. Co. 145th from Feb. 3, 1919 to Apr. 11,1919, with Cas, Co. 3 from Apr. 11, 1919 to Apr. 18,1919, was in battels, Meuse Argonne Offensive Nov. 1st to 10th 1918, St. Mihiel Oct. 3rd to 5th 1918. Gassed, Oct. 5th 1918.

L. MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN. Reference--Democrat Sept. 13, 1917.

1.Mrs. J. L. Lester, having been named as chairman for this county in the campaign to Mobilize the Women of the county for real war service under Woman's Commitee of the Council of National Defense, has been undertaken in a systematic manner.

Friday Sept. 14, is the first registrations day to continue one week. There will be no exemptions to plead there will be none. There will be something for all to do. They will choose their field of activity, many will not be taken from out the home circle, but they can serve there almost, if not quite as effectivly as their sisters who are ready and prepared to step into the places vacated by the men who go to serve with the National Army.

Mrs. Lester, has named the following ladies to act as precinct registrars

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

and it is hoped these precinct workers will be able to enlist every lady in the county , in the work . Literature has been sent these ladies and they will be able to explain the nature of the work to be done to the women of the county.

The regisars are:

Philadelphia, Miss. Mrs. W. J. Stribling,
West Philadelphia, Miss Fannie Hays
Hickory Springs, Mrs. Henry Young
Sierra, Mrs. P.C. Harrison
Holy Cross, Mrs. Joe Johnson
Tucker, Mrs. Gertie Donahoe
North Bend, Mrs. E.E. Watkins
Center, Mrs. L.C. Long
Forestdale, Miss Myrtle Crawford
Cherry Level, Mrs. John Lowery
Iron Springs, Mrs. Fannie Wilson
House, Mrs. Cortez Elliott
Golden Grove, Mrs. Andrew Smith
Neshoba, Miss Ora Lewis
McDonald, Mrs. Finis McKee
Hays, Mrs. Clyde Majure
Dowdville, Mrs. Harris Brantley
Woodland, Miss Hattie Lou Sikes
Hope, Miss Venie Martin
Bethany, Mrs. J.A. Franks
Groves, Mrs. Jim Barrett
Fusky, Mrs. R. J. Breazeale
Stallo, Mrs. Charlie Farish
Darby, Mrs. C. L. Perry
Burnside, Mrs. Truman Salter
Deemer, Miss Jennie Werkiser.

II. REGISTERATION OF WOMEN. Reference-- Neshoba Democrat Sept.20, 1917.

The registeration of the women of the county has not been fully understood and hence as many have not registered as would have, had the object of registeration been better understood by the ladies of the county. One of the main objects of the registeration is to get a list of ladies, who can be placed in a position to take the places of the men, who have been called to service. One can eaisly see how much this would mean in cities and industral centers, but in our county most of the boys are called from the farmp and the ladies can be counted on to do their bit in their place, by making and conserving as much foodstuff as when the boys were at home, whether they register or not.

III. Reference--Neshoba Democrat Sept. 20, 1917

1. RED CROSS DIVISION ORGANIZED.

A Red Cross Division , for the town was organized here Monday, afternoon at the Methodist church with Miss Clara Stokes as President, Mrs. Daisy Lester, Sect. and Mrs. Donald Yarbrough, as Treasurer. A committee was appointed to devise means for raising funds to be expended by the chapter. A meeting was called for Friday afternoon at 4 PM at the Methodist church and the following is the enrolled membership: Misses Clara Stokes,Alo Bethune,Rose Decell,Jennie Werkheiser, Johnnie Lou McCauley, Wilda Kellog, Saddler, Brannon, Bessie Stennis, Blanch Kerr, Allyne Chandler, Lucile Mars, Viola Clayton, Alma Cook, Hazel Molpus,Cora Mae Crossley, Kate Seals, Mesdames, J. H. Hester, Paul Dees, Ruth Dobbs, Abbie Franklin, Joe Turner, C. M. Crossley, J.D. Townsend, H. L. Austin, D. Yarbrough, J.C. Arnett, A. J. Yates, L.E. Lake, A. K. Hart, Jesse Hays, Annie Russell, Sam Turner,M.J. Derrick, Mary Donald, T.C. Barrier, Nannie Robinson, Mary McCauley, Jessie Stribling, Nellie Stribling, A. P. Turner, Onie Turner, Daisy Lester Florence Warren, Annie Myatt, Messers, T.C. Barrier,J.F. McCauley,

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

Jeff Harpole, Jim Turner, Dave Donald, J.E. Jolly, C.M. Crossley.

2. RED CROSS AUXILIARY. Reference--Democrat Oct. 4, 1917.

The Red Cross auxiliary held a most interesting meeting at the Methodist Church Sufay night under the directions of Miss Clara Stokes,. The program included songs, readings and addresses on the purpose of the Red Cross. Several new members were added and a nice sum realized from the collections.

On Wednesday night of week of Oct. 11, 1917, the local branch of the Red Cross society with Miss Clara Stokes, in charge entertained a group of soilder boys just before going away to camps, with a reception, at the home of Mrs. J.D. King, Preceeding the reception at Mrs. Kings, patriotic speeches were made at the courthouse by C. L. Dobbs and J.B. Hillman. The most interesting feature of the whole occasion was the response of Clyde Stribling, in behalf of the soldier boys. On arrival at the depot Thursday, morning and after roll call, Hon. J. M. Wadsworth, addressed the boys and made a most admirable speech.

3. RED CROSS NOTES. Reference-- Democrst Jan. 10,1918

Sunday afternoon a few of our patriotic men and women attended the colored church at Hopewell, Mr. G.E. Wilson, gave a most inspiring address as to the reason why we are in the war, after which Mr. J.F. McCauley, explained the Thrift Stamp, and Mr. A. Deweese, made an urgent appeal for Red Cross members. They were found to be very responsive, and ten new members were added to the roll.

Fifty three outing pajamas suits for our soldier boys were shipped to New Orleans, headquarters, Monday, for shipment. A shipment of knitted articles will be made sometime soon, in this shipment there will be helmets,sweaters, mufflers and socks, mostly socks.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

These socks for the greater part, have been knit and are being knit by the older ladies of our county. The good ladies know how to knit too,for they knitted to the warmth of our good old Southern soldiers. Any man will tell you how painful it is to wear a sock with knots and seams. But a good sock knitter does not turn out that kind, and our Red Cross knitter are the best.

There's a move on foot to organize a Junior Auxilary membership in our school. In this way every boy and girl of our community will be brought directly in connection with the great work of the Red Cross, and will be given his or her part to do.

4. RED CROSS COMMITTEE. Reference--Neshoba Democrat,F.b.7, 1918

Below will be seen personel of the different committees of the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Officers:

Chairman, J.A. Russell, Vice. chairman, Mrs. J.F. McCauley, Treasurer Mr. A. P. Turner, Sec. Mrs. J. L. Lester, Executive committe or Board of directors: J.A. Russell, Mrs. J. L. Lester, A. P. Turner, H. L. Ray, C. M. Crossely. Finance Commettee: Chairman, A. Deweese, Jim Turner, Mrs. Beatrice Turner, W. H. Mars, Donald Yarbrough.

Civilian Relief: Chairman, Mrs. Alex Kerr,J. M. Wadsworth,Everett Cole, Mrs. Onie Turner,J.F. McDonald,. Military Reflief: Chairman, Mr. M.A. Henderson,G.W. Mars,Albert Ross, J.C. Stribling .

Woman's Work:Chairman, Mrs. O.E. Van Cleave, Mrs. G.W. Mars,Mrs. Nellie Stribling,Mrs. A. Deweese.

Publicity: Chairman, Miss Clara Stokes, Mrs. Eula Cole, J. H. Hester, Miss Roy Powell.

Membership Extension:Chairman, Mrs. D.W. Burnett, Mrs. Nannie Robinson Miss. Sudie Turner, Miss Bettie Wilson, Dave Donald.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Entertainment: Chairman, Mrs. D. Yarbrough, Mrs. Hawk Stribling, Miss Pearl Sandford, Miss Alyne Chandler, Miss Eunice Darby.

Junior Membership or School: Chairman, Miss Wilda Kellogg, Miss Irma Brannon, Miss Alma Cook, Miss Rosie Dowell, Miss Bessie Stennis.

Cutting Committee: Chairman, Mrs. G.W. Mars, Mrs. Dave Donald, Mrs. Sam Turner.

Sewing Committee: Chairman, Mrs. Annie Russell, Mrs. J.C. Arnett, and Mrs. Joe Turner.

Button Hole Committee: Chairman, Miss Nelle Ross, Mrs. T.L. Peebles, Mrs. Ether Brantley.

Knitting Commitee: Chairman, Mrs. Nellie Stribling, Mrs. Katie Barrier, Mrs. H. L. Austin.

5. JUNIOR AUXILIARY. Reference--Democrat Feb. 7, 1918.

The local Chapter of the Red Cross Society is organinzing a Junior Auxiliary of the Red Cross to work with the school. Every school boy and girl becomes a member either by paid membership or a pledge of service. The fund turned for school membership must be equvalent to twenty five cents for each member or may represent a 75% paid membership, the remaining 25% to be represented by pledge. To raise this fund , the Philadelphia, school will begin their activities by observing Two Tag Days, next Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 10 and 11.

The Red Cross badge you will receive will show that you are not a slacker in supporting a good thing. Help your boy and girl or some other boy and girl, to have a chance to learn how he may best do their part in careing for the war suffers. Most Mississippi schools have already organized this branch of work. Don't let Philadelphia, school lag behind because of your lack of support. The fact that you are a member of the Red Cross means that you should be willing to contribute to this new work in our community.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

6. RED CROSS SHIPMENT. Reference--Democrat Feb. 7, 1918.

The local chapter of the Red Cross, made its 3rd shipment to the soldiers this week. The 1st. shipment was of Christmas packages to the soldier boys. The 2nd. shipment was madeup of hospital necessities, while the shipment also included articles for the in every day life. This shipment was made up of 44 pairs of socks, 5 sweaters, 5 mufflers, 5 helmets, and two pairs of mittens.

The local chapter has taken on renewed enthusiam and the shipment of necesities for our soldier boys will be larger and more frequent. The cooperation of the entire citizenship of the county is desired in this great work the Red Cross is doing for our boys not only in camp but on the battle field.

7. RED CROSS FLAG. Reference--Democrat Feb. 28, 1918

A Red Cross flag floats beneath the National colors and Junior Red Cross banners, are being made, but this is not the only evidence that there is an organization of this kind in Philadelphia, high school, to help our boys at the front and those left helpless by war.

The Junior Red Cross has been organized with a 100% paid membership of 335. The money for this was raised by observing Tag Day, the amount obtained from this was $91.92. To show their appreciation of the help a kindness rendered by the people of the town, the boys and girls identified themselvs with the town chapter and have become active workers. The girls and one boy have shown themselves very efficient makers of surgical dressings, and the boys are making professional sweepers. The Junior Red Cross, assumed the care of a French war orphan, this amounts to $36.00 a year, this being one of its first obligations, and is most commendable. According to government requirements the Red Cross magazine was ordered for each room in the school.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

8. RED CROSS ACTIVITIES. Reference Democrat April 25, 1918.

The local chapter of the Red CRoss with its Auxiliaries has sent to headquarters refugee garments to the value of $ 2000,These items were valuntarily given to be sent to to the needy Belgians and French refugees who have been driven from their homes, poverty stricken from the battle fronts. A meeting was called for every member of the Red Cross to meet in the Red Cross rooms April 26th to discuss the second Red Cross War Fund drive, each committee is to be given an allotted amount of the work to be responsible for .

An average of about thirty earnest Red Cross workers meet in the Red Cross room every afternoon, turning out five to seven hundred bandages every day. A big shipment of completed garments came in from the Neshoba Auxiliary Red Cross. The classes from the different Auxiliaries completed their courses of instruction.

The local Chapter of the Red Cross with its Auxiliariss shipped to headquarters during the month of May, 3530 surgical dressings,115 hospital garments and 15 pairs of socks.

The local RedCross held an auction sale July 1, 1918, amny artiales were contributied, and a nice sum was realized, this sum amounting to about $ 500.00, The most interesting feature of the sale was the spirited bidding on an egg layed by a pure bred Red Cross hen. While the auction was in progress the hen was sold for $ 10.00, while the egg was sold and resold until the total amount was $ 26.00, for one egg. On Monday, mornigg, after this sale an Old Chactaw Indian, Isam, brought five one dollar bills up as his contribution to the Red Cross, These bills were auctioned off and brought eight dollars. they were bought by Mr. W.T. Lofton.

9. SEPTEMBER ALLOTMENT. Reference--Democrat Sept. 19,1918.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

The local chapter of the Red Cross, received its Sept. allotment of materials. The enthusiastic workers went right to the job of working it up in a few days, and in afew days it will be ready for shipment. The American Red Cross, has been called on again for relief in Belgium, to collect 5000 tons of clothing for the Belgians. These war refugees are suffering from shame ans ome of them death for the lack of clothing. The Red Cross, welcomes the opportunity to render this service which is much needed and has set the date for a campaign tobegin Sept. 30, 1918 to collect clothing. There is a need for all you can send, every kind of garment for all ages and both sexes, such as shirts, underware, trousers, coats, suits overcoats,sweaters, vests. socks, stockings,petticoats,blouses, dresses, hats and under garments of all kinds.

The entire county responded to this call and packages of all sizes and forms were left at the stores of Mars Bro's and Turner's Hdw. where a room had been arranged for them. A big shipment was made of warm clothing of various kinds suited to the needs of the Belgians, for winter wear. This shipment was valued at $ 1500,00, and weighed 1134 pounds.

10. INTERVIEW. Reference-- Mrs. J. L.Lester, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Lester, was County Chairman of Woman's work. There were hundreds of women who entered into the women's work. That took in sewing, surgical dressings and knitting. The main work room for The women's work was over the Bank of Philadelphia.The work room was opened five afternoons of each week, and more as the demand for women's work demanded it , hours for work for each day was from one till five. The American /Red Cross roll call was fostered by the these women who took part in the work room, and were also active in all other work connected with Red Cross and War work of any kind.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

The work was divided into auxiliaries, there being eight or nine in different sections of the county one at Dixon, Plattsburg, Waldo, Neshoba, Stallo, North Bend, House and other section took an active part in the work.

A special class was held in the surgical dressing department for the Auxiliaries, with good attendance. In Sept. 1919, a special class of Home Hygiene, and care of the sick, conducted here by Ell Agnes Daspit, Director of the Division Department of Nursing, with Mrs. W. L. Turner acting as chairman of the chapter Committee on Nursing Activities, in which twenty-five or thirty ladies took this course. Most of these ladies recieved Certificates on this course, Mrs. Lester, being a holder of one. She also took a course in Surgical Dressings, at Jackson, March 6, 1918, and was appointed as an instructor of Surgical dressings of this county. This course was givem by, Catherine H. Moberly and Elina B. Crump.

The work room for this county was well ventilated, and equipped with chairs, sewing machines, scissors, and nickle plated knives. Work of all types were carried on in the work rooms, such as knitting gloves, socks, helmets and sweaters.

Mrs. Lester, states there had never been any Red Cross work done in this county until the World's War. But since that time there has been a considerable amount of this type of work necessary in this county for storm sufferers, fire and sickness. Quite a bit of Red Cross help has been given to Delta flood sufferers, and storm victims. Hundrreds of pounds of food and clothing have been sent to the Delta and numbers of other places where they were needed.

Mrs. Lester, tells us, that all the workers in the surgical dressing department wore regulation uniforms. The chairman wore white uniforms with red head gear, the others wore white uniforms.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

The sewing consisted of operating gowns, pajama suits and refugee garments. There were several drives put on in the county for old clothing for the refugees. Several sales were conducted by the members of the county . They were held on the lawn of Mrs. Dolly King. People would donate old clothing, new cloth, cooking utensils, and various other things. The proceeds would be used to buy material for the work room, or for clothing for soldiers.

Several programs were given for the benefit of funds for the Red Cross. The merchants of the town were very nice to the workers of the Red Cross during the war, they were allowed to pick the material the hospital garments were made of and purchased it at wholesale price.

At christmas time candied fruits, candies, chewing gum, cakes, tobacco, in all forms and many other useful things for the soldiers. These things were packed in Christmas boxes for all the soldiers over the county. Many of these things were given by friends, relatives and merchants so that all might be remembered. The work room was used to pack these boxes with the regular work women in charge. Packages were fixed up by sisters, mothers, fathers, brothers, and by people who had no relatives at all over there.

Chairman for the Red Cross, listed as follows: Sept. 1917, Miss Clara Stokes, latter part of 1917 to 1918, Mr. Wilbur Cole. Feb. 7, 1918 Mr. J.A. Russell. 1918 Mr. H. L. Ray. 1919-1920 Mr. A.B. McCraw., 1920-- Mr. J. B. Hillman, 1920--22-------1922 to 1923 Mr. Carley Peebles, 1923----1926, Inactive, 1926--1927, Mr. Carley Peebles, 1927- 1933, Inactive 1933 to 1934 Mr. F. M. Wiggins, 1934-1936, Mrs. Everett Cole, April 5, 1936, Supt Hemphill, ------ DeWitt Deweese, but no date so far.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

I. LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE. Refer ace--Democrat Oct. 25, 1917.

The meeting held at the courthouse on Monday night , for the purpose of getting the people interested in buying Liberty Bonds, was a big sucess. The house was crowded to thedoors, all eager to hear and learn more of the drive our government is making for financing the war. The program was made up of songs and a patriotic address by Mr. J. M. Wadsworth, after which the local bankers, Messers, Yarbrough, and McCauley, explained fully theplans by which our people can loann their money to the government with the best security in the world for 4% interest. This county was alloted fifty thousand of the bonds, which our local banks willimly agreed to take, believing the people of our county would eagerly buy these bonds. The way subscriptions came in Monday night, they were not mistaken, over half of the subscriptions were issued in a few minutes and the splendid feature of it was these subscriptions were not confined to the merchants and business men of this town, but farmers and laborering men from different sections of the county did their bit by subscribing for them. The clerk, the Doctor,the lawyer and the saw mil hand all took bonds. The negroes at one of the local saw mills agreed to take fifty dollars each. The banks will sell the bonds for 10% cash, and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. The bankers are to be praised for their service in selling these bonds, for there is not a cent to be made by them, there is no commission by the government, their time and labor is strictly patriotic, and it is gratifying to them to receive the hearty cooperation of the people in all walks of life.

See one of the bankers at once if you want to loan your savings to the government on the best gilt edge security in the world.; a security that can be converted into money time and any where.

After subscriptions were completed Monday night, amounting to twenty-seven thousand dollars, the audience after singing America adjourned

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

II. LIBERTY LOAN BOND SALE. Reference--Democrat Oct. 25, 1917.

The students of the Philadelphia high school has the distinction of buying the first Liberty Loan Bond, to be sold in this county. This spirit of copperation and patriotism is the more appreciated when it is known that the plan of buying was worked out by the student body alone. All honor to our high school boys and girls, who are showning that spirit of patriotism, that can be well emulated by some of the older ones.

III. THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN. Reference--Democrat May 9,1918.

The Third Libert Loan Campaign, ahs come to an end, and it was a big success locally and throughout the Nation. Five hundred and fifty seven people in this county have subscribed for bonds amounting to $ 66,300, or three thousand more than was asked for from this county. None of these bonds were taken by the local banks but the entire amount was subscribed by the people. It is a record our county should be proud of and is a record the government will be glad to know.

IV. FOURTH LIBERTY BOND DRIVE. Reference--Democrat Sept. 26, 1918.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Bond drive begins Sat. 28th. The quota for this county has not yet been announced, but will be greater than before because they have more money than ever in the history of our county. Mr.C.W. Mars, the county chairman, has appointed assistants in all sections of the county who will take subscriptions.

V. WAR SAVING CAMPAIGN. Reference--Democrat June 16, 1918.

Our county went over the top in the Liberty Loan drive, in the Red Cross drive, now comes the War Saving campaign.

Below will be found the representatives of the different professions

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

and societies of the county to push the sale of the Thrift Stamps in this county. J. F. McCauley, Director, D. Yarbrough, Vice Dir. R. H. Molpus, A. Dewease, J. H. Stribling, town committee. W.W. Gresham, Supt. of Schools, O.E. Van Cleave, Supt. town school F.C. ilson, Supt. Colored School, J.D. Harpole, Supt. Boy Scouts F.C. Barrier, C.C. Roberts and R.V. Estes, postmasters. Miss Clara Stokes, Red Cross, J. L. Lester, Railroads, Dr. C. Yates, Doctors, C.W. Mars, W.O.W. J. K. Gillis, Fraternal Orders, Rev. J.F. McDonald, Churches, T. L. Peebles, Picture shows, W. H. Holland, Insurance, H. L. Ray, Newspaper, J.B. Thomas, Telephone, O.C. Bottoms, farm Association

VI. WAR SAVING STAMPS. Reference--Democrat Jan 3, 1918.

The sale of War Saving Stamps, has been good since this popular form of saving was started here a few days before Christmas. The postmaster reports the sale of over $ 1500 at this office with new sales each day. War Saving Stamps, proved to very popular Christmas gift and all the business houses presentd their employees with the stamps, one of the leading firms here bought as many as $165.00 worth of stamps to present their employees.

Our county is far ahead of the state in the sale of War Saving Stamps The average for the state as a whole is 22¢ for each head, man women and child. In this county the average is above 75¢ and climbing every day. The school of Philadelphia, so far has purchased $ 1450 in War Stamps. which is an average of about four dollars for each student.

I. Y. M. C. A. Reference-- Democrat Nov. 22, 1917

A meeting was held at the courthouse Monday night in the interest of the war Y. M. C.A. Judge Longino, was the principal speaker on the few. who were present explaining the necesity for liberal donation

for this fund. Something like three hundred dollars were subscribed by those present.

II. Y.M.C.A WAR FUND. Reference-- Democrat Nov. 29, 1917.

A team of twelve was sent out to every school in the county Friday, of the week of Nov. 29, 1917, in the interest of the Y.M.C.A. war fund. Mr. J. M. Wadsworth, is chairman of the committee to secure funds from this county. He mailed to headquarters in Jackson, a few days ago a check for $ 541.00. The county has been called upon to raise one thousand dollars, and it is hoped this fund will be secured easily before the week is past. The money all goes to the help of the boys in camp, and is a course hard to turn down.

III. Y. M.C.A. CONTRIBUTIONS. Reference-- Democrat Dec. 6, 1917.

The following is a list of the army Y.M.C.A. contributors, which is a combination of 2nd, and 3rd. reports and is up to date.

Harmony school $ 4.90, Hope school $ 5.10, Litchfield school $ 4.41, Waldo school $ 10.30, Williams Bro's $ 10.00, Neshoba school $ 15.50, McDonald $ 4.25, Good Hope school and community $ 26.05, Sandtown H.T.Greer, $ 2.50. George Herrington $ 1.00, Deemer 2nd. contribution $ 1.00. Dixon 2nd. $ 8.00, Tom Hembree $ 1.00, Jim Herrington $ 5.00, Dr. Yates 2nd. $ 5.00, collected by Rev. Arnett $ 7.19.

Up to the present the cash collections and pledges amount to above $ 750.00, and the people are still coming forward. In a few days we will have reached our part of the amount asked for.

Some of the points where the speakers failed to go, the schools are taking collections and sending them in. This is a christian work, in which all of us may have a part, and it is one work that nobody seems to oppose. Mr. Propts Turner, will be glad to recieve your donation.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

IV. Y.M.C.A. DRIVE. Reference--Democrat Dec. 1917.

A drive was made throughout the county Friday in the interest of the Y.M.C.A. Many schools of this county were visited and an explanation was made of the work by the several speakers, who had the work in charge The people of our county are not fully awake to the importance of this portion of the work, but the interest manifested at the several schools showd an awakening along this line.

The Y.M.C.A. is to the soldier bpy what the church and secret order combined is to the citizens, and the way the Americans people have rallied to the support of this great institution is marvelous.

V. ALLIED WAR FUND DRIVE. Reference--Democrat Oct. 24, 1918.

The county organization for the Y.M.C.A. and Allied War fund drive is announced.

R. H. Molpus, is county chairman, Brown Williams, chairman for beat 1 J.F. Long, chairman for beat # 2, F.B. Deweese, beat # 3, J.W. Ray, beat # 4, S.A. Clay, beat # 5, and J.A. Russell, chairman for the town of Philadelphia,Miss. Supt. Peebles, has charge of the work through the schools, Supt. Van Cleave, Supt of city school is advertising manager, W.D. Cole, chairman of speakers bureau, H. L. Ray, chairman, publicity manager.

The quota for the county is $ 4900 which is about the amount raised for the Red Cross in May. Each beat will be apportioned a certain quota of the above amount and the beat chairman will conduct the campaign, in his beat with the aid of the county organization. This campaign will be put on the week of Nov. 11,to 18 and we should find an easy job to raise this sum for a cause as worth as the Red Cross. Every body in the county will be expected to contribute, which will make it easy for all.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

VI. ALLIED WAR FUND MEETING Reference-- November 7, 1918.

The chairman committee and workers in the Allied War Fund, drive to be be put on , met here Tuesday for final instructions for the drive for $ 4900, asked from this county. Naerly every community in the county was represented, and judging from the interest manifested our county as in all other war movement is going over the top next week.

VII. Reference--Democrat Nov. 14, 1918

Raising funds for the Allied War Fund,was easy here Monday. Every one had heard the war was overp and the contributions were given with a spirit of thankfulness as well as for the good cause for which the fund was raised.

The first school to report over the top in the drive, was Shady Grove with $ 108.00 collection on a $ 90.00, Mt. Pisgah, next with $ 69.50 collected on a $ 40.00 assessment,Philadelphia, was 3rd. with $ 1750, on an assessment of $ 1500. Neshoba assessed $ 120.70, County Line, assessed $ 90.00 paid 108.50, Sartin Mill assessed $ 100, paid $112.50, Mountain school assessed $ 35.00, paid $ 37.00, Stallo assessed $ 80.00, paid $8000 Holy Cross, assessed $ 45.00 paid $ 53.90, Laurel Hill, assessed $ 30.00 paid $ 38.00,Waldo assessed $ 50.00 paid $ 82.75, Center Ridge assessed $ 40.00 paid $ 42.00, House, assessed $ 60.00 paid $ 63.85, Cherry Level $ 30.00 assessment paid $30.00, Bethlehem assessed $ 25.00, Union Ridge assessed $25.00 paid $ 38.00, Litchfield assessed $ 35.00, paid $ 35.00, Henry Chapel assessed $ 50.00, paid $ 52.50, Buckwalter Lbr, Co. contribution $ 15.00.

VIII. ALLIED WAR FUND TOWN OF PHILADELPHIA..Reference--Democrat Nov.14,1918

Boyd and Russell, Mars Bro's, Henderson Molpus Co. assessment $ 150 paid in full. Cole Bro's, Donald & Son, $ 100 assessment, paid in full. Seward & Son Turner Hdw. D. Ka[illegible], assessment $ 75.00 paid $ 100.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

Bank of Philadelphia, Citizen's Bank, Spivey Ross Hdw. Co. assessed $ 50.00, paid in full. A. Deweese, assessed $ 25.00, paid in full. A. J. Patterson, assessment $ 25.00 paid $ 15.00, City Drug Store, Turner Drug Store, S. E. Stribling, Neshoba Democrat, Estes Grocery Co. $ 20.00 assessment paid in full, Young & Spivey paid $ 12.50. The following were assessed $ 15.00 paid in full: J.F. McCauley, D. Yarbrough, John Hester, J.T. Phillips, Dr. Rush, Dr. Stribling, Dr. Hays, Dr. Yates. Dr. Watkins paid $ 16.00. J.T. Dees assessed $ 10.00 piad $15.00, F. L. White assessed $ 15.00 paid $ 10.00. Newton Oil Mill, paid $ 15.00. the following were assessed $ 10.00 and paid in full: J. L. Lester, T.C. Barrier, W.D. Gillis, W. M. Pilgrim, O.B. Fox, J.A. Myers, I.E. Peebles, Hotel Philadelphia, O.E. Van Cleave, and G.E.Wilson. These men were assessed $ 5.00 each and paid in full: A. J. Mayo, $ 10.00, J.A. Graves, J. V. Grafton, J.W. Stokes, Morgan Brantley, Frank McKinney, A.P..Turner, Will Fulton, H.P. Land, Tom Peebles, H. M. Patterson, Quinn Garage, W.W. Crain, Ben Thompson, L. Morrow, Frank Cheatham, H. B. Hutchison, Fred Cole, D. Burnett, Gus Howell, Walter Perry, J.E. Jolly, J. K. Gillis, H L. Austin, J. P. Foster, Winner Donald, E.S. Richardson, Paul Dees, C.T. Rand, Dr. McKinley, A.E. Harbour, Alex Dees, W. H. Holland, Mrs. J.D. King, Mrs. Annie Henson, Pearl Henson. The following was assessed $ 2.50 paid in full: G. E. Thrash, Roy Gipson, Bob Sikes, J.C. Bishop, J.W. Spears, Miss Genie Powell, J.W. Yates, O. M. King Sam Massey, A. O. Kirkland, J.D. Harpole, Julian Bowie, W. L. Houston B.A. Lake, Morgan Parker, Cal Stribling, N. R. Gipson, B. L. Fylton J.F. Wilson, paid $ 3.00. Blanch Kerr, Georgia Yates, J. B.Willman, Grady Hays, F. B. Daly, D. N. Smith, A.F. Trapp, A. L. Franklin, P.G. Tinsley. S. M..Huston, J.C. Harrison, And wife all paid $ 3.50 each. Mrs. Bryant, J. P. Cooper, L. S. Russell, D. B. Crews, City Garage, Miss Clydie Crockett, paid $ 6.00 each.

Sam Myatt, L. Latimer, G. M. Hawkins, J. M. Carter, paid $ 3.00 each E. J. Richie, J. M. Hamilton, Warren Alford, A. J. Yates, J. H. Van Hoosen, Dan White, Clint Jones, G.W. Atkinson, J.H. Miller, Jasper Moore, Tom Cheatham, O.C. Perry, T. H. Hays, W. M. Dansby, Audrie Milling, Sudie Turner, F. M. Banks, paid $ 1.00 each. J.A. Burnett, J. B. Thomas, Sam Welsh, J.V. Welsh, Mrs. Tom Hays, Miss Eula Cole, paid $1.00 each. Miss F. Woodward, Gray Lewis, Boy White, Berry Griffin, L.J. Catledge Harden Moore, Ellen Johnson, J.W. Edwards, D. Kirk, Walter Yates, Gladys Deweese, Mrs. Gipson, W. M. Lewis, Tom Heitt, Mrs. Seale, W. D.Cook, Miss Flurry, paid $ 2.00 each, M. O. Laney, Mr. Frierson, W. M. Pilgrim, W.G.Wells, J.W. Edwards, Jr. Mrs. Arntt, T.C. Houston, Lessie Williamson W.E. Therrell, R. L. Breland, Mrs. R. L. Breland, R. W. Gully, F. M. Ross, J. J. Crews, W. B. Woods, J.W. Laney, Sam Hadley, W. Watkins, A Partridge, Odie Moore, A Evans, W. B.Cook, J.W. Watkins, J.E. Watkins L.E. Story, Jones Brantley, J.R. Capps, M. Ritchie, C.A. Partridge, C.F. Beckham, B. F. Whit, W. W. White, paid $ 1.00 each. R. F. Barrier, Hazel Breland, Kate Breland, paid $.50 each.

1. VETERAN VISITS HOME; Reference-- Democrat May 6, 1920.

Mr. C.V. McKee, formerly a member of the teachers corps of the Meridian College and now of Rutherford, Tenn. is with his parents in Neshoba County, taking an indefinite rest.

Mr. McKee, is just released from a hospital where he was being treated for wounds, which he received while serving with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Mr. McKee, was billited in a German house with the Army of Occupation in a small town near Coblenz, Germany, About two o'clock one morning he awoke to find someone in his room. Being a custodian of certain supplies among which was ammunition, he took his pistol and proceeded to make an investigation. He found the intruder a German,

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

who immediately surrendered. Hearing other Germans in an other room McKee, gave the signal of alarm, but assistance did not come. He proceeded to investigat alone thinking he could empty his pistol at the others while he defended himself from his prisonor with the butt of his gun. As he turned, the prisonor attacked him, striking him several times, as the prisonor made his escape.

Mr. McKee, chased him down the street for some distance before he realized the blows that he had recieved had been made with a knife, and he was seriously wounded. Exhausted from the loss of blood, he fell in t the streets, and was picked up by comrades and sent to the hospital. One of the wounds was thru his chest into his lungs, and Mr. McKee, has been in the hospital most of the time since and had quite a lot of trouble with it, but is now on his way to recovery of his health and vigor.

II. SOLDIERS LETTER. Reference--Democrat Aug,21, 1919.

Is-Sur-tille, France
July 24, 1919.

The Editor of the Neshoba Democrat,
Philadelphia, Mississippi.

Dear Editor:

I am kindly ashame to ask you to print another letter in your paper for me, as it was only early last spring that I bothered you with one, but as I am still in this so called Sunny France, I will kindly ask you to print this as I would like to let my friends know that I am still living and still very anxious to get back with you all, but it is beginning to seem as if our old uncle has forgot what few of us that is left over here. They all claim that the war is over, and they all celebrated the signing of peace, but I don't see any effort they

they are making in the way of getting us home. Well I suppose that all the boys of old Neshoba, that saw Sunny France are back and have already diked up in new civies, and are rushing their Madamiselle's and how have done forgot ever being a soldier of the American Army. Some of them may say they were the bravest boys that old Neshoba put out, but when it comes to the S O L'est one I think you all will have to hand it to me. When I wrote my letter to the Democrat, last winter we were stationed right here in the city of Dijon. There, we thought was a very pleasant place, but where we were was a paradise by the side of this one, This place where we are stationed now was one of the largest supply depots of the A.E.F.,but it has been disbanded except a small troop of quarter masters. They have wired in part of it and are useing it to keep these Fritzies in, They have here at this place now between twelve and thirteen hundred prisoners, and about two thousand five hundred escort guards, and are looking for more in here shortly. They have had these prisonors before they brought them up here around the old battle fields working on the American cemetery. I have seen some of the cemeteries and they have sure got them fixed up nice. Any one that has friends or loved ones that were killed over here, their graves can be found eaisly, if they have an idea what battle they were killed in , altho' I haven't seen a single grave of any boy that I knew back there.

When I wrote the letter last winter, it was somewhat different over here then than it is now. Then we could see many as five and six big train loads of soldiers passing every day on their way to the port of embarktion, but now there isn't anything going over these roads, but t the little French dinky train that resembles a peanut parcher more than they do a railroad locomotive. And now and then you can see an American soldier with his head stuck out of one of the little cabs, that is

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

either on a leave or has happened to the luck to get a discharge. I guess the home people of all of us prisoners of Escort Boys, think we wrote them a big false alarm when we were writing them all the time that we would be at home as soon as peace was signed, but it has been signed now just about a month and we are just as far from home as we were the day the treaty was signed. The reason they don't send us home I don't know, but they are waiting for the treaty and the League of Nations to be ratified, and if it takes them as long to ratify as it did to sign I guess we will be pretty well acquainted with this old country. Some of you people very likely saw or heard something about a piece that some one published in some paper back there about two months ago, about all of the American Troops being out of France, except the Army of Occupation, and those that were transfered from their organizations for the cause of being A W O L's and for being unfit to come home. I wish you people could see the Piece that a Y.M.C.A. man, who is still over here with us, published in reply to it, and I also wish this this little squad that is guarding these Square -heads could see the chaps that had any such published back there. It is believed by us , that the one that did that was a slacker, or pro-german, who thought it would be a wise stunt to pull.

Well, I don't know when I will be back to old Neshoba and hope it isn't much longer, and now as I am afraid I have bothered the editor a little too long, I will close, hoping this will find old Neshoba in a prosperous condition and every one enjoying life.

Now Mr. Editor, if you will be so kind as to print this, I will not bother you any more (that is if they don't keep me in France to long) and I will pay you on my return the standard price which is "Cinquante Centines".

With best wishes to all, as ever
Roger W. Hobby.

Prisoner of War Escort Co.248
A PO 712 Is-Sur-Tille = France

III. SOLDIER LETTER. Reference-- Democrat Nov. 22, 1917.

Mr. Mose Warren,

Dear Brother Say Mose how ar you i am well truly hop whin you get get these few lines they will find you all well and durn well. Mose i am beam durn might bad but i am getting along all right now time is sum Better and i am sho glad to. Well Mose i am been over a heap off diffin places since i been in the survice you now i amma long way from home and looking to go futher every day i think we will go to frinch the next place you no i sho dont wont to go but i will hafter follow the deal an down i may get back home some Day if i go to frinch i wont bee By myself so Mose you must rite to me we is working every day you no we work in nww grounds and every where elts we aint Drill much sence we ben here so rite to you brother .

Jessie Warren.

IV. POEM. Reference Democrat Aug. 9, 1918.

I have answered the call to colors,
Columbia has widley decreed
That all of her sons who are loyal
Shall stand by the flag in her need.

Since leaving my home and my country
Sweet land of the brave and the free
The question is often recurring
Who now is remembering me ?

I have traveled afar from my kindred
I have crossed the wide wonderful seas-
And often full often I'm thinking
Who now is remembering me?

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?
No shadow would rest on my brow
If only I heard the sweet whisper,
The homefolks remembers you now.

When the evening shall call them together,
When they are bending their knee in prayer
Will they think of the absent young soldier?
Oh,will they remember thbir boy?

Written by, J. F. Hembree.

Moore
eth Beall
el Van Hooser

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

(b). Reference--Mr. Marvin V. Boydston,Stallo, Miss.

1 . Mr. Boydston, enlisted in the Spanish American War April 23, 1898 at Binnsville, in Kemper county.
He enlisted in Co. G. 1st. Mississippi Infantry., serving nine months he was never in active battle.
Mr. Boydston, states they were fighting for " meat and bread" some times they got it and some times they did not. They had good times as well as hard ones, he was discharged Dec. 23, 1898.
The soldiers had trouble employment after the war was over, some people did not seem to know they war was on, however, it did not last long enough for prices to change very much, and morals depended on the man,if he was immoral before the war, he was immoral after, war never changes a man, only developes him.

2. Poem-- Reference--Democrat.By J.R. Beall, and D.R. Hardy.

We enlisted in the army
about five years ago
We thought our country needed us
To go to Mexico.

We came here to moblize,
The boys were feeling fine
Thinking in a day or two
We'd be on the border line.

We are sadly dissappointed,
I'm sure there's no doubt
If the President knew our feelings,
He surely would muster us out.

king

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

If you takea little distance
go home for a day
They'll put you in the guard house
And fine you all your pay
They drill us in the morning
And drill us late at night
And if you miss a Mess call
You never get a bite.

Boys take my advise,
And from the army stay,
The bossesshand it to you in the
Good old fashioned way.

I'll bring this to a close
And do the best I can
To stick these hard three years out
And soldier for Uncle Sam.

And when we are mustered out
And to our homes we go
We never, never will forget
" Our War with Mexico.

(c). Reference--Mr. A. J. Yates, Philadlphia, Miss.

Mr. Yates, tell us, his father Mr. D.B. Yates, was a soldier, but took fever and died in 1861. He was a jug maker by trade, and was working on a jug when he was taken sick. He told his wife that would be his last jug, and it was.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Mr. Yates, states they were living about seven miles north of Philadelphia and that signs of the old jug factory can beseen at this home place now.

Mr. Yates, states he was only four years old at the time he told us about, but he remembers, Sherman's men coming through on one of their terrible raids, taking every thing they could use and destroying the rest. They took every thing they had. In Mr. Yates, own words," We had one little old pony and they took that, I can see my old mother now wringing her hands and begging them to leave us something".

His sister now Mrs. Sam Welsh, almost cursed them out, and told them if she were a man she would kill every one of them. They camped that night at the Atkinson, old place or as it is better known as " Capt. Ras Gambling " place over in beat five across Pearl river. They burned the bridge across Pearl river after they had crossed over it, at what is now known as Yates crossing.

Mr. Yates, states Sherman's men made two such raids through Philadelphia, since it was organized. He recalls that in those days there were two retail stores, one grocery store and blacksmith shop, and saloon.

Mr. Yates, mpther was keeping the paupers at this time and walked seven miles into town, to have her warrents cashed. Mr. J. M. Bowden, a northern trader, was swindling the people in every way he could, he would cash these warrents and discount them. Mr. E.D. Gambling, or Capt. Gambling as he better known in this county, came to see her and told her not to allow him to discount an other one for the monay was there for the full amount, and it did not cost him anything. Then the trouble started, they get after him so hot, some one shot at him. He called for the troops to be sent out to protect him.

While the troops were here looking after Bowden, they camped on the North side of town, there were about thirty of them. The troops soon

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

carried Bowden, and his family to Vicksburg, where hee died. In later years his family came back to Philadelphia and made their home, in this town.

2. Reference-- Mr. W.E Portis, Union, Miss.

States his father Mr. J.C. Portis, lost an arm in the civil war, in battle at Resacka, /Ga. May 4, 1863, about dusk dark. He remembers Sherman's men coming through the southern part of the county and camped at what is now the town of Union, Newton Co. On this raid they destroyed every thing they could not use, taking every thing of any service to them. They went to the home of a Mr. Thompson's and took everthing, sach as sheets pillow cases, towels, quilts and food of anyn kind. Mr. Thompson, took great pride in his yard and flowers, they tramped their hosses all through the yard tearing up all the flowers they could. But to day, Mr. Portis, tells us the flowers in this old yard, are still growing just as they were laid off and growing at the time Mr. Thompson, left them . Johnquills, buttercups,daffodills and hycianth are some of the flowers to be found growing in the yard, part, of the old house is the same and still in use.

Mr. Portis, tells of a very amusing incident which occured on this same raid of Sherman and his men. When they reached the home of William Boyd, the son of James Boyd, and grandfather of Mr. W.E. Portis, on their mission of distruction, they caught all of his geese and took his mule One of his men threw the geese in a sack, mounted the mule and ordered one of the slaves to throw the sack containing the geese across the mules back. The mule baegan to buck, and threw the man and hurt him. This made the man very angry, he started to shoot Mr. Boyd, because he did not tell him the mule would not carry packages. But one of his own men prevented him doing any thing rash.

3. Reference-- Mr. Oscar Hitt, McDonald, Miss.

Mr. Hitt, states that Sherman's men raided at Mrs. Betsy Sharp's. And took all her corn,which was about fifty bushel and threw it out in the barn yard and turned their horses loose on it to trample and ruin that they did not eat. They tore up the railroad, piled the steele in a heap so it would be ruined.

They joined another crew at Union, and went on to Meridian. They burned a grist mill at Milldale, Mr. Tom Paynes the owner of the mill was so upset that he took a shot at one of the men and killed him. They body was buried some where near the place where he was shot. But later the body was taken up and carried to Vicksburg, for burial.

Mr. Daniel Hitt, father of Mr. Oscar Hitt, was in Co. E. 40th Miss. regiment, and was captured by Sherman's men in Ga. 1863, and was kept a prisnor , at Rock Islan, Ill. one year and eighteen days. When the war was over he was released and sent down the river to New Orleans, La. the railroads were torn up and no way to travel, therefore he had to walk home from New Orleans,

4. Reference-- Mrs. Beckie Thpmpson, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Thompson, states she was thirteen years old when the conflict atarted. She says the first thing the Yankees did was to block all ports to the south, so nothing could come in, and when everthing they had was sold, they could not buy anything but a cheap cambric dress trimming. The people had a hard time in the south while the war was going on. They had to make all the cloth they had they made "home-spun"cloth and felt finer dressed than when dressed in silk.

"Mammy Thompson " as she is lovingly called by many friends and relatives tells of an interesting incident that happened during the Civil War.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

She had two cousins named Wallace, who lived in the eastern part of the county. Each of these girls had a negro servant girl about their own age and sizes. When they heard that Sherman and his troops were coming through that part of the county they asked the negro girls if they were going with Sherman's troops when they came. The negro girls promised fiathfully they would not go with the troops. On hearing this the Wallace, Sisters immediately put all of their clothes they could pile on the two girls. At last the great Sherman, came, strewing fire and distruction wheresever he went. When he came to the Wallace, home and had siezed everthing they wanted they asked the negro girls if they would go with them, of course they answered an eager"yes", thinking they would be free forever. The Wallace girls, grabbed the negro girls and began tearing their clothes from them, somethime tearing them into shreds. The negros went on with the Yankees, but were soon dropped with no way to get back home to their master.

5. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Ann Warren, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 1

"Grand Ma Warren", as she is lovingly called by every one know her, celebrated her 100th birthday April 5, 1936. She camt to Neshoba County 1854 at the age of 18 years. Others living near her at that time, were Dr. Shadrick, The Hester's Jess Pilgrim, Smith Saddler, Lowery and Wilson. She married in 1856 snd was the mother of three children when the war started.

Mrs. Warren, said the present generation knew nothing of hard times. She used to sit up till midnight carding cotton, with her baby lying across her lap, working across his back. Most of the women had to work in the field all day and then make cloth at nught. Not a yard could be bought, but lots of pretty cloth was made, each family tried to beat the other and see who could make the prettiest cloth. After their

cloth was made the went about three miles from where she was living to where Chisolm Colleg now stands and got red rocks to dye the cloth. They did not make any cotton during the war, but had plenty to eat. Mrs. Warren, has several chairs that were made during the civil war or before also a corded bedstead that was used about that time. Her mother had one slave a negro girl who went with Sherman's men, they had to hide their horses, and everthing of any value for fear that the Yankees would get them. Down below where she lived Sherman's men raided her mothers home and took every thing she had, they left what they could not use. They went to her old Uncles home, who had about twenty stands of bees, and told them they wanted some honey. She told them they did not look like they needed anything, yet she got the honey for them . They went on down to Union, to another uncle's and took aunt Mary's bed out and split it open and scattered the feathers. They did bad things, burned houses but none near her.

She state, rice and sweet potatoes parched were used for coffee. and these things made a fairly good substitute for coffee. Rice was used more than potatoes.

Also that dirt was dug up in the dirt floors of smoke houses, boiled and strained for salt, to salt their food.

Mrs. Warren, remembers some Choctaws by the name of Phillips,and McDonald, that lived here. They would come camp and work for her, while working for her they would sleep on the bare ground or maybe an old sheep skin or blanket, same of them had one room houses others lived in tents.

When Choctaw's died they would bury them sitting up, and bury every thing they had with them. Often times these graves were found in the yard and field, even now these graves are plowed into in the

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

in the fields, beads and other things are found.

After they had buried their dead they would have their cries, around the grave, chant and talk in their own native language .

Grandma, tells us the indians wore very few cloths, usually a red flannel skirt and something around their waists. She went to one ball game played by the Indians and got her "bait" and did not go again. They got mad and let "sticks fly".

6. Reference-- Mr. Sim Burnside, Burnside, Miss.

Mr. Burnside, states that his father W.A. Burnside, moved to Neshoba County in 1848, and settled on a large lake located 6 miles north of Philadelphia. These lakes are now known as " Burnside Lake". And so far as he has ever known there were no other white settlers in this section of the county.

When Mr. W. A. Burnside, moved here he bought a large tract of land and established a saw mill cotton gin and grist mill, also commissary and ware house on the banks of this lake.

Mr. Sam Salter, assisted by Mr. Cap Atkinson, built a Keel-boat for Mr. Burnside. This boat was placed in the water of this lake, which runs into Pearl river, and was used to send country produse ,such as beeswax, lumber, cotton seed, hides, eggs and chickens to Canton and Jackson.

Mr. Burnside, state that goods brought in on this boat was some different inn prices from what we get now, Silk, calico, and linsey. Calico cost 37½¢ per yard. Lard cost 8¢ a pounds, meat seven pr eight cents a pound, whiskey 50¢ to 75¢ per gallon, very few shoes were baught they were made at home.

Mr. Burnside, state his father Mr. W.A. Burnside, bought his mill in Ohio, and it was brought down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg, Miss.

from there it was brought to Jackson, and from Jackson up Pearl river on this Keel-boat.

This mill was a steam mill and the first of its kind in the south. One other of this kind was bought at the same time and brought to this county. This event marked the beginning of the lumber industry in the south.

In the early days there were only two roads leading to Lake Burnside, one known as the Edinburg and Lake road the other knownas Philadelphia, and Louisville. These did not cross the lake but went around it on the west side. A bridge was built across this lake before the civil war, out of heart pine lumber, this bridge was burned in 1864 by the Yankees led by Grierson. They also sunk the Keel-boat at the same time Whenthe waters are low parts of this old boat can still be seen.

7. Reference-- Mr. H.E. Willis, Edinburg, Miss.

Mr. Richard S. Willis,, father of H.E. Willis, left to go Civil War in 1861 from beat 5 Neshoba county. His work consisted of marching from one place to another. Mr. H.E. Willis, does not remember the Company or detachment of servicehis father was in, but his service was chiefly in Alabama and Georgia. So far as Mr. Willis knows his father was in no battles due to bad health, but was in service four years.

After the war was over the people had to live on just what they could raise. The north took over business of the south, and President Linclon appointed a northern man Governor of the State. This Gov. was given the power to appoint all civil officiers of the counties. Mr. D.S. Salter, was first sheriff of the county of the Reconstruction period appointed by the Gov.

After the negros were freed some of them gave lots of trouble. At the

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

first public election that was held in the county, droves of negros would march up to the poles and vote as some republican had told them. Mr. Willis, state politics were"mighty hot" at this time. Repulicans and Democrats, were almost equally divided. The Democrats finally won over most of the Republicans in this county, but a few are still left.

When negros were appointed to office by the Gov. the white people would not stand for it. They would give the negro a good whipping and fi this did not do they woulf later find the negro hanging to a limb. These conditions brought about the organization known as the " Ku Klux Klan". However, was no negro ever,appointed to office in this county, but their attitude in regard to their freedom and priviliges could not be tolerated by the whites, this is what brought the Ku Klux Klan, into existance in Neshoba County. In one instance Mr. Willis, remembers a negro being hanged by the following method: The negro was placed on a mule, a rope tied around his neck and the rope tied to the limb of a tree. The mule was given a hard lick causing him to jump from under the negro letting the negro fall suddenly which broke his neck. One such hanging occurred on the north side of Philadelphia, under a big oak tree.

Another phase of the Ku Klux Klan, was to induce the shiftless white men to go to work, by giving him a whipping. Mr. Willis, states one instance of this kind happened in the western part of the county.

8. Reference-- N.D. Chitman, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 2

Mr. Chitman did not go to the war when it first started, but stayed at home and helped the women. He hauled for them as long as there was anything to haul, also hauled clothes to the soilders.

They had to raise everthing they had . He went into the service 1864,

Mr. Chitman, started from Macon, with General N.D. Forrest's in command, N.D. Gambling, Capt. A.C. Gambling, 1st. Lieut. and John McCraw 2nd Lieut. They came from Macon, through Neshoba county, came along the road that is still in use by the home where he now lives. They went to Canton, and from there to Jackson on their way to Vicksburg At Jackson, they routed they convicts out at the state farm, made them leave. He was in battle at Corinth, detailed by Gen. Forest, to hold horses, Gen. Forest, would get all of his men in if he had to detail them to hold a mule.

While the battle was being fought the bullets were flying every where one bullet struck the mule he was holding, shot him through the shoulder injuring him to the extent they had to leave the mule there. He was never in a regular battle, but when they got to Vicksburg, he was in several skirmishes.This was war just the same, A shell fell and struck at the root, of an old stump a few feet from where he was,a piece of the shell struck him in the hand piercing it through in several places, taking off the thumb at the nail. Ephriam Dormant, was walking just ahead of him , he jumped about ten feet and said " it struck right at my feet ". Dormant, was not hurt at all, just jumped from fright. They were stationed at Vicksburg, on the north east side of the city. One night " our gang " all got together after a day's skirmish, John Allday was missing, Hi Pilgrim, said " boys what are we going to do abput John, I bet they have got him". Later in the night Hi, said " if they give Mohn a chance he will run away" And sure enough about day-light John , came walking in, with a sack of potatoes on his back. Some where on his way he had found a sack and stole the sweet potatoes. He told them after the Yankees, captured him they put him on the march from Vicksburg. After night fall the prisnors were being marched across a big bridge, near Rolling Fork, some where the Tombigbee

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

but instead of John, going over the bridge, he went under it, among what was said to be dangerous snakes and wild animals. After his captors had gone on far enough for him to be reasonably sure he had not been missed, he crawled from under the bridge, coursed his way to the camp by the moon, and came into camp without a bobble. When they were released from their services in the army, they walked home, reached home sometime in May 1865.

Mr. Chitman, states that after they got to Vicksburg, Alonzo B. Land, John Cox, Tom Collins, W. M. Chitman, John Mayo, a 2nd Lieut, John McCraw, W. A. (Bud) Eaks, with Capt. Gambling, A.C. Gambling 1stLieut. all from Neshoba county were camped together.

9. Reference--Mr. Jim Walker, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 6

Mr. Walker, who is now eighty one years old, said he was just a small boy when the war was going on. He was living on what was known as the [illegible] McCullough, place now known as the Bill Church, place near Neshoba station. The Yankees, were coming north and our people were coming south The men from both sides met at the Lofton's home and had a skirmish. No one was wounded or killed. The Yankees, side was composed o f about 500 men, while there were about 100 men on our side. There was a lane that had a rail fence on each side of it. Briers were on the fenceand a cherry tree near the center of the lane. While the battle was going on the bullets cut down the fence on each side of the lane, also the briers and the bushes, the cherry tree and bushes at both ends of the lane. Our men shot with old muskets. After the battle was over the Yankees, were after our men and one of theYankees was on a horse, the horse struck some rails which had been placed over an old well. The rails were scattered off, the horse and man fell into the old well. The man crawled up on the horses back and got out of the well. That afternoon the horse was lifted out by the use of sacks.

10. Reference-- Mr. Bates Long, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 5

Mr. Long, states his father Abe Long, served in the Civil War, but did not stay in the army very long due to ill health. He remembers hearing his father tell about the conditions of this county after the Civil War.

Food was hard to get and we never had a biscuit only on Sunday morning for a long time .All of the food was scarce and high priced. Flour was very high and meal and meat were hard to get. Coffee was scarce and was substituted by using parched rice and sweet potatoes. Salt was obtained by digging up dirt where cattle had been salted, boil in water and strain and drip to get what salt that was inthe water. A small 5¢ box of matches would last a year. Clothes were not plentiful, the women spun the thread and wove the cloth. They made cotton and woolen clothes.

When the negros were freed they scattered around to fidderent places some of them gave a little trouble.

11. Reference-- Mrs. Dinkie Welsh, Philadlphia, Miss.

Mrs. Welsh, state that during the war the South could not have the things they had been used to because they could not get them from the north. So they had to get along with what they could make themselves and raise. When the war started the South could not get cloth any more from the north, not even calico, every one had to make their own cloth her mother was the first person in Philadelphia, to have a home spun dress. It was basket weave and trimmed in black. She taught all the girls in the family how to make the material for their clothes. They would make hats out of palmetto, her mother made her one out of shucks a very beautiful one too. She took the shucks nearest the corn where it was the tenderst scraped it real good and puffed it. Then put them together and lined it with blue tissue.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

Sherman, made two raids through here, and when the people would find out he was coming they would take everthing they could and hide it, any thing they thought the Yankees would be interested in, and let it stay hidden until they had gone. You know then the Southerners had gold. She remembers once when they heard he was coming, her mother took all the silver ware and made big pockests to put it in and then fixed it so they could tie it under their dresses. The dresses then had big skirts on them and these pockets could be hidden under them without any danger of the Yankees, seeing them. She tied one around her waist and one around her sisters waist, the aunt of Mrs. Welsh, but after awhile her aunt told her mother that the fork was sticking in her and she could not wear it. Her mother ask her what she had done with it she told her she had put it out in front of the gate at the roots of some shrubery. Her mother said " why don't you know that's exactly where the Yankees will ride- they wont care anything about the shrubery and will ride right over it " Her Aunt had hidden the gold in the thickest part of the roots where it could not be seen. Her mother took the gold and stuck it down her bosom but the nearer the time came, for them to arrive the more unconfortable it became and finally when it was time for them to be there she took the gold out and ran over to one of the servant girls and stuck it in her bosom. But her Aunt could not risk that and she took charge of the gold again.

One other time they heard the Yankees were coming , her mother was hunting a place to hide the gold, they were living in the Stribling, home then, she went out between the house and where the Baptist church now stands, there was an old stump out there that had a lot of leaves and dirt in it. She scraped all this out as deep as she could and put her three rolls of gold in and covered it up real good. After the Yankees had come and gone her mother went out to see about her gold, it had the apperance of having been disturbed.

She dug and found all but one bag, and gave up finding it but decided to look once again, on going back an dlooking again she found she had just over-looked it.

11. Reference-- Democrat, by Mrs. J.V. (Dinkie) Welsh, Philadelphia,

During the Civil War, when the Federal Army extended its march through some of the Southern states, the little town of Philadelphia, was among the number visited by a body of Federal troops known as Grierson's men. News of the coming of the enemy reached the town, which is located only a few miles south of Pearl river. My grandfather lived near the river and my aunt was teaching her younger brothers and sisters also the neighbors children who lived near, in a little school room near mu granffathers home. There was considerable excitement in town and in the surrounding country. Provisions of the entire neighbor hood was hauled off by the wagon loads, stock of all kind were driven away to places of safety, and in each home there was hurried work of hidding valuables, such as silver ware, watches, money, jewels, clothes, firearms and many things the enemy would take or destroy.

In the meantime to prevent this detachment of Grierson's men from crossing the river at this point, and forcing them to go many miles below the town, citizens met at the bridge to burn it. My uncle John Woodward and a friend Bob Ross, young soldiers from Gen. Forrest regiment were at home on a furlough and were with the crowd. The cruical moment had arrived , grandmother sent a negro girl running to tell my Auht to dismiss school and hurry home. Dinner had been prepared and placed on the table. A Basket of food was sent to the men on the bridge. My uncle had returned and was eating his dinner when his comrade rode up to the gate and called " John come away the Yankees are on

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

us " Turning his horse and dashed away at full speed in the direction of our littel town. Uncle rushed from the table to the gate, mounted his pony and was soon ahead of his comrade's flying steed.

At the bridge the citizens were preparing to burn it . Before doing so grandfather, was to ride across the river and up the road to reconnoitre. He had gone but a little way when turning a curve in the road came face to face with the advance guard of the enemy. They made him a prisnor, grandfather told them of their entention of burning the bridge , and if they would permit him to ride a little in advance he could perhaps save it . His request was granted, and riding ahead he managed to let them know that he was a prisnor and to get away. Catching up guns, coats and hats, they rushed for their horses and into the weeds.

On the gallery of grandfather's home stood grandmother and four daughters awaiting the coming of the federal troops, the gates was thrown open many rode through up to the gallery and dismounted. The dining table was like uncle had left it, they cleared the " platter clean" and were searching the place over when the captain and guard with grandfather rode into the yard.

Granddfather asked if there was anything to eat. A bowl of peas was found. He with the captain sat on the edge of the gallery floor, the bowl of peas between them , each with a spoon enjoying their scanty meal .

After searching the entire premises, they rode down into the field, following the wagon tracks and those of the stock, the negros had driven into hiding. Finally the entire body rode toward town taking grandfather with them. Many citizen's lost valuables, mules and wagons of provisions to which they were hitched to their back gates.

This detachment camped twelve miles smme where south of Philadelphia.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

The next morning grandfather was released and he returned home to his rejoicing family. During these exciting events J.B. Woodward (Dad) as he is known to most of his friends, and his little niece kept very close to his big sister and his auntie.

During the second raid Mrs. Welch, was intown with her mother. Again it was the noon hour, and we were seated at the table on the corner of which was a bowl of " Pig feet jelly " to be served with cream, a desert I very much liked when a child. We had not reached this course. It's loss is therefore very vivid in my memory. When a servant come runnign up the steps to the rear entrance to the hall crying " Miss Elvira, Miss Elviria the Yankees are coming in the front gate". They rode to the back door and to the front where the captain threw his bridle reins over the balustrade and making their way to the dining room again enjoyed our noon day meal .

I was very sure at one time, when a trooper came down the stair-way from mine and mother's room with a red bundle under his arm, he had my pretty brown cloak, worked in soft floss, and bound with pretty ribbon. This cloak was lined with red, but he found neither this prized garment nor my equally prized "Shuck Cap" trimmed with blue silk tissue, made by the fairy fingers of my dear mother. My mother also made and was the wearer of the first home-spun dress in Philadelphia. This was made in Leake County. My grand mother Williams, instructed her daughters to spin the thread, prepare the thread forthe loom and weave the design. These were very busy days for the daughters of the confederacy, making cl clothes for their brave soldiers and helping in every way possible to win the cause for which they fought " their southern rights".

There were some slight skirmishes south of town between a few federals and confederates, the latter were home for recruits and supplies. I do not know enough in regard to this to try to write an account of it.

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

Assignment Five

Later before the close of the war between the states, we had a few of our own confederate soldiers stationed here. They occupied the old homes in the town that were vacant. One of these was an early hotel owned by the Wilson's, on the lot where the Baptist church now stands, was the home of the Captain Wess, He ate his first dinner in the home of my uncle, Dr. J. L. Backstrum who built and owned the house where Mr. S. H. Stribling, now lives. (Mr. is now dead) He would often take me to his camp to spend a while with him. I had the pleasure of meeting this fine man after the close of the war in Water Valley, where he again visited with old friends , also I had the joy of showing my much loved doll named for him " John Bell McEwen"

A number of soldiers stationed here were from the northern part of the state of Tennessee.

12. Reference--Mr. W.D.Smith, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 1

Mr. Smith, states his father, J.R.Smith, and two brother's R.W. Smith, and Z. K. Smith were in the service of the Civil War. His father J.R.Smith, was in the 42nd Regiment and while serving in the war paid Mr. Grant Tensley $ 125.00 to serve in his place. Mr. Tinsley went to the seige of Vicksburg, while Mr. Smith,, was at home. However Mr. Smith, had to go back to the army after the seige at Vicksburg. This time joining the 27th Regiment at Enterprise, Miss.

R.W. Smith, was wounded at the battle of Murferesburrough, Tenn. and was captured by the Union army, they heard indirectly that he died in prison.

J. K. Smith was in the Militia or home guard, and did most of his service at Macon, Jackson and Meridian, Miss. He was under the command of Captain Hicks, while at Meridian.

Mr. Smith, states he carried food to his brother J. K. while stationed at Meridian. At this time they were living at Shucktown community in Lauderdale county.

Mr. Smith, states that during the war the slaves were very loyal to the white people. They stayed at home and helped with the farm work to support the families. Sometime the slave owners would send a negro to the army to serve as a waiting boy. When Sherman's army left Vicksburg, they came through their community going to Meridan, several of the negroes stole horses and went with them. This army went to Franklin Tenn., by the time they reached this town they had collected a fairly good army of negroes. These negroes were put in front at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. where nearly all of them were killed.

During the war so many women were left with children, the women had to work hard, because the children were too small to help any.

His family did not have to work so hard because they had slaves to do most of the work , but his mother made him go to the field and help with the work.

They could not get coffee, so had to use a substitute, they used parched rye and brand , salt was also hard to get, they managed to get one wagon load from Enterprise. They used "Flint rock " to produce fire striking with some object till the spark set cotton or other material on fire. He remembers seeing his mother strike a knife on the back of a cast iron pot-lid until the sparks would set cotton on fire.

Some people had very little to eat, but so far as his family was concerned they had plenty to eat. His mother had a spinning wheel and loom, and made all the cloth she used, also taught the negroes how to do that kind of work, making it possible for them to have plenty of clothes to wear, while some did not have the wheel or loom, therefore they had scanty clothes to wear. His mother made jeans, some three and some four thread. she dyed her thread with beach red oak and

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

maple bark to amke plaid cloth, she also raised Indigo to dye with, which would make a very good dye. The ladies would sit up till late at knight spinning, weaving and ma king clothes for the soldiers and the ones at home to keep them warm, and yet some of the soldiers did not have clothes sufficient to keep warm.

NOTE Mr. J.R. Smith, moved to Neshoba County in 1869, four years after the close of the war, in the community of what is known as Bethsaida, on the Jim Welsh, place. After he moved to this county the conditions had improved greatly, but the confederate money was had been done away with , lost its value when The South lost the Cause. All of the property was gone they had their land left, but large sums of money was invested in slaves and theyn lost that. A colored boy from 16 to 20 years old had been worth about $ 1000, those slaves had been sent down here from the eastern states before the war and sold at public auction.

At the close of the war, the people came home and went to work , the recovery was made very rapidly, because produse was a very good price His father sold cotton and got 42¢ a pound for it, and was paid in gold coins.

What to do with the negro after their freedom was a serious problem confronting the people. A negro assaulted a white woman who lived north east of Philadelphia, in whatis known as the North Bend community, a crowd of white men got together and hanged him to an old oak tree which stood near the present jail. Another problem was to get rid of the radicals, they also had Carpet Baggers, and Scalawags to contend with. When Mr. Smith, moved to this county in 1869, Mr. Tom Yates, ran a saloon and later Mr. Jepp Coghlan, owned and operated one in connection with a grocery store, also Mr. Bill Welsh, operated a saloon, About this time out laws were being caught and persecuted, however Mr. Smith states there were very little cattle stealing in the county, occasionally a negro would steal a cow or hog and butcher it for food

15. Reference-- Mrs. R.A.Smith, Union, Miss. Rt. 4

Mrs. Smith, states her father Mr. William Richmond, was in the Civil war 1861, but does not think he was ever in battle.

He was taken sick and was sent home, when he recovered he returned to the service. He was then taken down with measles, he was very sick with measles, could not get them broken out and they ones in charge, would not allow him to have any water to drink, but some one brought in a " cantsen " full of water, he watched his chances had when no one was looking he drank all of the water in the canteen, and soon was broken out with a full case of measles.

Mrs. Smith, remembers the Yankees coming through by County Line, about four miles south of where she was living. Mr. John Sansing, lived near the church, when they heard the Yankees were coming they hid everthing they could, buried their meat and lard, but the Yanks passed on peacably Mrs. Smith, was of a family of eight, six girls and two boys, she had to do any kind of work to help out. Their chief supply came from Meridian, besides that they had to make everthing they had . Her mother spun and made cloth, she , made many different colors of cloth by using tree bark as dyes. Red oak, gave a purplish color, white oak grey, walnut a dark brown. She also raised indigo plant boiled it and used it for dye . Calico when they could get it at all cost 15 and 20¢ per yard. Her father bought it by the bolt. He did not raise cotton ,but owned andoperated a gin run by horse power, and she had to drive the horses around to run the gin. A place was fixed just behind the horses so she could ride when she wanted too, but on real cold days she had to walk to keep warm They could gin two or three bales of cotton a day by working late at night, which they sometimes did when the owner was in a hurry for it. She also carried cotton to the gin-press, her mother began trying to raise cotton when there was no fertilizer, then they would make two or

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

three bales, her father bought the shoes for the family, and her mother bought the rest using the cotton made for what ever else the family needed . Her father had slaves, and when they were freed they moved away some of the young ones (Carl and Ann) wrote to her older brothers after they left. (Mrs. Smith is 75 years old)

14. Reference-- Mr. George Ingram, Burnside, Miss.

Mr. Ingram, remembers thathis father Mr. Samuel Sampson Ingram, went to the Civil war took the measles got a furlough to come home relapsed with measles and died at Columbus.
He remembers hearing the cannons at Vicksburg, duringthe siege.
He says they Yankees,came to his grandfathers John Burnside, and exchanged mules with them, taking three of his best mules, and nothing could be done about it. They suffered during the war for clothing and shoes also food. His mother denied herself food to have more for her children, and the children had to go bare foot till their feet would be sore and bleeding. He remembered the Yankees burned the bridge across Burnside Lake, and his great uncle Suggs Lee, being captured for his gold, they were about to kill him when his wife let them know he was a mason, and the Yankees, let him go.

15. Reference-- Mr. Buck Thompsnn, Democrat

The Yankees marched from Louisville, down the old Edinburg road and with few exceptions , little harm was done to the people and property of this immediate section. A interesting example of the loyalty and fidelity that was characteristic of a great many slaves of this period was the incident in which a slavednamed Alfred belonging to Mr. Hoe Rogers, was hero. The federal soldiess passing by Mr. Rogess barn were attracted by a very beautiful horse standing in the barn yard, one of the higher officers ordered his horse be taken into the barn yard and

an exchange of horses be made. The darky was attempting to follow instructions when the faithful Rogers negro appeared unexpectedly and with a heavy fence rail knocked the northern negro down unconscious, and before he had time to recover and report to the troops some hundred yards away, the Rogers slave jumped on his masters horse and dissappeared until the troops had moved farther on.
In this day of ease and rapidity in transportation and traveling methods of fifty years ago seem strange and laborous. The people of this section got many of their staple supplies from Jackson, via Pearl River by means of Keel-boats, propelled by manpower. The Boats literally pushed along the river by means of long forked sticks which the men on boat used as levers, pushing against trees, roots and branches along the banks of the river. The last trip that was made by Mr. Barrett, up the river by Keel-boat was made in 1864. It took ordinarily to make the trip fourteen days going to Jackson,for this type boat. It was equipped with a long bugle which Mr. Thompson, remarked was longer than his walking cane. This a good bugler could sound for many miles and after its blasts were first heard by the trades people along the river they knew to expect its apperance in about twenty four hours. The steam boat replaced the Keel-boat and was used on Pearl river as late as 1910 perhaps.
The nearest trading posts were Canton and Meridian, to which trips were made in ox-wagon, once or twice a year by the average family. These were very tiresome journeys wrought with dangers and hardships. If all went well they were able to make the trip in eight days or may be ten . But if a wagon wheel broke they would be delayed until the wheel could be carried to the nearest blacksmith shop to be repaired. Or if under the strain of the heavy load and long distance traveled one or more of the oxen should give out the travling had to be held

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

for several days until the beast recovered his strength, unless, in prosperous times he could with sufficient boot be swapped off to some one along the road for another ox. These are but a few of the interesting experiences and incidents related by Mr. Thompson, as he interpreted present conditions in the light of those that have existed in the past, applied to -in particular to Beat # 5 of Neshoba County.

16. Reference-- Mr. John Williams, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Williams' grandparents moved to this county 1836, 15 miles west of Philadephia, in the Barrett, community. Everything was very dull when they came here, because it was thinly settled and they did not have anything. These grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Pickens Barrett, they settled on the hills of Pearl river and reared a big family and remained there till death. His father and mother were reared there without any opportunity to come in contact with with anything , except the things nature provided, animals and fowls. They had no opportunity to be any thing only honest and upright. The people of that dark seem to be better satisfied than they are in this great enlightened day."Was that a better time spiritually, morally and virtually than this enlightened day when we have the radio, flying through the air messages that places us in contact with the whole world in a few minuts, sailing in the air by means of the Air planes, and speeding over the highways in the automobiles?"

Conditions at that time were very hard because people were scattered far apart and had lit le to work with. They had to make their own wagons, plow-stocks, shoes and clothes. The way they tanned their hides for shoes was by the following method: they went out in the river swamp and cut down a big poplar tree and dug out a big trough and cut the trough down in a big hole of water in the river and filled the trough full of

water and put the hides in and let them stay for sixty or ninety days then when the hair would all slip off they would take the hides out and rub them across a log till they were dried out, then they would take abig hide knife and scrape the flesh side of the hide till it was clean, it was then softened by rubbing salt, ashes and eggs into it, it was then ready to make shoes. He states that people living in that community now know where the " Tan Trough Hole " is today.

All saddles were hand make, the trees were cut out of the root of a tree and was then covered with leather or beaver hide. There were lots of beavers inthe river swamp at that time,people would send the hides away sometimes and have them dressed an d then made into clothes

His grand father made himself a suit out of beaver hides, Mr. Williams, remembers this suit even though he was very small when he saw it.

His grandmother had a loom and made her own clothes, blanket and bed linen, she made both wool and cotton cloth, however there were more wool cloth than cotton, for there were more wool being made, because they raised lots of sheep.

The cotton gins were run by horse power, ginning about two bales a day if they had good luck, the corn had to be carried eight or ten miles to be crushed into meal by a water mill there were no steam mills in the county at that time.

The homes were built of split logs hewn down inside with a broad ax. People would get out in the woods and pick out a good spliting tree usually pine, they would cut th e tree down, cut off a cut six or eight foot cut, take an iron wedge and maul which was made of small hickory and split the cut into rails, then take a frow and rive these rails into boards. The boards were used to ceil the cracks in the walls of the log huts, the door shutters were also made of these boards, very few plank floors were used in those days. The chimneys were made of

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

of mud sticks and grass, also mud and rock. The people raised all thy had to eat, hogs and corn was eaisly secured, also cane grew well on the fertil soil without fertilizer, but very little cotton was grown. All furniture was hand made,Mr. Williams, owns a table that was hand made by his grandfather, more than eighty years ago, hand drawn pine lumber mortised together, with a drawer with a fitted lock and key. They attended church at White Oak church, so named because a large spring ran from under the roots of a large white oak tree growing near by. The seats in this church was made of split logs, and holes bored and pegs fitted in for legs.

The schools of those days were free ones running from two to three months, the schools were taught in the church house at that time. There would be from six to twenty students taught by one teacher, some of those studehts had to walk six or seven miles. The people did not saem to know that they had a government. After a president was electdd they would hear about it six months after, they were law abiding citizens, but had few laws to go by.

17. SLAVERY. Reference-- George Donald (col) Philadelphia, Miss.

George, was four years old when the Civil War started. His mother was a slave, owned by Mr. David Donald, living in the North Bend community. Mr. David Donald, was the father of Mr.E.P. Donald, who until a few years ago owned and operated a dry goods store in Philadelphia Neshoba County, known as the E. P. Donald & Son.

Old uncle George as he is called, says that his old Master's son was killed during the war, but he does not know what year or what place Old George, states that one day some body came along and told them the Yankees were coming, all the hegroes and mules were carried to

the woods and hidden. But they soon learned it was only a joke, the Yankees, were not coming at all. But if they had been, they could easily have found them by their screaming and hollowing. Old George, said he had a good time his " Old Master " fed him well. Aft er the war was over and the negroes were freed some of them went away with the Yankees to get rich, some atayed on and worked on halves with the good white people they had lived with before the war.

18. SLAVERY. Reference-- Susan Backstrom, slave negro, Philadelphia

Susan, was first sold at Baltimore, Md. before 1860 to a speculator, who brought her in a drove of other slaves to Mobile, Ala. and resold them to Mr. John Garnes, who lived at Mobile, but owned a plantation at Enterprise, Miss. These plantations were run by an overseer. There were two, a man and a woman, the man looked after the plow hands and the woman looked after the hoe hands. Besides having an overseer they had a colored man "Slave driver" who did the whipping and flogging when a negro became unruly, all the negroes had to mind. they were given an allowance and when their supply was gone they had to do without, they got hungry sometimes.

After the war was over an old slave mammy, who had lived in Mobile, took her away from the plantation and brought her to Enterprise, where she peddled ginger cakes for a sister of Mr. Garners, she clothed and feed her and once and a while gave her some spending money. This lady was a widow and did not have much to give. Susan stayed there about one year. One day Wash Backstrom, a slaveery negro who had belonged to Dr. J. L. Backstrom, who owned several hundred acres of land in Philadelphia, Neshoba county, left his mammy and came to Enterprise, she married this Backstrom , negro in a few months and moved to Neshoba county,where she she has made her home ever since. Susam , said after they were freed thew

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

they did not have anything so they had to make out the best they could.

19. SLAVERY. Reference--Alonzo Marshall, (Slave negro) Philadelphia,

He was owned by John Marshall, before the war in 1860, and they lived on the line of Neshoba and Kemper county. He was not large enough to work in the field, but remembers very well when the war started. His " old Massa" had to go to war, got shot in the leg came home and was never able to go back. He also remembers some Calvary-men coming to his house and eating breakfast, also the drums beating of the Yankees, but they never came to where he lived.

Negro slaves were given passes to visit, the pass extended till four on the afternoon and if they were not home by that time they were whipped, just an ordinary whipping never beaten.

When they were given their freedom, his old Massa, gave him his choice of going or staying. If they stayed they stayed for what they ate and wore and were to be ruled by him as they had been . He stayed on awhile, but sometime that summer left , and just did any kind of job work for something to eat, the second year he settled at parson Seales, to work for what he ate and wore. His mother had given all the children away but two by this time the youngest and himself, who was large enough to help her some. Mrs. Seale, made clothes for her family and for them. She spun and wove it all by hand. The next summer his mother hired him out to Mr. Mike Cook, who gave him $ 25.00 for the years work. He is now living in Stephen's quarters in the town of Philadelphia.

20. SLAVERY TIMES. Reference-- Mr. Sam Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Welsh, states there were only a few slave owners in this county, among those who owned slaves were: J.W. Welsh, Dr. Backstrom,

and a few others. People had what they raised to eat, corn milk, sorghum molasses, pork, beef, coffee was made from okra seed and meal bran,and was sweetened with molasses. Pie pastries were made of corn meal, there was no flour, salt was obtained by boiling dirt from the " smoke house" floor and straining it.

Conditions were very hard then, children had to stay at home and work with scant food and clothes, and to get a Dr. had to go eight or ten miles for him. Women made all the clothes they had by hand, spun and wove them,shoe cobblers made their shoes,but unless it was a real cold winter the children did not have any shoes.

The farmers farmed on a small scale,they had no farming tools, one horse plows were very slow way, took a long time to do the work, they raised oats,corn cotton,peas, potatoes,sorghum cane and after the war began to use blue cane which made a much better syrup. There were two saloons in this town then, one located where the Citizen's bank is now and the other one a little lower down that same street. But drinking was not done every day as it is now, they had to stay at home and work, drinking was done mostly on Saturday's and public days.

He remember hearing of horse thieves but does not know if the reports were true or not. A Ku Klux Klan existed but he did not know the leaders or activities. There were only a few radicals in the county, and they were done away with in a few years after the war.

Prominent citizen's in the county during the Civil War were: The Backstrom's Wilsons, Cooks, Greens. McDonald, Shackelfords, Sikes, Salter Franklins. Striblings, Spiveys, Iveys, Fultons, Yates and Welshs.

21. GAMBLING CAVALRY.Reference-- Mrs. Mary McMinn, Philadelphia, Miss.

Co. I First Reg.-Infantry enlisted at Macon, Miss. Aug. 22, 1864.

Gambling's Cavalry State Troops

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Co. enlisted at Dawes' store, Kemper Co. April 30. 1864.

Captain E. D. Gambling

First Lieut, A.C. Gambling

2nd Lieut. J.W. McCraw

3rd Lieut. C. L.Smith.

Gambling's Cavalry, enlisted in Mabry's Brigade, Wert Adam's cavalry Sept. 30, 1864/

22. IN THE DAYS OF 1863.Reference-- Democrat (article)

Uncle R.A.Williams, of Philadelphia, has preserved a copy of "The Daily Citizen" published by J, M, Sward at Vicksbugg, Miss. up until the time of the Civil War. This copy is now in the posessions of Mrs. A. B. McCraw, and is dated Thursday July 2, 1863, and was printed on Wall Paper. The following clippings are taken from the last issue of "The Daily Citizen": We are endebted to Major Gillespie, for a steak of confederate beef, alias mule meat. We have tried it , and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it.

NOTE July 4, 1863.

" Two days bring about great changes."The banner of the Union folats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant,"has caught the rabbit", he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. " The Citizen " lives to see it. For the last time it appears on Wall paper, no more will it eulogize the luxury of mule beef and fricasseed kitten, urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall paper edition, and is excepting this note, from types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

23. THE OLD OAK TREE. Reference--Democrat,by Mrs. M.V. Williams.

" Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree"

Over a hndred years ago, Rev. Fincher, a Presbyterian minister living in what in Now Philadelphia, but then was only a large open field with a few scattering homes, selected three small oak trees and set them carefully into the ground, where the Texico Service station now stands.

The little trees thrived and because of their beauty were always admired by the passerby. However two were destined to be short lived. One was torn into shreds by lightning, a horse belanging to Mr. Barlow Wilson, aged resident of the House community, was tied to the tree and was instantly killed. The other for some reason died leaving only the sturdy one live oak alone.

Hamlet, was moved to this locatian, the tree was left undisturbed and ere many years passed by, it had won for itself a place in the heart of the residents.

This l t being an ideal, location the Methodist built their church beside the drooping branches . This was a church and lodge combined the Masonic Order helping with erection, and for many years the old tree stood watching the coming and going of these old Saints.

Later Congressman Adam Byrd built a home on this spot, selling same to the late J.D. King, whose family retained the home until a few years ago.

1927, or five years since, hoary with age, and bent by the years progress called a halt on the life of this dear old land mark, and as the hammer resounded, and the axe rang out, this giant of nature was felled to earth. The tree measured fifty two inches in diameter and thirteen feet in circumference, a space of 120 or 125 feet being included by

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

by the shadows cast. Could this living, almost human have spoken, a real life story of happiness, despair, love and hatred, could have been told. In the early 60's, when the dark clouds of war hovered over the Southland, many a mother sat under the wide spreading branches one day and watched her son fall in line, for here Neshoba County , boys formed the first company of soldiers, known as Company D. Eleventh Miss. Regiment, under the leadership of Captain Nat Franklin.

There are those in Philadelpha, still living to day who well remember this incident. Miss Mattie Cooper, then a young girl, recalls how she sat beside Mrs. Alice Williams, who held her in her lap, her little daughter, now Mrs. J.V. Walsh.

Since then another conflict has passed, and still another, yet the old tree stood watching her heroes go out, some to return, some never just as she watched them seventy years ago, she standing as a mother, joyful in the accomplishments of her children , sad in their hour of trouble.

Forty years ago she raised her eyes heavenward and marvelled as she saw the first ballon in Philadelphia, glide out from beside her to the amazement of a vast crowd, and ascend into space.

She watched every movement with interest which was almost human. She enjoyed the special meeting years ago of the "Sewing Circle", that met with her as their protector from the blazing rays of friendly " Old Sol"

She recalled- yes many things. How the aged mother died-the daughter became a bride-the son moved to a distant state-and yes a new baby came-all this she heard.

And then one day as she opened her drowsy eyes, a horseless carriage slipped by, and still greater wash her amazment, almost consternation when the first airplane barely missed her lovely head.

She stood calm and quiet always as lovers sat near her in a perfect glamour of moonlight, and plighted their troth, yet she was wise and

and a real confidant, for never a secret did she betray.

She enjoyed the parties that were given. All were happy occasions yet some were marked with a tinge of sadness, as farewells were uttered, and children left from under her sheltering wing.

She watched sorrowfully the little funeral Cortegem and the one with pomp and splendor, as they wended their way to the city of the dead .

One day she was horrified really struck dumb, as a pistol shot rang out and one of her staunch admires fell at the hands of another.

Then for days she stood quiet, composed in the shadow of the court of justice- listening trying to catch every word, uttered by those with master minds, that meant either the giving or destroying of freedom for both the innocent and the guilty.

The childred, children's children and the grandchildren all played around her knee, she as their guardian angel, keeping ever a watchful eye.

She observed with a non-critical eye, the progress as it came step by step, which was eventually to mean the giving of life for her, yet she was willing to sacrifice.

And she,though rich in memories, towering majestically, as a great monument, answered the call of a life well spent and returned to the dust from whence she came.

24. MISCELLANEOUS. Reference--Mr. Barlow Wilson, Union, Miss. Rt. 3

Col. James Wilson came to Neshoba County in 1832, as an agent for the Indians in the Dancing Rabbit Treaty, to appraise the land. He has as his partner Col. Burns. They had an Indian Pilot. When he found this land where his old home now stands he marked the spot and said that he was coming back there to make a home. He did this a year later, but settled a short distance from there in an Indian hut. But in 1836 built the home where his son Barlow now lives. All the

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

the lumber is heart pine and hand turned, has the first glass windows to be used in this county. His home was in Ala. before coming to this county. He had been made a Col. prior to coming to this county, and drilled 700 men in the Militia, a book that was used in drilling the men " Rules for Exercises and Manouvers of the Infantry of the U.S. Army" (copyrighted in 1825) is still there in his home. A President or some officer of the military forces gave him a beautiful sword in a buckskin case but no knows the exact age of the sword. The owners are certain that it is over 100 years old, because it was given to him during a war with the Indians. The old family cemetery is there on the place. Two or three of the old slaves were buried there. This home used to be the stopping place for the stage coach and it was called "Travelers Inn". There is an old bureau there over 100 years old. One chimney in the house measures 55" by 67½ and almost enough brick in it to build an ordinary bungalo. We found a reeling machine for hanking thread and parts of an old loom. On each side of the large chimney there are two pictures one of Andrew Jackson and the other of George Washinton, that have hung right in the same place ever since the house was built. The house is located at Emocholuchia, which in the indian language mean " Our people are there. "

25. Jessie Watkins Home. Reference-- Mr. Ed Watkins, Dixon, Miss.

The home of Mr. Ed Watkins, in Watkinsville, near Dixon is 90 years old. It was built in 1846, by Jseeie Watkins, his grandfather, Jessie Watkins, came to Neshoba County, from North Carolina, where he was a supervisor of a large plantation. In this diary is written, while he was still in North Carolina, the names of each slave, their death and cost, the amount of food stuff raised and many other things very interesting to read. The diary is in perfect condition now and is in the posession

of Mr. Ed Watkins.

During the Civil War there were certain men who would not go to War these men would hide out in the woods and bushes to keep from being caught, they were known as " Bush Whackers" They wrote notes demanding that certain thaings be taken to a certain place at a time they would designate. The following copy is one of those notes; Mr. Jessie Watkins received during that time.

" Mr. Jessie Watkins, you will please deliver at the house of Frank Barber, 25 bushel of corn and 50 lbs bacon and the same amount to J. Kimberll and the same to W. Robertson and take receipt for it.

This old home is built of heart pine lumber and planed by hand. After The civil war the Yankees seized 100 bales of cotton from Mr. Watkins, all the cotton he had raised during the war. Mr. Watkins had the deed made on sheep skin that was signed by President Martin Van Buren in 1841. He also has two Tax receipts dated 1864 and 1865 for taxes paid on agriculture and pork.

26. BILL IS USED COL WILSONS TRAVELERS INN. Reference-- Barlow Wilson, Union, Miss. Rt. 3

James Wilson

Rectified whiskey by the barrel		4/-	50
Barben whiskey per gallon		10/-	2.00
Nails per lb.		10ct.	.10
Squirrel shot per lb.		10ct.	.10
Buck shot	per lb	12½	.12½
Powder	per gal.	41/-	.50
Brandy	per gal.	16/-	2.00
Wine	per gal.	16/-	2.00
Gin	per gal.	16/-	2.00
Tobacco	small plugs	4/- per plug	

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

ASSIGMENT FIVE

Tobaco small plug	10ct.	per plug	.10
Lead per bar	10ct.		.10
Buchskin caps per box	15ct.		. 15
Blackening per box	12 1/2		. 12 1/2
Shew brushes per pare	3/-		. 37 1/2
Spice per lb.	2/-		. 25
peper per lb.	2/-		.25
Molases per gallon	6/-		.75
pips 2 for 5ct.			.05
Coffee per lb.	1/-		.12 1/2
Rectified whiskey by retail	6/-	per gallon	.75

The above is a copy of a bill issued to Col. Wilson when he ran the place known as the"Travelers' Inn ". Now known as the Old Wilson Home.

27. LAND DEED. Reference-- Barlow Wilson, Union, Miss. Rt. 3

The United States of America

To all whom these present shall come greeting

Whereas-Aaron Odum of Pickens Countyhas deposited in the general land office of the United States a certificate of the register of the land Office at Tuskaloosa in Alabama whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Aaron Odum according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820 entitled " An Act making futher provisions for the help of the public lands " for the East half of the South East quarter of section thirty-four of Township sixteen in Range fifteen West in the district Office of Tuskaloosa and state of Alabama containing twenty-nine acres and 26 hundredths of an acre.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Given under my hand and at the city of Wahsington the Twentyeth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-fpur and in the Independence of th U.S. the 49th.

By the President, James Monroe

Geo. Graham, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

28. CAROLINA CHURCH. Reference--Democrat--------

Carolina Church, of Presbyterian faith, located in the south eastern part of this county, is one of the oldest churches in this section of the state. And through its 90 years of existanse with its dark back ground of uneven periods of history in which there have been times of war, times of peace, lean years and fat years, distress and joy, it has never failed to hold high the royal banner of the cross, 'neath wh which marched the courageous christian soldiers of the splendid old dhurch in whose history is written in letters of light the lives of these heroic pioneers of faith.

We are endebted to Mr. C.W.Sikes, for placing in our hands the early record of this church and for which interesting information in connection with its history.

The first entry found in the record books of this church reads as follows:

Camp Ground, Near Dixon,

Neshoba County Miss.

Nov. 20, 1841.

Rev. Henry McDonald, a Licente of the Miss. Presbytery, who has been preaching in this neighborhood for a year and a half, having previously given notice that a presbyterian church would be organized this day and at this place in connection with the Tombigbee Presbytery by the Rev. W. H. Gray a member of the Presbytery, preached after which the following

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

persons having presented Certificates of dismission from the Philadelphia Church in this County were united together as a church to be known as the Carolina Church. Viz: Neil McDonald and wife, Mary McDonald, John Wilkinson and wife, Mary Wilkinson, Daniel McMiller and wife, Catherine Miller, John Savage and wife, Quincy Wilson and servant, Milly, Daniel, N. C. McDonald, Margaret Katherine and Mary Ann McKay, Alex McKay and wife, High McNair, Christine McNair, Margaret McKay, Christine McLane.

Alex McKay, Jno. Wilkinson ahd Neil McDonald were elected ruling Elders, and were so ordained and installed.

The first session of which W. H. Gray was Moderator received the following members: William Willis and wife, Daniel Willis, Christine Nelson, and servant Mariah, Mary Nelson, John McDonald, Jane Parker, all by Certificate and the following on examination of religious experiences; Mary Burnes Morrow, Sarah Watkins, Hugh McDonald and James Vance.

An interesting communication to the church in its first session from Rev. Henry McDonald tells of the securing from the Presbyterian Board of Publication for the new Church a donation of a full set of their publications for a congregational library, consisting of 79 volumes and a number of doctrinal tracts worth $34.48. He closes the communication with the following paragraph, "It is hoped with the blessing of God and your exertions this library may be instrumental to the Salvation of Many sols, and to the propagation of the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church."

It seems that the organization of the church took place on Saturday for the next entry is dated, The Sabbath Nov. 21, 1841. On this day in connection with the services the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the sacrament of baptism administered to Margaret Elinor, infant daughter of John and Christine Nelson.

Alex McKay was the first Clerk of the Church and seems to have held the position until 1870.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

It seems that the congregation worshipped in a bmush arbor until the building of the church and the Minutes until that time are dated at The Camp Ground.

The First service in the Church building appears to have been on December 25, 1842, where Rev. J. H. Gray is Moderator of the session.

It is an interesting fact that the original Church is still worshipped in and only the weather boarding and cover have been changed during these 90 years. The timbers were all hewed out and planed by hand and are securely pegged together. The significience of the name of the Church is obvious when it is known that practically all of the people of that vicinity as their name indicates were of Scotch decent, who moved to this section of Mississippi from North and South Carolina. This fact explains also why during the Civil War, the company which was organized and encamped at Carolina and the Cooper institute which at that time stood just a few yards to the South of the Church were known as the famous Scotland Guard of this County. One of the outstanding Soldiers was Mr. S. H. Parker, who died a few years ago.

The second pastor of the church seems to have been Rev. A. McCullum, while the names of Rev. L.B. Caton and Rev. D. McNair, appear occasionaly in the minutes as Moderator of the session.

It is interesting to note also that slaves were members of this church. We find on Oct. 21, 1843 that servants Elisa, having made application for membership was examined as to her Christian experience and received into the communion of the church.

In Oct. 1849, Maria, a colored woman of this church wished to have her youngest child baptized and the Moderator was requested to do so.

In another place we read where H.B. Baldwin, and servant, Sucky were received into the church by certificate.

Members of these early churches were expected to walk an upright circumspect

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

life free from worldly entanglements and any departure from the strict rectitude was a matter of of no small consequence, and one which the church felt morally and spiritually obligated to descipline.

In one of the minutes of 1850 we read that the session was informed that public rumor charged a certain member with unchristian conduct, first that dancing at a promiscous assembly, the occasion for which was an infair, and second excessive use of ardent spirits, and by his actions " the cause of Religion is scandalized and grieved". Whereupon the session resolved to examine the charge and directed the clerk to cite the defendant to appear before them on a certain date, and until the defendant could clear himself or get forgivness, " he was not to approach the Lord's table."

Trial before the church is then recorded with the testimomies of the various witnesses, and through the investigation the session seems to have carried out in a loving way the New Testament, way of dealing with a brother who has done wrong.

The decision of the Session, however was that the defendant has by good and sufficient proof been found guilty of charges and that he hereby be suspended from the privileges of the church until he gives satisfactory evidence of repentance.

Rev. J.D. Porter seems to have been pastor at this time who was evidently succeeded by Rev. A. M. Money, and he in turn by Rev. A. H. P. Smith, who served as pastor throughout the Civil War.

Another example of church descipline was that a Committee was appointed to talk to and attempt to bring about a reconciliation betweenn two bretheren who were reported to be angry at each other.

Again we read that a committee was senh to two bretheren who were reported to have been intoxicated. These brthern later acknwledged

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

their wrong doing and asked the forgivness of the church.

In almost every minute we find that the church was constantly receiving new members both by experience and certificate.

In the minute of May 20,1869 we read where Thomas Lofton a ruling Elder of the Presbytery of Tusculoosa, Ala. made application for membership and was recsived and made Ruling Elder in Carolina Church and with his wife Mrs. Saphronia Loftom, and duaghter Ella.

In 1872 W.R. Morrow became clerk of the church serving in this capacity until 1907.

During the pastorate of Rev. D.L. Barr, we find the minutes included what was called a narrative report to the Presbytery at its meeting which served as a gauge to the general spiritual condition of the church. It included a report on the attendance upon the services, the manifestations of the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit, deportment of the bretheren, growth in grace, faithfulness to Sabboth school, liberal ity of the members with their means, abstainance from intemperance and worldly amusemant

Rev. A. B. Coit, succeeded Rev. Barr, as pastor beginning his ministry here in 1903, with N. L. Morrow serving as church clerk and with George Henry, C.C. Watkins, Andrew Lofton, James McNair, Jno,C. Majure and N. L. MOrrow serving as elders.

During the pastorate in 1907 of Rev. W. J. Eaken, G.W.Sikes began as church clerk, which official position he now holds.

In the minutes of March 21, 1909 we find beautiful Memorials and resolutions concerning the death of two elders of the church namely: Andrew Harmon Lofton, and Chcistopher Columbus Watkins.

During the next few years the minutes c ontain ,many familiar names that were presented for membership, names of many who are now living useful consistant lives.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

The present elders include N. Morrow, Rosco Ray, And G.W.Sikes with the deacons were Junius Fox, and Mack Graves.

One has only to visit this old church and its " City of the dead" near by to be impressed with the fact that it has a past, and that through the vicissitudes of the past 90 years it has stood and is yet standing in its community as a mighty influence for righteousness.

29.CIVIL WAR LETTER--Reference--Democrat,

Blount County Ala.
Oct. 27th 1861

Dear Children; I received yours of Sept. 22, the 15th of this month, which gave us much satisfaction to hear from you, and to hear that you were all well. You write that many volunteers have gone from there and that nothing is to be heard but the war. It is very much the same here, but none of the connection has gone. George Atkinson, volunteered and started and went to Decatur but they failed to make the Brihade and therefore the disbanded and came home. This County has sent seven Companies to War. But as you do not know any of them I will not give you any of their names.

Crops are better here this year than has been for several years, that is corn and wheat there is not much cotton made here now. Times would be looking up here, but for the war which opperates on everything either to sell or to buy. Money is very scarce, there is not enough to pay the peoples tax much less their debts.

The connection are well, so far as I know. This leaves us all well and hoping that these few lines will find you all enjoying the same blessing. I subscribe my self your aggectionate father till death.

Ransom Atkinson

To Henry & John Atkinson

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

P.S. Kinch has moved back from Winston and left his land and is now living in the house with me.

Your aunt Vancy says she would like to see you all very much she sends her best wishes for you all. Jasper Ionadam has lost a child since I rote you. O yes! and talking of bullets. Kinch has a fine son, born the 15th of last month and guess what is its name. I know you cannot so I will tell you, John Wesley Davis see what a long one

R. Atkinson.

30.NESHOBA COUNTY. Reference-- A history of Mississippi
Lowery and McCardel

Neshoba County was established December 23rd, 1833, and two days later John J. Smith, James L. Jolly, Gilbert D.Core, Samuel Hathorn, Morgan McAfee, F.Carr, Jo Boggan, John Riley Dunn, D.W. Hopkins, Sr. John P. Smith, Robert Laird, James Boykins and James Furlow were appointed by an act of the Legislature, commissioners to roganize the county.

Among the early settlers were Col. James Wilson, Malcolm McIntire, who was the first sheriff: William Barnes, the first county clerk and Henry Killen the probate judge of the county.

Dr. W. A. Lewis, who settled in Neshoba County before the organization of the county: John A Thompson, a venerable and highly respected citizen the father of Capt. F. L. Thompson, of the 36th Miss. Reg. who fell at the battle of Nashville, Tenn. Wm. Boyd, James Ellis, who was first representative of the county: Gordon D. Boyd, Samuel N Gilliland, John D. Boyd, George Hicks, and John J. Pettus represented the county in the State Senate, and B.J.Jacowa, Hugh Harrison and A. B. Woolridge in the legislature from the county at an early date.

The towns of the county are Philadelphia, the county site, Laurel Hill, Dowdville, New Hope, Dixon, Milldale, Java and North Bend.

NESHOBA COUNTY WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

The principal streams are Pearl River, Pinnyshook, Kentawka, Beashe Owl and Noxapater creeks.

Neshoba County has 40,754 acres of cleared land: average value per acre $3.01 Total value including incorporated towns $ 127,531. The population as shown by the censtis report of 1890: Whites 8,320: colored 2,175: total 10,495.

Senators:	Represenatives
1835-----	James Ellis
1836-----	James Ellis
1837Gordon D. Boyd	James Ellis
1838- 39 Gordon D. Boyd	B. J. Jacoway
1840- 41 Samuel N. Gilliland	Hugh Harrison
1842-43 " " "	A. B. Woolridge
1844 John D. Boyd	Francis Keenan
1846 George Hicks	Ira N. Nash
1848 John J. Pettus	A. B. Woolridge
1850 " " "	R.B. Kirkland
1852 " " "	Isaac Enloe
1854 " " "	Lb.B. Austell
1856-57 John J. Pettus	R. B. Kirkland
1858-59 Isaac Enloe	J. L. Blackstrome
1860-61 " "	" "
1861-62 C.Y. Neely	Hugh McDonald
1865-67 H.C. Robinson	James M. Bowden
1870-71 W.R.Rushing	Henry C.Greer
1871- G.Smith	-------
1872 G.Smith	J. M. Kelly
1873 George Smith, J. P. Gilmer	" "
1874-75 Isham Stewart	H.C. Greer

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

1876 H.W. Foote, I. Stewart	Wm Bassett
1878 W.C.Dowd	" "
1880 C.A. Wilcox	A. J. Cooper
1882 John Terry	W. L. Bassett
1884 " "	J.C. McBeath
1886 R. P. Austin	A. J. Cooper
1888 " "	L. Stainton
1890 A. M. Byrd	" "

31. ADAM MONROE BYRD. Reference--Democrat

Commanding in personality, great in heart with a lofty soul and a richly endowed mentality that was capable of coping with any and all sitiations, togather with love for all humanity, coupled with a desire to serve, not only in the larger things in life but the small as well-- these were the characteristics of Adam Byrd, one of Neshoba county's most noble sons and Mississippi's outstanding statesman.

Adam Monroe Byrd, son of John and Elizabeth Tann Byrd, was born July 6, 1859, near Livingston Ala. The Byrd family allied with the By Byrd's of Virginia, came to the New World from England, sometime after the first English settlement was made, perhaps in 1636 or 1637. Settling temporarily in Virginia, the family shortly afterwards began a trek westward, first settling in Georgia, and then to Ala. Mr. Byrd's maternal grandparents, Alfred Tann, was a native of Indiana, seeing active service with Gen. Wm Henry Harrison in the campaign against the Indians under Tecumseh. He in the latter years of his life moved to Ala.

The horizon, at the time of the birth of this distinguished man was outlined with the dark clouds of the inevitable war between the states, and at the outbreak, the father John Byrd, answered the call

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

of his country. For two years, he followed on many battlefields, dying in 1863 in Clinton La. Where his body now rests.

Deprived of a husband and in three months later a father, this widowed mother with her littlebrood of six, came to neshoba county accompanied by her two married sisters the Misses Tann and Mrs. Warwick, a third sister. With the negroes free at the close of the war, it was deemed unsafe for the sisters longer to remain in their Ala. home ao at the request of the Watkins and White families, relatives then living in Neshoba County they came immediately to North Bend, a community seven miles north east of Philadelphia,

In this community on a farm, where he assisted in the tasks as all boys of his day, Adam lived until reaching young manhood. Because of his unusual mentality, his integrity and courage as a child he was a great favorite in the home as well as the neighborhood. Thie was especially marked as he aided in everyn way, his widowed mother in the terrible days of Reconstruction, which every Southerner was called upon to endure, in varying degree, following the four years struggle. His early educational advantages were rather meager. He attended the Crockett school and also the North Bend Grammer school, then coming to Philadelphia, where a small High school had been ppened. The late Bob Barrier, being one of the teachers. He then entered Hawassa College Tenn. remhining there one year. The next three years were spent in Cooper Institute, Daleville, Miss.

Mr. Byrd came from a line of men versed in the law, his maternal grand father having been a lawyer as well as a maternal uncle. Having inherited this trait together with a determination to carve for himself a niche in the affairs of the public, he entered Cumberland University Lebanon,Tenn. receiving his L.L.B.degree in 1884.

Being a student of political science and history and gifted with a

voice both commanding and eloquent he came to be known as one of the South's greates orators, and best informed men. He was a great reader and in making his selections he always kept before him the fact that human rights were uppermost, hence he tried to gain knoledge which would aid him in helping others.

He was admitted to the Bar 1884, immediately following his graduation and began his practic in Philadelphia. Seeing the need of qualified to help his people in an educational way, he yielded to the solicitation of his friends and was elected County Superantendent of Education in 1887, serving three years.

It was in 1887 that Mr. Byrd was married to MissMargaret Simmons, daughter of Captian and Mrs. Edward Simmons of Decature, Texas. To this union were born two daughters, Annie Kate (Mrs. Hart) and Eddie Lee (the late Mrs. D. White) Mrs. Byrd died in 1898. In 1900 Mr. Byrd married again this time to Miss Mary daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gully of Meridian. To this union were born four children Monrees, (Judge A. M. Byrd), Lena, (Mrs. Walker Jones), Mary (Mrs. Vernon Wilson) and Joe, all of whom, with the mother, are still living to-day Having so well filled the office of County Superintendent, Mr. Byrd was elected by his people to the State Senate in 1889. In 1895 he became a member of the House of Representatives. It was during these years that his real ability as a lawyer was recognized, he serving on some of the most outstanding committees in both houses, among them being Corporations, Registeration and elections, Penitentiary and prison education, he did all in his power to secure proper legislation along this line. In 1896 he was appointed by Gov. A. J. McLaurin as district Attorney for the 10th Judicial district of Mississippi. After the redistricting in 1897, the Gov. again appointed him to serve this as Judge of the Sixth Chancery District. In 1901, when he was defeated by

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

A.S. Witherspoon.

Congressman Byrd was an outstanding member of congress, believing it better for a public servant to concentrate on one subject and successfully put it over, as near as possible , rather than become interested in many things. He took up the study of Tariffs, and soon became an acknowledged authority on the subject and his many colleagues, among them Hon. Champ Clark, a tariff reformer himself worked continuously side by side. His fame grew and in Congressional Hall Byrd was recognized as one of the South's great statesmen.

While the Tariff question was uppermost in the mind of this man he sought the passage of other measures, all of which were intended as a help to the masses. He worked for the placing of more free deliveries over the South, in order that newspapers ans magazines might be placed in the homes of the people, bringing them in contact with affairs of t the outside world. Mr. Byrd was the first who suggested the enactment of a law wherby new markets for American cotton goods might be obtained He favored the Federal Reserve banking system, Restricted immigration, Income tax and Indian legislation. He was especially interested in the latter, as the Mississippi Choctaws were being transfe rred to the Ind Indian Territory at this particular time .

In 1912 Byrd, still with a desire to serve, became a candidate for the place held by Mr. Witherspoon, who defeated him in 1910. He had announced his intentions and had started the fight, but he who guides our destinies, decreed otherwise, and on June 19,1912, Mr. Byrd died in Hot Springs, Ark. where he had gone only a few days previously, to recuperate from the busy life he had been living for so many years. His body was returneed to his home city for burial, his pastor in paying him one of the greatest of eulogies, said the church never had a more loyal supporter, or the community, county and state a more

loyal friend. He was a mamber of the Methodist church, and to-day on the little Green Hill in Philadelphia's city of the dead stands a monument, towering tall and stately, sentinel like , symbolic of the life of this great and noble man, Adam Monroe Byrd.

32. JUDGE G.E.WILSON. Reference--Democrat.

Judge G.E. (Roger) Wilson, age 60 years, judge of the eighth Circuit Court district of Mississippi, and a life long resident of Philadelphia, passed away at his home here on Monday afternoon about three o'clock, following an illness of several weeks duration.

Judge Wilson, had long been prominent in public affairs, and is a private attorney. He was known and respected for and wide as a fair and honest judge, a manwho was loved by every body that knew him. He was charitable in every respect, always being willing to help someone and to look after the interest of those who were not capable pf looking after their own affairs. He was trusted by all races and classes of people and the humblest Indian or negro knew that he would receive fair and courteous treatment at the hands of Judge Wilson.

He had served on the bench once Jan. 1,1921, having first been elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Anse McLaurin. His first public office was a term of county Superintendent of Education 1892-1896, prior to which time he had taught in the schools of the county, He was a graduate of Springhill College, in Lauderdale County where many prominent people of this section received their schooling .

Following his term as Supt. of Education , he attended and graduated f from Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tenn. in law. He served as a member of the State House of representatives 1896-1900. He represented 7th Senatorial district of the State 1900-1904. He also served the House during the terms 1904-1908 and 1912-1916. At intervals from 1903 to 1912 he served as private secretary to Congressman Adam Byrd.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

He served as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee for a number of years, he was at one time owner of the county paper"The Neshoba Democrat".

Following his graduation from Cumberland University, Judge Wilson practiced law alone for several years,in 1905 a partnership was formed with Hon Adam Byrd,Earl Richardson, the firm being known as Byrd, Wilson and Richardson. This partnership continued until the death of Byrd on June 13,1913. He had been strongly urged to become a candidate for congress from this district on several occasions. He was a member of Masons, being a Shriner; the K.O.K. Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows Judge Wilson, was the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. J.C. Wilson, of Philadelphia.

The high regard in which Judge Wilson was held was manifested by the trmendous crowd which came to pay their respects to him. A large number of attorneys and friends from Neighboring towns and cities attended the funeral as well as many people from all sections of this county.

The people of this town and county deeply mourn the loss of this outstanding citizen, and the news of his death brought sorrow to the hearts of thousands of friends over this Judicial district and over the state at large.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

SCOTLAND GUARD CO K. Reference--Democrat April 27, 1911

" There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain
And thinks of the two in the low trundle-bed
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack-his face, dark and grim,
Grow as gentle with memories tender,
As he mummurs a prayer the children asleep,
For their mother may heaven defend her.
He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
The footsteps is lagging and weary,
As onward he goes, thru the broad belt of light
Toward the shades of the forest so dreary.
Hark! was it the night wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it moonlight so suddenly flashing?
It looked loke a rifle " Ah Mary good bye,
And the life blood is ebbing and splashing."

It was in 1861, when an Augst sun was shedding her blistering rays on a beautiful Southland, that Company "K" of the Mississippi volunteers left old Carolina Church for the front to battle for the cause of the southland in the years of struggle that followed.

Little did these young stalwart soms of our Dixie land realize the undertaking into which they were entering. Little did the think old Gen Sherman,s definition of war was correct . Not until the deadly field of battle was encountered, not until the blood of their fellow comrades was ebbing over the green, not until the winter snows envelope swamps not until disease entered their ranks did they fully realize that war is " hell".

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

That sultry August day with flags flying, keeping step with the drummer boy, cheered on to their duty by the flower of the southland woman. They made a picture that would stir the hearts of the most hardened, to see the good mother as she gave her son a farwell kiss, to see the sweetheart pin a flower on the lapel of her lovers coat, was a time that melts the hearts of men. The rights of our Southland were felt to be in jeopardy, his fealty to duty by her sons encouraged them to action and no better testimonial of the regord as soldiers is wanting than a reference to that honor roll. We see them spilling their life blood at Shiloh, Franklin, Chickamauga, Atlanta, the Rys Patch, and many other fields of battle do we see where some of this gallant company sacrificed their lives for the cause of our Southland.

It has been now some fifty years since this company left for the front from the list we see only a scattered few remaining of these old warriors. How opportune it is our loyal Daughter's of the Confederacy are making such a noble effort to commemorate to the valor of these gallant soldiers by the erection of a monument to their memory. A nobler cause could not be undertakin and we feel sure our county will r respond with such a unanimity as to soon see the Daughter's efforts suc successful.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER NICKOLIS MCMILLIAN. Reference--Democrat. 1910

Scotland Guard Co. K. 5th Miss. Reg. starting July 10,1861, from Carolina churhc, Neshoba County, Mississippi, they went to Enterprise, Miss.; thence to Pensacola, Fla. where they were placed in Anderson's Brigade and took part in the Bombardment of Fort Pickens. The Regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss. and April 6-7 1862 was in battle at Shiloh. After several fights in and around Corinth, the regiment went to Cahattanooga , and followed Gen . Bragg, through Kentuckey. This

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Regiment was in the following battles; Murfresboro, Tenn. Dec. 29, 1863 Chicamauga, Ga. Sept. 19-20,1863, Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863 Resaca, Ga. May 15, 1864 and the Atlanta, July 20-22, 1864.

ROLL OF SCOTLAND GUARD 1861-1865,--Reference-Democrat April 27, 1911.

Company Roll-call of Scotland Guards Company K 5th Regiment 1861 -1865.

Sam Alderman----died at Pensacola, Fla. 1861

James Brown---- Died at Okalona, Miss 1862

J.W. Brooks, went to Texas since the war.

L.S. Brooks,--died at home since the war.

C. M. Brantley, (Tank) killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

J.K.P. (Polk) Brantley,-- killed at Franklin Tenn. 1864

D.D.Boothe--went to La. since the war.

Zack Boothe--died in La. 1907.

W.U. Banks, still here.

Nat Barham--died at home 1894.

J.W. Bishop--died in Macon Ga. 1863.

J.C. Burgiss, --died at Natallo, Miss. 1862

L. Brewer--died at Pensacola, Fla. 1861.

Mart CAddenhead--- killed at Franklin,Tenn. 1864

H.D. Cooper, still here.

W.D. Cooper--killed at Murfresboro, Tenn. 1863.

W. B. Brantley, died in New Mexico 1918.

J. L. Cooper--died in Ala. since the war

J. M. Cooper--killed at Atlanta Ga. July 22, 1864.

J.F.Childs--killed at Kenesaw Mt. 1864.

F.Chamblee--died at Pensacola, Fla. 1861.

Dock Chamblee--died at Pensacola, Fla. 1861

Francis Chamblee--died at hospital 1863.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

G. M. R. Deskin --died at home since the war.

A. M. Deskin--died at home since the war.

J.T. Dooley--died in Texas since the war 1907

John Dunkin-- whereabouts unknown

W.T. Edgeman--missing at the Rye Patch GA. 1864.

W. D. Frasier--died at home since the war.

J. J. Fortune--in Winston County Miss.

J.E. Foster--in New Mexico (raising goats and Mexicans)

W. B. Gordon--killed at Shiloh, Tenn. April 5, 1862

J.E. Ganda, went to La. since the war.

C. B. Goldamn--killed at Chickamauga, Ga. 1863.

Sam Houston, still kicking on the old ranch 1911.

John Hadley, John still kicking on a peg.

W. B. Hadley--killed at Chickamagua, Ga.Sept. 19,1863.

Bube Hanson, went to Ark. since the war.

George Hanson--died at Pensacola, Fla. 1861.

Bill Hughens--died in Texas since the war.

Mart Hardage--died at home since the war Nov. 14, 1895.

W. L. Hardage, went to Texas since the war.

B.F. Henry, went to La. and died 190-- ?

J. P. Henry--died at Macon Ga.Miss. 1862

W.E. Hawk--killed at Jonesboro Ga. 1864.

W. H. Harris--died at Walnut Grove, Miss. 1906.

W. H. Jackson, still here.

---- Johnson, went to Ark. since the war.

Levi Kelly-- died at Macon,Miss. 1862

Steve Kennedy--died at Macon Miss. 1862

J.S. Lewis--died in Texas.

W.A. J. (Hindoo) Morrow, still on the old range.

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

D.W. Morrow, in south Miss. (Piney woods)

J.W. Morrow--died at home since the war.

J. J. Morrow--died at home since the war.

W. R. Morrow --died at home since the war.

Wilson Morrow--died at home sine the war.

J. M. McMillan, in Cathage, Miss.

D.W. McMillan, at Dowdville, Miss.

Frank Wells--died at the Rye Patch May 15, 1864

John Winfield, now in La.

Wm Winfield--unknown

J.E. Wilkerson--died in Hospital 1862.

J.W. Wedgeworth--died since the war.

H. J. Wedgeworth--died since the war. at home 1908

John Watson--died somewhere in Texas.

Commissioned Officers during war.

Captain	Lieutenants
Boothe, Zack 1st.	J. L. Cooper
J.S. Lewis 2nd.	J.C. McBeath
J.C. Rogers 3rd.	John Williams
W. J. H. McBeath 4th.	W.R. Morrow
	Sam Huston

Neshoba Rifles Company " D " 11th Mississippi Regiment. 1861-1865

Refereene-- Neshoba Democrat May 25, 1911

Jerry Alexander	---Armstrong	Daniel Bates
George Alexander	George Allen	Elijah Boatner
John Allen	Tom Adams	Sam Boydstom
Bert Adams	J.A. Bates	Wm Barrier

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

Joe Brown		
William Bassett	William Evans	Abe Johnson
Henry Bassett	James Edwards	James Johnson
Green Booth	Vol Edwards	Boney Joiner
Wilerson Burnside	John Earnest	W. D. Jones
Sam Burnside	A. H. Franklin	James Jones
Lee Burnside	Nat Franklin	Mose Johnson
Jese Burnside	Slaoke Gully	Squire Johnson
Wm Brown	William Griffin	Miller Kelly
Robt. Bartlett	James Goldman	Some missing here
Joe Burdine	James Hagewood	----------
J.W. Cook	Dave Hagewood	Allen Lowery
W. B. Cook	Hamp Herrington	Mont Lundy
T. M. Cook	H.T. Hester	L. Livingston
C. M. Cook	J.A. Hester	Henry Morehead
Thomas Cooper	John House	Joab Mauldin
William Cooper	John Hunt	Cicero Miller
J.D. Combs	Sam Hunt	Sam Mimms
Tom Collins	W. J. House	James Merkle
Wade Chipman	Henry Hamm	Dick Martin
Jack Cheatham	Spi Hamm	George Maral
Dave Copeland	Bright Hamm	Josh Moose
John Cooper	Wes Hamm	--- McMasters
Bill Cooper	Perry Harrison	Arch McDonald
M. Crockett	Robt. Harrison	Jack McDonald
Ach Daniels	C. Hataway	R. H. Mardis
John Dumas	Pierce Heflin	Jesse McLane
Zack Dehay	Peter Haney	Dave McLane
James Davies	William Jayroe	Duncan McDonald
		Ran Mayo

ASSIGNMENT FIVE

John Mayo	John A. Stovall	Jim Whitmire
Mal Nettles	J.W. Stovall	Hiram Watson
Louis Pigg	Antney Steward	
Lank Pigg	G.S. Seale	
James Potty	B.F. Seale	
Larry Perry	Eli Seale	
William Perry	Dave Seale	
Isaac Perry	Johnn Sadler	
Tom Parker	John Shephard	
Dan Parker	E. Sparkes	
Anderson Pilgrim	Henry Shumaker	
Till Pildrim	Amos Thornell	
Bale Pilgrim	Nathan Talley	
Bill Page	Levi Tidwell	
Enos Prince	Josh Threat	
Lem Phillips	B.T. Threat	
Joe Perry	Cook Wilson	
Capt. J. R. Prince	Hugh Wilson	
Jack Ray	Joe Wilson	
Tom Robinson	Bruce Woodward	
Tom Rawls	John Williamson	
Bolivar Ross	Hardy Williamson	
George Ross	Thomas Williamson	
Chill Ross	Henry Williamson	
Erk Ross	Wm Whatley	
Joe Riley	Berry Watley	
Miles Ricard	Thomas Walsh	
Tom Reaves	Jeff Whitmire	
C.A. Ridout	Clint Whitmire	

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

The Neshoba Rifle Co. D. 11th Miss. Regiment

Refernece-- Democrat, June 8, 1919.

The Neshoba Democrat:

With great pleasure I read the Rooster of " Neshoba Rifles, Co.D. 11th Miss., Regiment" published in the issue of the 25th May. It recalls the names and faces of men familiar to me half a century ago, some of whom had almost faded from my memory. A majority have been called to their reward. Many are scattered to the four winds of the earth,whose habitation are unknown, and the remaining few still linger on the shores of time, spending the evenings of their lives as best they can. To such as still remain in Neshoba, here's a happy salutation.

Inclosed are a few of the noble gallant band, omitted in your list to-wit: J.W. Welsh, 3rd Lieut. in theorganization, Hays Dehays, W.M. Rawls, Bobo, John B. Jones, J. J. Aldern, and Walton Myatt.

The following were officials at the organization: A. H. Franklin, Capt. L.C. Farnklin, 1st. Lieut. Jno. Price 2nd. Lieut. and J.W.Welsh 3rd Lieut.

With many kind wishes to my old friends in Neshoba County and the hope that the Democrat may have a prosperous year.

Very truly yours,

I. M. Kelly.

(d) MEXICAN WAR. Reference--W. D. Rice, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Harvey Rice, went to the Mexican war, from Philadelphia, Miss. going from here to Montamores, he had measles soon after reaching camp and was in the hoppital a long while.

He state the Mexican, were just as good to him as his home people could have been .

His father was in several battles, but he does not know where, he

was never wounded.

LIST FROM THIS COUNTY BUT NO HISTORY

Alex Franklin

James Welsh

Daniel Ellis.

(e)

(f) Revolutionary War. Reference--Mr. W.E. Portis, Union, Miss.

Mr. Portis, states that his great grandfather James Boyd, came to Neshoba County 1829, and settled near what is now Newton County line, coming here form Alabama.

Mr. Portis, tellus that his great grandfather, was in George Washington' Brigade when he crossed the Delawars River on that eventful Christmas night when the Hessians were captured.

He also has an old " Powder Horn " used by his great grandfather at that time.

LIST OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN THE COUNTY NOW.

John Barrett, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 7

D. L. Barton, Philadelphia, Miss.

L. B. Fancher, House community

W. J. Jones, Philadelphia, Miss.

F. M. Martin, Philadelphia

J.G. McLaurin

J. K. Smith, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 1

B. F. Trussell--

Albert Irons---

A.G. Tinsley, Philadelphia, Miss.

Billy Hobson , Philadelphia, Miss.

Ethel Coghlan
Supervisor

NESHOBA COUNTY, WARS

Elizabeth F. Beall
Janie Alexander
Flora M. Patterson

ASSIGNMENT FOURTEEN
March 1, 1937

Neshoba County
Ava Tidwell, Super.

OUTLAW DAYS:

Reference:Mr. W.D.Smith, July 23, 1936.

It is the general opinion of the citizens of this county that there was never at any time any feud's and very little outlawery of any type.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Miss., Rt. #4, tells us that gang leaders originated here after the Civil War when the Republican President appointed the State and county officers, who were usually Republicans from other states. These northerners appointed by the President were called Carpet-baggers by the Southerners; they tried to force social equality with the negro.

In 1866 or 1867 the influence of these gangs was felt very much; up to the time of this organization the negroes had been very insolent, at times crowding white people off the streets. However, now, when anyone was imposed on by a negro a group would have a meeting at night, plan their raid, get the negro, take him out and punish him; if this punishment was resented the negro was often killed.

Mr. Jerry Jones of Philadelphia, Miss., tells us about the first person that was lawfully hung in Philadelphia. He says a negro slave, (Brick), killed Dr. J. B. Jones' overseer, Mr. Phelps, before the Civil War.

The negro slave, before his death, sold his body to Dr. Backstrom, who at that time lived on the Sam Stribling place, for something to eat, drink, and for tobacco. Dr. Backstrom took possession of the body and the skeleton hanged in his office for years. This

slave was valued at $1000, and Dr. Jones was paid $500 when the negro was hanged.

The only riot ever known of in this county was the Bowden Riot. Mr. A. J. Yates, Philadelphia, tells us that J. M. Bowden was a Northern trader who swindled in any way he got a chance to and anyone. At this time Mr. Yates tells us his mother was keeping the paupers and had to walk seven miles into town to have her warrants cashed by Bowden, who was discounting them. One day Mr. E. D. Gambling or "Capt. Ros" Gambling, as he was more familiarly known, came to see Mr. Yates' mother and told her not to allow Mr. Bowden to discount any more warrants for the money was there for the full amount and was not costing him a penny. Then the trouble started. A gang was organized and some one took a shot at him. Finally the troops had to be called out to protect him. While they were here they camped on the north side of town. They carried Bowden and his family to Vicksburg, Miss., where he later died. In later years members of his family came back and made their home here.

Mr. Jerry Jones, Philadelphia, Miss., says that he had seen the White Caps and had a brother who belonged to them. When anyone did anything wrong the White Caps would take them out and give them a whipping. He remembers hearing his brother tell about them going to an outlaw's house and shooting him. They carried his body off then and buried it and after that nothing was ever said about it. The White Caps always did most of their work at night.

Mr. Oscar Hitt, Philadelphia, Miss., says he remembers a Mrs. Pierce was led out of a church and not allowed to hear the sermon because her husband ran away from Old Herbert Church and joined the "Yankees"

NESHOBA COUNTY, OUTLAW DAYS

during the Civil War. A Yankee was went down to preach an individual sermon to him. Very few people went to hear him and those that did went for curiosity.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Miss., tells us that the White Caps and Bull Dozers were a gang of white people who wore white caps and masks so they would not be recognized by the negroes while they were parading among them; this was done in order to scare them and help prevent disturbances. He says they were working for the same purpose as the Gang and Fued Leaders.

Mr. Smith also says that in 1869 there were two open saloons in Philadelphia, first owned and operated by Mr. Bill Ellis and Mr. Tom Yates and later by Mr. Jeff Coghlan and Billie Welsh. In those days nearly everyone drank but only a few to an excess. Saloon operators paid a privelege to sell whiskey; it could be bought at ten cents a glass, or in any amount. One could go in the saloon, order his whiskey, a bowl of sugar, a glass of water and an empty glass and could mix the drinks to suit himself.

Mr. Sam Welsh, now deceased, said there was a saloon here in 1865, operated by Mr. Joe Perry, located on the corner where Walker Chain's Store is now located.

At that time there was quite a bit of drinking, but not much drunkenness; the ones that drank, did so more on Saturdays and public days than at any other time. There was more drinking, less drunkenness and less murdering; there were no bootleggers and not as many law breakers as we have today.

Mr. H. E. Willis, Philadelphia, says the last legalized saloon was at Burnside Lake.

Mr. Oscar Hitt, Philadelphia, Miss., says that he remembers when there were horse theives. He says a Mr. Steve Smith had a horse stolen from him and the thief was never caught.

Mr. W. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Miss., says: We had very few horse thieves and cattle rustlers in this county after the Civil War. There were a few horses stolen and some cattle. Mr. I. W. Howell had a horse stolen and the thief was finally located in Kemper County. They shot at him but he escaped without being hit and took the horse with him.

Mr. W. E. Coghlan, Philadelphia, Miss., says: There was never a gang in the county that originated here. Gangs from other states and counties operated through this county. Rustlers would bring them from Ala. through here, and the owners would finally lose trace of them. He says he was with some men that captured some outlaws, cattle rustlers close to Remson, Miss. They found buttons that were shot off their coats. After they were caught it was no job at all to convict them as they always had the law with them.

Mr. H. E. Willis, Philadelphia, Miss., tells us: Bands of horsethieves would come through here and go on to Texas. Some of their outposts were in the hills of Neshoba County where they were taken care of and carried on their part of the relay to another group, who in turn would carry them another 20 or 30 miles. The law finally become so infuriated by this that it became unprofitable for them.

Mae Munday
Ethel Van Hooser
Elizabeth Beall

Neshoba County
Ethel Coghlan, Supervisor

A S S I G N M E N T T E N
October 6, 1936.

RACES AND NATIONALITIES

1. POPULATION: Reference-- Census Report 1930.

a. According to the Census of 1930, there were 26,691 white people in Neshoba County 2,560 being in the town of Philadelphia.

b. According to Census 1930 there were 6, 196 negroes in Neshoba County.

c. Reference-- Mr. O.C. Culver, Farm Agent for Indian Agency
Philadelphia, Miss.

States there are seven hundred or seven hundred and twenty-five Indians in this county this year. The Choctaws change localities so often it is really hard to determine just how many are in the county long at the time.

d. We have one Chinese, in the county came to the county about 1910.

e. Also an Irish family, coming to this county in 1919. In 1908 a Russian man and his wife came to live in the town of Philadelphia. Twelve or fifteen years ago three Frenchfamilies came into the county One family living in the town of Philadelphia, the other two living at Deemer, Miss. a small saw mill town about two and one-half mile south of Philadelphia.

2. Population of the Choctaw Indians, is approximately 725, with four families on the Re-Settlement program in 1936, one Reservation and Hospital, and three schools.

3. NEGRO

a. WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

ASSIGNMENT TEN

1. INDUSTRIALLY:

The negroes of Neshoba County worked on the farm as slaves until they were given their freedom at the close of the Civil War 1865.

2. When they were given their freedom they were all illiterate, very few were able to read or write their names. They had been taught by their owners to work on the plantations in the cotton fields. The women were taught to do the houshold duties and in some instances to card and spin and weave cloth.

3. None

4. None

b. WHAT THEY ARE DOING

1. Farmers:

A. W.D. Brantley, Tax Assessor, Philadelphia, Neshoba County Mississippi

Mr. Brantley, states that there are approximately 75 negro land owners with average size farms being 60 to 65 acres.

B. A. H. Mc Mullen, County Agent, Neshoba County Philadelphia, Mississippi, gives the report from his records of the A A A Program of 2,800 negro farm renters and sharecroppers in the county engaged in farming.

2. INDUSTRIALLY

a. In the town of Philadelphia, we have a Cleaning and Pressing shop owned and operated by negroes, also a Barber shop and Cafe. Most ofthe negroes of this county depend on the white people to furnish employment for them .

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

ASSIGNMENT TEN

b. PROFESSIONALLY

Will E. Perryman. County Farm Agent, Cooperative worker through the Extension Department.

c. EDUCATIONALLY

There are thirty negro schools doing full time work, with forty-two licensed teachers. Two of these teachers are employed by the Federal Government doing Adult education work, among the adult illiterates.

d. So far as we have been able to learn there is no Literature, or Paintings of the negroes in this county. There are no organized negro bands, but it is typical of the southern negro to play some kind of musical instrument. And we have quiet a few negroes in Neshoba county that play the negro spirituals, blues and break down music on the piano, banjo, guitar, mandolin, and harmonica, in good old"Southern Negro" style.

e. Will E. Perryman,County Farm Agent, is the only outstanding leader of the negroes in this county.

4. OTHER RACES

a. CONTRIBUTIONS:

(Dr. J. H. McCloskey) A native of Ireland, came to America, and finished his education as an Optician and securing his degree in St. Louis, Missouri.

He practiced his profession as a transient Dr. for awhile, He married a native girl of Leake County in 1911, came to Neshoba County in 1919 just after the close of the " World War " and settled at Tucker, seven miles east of Philadelphia, near the Indian Mission school and Catholic church.

Dr. McCloskey, went on the road again and traveled for some time,

ASSIGNMENT TEN

serving whom he could find in need of his services. A few years later he established an office in the town of Philadelphia, where he is activly engaged in his profession as an Optomtrist.

Having made a thorough study of his profession and being well equipped to do his work, Dr. McCloskey, has been an asset to the town of Philadelphia, and Neshoba county. Since he has been located here in Neshoba county, many people have been benefitted finacially, economically and physically, by having an opportunity to have optical dis-orders corrected with proper fitting glasses without haveing to travel to other towns to have the same work done.

Dr. McCloskey, is an active member of the Catholic church at Tucker, is also active in civic and social work, is a member of the Masonic lodge of Philadelphia.

A native Russian, and his wife came to Neshoba County in 1908, and began a mercantile business.(Mr. D. Kasdan) lived here and sent his children to the local school for several years. Then leaving his store under local management moved with his family to Louisville, Ky. In 1930, his son (Jerome) came back to Neshoba County, and Philadelphia and took over the management of the store, he has lived here with his wife since that time. Four years later 1934, Mr. Kasdan, and family came back to this county to help with the store, and have lived here temporarialy since that time. Bothe he and Mrs. Kasdan, taking active part in social and civic affairs. The Kasdan Store, is one of the leading stores in the town of Philadelphia.

Three French families came to this county twelve or fifteen years ago, and have engaged in the saw mill work and farming.

The Le Tu tour, family live in the town of Philadelphia, Mr. Le Tu tour owns a farm, the sons work at day labor at the local saw mill.

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT TEN

All the children in this family was born in Paris, France except one girl.

The Le Bourhis, families, a father and son and their wives live at Deemer, Miss. a small saw mill town two miles south from Philadelphia, J. M. Le Bourhis,(the father) and wife are native born with three native born children and one child born in the states. Mat, the son of J. M. and born in France, married an American girl.

These people are good law abiding citizens, but are not active in social or civic affairs. They are engaged as day laborers at the Deemer Company.

(Perry Cassimus) A Greek born in Carfu, Greece, is 44 years old and un-married came to Neshoba County in 1930, and engaged in the Cafe business. Perry, is operating a small Cafe in Philadelphia now, is very nice and friendly to the public, but is really conserned about his own interests, he takes no part in social, civic or religeous affairs.

(George Chinn) A Chinese man born in Canton, China, is 64 years old came to Philadelphia, Neshoba county 1914.

George, operated a laundry for collars and shirts, doing a good business for three years. His laundry was not connected with sewerage lines, the town laws condemned it. He next worked for Mr. Carlyle Woodward, at the Rush Hotel, and later working for Mrs. Ruth Dobbs, at the same hotel earning $ 16.00 pet week for his services. He then began working for Mr. Frank Beckham, in 1920 at the Mecca, and is still engaged as kitchen man at the same Cafe. In 1927 George, married a mullatto negro woman, and have two children, that resemble the Chinese very much. George, belongs to the negro Methodist church and olathough not a naturalized citizen, he is a quiet peaceable person.

b. None

Mrs. Mae Munday
Elizabeth Beall
Janie Alexander

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ethel Coghlan, Supv.

SUPPLEMENT TO
Assignment Ten
January 29. 1937

NEGRO SCHOOLS

PROSPECT: Ref. D. W. Moore and W. M. Wilson (Col.) Philadelphia, Mississippi, Route 5.

D. W. Moore, Principal of Prospect School, and W. M. Wilson, Trustee, states that: Prospect School was organized in 1875. The school was taught by John Brown. The building was one room, constructed of logs. The seats were blocks and split logs. This school was located about one mile north of Laurel Hill. In the year 1878, the school was moved to an old place by the name of "The Noel Place". It was an old unoccupied building with a dirt chimney. The school was taught by Walter Jones and later Sallie Royal. They taught the Blue Back Webster Speller. Later the school was moved to another unoccupied building on the old Evans place. This school was taught by Tom Wilson. In 1885 the school was moved to an old school house bought from the white people known as Boiling Springs. The school was taught by Hill McGee. In 1888 the school moved to Beasha it divided, part of the school settled and was know as Peters' Hill. The building was constructed of logs. The teachers at this time were, Eddie McMichael, George Slaughter, Alide McMichael and Henry Brown. We find no record where the rest of the school settled. In 1889-90, Alice Slaughter was teacher. In 1890, the school was moved to the Old Dove Place and was named Dove Springs. The teachers were, Ed McMicheael and George Slaughter. In 1897 the school was moved to the Louis Brookshire place.

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

Later they secured a site from Mr. Joe Graves and Mr. Will McNair. The school house was placed mid the line of each man's farm. The teachers were, Henry Gipson, R. H. Brown and Jim Moore. Later the school was moved south of Highway from their present location. This land was bought from Mr. Will McNair in 1903 . The school was still know as Dove Springs. This was a one room building, constructed of logs. The following teachers taught at this building were: Henry Brown, R. H. Brown, Jerry Brantley, Jim Moore, Henry Gipson, Richard Huttleston, W. G. Houston and Elizabeth Moody. We have no further record until 1909-10. Teachers names not given. The enrollment was forty students with a five months term. R. H. Huddleston was the teacher during 1910-11. During the time which R. H. Huddleston was the teacher there was a five months school term with an enrollment of thirty-eight students. Bella McDonald was the teacher of this school during 1911-12, with an enrollment of forty-two students and a three months term. There has been no further record of this school until 1916-17., during which time Houston was the teacher. In 1918-19, R. H. Brown taught a five months term enrolling fifty-two pupils. Elizabeth Moody taught in 1919-20, teaching a five months term and during this time enrolled thirty-nine. In 1921-22, R. H. Brown was the teacher with an enrollment of thirty-seven and a five months school term. There is no further record untill 1924-25. At this time J. H. Richmond taught a five month term and enrolled thirty-three. We find no record untill 1928-32. The teacher at this time was D. W. Moore and Annie Wilson. In 1933, Mrs. McClain, 1934, Tenny White, 1935, Hillary Moore and Hermit Perryman, 1936, the third teacher was added. The teachers were D. W. Moore, Annie B. Moore, and Laura Riley

MT TALLY:

Mt. Tally school was first organized in 1890, and was taught in the little church by that name, with Alice McMichael, as teacher we have no record of the number on roll or term in months given, The next record found is in 1909-10, when the school was taught for five months by Fannie Moore, with fifty-one on roll, she held this position for two years. In 1911-12 the school was taught by Marie Moore, this time a term of three months with forty on roll. In 1912-13 Ida Gentry thught only one months,enrolling thirty-one. Our record is not found again till 1918-19, Andrew Carter, was teacher and held this place till 1922- with an average term of five months and thirty-five on roll. In 1923-24 we find Bernice Beeman, employed as teacher for a five months term with thirty-eight on roll. records are incomplete for a period of five years, in 1929-30 Marie Moore, was teacher for five months and enrolled eighty.
In 1931-32 the school required two teachers and we find Andrew Carter and Gertie Jefferson, teaching. Essie Graham, taught two terms of five months each in 1932-34 with thirty on roll, Hilary Moore, was teacher in 1934-35, then we find Andrew Carter on the teaching staff in 1936-37. This little school has had the use of the church for all these years, and they worship on their regular days for Sunday services as well. Mr. R. H. Snow, white land owner gave the colored people a deed to one acre of land to build the little church on where the school has been taught since 1890. Many white people go to this place to hear the negros in song and church service, also attend the school plays and programs, and are welcomed by the colored folks.

CEDAR GROVE:

First record we find of this school is in 1907-08, with R. H. Brown

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

teaching a four months term with twanty-six on roll, 1909-10 Katie McDonald served as teacher, with twenty-deven on roll and a five months term. J. M. Brantley, taught a five months term in 1910-11 with twenty-three. In 1911-12 R, H. Brown, taught a threemonths term and enrolled twenty-. We find no further record till 1918-19 we find Beatrice Brown teaching a five months term with twnety-five on roll. In 1919-20 the school was taught by Katie McDonald, teaching a five months term with an enrollment of twenty-two, our records show that in 1921-22 Ora McDonald, taught the school for five months with thirty-six enrolled. Records pick the school up again in 1929-30, with Ethree Collier, as teacher enrolling twenty-five. In 1931-32 Reubin Johnson, was teacher, with a five months term. Walter Brantley, was teacher in 1932-33, followed by Roxie Johnson, 1933-34, Alene Lewis, taught in 1934-35, and A. E. Wilson, in 1936-37, eache of these years have maintained a five months term of school with an enrollment of from twenty-five to forty students on roll.

DAY:

First record of this school is in 1907-08 with the first school term of four months, taught by W.G. Houston, with thirty-three on roll, The next term we have any record of is 1909-10 when Bertha Houston, taught a five months term enrolling forty-six. W.G. Houston, taught the school in 1910-11 enrolling thirty-eight for a five months term. We find no further record of the school for almost ten years, 1918 we find R.H. Brown, as teacher. The school operates with little irregularity through the years to 1925. with Elizabeth Moody, Lillie Mae Clemmons., F. M. Stennis as teachers enrolling from twenty-eight to forty students with a five months terms. In 1925, Beatrice Stennis, taught five months with an enrollment of forty-eight. At this period another break in the record is found. We find 1929-30 Naomi Grizzel taught five months

with thirty-five on roll, 1931-32 Sarah White, was teacher with an enrollment of forty, for a five months term. Etta Drane, taught in 1932-33. Sarah White, in 1933-34, 1934-35 Ester Stennis, 1935-37 Sarah White, the enrollment ranged from thirty-eight to forty-five in these years with a five months term.

SIPSEY:Ref. Record of Supt. Education Philadelphia, Miss.Neshoba Co. Sipsey school is located in beat four Neshoba County, the first year the school was on record is in 1907-08, at this time Annie Anderson, was the teacher enrolling sixteen students, and teaching only one months . No record is given for 1908-09, but in 1909-10 Bella McDonald, taught this school for five months, enrolling sixty-five students, Bella McDonald, held this position for two years, in 1911-12, Callie Anderson thaught the school with an enrollment of fifty-nine students and taught a term of two months. In 1912-13 Minnie Anderson, was the teacher, teaching a two months term and enrolled forty. We have no further record untill 1916-17, at this time W. A. Boler, was teacher, in 1918-19, Bessie Moore was teacher of a four months school term with an enrollment of forty-three students. In 1919-20 the school was taught by Della Billingsby. with forty-three on roll and a five months term, she remained as teacher till the spring of 1921, in 1921-22 Ilie G. Hall, was teacher with thirty-nine and teaching a five months term. A.A. Brown was teacher in 1923-24 with fifty-eight enrolled and a five months term. In 1924-25 the teacher was T.A. Gordon, teaching a five months term, no record is given until 1929-30, for this year A. L. Kindrick, was assisted by Lula B. Strong, the enrollment being forty-nine. From 1930-37 T.A. Gardner, and Elmer Morgan,Bonnie Johnson, Elma Lewis, Curtis Perryman Sarah White,Mary C. Richmond, Bernice Wess, Curtis Perryman,and Sallie Harris, taught in the school with an enrollment of forty- to

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

sixty, with a five months term.

STALLO: Ref. County Supt. of Education, Philadelphia, Miss. Neshoba Co. Stallo, school was organized in 1907-08 with Will E. Perryman, as teacher, the school operated for five months enrolling forty-eight students. Our records show that Will E. Perryman, taught in this school from 1908 to 1911, when R. H. Edwards, was elected to succeed him, but only four months was taught in that year, in 1911-12 Hattie B. Nelson was elected teacher and held this place until 1913 one year, teaching four months and the next only one months enrolling twenty-one and sixty-two students. No further record is given till 1918-19, when we find Will E. Perryman, serving again as teacher with an enrollment of forty-eight students teaching five months. James Moore taught the next year with forty-five, and was followed by Della Billingsly, who enrolled sixty-six and a five months term. Will E. Perryman, is again selected to teach for the term of 1921-22 this time teaching only three months, with forty-nine on roll. In 1923-24 Ethel Perryman, taught the school with thirty-four on roll and a five months term, she was followed by Will E. Perryman, who came back for his fifth year of work in this school. We pick the record up again in 1929-30 and Jaunita Perrin, taught a five months term and enrolled forty-two students. In 1930-31 the second teacher was allowed this school and Edna L. McCool. was assisted by Gertie Jefferson, the term being five months, from 1930 to 1934 two teachers wase employed each year. 1931-32 C.E. Perryman and Ola Perryman, were the teachers, in 1932-33 E. H. Cotton was assisted by Ola Perryman, teaching a five months term. 1933-34 Curtis Perryman, and Ola Perryman, were the teachers, but in 1934-35 only one teacher was used as the population had decreased, Ethel Hall, taught a five months term. In 1935-36 Curtis Perryman, was again elected as teacher, to teach a five months term ,1936-37 Estella Lee, was selected to

teach a five months term, with fifty on roll.

SEALE: Ref. Will E. Perryman, Stallo, Miss. Records of County Supt. office Philadelphia, Miss. Neshoba County.

Seal school was founded by Jordan S.B. Seale 1910, with Lena Seale as the first teacher, teaching a four months school with an enrollment of twenty-eight. From 1911 to 1915, the school was taught by R. H. Huddleston, Bertha Huddleston, Rev. Erby, and Zenobia Cannon, from the fall of 1916 to 1927 Lena Seale was the teacher teaching from three to five months enrolling from twenty-eight to fifty-six students. In 1927-28 1928-29 Minnie Anderson was teacher, 1929-30 Ollie Jones, was teacher Roxie Johnson, was teacher from 1930-33 1934-35 P. T' Windhamtaught the school enrolling forty-two, in1936-38 Flora Stewart was elected to teach a five months term with forty on roll.

This school was originally called Union Grove, but when Jordan Seale, donated and built the house the name was changed to Seale, in his honor. The house was a one room box house with nine glass windows, two doors and had two heaters to furnish heat, the house was thirty by sixteen feet.

RED LAND: Record County Supt. of Education, Philadelphia, Miss. Our records show the first school to be taught at Red Land was in 1907-08 with Genie Cole, as teacher enrolling ten students teaching three months, then again in 1910 Sallie Loper, taught a five months term with twenty-four on roll, 1910-11 Mary Lou Moore, taught five months enrolling, twenty-five, the records show that in 1911-12 a school was taught, with eighteen on roll teaching two months, but teachers name not given. No further record is found.

LONG RIDGE:

This school was organized in 1907-08 with P.T. Windham, teaching a four months term, he holding this position for five years, then an-

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

break is found in the record taking the school up again in 1918-19 with P.T. Windham, again as teacher holding this place throught to 1923, he was succeededby Arcola C. Beemanwho taught a five months term, records show that a school was taught in 1924-25 with seventeen on roll, but teachers name is not given. In 1929-30 the record show that Nettie Crowther, taught five months and enrolled twenty-four students. M. M. Johnson, and P.T. Windham, taught in 1931-32 1933-34 P.T. Windham, 1934-35 S.W. Watson, each year with a five months term with twenty-five to forty students.

MAXEY:

Records show that this school was organized in 1907-08 with W.W. Wilson, teaching a three months term enrolling thirty-six students then in 1909-10 A.E. Whithead, 1910-12 C.A. Loper, was teacher teaching four months and enrolling twenty-five, no further record is given on this school till 1919-20 when Mattie Spivey sefed as teacher teaching five months and enrolling thirty-three, 1920-21 Maria Moore taught five months enrolling thirty-three, R.D. Harrison, was the next teacher teaching a five months school in 1921-22 with twenty-two on roll, no record is given for 1923-23, in 1923024 Annie Kelly, taught five months with thirty on roll. We pick up the record again in 1929-30 with E.G. Loper as teacher, from 1931 to 1937,Mollie Gentry,and Sadie Pollock, E.S. McLain and Heriatta Lewis, were teachers of this school with an enrollmant from thirty to thirty-six students, with a five months term .

MT ENON:

In 1907-08 we find a record whose the school was taught by W. G.Houston teaching two months with twenty-seven students, no record is given for the following year, but in 1909-10, teachers name is not given but shows an enrollment of twenty-six students and the school was taught for five months . Fannie Alexander, taught the school in 1910-11

with forty on roll and in 1911-12 L.B. Loper was teacher, teaching three months and enrolled forty. No further record is found untill 1918-19, when Mattie Spivey was teacher for five months with forty-two on roll. 1919-20 Beatrice Brown taught a term of four months with thirty-six students. R. H. Brown was teacher in 1920-21 teaching a three months term with forty on roll, 1921-22 shows the school operated for five months with forty-eight on roll but teachers name not given. Teacher in 1922-23 was L.A. Sanders, who taught five months with forty-six on roll. No further record is given until 1929-30 when Gussie Hopkins taught five months and enrolled sixty students. From 1931 to 1937, E. J. Green, Hilary Moore,Ester Lee Moore and Ethel Moore taught each a five months term with thirty-five to sixty on roll.

EDWARDS:

This school was organized in 1910-11 with Callie Anderson, as teacher who taught four months and enrolled thirty-three, in 1911-12 the record shows that the school was taught for a period of three months, with an enrollment of thirty-one but teachers name is not given. 1912-13 Kittie Daniels taught one month and enrolled twenty, no further record is found until 1918-19 Kittie Daniels again taught with twenty-three on roll teaching three months, 1919-20 shows Kittie Daniels, again teaching this time a four months term is allowed with an enrollment of thirty. Vatie McCann, was teacher in 1920-21 with an enrollment of thirty-one. In 1921-22 Essie Daniels,taught a five months term with thirty one on roll. No record is given of 1922-23 of teachers name, but a five months school was taught and enrolled thirty-one, in 1923-24 Leola Haskins was teacher for five months term and enrolled twenty-eight eight. Again in 1924-25 the teachers name is not given but the record a record of a five months term with forty-one on roll . The record is incomplete again until 192-30 when Lepla Gregory taught for five

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

PEARL RIVER:

The first record we find of Pearl River school is in 1907-08, when it was being taught by S.A. Spinks, with an enrollment of twenty-five and a term of four months, no record is found for 1908-09, but in 1909-10 the school was taught by James Moore, with sixty on roll and a term of four months. In 1910-11 S.A. Spinks was teacher with eighteen on roll and a two months term, 1911-12 the school was allowed two teachers but the number enrolled is not given, W. M. Fulton was assisted by Susie Knox. in 1913-14 the school was taught by Lillian Cotton, no further record is given until 1918-20 when the school was taught by Ora McDonald, with an enrollment of twenty-one and a five months term. 1920-21 Estella Wilks was teacher with forty-five on roll and a five months term, 1921-22 L.V. Moore taught a five months term with twenty-three on roll ,1922-23 no record is given, in 1923-25 a five months term was taught by Augusta Stewart, with thirty to forty on roll teaching a five months term.

PHILADELPHIA: Mrs. J.C. Stevens Col. Philadelphia, Miss.

Record County Supt. office Philadelphia, Miss.

An independent school was first organized and taught by Mrs. J.C. Stevens, in 1909. The school grew and soon became recognized and placed on the list as being supported by the county funds. Mrs. J. C. Stevens Col. seemed to remain as teacher until 1917-18, when a woman by the name of Wheeden, was elected as teacher. W. G. Houston taught in 1919-20, George Cook was teacher in 1920-21, 1921-22 E. J. Johnson taught the school, in 1922-23 E. H. Cotton, taught a five months term assisted by(Mrs.) Steele, this year a music teacher was added and a new school building erected. In 1923-24 a man named Pollack, taught the school. 1924-26 the school was taught by Carter and wife. No record is found for 1926-27 but in 1927-28 Lawrence

Payne, and (Mrs.) J.C. Stevens, taught the school, 1930-32 C. Carter and Colie Anderson, Evelyne Johnson, 1933-34, Bonnie Payne L.W. Payne and Pearl McLain, the latter two being paid by the city. In this school the first eight grades are taught.

MT ZION:

In 1889-90 we find Mt Zion school as being taught by R. L. Jones, assisted by G. L. Meridith, enrollment and term in months not given. Records being incomplete and irregular we find a lapse of several uyears, but again in 1902 the school was lasted as being in operation bu t no further information given until 1907-08 when F. C. Wilson, taught the school with an enrollmnet of twenty-eight. We have no record of 1908-09, but in 1909-10 Arthur Cole, taught a five months term with sixty-seven on roll. Again in 1910-11 Arthur Cole taught with an enrollment of seventy-one. In 1911-12 Arthur Long was teacher of a three months term highest enrollment was sixty-four. We have no until 1916-17 when Albert Alexander taught the school no record of enrollment or term given. In 1918-19 Mary Moody was teacher with an enrollment of seventy, teaching a four months term, 1919-20 Beatrice Brown, taught a four months term with sixty-eight on roll, in 1920-21 J. H. Richmond taught a five months school with seventy on roll, 1921-22 this school enrolled sixty-one teaching five months but teachers name not given, 1931-32 S. J. Johnson and Ester Stennis, 1933-34 and Ester Stennis, 1934-35 A. L. Geralds, and Ollie Weston, 1936-37 Albert Chapman and Ora D. Hope, taught a five months term of school with an enrollment of sixty to seventy.

ZION HILL:

A colored school of the Rosenwald foundation was loaated at Zion Hill. This school was organized byr the Rosenwald organization, a large building was eredted financed by G.W. Mars, the approximate

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

cost being $ 7,000. And according to Mr. Mars' statement the school adopted the same acre planting plan as that of the Hopewell school. This school was organized about 1928 or 1929.
The negro families,in this community cooperated splendidly with the movement, a large number of patrons planting one acre of cotton the first year paying $ 2,000 of their endebtedness. The second year they paid $ 1,000, but at the beginning of the third year descension arose among them and they failed to cooperate by refusing to plant their cotton acres, and at the end of the year, the spring of 1931 the well equipped modern building burned and has never been replaced.
During the life of this school Melvira Russell, M. L. Russell, Ocie Riley,Sam J. Johnson, Ellie Johnson, Mary Alice Stribling, Ellen Johnson and Mollie Gentry, taught in the school for five months with an enrollment sufficient to justify three teachers.

HOPEWELL:

In 1889-92 our records show that this school was being taught by Will E. Perryman,his salary ranging from $16.00 to $20.00 per months but the number of months nor number on roll is not given . We have no further information until 1907-08 when Susan Wilson, assisted by A.R. Wilson, taught a three months term in the winter with an increase in salary of $52.00 per month for principal enrolling sixty-one. We find no record of 1908-09, in 1909-10 Henry Gipson taught a five months term enrolling sixty-three ans receiving a salary of $ 22.00 per months. No further record is given until 1911 -12 When R. H. Edmond was the teacher teaching three months and enrolling seventy-six. In 1912-13 W. G. Houston was the teacher. Our records skip to 1916, a school was taught at Hopewell, but no further record is given or found until 1918-19, when Lula Kelly was the teacher teaching five months and enrolled ninety-two.

n 1919-20 W. G. Houston, was elected to teach a five months term eighty-five were enrolled . In 1920-21 Arthur Cole, taught five months enrolling eighty-four, 1921-22 A. J. Pollock enrolled thirty-six and taught five months. There is no record of the school year 1922-23. In 1923-24 E.G. Webb, enrolled one hundred-five teaching five months . The school was in session 1924-25 with one hundred and ten on roll with a term of five months but the teachers name was not given, we find no further record till three years later.
In 1928 the farmers in the Hopewell community decided to build a good school. Mr. R. H. Molpus, a local lumber dealer was consulted and an agreement reached whereby the farmers could get all necessary building material. There were about thirty negro families in the community cooperating in the movement. They had 2,100 acres of land adjoining, all owned by negroes. In Nov. 1928 Mr. Molpus, furnished them the entire amount of building material necessary for the construction of a nice modern building . This was to be known as a Rosenwald school which meant that the Rosenwald foundation would bear half the expense of construction of the building,a plan was devised whereby each of the negro families would plant one acre of cotton which would be used to help pay for the building. The cotton was to be planted under the supervision of the white County Agent, each acre to be planted of the variety and on the same date as near as possible. And it was to be fertilized as nearly the same as possible, the fertilizer and seed to be purchased by Mr. Molpus, It was planned to use about 525 Lbs of fertilizer per acre. They planned to buy different kinds of fertilizer and mix it themselves. The cotton was to be gathered and all ginned together.
A club was organized with the aid of Mr. Molpus, white Co. Agent R. L. Callahan,County Supt, of education, Mr. H.C. Blount.

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

This club was to hold monthly meetings and plans worked out in regard to the project. Will Clemmons (Col) was selected as chairman. A committee from the club was appointed to select the acres and with the assistance of Mr. Blount, and Mr. Callahan, this was done. The work of actually measuring the acres was under the direction of Will E. Perryman, negro county agent. The cotton was under the general direction of the white County Agent R. L. Callahan,Jr.
The negroes continued this plan of planting the cotton acres to support the school from year to year and were much interested in the project. In 1929-30 the school was taught by E. H. Cotton, assisted by Elizaheth Beats, E.C. Kirkland and Mrs. E. J. Stevens. And in this year the Jean teacher was added, and Kitty Cotton was selected for this place. This was an entirely a new phase of the educational work for the colored pepple of Neshoba County. The work of the Jeans teacher was along similar lines of the white Home ecomomic work, and classroom supervision. In 1934-35 an Agriculture and Vocational teacher was added to this school, this marked the beginning of vocational work for the negroes to be taught in the schools. Wayne F. Calvert, Vocational Agricultural teacher, Jeans teacher IdelleJones, Oba Johnson,Marie L. Cade did good work carrying on the work of the project set forth in 1928.
In Nov. 1935 Hopewell community under the supervision of Wayne Calvert, teacher of Vocational Agriculture held a harvest dinner celebrating paying off the school debt. During the seven years of the project it provided money for the building of a farm shop desk, and placing a sanitary water supply, paying insurance and taking care of all necessary up-keep and repairi work. It is significant to note that the project ended with practically the same school acres that it started with. The project started with thirty-two acres of cotton and ended with twenty-nine acres

plus donations from other farmers who were unable to plant school acres. Through cooperation and work the farmers accomplished the laudable task set out for them in 1928, and in Sept. 1935 finished paying their school debt which was $ 4,000 securing the deed indicating "ownership". The "Harvest Dinner" celebration has been declared an annual affair in Hopewell school community. In 1935 as an incentive and reward for earnest effort prizes were awarded to farmers who grew the highest yield per acre on their cotton acre, Edd Batts won first prize of $10.00 for producing 1300 pounds and Percy Crocket won second prize of $5.00 for six hundred sixty-two pounds. They agreed to continue to grow school acres to provide for growth and development of the school . Aside from the material side of the project another fruit of of the project has been the building of a fine cooperative spirit among community farmers which has lasted throughout until 1936 when under the supervisbon and management of Wayne Calvert and the land owners (negroes) a modern teachers home was built, teachers in 1936-37 are Wayne Calvert, Vocational Agriculture teacher, Idelle Jones, Jeans teacher,Ora B. Johnson,and Marie L.Cade Calvert. This school is now an eight months school financed by the county, and is the only high school for negores in the county.

STALLO INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE: Ref. H.B. Bennett, Stallo, Miss.
This school was organized Oct. 26,1908 financed and taught by H.B. Bennett, the building being a frame structure one and half story, costing approximately $4,700 although not completed. When the school first opened an entrance fee of twenty-five cents a student per months teaching two months in winter, now the school operates nine months a year with the price $ 5.00 for the term, any one is eligible to enter this school from the age of two years to fifty-four, teaching from

A B C's on up. Many young men twenty-one years started at this school.

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

the highest enrollment being seventy-seven.

Beginning at the home Bennett, taught the need of a home garden, teaching the girls home beautification of the home and yard, teaching the boys to make benches, chairs, tables and anything needed in the rural home anf farm. Men were taught a live at home,plan, hog raising buthhering and during meat, the need of one good milk cow in every home. Everysince the school has been in operation Bennett, has conducted two yearly inspections of gardens. First inspection is the third Wednesday in March, to see if gardens have been planted and how, prizes were offered as an incentive for effort, prizes were offered for the best garden, the best home made soap, the best flock of chickens. The second inspection trip was held second Wednesday in October, the purpose of this trip was to review the summers work and lay plans for winter gardens and other programs. After the adults had made enough advancment in their work they were carried on inspection trips and taught inspection. The farmers were taught how to care for their land, by terracing, and rotation of crops. He also teaches a phase of Home Ecomomics to girls, theaches them how to utilizes all sacks for dresses, table cloths,scarfs and cup cloths, and to remake old garments that are badly worn, no material is wasted all scraps are used for pillow tops, putting these togather with needle work to make them attractive, the girls are also taught to cook to prepare an ever day meal out on the farm , to make it wholesome and palatable clean and sanitary.

Five entertainment are held yearly for these people, the first to be held is a Sunday School picnic, serving refreshment. This is held usualy Sunday following the second Wednesday in September, the reason given for this particular date, is school has opened and more people can be assembled at that time. The second entertainment being held

the last Wednesday in January of the same year. This is known as the Women's Garden, Meet and held in the form of a community meet, this consists of giving out prizes and and refreshments are served again. The next entertainment is Easter, when the program is Sunday School service, after which is the Egg Hunt that the children enjoy so much. Another Sunday School picnic is held the third Sunday in May of the nine months school year. The next and last entertainment is celebrated from Nov. 5th to 10th, when an annual Hog Killing day is held. The farmers are taught to try to have hogs ready to be butchered by that time. This event is started by Bennett,himself killing his own hog and preparing it for use, and the freshes form the butchering are prepared for eating and the children are given a dinner free by them furnishing the bread this is cooked and served at the school. The farmers and their boys are taught to butcher,the hogs and prepare meat for home use by doing the work under the supervision of Bennett, and the women and girls are taught to cook lard prepare sausage with out loss. Boys are taught to casterate pigs, they are also carried out on field trips teaching them the care of land crops and orchards. Bennett, had a demonstration farm and orchard of seventy-one acres with the orchrad laid off in triangle shape- twenty feet to the side trees planted in the three way row plan, with a drive way through the orchard. Bennett, tells us this farm and teaching plan serves about one hundred families in and around Stallo, Miss. on the G.M. & N.R.R. and that it has been in operation for twenty eight years and that one will be able to find meat,lard, chickens, eggs,milk and butter in these home almost the year round. Bennet, lost posession of this farm and school building in 1934, due to the death of the man whom it was purchased from and papers not being completed.

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

Bennett, gives us as some of the graduates going out from this school Bernice Beeman, who lived in a remote section of Neshoba County, came to this school finished there, taught for several years, and through this channel cared for a sick mother, paying for medical attention, and later burial, also a sick sister who died and left several small children, one of which was an infant. Carrying these children to school with her she paid for her sisters medical attention and burial. A few years later the father of the children remarried and took the children, and Bernice, secured work in Washington D.C. and is employed there now.

Horace Bennett,Jr. Nephew of the founder of this school, attended the school for about ten years, and first year after he finished he went to Memphis,Tenn. and upon reccommendation of the teacher of this school secured work as elavator boy with Sears Roe Buck and Co.He worked there for awhile and is now operating his fathers farm in Clay County, Tibbee, Miss.

H. B. Bennett, was born in Lowndes County, five miles east from the Catalpa creek, he gives that as a reason for his height, which in 1917 without clothes are hose he measured seventy-six inches, he is between ferty two and fifty years old, he not knowing his exact age. He got his education at Tuskegee, Alabama Institute, He was given in connection with his other work a four year military training course and subject to draft in 1917, was called but did not do any service due to the Armistice being signed before he reached camps.

Our records show beginning in 1889 with Hon. Adam Byrd, as county Supt. the small one and two teacher school for the negroes were being formed and located throughout the County operating from two to four months in winter and sometime two months in summer, these schools were located and named by the County Superintendent and members of

the County School Board in one scholastic year, and in many cases discontinued the next year . A new location and new school created sometime under the same name or changing the name entirely.

In 1924-25, a negro county agent was allowed for this county, E. J. Johnson, was appointed to serve in this capacity, serving only one year. The Board of Supervisor, appointed Will E. Perryman, as County Agent to succeed Johnson, 1925, and Will, has held that place to date. During the years Will, has been connected with the Extension Department, he has organized 4-H-Clubs in the negro schools doing very good work with the boys and girls. They follow as near as possible the program set up forthe white children in 4H-Club work. All children are being given an opportunity to attend school, and practically all negro children attend some school for some months during the year.

Susan Backstrom, states that the first schools taught for the negroes in this county after the Civil War, was taught by a white man by the name of Nash, and other followed his example to teach the colored people.

NEGRO SUMMER NORMAL:Ref: Neshoba Democrat July,22,1926.

The State summer Normal for colored teachers, under the direction of Prof. C.L. Faulkner, assisted by a corps of splendid instructors. This Normal was under the direction of the State Department of Education, and was the first State Normal to be held in Neshoba County. Several Counties were represented in this Normal. Thaa again in the summer of 1932, a negro Normal under the Supervision of Prof. L.O. Todd, assisted by Miss Irene McMichael, was taught at the Hopewell negro school, one mile east of Philadelphia. (Mrs.) E. H. Cotton, col. Jean's agent also assisted with the work. The program consisted daily beside their regular work, of able speakers, visits from Trustees, quartet's and singing of negro spirituals. Miss Irene McMichael, states that a

NESHOBA COUNTY, RACES

Normal under the same supervision and practically the same program was conducted in the summer of 1961.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR YEAR: Ref: Record of County Supt. Annual Report. Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Miss. For the year 1927-28, was 1,287, and that for 1930-31 was 1,838. the attendance ranging from the former to the latter never going above nor below either in that period of time.

Prior to 1916 there were twenty-six one and two teacher schools, created named and located, discontinued and relocated, among these are Sand Hill May, Independent, Prairie (Line) Fusky, Brandon Hill, Bethlehem, Bream Friendship, Macedonia, Poplar Springs, Providence, Sebastopol, Long View, Bay Springs. Peasant Rigge. Culberson, Warren's Bluff, North Dixon, North Bend, Line Kemper, Cherrylevel, Perryman, Jones, Cottage Hill. Washington. And in 1919 there were thirty of these schools and thirty remain in the county 1937. These schools have been operated on the same basis as the ones written, so far as we have been able to trace the record. Some operating from one to ten years, others are still in operation.

Independent, was found to be in operation in 1907, and operated until 1911, with these teachers, Ella Roberts , F.C. Wilson, G.W. Cook.

Providence, started 1907, and continued until 1919, teachers as listed F.C. Anderson, E. J. Johnson, L. A. Sanders,

Brandon Hill, 1918-37, with Bernice Moore, E. S. McLain, Sallie Spinks Nauville Johnson, Ocie Riley, Myrtle Donald, Geanie Cole and E.S/McLain as teachers. Macedonia, started in 1918 and continued through 1934 with Ida Johnson, Gertrude Hopkins and Sarah Whiteside, as teachers. Sadie Pollock, Irey Moore. Mattie Spinks as teachers.

Sand Hill, started in 1918, and continued through to 1933, and these teachers taught the schools Saphronia Stelle, Ira Nash, E.G. Loper,

R. H. Brown, Corena Adams, and Elizabeth Batts.

FUSKY: started in 1918 and continued through to 1922, with the following teachers, S.A. Beeman, Minnie Floose and Kitty Daniels.

ROSENWALD: started in 1919, and is still inoperation, teachers are E. J. Johnson, R. H. Brown, Mae Eddie Turner, Gus Houston, W. G. Houston Elizabeth McKee, and Lucile Parks.

HADLEY: is on record as beginning 19119, continueing through 1937, and teachers were Mary Moody, Lillie Mae Jackson, Annie McKee. Walter Brantley, Lillie B. Walker, Mary E. Stuart, Geneva Donald and Betty Ruth Flynn. DEWEESE: started in 1920, operated through to 1935, with Clemmie Davis, Sallie Spinks, H.A. Pollock, Frank Pollock, Celeste Pollock, Sallie Marshall, Ocie Riley, Agusta Echilberger as teachers . Augusta

SEBASTOPOL: organized in 1919, and continued through to 1924, and R. D. Harrison, Ruth Stennis and Alice Blalock served as teachers.

HIGH POINT: was found on record as beginning 1921, and operated through 1937, with Clemmie Davis, Jinah Gentry, H.H. Backstrom, Ola Perryman as teachers. We find that LITTLE MOUNTAIN: was on record in 1921, and continued through 1924, with David McNair, E. J. Johnson as teachers.

BETHLEHEM: is on record as being established in 1890 and continuing through 1937 teacher during this time have been , every year not given G.W. Slaughter, Marie Moore, J.J. Triplett, W.E. Perryman, T.C. Carter, Alma Davis, James Moore, Iola Moore, Estella Lee, Essie Ware Davis and Eddie Eland. PEARL RIVER: is on record beginning in 1907 and runs through 1925with S.A. Spinks, James Moore, Susie Knox, W. M. Fulton George Backstrom, Lillian Cotton, Ora McDaniels, Estella Wilks, L.V. Moore, Augusta Stweart as teachers.

LINE KEMPER: started in 1890, with Marilla Bullard, with no further record given. PRAIRIE CHAPEL: is found on record in 1907 through 1919 with J.J. Johnson, W.G. Houston, R. H. Huddleston and Bonnie

NESHOBA COUNTY / RACES

Jackson, as teachers. BREAM: is found on record as beginning in 1921 and operating through 1924, with Rosa Lee Moore, and Will E. Perryman as teachers.

BARRIER SPRINGS: is found as operating in 1907 and discontinued in 1911, serving as teacher were Gracie L. Gregory, R. H. Edmond and Ella Roberts. These schools have had about the same term in months for all years and from forty to seventy-five on roll.

NESHOBA COUNTY, RACES

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

2nd Copy

Recollections of Social Customs Fifty Years Ago

Neshoba Co

While social customs have changed quite a bit since the seventies, the fashions in dress have changed even more. Back in the seventies the men, young and old, wore their hair somewhat longer than now, usually cut in a sort of rounded bunch behind, extending rather low on the neck, with a large roach in front. Every young man wore a mustache and took great pains to sprout and cultivate it, until it stuck out on each side of his nose like a small pair of horns; while all older men wore mustache and chin whiskers, and the longer they were the more they prized them.

On dress occasions, those who could afford it, wore high-heeled calfskin boots, broad brimmed black hats, paper collars and cuffs, and a black or dark brown broadcloth or cashmere suit, with a long tailed frock coat, reaching nearly to the knees, split up the back nearly to the waistline. This was their "Sunday suit" as it was called. They never had but one at a time and they wore it on all occasions, summer and winter; and as it was of heavy cloth, it made dressing up in the summertime a very uncomfortable business.

Overcoats were unknown, but in their stead every man had a shawl as large and heavy as a bed-blanket, with fringe all around it, which he folded three-cornerwise and pinned around his shoulders, with the fringe hanging down all around, in cold or rainy weather. When he went away from home in bad weather he always took it with him, and when he was not wearing it he folded it up, threw it across his saddle and sat on it as he rode.

A little later styles changed and they discarded the shawls for over-coats, bought a light weight suit for summer wear, shortened

the tails of their coats, cut off their chin whiskers, swapped their boots for box toed gaiters, their broad brimmed hats for derbies and their paper collars and cuffs for celluloid ones. But they still sported a mustache. And then, sometime, after the Spanish-American War, they cut off their mustache and coat tails, shingled their hair, discarded their "bibbed" shirts, swapped off their box toed gaiters, derby hats, and celluloid cuffs and collars, and thus by a process of gradual evolution reached the present style of masculine sartorial elegance. pp.17-18.

But if the changes in the style of masculine attire has been evolutionary merely, then the changes in the style of feminine adornment have been revolutionary. In the seventies and eighties when a lady dressed, she was dressed and no mistake about it. It took twelve to fifteen yards of cloth to make her a dress and the making of it was an event in the family. Because with the cutting and fitting, and putting in a gore here and taking out a dart there, and basting and stitching and ripping out and doing it over again, it took a week to complete the job. But when it was finished, it was, in modern phrase, some dress. It had a high collar, long sleeves, a full bust, (into which rumor said, rags or cotton was sometimes stuffed to supplement nature) a small waist, and extended down in front to a point two inches above the floor where it had to be five or six yards around and long enough behind to sweep her tracks out as she walked. That was her top dress only. Underneath that, she wore, not one, but several petticoats, just as voluminous in size but a couple of inches shorter, all of which, for a foot or more above the bottom, were worked with lace and

trimming and all sorts of fancy needle-work; so that when she held up her skirt with her left hand as she walked, the lace petticoat would be good to look at . . . .

Her long hair was worn in a huge coil at the back of her head, and if nature had not been generous enough, it was again supplemented with a "switch". Her head was crowned with a hat which changed its shape from season to season, but was always adorned with flowers and birds and feathers galore. Her face was innocent of rouge and the lip stick was unknown. But her "school girl complexion" was aided with a dash of powder, applied by tying a bit of starch in a thin rag and gently pounding her face with it. . . .

A little later, milady grew tired of holding up her back skirt and then came the age of hoop-skirts which gradually grew larger and larger until they were three or four feet across at the bottom and made the gentlemen keep their proper distance. And a little later came the era of bustles ... which finally increased in size until they were as big as a good sized rat trap. And then came the vogue of narrowed skirts and "leg-o-mutton" sleeves, when all the cloth left out of the skirt was put into the sleeves. And then the sheath skirt, which milady could no longer slip over her head, but had to get into as a man does his pants, feet foremost. But through it all she clung to her long hair and long skirts, until the World War wrecked customs as well as kingdoms. pp.18-19

"Mr. Henry Smith presents his compliments to
Miss Mary Jones, and requests the pleasure
of her company to preaching at Sulphur Springs
Church next third Sunday."

He then folded it over once, turned down the upper right hand corner, wrote "Miss Mary Jones, At Home" on the back, and sent it to

it to her by special messenger. If Mary didn't already "have company" for the occasion, and was otherwise agreeable, whe would write him back a "card" of acceptance in this form:

"Miss Mary Jones accepts the compliments
of Mr. Henry Smith and would be pleased
to have his company to preaching,as re-
quested." p.16

Recollections of Social Customs Fifty Years Ago

A.B. Amis, Sr. 1934.

In those days, there were only two holidays in the year that were observed: The Fourth of July and Christmas. p. 19

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

ASSIGNMENT SIX

I. NEW YEAR. Reference-- Mrs. A.J. Yates, May 14, 1936. Philadelphia

1.Mrs. Yates states that when she was a young girl, it was a custom on New Year's day for the young people to have a social or maybe a pound party. The boys would carry a pound of candy , nuter fruit, and the girls would carry cakes, then all would eat together.And sometimes they would have a square dance after they had eaten.

2. Refereone--Mrs. Amanda Myatt,May 14, 1936.Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Myatt,states, it was a custom for people to do their regular work on New Year's day, because they did not have any where to go then and work was all they had to do on that day.

3. Reference-- Mrs. W.D.Cole,Sr. May 14, 1936.Philadelphia, Miss.

States the New Year's day was celebrated similar to the way that it is done now. The old people did not do any work, and the young people celebrated in a social way with a party or calling on their friends.

4. Reference-- Mrs. M.D.C. Fortenberry, May 18,1936. Philadelphia, Miss

Mrs. Fortenberry, says that some people celebrated New Year's, one way and others celebrated it another. Some of the people had family re-unions and others would just have a nice dinner at home, people always believed in work on that day.

5. Reference--Democrat June 21, 1917.

For many years as a 4th of July attraction a big Indian ball game has been held in the green pasture just south of town, on the road tp Deemer, Miss. A big Indian dance is given the night before. Indians from.

(page 2)

ASSIGNMENT SIX

all parts of this county and surrounding counties are invited and the Choctaws furnish a great day of sport. The white people contribute to feeding the Indians on the occasion.

6.FEATURES OF JULY 4TH CELEBRATION. Democrat, July 12,1923

An estimated attendance at 3,000 people were on hand at the picnic at Deweese's mill on the 4th. A perfect day as far as unclouded sky was concerned lured many from their homes to indulge in the celebration. The steady beating of the Choctaws Tom-toms went far into the night of the 3rd. And about 12 o'clock the choctaw's held, their dance and midnight frolic in the grove. A base-ball game was held in the morning between Deemer and Burnside which Deemer won in a score of 5 to 5 .

The game between Deweese mill and Hope in the afternoon was won by Hope 2 to 0.

The Choctaw ball play was a spectular game in which many colored costumes and coon-tails played a significant part. The game was played 25 to a side, and was won by the bears, the game was called with one point to go to give them their twelves points, but they were far in the lead.

Practically all the Choctaws in the county were on hand and excepting a slight mix up when one choctaw was struck on the head with a ball stick, it was a very lively and well played game.

7. Halloween-- Reference-- Mrs. Kate Cox, June 29, 1936, Philadelphia,

It has been a custom to have parties on Halloween, for a number of years dating back as far as the memory of Mrs. Cox, reaches. Following is a party innline of the regular order of Halloween celebrations in the county: Every one is expected to dress in costume some are draped in sheets to resemble ghosts with masks or dough faces

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

There was a witch who told fortunes from an old black pot. Decorations were shocks of corn and Jack O'lantern made of pumkins, black-cats and Owl pictures, devil faces and figures that looked weird and ugly. Every one was blinfolded and was carried through what was called " dead man's hollow". They entered walking on a plank placed across a wooden horse, as they walked the plank would go down on the opposite side and they felt as if they were falling. There were bed springs on the floor to walk across. Then they had to go through a tunnel before reaching the dead man.This tunnel was made of chairs with tin over them and as they went through, some one beat on the tin . Then they shook hands with the dead man. The clamy hand was made by using a rubber glove stuffed with wet saw-dust. Then they felt of his brains, (this was cooked macaroni) they next felt his eyes which were made pf peeled grapes, then drank his blood, made of Wesson oil salted real salty.

Blind folds were then removed and bobbing for apples thre tub of water was the next feature, biting apples tied with a string and hung where it would swing, player with hands behind his back.

8. ARMISTICE DAY. Reference--Democrat Nov. 17, 1921.

Philadelphia, observed Armistice Day, by holding a patriotic program in the school house auditoriam. At 11 o'clock in the morning the mill whistles blew for two minutes while the city stood in silent tribute to the great cause for which the day was set by, b both the Presidential and Gubernatorial proclamation. Practically every business house closed for the occasion, and everybody repaired to the school auditorium, where the following program was given: R.C. Peebles,world war veteran, was master of cerimonies, C.T. Rand, J.F. McCauley and Harry Seymour, made short addresses. C.T. Rand stressed the importance of making the day one for serious thought along the lines of peace, that such a tragedy as befell humanity in the late war might never

re-occur. Mr. McCauley touched upon world conditions, the general demoralization of world politics and business, and showed how the world might have been restored to normal quicker if the League had been ratified. He said that the discarding of cheap politicians and choosing of men of brain for office would hasten world peace and world prosperity.

Mr. Seymour discussed the sacrifice of the boys who paid the supreme sacrifice,for the cause of peace and civilization and gave as his hope that Victor Hugh's dream of the conversion of cannon into ships, and the substitutions of arbitration for war, that man might ply his brains and energy into paths of peaceful trade and commerce.

" America" was sung at the opening, and our national anthem sung at the close. The Philadelphia orchestra, recently organized made its first public apperance and was received with hearty applause.

Miss Ethel Dove's class, in chorus sang some old plantations medleys, and a Betsy Ross, decalogue was rendered bu four of her expression pupi pupils, Martha Mars sang " Aint We got Fun" and Adam Mars sang the " Old Fashioned Garden ", Tenting Tanightokas sung by a quartette, composed of R.C. Peebles, Max Hawkins, Ben and Gus Howell. -

It was one of the most delightful programs ever given in Philadelphia.

9. THANKSGIVING. Reference-- Mrs. W. F. Cole, Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom at Thanksgiving time for the people to fast and go to church and worship God.

10. Reference-- Mrs. A. J. Yates, May 14, 1936

It was a custom at Thanksgiving to go turkey hunting or fishing.

11. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C. Fortenberry, May 18, 1936.

On Thanksgiving time, it was a custom for children to give presents to their parents, and parents to give to the children

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

Some of the men would go deer and turkey hunting and she would go with them sometime.

12. CHRISTMAS. Reference-- Mrs. A. J. Yates, Mayn14, 1936

It was a custom at Christmas, for all the kin folks to come in and have a big " egg Nog ". On Christmas eve fire works were used and they would have a big dance. On Christmas day a big turkey dinner was served.

13. Reference-- Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 18, 1936

at Christmas it was a custom for children to hang up their stockings and get a stick of candy and a little something else. There was not much to get then. At that time the men would go deer hunting and the women would do the cooking.

14. Reference--Mrs. W.F. Cole, May 14, 1936.

It was a custom at Christmas time to celebrate the day by having a family reunion, and all the relatives that could come would, and did not wait for an invitation. They liked to surprise their people and thought that was the greatest fun. They would have an egg nog, they also had storm parties, go into a home with-out permission and have a party. They would shoot fire crackers, roman candles guns and all kinds of fire works all thsough the night.

15. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19, 1936

At Christmas time the people would have parties, and dancing, they would visit their relatives. Children would get stick of candy or two a few oranges, and grapes.

16. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C. Fortenberry, May 18,1936

People celebrated Christmas then similar to the way it is celebrated now, only the children did not get as much as they do now. If a child got a few sticks of candy an apple, an orange and sometime nuts

they thought they had a big time. The children shot fire works then such as the following: They would bore a hole in a log, put powder in it, then put a fuse to it and it would explode, and they would shoot anvils and powder balls. The balls were wrapped up with fifty feet of rope, fired, and thrown. It was a custom for the children to be at home with their parents if possible.

II. BIRTH SUPERSTITIONS. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C.Fortenberry, May 18,1936

1. It was a custom, when a mother gave birth to a child, for her to have her mother and a colored woman with her . Then the mother stayed in bed for at least nine days, before she went back to her work. No one was allowed to sweep under the bed was confined. It was a custom to put a silver knife or silver spoon under the baby's pillow, because the child would appreciate silver more than anything, with the exception of its own blood.

2. Reference--Mrs. W.F. Cole, May 14, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom when a woman had a baby born for no one to sweep under her bed. The baby's finger nails not to be cut off, for it would have bad luck.

3. Reference-- Mrs. A. J. Yates, May 14, 1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom to put an axe under the bed of the woman who had a baby to keep her from having after-pains, and for the woman not to get up till the baby was nine days old, and not to have the bed made up until the baby was that old.

4. Reference-- Mrs. W.A. Smith, May 18, 1936, Union, Miss.

ays it was a custom not to cut a small baby's finger nails off before it was a year old, if they did it would make them steal.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

5. COURTSHIP. Referame--Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936

The girls did not run around with the boys, they received their company at their homes. They were pure sweet girls, and talked to the ones their parents saw fit.for themto talk to. The young man went home at sundown, the girls were not allowed to be out at night with young men. The courtships were usually about twelve months in duration. The boy would come to see the girls through the week when it rained and they could not work.

6. Reference--Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 18,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom for a young man to go home with a young lady from church, or go to her home.They were not allowed to stay later than 9:30 O'clock. The young couple would go horse back riding and the well to do ones, would ride in buggies, this was before the war.(civil)

7. Reference-- Mrs. A. J. Yates, May 14, 1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

Courting couples did not keep late hours they went horse back rideing, and buggy riding.

8. Reference-- Mrs. W. F. Cole, May 14, 1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

When a young man went to see a lady he did not stay later than sundown. They did not sit close to each other. The courting couple went horse back, and buggy riding together, also the courting couple dance together at dances.

9. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

When a young man went to see a young lady, he was not allowed to stay later than ten o'clock. It was a custom for the couple not to sit close together, and they never had petting parties then as they do now. The couple would go horse back riding to church and to picnics.

Mrs. Fortenberry, says it was a custom for a young man to go with a lady in day time as well as night, and if he did not go with her in the day time she would not let him go at night. A man dated a girl from one o'clock till four in the afternoon, and if he stayed later than eight he was put to bed . It was custom for courting couples to go horse back riding. It was a custom not to have petting parties as they have now, but had square dancing.

11. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 25, 1936.

Marriage customs

It was custom when a marriage took place, the couple would ask a few of their friends in to the them marry. After they are married, a wedding supper would be served at the brides home. Then a few games would be played, the company dismissed, the couple would then spend the night in the brides home.

12. Reference-- Mrs. Amanda Myatt, Ma y 18,1936.

It was a custom forthe young man to ask the young lady's father and mother for her in marriage. The first night after the marriage t there would be a wedding supper at the home of the bride, and the next day they would have a big dinner at the groom's home, called the " Infair" dinner. There were no wedding tours.

13. Reference-- Mrs. W.F.Cole, May 14, 1936 , Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom, after the couple would marry, late in the night the couples friends would serenade them by running around their house with all kinds of bells, horns, musical and any noisy instrument they could find. The next day tehy were given an infair dinner at the groom's home.

14. Reference-- Mrs. A.J. Yates, May 14, 1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom to have a supper for the bride and groom

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

It would be given the night after their wedding. The infair would be given on the second day. The brides and grooms parents always gave them something but they did not have showers given to them.

15. Reference--Mrs. M.D. C. Fortenberry, May 18, 1936. Philadelphia, Ms

It was a custom for people to marry at home. Most of the people who married would have a wedding supper at the brides home and the next day they would have a big dinner at the grooms home, and that was called the infair dinner. It was a custom for people to give the married couple wedding presents for they did not give showers.

16. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19, 1936.Philadelphia, Miss.

When people married they married at home. It was a custom for the married couple to have a wedding supper at the brides home and the next day there would be a " Cib" dinner at the grooms home and maybe a party that night.

17. Reference-- Mrs. W.F.Cole, May 19,1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

CUSTOMS RELATING TO DEATH.

1. It was a custom for people to make wooden coffins for their dead and pad them with cotton, line with white satin, the outside was covered with black velvet. The people related to the dead person would cry out in their grief at the funeral service. The funerals were held similar to the ones that are held to-day , a preacher would hold the services.

2. Reference-- Mrs. A. J. Yates, May 14, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom to make wooden coffins ans cover them with black velvet, pad them with cotton and line them with white bleaching or some white material. It was a custom then to have the funeral in the home mostly. Then they held long funerals services and for people to

cry out loud in the church or in the home. It was a custom to have family graveyards also.

3. Reference-- Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 18,1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Myatt, states in death it was a custom to make home made coffins, put them in a box, and bury them similar to the way they do now. The coffin was covered with black cloth, lined with white cloth and padded with cotton to make it soft. The funeral service were held in the homes mostly, and buried their dead at family grave yards, some were buried at a church cemetery.

III. SOCIAL CUSTOMS. Reference--Mrs. W.F.Cole, May 14, 1936

It was a custom for ladies to have " quiltings " just any time of the year. They would put one or two quilts up some times when they had a " log rolling " anice good dinner was served to both men and women. Those ladies would take great pains with their quilting, and see who do the nicest quilting. While those ladies quilted the gossiped about their neighbors and told funny jokes and tales.

It was acustom for people to have house raisings. A person who wanted a house built would saw down the trees, split them open,peel off the bark, have them notched and fitted at the corners. Then he would invite his neghbors to help him raise the house. It usually took them all day to get the housm raised, the laborers would be given their dinner and somtimes their supper.

It was also a custom to have " corn shuckings ". All the neighbors would be asked to come in, and they would shuck the corn at night. Some thing to eat was served, also home made beer, made of potatoes, persimmons, and wine.

Another custom was " Log rollings " new grounds were cleared, and

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

farmer would invite his neighbors over to help pick up the logs with hand sticks, and pile the logs in a pile . Then they would burn them. A big dinner would be served to the ones who took part in the log rolling. sometimes these log rollings would last more than one day.

2. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936, Philadelphia, Miss.

People had " Candy Stews " the candy was made of molasses,and pulled until it had a bright clear color. After the cnady was pulled the people would play snap and other games, until the candy was coolenough to eat. They really enjoyed themselves.

There were log rollings and quiltings. In the spring after the trees had fallen or been cut down the farmers had the log rolling. A big dinner was served in an old fashioned way, with plenty of it. Then in the afternoon the ladies would have a quilting, and while quilting they would dip snuff and talk.

3. Reference-- Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 18, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

There would be quiltengs for the young people, and they would have a big dinner served. After dinner they would have a socials. They would play different kinds of games, and sometimes they would have a square dance, they did not have the " hugging kind".

The men would clear up the land and the neighbors would come over and help roll the logs. They used the hand stick to carry the logs and roll them. The men would then burn the logs, a big dinner was then served the men.

When the farmer gathered their corn they would have corn huskings, w[illegible] white men and negroes too, took part in th e huskings. The negro would carry the slave owner who was also the owner of the corn around the house , and into the kitchen seat him and cross his legs. While this was being done they would be singing.

4. INDIAN BURIAL PARTIES. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936.

Indians held their tribual parties when one of them died, they would dance around at the party and sing in their native manner. People would give " Log Rollings", big dinners, quiltings and that night a big dance would be given. The dances then were " Square Ones" they did not have the hugging kind.

5. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C. Fortenberry, May 18, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss

After farmers would get their crops gathered they would give shuckings at night. The slaves and white people would do the shuckings. The farm owner would furnish whiskay for them to drink thdmat twelve o'clock that night he would give them their supper. The slaves would carry the master around the house and into the kitchen for his supper, the negroes would be singing " Happy Days " while they were carrying him. When a man cleared his land, he would ask the mentto come with their wives. Themmen would roal the logs then a big dinner would be served. Then in the afternoon the ladies would quilt one or two quilts, and if they failed to finish their work by night they would they would have supper.

House raisings was carried on by a man who needed a house. He would ask the neighbors over to help him. They would put up the notched logs, hew down the wall, put up the rafters, cover it and put in the flooring, a big dinner was then served.

6. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom for the people to have thanks returned at the table before the meal was served. Children were kept quiet at the table and were made to wait if they had company. People had long tables because they had big families.

7. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C. Fortenberry. May 19.1936. Philadelphia,Miss

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

It was a custom to return thanks at the table, and to have the plates passed and helped. People were made to feel welcome in the homes where they were eating, children were not allowed to say anything atthe table, only when they said " thank you for something to eat ". It was also a custom to drink coffee out of a saucer or cup.

8. Reference--Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 19, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom for people to ask the blessing before a meal was served. People had large families they had to have long tables, and the family was quite at the table .

9. Reference--Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom for all to be quiet at the table, and for the older people to help the children's plates, and to have the blessing asked before serving anyone. After the meal was finished funny happenings of the day so all of the family might hear it.

10. CUSTOM OF DRESS. Reference--Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936

People used to get six width of cloth to make a skirt, french gathers six inches around the hips, and ankle length. The waist was a tight fit hooked up in front. The dresses had long sleeves, and high necks. There was lace pleated in the neck and sleeves, and they wore plenty of underwear. They used the best of white powder and no paint. They married ladies wore " mother hubbards " and capes of beaded velvet, also Mantellas, a cape like garment.

11. Reference--Mrs. A. J. Yates, May 14, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom to wear capes, Indian shawls, fascinators, hoop skirts, bussels, long sleeves and cookmaproms made by taking a long piece of cloth gathered and a band put on at the waist with strings to it. A lot of people wore night caps, and most of the elderly ladies

wore caps made of black, and the ladies wore split bonnets.

12. Reference-- Mrs. W.F.Cole, May 14, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

The elderly ladies wore Mennoite caps, those caps were made of bobinetts and lace, most all of the caps were made of white and they wore them at home, to church and everywhere they went, some of them were made of black material, theynalso wore split bonnets.

13. Reference--Mrs. Ida Rush, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

The girls wore fascinators, beautiful ones beaded with different colored beads all over them. These were bought ready made.

14. Reference--Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 18,1936. Philadelphia,Miss.

It was a custom to wear hoop skirts, and bussels, these dresses were long and wide and took ten or twelve yards of cloth for a dress. The old ladies wore caps of lace and made of white and black cloth. The old ones wore their caps regular. The split bonnets were worn by both young and old for every day wear.

15. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

The shaker bonnets were worn. These were the ones that extended out and flared from the face. they were trimmed with lace. The Mennoite caps were worn only by the old ladies at night, they were always made of white material. Old ladies wore fancy caps of black and white material Some of the ladies wore fascinators made of woll, they were of oblong shape which went arpund the head and tied. The mother hubbard dress was made with a square yoke, with a full gathered skirt attached to the yoke. The ladies wore bussels and hoop skirts, they also wore tight fitting corsets, and capes were worn lots.

16. Reference-- Mrs. J.V.(Ma Dink) Welsh, May 3, 1936..Philadelphia.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

Mrs. Welsh, state her grandmother, would make split bonnets for her children and make a hole in the top and pull a lock of hair through the hole in the top of the bonnet and tie it on , to keep them from going in the sun with out their bonnets. She would tell them would be as brown as the Indians.

17. Reference-- Mrs. M.D.C.Fortenberry, May 18,1936. Philadelphia, Miss

It was a custom for the people to wear the shaker bonnets or the split bonnets, every where they went, church, funerals or any place. The Mennoite caps were worn by the old ladies to sleep in, they were always made of white cloth.

IV. RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS. Reference--Mrs. Amanda Myatt, May 18,1936.

1. People did not take up collections in church as they do now. The preacher was paid a salary. The Methodist had a custom of having camp meetings, those meetings lasted for over a week at a time. The Baptist would have annual conventions and annual revivalsmeetings.

2. Referenne--Mrs. M.D.C.Fortenberry, May 18,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

The people would go to church regular on Saturday, and Sunday. If a member was absent from church some of the others would ask if that member was sick. The methodist people had camp meetings.These meetings would last from two to three weeks. The Baptist would have Associations and protracted meetings. The Hard Shell, would have associations and three day meetings.

3. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

Methodist would have camp meetings, Baptist would have two or three days associations, and the Hard Shell would have foot washings.

4. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

People went to church regular, and prayed for rain and things they

needed. Their prayers were generally answered. When a church member did wrong no one had to be sent to that person to talk to hipm about his wrong doings, for the wrongdoer would come to the church, and acknowledge his wrongs before all. People prayed and fasted while they were having a revival and tell their experiences.

5. Reference--Mrs. A. J. Yates, May 14, 1936.Philadelphia, Miss.

It was a custom to have camp meetings that would last for a week at a time. These meetings were held mostly by the Methodist members.

6. CHILDREN'S DAY. Reference--Democrat April 25, 1923.

On last Sunday morning at the Methodist church the regular 11 o'clock service was turned over to the children for their annual Childrens Day program. It was in the form of a Pageant, this year and decidely different from the regular programs of that kind.

7. Reference--Democrat May 1o, 1936

The McDonald Sunday School will have " Mother's Day" program on May 13th with the following program beginning at 10 A. M.

1. Opening song Mother and Home 2. prayer by Superintendent.3. Reading Mother's Day. 4. Song-What would we do without Mother. 5- Reading- A Flower. 6. Duet- Mother Mine. 7.Reading-Mother Mine. 8. Reading- Only One Mother. 9. Quartette- Tell Mother I'll be there. 10. Reading- Mother 11. Bible Reading. 12. Prayer. 13. Quartette- Don't you love your Daddy too. 14. Closing song- Home Sweet Home. 12 o'clock dinner, picnic style. Singing Notice:

Every body invited to come and bring a full baskets, Also " Sacred Harps " song books, this annual sing will be held after the Mother's Day program this time.

8. Reference-- Democrat Sept. 27, 1923.

Grades Day

MISSISSIPPI WRITERS PROJECT FOLKLORE

The Philadelphia, Board of Trade,or Chamber of Commmerce, called a special meeting and laid plans for " Trades Day " to be held on Saturday Oct. 20th.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements and plan the program. A meeting of the merchants and business men , will be held Monday Oct. 1st. to make definite plans for the program. However the program will be left with the Program Committee. Prizes to be given are listed as being 1st as a capital prize one Ford car, then other additional premiums,other interesting features of the day Climbing a greased pole and catching an d holding the greased pig.
These Trade's Day programs are still being carried on in the county.

9. CATHOLIC CUSTOM OF EASTER. Reference-- James O'Boil, June 29,1936

Holy season of Lent is Forty days before Easter, ending at Noon Saturday before Easter Sunday. Easter is rejoicing day over the resurrection of Christ .
Christmas eve they hold Midnight Mass to rejoice over the birth of Christ.

10. Reference--D.R. J. H. McCloskey, July 16, 1936

The Catholic churches in this county, meet and hold Holy Communion on Easter Sunday, times for this Mass varies, some meet at 9.00 o'clock others at 10.00 o'clock and eleven.
During the Forty days of Lent preceeding Easter Sunday, they abstain from eating any flesh, on Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, and Holy Saturday and all other Wednesday's Fridays and Staurdays during that time they are supposed to abstain from eating flesh, but those who are doing hard manual labor.

11. Easter Egg Hunt. Reference--Democrat April 11, 1912.

The little folks had a great afternoon Friday, at the Easter Egg Hunt given on the lawn of Mr. Sam Stribling. An egg hunt given

Saturday afternoon at the Catholic church was equally a success and greatly enjoyed by the youngsters.

12. EASTER SERVICE. Reference--Democrat Apr. 12,1928.

Easter Sunday at the two local Churches, Baptist and Methodist was marked by specia services withnlarge and appreciative congregation The Baptist choir furnished a delightful and well rendered musical program . At the morning hour under the leadership of Mrs. T.A. Chandler with Mrs. J.E.R.Saunders, as pianist. The musical programm was followed by a fifteen minute sermon by the pastor Rev. E.L. Davis, on the subject " The Lily ".
The evening service at the Methodist church was given over to the choir who rendered in a highly deserving way the Story of Easter in song under the leadership of C.C. Howell with Mrs. C.L. Dobbs, at the piano. The rendition of this Cantata was worthy of the praise that was showered on the choir by all who were fortunate enough to succureda seat in the auditorium. Those taking part in the Cantata were Grady Hays, J. M. Lofton, Sharp Banks, Wansee Hillman, B.W.Watkins, J. L. P's Posey, Miss Martha Mars, Mesdames Grady Hays, S.H. Spivey,Herman Russell, Henry Peden, J.C. Garrett and Arthur Welsh.

These programs are a custom in both churches.

13. MEMORIAL DAY. Reference--Democrat May 5, 1927.

Mrs. M.V.Williams, county chairman of war veterans work of the Twentieth Century club, assisted by Mrs. T. L. Peebles, observed Memorial Day last Saturday, by decorating the graves of all war veterans in the Philadelphia, Memetery and by palcing a wreath on the Confederate monument on the courtsquare.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

14. INDIAN WITCH STORY. Reference-- Mr. Jim Moore, May 18,1936.

At a big ball game, where they were going to bet on the game, the witch man who on the opposite side would take his looking glass and throw the shadow of the sun on the opposite side and use their native language, of course Mr. Moore did not understand that. On lots of occasions if the witch crossed his side on the opposite side it brought about a contest that usually ended in a fight with the different tribes.

At these games each side would bet their horses, shirts and cooking utensils. Each side would pull off their shirts and tie them together and the side winning got both shirts. Twelve balls constitued a game and if they did not finish the game the first day they would finish it the second day. This was a custom of the Choctaws, but a law was made to do away with all betting games.

The day before the Indians met to play ball, they would dance all night. Just before the hour to begin the game, each side would rally and meet at the half way ground where the goods were on a scaffold. The witches at that time according to their custom was dared to cross the line on the other side with any of his witchery. At that time the ball was pitched up by the captain, and the game was started. The side making twelve balls first won the scaffold and all that was on it, or tied to it.

15. GHOST TALE. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C. Fortenberry, May 18,1936.

Two boys had been picking up hickory nuts at a grave yard and another boy had carried a cripple man there to stay all night for $ 20.00. These two boys were dividing the hickory nuts, they were saying one for you, and one for me. One of the boys said " the one in the grave yard is for you " The cripple man became frightened, thinking the judgement day had come and they were dividing the saints and the

sinners and the crippled man jumped up and ran home.

2. Reference--Mr. John Williams, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

In 1840, there was a man and his family by the name of Hyde, they were traveling through this countyiin an ox wagon with a bow frame and sheet over it . They were moving from South Carolina, going west and one cold day the rain was falling and everthing looked dreary, th they were looking for some place to stay over night. The man Adams told them that he could not take care of them but he told them there was a big two story house about a mile or so down the road where nobody lived. There had been a lot of people who tried to stay there but was scared away, because the house was haunted. The traveler said " alright if you will give me permission to stay in that house I will stay there to night. So he gave the traveler and they drove do down to the big house. The lady got out and went into the big house and began to sweep and clean up the house. The manwent out and got some wood and built a fire in the house. Then the man left the lady in the house, went to the barn to carry his team. While the man was at the barn and the woman and children were alone in the house by the fire, a form of some kind that looked like a person, came down the stair-way, when he reached the foot of the stair way he stopped. The lady said to the " ghost"what do you want? " he said," go to the barn and go into a certain stall of the barn , and dig in the right h hand corner under the sill". The ghost then disappeared, and the lady ran to the barn and told her husband. They got tools and dug down to the place where they had been directed to, and found a pot, when t they took the pot out, it contained 7000,00 in gold and silver. They took the money to the house, and sat up all noght wondering what to do, but no more ghost appeared that night.

Next morning they decided to go back to their friend who had given

WPA (MISS.) COUNTY FOLKLORE

them permission to use the house, he knew nothing about the money The traveler gave him a $ 1000,00 and went on his way.
That house was located on Pearl River in Neshoba County, about 15 miles North west, from Philadelphia, Miss.

3. Reference-- Mr. R. H. Tolbert, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

It was rumored that there were Panthers in the neighborhood, out two miles west of Philadelphia, in Joe Batts' reed brake, and it caused great excitement. He made up his mind he was going to see what it was. He went out taking a bull dog and gun with him, he found a buzzard nest in a hollow stump, the buzzards were making a hissing sound.

4. THE OLD GULLY PLACE. Mr.R. H. Tolbert, May 19,1936. Philadelhia.

At the old Gully plawe; four miles South east of Philadelphia, known as the Fred Hayes place now. There were terrible noises to be heard there at times, causing great excitement, the people thought there was a ghost there, so Mr. Tolbert made up his mind to see what it was. He went up stairs and found nothing but a pretty clean floor, and got a little excited himself, and went down stairs, after he got down stairs the noise started again, he took courage to go back up.stairs again, when he got back up the stairs he saw a window moving and at the same time making a mournful sound."That was the Ghost".

5. Reference-- Mr. R. H. Tolbert, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

There was a strange negro came into the community, who claimed to be a"witch", who could stop hens from laying, cows from giving milk have frogs crawling on theire legs and arms. After telling all this he would ask for something to eat, the people was afraid not to give it. He had a tin box full of snake heads, scorpion heads and loadstone

all of this made the people more afraid of him .
One day some men took him out on the DeKalb road, and Mr. Jim Rice, gave him a whipping, and told him not be heard of any more, with every lick Mr. Rice would say " Now witch." This happened on the Mr. Tolbert's palce three miles from Philadelphia. The witch has not been heard of since.

6. Reference--Mr. John Henry Miller, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Miller, tells of an occurance that happened in the North Bend community at the Methodist church. In the fall of the year in 1896, a Mr. Ford was camping in the church to be near his work while he was building a school building there . One night after dark a negro boy came riding horse back down the road singing very cheerily. When he got even with the church door Mr. Ford, spoke to him and said " it seems you are very happy tonight." The negro not knowing Mr. Ford was camping there, and knew too that there was a grave yard just back of the church thought it was a ghost, it frightened him so badly he struck his horse with a switch and ran all the way home. His father said when he reached home he was so badly scared he could not tell what was the matter for a lang time .

7. MISCELLANEOUS CUSTOMS. Reference-- Mrs. M.D.C.Fortenberry, May 19,1936
1. Singing schools were held in the county, and lasted about ten days, were taught in the churches. Those schools were taught by most any body who was a good leader in singing. The price for going to the schools was $ 1.50, for the person.

2. Reference--Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Cooper and others of her acquaintance went to these singing schools. Theses schools would cost about $ 3.00 for three persons, and the school would last three weeks . Community singings were held

MISSISSIPPI FOLKLORE

mostly at night, all the young people would go, and every body had a good time.

5. Reference--Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

People would have singing schools at least ten days at a time. Mr. Ray Blocker, of Edinburg, Miss. in Leake county, was her teacher. The songs taught her was in the Christian Harmony song book. They would have singing conventions twice a year, in the spring and in the fall or late summer. They woued also have singings in the afternoons on Sunday in the communities.

4. Reference--Mrs. M.D.C.Fortenberry, May 18,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

Swapping was carried on by all classes of people. For example: if a man had more hogs than he needed, he would swap hogs for corn or just reverse the situation. Also horse swapping was done, sometimes for fun and sometimes to get a more desireable horse for their particular work.

5. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Cooper, May 19,1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

People use to have fish fry's, they built long tables to serve the fish on, and invite their friends in to help eat the fish. Also some people would have " Cock Fighting". One person would take his cock to meet another persons and they would let them fight, they enjoyed this sport very much.

6. Reference-- Mrs. Mary Tucker, May 25, 1936. Philadelphia, Miss.

Two or three dozen people, women and men would meet together and got to some river or stream, carry their dinner, catch the fish, cook and eat them on the river or stream.

7. MAY DAY PROGRAM. Reference--Democrat Oct.9,1931

The climax of the year's programs of the Twentieth Century Club, was the May Day festival on last Thursday afternoon. This occasion was also

observed as Mother's-Daughter's Day, and the program was most effectively rendered by the Daughters of the Club, under the directions of Mesdames J.M. Lofton, J. B.Turner and H.B.Russell assisted by by the hostesses.

The lovely lawn of Mrs. A.P.Turner's was an ideal setting for Crwoning of the May Queen, and all the other exercises incidental to this beautiful celebration.

Dorothy Perkins roses were used in profusion on the Queen's throne and festoons of ivy and roses formed a perfect back ground for the gay and colorful scenes of the program while the long white aisle on which the Queen advanced, was also bordered with garlands of roses.

Mary Turner who possesses the Queenly attributes so desireable in the central figure of a May Day celebration was very fittingly chosen queen of the May. She was never lovelier than on this afternoon, when gowned in a beautiful model of white satin with ornaments of crystal. Her train was also of satin and was carried by the charming little pages Mack Lofton, Jr. and Russ Estes, also wearing suits of white satin.

Lucille Craddock,as maid of honor, Sarah Hester and Rose Garrett as maids and Dorothy Turner and Virginia Webb as Junior maids were dressed in long garlen frocks of ruffled organdie and hats of similar material, and carried lovely arm boquets similar to the ones carried by the Queen and in lovely hues that blended with their costumes.

The garland bearers formed two lines and headed the Queen's processionn They were dressed in daintyn frocks in pastel shades and carried long garland's of pink roses on their shoulders, while coronets of roses completed their costumes. The atmosphere of the festival was further accentuated by the lovely chorus."Its May Time" which these five maidens sang as they advanced toward the bedecked throne. The personnel of this group was Rosa Maud Cole, Joe Garrett, Sarah Hand, Martha Fay

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

Peebles, Ina Zell Pierce, Phyllis Johnson, Mary Hester, Bobbie Jene Carrett, Billy Claude Pierce, and Francis Hand.

The dainty little flower girls in the persons of Sarah Peebles, and Dorothy Jones were adoreable in dresses of pink ruffled organdie. They carried their hats on their arms, from which they scattered rose petals as they danced along in front of the Queen.

The beautiful white float on which rested a white satin pillow bearing the crown was drawn by little Iris Turner. This petite maiden wore a beautiful dress of white ruffled organdie.

Just as the maids of honor placed the crown on the fair brow of the Queen, Elizabeth Dewease in an elf costume of green danced a beautiful interpretation to Spring and did obeisance to the crowned Queen of the May in a most pleasing and effective way.

Immediately afterwards the entire assemblage of the Queen's subjects acclaimed her in song with " Hail to Thee, Queen of the May " while the garland bearers bowing low, laid their roses at the foot of the throne, and all hastened to the May-poles where they participated in the colorful dance of the season's most elaborate celebration.

Betty Beach's part on the program was a vocal sols, " A May Morning" Other music oscuring on the were May choruses and the Queen's march. Those present were delighted with the sheer loveliness and pronounced this the most beautiful and inspiring program of the club year.

8. FIDDLER'S CONTEST. Reference--Oct. 9, 1931.

A Fiddlers convention for all fiddlers in Neshoba County will be held at Bond school house, Saturday night Oct. 10, 1931.

There will be musicein the air when you hear the good old tunesplayed again. Fiddlers may be accompanied by any musical instrument or straws . and all fiddlers will allowed to play two pieces. A prettiest girl

contest will be staged also. A small admission will be charged, this will not exceed twenty cents.

Fiddlers over forty years of age:

First prize--Suit of overalls and pocket knife.

Second prize--Sack of sugar and three pound bucket of lard

Third prize--One subscription to the Neshoba Democrat.

Fiddlers under Forty years of age.

First prize--Felt hat and pocket book.

Second-- Sack of flour and eight pound bucket of lard.

Third prize--Victrola record.

Oldest Fiddler present-- Hair cut and shave

Youngest Fiddler present--Hair cut and shave and fifty cents pair socks

Best hog caller-- Car washed and greased.

Best husband caller--Dollar article.

Best Quartette--5 gal. gasoline and case of sodawater

Best chaleston dancer--One pound box candy.

Best guitar picker--One tire tube.

Best group playing--Two shits cleaned and pressed, one car washed greased and one bottle of hair oil.

Best Mandolin picker-- Car washed and greased.

Best Straw beater--One shirt.

Largest family present--One sack of flour,one bucket of lard, and one pound of turnip seed.

Largest lady present-- One dollar dress.

Largest man present--5 gallons gas.

Ugliest man-- One tire tube.

Ethel,Coghlan , Supervisor

Historical Research Project.

NESHOBA COUNTY, FOLKLORE

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ruth P. Rush, Historian

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX
March 1, 1938

CHURCH HISTORY:

WHITE

HOLY CROSS CATHOLIC CHURCH: Reference--Rather J. T. McKenna

The early history of Holy Cross Church begins in the year 1851, when a few Catholic families, mostly of Irish origin, had located themselves at Holy Cross, a community about three miles northeast of Philadelphia. These families were visited occasionally by the Rev. John B. Babonneau, who was Pastor of Jackson up to September 14, 1853, when he died of yellow fever. They were visited likewise by Rev. G. J. Boheme from Paulding and by Rev. R. J. Courjault from Sulphur Springs. As their nembers increased, they realized what a great loss it was to be without the sacraments. There was no prospect of getting a resident clergyman in their midst, and so they resolved to sell at a great sacrifice, their property in Neshoba County, and to remove to the neighborhood of some church where their children could be trained in their religion. Some of them had already made the neccessary arrangements to remove to Paulding, Mississippi, when Rev. J. M. Guilore came to pay them a yearly visit. Hearing their explanations the thought came to Father Guillon's mind that if these people had a chapel built in their midst, they might be visited once a month from Sulphur Springs, and he made known this thought to them. They took to the idea enthusiastically, and immediately started a subscription to erect such a chapel. It was planned to build it on a plot of ground opposite Mr. Daniel Rush's gate. On the first Sunday of November in the year 1859, a meeting of all the members of the congregation was held, and about $500.00 was subscribed, a plan for the building adopted, and the timber ordered to be sawed. It was

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

planned that the new church should be visited on the second Sunday of every month. Some time later, the third Sunday of each month was appointed for Mass at the Church of the Holy Cross, instead of the second Sunday. Mr. Daniel Rush, on whose farm the church was built, promised to have a deed drawn to the church grounds in behalf of the Bishop of Natchez, the said plot of ground amounting to eight acres. The deed was drawn up, signed, recorded and handed to the Pastor of Sulphur Springs on the 18th day of March, 1861 and by him handed to the Bishop. Father Guillon died, as Pastor of Sulphur Springs, on February 7, 1863 and in 1864, we find the Church of the Holy Cross visited regularly from Columbus, Mississippi, by Rev John B. Monton, who was Pastor there. In 1873 the Holy Cross Church was attended as a mission by Rev. Louis Valley, Pastor of the Catholic Church at Meridian. During 1874 the Church was still attended as a mission from Meridian by Rev J. Van Houver, who was then assistant pastor at Meridian. In 1875 Father Van Houver was stationed at Louisville, from which place he attended the Holy Cross Church. About this time the Church burned, but was rebuilt near the former site, by Father Van Houver, who continued to visit Holy Cross Church regularly until the fall of 1887 when Father Ten Brink arrived at Tucker from Holland, and became assistant to Father Bekkers at the Holy Roasary Mission. The Church ~~of~~ the Holy Cross was now attended regularly from Tucker by Father Ten Brink until Feb. 14, 1894 when he was succeeded as assistant at Tucker by Father Camille D'Hooghe who continued his work. On June 28, 1896 Rev. A. C. Denis succeeded Father Camille D'Hooghe and continued to attend Holy Cross Church until the coming of the Carmelite Fathers to Tucker in 1899. Under the direction of Father

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Augustine Brech, Superior of the Carmelite Fathers at Tucker, the work for the Catholics at Holy Cross was continued until January 4, 1904, when Rev. Joseph Enis was appointed Pastor of Holy Rosary Mission, at Tucker, and also of Holy Cross church. The number of Catholics in the town of Philadelphia had increased considerably, while the number in the Holy Cross district had decreased, and Father Enis thought it would be better to move the Church from Holy Cross into Philadelphia. He accordingly purchased a lot on Wilson Street, Philadelphia, and in 1910 the Church at Holy Cross was dismantled and rebuilt on Wilson Street in Philadelphia. The Church still bore the name of Holy Cross and it was dedicated by Bishop Heslin in 1910. On November 15, 1913, Father Enis was succeeded by Rev. Peter J. Ahern, who labored for the spiritual good of the Holy Cross congregation until April 1921. When Rev. E. J. Philippe was appointed Pastor of Holy Rosary Mission Tucker and Holy Cross Church, Philadelphia, Unfortunately, Holy Cross Church was burned on August 13, 1925 and Father Philippe bagan Immediately to collect funds to build a new church, His efforts were rewarded with marked success. In 1926 he erected on Byrd Avenue the present beautiful Church of Holy Cross at a cost of $10,000.00, All of this was paid in 1926 except $2,000.00, which sum Father Philippe also paid a few years later, leaving the church free of debt.

Of Romanesque architecture, the church of the Holy Cross is built of concrete blocks and roofed with Spanish tile. On the Northern side of the facade there is an imposing belfry which gives to the church view a note of stability, and majesty. The facade is surmounted by the cross, the sign of salvation. The interior is beautifully finished in stained woodwork and plaster. There is a large sanctuary with vaulted ceiling. On either side of the sactuary are two sacristies. In the

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

sanctuary is an old and beautifully carved wooden altar which originally came from Holland. The main body of the Church has a seating capacity of about 200. It is well lighted, with large windows of specially tinted glass, which gives a subdued light and contributes to the devotional effect.

The new church of the Holy Cross at Philadelphia was dedicated by Right Reverend Bishop Gerow on November 27, 1926. The Bishop preached at the Mass, which was said by Father Philippe . There were also present at the dedication Father Hackett of Mobile, and Father Van Aspert, assistant to Father Philippe.

To the great joy of the congregation of Holy Cross Church, Mass was now said in the church by Father Philippe every Sunday, and catechism and bible history classes were arranged every Sunday for the children.

In November 1930 Father Philippe was recalled by his Superiors in Belgium and was succeeded by Rev. J. T. McKenna, who on November 14, 1930 was appointed by Right Reverend Bishop Gerow to take charge of Holy Rosary Mission, at Tucker, and Holy Cross at Philadelphia. (Bring Holy Cross Church up to date, 1938. Reference--Personal knowledge)

Father McKenna served Holy Cross for seven years (without taking a vacation) although he came here at the beginning of the depression, by his hard work and careful management he kept the church in good repair and the parish free of debt, and was successful in getting three Sisters of the Most Blessed Trinity to aid him in catechism and bible history classes. He also organized the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, where the Catholic children of Philadelphia have the opportunity of a half hour religious instruction twice weekly, during school

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

term, then in summer have a two weeks Vacational School. Father McKenna's work was crowned with great success.
In September, 1937, Father McKenna was assigned as diocesan director of the Society for the Propergation of the Faith, with headquarters at Pass Christian. He was replaced by the present pastor, Rev Francis Deignan, who was called from Chatawa, Mississippi.

HOLY ROSARY CATHOLIC MISSION: Reference--Father J. T. McKenna, and personal knowledge.
At Tucker, about six miles from Philadelphia, Mississippi, on the Philadelphia-Meridian Highway, there stands a cammanding eminence, the beautiful Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary. The first church of the Holy Rosary was built in 1884 by Rev. Father Bekkers.
During the twenty years that preceded the building of the church of the Holy Rosary, a few Catholic white families lived at Tucker. they were visited regularly in 1864 by Rev. John B. Morton who was the Pastor at Columbus, Mississippi. Services were held in the home of Mr. Holland. In 1873 these families were visited by Rev. Louis Vally who was the Pastor of the Catholic Church at Meridian. During 1874 Rev. J. Van Houver, who was then assistant pastor at Meridian, visited Tucker regularly. In 1875 Father Van Houver was stationed in Louisville and continued to hold services for the Catholics at Tucker until the opening of the Indian Mission, and the building of the church fo the Holy Rosary. The history of Holy Rosary Church is intimately bound up with the conversion to the Catholic religion of the Choctaw Indians living in this part of the state.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Away back in 1881, when Right Reverend Bishop Janssens first visited the counties inhabited by the Choctaw Indians, he experienced great sadness at beholding the desolate condition of these "Children of the Forest" and longed for some one to come and break to them the bread of the Word of God. As he journeyed through the October woods he uttered a prayer that God might open the way for him so that he might do something for these neglected children. On his first visit to Holand, Bishop Janssens' prayer was answered and Father Bekkers volunteered to come to America to take up the work of the Indian Mission. Father Bekkers had been a priest in Holland for quite some years. He was comfortably situated in his native land, where he enjoyed the daily society of friends and relatives without neglecting his duty as Pastor of Souls. Here with cultured friends he continued to enrich his store of Knowledge or take relagation in delightful journeys through France, Switzerland, or Italy. Thus his life passed until he reached theage of forty-five. But his fine soul urged him to make a great sacrifice to prove himself more worthy of the rewards that he expected to receive from his Master, and animated with this spirit of sacrifice he presented himself to Bishop Janssens, then in Tilburg, and offered himself for the Indian Missions. Bishop Janssens, was delighted, and he exclaimed to all those who were present; "I have found my man!"
Father Bekkers sailed for America with Bishop Janssens on September 23, 1882. After spending some time in Natchez and Brookhaven, he spent three months amongst the Indians at Bayou La Croix. He left Bayou La Croix on November 19th, 1883 for Neshoba County, to settle there among the Indians and to attempt their conversion. In December of that year we find Bishop Janssens sending $100.00 to Father Bekkers

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

to buy a horse.

On February 27, 1884, Father Bekkers writes to Bishop Janssens that he intends opening a school and that he expects about thirty children. He mentions that he will need Sisters to take charge of the school the following year, and that he will do every thing in his power to get some funds from Holland. A bell was purchased at this time for the Mission from the McShare Bell Foundry at Baltimore Md.

Father Bekkers began purchasing land for his mission and by September of 1884, he had 480 acres. He laid off a part of this land for an Indian Village and built a number of cabins. As soon as the Choctaws heard that their chief, Tom Billy, had selected one of these cabins many other influential men of the tribe, Willie Philips, Jim Jack, Old Jefferson and Bernard Simpson followed. Near these cabins was erected the first church of the Holy Rosary and the school.

On September 10th, 1884 Bishop Janssens dedicated the church and blessed the bell. The church cost $600.00 all of which was paid out of the funds of the Diocese of Natchez. On the day of the dedication Father Bekkers baptized an Indian child, which died a couple of days later. At the funeral, he spoke to the audience of the happiness of the child in Heaven and said he would like to baptize their children. They brought him ten for baptism, the first fruit of his labor.

On February 19, 1885, Father Bekkers writes to Bishop Janssens that he is convinced of the success of his work among the Indians, who are showing a disposition for education and consulting him in many affairs, and he also expressed his desire of getting Sisters to take charge of the school.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

In May 1885, Bishop Janssens writes in his diary, "The Indian Mission of the Holy Rosary is succeeding beyond expectation. Nearly two hundred Indians were in the church during my visit the first Sunday of May and showed good disposition both in the morning and also in the afternoon, when blessing a beautiful set of Stations presented by Miss Hutson of Washington, D. C. The School has been conducted by Mr. Halbert. Twenty-six Indians came to School. From September to date, Father Bekkers baptized twenty children of whom five died;and two grown persons, who both died. Ten families now live on the land, which has been divided in lots of 15 acres each."

A new and glorious chapter in the history of the Indian Mission of the Holy Rosary opens with the coming of three Sisters of Mercy from Vicksburg to take charge of the School. Sister M. Agnes Hills, Sister M. Marcelline Street, and Sister Marianna French arrived at Tucker on September 30th, 1885. The school opened on the 10th of October and on account of the cotton picking season only a few of the Indian children presented themselves for enrollment. Father Bekkers advised great patience, telling the Sisters to wait and attract the children by degrees. The wisdom of this advise was proved by the slowness with which the Indians were attracted to the discipline of the School. Sister M. Marcelline was appointed to teach the children while Sister Mary Agnes took charge of the adult Indians, who came every Sunday afternoon with the earnestness of kindergarten pupils, clasping their primers and pictured Bible stories to their breasts. Sister Marianna assumed responsibility for the Domestic Department and with the aid of two or three Indian girls, saw to the sweeping and dusting of the church, school and convent.

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

The work of the first session had now begun in earnest and day by day the good influence of the Sisters was growing. Many little infants were brought for baptism; when sickness visited the cabins, Father and the Sisters were sought after to come and pray. The congregation was visibly increasing; the men were induced to sit on one side of the church and the women and girls on the opposite side. They were soon taught to assist at Mass in a reverential posture showing that they understood at least that they were paying homage to the Supreme Being.

The mission prospered. Attendence at Church and school was improving all the time; baptisms were increasing and ten more families moved on the mission lands.

In February of 1886 Father Bekkers writes that he is of the opinion that it is better to instruct the Indians in English rather than in their own language. He also thinks a boarding school will be of great benefit to his mission and he offers to go to Holland to collect for this purpose.

The 25th of March, 1886 Father mentions in his diary as a "Red Letter Day." Seven grown Indians were baptized, amid a large number of their friends and relatives. Then after exhorting them earnestly in regard to the sacrament of Matrimony, Father performed his first Christian marriage, that of Willie Phillips and Sally Polk. On this day also, six children were baptized. The whole number of baptisms of this year amounted to thirty-five.

Towards the beginning of September 1886, the new school building which had been erected at a cost of $400.00, was blessed by Father Bekkers. The Sisters returned after th e summer vacation and the new school year

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

was begun.

On October 16th, Bishop Janssens paid his first visit to the Indian Mission. The Bishop confirmed a number of Indians who had made their First Communion. He delivered a very touching sermon on the occasion,, which the Indians seemed in a measure to understand. It was on this day they called him out of gratitude, "Mingo Chito," or the Great Chief. For the entertainment of the Bishop, the Indians gave a ball game, and in return, the Bishop bestowed on them a whole beef, of which the entire tribe might partake.

Though 1886 and 1887 we find extra land being purchased for the Indian Mission. In the spring of 1887 Father Bekkers went to Europe with the intention of collecting funds for the Indian Mission and succeeded in collecting $5240.00 for this purpose.

After his pastoral visit, Bishop Janssens felt assured that the mission which had cost him so many prayers and anxious moments was well established at last; for the year ending 1887 could number 161 baptisms, 35 First Communions, and 21 deaths with Christian Burial.

About this time a number of white settlers had moved near the Mission and Father Ten Brink, who had recently offered his services to Bishop Janssens, was sent to the Neshoba Mission to assist Father Bekkers and to take charge of the surrounding Mission in Philadelphia and Louisville, together with some small villages in Scott County. Due to the efforts of Father Ten Brink, a school was opened for the white children and put in charge of one of the Sisters of Mercy. When Father Ten Brink was promoted to a Parish of his own. Father Bekkers had as his assistants Father De Guyter, Father Camille and Father Dennis. The affairs of the mission continued to prosper but Father Bekkers noticed

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

with increasing years, that he would have to look for a permanent successor who would carry on his work. We again went to Europe in 1898 and succeeded in securing the services of the Carmelite Priests, Fathers Augustine, Leopold and Herman, who were accompanied by three lay brothers and who arrived at the mission on March 17, 1899. In the previous December, Father Bekkers had been appointed Pastor of Meridian but he remained on the mission long enough to initiate the Carmelites, while the Sisters stayed on to aid them in their work. The old Church built by Father Bekkers had become too small for the Indian congregation and for the growing number of white settlers. Under the direction of the Carmelite Fathers, the present church of the Holy Rosary was built and also the adjoining house known as the convent. In 1903 the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington decreed that all Indians should be removed to the reservation lands in the West which had been set apart for them to inhabit and cultivate. The Carmelite Fathers accompanied the Indians to their new home and prepared to attend to their spiritual wants. The work of the Sisters of Mercy for the Indians was over and the Sisters returned to their Mother house at Vicksburg.

On January 4, 1904, Bishop Heslin appointed Rev. Joseph Enis pastor of Holy Rosary Mission and also of the adjoining Missions. Under the direction of Father Enis the Indians scattered over the surrounding counties were enabled to come and secure farms on the Mission land. Father Enis attended with great zeal to the spiritual needs of the Indians and white settlers both at Holy Rosary Missions in the surrounding territory. At Tucker, he put the school for the white children in charge of a lay teacher. As the number of Indians

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

on the Mission land encreased, he opened a school for the Indian Children which was also put in charge of a lay teacher. On Nov. 15, 1913, Father Enis was appointed to Chatawa and was succeeded at Holy Rosary Mission by Rev. Peter Ahern.

Father Ahern continued the good work for the white settlers and the Indians, both at Tucker and the surrounding Missions. He spoke the Choctaw language fluently and was much beloved by the Indians. The schools for both Indians and Whites were kept in operation. The number of Indians on the Mission land continued to grow. The Indian school was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1918, and in the fall of 1920, the present Government School was opened.

Rev. E. J. Philippe succeeded Father Ahern in the month of April 1921. Father Philippe entered upon his duties with remarkable energy and zeal, and his work was crowned with success. He erected the present beautiful Rectory and fitted it with modern conveniences On account of the growing number of Indians, he saw the need of Sisters to aid him in his work. He renovated and fitted up the convent with every necessary convenience and succeeded in obtaining the services of three Sisters of St. Augustine to give religious instruction to the Indian children and minister to the spiritual and material needs of the different Indian families from cabin to cabin. The three Sisters of St. Augustine arrived at Tucker in the fall of 1922. The Sisters labored zealously for the spiritual and temporal good of the Indians and white settlers. They gave religious instruction to the Indian children every day, and twice a week they gave sewing lessons to the Indian women and girls, explaining to them at the same time the truths of our Holy Religion. When time permitted, they visited the

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

different Indian families, especially where there was someone sick, bringing with them the peace and consolation of the Master. During their visits they taught the Indian women how to keep house properly and how to be thrifty, and economical. However, owing to the pressing needs of their Order, the Sisters we recalled by their Superior, and to the great sorrow of both Indians and White settlers, left Tucker early in the fall of 1930.

Since the departure of the Sisters in the Fall of 1930, both the Indians and white settlers felt the urgent need of other Sisters to undertake religious and social work at Holy Rosary Mission. Father McKenna brought this need to the attention of Mother M. Boniface of the Missionary servants of the Blessed Trinity, whose Novitiate and Motherhouse is at Philadelphia, Pa. After careful consideration Mother Boniface promised to send three Sisters to Holy Rosary Mission. On September 16th, 1931, Sister M. Bernice, Sister M. Norine, and Sister M. Rosalia arrived at Holy Rosary Mission to the great joy of the Indians and white settlers, and have begun their missionary work.

Father Philippe began the present system of rationing the Indians and in this way relieved much distress among them.

While primarily attending to their spiritual needs, he at the same time taught them to be industrious and self reliant. He spoke and instructed them in their own language and was a real spiritual Father to them. Father Philippe enlarged and beautified the Church of the Holy Rosary, providing it with a beautiful sanctuary and marble altar and the adjoining large and well-appointed sacristy. With other improvements, such as a new roof and the stuccoing of the walls, the church was made one of the most beautiful of the Mission Churches

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

in the State. Father Philippe also erected and furnished the present substantial school for the white children, affording them every opportunity of obtaining a thorough education. Father Philippe was beloved not alone as a great churchman but also as a noble and progressive-minded citizen. As a man of God, he always placed the interests and the work of God first; but when time permitted he gave himself whole-heartedly and unselfishly to the service of his fellowman. He was the friend of Galley 4----Holy Rosary mission every one in the community and every one like to call him his friend. He was a faithful member of the Rotary Club in Philadelphia, and his interesting and learned talks and lectures, were much appreciated by the members, as was also his charming personality. It was therefore with sorrowful hearts that the Catholic people of Tucker and Philadelphia and the people of all religious persuasions received the news that Father Philippe was to be shortly recalled by the superior of his Order, and was going back to Belgium, his native land. Shortly before his departure, the Philadelphia Rotary Club gave a banquet in his honor, and the Rotary members decreed that that day was to be known and observed as "Philippe Day." On November 17, 1930, Father Philippe departed for his native Belgium and was succeeded by Fev. J. T. McKenna who on November 14, 1931, had been transferred from Greenwood, Miss. and appointed Pastor of Holy Rosary Mission, at Tucker by Right Reverend Bishop Gerow, D. D.

The Church of the Holy Rosary at Tucker had a membership of 27 Indians in 1885. In 1890, it had a membership of 242 Indians and 58 White persons. The membership grew steadily and ten years later, in 1900, there were 690 Indians and 108 White persons attending Holy Rosary

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Church. In 1903, the Indians moved to Oklahoma to occupy the lands given to them by the government. In the following years many of the Indians through Neshoba County and the surrounding counties, came to live on the Mission land and in the ~~present~~ year of 1931, the church of the Holy Rosary had a membership of 190 Indians, and 160 White persons. Father McKenna served Holy Rosary Mission seven years, and by his hard work and careful management he has kept the school, church, convent and Rectory in the same fine condition that it was when he came in charge, and was successful in getting three Sisters of the Most Blessed Twinity to aid him in carrying on the good work started many many years ago, and it always seems that the present Pastor and Sisters are the most beloved by both whites and Indians.

Mass is said every Morning of the year in the Holy Rosary Church and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament On all Sundays. The Stations of the Cross are said on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent and other pious devotions throughout the year.

Father Deignan came to Holy Rosary Mission in September 1937, where he is carrying on the work with great zeal.

Rev. Francis Deignan, born in Shinrone, Offaly, Ireland; studied at Mungret college Limerick, Ireland; St. Kierans's college, Kilkenny, Ireland; Drignole-Sale, Genoa; ordained, June 20, 1926, at all Hallows college, Dublin, Ireland, for Diocese of Natchez; came to diocese, October 21, 1926; successive appointments, October 25, 1926, St. Paul's church, Vicksburg, assistant; January 30, 1927, Nativity church, Biloxi, assistant; January, 1928, Immaculate Conception church, Bassfield, assistant; March 14, 1929, St. Paul's church PassChristian, assistant; March 14, 1930, St. Alphonsus church, McComb, temporary; June 2, 1930,

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

St. Paul's church, Vicksburg, assistant; January 14, 1931, Church of Our Lady of the Gulf, Bay St. Louis, assistant; August 24, 1931, Our Lady of the Pines academy, Chatwa, chaplain and missionary; September, 1937, Church of the Holy Rosary, Tucker, pastor.

Rev James Thomas McKenna, born, creggandduff, County, Armagh, Ireland; studied at Mungret college, Limerick, Ireland; Collegio Brignole-Sale, Genoa, Italy; ordained May 26, 1923, at the Seminary Chapel, Genoa, Italy successive appointments, October 21, 1923, Nativity church, Biloxi, assistant; February 4, 1927, Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Greenwood, assistant; November 16, 1930, Holy Rosary church, Tucker, pastor. September, 1937, diocesan director of Society of Propagation of the Faith.

Very Rev. Joseph Canon Enis, born, Logan, Ohio; studies, philosophy at St. Jerome's college, Tichner, Canada; theology at st. Jerome's college, Tichner, Canada, and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.; ordained, December 19, 1903, at Cathedral, Baltimore, Md.; came to diocese, Janary 3, 1904; successive appointments, January 4, 1904, Holy Rosary church, Tucker, pastor; November 15, 1913, St. Mary of the Pines, Chatawa, chaplain and missionary; June 19, 1914, St. Patrick's church, Meridian, temporarily; October 5, 1914, Sacred Heart church, Hattiesburg, pastor; January 28, 1929, named by Bishop as Honorary Canon; January 1, 1934, chaplain to Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart at Ocean Springs.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

Carolina Church--Reference, Mrs. J. M. Lofton, Neshoba Democrat, 10-9-1931.

Carolina Presbyterian Church located in the southeastern part of this county, is one of the oldest churches in this section of the state and through its ninety years of existence with its dark background of uneven periods of history in which there have been times of war, times of peace,

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

lean years and fat years, distress and joy, it has never failed to hold high the royal banner of the Cross, 'neath which have matched the courageous christian soldiers of that splendid old church in whose history is written in letters of light the lines of those heroic pioneers of faith.

We are indebted to Mr. G. W. Sikes for placing in our hands the early records of this church and for much interesting information in connection with its history.

The first entry found in the record books of this church read as follows; Camp Ground, Near Dixon, Neshoba County, Mississippi. November 20, 1841. Rev. Henry DcDonald, a Licentinte of the Miss. Presbytery, who has been preaching in this neighborhood for a year and a half, having previously given notice that a Presbyterian Church would be organized this day and at this place in connection with the Tombigbee Presbytery by the Rev. W. W. Gray a member of the Presbytery, preached after which the following persons having presented certificates of dismission from the Philadelphia church in this county, were united together as a church to be known as the Carolina Church. Viz: Neil McDonald and wife, Mary McKonald, John Wilkinson and wife, Mary Wilkinson, Daniel Mcmillan and wife, Catherine McMillan, John Savage and wife, Quency Wilson and servant Milly, Daniel N. C. McDonald,Margaret McDonald, Eliza Jane McDonald, Margaret Catherine and Mary Ann McKay, Alex McKay and wife, Hugh McNair, Christine McNair, Margaret McKee, Christian McLane.

Alex McKay, Jno. Wilkinson and Neil NcDonald were elected Ruling elders, and were so ordained and installed.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

The first session of which W. W. Gray was moderator received the following members--William Willis and wife, Daniel Wilis, Christian Nelson, and servant Mariah, Mary Nelson, John McConald, Jane Parker, all by certificate, and the following on examination of religious experience, Mary Burns Morrow, Sarah Watkins, Hugh McDonald and James Vance.

An interesting communication to the church in its first session from Rev. Henry McDonald tells of the securing from the Presbyterian Board of Publication for the new church a donation of a full set of their publications for a congregational library, consisting of seventy nine volumes and a number of doctrinal tracts worth thirty four dollars and forty eight cents. He closes the communication with the following paragraph, "It is hoped with the blessing of God and your exertions, this library may be instrumental to the salvation of many souls, and to the propagation of the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church."

It seems that the organization of the church took place on Saturday for the next entry is dated, The Sabbath Nov. 21, 1841, On this day in connection with the services the sacrement of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the sacrament of baptism administered to Margaret Elinor, infant daughter of John and Christian Nelson.

Alex McKay was the first clerk of the church and seems to have held the position until 1870.

It seems that the congregation worshipped in a brush arbor until the building of the church and the minutes until that time are dated at The Camp Ground.

The first service in the church building appears to have been on

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Dec. 25, 1842, where Rev. J. W. Gray is moderator of the session. It is an interesting fact that the original church is still worshipped in, and only the weather boarding and cover have been changed during these ninety years. The timbers were all hewed out and planed by hand and,are securely pegged together. The significance of the name of the church is obvious when it is known that practically all of the people of that vicinity as their name indicates were of Scotch desent, who moved to this section of Mississippi from North and South Carlina. This fact explains also why during the Civil War, the company which was organized and encamped at Carolina and the Cooper Institute which at that time stood just a few yards to the South of the church--were known as the famous Scotland Guard. Of this company, perhaps the only soldier still living is Mr. S. W. Parker, who enlisted when just a youth.

The second pastor of the church seems to have been Rev. A. McCollum while the names of Rev. L. B. Gaston and Rev. D. McNair appear occasionally in the minutes as moderator of the Session.

It is interesting to note also that slaves were members of this church, We find on Oct. 21, 1843 that "Servant Elsie having made application for membership was examined as to her christian experience and received into the communion of the Church.

In Otc. 1849, Maria, a colored woman of this church wished to have her youngest child baptized and the moderator was requested to do so.

In another place we read where W. B. Baldwin and servant Sucky were received into the church by certificate.

Members of these early churches were expected to walk an upright circumspect life, free from worldly entanglements and any departure

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

from the part of strict rectitude was a matter of no small consequence, and one which the church felt morally and spiritually obligated to discipline.

In one of the minutes of 1850 we read that the Session was informed that "public rumor charged a certain member with unchristain conduct, first that dancing at a promiscuous assembly the occasion for which was an infair, and second excessive use of ardent spirits," and by his actions "the cause of Religion is scandalized grieve:" Whereupon the Session resolved to examine the charge and directed the clerk to cite the defendant to appear before them on a certain date, and until the defendant could clear himself or get forgiveness, "he was not to approach the Lord's table."

Trial before the church is then recorded with the testimonies of the various witnesses, and through out the investigation the Session seems to have carried out in loving way the New Testament method of dealing with a brother who has done wrong.

The decision of the Session, however, was that "the defendant has by good and sufficient proof been found guilty of charges and that he hereby be suspended from the privileges of the church until he gives satisfactory evidence of repentance."

Rev. J. D. Porter seems to have been pastor at this time who was evidently succeeded by Rev. A. M. Mooney and he in turn by Rev. A. W. P. Smyth who served as pastor throughout the Civil War.

Another example of church discipline was that a committee was appointed to talk to and attempt to bring about a reconciliation between two brethren who were reported to be angry at each other.

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Again, we read that a committee was sent to two brethren who were reported to have been intoxicated. These brethren later acknowledged their wrong doing and asked the forgiveness of the church.

In almost every minute we find that the church was constantly receiving New members both by experience and certificate.

In the minutes of May 20, 1869 we read where Thos. Lofton a Ruling Elder of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, made application for membership and was received and made a Ruling Elder in Carolina church and with him his wife Mr. Saphronia Lofton and daughter Ella.

In 1872 W. R. Morrow became clerk of the church serving in this capacity until 1907.

During the pastorate of Rev. D. L. Barr we find the minutes includes what was called a narrative report to the Presbytery at its meeting which served as a guage to the general spiritual condition of the church. It included a report on the attendance upon the services, the manifestations of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, deportment of the brethren, growth in grace, faithfulness to Sabbath School, liberality of the members with their means, abstainance from intemperance and worldly amusement.

Rev. A. B. Coit succeeded Rev. Barr as pastor beginning his ministry he here in 1903 with N. L. Morrow serving as church clerk and with Geo. Henry, C. C. Watkins, Andrew Lofton, James McNair Jno. C. Majure and N. L. Morrow serving as elders.

During the pastorate in 1907 of Rev. W. J. Eaken, G. W. Sikes began his work as church clerk, which official position he now holds.

In The minutes of March 21, 1909, we find beautiful memorials and resolutions concerning the death of two elders of the church namely;

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY- SIX

Andrew Harmon Lofton and Christopher Columbus Watkins.

During the next few years the minutes contain many familiar names that were presented for membership--names of many who are now living useful consistent lives.

The present elders include N. Morrow, Roscoe Ray, and G. W. Sikes while the deacons were Junius Fox and Mack Graves.

One has only to visit this old church and its "city of the dead" nearby to be impressed with the fact that it has a past, and that through the vicissitudes of the past ninety years, it has stood as is yet standing in its community as a mighty influence for righteousness.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church--Reference, Mrs R. J. Enochs, and Nshoba Democrat 10-9-1931, and personal knowledge.

The Philadelphia Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized under the leadership of Rev. J. F. McDonald, with fifteen members. Among the number were J. D. Milling, J. Leon Hooper, and the late M. A. Henderson.

Monthly services were held in the Methodist Church and in 1906 the Cumberland and U. S. A. Presbyterian congregations united to form one church under the U. S. A. Synod.

An attempt was made to build a joint church by the U. S. and the U. S. A. church bodies but this was not accomplished. Mrs. Willie Catledge, Mrs. Lizzie McDonald, and Mrs. Mary Cooper, in 1909, were selected as a committee to solicit funds for the erection of a U. S. A. church building. They were successful and very soon the lot on which the church now stands was purchased. First services were held in the new church on the second Sunday in October, 1911.

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

One of the first acts of the Session was to draw up resolutions thanking the Methodist church for their kindness and liberality in allowing the use of their church house for the six years which had ensued since its organization. Miss Ida Mars, who had served as organist, was also given a vote of thanks.

Rev. J. C. Arnett came to the church in 1912 and served for ten years, endearing himself not only to his own church people but to the people of the town and county, so it was with extreme regret that his resignation, in March 1925, was accepted.

The Turner family moved to Philadelphia, in 1912, and as they were staunch Presbyterians and a large family, they greatly helped this struggling little church. S. W. Turner served as Clerk of the Session from 1905 until 1923 when he, with his family, removed to Louisville, Mississippi, Alex Kerr was then selected as Clerk and is still serving.

A house just east of the Methodist Church was purchased for a Presbyterian manse when the church was erected and although not used as a manse now, is still owned by the church.

In 1924, Philadelphia, Dixon, and Edinburg had the same pastor, he preaching in Philadelphia two Sundays in the month, Edinburg one, and Dixon one. This arrangement did not prove satisfactory, however, and in 1925 it was voted to have a full-time preacher.

Rev. W. W. Shannon, an evangelist and minister from Berwick, Penn., filled the pulpit for several months in 1926, and greatly endeared himself to the church and accomplished much good in a spiritual way.

In the winter of 1929 the church was greatly damaged by fire and for several months services were held in the court house auditorium through the courtesy of the county board. A great many improvements were made when the church was rebuilt, the seating arrangement changed, choir and pulpit stands were place differently and the entire inside renovated, giving it a very pleasing appearance.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Steps were taken, in December, 1929, to transfer the church from the U. S. A. Meridian Presbytery, Synod of Miss. to the Meridian Presbytery, Synod of Miss. of the U. S. church, the entire membership voting for the change. In October 1930, this was approved and the church is now a U. S. church. Rev. J. C. Watson of Louisville, Miss. has since that time been serving as pastor two Sundays in the month and the church is making a substantial growth, the membership being over one hundred at the present time. Sunday School is held here every Sunday, and the Missionary Society meets every Monday.

MT. BETHEL CHURCH: Reference--F. S. Pugh, 11-9-1936.

Mt. Bethel is a U.S.A. Presbyterian church, located in beat 4, about four or five miles west of Dixon. Mr. Pugh states it was built before the Civil War. It is a frame building, weatherboarded and painted on the outside, has ten windows, the ceiling and flooring was dressed by hand.

Back of the Pulpit a place was petitioned off for slaves, they had no no churches and had to go to same church as whites.

There has been no services in this church in about three years, though it is in fair condition today.

CROCKETT CHURCH: Reference--Tom Crockett.

Cumberland Crockett Church, located about six miles N. E. of Phila. was built in 1857, the building was of frame structure.

Rev. Fr M. Fincher started with fifteen members at a small school

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

house in January 1855. Two years later Mr. Fan Crockett gave a lot for the building of a church and it was built by donations of the members and others.

On the fourth Sunday of each month they had services in this church, Reverends F. M. Fincher, M. D. Kelly, A. L. Nicholson, M. L. Ashmore and Milling were among the early pastors , and among the early members were Crocketts, Boydsons, Dicksons, Latimers, Browns, Coopers, Pettys and Georges.

This church was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1917.

Other Presbyterian churches in Neshoba County are Wheatfield located on Route 1, Union, Miss., Mildale located in the extreme south western part of Neshoba County , Old Sharon located near the Kemper County line, and Dixon located at Dixon, Miss.

METHODIST CHURCHES:

Philadelphia Methodist Church--Reference, Vacation School Class of 1936.

Soon after the establishment of our town a lot was secured and a Methodist Church and Masonic Lodge building on the corner lot where the filling station now stands. The church occupied the first floor, and the Lodge the upper floor.

In this tiny building a few but faithful people began the work of our church in a small, thriving community. During these early years, with no railroads, lights or any modern conveniences to help them, our ministers came served, and went their ways.

It was the Methodist circuit rider, strictly speaking, who was a real pioneer preacher of those early days, dating back as far as or before the year 1872. Some of the preachers who served this church were the Rev. John Vance, Rev. Pugh, Rev. Issac Enloe, Rev. R.A. Sibley,

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Rev. Ramsey, and Rev. Kenneth Jones. The Rev. Kenneth Jones was a half brother of our presiding elder, Brother W. B. Jones.

Beginning with the pastorate of Rev. John Vance, we have the following who have served in this field: Rev. Williams, Rev. J. F. Robertson, Rev. Cammack, Rev. Brogen, Rev. Wealey, and Rev. Irvin Miller, a local preacher of much force, who lived in Walnut Grove. He served as a local supply and rendered efficient service, leaving lasting results of his labors. It is with special appreciation that the name of Parson Seal is mentioned as his was a great service during his days as local preacher.

Another local preacher whom we all loved was the Rev. Jake Long. He lived his entire life in Philadelphia, and was supply preacher for this church in 1890-92. Those who knew him cherish his memory.

Rev. J. W. Poman served this church in 1893-96; Daniel Scarbrough 1897-98; F. W. House 1899-1900; W. W. Saunders 1901, with Rev. Norman Guice as assistant pastor; L. E. Alford, 1902-03.

During Rev. Alford's term of service the old church and Masonic building was moved away and a new church building was erected on the lot now occupied by the present building. Rev. Alford supervised the building. It was a wooden structure something like the Presbyterian church.

Then came Rev. T. B. Cotrell, 1904-05; T. J. O'Neil 1906-07. It was during his pastorate that the Women's Auxiliary was organized with Mrs. J. V. Welch as president.

Rev. W. L. Nightower served from 1908-09; N. B. Warmon, 1910; M. M. Black 1911; J. J. Golden, 1912; W. J. Ferguson, 1913-14. During his pastorate the church building burned. Then came J. G. Galloway 1915-16

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

The church was rebuilt under Rev. Galloway's supervisaon. It was a frame building also, with the auditorium and pastor's study just as it is today. Then came C. M. Crosley, 1917-19; J. A. Smith and B. L. Sutherland 1920. They both went from here to the Pacific coast. J. S. Purcell came in 1921-22; L. E. Alford in 1923; J. M. Corley, 1924; J. E. Gray, 1925; W. H. Saunders 1926-28; A. M. Broadfoot, 1929; W. B. Jones, 1930-32; L. L. Roberts, 1933-34; C. C. Clark , 1935-36; O. S. Lewis came to Philadelphia as pastor of the Methodist Church in December 1937.

Because there was not sufficient Sunday School room, the quarterly conference, held January 8, 1923, while Brother Alford was pastor, elected the following as building committee for a Sunday School annex: R. C. Peebles, J. V. Welsh, A. Deweese, R. V. Estes, J. W. Wester, Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Dave Donald, Mrs. Eddie Lee Brantly, and L. E. Alford. R. C. Peebles was secretary, L. E. Alford chairman, and J. V. Welsh treasurer.

This committee divided into sub-committees and work was begun, though it progressed slowly during the winter months.

Monday morning, April 2, about 3 a m, Brother Alford waked up with the impression as clear as if someone had spoken to him, to ask Dr. Mars to install a pipe organ in the church in memory of his wife. Dr. Mars was impressed by the suggestion, but took some time to study over the matter. On Saturday, April 14, he told Brother Alford what he would do. At a meeting of the board of Stewards, trustees, and building committe, his proposition was announced.

Dr. Mars proposed to inwtall the organ in his wife's memory if the membership would complete the Sunday School rooms and make a brick

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

veneer building of both new and old parts of the church. The decision to accept his plan was unanimous.

The brick was donated by E. P. Donald & Son. The Gillis family gave the frame lumber, while A. Deweese furnished the ceiling, flooring, and inside finish. The concrete foundations were given by A J. Yates and J. V. Welsh. W. W. Wester and employees did the painting. Nails, hardware, and plumbing fixtures were donated by the Spivey Hardware Co. Sunday School children contributed more nails. The Methodist retail merchants assumed responsibility for the brick laying. Windows and doors care from G. W. Mars and family. Labor contributions from one dollar down were made by members.

The pulpit Bible was given by John F. McCauley during a revival held by Rev. D. E. Kelly. The Missionary Society furnished the lights. The congregation itself raised the money for carpets. The pews and communion table and chairs for the minister came from the church board of stewards.

Since the following summer was very warm, Mr. Jim Dees presented the church with a ceiling fan. Soon after, Mr. George Mars gave one. The board of stewards gave two more. Then the choir asked for fans, so Mrs. Mitchell presented two to them. At about the same time she also gave the chancel cushions.

The missionary Society furnished thread and material for the table runner and scarf for the pulpit. Mrs. C. E. Wilson embroidered the runner and Mrs. Nannie Welsh the scarf. The Missionary Society also gave the covers for the seats in the choir, and table cover for the communion table.

The Bishops who have visited our church are; Bishops Galloway, Kilgo,

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Ainsworth, Candler, and Dobbs.

Some of the evangelists who have held meetings in the church and have rendered great service are: W. M. Sullavan, Dan Kelley, Will Wogg, Miller, Dus Warmend, Bromley, Norsworthy, Dawson, B. C. Hull, Clifford, Charles Cristler, Relf Hunt, Norman Guice, and others.

Howard S. Williams held part of a great meeting during the pastorate of W. W. Saunders.

The Rev. W. W. Saunders and L. D. Alford served this church twice.

Services are held every Sunday morning and evening during the year and prayer meeting every Wednesday Night. This church has a membership of about 535 people. It has a very closely graded Sunday School, having 320 enrolled in all classes with 32 officers and teachers. They have a very active Missionary Society which meets once a week. This church is run on the budget system.

NORTH BEND METHODIST CHURCH: Ref. Brother J. H. Miller.

This church was built on a five acre plot, donated by one Mr. Denony, 10 miles northeast of Philadelphia. It was organized in 1850.

In 1918-19 the new church was built at a cost of $1500, with a seating capacity of about 300.

Services are held twice monthly, they have Sunday School and Missionary Circles. The Membership is about 200.

Revs. J. C. Broggan, Jacob H. Holland, E. A. Flowers, J. C. Long, C. H. Forman, P. H. House, Dan Scarbrough, W. H. Saunders, C. N. Guice, L. E. Alford, Richard Nolan, Pikes, W. D. Barrett, S. E. Flurry, S. N. Young, T. C. Cooper, R. M. Jones, E. J. Coker, H. J. Oakly, T. E. Nicholson and W. C. M. Baggett are pastors that have served this church.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

SANDTOWN METHODIST CHURCH: Old Citizens - Brother Baggett.

Sandtown Church is located eight miles east of Philadelphia, there has been a church there for a long time.

In 1916 the present church was built. Services are held here twice a month.

Following is a list of pastors that have served this church: Revs. John Deguin, J. J. Clark, J. A. Vance, Miley W. Thomas, P. C. Reynolds, L. P. Meadow, D. G. Ellis, J. M. Holland, John C. Broggan, J. C. Long, W. A. Thomas, D. Scarbrough, P. H. House, W. W. Saunders, L. E. Alford, R. I. Nolan, C. P. Pikes, W. C. Roberts, J. E. Flurry, E. J. Coker, R. M. Jones, H. J. Oakley, T. E. Nicholson, W. C. M. Baggett.

Other Methodist Churches of Neshoba County are Mars Hill, Cooks Chapel, Coy and Doemer, all now being served by Brother Baggett.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA: Ref. Mesdames W. D. Cole & A. D. McCraw

The First Missionary Baptist Church in Philadelphia was organized about 1850, on Beacon Street, with Reverend M. L. Clark as pastor, who seems to have continued in charge until the Civil War broke out in 1861, at which time the church at Philadelphia disbanded, as did many other church organizations in the South. The church seems to have remained dead or dormant, until January 26, 1875, when it was reorganized with only ten members, with W. A. Hudson as pastor. He was followed in a few years by Reverend G. W. Rainer, who was followed a few years later by Reverend A. Winstead. Then came Reverend I. F. Gunn, followed in a few years by the Reverend F. M. Woodruff, during whose pastorate the first Sunday School was organized, with

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Mr. Kirk Graves as superintendent. This was about the year 1890. The following preachers served the church during the next twenty or thirty years: L. B. Mancher, J. J. Ingram, [illegible] Dunn, [illegible] Breland and E. J. Hill. The Sunday School had become disorganized and had really been disbanded during these later years, the exact time is not known. But in the year 1905, while Brother Hill was serving as pastor, the Sunday School was organized with L. J. Catledge superintendent.

It was also during J. E. Hill's pastorate that a new church was built on Byrd Street. Then came J. S. Jenkins as pastor, who served two years, to be followed by J. W. Steen, who also served for a period of two years as pastor, succeeded by S. Champlin, who served one year. During this time, in 1909, the former building was burned and replaced with a much more modern church building on the same lot, Rev. L. J. Derrick served as first pastor in this new building for more than three years. It was during his term that the Sunday School was standardized and made A-1.

Rev. T. J. Blass was the next pastor, followed by W. R. Beckett, who served about two years. He was followed by W. H. Shirley, who served for three years. It was during his term as pastor that the present new Baptist Church building was erected on the corner of Myrtle Street and Pecan Avenue.

Then came the Reverend Ernest L. Davis, who served as pastor for one year, to be followed by Rev. W. W. Kyzar , who served for more than four years--trying years of the depression, yet it was a period of growth.

For the past several years the church has shown a steady growth,

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

and especially has this been true during the pastorate of the present pastor, Rev. D. A. McCall.

Rev. McCall came to Philadelphia in June 1934 , and during that during that time all phases of the work have developed in a marvelous way.

Today the church boasts of a membership of 604, with a splendid Sunday School, Baptist Training Union and a Woman's Missionary Society, all the equal of any church in the state.

The Sunday School, with Walker W Jones as superintendent, has an enrollmentof 500, with a group of 80 officers and teachers. Seven departments, with an extension department, make up the school. This church maintained the only A-1 standard adult department among all the Southern Baptist Sunday Schools in 1937.

The Baptist Training Union, Mrs. Everett S. Cole, Director, is one of the strongest in Mississippi and has an enrollment of 208 with twelve Unions, a Story Hour, and 25 leaders and sponsors assisting in the work.

The Women's Missionary Society is also one of the wide-awake auxiliaries of the church and has an active membership of 104 workers on the Circle , with four meetings a month.

Special interest has been shown in the church activities by the young people and each year a Young People's Revival has been held.

The Board of Deacons is composed of J. E. Jolly, Chairman, J. D. Land, E. S. Cole, W. W. Jones, Lamar Evans, F. M. Wiggins, Kay Walton, Wilbur Franks Cole, G. C. Watkins, E. J. Richie, Monroe Williams, and J. P. Foster.

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

"The Three V" class is new group of adult department of Church. The motto is: "Vim, Vision and Victory." The Scripture is, Proverbs 29:18. Class aim is, "To match our vim with vision." The class song is, "Faith is the Victory.

The property of the First Baptist Church is valued at $81,250 and the pastor's salary is $3000,00.

BETHSAIDA BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref R. L. Breland.

This church is located ten miles southeast of Philadelphia, was organized May 11, 1883. The presbytery that organized the church was composed of Elders A. Winstead and L. B. Fancher. The following charter members came into the organization: Males, M. A. Martin, N. M. Spears, P. W. Moudy, Henry Killen, D. M. Evans, J. C. Kilpatrick, W. J. Bates, J. C. Hardy and F. M. Martin: Females- Nancy Spears, Sarah Evans, E. D. Martin, M. E. Mowdy, M. E. C. Killen, M. J. Kilpatrick, M. D. Gore, Mo E. Gore, E. Gore, M. L. Gore, S. J. Bates, Mary Hardy, Martha Hardy, M. D. Hardy and Eveline Martin- 24 in all.

Elder G. W. Breland was the first pastor of the church and continued in this capacity for 34 years, 1833-67. Wm. J. Bates was the first clerk. John W. Jones was the second pastor of the church. Others who have been pastors of this church are Elders P. A. Davis, John R. Breland and Gordon Sansing. Three preachers, perhaps more have been ordained from the membership of this church: J. M. Miller, P. J. Crews, and E. A. Breland.

This church still stands and is doing good work. The present membership is 229. Gorden Sansing is pastor with salary of $182.09. The Church property being valued at $1,000.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

BLUFF SPRINGS BAPTIST CHURCH; was organized in 1904 in the country has a membership of 98, Rev. Gorden Sansing of Union, Miss is pastor at a salary of 115.30. The Sunday School membership is555. The church property is valued at $1,000.

COLD WATER BAPTIST CHURCH, was organized in 1925. It is a country church, property being valued at $1,000. Rev R. L. Breland of Coffeeville is pastor at a salary of $165.00. The church membership is 87, and Sunday School membership is 106.

COUNTY LINE BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. R. L. Breland

This church is located in the southern part of Neshoba County, and three miles east of Union. It was organized in 1860. The presbytery was composed of Elders N. L. Clarke, Daniel Dove and David Killen. The charter members were Elder Francis Sansing and wife, Nancy Sansing, Willie G. Taylor and wife, Jane Taylor, A. W. W. Grafton and wife, Mary Jane, William E. Wayne and wife, M. R. G. Wayne, Thomas Sessums and wife, Zilphia Sessums, John Smith, Susan Kimball and J. W. Thomas.

The first pastor was Elder N. L. Clarke. He was followed by O. F. Breland, J. M. Moore, G. W. Breland, who served for 20 years, A. B. Culpepper, J. S. Laird, Egbert A. Breland, A. E. Phillips, Clyde Bufkin, J. E. Chapman, John R. Breland and Gordon Sinsing.

It still lives and doing good work. The large Sansing and Edmonds families were for years the leading members of this church. For years John R. Sansing was one of its deacons and kept an ever-green prayer-meeting going, which was perhaps one of the main factors why so many preachers have come out of the old church.

Otis Swearingen is now pastor of this church, at a salary of $6700

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

The present member ship 42. The church property is valued at $1,000.

DIXON BAPTIST CHURCH, was organized in 1898. It is located in the village of Dixon, Miss. Rev. D. A. McCall is pastor, salary $143.00 The church property is valued at $1,000. The membership is 121.

GOOD HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH? was organized in 1866. It is a country church, with a membership of 194. Rev. A. B. Culpepper is pastor, his salary is $140.00. The church property is valued at $600.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref R. L. Breland.

This church was organized about 1873. It was first named Woodland Baptist Church, and was located at Woodland (now Waldo) in the western part of Neshoba County. The Presbytery that organized the church consisted of Elders J. M. Hutson and W. B. Brantly. Among the charter members were Nathan Barham and wife, Sarah Barham, Mary barham, Samuel Dove and wife, Jim Lovett and Jimmie Shackleford.

The first pastor was Elder J. M. Hutson. He was followed by L. B. Fancher, Barrett, S. C. Eastman, J. C. Foster, R.M. Woodruff, J.J. Ingram, Z. M. Dunn, J. A. Johnston, N. A. Edmonds, R. L. Herrington. It was during the pastorate of Eld. Herrington that the church moved its lacation about two miles east, to the little village of Hope, and the name was changed from Woodland to Hope Baptist Church.

After moving to Hope the church was served by the following pastors; Rev. J. W. Bruner, L. E. Lightsey, J. W. Steen, Bunyan Champlin, W.W. Gresham, C. S. Wroten, E. C. Hendrick, J. M. Spikes, Z. B. Kitchen, R. L. Breland, H. W. Shirley, E. M. Davis, W. w. Kyzar, J. W. Burnett.

Among the leading members were A. W. W. Grafton, J. A. Grafton, William Grafton, Reuben T. Grafton, Mrs. J. M. Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. Silam

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-six

Goldman, B. E. Turner, Ira White, Mrs C. C. White, C. T. White and others,

Officers of the church: Deacons, N. Barham, W. O. Barham, J. A. Johnston, R. L. White, Sylvester Goldman, B. E. Turner; Clerks, J. Lovett, A. W. W. Grafton, R. T. Grafton, R. F. Barham, C. C. Barham, Mrs Lula Goldman, Mrs Evie Sharp, Ollie Sharp, Gury Miller, and Miss Luna Grafton.

This church is still active, and when the building was blown down by a storm in 1935, a new church was built.

LINWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. R. L. Breland,

This church is located on the highway 15, near McDonald in Neshoba County. It was organized in 1881. The Presbytery consisted of Elders S. J. Tullos, R. K. Cleveland and Mr. C. F. Breland. Among the charter members were Mr& Mrs. A. M. Nicholson, MR. and Mrs. J. H. Nicholson Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Mason, Mr. And Mrs. W. H. Church, W. D. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mason, Mrs S. Mason and others.

The first pastor was Rev. S. J. Tullos, following him wase J. J. Ingram, R. K. Cleveland, F. M. Breland, who served the church 30 years, D. B. Cannon, E. A. Breland, J. L. Moore and Monte Davis in 1937. J. L. the pastor receives a salary of $150.00. The church property is valued at $1000. The Membership is 270, with a Sunday School membership of 70.

MT. NELSON BABTIST CHURCH. Ref. R. L. Breland

Mt. Nelson is one among the older churches in Neshoba County. It was organized in 1843, when first organized it was located a mile south of its present location, and was called Camp Grounds, because it was located where an old campground existed. Rev. N. L. Clarke

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

was the minister that brought about the organization of the church and served it as pastor for several years. Among the charter members were Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Greer the forebears of all the Greers in this part of the county. The first building was a split log house. In a few years a better house was needed. A man living in the community by the name of Nelson offered a plot of land located on the Philadelphia and DeKalb road, nine miles east of Philadelphia as a location for the new church, which was accepted, and the church was built on a small elevation, so in honor of the man who gave the lot, the name of the church was changed to Mt. Nelson.

A splendid house of worship for that day, before the war, was erected. For long years it served as the place of worship for . A few years ago the old house stood in need of much repair, so the church decided to build a new house of worship. Dr. T. E. Ross of Hattiesburg, Miss., who was reared in the community and was baptized into its membership, gave $1,000 on the new building. A real nice building was erected on the same little mound where the church has worshipped for three-quarters of a century. The church property is valued at $2,000.

Rev W. L. Clarke, was the first pastor. He was followed by J. J. S. MIles. Other pastors were Revs. A. Winstead, G. W. Breland, P. J. Crews, E. J. Hill, J. W. Steen, R. L. Brealand, P. A. Davis, A. B. Culpepper, Ethel Winstead and J. W. Davis. J. R. Davis is pastor at a salary of $198.00.

The membership of this church is 103. This dear old church has had in its membership some of the most worthy and substantial citizens of Neshoba County. They hav wrought well and have left an impress

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

on the community.

MT. SINAI BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. R. L. Breland

Mt. Sinai Baptist Church was likely the second Baptist Church organized in Neshoba County. It was located in the southwestern part of the count near Beasha Creek, two miles north of Dixon. It was organized November 1 , 1838. The presbytery consisted of Elders Shadrach Jones, John Holman and Thomas Young. The charter members were Temple Tullos and his wife Sarah Tullos; William Tullos and his wife, Belinda Tullos; Isaac Merchant; Henry T. Greer and wife, Elizabeth Greer; Josephus Kennedy and wife, Mary Ann Kennedy; Sarah Merchant, Margaret Johnson.

Elder Shadrach Jones was the first pastor, Isaac Merchant was the first clerk of the church. Other pastors have been Elders Wm. Tullos, Lee P. Murrell, John J. S. Miles, Antony Goss, John Rushing, P. F. Moorehead, Obediah Perkins, D. D. Booth, Wm. A. Hutto, F. Breland, J. S. Clark, S. J. Tullos, J. J. Ingram, T. L. Moore, R. M. Woodruff, G. W. Breland, W. H. Rainer, E. M. Breland, J. E. Breland, Gordon Sansing. There were others, some clerks were Isaac Merchant, Arthur Barrett, Wm. J. Ward, Wm. F. Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Wm. F. irkland W. R. Harwell, John S. Guice S. J. Tullos, James Lewis, Henry Robertson, William Kennedy, Wade Kennedy, John C. Walton, John G. Walton and others.

This old church will be 100 years old this year when it is hoped to hold the anniversary celebration.

NESHOBA BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. R. L. Breland

The Neshoba Baptist Church, located in the southern part of Neshoba county at Neshoba Station, was organized under the name of New Hope

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Baptist Church, on Saturday, June 23, 1877. A number of Baptists assembled in Crenshaw school house for the organization. The presbytery of organization consisted of Elders A. Winstead, moderator, J. M. Moore and J. M. Kelly.

The following named persons were charter members of the church; N. Walton, Eliza Walton, G. W. Taylor, Jane Taylor, James Taylor, Jesse Gu ly, Hannah Gully, J. A. Herrington, Louiza Herrington, Phebe Herrington, A. H. Crenshaw, M. J. Crenshaw, N. H. Crenshaw, Thomas Crenshaw, Harriett Crenshaw, J. D. Caldwell, Frances Caldwell, S. J. Caldwell, J. J. Ingram, Harriet Ingram, E. Russell Mary Russell, J. A. Walton, Della Walton, D. A. Pilgrim, Abner Smithcart, Penelope Heflin, L. L. Viverette, J. D. Herrington.

Eld. A. Winstead was chosen as the first pastor, J. D. Herrington, was the first clerk, and the first deacons were W. G. Taylor, J. A. Herrington and L. L. Viverette. The following pastors have served the church; Elders A. Winstead, 1877; O. F. Breland, 1878-1881; C. L. Lewis, 1881-1882; S. J. Tullos, 1883-1884; J. W. Arnold, 1885-1887; L. B. Fancher, 1888-1896; J. J. Ingram, 1897-1899; F. M. Breland, 1900-1906; L. B. Lightsey, 1907-1911; R. L. Breland; 1912-1923; G. H. Suttle, 1924- G. O. Parker 1925; Eugene Stephens, 1926-1931; G. A. Cooper, 1932; Eugene Stephens, 1933 to date.

The following have served the church as clerks; J. D. Herrington, J. A. Herrington, James Viverette, T. W. Gully, G. M. Smith, J. M. Chipman, W. J. Houston, B. F. Lewis, James McCraw, O. D. Crenshaw, B. H. Walton the prewent clerk. Deacons who have served the church : W. G. Taylor, J. A. Herrington, L. L. Viverette, J. M. Smith, J. D. Herrington, A. D. Crenshaw, M. C.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY*SIX

Howington, L. P. Wilson, J. A. Thomas, C. M. McCraw, Ben F. Rhodes, B. F. Lewis, T. C. Gully, Lawerence Moore and B. H. Walton.

In 1908 the name of the church was changed from New Hope Baptist Church to Neshoba Baptist Church and the location was moved from the Crenshaw school house where it had worshipped all these years and a new building was erected near the town of Neshoba, which building still stands and in which the church worships. There are 121 members at present, and Rev. Eugene Stephens is the pastor. Quite a large number has been baptized into the fellowship of the church and a few preachers have been ordained from its membership. It is one of the good churches of the county.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. State Office

New Hope Baptist Church was organized in 1839. It is located in the country and is valued at $850.00. J. W. Burnett is pastor at $80.00. The Sunday School membership is 25.

PEARL VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH. Ref. State Office

This church was organized in 1847. It is located in the country and is valued at $1000.00. L. T. Grantham is pastor at $1000.00.

OAK GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. R. L. Breland

This church is located in Neshoba county north of Pearl river. It was organized October 30, 1892. The presbytery consisted of Elders E. S. Clark, E. L. Taylor and J. W. Sims.

The charter members were John Clark, W. E. Hill, E. E. Willis, Arthur Tucker, G. W. Partridge, F. S. Mooney, E. Y. Hill, Albert Tucker, M. J. Tucker, H. E. Tucker, George Hill, J. Phillips, T. W. Clark, J. W. Tucker, D. S. Salter, Charles Cannon, Joe Turner, S. E. Tucker, M. J. Tucker, Bettie Hill, Saphronia

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Gamblin, Mattie Tucker, Emma Evans, Alma Partridge, Sudie Willis Estella McCowan, Sallie Hill, Lizzie Salter, Ida Hill, Amanda Phillips, Amanda Clark, Minnie Lee Clark.

The following ministers have served the church as pastors: E. L Taylor, the first, Hillen Savell, Z. M. Dunn, R L. Breland, Levi Roebuck, Jeff Woods, John W. Jones, J. E. McCraw, Lane Taylor, L. T. Grantham and R. C. Barham the present pastor(1937). The following have served as clerks: Willie E. Hill, Leroy Barrett, J. O. Thornton, Irma Hill and J. T. Hill.

This church, now 45 years old, has had a checkered career. It was organized in a school house in the Hill community. Later it buil a house of worship a mile further west on the Philadelphia and Kosciusko road. It worshipped here for some years when it was moved back to the original site. In the last few years it has been again located in the new house of worship. It is now improving its house of worship and seems to be prospering. Some of our best people have been, and are now, members of this church. Among the present membership we notice the names of Hills, Willises, Barretts, Clarks, Partridges, Ethridges, Crosbys, Tuckers, Joneses, Lanes, Taylors, Byarses, Tulloses and many others. May it live long and do much good to the glory of God.

OCOBLA BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. L. C. Smith

Ocabla Baptist church of Christ was constituted on September 29th. A. D. 1888, in what was known as the Germany School at that time, just north of the Philadelphia and DeKalb Highway, near where Mr J. E. Perkins now lives. There were fifteen charter members, with Reverend G. W. Breland, Rev. J. J. Ingram and Rev. B. F. Carter ad Presbytery. The church remained in the school house for one year. Then they built a church house, one half mile west of the school

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

house nearer Mr A. S. Rea's place. This building was used for nineteen years then a larger building was erected, which they are still using. This church has had thirteen pastors to wit: Revs: G. W. Breland, Y. C. Savell, Z. M. Dunn, H. Savell, J. V Parker, P. J. Crews, James W. Jones, John W. Jones, A. B. Culpepper, P. A. Davis, A. N. Thomas, R. J. Johnson, J. R. Breland. Rev. A. N. Thomas is pastor at present.

In the life of this church it has had thirty-four deceased members of which fifteen are buried in the church cemetery. The first one was buried in the year of 1891. In the life of this church it has baptized 188 into the church. Its present membership is one hundred twenty seven.

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. State Office

This church was organized in 1921. It is located in the country and has a membership of 153. The Rev. L. T. Grantham is pastor at $126.00.

SARDIS BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. State Office

This church was located in 1910, and has a membership of 111. It is located in the country. The Rev. I. T. Burnett is pastor at $56.50. The Sunday School membership is 143. This property is valued at $500.00.

SPRING CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref; Neshoba Democrat 5-5-33

This church was organized in 1905 in the country 8 miles north east of Philadelphia. Services were continued until 1933 when they built a new church at a cost of $2,400.00 . Rev. J. T. Burnett is pastor with salary of $400.00. Membership of the Sunday School is 117.

OTHER BAPTIST CHURCHES:Ref; R. L. Breland

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY* SIX

CANNON BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1839, disolved 1841.
CENTER HILL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1854, dissolved----
BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH was organized 1884, dissolved 1892
NESHOBA SPRINGS BAPTIST CHURCH was organized 1871, dissolved 1887.
NEW PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1861, dissolved in 1872.
INDIAN CHURCHES
BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH was Ref. Miss Fox, Dick Tubby
Bethany Baptist church was constituted in 1897, eight miles west of Philadelphia. The property is valued at $250. B. D. Isaac is pastor and Mack Jimmie , clerk. The have services every third Sunday and the membership is 26 .
BOGUE CHITTO BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. Miss Fox, Dick Tubby
This church was constituted in 1933. It is located 10 miles north east of Philadelphia, building and grounds valued at $400. E. W. Willis is pastor, services are held in this church on the third Sunday of each month. Jesper Henry is clerk. This church has a total membership of 33.
CANAAN BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. Miss Fox, Dick Tubby
This church was constituted in 1905. It is located 3 miles north of Edinburg. This property is valued at $400. Services are held in this church on the first Sunday of each month. . W. Willis is pastor and Bennett John is clerk. The total membership of this church is 18.
HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. Miss Fox, Dick Tubby
This church is located on Route 7, Philadelphia, it is of frame structure and is valued at $300. This church was organized in 1907. Services are held here on second Sunday of each month.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

E. W. Willis is pastor and Nicholas Beall is clerk. The total membership is 38.
Phillips Methodist Church: Ref. Neshoba Democrat 1-25-06; J. Isaac
In c mpliance with the request of Rev. J. M. Morse, presiding elder of the Forest Dist. Mississippi annual conference Revs. J. C. Long and T. J. O'Neal went last wednesday to the Phillips place just north of Black Jack Baptist church nine miles west of here to begin the building of a church house for Choctaw Indians.
The two preachers were met on the ground by several other white men and three of the choctaws. Two days work resulted in the laying of the foundation and setting rafters of the building. The church as begun is 28 ft. by 40 ft. and will be a house that will do credit to the community when finished.
Some of the Choctaws togethere with a white man whom they have hired are continuing the work and hope to soon have the house ready for occupancy. Our merchants here donated most of the nails needed for the building. Messers A. M. Byrd and J. D. King gave three acres of land as a building lot. The church is to be owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal church, South for the benefit of the Choctaw Indiansof Neshoba and adjoining counties. They discontinued having services at this church and after many years in 1927 they erected a church 2 miles south of the old Phillips church near Pearl River school and named it Green Hill Church. Revs. Yerger and Dansby were pastors. They do not have a regular pastor now, services are held there every fourth Sunday and Sunday School every Sunday.
NEGRO CHURCHES:
Mt. SINA BAPTIST CHURCH :
This church was one of the first negro Baptist churches organized

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

in Neshoba county. Before the civil war the whites and negroes were members of the same church and worshipped together. Usually there was a department in the rear or in the loft where the colored people sat.

GOODWAY BAPTIST CHURCH: Ref. Mrs E. Cole

This church was organized about 1907 in Philadelphia and has a membership of 200, with a Sunday School enrollment of 75, training union enrollment of 105 nd Home Mission enrollment of 40.

W. H. Harris, Isiah Morris, H Brown and R. A. Packs have served this church as pastors. Deacons were: S. Adams and Alec Beale, Clerk, Rosanna Baxtrum, Elnora Ross is president of Willing Workers. Otis C. Latimer is president of Red Circle, Johnie Ruth Moore is president of Star Light Band.

OTHER NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCHES IN NESHOBA COUNTY

St. Paul Baptist church is located 8 miles west of Philadelphia with Rev. J. H. Morris as pastor, they have services monthly.

Bolding Springs Baptist church is on Rt. #5, Philadelphia.

Rev. J. H. Morris is pastor, they have services monthly.

Pleasant Vally Baptist church is west of Philadelphia near the Dixon community. Rev. Jim Spinks is pastor, they have monthly services.

Poplar Springs Baptist church is 9 miles east of Philadelphia with Rev. R. Ooten of Lawerence, Miss. as pastor.

Greenfield Baptist Church is in the Bond community, with Rev. F. M. Gamblin of Lake, Miss. as pastor

METHODIST CHURCHES

Stevens Chapel: Ref. Julia C. Stevens

E. D. Stevens and J. C. Stevens came to Philadelphia in 1908 and organized a Methodist Sunday school in 1909 in a small residence.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SIX

Out of the Sunday school grew Stevens Chapel which was organized in 191 at the parsonage. E. D. Stevens is the founder, later a church was built, the property is valued at $1000. A. B. Briton is pastor at a salary of $500.

HOPEWELL METHODIST CHURCH : Ref. Idella Jones

This church is located east of Philadelphia on the Dekalb highway, the Rev. James Taylor is pastor.

PRAYER CHAPEL: Ref. Idella Jones

This church is located in the country, the Rev. James Taylor is pastor.

STALLO METHODIST CHURCH : Ref. Idella Jones

This church is located at Stallo, Mississippi, the Rev. James Taylor is pastor.

MT. ZION METHODIST CHURCH: Ref. Idella Jones

This church is located 8 miles east of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. Smith is pastor

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

INDIAN MISSION AT TUCKER? NESHOBA COUNTY.

In 1883, November 19, Reverend Father Bekkers, of Amsterdam Holland, who had offered himself to Right Reverend Bishop Janssens for work among the Indians, started for them a mission at Tucker, which was quite a distance from the railroad. He tells in his own quaint words all the difficulties of the beginning. He felt that the Indian children really needed the ministrations of religious women, so in 1885 he applied to Reverend mother de Sales, at Vicksburg, for three sisters, and,aided by her generosity and the pleading of Bishop Janssens, three sisters, Sisters M. Agnes Mills Sister M. Marcelline Street, and Sister Marianna French, were given to the Indian mission.

These sisters were sent from Meridian, where they were to wait to take a surrey driven by a faithful colored man, named Jake. As they had to ride forty miles through the forest, Reverend Father Vally, pastor of Meridian, accompanied them. We describe their coming in Father Bekker's own words. " September 30th, 1885. This is a red letter day in the annals of the mission. At six o'clock, a little after the angelus, theSisters M. Agnes, M. Marcelline, and Marianna arrived, having made the trip from Meridian under the good care of Father Valley. Their arrival filled my heart with joy and thankfullness. Now I would have others here, interested heart and soul in the work of the conversion of the Indians, and moreover, I was sure and I knew the sisters would succeed and do an immense amount of good.I expected the Indians would at first be a little afraid of the sisters, but not at all; from the beginning they felt at home with them, grown ones as well as children.

Before proceeding with the story of the Indian mission it is well to tell the incidents connected with Father Bekkers' coming to Mississippi. They were related by Right Reverend Bishop Janssen to the writer and may be

interesting and edifying to the reader.

In Bishop Janssens' first visit through the counties inhabited by the Choctaw Indians he experienced great sadness on beholding the desolate conditions of these"children of the forest" and longed for some one to come and break for them the Bread of the word. Having recourse to our Lady of the Roasry, as it was the month of October, he turned to her powerful intercession for these neglected children of his fold. Poor Mississippi has always suffered a dearth of priest, partly because the parishes are so widely scattered and partly because the priestly ranks are so slowly recruited. The bishop paid a visit to Holland soon after his consecration and our Lady of the Rosary was inspiring a missionary to make the supreme sacrifice for the good of souls.

Father Bekkers was comfortably and usefully situated in Holland, where he enjoyed the society of friends and relatives without neglecting his duty as pastor of souls.Here with cultured friends he continued to enrich hisstore of knowledge or take relaxation in delightful journeys through France, Switzerland or Italy. Thus his life flowed on with pleasure to the age of forty-five when a great shock came into his life by the death of his beloved friend. This occurred under circumstances which rendered it especially impressive.It was the occassion of his friends fiftieth birth-day , and as he had a large and most affectionate family all of them assembeled to celebrate the occasion and render him expressions of joy and gratitude. Father Bekker occupied a prominent place among the guest, and when he was about to take leave and return to the rectory, as a token of very special friendship, Mr. Coc offered to accompanyFather to his home. When they reached the pastors's rectory and had given each other cordial goodnights and a renewal of congratulations, Mr. Coc retraced his steps homeward but Gods Messenger awaited him at the entrance of his own grounds, where

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

hxxwnds he was seized with paroxysms of pain and fell to the ground dead. Imagine the shock to Father Bekkers in whose ears still echoed the sound of his friend's voice now forever silent. When Father recovered from the shock his thoughts turned to the "things on high", and he felt urged to make a greater sacrifice to prove more worthy of their winning, and resolved to add the sacrifice of self-exile to the others he had made in the cause of Christ. Who can doubt that our Lady of the Rosary linked the prayers of the missionary bishop to the sacrifice of the earnest priest and that she won a great triumph for her Son when Reverend Father Bekkers presented himself to Bishop Janssens in Tilburg, and offered himself for the Indians. Need we marvel that the gracious prelate, to quote his own words, exclaimed to those who were present, " I have the man".

That supernatural motives were paramount in all of Father Bekkers' works for these children of the forest, may be shown in the following anecdote. When Father's work among the choctaws was several years old and seemed to give no visible results, and when winters of grippe had almost devastated hi his settlement, he was visited by some friends priest of his native land; one of them said to him in a bantering mood, "Well, Father, your Neshoba investment has prooved a failure". Father Bekkers gave one of his deep laughs, and with a genial smile that could light up his otherwise heavy countenance said, "Well , I might think so, if Idid not look over the little cemetery on the hill andsee the number of tiny graves that mark the resting place of infants who have gone to heaven in their baptismalx innonence". All present were deeply impressed and silently concluded he had placed his treasure well.

As we have said the mission was dedicated to our Lady of the Rosary; the school opened on the 10th of October, and on account of the cotton-picking season only a few of the Indian children presented themselves for enrollment. Father Bekker advised great patience, telling the sisters to

wait and attract the children by degrees. The wisdom of this advice was proved by the slowness with which the Indians were attracted to the discipline of school. Sister M. Marcelline was appointed to teach the children, while Sister Mary Agnes took charge of the adult Indians, who came every Sunday afternoon with the earnestness of Kindergarten pupils clasping their primers and pictured Bible stories to their breast. Sister Marianna assumed responsibility of the domestic department, cooked for Reverend Father Bekkers, and with the aid of two or three Indian girls saw to the sweeping and dusting of the church, school and convent. Father Bekkers was helpful about everything, and while grateful to the sisters for preparing his meals, was always solicitious that their work should not be too heavy. Previous to the coming of the sisters the good priest had induced a number of families to move nearer to the church and settle in the little cabins he had built on the tract of land laid off for an Indian village. We all know the traditional clannishness of the Red Man, and as soon as they heard that Tom Billy, their chief , had selected one of these cabins, many other influential men of the tribe, Willie Phillips, Jim Jack, Old Jefferson, and Bernard Simpson followed. Thus it was convenient for the children to come to school, and the number that assembled in the yard after a week of teaching encouraged Father Bekkers, making him feelthat he had gained their confidence.

At the beginning of the second week Sister Marcelline armed herself with a silver sounding bell, but when she stood smiling at the door, ringing it very sweetly she was surprised to see the Indians beat a hasty retreat from the school house. Some of the smallest rolled over the grass; oth others, squirrel- like scaled the highest tree; while the older pupils xxxxx stared blankly at her, waiting for an explanation. Fathers Bekkers had studied Choctaw for several years, and he told the sisters it was difficult for these Indians to conceive anything out of the ordinary. He had provided

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

himself with picture books illustrating in the gayest colors events in the Old and in the New Testament. These were great aids in the difficult task of teaching the Christian Doctrine. Gradually the idea that they must walk into this room, sit on benches, and look at books sank into the minds of these children, and the labor of the little sister became less onerous.

From the beginning Father and the sisters always welcomed the Indians to the rectory and the convent. They were given perfect freedom to wander through Father's study, the sisters' community room, the kitchen, and chapel. The work of the first session had now begun in earnest; each day passed by very much like its predecessor, the sisters realizing that their influence was growing. Many little infants were brought for baptism; when sickness visited the cabins Father and the sisters were sought after to come and pray. The congregation was visibly increasing; the men were induced to sit on one side of the church, where they were perfectly content, if in addition to their usual clothing, they could wear high paper collars and have squirrel tails tacked to their belts. The women and girls on the opposite side wore long, thin calico dresses and gayly colored handkerchiefs on their heads, tied under the chin. They were soon taught to assist at Mass in a reverential posture and, as they had not yet learned to say the rosary, they would bow their heads, roll their bodies to and fro or raise their hands to heaven, showing that they understood at least that they were paying homage to the Supreme Being.

The great feast of Christmas was approaching. Preparations were made to have it as impressive as possible. On this occasion Father Bekke was assisted by the missionary priest from Louisville, Father Van Houver. Father Bekkers sang the high Mass at six o'clock, and the sisters with the use of a wheezing organ, assisted by several Indians who proved t

have good voices, were able to furnish a choir. To add to the solemnity a beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart was blessed and put in place. This was a gift from some friends in Holland.

The mission prospered. Attendance at church and school was improving all the time; baptisms were increasing, and ten more families were persuaded to move on the mission lands. The 25th of March, the following year, 1886, Father mentions in his diary as a "Red Letter Day." Seven adults were baptized at the end of Mass, amid a large number of their friends and relatives. After exhorting them very earnestly, Father had his first Christian marriage, that of Willie Phillips and his wife Sally. They formed the first Indian Catholic family on the mission. "For these blessings I promised a Mass of thanksgiving to the almighty and merciful Lord," writes Father Bekkers. "On this occasion," he adds, "the good sisters had prepared a very inviting dinner, to which I and my new spiritual children were bidden. On the evening of the same day six infants were brought to me for baptism, which added to the joy and earnestness of the 'Te Deum' I offered to the heavenly Father."

During the month of May, the first spent on the mission, the statue of our Lady was beautifully decorated with wild flowers, and every evening after school the children were assembled in the church where beads were recited and, the voices having been trained by this time, sweet hymns sung in honor of the Mother of God. Twice a week they had the happiness of receiving benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Much good had been done during this first year in spite of many drawbacks. When the time approached for the sisters to leave for Vicksburg, July 7, to make their annual retreat, the Indians in their silent way showed their appreciation of the services of the nuns. They crowded in the convent and around the grounds, some coming from a great distance, all eager to shake hands with their kind teachers. In solemn cavalcade

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

they stood, and, what was most unusual, a few tears were shed as the sisters got into the surrey to be driven to Meridian, where they took the train to Vicksburg.

When the sisters returned after the retreat, August 23, one of their number was missing: Sister Marianna French, whose health had been impaired by the labors of the first year on the mission, remained at home for rest and treatment, but died the following January. To the very last she remembered with love and gratitude the edifying days passed on the mission with her red charges. Sister M. Gertrude took Sister Marianna's place and seemed to share her zeal and devotion to the Indians

On October 10th Rt. Rev. Bishop Janssens paid his first visit to the Indian mission, accompanied by Father Lennon of McComb. The bishop confirmed a number of Indians who had made their First Communion and received the scapular a short while before. He delivered a very touching sermon on the occasion, which the Indians seemed in a measure to understand. It was on this day that they called him out of gratitude "Mingo Chito," or great chief. For the entertainment of the bishop the Indians gave a ball game, and in return the bishop bestowed on them a whole beef, of which the entire tribe might partake. They made many attempts to express their gratitude to this great man. On this occasion, too, they had a visit from the ever-present photographer, who took pictures of Indian groups, the school and church, and the ball players. Indian ball games were always a source of interest to visitors, who found them very exciting. The Indians caught and pitched the ball with forked sticks. They were athletic in the true sense of the word, running erect, remindin one of the pictures of Mercury in the classics. Before the game Father Bekkers allowed the use of one of their pagan customs; they danced around the witch-pole, khowing, however, that no supernatural aid was invoked, but that they were only keeping up one of their tribal traditions.

In April Father Bekkers paid a visit to his home in Holland. The purpose of his visit was twofold: to see again his relatives and friends, and to solicit their aid in his missionary work, negotiating for the printing of the above mentioned photographs in the Holland papers. During his absence Father Van Houver assumed charge of the mission. Conditions were flourishing at this time, and many Indians from Leake Co. would come to be instructed and baptized. The sisters who practised all the works of Mercy, took long walks on Saturdays and Sundays to visit sick Indians or their children who lived sometimes six or eight miles from the mission lands, and felt compensated if they could succeed in baptizing an Indian infant.

After his pastoral visit Bishop Janssens felt assured that the mission which had cost him so many prayers and anxious moments was well established at last; for the year ending 1887 could number 161 baptisms, 35 First Communions, 25 Confirmations, and 21 deaths with Christian burial.

At this time our Holy Father Leo XIII, was celebrating the Golden Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, and the bishop suggested that a letter of congratulation from the Choctaw Indians in the forests of Mississippi would please His Holiness. We here insert the address together with its translation. Both are taken directly from Father Bekkers' diary. They are followed by an explanatory letter from Father Bekkers to his friend Monsignor O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome.

Piki Holitopa ma,

hopaki aiamo pi yakni aivtta, pishno chim vlla chahta amo nayukpah woshohahan chih hinla hatuk na poali chih amo Shilombish abammpuli okla moma okamo chim a nayukpaha mintih hokamba push kush kotah ai ittitak la amo toksalik chilitah pishno pi ihulloh moko chito aniksitah

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

hetuk ithanahoke. Chukash akinlih likemiah isht chukash chito a hih himak pillah pi lki isht chito hoke. Chukush wihah pi ai ok panchi ittaiyumah isht yamma amo mashuka hota aiena pnak lo amo na shilombish ai okpa chito apela a chukma amo miko chito, amo amakaka mita pishno nan ithana himlotok nanaiali naqyimma holitopa kata isht chikeminti amo chuka billia amo na katimma hattak humma nash shuka hota, ai ena ak yamohmi hosh chukka chuffa a chaffa pishno ha chuk hihlipah pit hachi apela ponak loh wena hichi himona isht vtta ayimma.

Amo vbanumpuli Chahta

Most Holy Father:

In the far off wilds of our native land we, your Indian children, have caught the whisper of rejoicing that has stirred the souls of all Catholic peoples at the dawning of your Jubilee. Though but infants in the faith, which through the zealous labors of our loved Mingo Chito and Black Gown we have learned to love, our hearts, too, have warmed with filial affection towards our Great Father so far away.

Moved by this affection, we mingle our greetings with those of the Pale Face, and beg that the Great Spirit may bless with choicest blessings the Great Father under whose pontificate we have learned the truths of that Holy Faith which shall bring us to that eternal home, where the Red Man and the Pale Face shall be as one household.

We kneel to beg your blessing on your neophytes in the Faith.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS

Neshoba County,
Mississippi, United States of America
1887

Letter of our Rt. Rev. Bishop to his friend, Monsignor J. D. O'Connell,

D. D., Rector of the American College, Rome, Italy.

Tucker, Neshoba Co., Miss.
October 28, 1887
Holy Rosary Mission

Dear Friend:

Enclosed find an address in English and Choctaw, or Chata, of the Choctaw Indian children who attend the school at the above mission.

The mission is under the care of a priest and three Sisters of Mercy. The Holy Father will, no doubt, be congratulated in almost every known language, but we feared that no one would undertake this agreeable and filial task in the Choctaw tongue.

These Indians, who in number of about 3000 souls, are scattered throughout our Diocese, were one of the most numerous tribes of the Southern Indians. They boast they never stained their hands in war with the blood of the white man. In 1834, by treaty, they sold their lands and were removed to the Indian Territory. Some remained behind concealed in the swamps; others returned to their native homes years after.

In 1883, I sent a priest among them, who after much disappointment and great privation secured their confidence. In 1884 I dedicated the church of the Indian mission of the Holy Rosary, and in 1885 the Sisters of Mercy came to open the school. The blessed Lady, under whose protecting care the mission is placed, has blessed the zealous labors of the priest and sisters, and about 150 have been baptized and the number is daily increasing.

Do me the favor in person to present this address to the Holy Father, and make known to him the sentiments of filial love and devotion of his Choctaw children. You will also request of him a special blessing for me, for Father B. J. Bekkers, and for the three sisters: Mary

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

Agnes, Marcelline, and Gertrude, who with so much zeal and self-sacrifice have devoted themselves to this noble work.

Believe me as ever,

Your devot d friend,

F. Janssens, Bishop of Natchez

About this time a number of white settlers had moved near the mission and Rev. Father Ten Brink, who had recently offered his services to Bishop Janssens, was sent to the Neshoba mission to assist Father Bekkers and to take charge of the surrounding missions in Philadelphia and Louisville together with some small villages in Scott County. As soon as Father Ten Brink became acquainted with the situation his first impulse was to build a school at some distance from the Indian school for the needs of the white children. He prayed long and earnestly to Saint Anthony, and then paid a visit to Rev. Mother de Sales in Vicksburg to solicit aid. Reverend Mother kindly gave him one sister for the white school, Sister Sebastian Doyle, who would take charge of the new school and add to the community on the mission. In thanksgiving for this favor Father Ten Brink donated a very beautiful statue of Saint Anthony to the school.

The affairs of the mission continued to flourish; but Father Bekkers noticed with his increasing years that he must look about for a permanent successor who would carry on his work. He had had as his assistants, after Father Ten Brink was promoted to a parish of his own, Father ~~Em~~ de Cuyter, Father Camille, and Father Dennis. Father Bekkers saw that the difficulties of the mission added to the loneliness was very hard on these young priests, so he determined to apply, with the Bishop's consent, to some religious order to take over the land of the

mission and the work for the sould of the Indians. He made a visit to Europe in 1898, and, after many prayers and long journeys, while in Rome succeeded in enlisting the Carmelite priests, Fathers Augustine, Leopold, and Herman. These were accompanied by three lay brothers, and Father Bekkers returned in triumph with his valuable successors. This was in the spring of 1898. Father Bekkers remained on the mission long enough to initiate the Carmelites, while the sisters stayed on to aid them in their work. Sister Mary Rose, Sister M. Ursula, Sister M. Raphael and Sister M. Alexis made up the teaching personnel when this change was made.

In the following November Father Bekkers was called to the pastorate of Meridian on the death of his well loved friend, Father Vally. In 1903 the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington decreed that all Indians should be removed to the reservation lands in the West which had been set apart for them to inhabit and cultivate. The Carmelite Fathers accompanied the Indians to their new home and prepared to attend to the spiritual wants of the Choctaws.

The work of the Sisters of Mercy for the Indians was over. Thelittle convent was closed and the sisters returned to their Motherhouse at Vicksburg with sad hearts and prayerful petitions for the perseverance of their beloved charges. Reverend Father Enis was now pastor of the white church, and Saint Anthony's school was kept up by some lay teacher, Always a graduate of a Catholic school, whom the good Father employed.

Taken From the Book" Sisters of Mercy In Mississippi". Written by Mother Superior, formerly Mother Bernard, who is about 82 years old now and is still a resident of meridian. Her health is poor now and she is almost an invalid but lives in the convent under the care of the sisters.

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

2nd copy Neshoba Co.

(The Ten Commandments of God)

Chihowa I Nan-Vlhpisa Pokoli

I. Vno ak osh Chitokaka chin Chihowa sia hoke; chihowa inla yvt sa tikba ya ik chim aiiksho káshke.

II. Chitokaka chin Chihowa hohchifo ya peh pilla, chik hohchifo káshke.

III. Nitak-hullo nitak a holitoblit ish ithaiyanáshke.

IV. Chiki micha chiski itatuklo ka ish holitoblashke.

V. Kvna kia chik bo káshke.

VI. Chik itinlumako káshke.

VII. Chik hukopo káshke.

VIII. Chin chuka-panta-hatak a, anumpa ahli keyu ka isht chik onocho káshke.

IX. Chin chuka-panta-hatak tekchi ya chik anushkunno kashke.

X. Chin Chuka-panta-hatak nana-immi ya chik anushkummo káshke.

(The Angelus)
Enchilvs

Chitokaka im Enchil vt Meli ya im anoli tok.

Atul o Meli vt, Shilombish Holitopa ak atuk mak o chakali tok.

(Anumpa-ilbvsha, "Meli Ma," achashke.)

Chitokaka is tishu-ohoyo sia ka is sa pisáshke.

Chim anumpa hatuk mak o nana kvt vm ai vlhpiesáshke.

(Anumpa-ilbvsha, "Meli Ma," achashke.)

Micha Anumpa hash ot Nipi yo toba tok.

Micha pi takla ahanta tok.

(Anumpa-ilbvsha, "Meli Ma," achashke.)

Klaist nan isht im issa moyuma ka il isha hevt, isht a pim aivlhpiesa chi ka:

Chihowa Ishki Holitopa ma! Anum pa-ilbvsha isht ish pi anumpohonlashke.

Amen.

(The Lord's Prayer)

(Chitokaka Im Anumpa-Ilbvsha)

Piki vba Ish ahanta ma! Chi hohchifo
hvt holitopáshke; Ish apehlichika yvt vlashke;
nana Ish ai ahni kvt, vba-yakni ya a kaniohmi
ka chiyuhmi hosh, yakni-pakna ya ai vlhtahashke.
Himak nitak ilhpak pim aivlhpesa kak o Ish pipetáshke;
mikmvt pishno yvt, kvna hvt na pim ashvchi tuk a, il i
kashoffi chatuk a chiyuhmi ho, pim aiashvchika putta ka,
Ish pi kashofáshke; mikmvt amukpvlika yoka, ik ia
Chik pim ai ahnosh amba nan-okpulo a Ishpi a hlakofihinchashke.
Amen.

Matthew XXVIII. 19, 20.

"Yohmi hoka, hvsh ilhkoli cha, oklushi
moma ka nan ithvna ikbit, Iki, micha Ushi,
mikmvt Shilombish Holitopa aiena ho, isht a
hochifochit, hvsh baptismo honchashke:
Indent 3 spaces → Nan-okluha ka nana ho hvchim apesa li tuk a,
holitobla he mak o, hvsh im abahanchashke: Yohmikma
yakeh! vno vt hvchi awant aya li bilia ho, yakni vt
ont ai vhla hi oke."

Mahlu; Chapta xxviii: 19, 20.

Copyright, 1916, by William H. Ketcham

(Ref. Catechism, (Katikisma) published by, The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, 1326 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.)

NESHOBA COUNTY, CHURCHES

Alexander

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ethel Coghlan, Historian

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN
August 19,1937

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Ref: Old Citizens of Neshoba County.

Prior to and just after the Civil War, the educational side of life was of but little importance in Neshoba County, or that is the impression given by the people who lived in that day, and our records bear that statement out very vividly.

This no doubt was due to the lack of population or scattered condition of the people who lived here at the time. People lived so far from each other schools had to be an individual matter, and therefore most of them was maintained by subscription. Several years afterthe war, and for several years during reconstruction the county was in a turmoil of struggles to regain homes destroyed by ravages of the five years war visited on the entire south of which Neshoba county got her share. There were but few schools in operation, and they were being taught only four months a year and in most cases two months in winter and two in summer. Therefore a regular county Supt. of schools was hardly necessary. If one was appointed at all before 1871, his duties were very light and was done in connection with some other office or business. Names of such men if there were any, have entirely passed from the minds of the older citizenry of the county.

Ref: Minuts of the Police court,or Members of the Board of Supervisors Neshoba County, Philadelphia, Miss.

Our records beginning in 1868, does not show the county as having a county Superintendent of schools until after the adoption of the public school system in 1870. Our first first record to show the use

of a superntindent and that was not until 1871.

The records show that in the Oct. meeting of the Board of Supervisors Mr. Andy J. Cooper, was allowed $60.00 payable out of the county funds for services rendered as county superintendent of public schools.

At that time salaries were small, usually about $18.75 per month and sometimes three months would be paid at one time. At this same meeting a board of School Directors were selected to serve for a period of one year, and a school tax was levied on real and personal assessments.

This fund was set aside as a county school fund, but was often referred to as "school house fund".

Some of the same schools that were being taught prior to civil war and then the adoption of the public schools system in Mississippi in 1870 were still in operation in the same house in many cases and under the same name.

In June 1873, W. J. Seale, was appointed to serve as superintendent of public schools of this county, and was required to make a bond of $3,000.00 paybale to the state of Mississippi for faithful performances of his duties as superintendent of the public schools of Neshona county.

As far as our records show, this was the first county superintendent of the public schools to be required to make bond in Neshoba county.

The term of office at that time was for a period of two years, and our records show that Mr. Seale, must have had a second appointment. The office for the county superintendent of the public at that time was filled by appointment made by the governor of the state.

In the July meeting of the Board of supervisors in 1876, Mr. Seale, again superintendent, his report was accepted and salary allowed.

Then in May 1877 an order was agreed upon by the board and the county

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

superintendent (name not given) fixing the maximum salary for teache in Neshoba county for that scholastic year at $10.00 per month provideded the daily average of pupils would be twenty-five per day, an in the event the average should fall below twenty-five per day the teacher should be paid two-cents per pupil per day.

In June 1877, the account of W.M. Lovelady, for services as superintendent of public schools was accepted and salary paid in part.

After the school tax was levied, according to the records it became the duty of the county superintendent to collect this tax, and if an error was made or failure in collecting the tax, he was reprimande and sometime fined by the court, or Board of supervisors as they are now called. And in case a fine was imposed his salary was not allowed until such errors were corrected satisfactory to the court.

One of our records covering a period of seven years being missing we are unable to ascertain the exact dates and names of the persons who served the office of county superintendent of the publice schools of Neshoba county from 1877 to 1884. But we have been told by older citizens that John A. Thomas, Charlie Lewis, Tom Hamner and Samuel H. Stribling, have served the county as superintendent of public schools sometime in the early years of the service. And since our records are fairly clear from that date up to 1937, it is the opinion some of them must have served during that time and perhaps some of them prior to 1868 we have no way of knowing.

Ref; Dr. W.J. Stribling, Philadelphia, Miss.

Dr. W.J. Stribling, son of S.H. Stribling, was born in 1877, and he says, "he has been told by his parents that his father served this office while he was a very small boy". One particular amusing

thing to him was, the appointment was made by the governor, no written examinations were held and no definite date set for these examinations to be held they were given any time the applicant ask for them.

Our records show that in 1884, Mr. S.H.Stribling, was elected to serve as chancery clerk of Neshoba county, and served in this capacity for a long number of years, and is not listed as serving as superintendent any of these years. In 1884 while Mr. Stribling, was serving as clerk of the county Mr. L. Stainton, was serving as county superintendent of the public schools, and at a meeting of the teachers called by the county superintendent, a uniform series of text books were adopted. And in 1885 the following schools were located in Neshoba county, in their respective beats by the superintendent and school directors: Beat # 1. Johnson, Good Hope, Little Business, Linwood, Philadelphia, Center Hill,(with the privilege of teaching part time across the creek at Mildale provided the patronage agree) Henry's Chaple, Black Jack, Holy Cross, Mt. Pleasant, Loper House, In beat # 2, Forestdale, Spring Creek,Byrdville, Hendrix Springs, Bold Springs, Germany, North Bogue Chitto, Beat # 3, Shady Grove, Herbert, Antioch, Spinks, Gardner, Golden Grove, Beat Line, Linoned Mogolusha (Emuculusha) Sweet Water, Beat # 4, Dixon, Carolina,Church, Beech Springs, Mildale, Crenshaw, Woodland, Parker, High Hill, Cold-Water, Ridgeville, Mt. Pleasant, Union Ridge, Beat # 5, Pattonville, McCann's Springs, Lauderdale Springs, Rocky Hill, Oak Grove, Cleveland Coghlan, Mimms, Moore's Springs, Charlie's Hill, and with the colored schools at Mt. Vina, Piney Grove, Bethelhem, Thomas, Enon, Culbertson, Mt. Zion, Boiling Springs, Poplar Springs, Peters Hill, Providence, Hopewell, Prairia Chaple, and one Indian school near Ben Parks'.

It is very difficult to determined the exact date of any term of county

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNEMTN NINETEEN

superintendent from the records until the term was made for four years and he was elected bythe vote of the people.

In the July term of the meeting of the supervisors in 1886, Mr. L. Stainton's salary was allowed from Jan. 1, to Mar. 1,1886, and in the July meeting 1886 Mr. Adam M. Byrd's salary was allowed, supposedly from March the first to July the first, and again in the March meeting 1888, his salary was allowed from Oct. 1,1887 to Feb.1,1888 as ex-superintendent. Then in May 1888, we find a report being handed in by Mr. R.M. Evans, and his salary allowed for services as county superintendent from Feb. 1888, and in a meeting in Dec. of that smae year his salary was allowed and mention him as being the ex-superintendent. And in Feb. 1889 Mr. Adam M. Byrd, was again county superintendent of public schools. Ref: G.W. Mars, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Mars,tell us that at the beginning of Mr. Byrd's first term of office 1886, that in the year following 1887 the legislature passed a law requiring examinations for teachers license to be held at a specified time and that these examinations were to be written and handed in to be graded, thus doing away with the old slip-shod method of selecting teachers for the various schools of the county. Mr. G.W.Mars, then a young man from Custucha, Miss. and Mr. George Huddleston, of Dixon, Miss. held this first examination in Neshoba county.

About this time the people became more concerned about schools and higher education for the boys and girls throughout the county. Although the the developements were slow, they were decidedly noticable. Perhaps this was due to the Mr. Byrds, broad outlook on life, and pernaps the county was getting back to more normal condition after the ravages of the civil war, and the re-construction period.

Our public school records dated 1889 show fifty-two white and sixteen colored schools in the county, with teachers salary ranging from $17.75 to $35.00 with assistance salary being as low as $11.50 per month, and only four of these schools required two teachers.

Most of the school houses were of the one room type and some of them were the log buildings of the type used some twenty years before that time and with the home made seats without desk. In 1889 Mr. Byrd, according to our records seemed to be serfing by special contract or appointment, and during this time certificates of examination by the county superintendent was placed on file with the chancery clerk as required by law appointing to scholarship four boys to enter A & M College at Starkville, Miss. and two girls to enter I. I & College at Columbus, Miss.

In 1889-90 nineteen years after the adoption of the public school system in Mississippi there were fifty-two white and sixteen for negroes and Indians scattered here and there over Neshoba county making a total of sixty-eight both county and line schools. These schools as located by beats were beat one: Beat Line, Talley, Crocket Church, Atwoods, Spring Hill, Holy Cross, Mountain, Philadelphia, Henry's Chapel, Linwood, Good Hope, Litchfield, Johnson, Sierra. Beat # 2, Forestdale, Bold Springs, North Bogue Chitto, Germany, Sandtown, Spring Creek, Hendrix Springs, North Bend, and in beat # 3 Golden Grove, Gardner, Bethsaida, Iron Springs, Circle Hill, Herbert Church, Shady Grove, Lindon, County Line, beat # 4 Springs, Harmony, Ridgeville, Poplar Springs, Milldale, Watkinsville, Woodland, Ever-Green, Beech Springs, Dixon, Coldwater, Hope, Camp Ground, Crenshaw, High Hill, Grand Hill,beat # 5, Salter, Salem Church, or Scumby Springs,

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

(named for an old choctaw) McCann Springs, Union Ridge, Pearl Valley, Reformation, Rocky Hill, Charley's Hill, White Oak, Moore's Springs, with line schools at Mt. Pisgha, Winston county, Coghlan, Leake county Union Newton county, and Plattsburg, in Winston county considered a line school. The negro schools in beat one Hopewell, beat two, Mt. Zio and Culberson, beat three, Friendship and Poplar Sprins, beat four, Dove Springs, and Sipsey Ridge, Providence,beat five, Bethlehem and Talley Church with Independence a line school with Kemper county. During this period from 1870 to 1889, the schools in Neshoba county continued to operate on about the same plan and housing conditions that had existed prior to the adoption of the public school system. These schools were being taught in small log cabins in many instances and small one and two room buildings, with one and two teachers with a four month school term two months taught in winter and two in summer and with little or no equipment, a few slates and pencils for them and plank seats without desks and poor lighting system, one door and a window closed by a wooden shutter to shut out the cold which would naturally shut out the light too. According to our records the schools of Neshoba county have varied in name and number and location from year to year ever since our records began.

In 1890-91 With W.D. Hitt, as county superintendent of Neshoba county schools in compliance with an amendment to the school laws a text book committee composed of one teacher from the five beats in the county and two teachers from the county at large were appointed. This committee with Prof, G.C. Tann, beat one as chairman, Mr. Eug ene Myatt, beat #2 W.R. Williams, beat # 3, J.N. Stewart, beat # 5, Emmett Dill, and J.W Stainton county at large met on Oct. 5, 1890 and adopted the Webster Blue back speller, Barnes' Readers, Monteiths geography, Waddy's comp-

sition and Rhetoric, Harvey's Grammer, Davies mathematics, Egglestor histories, Steele Philosophy and Physiology and Spencerian copy book. This course of study was adopted for a period of five years and the American Book Publishing Co. was selected as the publisher to supply the books. In 1890-92 there were 4306 white, Indian and negro educabl children in Neshoba county. At this time the county superintendent wa paid $ 250.00 a year, but in ;892 to 1895 when C. L. McKay was appoin ed to serve as county superintendent of Neshoba county the salary was listed at $300.00 per year. The schools show but little change as to location or number in this period. In 1895 another turn in the govern-ment of our state and county affairs, an act was passed by the leg-islature giving the people a chance to elect the man of their choice to fill the office of county superintendent of public schools. And for their first selection they elected G.E. Wilson, as the first superin-tendent of education to serve a term of four years. Mr, Wilson, served this place until 1899 with $300.00 a year salary. Our records being incomplete, we can not tell just what was done about the development of schools. But in1900-03 with R. L. Breland, as superintendent of schools in the county the schools and the buildings began to marked changes. Many of the one room log houses were replaced with a more modern plank two and three room buildings. Home made seats began to be made with rude deks on them, the lighting system began to be improved, the plank window shutters that used to sut out part of the cold and all of the light gave way to the glass window, the fireplace heating system gave place to the small heaters, slates were almost entirely gone form the school room, and the more sensible paper and pencil were being used, many of these slates were found in the homes of the older citizens many years later. Efforts were being made to lengthen the school term

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

to five or six months and all the term to be taught in the winter months. During the four years Mr. Breland, served as county superintendent of schools in Neshoba county the same unrest of locating schools were in practic, at one meeting of the school board a school would be located and named for that scholastic year, and the next year petitions would come before the board to move this school to another location and give it another name, and in many instances this was done trying to place schools as near as possible at every ones door. This method prevailed until the period of consolidatinn several years later. We notice in 1904 to 1907 with W.D. Hitt, in his second term as supt. of county schools, several schools we discontinued and some small consolidations were made for one year to try out the plan, but this not being done permanently some were relocated the next year at their old original places. In 1906 the School Board with the county superintendent ask that all Indian and negro schools be made a special district, due to the fact that neither race had sufficient pupils in their schools to make full schools. Petitions were filed with the school board and the county superintendent in July 1906 asking that school terms be extended to six months all the months to be taught in the winter, and if this plan was accepted by the county Board of supervisors the schools were to begin sometime in October, and if rejected the schools were to open in November. Our records do not show when this measure became effective, but they do show that the schools were opened about October 14th that year. This same year petitions were placed on file asking for special districts, but no special districts were granted until 1912. During this time small schools were being consolidated and placed in a more central location when possible.

Ref: Official Public School Records, Philadelphia, Miss.

Compilations made by W.D. Hitt, superintendent of education of Neshoba county, show that in 1906 there were 105 public schools in operation that year in the county.

The work of consolidation of schools began to develope more rapidly from year to year even before the bill was passed in 1910 by the legislature. Six small consolidations were made in 1908 with Mr. F. L. Bryan, as superintendent, however some of these schools were allowed to reopen at their old location. Several special districts were granted during the four years Mr. Bryan, was in office. In 1912 when Mr. H.Y Graham was elected county superintendent of education the same changing school locations and names, locating and discontinuing schools were being done, while other special schools districts were being granted. W.W. Gresham, was elected in 1916 to serve the county for four years as county superintendent, but served only until June 7, 1918. Upon tendering his resignation Mr. Ivey E. Peebles, was appointed to serve the unexpired term. While Mr. Peebles,was in office the first real consolidated school according to the plans of the State Department of Education at Jackson, Mississippi, was established in beat number five twelve miles north-west from Philadelphia, Miss. across Pearl river. This school was such a surprise and unthought of possiblility for that community at that time the school newly created was called Providence. Mr. Ivey Peebles, did not finish the work of building and equiping this new created school, an entirely new phhsseof in the educational affairs of the county. He having resigned the office August 1919, his brother R.C. (Carley) Peebles, a young man just home from over sea service in the World War, was selected by the Board of Supervisor for the county

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

to serve until January 1,1920, and his salary was agreed upon as $150.(per month to be paid at the first of each month.

R. Carley Peebles, was reelected to office of county superintendent to serve four years 1920-23.

The first consolidated school in the county was established the year before while Ivey E. Peebles, was in office was not completed, and to Carley, goes the distinction of opening and dedicating the first consolidated high shhool in Neshoba county. That event marked the beginnig of a new era for Neshoba county schools,

This building was of the most modern type of a two story building at that time planned and approved by the State Department of Education. Special attention was given to lighting, ventilation, and heating system. Four large glass rooms were on the gorund floor two class rooms large auditorium and office was on the second floor. The building was equiped throughout with modern fixtures, desk, libraries, maps blackboards and teachers desks. The rooms were heated with heaters that would burn coal or wood for fuel, this building was opened in 1920.

Ref: R.C. Peebles, Philadelphia, Miss.

From 1920 to 1924 seventeen consolidated school districts were located in Neshoba county these were Bardale, Burnside, Mt. Pisgha, Bond, Longino, Forestdale, Shady Grove, House, County Line, Neshoba, Linwood, Dixie, Laurel Hill, Coldwater, Zephyrhill, and Fairview. The cost of these buildings ranged form about $8,000.00 to $ 6,500.00 and were equiped with modern fixtures and furniture with libraries. Bonds were floated to finance these buildings for building and equipment. At the end of the last year Mr. Peebles, served in the office county superintenfent of school in Neshoba county ten school houses were

thirty nine libraries placed, thirty two wagons and four trucks were used transporting the children to these various schools in the county. In 1923 the first Smith Hughes Vocational high school was established in Neshoba county, at Neshoba school located at Neshoba, Miss.,on July 1,1923. In 1922-23 the school term were five and one half months withn a five mill levy.

Consolidation of schools was not very well thought of in Neshoba county at first and on that issue Mr. Peebles, was defeated for reelection by H.C. Blount, who served two terms from 1924 to 1932.

Ref: Minuts of the County School Board.

Recorded at a meeting of the school Board August 22, 1925 the consolidation of Oak Ridge, Herbert Springs and Fairview was completed, a four thousand dollar bond was floated for the building and equipment of these buildings, then on May 15, 1926 Bethsadia floated a $ 2000 bond for consolidation buildings, and Beat Line, floated a$ 3,000.00 for building and equipment, then in Au gust 3, 1926 Bethany Ridge,and on September 4, 1926 Spring Hill floated bonds of $ 4,000.00 and $2000 respectively for building and equipment, In January 19,1927 Coffadeliah (now known as Forestdale) became a consolidated school and on June 4, 1928 Linwood went on record as a consolidated school as did Burnside, at Burnside, Miss. In 1929. In 1925 Dixon, added Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics to its curriculum, and in 1927 Coldwater school added Vocational Agriculture. Zephyrhill school also began Smith Hughes work in the summer of 1927 but was not given State aid until the following year. In the summer of 1928 Forestdale was given State aid and established a Voccational Agriculturehigh school , in the summer of 1929 Providence consolidated school added Smith Hugh work, but did not secure until the next year. In 1929-30 Neshoba county was operating five wagons

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO trucks transporting these children to the school of the county.

During the summer of 1930, two new Smith Hughes schools were added. Tl Philadelphia, school drawing country boys from the Deemer, district put on half-time work, and Bond school without state aid put on the Smith Hughes,program but at the end of two years the Philadelphia, half time and the Bond unaided departments were discontinued making for the county six Vocational Agricultural four year high schools. In 1930 Fairview school was discontinued annexing part to Coldwater and part to Zephyrhill school.

Louie B. Walton, succeeded H.C. Blount, in 1931-32 with a salary of $ 25,00 per year. In July 26, 1931 Deemer, and Kentawka schools were consolidated and located at Deemer, Miss. a saw mill town, only one other consolidation was made and this was a special consolidation of two consolidated schools and ranks first as special consolidated schools to be established in the county. During Mr. Walton's term as county superintendent of Neshoba county schools standards for teachers and schools were raised and appropriation was cut, it was by no means easy rowing to steer the educational ship clear of the rocks it seemed doomed to land on. It was at this time that the county school levy was raised to ten mills, 1932-33 the superintendent's salary was reduced to $ 2000.00 for the remainder of the term.

Innl933 Mr. Walton, was fortunate in securing Federal funds through the C.W.A. program and placed part time teachers in schools where they were the most needed. This need was due to teacher reduction the year before. He also obtained Federal Aid to pay two or three months of his regular teachers salaries. By this help the county was able to carry out the school program for that scholastic year 1934-35.

Page 13

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO trucks transporting these children to the schools of the county.

During the summer of 1930, two new Smith Hughes schools were added. The Philadelphia, school drawing country boys from the Deemer, district put on half-time work, and Bond school without state aid put on the Smith Hughes,program but at the end of two years the Philadelphia, half time and the Bond unaided departments were discontinued making for the county six Vocational Agricultural four year high schools. In 1930 Fairview school was discontinued annexing part to Coldwater and part to Zephyrhill school.

Louie B. Walton, succeeded H.C. Blount, in 1931-32 with a salary of $ 25,00 per year. In July 26, 1931 Deemer, and Kentawka schools were consolidated and located at Deemer, Miss. a saw mill town, only one other consolidation was made and this was a special consolidation of two consolidated schools and ranks first as special consolidated schools to be established in the county. During Mr. Walton's term as county superintendent of Neshoba county schools standards for teachers and schools were raised and appropriation was cut, it was by no means easy rowing to steer the educational ship clear of the rocks it seemed doomed to land on. It was at this time that the county school levy was raised to ten mills, 1932-33 the superintendent's salary was reduced to $ 2000.00 for the remainder of the term.

Innl933 Mr. Walton, was fortunate in securing Federal funds through the C.W.A. program and placed part time teachers in schools where they were the most needed. This need was due to teacher reduction the year before. He also obtained Federal Aid to pay two or three months of his regular teachers salaries. By this help the county was able to carry out the school program for that scholastic year 1934-35.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNEMTN NINETEEN

When W.A. Winstead, came into the work as county superintendent of Neshoba county schools in 1936, the county faced a condition never before experienced in its educational history, that of recessing the schools. At a State-Wide meeting of county superintendents of schools called by the State superintendent of education to meet at Jackson, Mississippi the state capitol. The delegation of county superintendent led by the State superintendent voted one hunderd per cent to recess the schools of the various countie on account of the lack of funds. As a result of this vote a number of schools of Neshoba county recessed an the end of the sixth month for a short period of time. Funds were made available by a call session of the legislature to finish that scholastic year. A plan was agreed upon to do eight months work in sev seven by teaching longer hours per day. And by this method the requirements were met for completing all grades thus eliminating the need of studying the same grade two years.

Immediately after coming into the work as county superintendent of schools Mr. Winstead, continued to push through to completion the special consolidation of the two schools Providence and Bardale, that located and named Arlington, near the close of Mr. Walton's last year in office. A beautiful modern brick building containing fourteen class rooms, large auditorium, private office with small waiting room with one small dressing room at iether end of the rostrum has been constructed. This splendid building has been made possible through the Work Progress Administration appropriating funds to build this school These fourteen class rooms are well lighted and ventilated, as well being easy to heat when heat is necessary. The school is installing its own water and light plant this year (1937) and when completed furn

take care of the school and teacherage now under construction.

This beautiful teachers home has also been made possible to this community by the Federal Government, and when completed will furnish homes for the fourteen teachers that will be employed in the school for 1937. These buildings are being fitted with all modern equipment for class room, science and home. This school Arlington is now an affiliated Vocational Smith Hughes four year high school, and will rate second to none in the state as a rural school.

It is interesting to note that Arlington, the first Special consolidated school in Neshoba county was created out of the first consolidated school ever to be established in the county in 1920, and its neighbor school Bardale.

The privilege of nameing this new school was given to R. J. Breazeale, who was a former member of the Neshoba county school Board for several years. Mr. Breazeale, says " he was inspired (if you would call it an inspiration) to name the school Arlington, while on a visit to the unknown soldiers grave at Arlington . While viewing the wonderful work of art displayed at Arlington, and taking into consideration the fact that the body of the soldier who had made the supreme sacrifice was unknown, his mind reverts back to the little school on the hill that had been newly created back in his home county, and that its ability and opportunity as a school and as an outstanding factor in shapeing the lives of the boys and girls in that community, that too was unknown. And reviewing the fact that this school was created out of the first consolidated school ever to be created in Neshoba county, and this one is the first of its kind to be introduced into the county, he communed with himself and said " since this school has marked the beginning of a new venture for our county twice, I shall begin with the first letter of the alphabet for a name, and why not Arlington?"

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Mr. Winstedd, has spent the most of his time in re-organizing the schools of Neshoabe county to conform to the new plan set forth by State Superintendent of Education. Placing all county schools on a business basis and budget plan. A plan has been worked out through the efforts of the county superintendent whereby the teachers salaries of teachers in 1936 was paid cash at the end of the month, this too is a new experience in Neshoba county's school system.

For the scholastic year of 1937-38 there are twenty-eight white schools in operation, fifteen high schools with one hundred and eighty teachers sixty-five teachers with degrees employed in the schools, six Smith Hughes Vocational high schools, ninety school buses transporting the children to the various schools in the county. In 1936 there were 6903 educable white children, 6447 were enrolled in the various schools with an attendance of 5144, and 1053 high school students enrolling with an attendance of 884.

In 1936 a full time Elementary school Supervisor was employed for Neshoba county, this too is an entirely new phase of school work for the county, one for which the county is very grateful and one that will mean much to the educational advancement of the county schools in the future. Mr. Winstead, was intrumental in securing this work for our county and is giving the new supervisor full cooperation in her work. Miss Enez Darby, a local county girl hold the honor of being the first Elementary Supervisor for Neshoba county.

11. HOW COUNTY SCHOOLS ARE FINANCED:

Reference: W.A. Winstead, Co. Superintendent, Philadelphia, Miss.

County Tax funds State, Equalizing, 16th Section, District and Federal Vocational Aid funds.

For the negro schools : Jeans fund for supervised instruction for negro

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

and a small amount of Slater Fund for the negroes

111. TYEP OF SCHOOLS IN COUNTY:

a. City separate district, consolidated rural, and Special consolidated

b. Negro, Indian

c. Adult Education by WPA teachers.

1V. TYPE OF SCHOOLS

Some of the schools that were in operation before the adoption of the public school system throughout the state of Mississippi, continu- to operate for many years after with the same type building, heating and lighting systems and smae short school term.

Ref: Mrs. Lena Jones, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.(Age 70 years)

Mrs. Jones, tells us that Pearl Valley school was organized about 1876, and was taught in the church which was a one room log building. The first teacher she remembers teaching at Pearl Valley, was one Mr. Minchew, and the second was Mr. David Stainton, the next was Mr. Jim Carter, from Plattsburg, in Winston county about 1878, Mr. Jim McCown followed him in 1879. These schools were taught in the summer, because there were no fireplaces, and heaters then were unknown. Pupils who went to Pearl Valley, were the Ingram's, Stewarts, Byrds, Sissons, Willis', Jones(, Walker's, Lampkin's, Marshall, Cooksey's Gamblings Minchew's and the Edwards, most of these people became farmers. This school later became part of Bardale, in the consolidation period.

Ref: Mr. John Haney, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 1

Mr. Haney, says the first school he attended was known as the Burks Adams, school in about 1870 thsi was a one room with a stick and dirt chimney or rather good sized logs were used daubed with mud. The seats were made of split logs hwen and pegged together. Some of the pupils attending this school were the Copelands, Lee's, Daniel's and Barries's.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Bluff Springs, Ref: Dr. W. H. Banks, Philadelphia, Miss.

Bluff Springs, was organized about 1880 in beat number four, John McBeath, C. L. Williams, Tom McKee, Taylor Brantley, Jones Brantley,Sr. Dave Buntyn, W.W. U. Banks and Bright Ammons were the founders. This school house was located on a high bluff, with a bubbling spring flowing from the bluff. This place is near what is known as the Sipsey creek. The teachers who taught at this place were Dan Merkel, Sallie Bassett, this school employed three teachers with a four months school term three in winter and one in summer. Will Hoye, a relative of Dr. M.J. L. Hoye, of Meridian, Miss. with Mrs. P. G. Walton, and Miss Roxie Spivey, taught this little school , and some of their pupils and pupils of former teachers were, some of the most outstanding men of Neshoba county. Dr. A. J. Murphy, and outstanding dentist of the county began school at this little school at the age of fifteen years. Mr. J. O Walton, prominent merchant at Newton, Miss. and was one time an efficie county officer, Tom Walton, became a dentist, W.W. McBeath, is now supervisor of beat number four, and has served one term as supervisor prior to this, W. P. Williams, followed teaching for a number of years, then formed a partnership with Williams, Brooks Mercantile Co. at Union, Miss. Harris Brantley, accumulated a small fortune in farming and stock raising and moved to Texas, L.Q.C. Williams, B.S.Degree from Millsaps, taught a number of years, prominent inpolitics of Newton Co. elected to House of Representative, and served some terms in State Senate, Z. A. Brantley, son of Taylor Brantley, one time sheriff of Neshoba county is now a prominent lawyer located at Louisville, Miss. Teh late Will J. Brantley, who was Tax Assessor one time and sheriff two terms, W. H. and J.U. Banks, brothers became medical doctors.

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

W. H. Banks, began practic in 1904 in Neshoba countym he has served as president of the county medical society and a member of the State Board of health.

This school has been divided and part went to Bebetter, Dixie and Dixon.

TALLEY SCHOOL: Ref: Dr. M.S. Phillips, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

Talley school was organized about 1889, was located about six miles South East from Philadelphia, Miss., the house was a one room boxed type with part of the seats were made of logs. The only teacher Dr. Phillips remembers was a Miss George, and the pupils who attended the school were Lundy's, Phillips, McCulloughs, Strumbs, Smiths', Moore's, most of these people settled on the farm, M.S. Phillips, has been a practicing veterinarian for thirty four years. This school later was discontinued and became Bloomfiled.

BLOOMFIELD: organized in 1892, in a one room frame building, located in beat three about seven miles from Philadelphia, Miss. Some of the teachers were Miss Lou Oliver, Mr. Tom Salter, Miss Lula Watkins, Mr. Bill Whitten, After a few years the school was moved to near the Bloomfield church and remained there until consolidated with Bloomo.

OCOBALA: Ref; Mrs. C. H. Humphries, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Humphries, tell us that she attended Watson, school her first school and she was born in 1876, possibly the school was organized before 1882 when she entered school but it was at least in operation then, this school was a line school between Kemper and Neshoba counites, about fifteen miles Notrh east on the Columbus road. Mr. Jim Graves, was the first teacher Mrs. Humphries, went ot, others attending this school were, Lukes Stokes, Moodys, most of these settled on farms.

FORESTDALE: Ref: Mr. C. A. Crawdors, Philadelphia, Miss. (78 years old)

Mr. Crawford, states he was sixteen years old when he attended school

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

at Forestdale in 1874. The school was located at the Bill Cook old place about ten miles east from Philadelphia, in beat number two. The school house was a one room log building with the cracks daubed with mud, the building was heated by a large stove. Mr. Miller Kelly, was his first teacher, and Gene Myatt of Purvis, Miss., also taught at the school. some of the boys and girls who went to dschool along with Mr. Crawford,were Henry Cook , George Alexander, John Seales, Gene Seales, Henry Seales, Henry and Munch Greer, Mohn, Will and Tom Rountree, Ella Seales, Emma Seales, May Thornell, Tincy Cook, Sack and Babe Cook and Walter Seales. Mr. Henry Cook, became supreme judge of this, Mr. Henry Greer, was a farmer and merchant, Gene and Jhon Seales became medical doctors and practiced some in this county, later moving to Lauderdale county, Henry and Walter Seales became dentist, Henry did some practic in this county.

About 1876, this school was moved to the present location of the school to day, but many changes have taken place in the school since that time.

HENDRIX: Ref: Mr. H.D. Jones, Philadelphia, Miss.

Hendrix school was organized about 1886, and located in the North Bend community about eleven miles Norht East of Philadelphia, on the old Columbus road. The house was of the one room log house type with split logs for seats with a brush arbor in front of the building. Some of the first teachers were Mr. Wil, Daniels, Miss Carrie Shields,and Miss Eyan Woodruff, others attending this school with Mr. Jones, were Hendrix, Burt, Cumberlands, Fulton,Barrier and Bane's.

NORTH BEND: North Bend school was in operation at the same time, according to Mr. Jone's statement, being taught in the Methodist church in that community. The house was a one room uncelled building, and the school was taught in summer because there was no fireplace or heater in the building. Pupils attending this school were Daniels, Jones, Kilpatrick, Seales

Cumberland and Miller, all these men became farmers.

PINE RIDGE: Mr. Buck Chapman, Philadelphia, Miss. Ref:

Mr. Chapman, says he attended school at Pine Ridge, in 1894 and that the school had been there some years before. The one room building was constructed of logs, with seats made of split logs, some of the pupils attending this school with Mr. Chapman, were Kilgore, Burton, Barrett, Cumberland, Copeland, Stokes, Jones, McDonald, Cheatham, and Alexander. One teacher he recalls was Miss Seale, the subjects taught were the Blue back speller, reader, history, arithmetic, and dictionary, grades were not known at that time.

PLEASANT SPRINGS: Ref: Public School Record.

Pleasant Springs school was organized about 1888, in a one room frame structure,with one teacher. Our records only gave the date of organization, but it is the opinion this little school met the needs of the community in which it was located until it was consolidated with Providence in 1920, for it continued to operate until that period.

GROVES: Ref: Mrs. Lena Jones, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

Groves school was located between two other small schools, Pearl Valley and Reformation. It was organized about 1884 and located in a small log building with split logs for seats. This school was created because the distance to either of the other schools were to far for small childfen to walk the only means of transportation at that time. Mrs. Jones, ddis not know when this school was discontinued, but in later years it became a part of the consolidated district of Providence.

COLEFIELD-OPOSSUM TROT:Ref: Mr. John Haney, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Haney, tells us he attended a school in 1880, known as Opossum-Trot. This school had a one room log building for housing and the number of pupils increased until they built a brush arbor out front and seated

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

some of the pupils out there, the seats were made of logs and they used slates for writing purposes. Pupils attending this school were the Laney's, Alexander's, Lillis' Watkins, and Byrd's. This school changed location and name several times in the history of its existance.

CIRCLE HILL: Ref: Mrs. Alice Adams, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

Circle Hill, was organized, in 1888, and located twelve miles south east from Philadelphia, Miss., this school was taught in a one room frame building with seats made of long wide planks. Some of the boys and girls attending this school were the Cooper's, Saddler's, Meeks', Hardy's, Ridput's, Moore's, Skinner's, Pierce's, Davis'. Gordon Moore, became sheriff of the county and later served one term of four years as chancery clerk of the county, was out of office one term of four years and was elected again and served three terms of four years each making a total of twenty years in county politics and sixteen of these were spent in the office of chancery clerk. The most of the others settled on farms in the county.

PTAWAKA: Ref: Mr. Charlie Majure Dixon, Miss.

Mr. Majure, tells us that he went to school at this school in 1894 and it had been in operation many years before that time. The school was located sixteen miles South west of Philadelphia, Miss., in beat number four. The building was a one room frame building unceiled furnished with long plank seats and a few patent desks. Some of the teachers who taught at this school were Miss Viola Horton, Mr. Albert Ingram, Miss Sallie Lewis, and Mr. John Stribling, the Coopers, Majure's Boydds, Mc Beath's, Watkins, Ogletrees, Edwards, attended this school and became farmers and good citizens in the community.

LAUREL HILL: Ref: Mr. W.E. Moore, Philadelphia, Miss.

Laurel Hill, school was organized sometime in the early 90's perhaps

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

about 1894 it was in that date Mr. Moore, entered school there, the building was a frame residence owned by Mr. Hugh McDonald, the building was located about three hundred yards from the present Laurel Hill school building. Pupils attending this school were, E. N. Moore, Hustons Bob Sikes, Charlie Sikes, McDonalds, Sanders, McMillans, Martins, McPhails, Rhodes and Rays. Sam Martin became a doctor and is located at Carthage, Miss., Leake County. Mr. Zan Huston, besame circuit clerk of Neshoba county, and later became supervioor commissoner on the G.M. & N. R.R. John Huston, was secretery for the Neshoba County Fair, for a number of years,Luther McDonald, was cashier of the Citizens Bank, of Philadelphia, Miss. Neshoba county.

BETHSAIDA: Ref; Mr. A. B. Evans, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 4

Bethsadia, school grew out of a part of the Spinks, and Beat Line and part of Circle Hill about 1880 or 1885 in the Bethsadia, church and Mr. Hiitt, taught the first school in the new locat ion. The church seemed to be more in the center of the district, the house was larger and this extra space was needed to accomodate the pupils. Soon after moving to the church a new building was built. A twenty by thirty one room frame structure was erected, but soon after it was necessary to have more space and a two room addition was added.

About this time a district school was organized and the small school of Circle Hill, Spinks, and part of Beat Line was consoidated in order to geta tax levy to supplement teachers, have a longer school term and add more teachers to the teaching force. The school was then graded on a rough scale and the tenth grade was taught. This period brings the school up to the real consolidated period, but few changes have been made in this school since that time and it is still being operated in the last building prepared under the plan of consolidation.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

REFORMATION: Ref. H.W. Barrett, Philadelphia, Miss.

Reformation, school was formed out pf part of Oak Grove school and was organized in 1894, the founders of this littel school was Jeff Thompson, Penny Coghlan, R.G. Barrett, L.R. Barrett, P.H. Fryery, H.E. Willis, G.L. Taylor, The purpose for the organization of this school seems to be the age old problem of distance and no transportation. Some of the pupils securing their first education at this school, were J.R.Barrett, who has been a farmer for a long time then operated a mercantile buisness in Philadelphia, Miss. for several years, and ownd the farm where the Mineral wells Norht West form Philadelphia, Miss. is located. J.C. Barrett, who is now County Agent of Chickasaw county, Miss Zula Willis, now Mrs. W.E. Lane, Mrs. Lane after finishing her education taught several years back at the little school where she bagan as a small girl, H.W. Barrett, who was also a teacher back at the home school just prior to entering the World War in 1917, Albert Thompson's children as did all of P.C. Coghlan's children, this school was consolidated with the Zion school after 1920.

OAK GROVE: Referance: H.W. Barrett, Philadelphia, Miss.

This school masut have been in operation about 1884, or perhaps before that time, the building was a one romm frame house with shuttered windows, with a small heater for heating purposes. The founders of this school were D.S.Salter, Willie Hill, Savell's, L.H. Ingram . About 1893 the school was devided and the Reformation school was formed. Some of the teachers, Miss Ruby Cheatham, who later married, Leonard C. Long, one time Supervisor of beat nu,ber two in Neshoba county, Miss Beatrice Lofton, now Mrs. Propts Turner, and is now employed by J.C. Penny Co. in Philadelphia, Miss. J.R. Barrett, W.W. Gresham, Miss Mattie Barrett, Mr. Andy Dabbs, Mr. Sydney Hollis and Miss Wellie Eubanks.

This school went into Providence and Zion.

HOLY CROSS:Ref: T. H. George, Philadelphia, Miss.

Holy Cross school was organized about 1881 by J. L. Jones, John C. Crossgroves, W. H. George, Wm. Parks and others, the first three men were selected to serve the school as trustee at the organization. The first year of this school was taught in a small log cabin with split logs for a floor, with seats made of the same material and a stick and dirt chimney, with the only light available coming from the one door in the cabin.

Mr. WM parks, built and donated the building in order to have a school Miss Kate Rush, an ambitious young lady making her first venture in the teaching profession taught this little school of about fifteen pupils. The school supported a four months term with two months being taught in winter and two in summer. This little school house being well surrounded by a forest of native trees lasted for four or five years, but one day in 1887 or 1888 the woods caught on fire and the little house was burned. The patrons being determined to have a school the next year decided to have it taught in the church that stood near by, with Miss Kate Rush continueing her wwork as teacher with about thirty pupils. During the years thelittle church served the purpose of school and worship. Several teachers gave their best service to the educational program in this community, their influence still linger around the community, and to those who knew them personaly they are spoken of as some of the men and women who blazed the way of education in Neshoba county. Some of them were Mrs. Venie Parks, Mrs. Agnes Stewart, Jim and Miss Jennie Byrd, relatives of Hon. Adam Byrd and others.

About this time the community had become more settled and pupils had increased to such an extent it became necessary to divide the school

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

making two in order to place them more convenient to the patrons, The Holy Cross school was moved to Wm Parks' place and a new building erected, during the years the school was located at this place Dr. Willie Parks, Asa Parks and Tom Tann taught the school. Again the population had increased and demanded a split up of the district. This time part of the district was sent to the Crockett school, or what is now known as Spring Creek, and part went back to the original location of Holy Cross, and a new school was created and this one was named Longino, this change was made about 1900 or 1903, this still a one teacher school with a small building.

During the ten or twelve years before the general move for consolidation of schools throughout the county, teachers sefving this little school were Miss Mae White, Miss Mollie Suttle, Mr. Baron G. Salter, Ben A. McCraw, who is now a popular attorney, of the town of Philadelphia, Neshoba county. At the time the school was moved back and took the name of Longino two teachers were needed, these were supplied by electing Mr. Sharp Banks, and Miss Ruby Morris, who later married a boy of the community and settled there,Mrs. T. H. George, has reared and educated her family in that community, others who followed in the school were M Miss Mary Crews, Miss Birdie Marshall, J.B. Luke and wife, also Miss Tresa George. Some of the boys and girls attending school at these small schools are T.A. Ford, John Ford, Johnie Jones, Mike Crossgrove, all are successful farmers living in the school district today giving the best part of their lives to the little schools and their staunch support to the consolidated high school created out of these one teachers schools of the yesterday.

NORTH COUNTY LINE-or SCROUGE OUT: Mrs. I. H. Coghlan, Philadelphia, Miss

In 1908, J.S. Clark, Leake Co. J. J. Whinery, T. M. Blount and

G.W. Myers from Neshoba county met and organizde a school. There were no schools in reach of the group of schildren in that community, Remus in Leake county, White Oak and Alice in Neshoba county being entirely to far to walk. The school was discontinued about 1918 Neshoba student to Four Corners, a school formed at that time and located on the corners of Leake, Neshoba Atalla, and Winston counties, and later when Zion school was formed Neshoba's pupils went to that district. Some of the teachers at this school were Lavada Whinery, Will Johnston, Travis Gresham, Ether Hays, Lloyd Breazeal, Supt. of high school at DeKalb, Miss., Kemper County, Emmet Fervuson, who is employed in Secret Service at Gulfport, Miss Virginia Whinery, now Mrs. L.H. Coghlan, a teacher for a number of years in Neshoba county and New Mexico, all had their early training at that small school in the hills of Neshoba county away back from any R.R. or highway.

These people living thisremote section of Neshoba county were so proud of this school in their community, and took such a great interest in all social affairs at the school, that whena a social event was announed the house would be crowded to more than seating capacity, or space of any kind, and in that way it became to be called SCROUGE OUT.

PRICE SCHOOL: Mr. J. I. Breazeale, Burnside, Miss.

This school was in operation as far back as 1893 and perhaps had been several years before can remember. The school was loacted in a small one room building in the northern part of Neshoba county, the seats were made of long wide planks. Some of the teachers who taught at this school were Mr. Bishop Smith, Miss Annie McDanile, Boydston girls and Miss Lala Woodall. This school must have met the same fate that many an other one time early school moved and the name changed as our informant could not tell us anything about its last days.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETTEN

MOUNTAIN: Ref: Mrs. F. M. Parker, Philadelphia, Miss.

This school located near smoe small rocky high hills, was named Mountain. Mrs. Parker, attended school at this place in 1886 and she is of the opinion the school had heen in operation mnay years prior to that time. Teachers whontaught at the school were Miss Fannie Tinsley, Rev. Marion Breland, Miss Carrie Pace, Miss Kate Williams Miss Maggie Yates, Mr. Earl Richardson and Mr. John McDonald. Pupils attending there were Posey's, Tinsley's, Thaggards, Williamsons, White's Peeble's Warren's, Buckworht's and Jackson,'s. Mr. Johnie L. Posey, became Deputy sheriff, while his father was sheriff, and is now employed as postmaster of the Philadelphia, post office in Neshoba county. Mr. Marvin Posey, now present sheriff of Neshoba county, Mr. Ivey E. Peebles, one time county superintendent of this county, and now a practicing attorney located in some northern state, Mr. Carley Peebles served as superintendentof county schools during the period of consolidation, Mr. Marvin Peebles, left college to enter the World War and gave his life while in camp, Miss Dollye Thaggard became a teacher as did Paschal White, the rest of these people settled on the farms in or near the little school where they first entered school. The school went intp the Deemer school under consolidation period.

CENTER LINE: Ref: Mr. A.D. Sharp, Philadelphia, Miss.

This school was organized in 1894 while Mr. C. L. McKay, was county Superintendent, with Mr. John Huston, as first teacher. This school was located on the old Philadelphia, and Decatur road in beat number four, in a small one room building constructed out of logs with a rock chimney, pupils attending this school wereBlalock's, Bates, Sharp's Hofmister's, Robinson's, Nicholsons, Whittakers. F. L. Sharp, became a methodist minister, A.D. Sharp, became a teacher, some of the Bates

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

became teachers others became farmers. In later years other teachers who had first started to school at this little school returned and taught Miss Sallie Martin, Steele Graves, W. L. McNair, Irvin Lewis, A.D. Sharp and Miss Grace Slaughter are among that number after having finished his work at that place and other years in schools Mr. A.D. Sharp, was a mam ber of the legislature of this county and served his place there well. This school went into consolidation.

LONGINO:Ref: Henry Creekmore, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. 2

Longino school was created out of a part of Holy Cross about 1903, The first school was taught in a tenant house on Mr. John Jones' place. Mr. Jones, was a patron and later served as trustee for the school. He with Mr. Osborn Ingram, Johnie Williamson were the founders of this school. The second year of the school was taught in another tenant house on Mr. Kirk Barham's place, this house was a small structure with a floor not made with hands, the good old mother earth. The school continued to move from one tenant house to another, until one year the patrons decided they could build a house of some kind especially for the school. This house was built near the little church called Longino, and given the same name, it is said for Gov. A. H. Longino. The new school house was built on Mr. Barham's placeon and acre of land donated by him, the community hekping to build the house. The school remained in operation in this same building until consolidation. During the tenant house operations John McDonald taught the school and one year in the new building while it was yet a small school others were Baron Salter, Finis Barham, Miss Willie Morris, Fred Crosby and Wife,Miss Wallie Eubanks, Bessie Taylor, Ben McCraw, Ira White, Mary Morris, Robert J. Coghlan, Lester Coghlan, and wife. About 1922 the schools had consolidated and the work carried on by Mr. John McDonald, and Miss Janie Alexander. and others for the first year.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN NESHOBA COUNTY

POPE: Ref: Mrs. Nan Gentry, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

Mrs. Gentry, tells us she attended this school about 1885, in a small house with shutters for the window and a big chimney made of the native rock of north west Neshoba county, the school usualy operated about two months and had about twenty five pupibs. She moved to Leake county for about two years and this school had been changed but she did not know how. On her return to Neshoba county she attended a school cal.

CHARLIE'S HILL: This school was built on the old Robihsoh Road, and was named Charlie's Hill, because a man named Charlie, who was driving a stage coach team along this route lost control of his team and they ran away with him and he was killed on the rocky hill there. And when the house was built for the school itnwas given that name. The place is still called Charley's Hill, although the school has been gone many years not even a building left. This house too, was a small one romm frame structure uncieled and no windows to let in the light, with a native rock chimney. Among those gonig to school with Mrs.Gentry, were Allen, Mattie, Marjorie, Mollie, Mark, Johnie and Robert Myers, Lum Stone, Bill and Mary Stone, Walter, Addie, Babe Breazeale, Charley and Will Blount, Johnie Pope, Lee and Robert Vowell, Louis, Mary, Will and Dock Leopard. All these boys and girls settled on farms mostly in that section and have made good citizens. This school was discontinued many years before consolidation.

LINWOOD: Ref: Mr. John Nicholson, McDonald, Miss.

Linwood school was organized about 1881, and was taught in the churfh in that community. The founders were A.M. Nicholson, W.D. Hitt Church family, Sol Mason, Hilliard Seitz, Griffin Bates, Jim Coats. At first this school was taught entirely in the summer, but later two months were taught in winter. The early teachers were Thelma Oliver.

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

W.S. Tullos, Jimmie McNair, Bennie Tinsley, Charley McKay, Sam Martin W. L. McNair, Hugh Mason Sr., Zack Cooper, Albert Ingram, Lavada Johnson, Maria Trapp, R. L. Breland, Edd Kirkland, Missouri Smithhart this school served the community until the building of the G.M. & N R.R. through that section.

Mason; A little school Mamed Mason, for the number of Mason's who lived thsre was organized by Mr. Sol Mason, out of part of the Linwood school, as was Hickory Springs, and McDonald, but finalky the larger consolidated school was formed and located permantly at Linwood. Some of the teachers teaching in the different schools created in this same territory and in the Linwood consolidated school were and are. Hickory Springs, W.D. Hitt, Irene Harbour, Eunice Robinson, Ester Banks, Lessie Nawh, Sallie Hadley, Fate Mott, Gertie, and Alton Trapp . McDonald, A.D. Sharp, W. L. McNair, Grover Sansing, Mamie Taylor, Audrey Milling, and Miss Ida Lofton. Mason, W. J. Houston, Jessie Robinson, and Pearlie Johnson. After the school was moved back and made permanent atLinwood, requiring four anf five teachers, H.C. Blount, Mattie and Roxie Coghlan, Miss Ruth Young, R.J. Coghlan, and a Miss Crawford, W. L. McNair, Napoleon Callahan, Miss Tresa George, Beatrice Clarke, Lorena Munn, Gladys Moore, J. M. Shumaker and wife, Harris Gabrilla, Miss Emma Bates, J. J. Melvin and Wife, McCarty and wife, Linnie Woodward, Fannie Bell Carpenter, Lillian Thompson, Mr. Wilburn Lewis and wife, A.D. RichardsonGuy Richardson, Ruby Gardner, A.D. Bassett, Izzy Bryan, Annie Bell Jones, Mr. C.E. Smith anf wife Troy Mahon, Hubby Crenshaw and wife, Miss Merle Jolly, Mildred Gambling Ruby Willis some of these taught in 1956-37

Many more of the small schools that at one time were being operated in the county have changed many time and we have no direct record other

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

than that they were placed by the school board or superintendent of public schools.

CHISOLM COLLEGE: Ref: Neshoba Democrat

In the southenstern part of Neshoba county near Shady Grove school stands buildings old and weather beaten reminding one of the former educational opportunities given the people in this community as well as the needs of others. This school known as Chisolm College met the needs to a great extent of the children and for many years was regard ed as one of the best private institutions in this part of the State. There were many reasons for establishing this type of school. For several years a number of the members from various churches held camp meetings on the grounds which later became the college campus. Having no schools for higher learning at that time and these people intrested in the cultural side of life, especially for their children persuaded one of their number R.B. Chisolm, who had lately received his A.B. degree from Ruskin Cave College in Tenn.,to start a school to meet these needs.

In 1908 Mr. Chisolm, organized the school and started teaching in the Primitive Baptist church in that community. Later he erected two splendid dormitories one for boys the other for the girls and school-rooms combined. These were very crude at the time but were far better than any other the county colud afford.

The school was chartered under a different name, but no name seemed to be used so much as Chisolm College, the school eventually became known by that name. Many of the best families of the country patronized this school and many were the children who enjoyed this advantage. Being a religious school with no special denomination, no creeds were forced on the pupils, yet the Bible as a history was required in ever grade.

ASSIGNMENT NINETTEN

For several years the school flourished and the community built up in to a thriving section. Land that could be bought for three dollars an acre went to over fifty dollaars an acre. But this school was destined to be short lived, for various reasons changes mere made, pupils moved and were sent to other schools, until it became evident that if a student body was to be retained they must be sought from other localities.

At this time the consolidated school movement was entering Neshoba county, and even though he received letters from prospictive students from distant localities Mr. Chisolm, felt the local needs could be met satisfactorily in the new schools.

The school was closed and the buildings were used for a time for houses for worship, but for various reasons this was soon discontinued and today finds the buildings still standing vacant, which are reminicient of the days of yore, when the school bell rang out its peal summoning boys and girls of this particular community to the class room, who later were to go out in life, honorable men and women. And even though only a few years were destined for this institution it served its purpose and served it well.

PHILADELPHIA: Ref: Neshoba Democrat Sept. 17,1908

In about 1906 bonds were floated to build the present grammer school building. In 1908 school opened with six teachers in the literary department and two music teachers. There were two hundred and thirty-two pupils enrolled at the opening, the term being eight months.

In 1909 another teacher was added to the faculty and more rooms added to the building. The faculty that session were Mr. D.M. Welsh, Misses Nelia Ross, Zella Moore, Ada McKay, Julia Chapman, and Mrs. Evelyn Luke. The music rooms were very convenient for music classes.

ASSIGNEMNT NINETEEN

There were a number of boarding boys and girls attending school at that time. In 1910 a matriculation fee of $3.00 charged and collected for each pupil attending school, this fee was paid on entering school and those who failed to pay by the second day was dismissed from school until the fee was paid.

School continued each year, and we notice again in 1915, some changes were made a martriculation fee of three dollars was charged for pupils in side of twon and two dollars for those out side, and $1.25 for primary grades, $ 1.50 for first and second through th e third $ 2.00 for the fourth through the sixth, $2.50 for seventh through the eighth $3.00 for thenth and $3.50 for the eleventh, and pupils were urged to enter school before the third week or not attend before the next year.

In 1917 Prof. VanCleave, with Misses Cook, Stokes, and Hatcher had charge of the high school department, while Misses Stennis, Chandler, Decell, Calhoun and Kelly had charge of the grade work, with Miss Bethune in charge of music and expression department. In 1920, a four room annex was added to the high school building, a new piano was purchased for the music department, books were added to the library $30.00 worth of magazines and periodicals were subscribed to for school purposes. Two volley ball, two dodge ball, and one basket ball court was added on the campus, four wire foot mats, fourteen pencil sharpeners, a typewriter was purchsed and thermometers were added to each room. The sume of $ 500.00, was raised to purchase drapries, shades and equipe sanitary toilets with commodes. The school term was lengthened from eight months to nine with an enrollment of four hundred. In 1925, a special election to float bonds in the sum of $ 65,000.00 to build a new building to be used for high school alone and repair the old building for the grammer grades.

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Mr. P. J. Krouse (architect) was employed and a building of architectural beauty was erected. A one story tile effect with much basement room on the north side with six class rooms on the basement floor,and six on the ground floor auditorium and study hall. The building is equiped throughout with modern furniture and fixtures, with electric lights in each room and several water fountains in the building, and is heated with a boiler in the basement. In 1925 the old building went under repair the large room on the front was divided making two rooms all old toilets were torn out and replaced with new ones, an extra teacher was allowed for the seventh grade dividing the work.

In 1930, with L.O. Todd, as superintendent of the school Vocational Agriculture and Home Economic was added for part time with Clyde F. Clark, as agriculturist. Mr. Clark, was supervisor of all Smith Hughes work in in Neshoba county, and devided part time with Dixon, and Philadelphia, a unit of work was given in Philadelphia school to the high school students coming from the country district of Deemer. In 1932 the part time vocational work was discontinued, At the same time Mr. Clark, was serving the county as supervisor of all Smith Hughes schools Miss Miriam Doggett, was serving as county supervisor of all Home Economic work in these various schools. The Philadelphia has continued to teach the Home Economic work each year, financed by both state and city funds. About 1928 or 1929 the Philadelphia high school was accepted on the All Southern Association, of Accredited high schools and colleges, the highest honor confered on any high school.

In 1933 the class rooms were over crowded and new teachers were needed in the various departments of the school. These teachers were supplied and the unused class room not needed for class room work was brought into use. With L. O. Todd, as Superintendent and the following members

of the faculty opened the school in full swing Septmeber 4th.: J. B. Lesley, coach and principal, Miss Hope Moody, Miss Alleen Ramsey Miss Eva Sue Bennett, Miss Marie Davis, Miss Grace Palmer, Miss Blanch Melvin, Miss Miriam Doggett, and Miss Betty Blanks, home economic: J. S. Rankin, high school, Miss Irene McMichael, Miss Francis Moffitt, Miss Mary Windham, Baker, Miss Gertrude Whitehead, Miss Mildred Noble, Mrs. Era Craddock, Miss Sarah Francis Stiles, Miss Doris Smith, Miss Emma Lofton, and Miss Francis McMillan in charge of the grades.

In 1934 the school purchased a Projector that will make possible visual education. The projector has been especially helpful in the study of history, geography and science, the lessons are much more interesting when the pupil can see them illustrated instead of just reading them, things that have been thought dull before became alive.

In 1934 the Philadelphia high school made a very important and beneficial move in joining hands with seven other leading schools and organized a Central Mississippi conference, with L. O. Todd, president and J. B. Lesley as secretary, The conferance was composed of Philadelphia, Morton, Kosciusko, Lake, Newton, Louisville, Forest and Ackerman high schools. This organization was formed to promote a more friendly rivalry and closer relationship with the neighbor schools. Field meets were planned and held, contest were offered in all types of work indoor as well as out-door. This work has created a desire to excell in any phase of the work entered into, although on a friendly basis.

The school haw operated on about the same plane since 1934 until the spring of 1937. The old grammer school building becoming unsafe and inadequate to meet the needs of the grammer school, the teachers and their pupils waged a campaign on the qualified electors of the town of Philadelphia, asking for a safe and more roomy grammer school building.

This campaign by the children and the help of the interested citizens of the town the election for the bond issue was carried and a new grammer school buildigg is to be erected, at a cost of approximately $ 65,000.00, of this amount $ 28,000 is to be given by the Federal Works Progress Administration. The building when completed will be a one story brick structure. Under the present plan ample space will be provided for a commercial department, home economics department and manual training. The school is under the able management of Mr. J. E. R. Saunders, as Superintendent.

a. CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS: Ref: Snyder, Bennett Mississippi History pg.317

In 1910 the legislature passed a law permitting the formation of consolidated school districts. This meant the establishing one school for two or more districts, each of which had formerly had its own school. At first the new consolidated school was not popular, but gradually people came to see how fine it was.

When the money once spent on a number of schools can be spent on one school , it means a better building, better equipment in the rooms and on the playground, better trained teachers and more of them, and in far a better all around education for the boys and girls. The health of the children is better, for they go to school in closed school trucks or busses and are not exposed to cold rainy weather. The big boys and girls who attend these schools live at home and carry out their club projects ot their Smith Hughes projects on their own farms or in their homes.

Before the consolidation movement in Neshoba county with the exception of four or five schools the one teacher school was the highest educational institution in the county. The length of the public school term being three to four months, The schools were not graded and noe ever

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

ever knew when he had finished the public school course, except that he was able to spell by memory anything found in the "Blue Back" speller. There were no libraries, and a very few blackboards. The shool buildangs were the small one room buildings. The school room were arranged to give plenty ventilation but not proper ventilation. There were no patent desk. The financial support given the schools was money raised by poll tax and small appropriation by the state. There were no bond issues there were no county wide levies. If a boy or girl had the desire or ambition to secure even a high school education they had to go away from home.

In 1908 the county levied a one and one-half mill tax for the support of the schools, and in 1918 the levy was raised to five mills, and in 1920 the legislature created what is generally known as the Equalizing Fund, to help finance the schools, and in 1932 the levy was again raised to ten mills, as a result the school term has been lengthened from the old two and four months term to six and eight months. Schools are graded and records kept of the progress made by each child.

In 1919 when the first consolidation of schools were made in Neshoba county, there were eighty-five white school listed as having been taught by one and two teachers throughout the county, in one and two room buildings, with poor lighting, heating and ventilation, and small children if they went to school had to walk two and three miles to school. With the coming of the consolidated schools, came better buildings, better class room and campus equipment, longer terms, better qualified teachers, more teachers, libraries and comfortable school busses to ride in to go to school. If a boy or girls desires a high school education it can be obtained at home.

In the period from 1919 when Neshoba county established its first consolidated high school to 1937 there has been twenty-eight consoli-

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

dated schools, and one Special consolidation. Of these twenty-eight consolidated schools fifteen are four year high schools, and six are Smith Hughes Vocational schools.

Each of these schools have modern buildings, modern equipment, paten desk, libraries, maps, globes and science equipment. Children in each of these school districts are transported by truck or busses to the schools.

NESHOBA: Ref: Mr. W. J. Houston, Neshoba, Miss.

The first school at or near the present site of the Neshoba Vocational school was taught in a negro cabin about one-forth of a mile north of the present school . The land at that time, about 1868 or 1869 belonged to Mr. Plese Crenshaw, for whom the school was named and continued to be known until it was changed to Neshoba in 1906 This first Crenshaw school was taught by a man named Robinson, and continued for only a few weeks in summer, Mrs. Alice Walton who is now living at Neshoba was a pupil in the school, some of the other pupils and patrons were the Boiers, Crenshaws, Herringtons, Gullys, Neflins and Houstons.

About 1872 the New Hope church was built on the site now used for the Neshoba school, this house was also used for the Crenshaw school unil a better house was built in about 1885. In 1906 after the railroad had been built and a station located at Neshoba, a two story building was erected, just west of where the Baptist church now stands and the Neshoba high school was established. The school remained at that location until 1919 when the Neshoba and Santiago schools were consolidated and a building erected on the present site.

Among the early teachers of Crenshaw school were Mrs. Whitehead, a Mr. Phillips, Rev. C. L.Lewis, N. M. Fox and Bud Hansford. Later or

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

in the nineties came Mrs. Jennie Petty, and her sister Mrs. Graves, and R. L. Breland, who was elected to the office of county superintendent while living at what is now Neshoba. Around the turn of the century came Dr. W. H. Banks, Miss Ora Lewis, and Miss Kate Spivey, now Mrs. J. B. Hilman.

The first principal of the Neshoba high school was H. L. McAlister, just out of Mississippi College. Among the men and women who have made for themselves enviable places in the business and professional world, are quite a number who received a part or all of their grammer and high school training at Neshoba. Some of them are lawyers, J. B. Hillman and A. B. McCraw, of Philadelphia, Miss. other are merchants, bankers teachers professional nurses and doctors. Only a few of them can here be listed. C. M. McCraw and J' L. Lewis, merchant and banker of Union, Miss. Mrs. Iva Klein who at the time of her death in 1935, was supervisor of and one of the proprietors of the Meridian, Sanitarium, and F. L. Lewis now superintendent of school system of Purvis, Miss. as well as Mr. Louis B. Walton, who served as county superintendent of education from 1932 to 1936, and is now County Agent of Wayne County Mississippi.

SIMTH HUGHES VOCATIONAL SCHOOL: Ref: Clyde F. Clark, Coordinator of Research Information, State College.

Mr. Clark, was one time and the only Coordinator of Smith Hughes schools in Neshoba county, and was selected as the Master Teacher, of Vocational work in the state of Mississippi.

The first Smith Hughes department established in Neshoba county was in the Neshoba school . It began opertions on July 1, 1923 with Mr. C. T. Wallace, Monticello, Arkansas, as agricultural teacher.

Mr. Wallace was a graduate of Miss. State College in the spring of 1923.

NESHOBA COUNTY

Assignment Nineteen
OCTOBER 18, 1937.

RUTH P RUSH, HISTORIAN

Org.
Sup
2

Mr. Emmett Whatley, superintendent of the Neshoba school at that time was largely responsible for the inauguration of the work.

During the first year of project work in the Neshoba community, 1924 Mr. Wallace's students raised 40 bales of cotton on project lands. Mr. Wallace served as Vocational Agriculture teacher at Neshoba for two years. He was succeeded there by Mr. W. F. Yarbrough of Lisbon, Arkansas, on July 1, 1925. Mr. Yarbrough was a graduate of Miss. State College in the spring of 1925. He served for only one year.

In the development of Vocational education in Neshoba County the untiring efforts of Mr. H. C. Blount, countty superintendent of education during most of the new development, cannot be overlooked Mr. Blount was a constant and devoted friend to Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics. He was largely responsible for the beginning of the work in so many schools of the county.

On July 1, 1925, the Dixon School added Vocational Agriculture to its curriculum. C. F. Clark of Lincoln County, Mississippi, was selected as the agriculture teacher. Mr. Clark had graduated at Mississippi State College in the spring of 1922.

The Madden Consolidated School, a part of which is in Neshoba county added Vocational Agriculture the same year, with Mr. Guy Sigrest as agriculture teacher. Mr. Sigrest graduated at Mississippi State in the spring of that year.

The Smith-Hughes schools have been very active in arrangement of community booths at the Neshoba County Fair. In the summer of 1925, the Neshoba, Dixon and Madden schools competed in the contest. The Neshoba and Dixon schools won first and second places respectively. In the summers of 1925 and 1927, the Dixon school won first place.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

In 1928 the Shady Grove school won first place and Dixon second place. Since the beginning of the Smith-Hughes work in the county they have been active in these exhibits. The prize money gave the schools an opportunity to add to their teaching equipment.

In 1926, Mr. B. M. Trapp, a native of Neshoba county, succeeded Mr. Yarbrough in the Neshoba school. Mr. Trapp taught at Neshoba two years.

On July 1, 1927, the Coldwater school added Vocational Agriculture with Mr. Aubrey Sigrest, a native of Scott county as agriculture teacher. Mr. Sigrest graduated at Miss. State College in the spring of that year. He continued as agriculture teacher until July 1, 1931, after which he became superintendent of the school.

In the spring of 1927, C. F. Clark of Dixon, was awarded the honor of Master Teacher of Vocational Agriculture in Mississippi, the first time that the award was ever made. This led to competition with the men selected in the remainder of the 12 Southern States. The Southern Region award went to Mr. A. H. Veasey, of North Carolina.

The Zephryhill school also began Smith Hughes work in the summer of 1927 but was not given state aid until the following year. This work was developed by Mr. E. W. Pickett, a native of Kemper county, who remained there eight years, serving as combined superintendent and Agriculturist practically all of that time.

In the summer of 1928 Mr. Trapp was succeeded at Neshoba by Mr. C.E. Ross a graduate of Miss State College in 1923. Mr. Ross, served at Neshoba for three years.

In the summer of 1928, the Forestdale school was given State aid in

establishing Vocational Agriculture, with Mr. E. M. Smith as agriculture teacher. He served there fortwo years, one year of service being in the capacity of combination Superintendent and agriculture teacher.

During the summer of 1930 two new Smith-Hughes schools were addeded. The Philadelphia School drawing country boys from the Deemer District, put on half-time work. C. F. Clark, formerly at Dixon, and having recently been selected as Master Teacher of Vocational Agriculture for the Southern Region (12 states) took over half-time work at Philadelphia and served other half time as county Coordinator of Vocational Agriculture. This was the first time that such an experiment had been tried. Miss Mirian Doggett (now Mrs. Louie Walton) was selected at the same time as County Coordinator of Home Economics. The purpose of the coordinator was to help the teachers in methods of improving their instructions.

At the same time the work was begun at Bond without state aid, with Mr. Cook Burt, who was reared in the community, as agriculture teacher.

At the endo of two years the Philadelphia half-time and the Bond unaided departments were discontinued.

Upon leaving Dixon to take up the work as County Coordinator of Vocational Agriculture and agriculture teacher at Philadelphia, on July 1, 1930, Mr. Clark was succeeded by Mr. E. G. Palmer, a native of Kemper County. Mr. Palmer had graduated at State College in the spring of 1930.

At the same time Mr. Guy Sigrest moved from Madden to Harperville and was succeeded by J. M. Skipper, another native of Kemper county. Mr. Skipper had also graduated from Miss. State College that year.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Mr. M. M. Wheeler succeeded Mr. Smith at Forestdale, on July 1, 1930. Mr. Wheeler served for four years. He had had several years of experience in teaching Vocational Agriculture.

In beginning the work in the various schools, a great many sacrifices had to be made. The State Vocational Board requires a teachers' home for agriculture teachers and suggests a separate building for agriculture and home economics.

The Vocational building at Neshoba was built by public subscription of logs, lumber, labor and money.

The shop work during the first year at Dixon was taught in a very delapidated corn crib at the home of a generous nearby neighbor. Later a shop building was built and finally an excellent Vocational building.

The teachers' home at Dixon for the first two years was very unattractive. In several cases good buildings were erected to begin with at public expense.

On July 1, 1931, Mr. C. E. Ross was succeeded at the Neshoba school by Mr. H. O. West, who began his sixth year there on July 1, 1936.

On July 1, 1932, Mr. Aubrey Sigrest was succeeded as agriculture teacher at Coldwater by Mr. Carl Houston, a native of the community. Mr. Sigrest, however, took over the duties as superintendent of the school. Mr. Houston graduated at Miss. State in 1932.

In the summer of 1934, Mr. Houston was succeeded at Coldwater by Mr. L. L. Palmer. He was a native of Kemper county. He had had three or four years teaching experience before accepting the place at Coldwater.

Mr. E. G. Palmer moved from Dixon to Pachuta in the summer of 1935 and was succeeded by Mr. Lance Wright, a native of Smith county. Mr. Wright had graduated from State College in the spring of 1935.

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

In the summer of 1929 Prividence consolidated school added Smith-Hughes work, with Mr. Elmer Snowden of Newton county, a graduate of Miss. State College. This school was given Federal aid after the first year. Mr Snowden was succeeded by C. K. Fiscakerly, also a graduate of Miss. State College, and one who has an outstanding record as a teacher of agriculture throughout Mississippi.

In 1932 R. L. Flint took up the work as agriculture teacher at Providence school. In the summer of 1934 Mr. Flint accepted position as teacher in East Central Junior College at Decature, Miss. and Mr. Burton B. Allen succeeded him in the Providence school and is still serving in that capacity since the school has been made a special consolidated school with Bardale and several small schools coming from Winston county and composed Arlington district which is the largest Smith- Hughes district in Neshoba county.

Smith-Hughes work was introduced in the Philadelphia city school by C. F. Clark county Coordinator, but lasted for only two years.

The Home Economics Department was added to Philadelphia city school the same year (1930) that Smith-Hughes was with Miss Mirian Doggett (now Mrs. Louie Walton) being selected as County Coordinator, and it is still being taught.

Home Economics was included in the program of each of the six schools teaching Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

THROUGH HOME ECONOMIC INSTRUCTION: Ref. Neshoba Democrat.

Neshoba county has Home Economic departments in six schools ,Dixon, Coldwater, Forest Dale, Neshoba, Zephyr Hill, Arlington also in the Philadelphia City school.

The Philadelphia Home Ec. Cottage is well equipped. The cost being about $1000. There is a large class room where the sewing is done. In this room they have four combination tables, chairs and a triple mirror. On the south side of building is a well arranged living room, west of living room is a well furnished bed room, between bed room and class room is a well equipped kitchen. there are five oil stoves, one electric stove, a sink and plenty of cabinets. The basement is used for storage. The following teachers have taught in the Home Ec. department in this school; Miss Ruby Martin, Miss Mirrian Dogget, Miss Gibson, Miss Lucile Smith, Miss Bettye Blanks Miss Lucile Hanner, Miss Virginia Holland, Mrs Mitchell and Miss Lucile Hart is the present teacher.

Arlington school has a well equipped Home Ec. department. The equpment costing around $1000. There are 53 girls taking this course under Miss Annabel Allen who has planned to teach the following units Foods, Clothing, Child development, Housing, Personal care and grooming Food perservation, Budgeting and Family relationships.

In this school they have Exchange classes with Agriculture; girls taking Agriculture for three weeks, and boys taking Home Ec.

Coldwater School, Ref. Mrs Otis Nicholson.

The Home Economic Department was established in Coldwater school in 1928 under the supervision of B. J. Milling. Miss Fannie Saunders was the first teacher. She did much toward furnishing the department

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Miss Sanders taught there for two years, and during that time an electric washing machine was given by Sears Roebuck Co., an electric machine and two plain Singer sewing machines were added to the equipment. There is an electric iron and enough small equipment for a class of twenty girls. Miss Sanders was succeeded by Miss Eula Lee Thomas, a graduate of M. S. C. W. who served for three years. Miss Thomas was succeeded by Miss Earl Gaddis, a graduate of M.S.C.W. who taught for two years. Miss Gaddis was succeeded by Mrs. Dorothy Hill also a graduate from M.S.C.W. who taught only one year. Mrs. Hill was succeeded by Mrs. Otis Nicholson a graduate of S.T.C. who is now teaching the second term there. At the present time there is a furnished bedroom, a dining-living room and a large combination laboratory. Each year the Home Ec. department, along with the Agriculture department sponsor a community exhibit at the Neshoba County Fair. In the fall of 1935 the Home Ec. Club sent two delegates to the State Home Economic Association in Jackson. Through theHome Ec. department the girls have been taught the most satisfactory and happy way of living. There is very little cold storage teaching done in this school as the girl goes home and puts into practice the things she is taught each day. These girls have done some worthwhile project work, such as; home improvement, planning and preparing the family meals, making her own clothes, and budgeting the family income.

The Home Ec. departments in Dixon, Forest Dale, Neshoba and Zephyr Hill schools are similar in every way to the Home Ec. department in Coldwater school

d. Neshoba county has no Junior College.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

5. Names and Location of the Schools in County:

Name of school	No. of miles & direction from Philadelphia		
Arlington	9 miles	northwest	Philadelphia
Beat Line	7miles	south	"
Bebetter	12 miles	southwest	"
Bethsadia	8 miles	southeast	"
Blomom	6 miles	east	"
Bond	10 miles	northeast	"
Burnside	6 miles	north	"
Coldwater	7miles	southwest	"
County Line	13 miles	south	"
Deemer	2 miles	south	"
Dixie	16 miles	southwest	"
Dixon	10 miles	southwest	"
Forest Dale	10 miles	east	"
Henrys Chapel	4 miles	northwest	"
Herbert Springs	15 miles	southeast	"
House	13 miles	southeast	"
Laurel Hill	12 miles	southwest	"
Linwood	7 miles	south	"
Longino	2 miles	north	"
Mt. Pisgah	13 miles	north	"
Neshoba	10 miles	south	"
Oak Ridge	6 miles	southeast	"
Shady Grove	11 miles	southeast	"
Spring Hill	4 miles	south	"
Tucker	6 miles	southeast	"

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Waldo	10½ miles	southwest	Philadelphia
Zephyr Hill	8 miles	west	"
Zion	12 miles	northwest	"
Philadelphia	located in the city of		"

a. The present Philadelphia Grammar School was erected in 1906. It is a brick building valued with equipment at $35,000, has very good library. The Elementary grades are taught in this building, music is also taught in this building. This building has been condemed, so on Dec. 18, 1937, work will begin on a two story, 18 room brick, fire-proof structure. The building and equipment will cost $63,000, funds furnished by $35,000 local bond issue and $28,000 of WPA funds. Philadelphia High School building was erected 1926 at a cost of $48,000. This building is a brick fire-proof structure housing 400 children. The equipment for this building cost $6,000, and more has been added from time to time. The library is well equipped, had to add 1200 square feet last year, as there were more than 400 books added, also chairs and tables costing $400.

There are two busses transporting high school children from Deemer, and elementary children from Williamsville to Philadelphia.

b. Grades; Junior High and Senior High grades are taught in this building.

c. Special Courses: Household Arts, Physical Culture, Music, Expression, Shorthand, Typing and Book-keeping are being taught. The Typing, Shorthand, and Book-keeping being added this year. There are 16 boys and girls taking these courses.

d. Extra: They have regular curricular meetings, Dramatic Club, The Girl Reserves, are very active, a well equipped Playground. There are 3

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Disciplinarians employed and they also have First Aid instructions.

Arlington School; Ref. Olen Lee.

This building is a modern brick veneer, containing 14 class rooms large auditorium, private office with small waiting room, one small dressing room at each end of rostrum. The costoof building being about $20,000. The labor was furnished through WPA which amounted to about $8,000. The high school is equipped with a nice library which is estimated at $800. The grammar school library cost about $400. Transportation of children is done by 6 trucks, each driver owns his truck and is paid a salary by the county. All grades are taught in this school.

Home Science and Agriculture are taught.

Extra; Hi-Y And Girl Reserve Clubs have been organized. The play ground is well equipped.

Coldwater School; Ref Neshoba Democrat

This is a seven room frame building with a separate eight-room vocational building, all costing around $6000. Both buildings are well equipped, have very good library, labatory for biology is estimated at $525. Five busses are used to transport the children to and from school.

Grades: All grades are taught in this school.

Special Courses; Household Arts , Manual Training, Music and typing are taught in this school.

Extra; Hi-Y and Girl Reserve Clubs have been organized.

Dixon School; In 1923 Dixon voted on bond issue to the amount of 10,000 fo the purpose of erecting a modern school building,vocational building and buying a farm. These buildings are frame, all department s are well equpped. There is a well equipped library.

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Seven busses are used to transport the children to and from Dixon school.

Grades; All grades are taught here.

Special Courses; Household Arts, Agriculture,and music.

Extra; Hi-Y and 4H clubs have been organized. The playground is well equipped.

Forest Dale; This is a one story frame building, costing about $5,000. It is well equipped. The Agriculture and Home Ec. buildare also well equipped. Library costing $400. Five busses transport children to and from school.

Grades; All grades are taught here.

Special Courses; Agriculture and Home Ec. are taught.

Extra;Hi-Y and 4H Boys and girls clubs have been organized. The playground is well equipped.

Neshoba School: Ref. Wilson Hogan, Supt.

This is a frame building, costing about $5,000. The equipment cost $1000. A good library is maintained at a cost of $300. The three busses transport the children.

Grades; The full twelve grades are taught in this school.

Special Courses; Home Ec. Agriculture and music are taught.

Extra; Have Hi-Y 4H and Girl Reserves Clubs. Have a well equipped playground.

Zephyr Hill: Ref. V. T. Hawkins, Supt.

This building is of frame structure , costing $6000. It is well equipped. The library cost about $600. Six busses are used to transport the children to and from school

Grades; The full twelve grades are taught in this school.

Special Courses; Home Ec., and Agriculture are taught.

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

Extra: Hi-Y, 4-H and Girl Reserve clubs have been organized.
Bloomo, Bond, County Line, House, Laurel Hill, Longino, Shady Grove, Linwood and Zion are all frame buildings, costing around $4000, they are very well equipped for the work that is done. Have libraries. The children are transported in busses owned by drivers, who are paid a salary by county.
Grades; The full twelve grades are taught in these schools.
Special Courses; No special courses in these schools.
Extra: Some of these schools have Hi-Y, Girl Reserves and 4-H clubs.
Beat Line, BeBetter, Bethsadia, Burnside, Deemer, Dixie, HenrysChapel Herbert Springs, Mt. Pisgah, Oak Ridge, Spring Hill, Tucker and Waldo are frame buildings ranging from $2000 to $4000. They are very well equipped for the work they do. All have libraries. Transportation is furnished in these schools where needed. Grades: Grammar
Special Courses; None
Extra: Very few have clubs. Playgrounds not so well equipped.

6. Related Activities;

Most all these schools have Parent-Teachers Association, and they meet monthly.
All have Faculty meetings, and usually meet weekly.
Cafeterias. None. But there are six WPA lunch rooms in Neshoba county. Philadelphia feeds 75 children, Arlington feeds 75, Dixon feeds 50, Forest Dale feeds 100, House feeds 50, and Neshoba feeds 75.

7. Teachers of Today;

In a number of the schools in Neshoba county they have Teachers Homes, and where they have no home for them they have the opportunity to board in nice private homes, which is so much better for the teacher than the old "boarding around" era. Most of the teachers have degrees

ASSIGNMENT NINETEEN

from four year colleges. A teacher should possess a pleasing and dignified personality.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

Neshoba has no private schools nor colleges.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

Janie Alexander
Elizabeth F. Beall
Flora M. Patterson

Neshoba County
Ethel Coghlan, Historian

ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN
April 14, 1937.

SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY.

1. Philadelphia School--Ref. Mrs. J. V. Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss. One of the earliest schools that we have any record of in Neshoba County was operated in the small village, that is now known as the town of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Welsh tells us that her mother was born in 1840, and married in 1855. Sometime within this period her mother attended school in a small building located on the lot where Dr. Jay Stribling's home now stands. The school discontinued for awhile and she went to school across Pearl River, but Mrs. Welsh has no knowledge of how long this school operated or what it was called. The only teacher of her mother's that she can recall was a Mrs. Drinkwater.

The first school that Mrs. Welsh, herself attended, sometime in the early 60's was located on the lot where Mr. A. E. Harbour's residence is at present. This building was burned later, and school was then taught in the Baptist and Methodist churches until the present Grammar School was built. The only two teachers that she can recall are Lindsey and Woodruff. The Philadelphia School was taught in the churches until the present Grammar School building was erected in 1906.

2.Kelly's Institute---Ref. G. W. Mars, Philadelphia, Miss. Kelly's Institute was established in 1854. It was located at Coffdiliah, east of Philadelphia, and was built by a Mr. Kelly.

ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN

We are not able to contact anyone who can give any further history on this school.

3.Litchfield School--Ref. Albert McNeil, Philadelphia, Miss. Mr. McNeil says that his father, Mr. George McNeil, was born about 1855, and got his early schooling at Litchfield.

This school was founded by a Mr. Litchfield that taught school there, and was located about 7 miles west of Philadelphia, on the Edinburg road, between Beat #1 and Beat #4, almost on the line.

This building was burned later, and they moved the school to Black Jack Church, where Mr. Albert McNeil himself attended.

Mrs. Emma Shepard, Philadelphia, Miss., R#5, says that she attended school at Black Jack in 1866. It was located about 10 miles south west of Philadelphia, in Beat #4, Neshoba County.

The building was a one room log structure, and the seats were made of split logs.

The teacher at that time was Miss Flora Bell.

Pupils that attended school there were; Harvey Joiner, Isaac Morris, Harriet Morris, Charley Chamberly, Will Chamberly, George and Marion McNeil, Emily Martin, Ellen Martin, and Erie Griffin. Most of the boys became farmers and the girls housewives.

4. McBride School--Ref. W. A. Milling, Dixon, Miss., R#----
Mr. Milling tells us that he was born in 1863, and that he attended this school when a small boy. The school was located about 2½ miles south of where Dixon school is now located.

The building was a one room log structure. The roof was of pine boards, and the seats were of split logs.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

Assignment Eleven

One of the teachers was Mr. Milton Young.
Pupils attending this school were; Hays, McBrides, Tidwells, Rushes, Millings and Watkins. Most of these pupils became farmers.
It is said that this school later became a part of Dixon school.

DIXON SCHOOL: Ref: R. L. Breland, Coffeville, Miss.

Perhaps before the Civil War the little village of Dixon, in the southwestern part of Neshoba County came into existence. Immediately after the Civil War the citizens of Dixon began a little school for the education of their children. A little building was erected where the Primitive Baptist Church now stands.
Among the first patrons were; William Rush, Luke Spivey, W. P. Edwards, the Monrows, Nicholsons, Mathews and others.
The first teacher on record was W. H. Greer. Next came George W. Huddleston. Other teachers names not obtainable.
This school continued to operate in same building until about 1890 when a new building was erected.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS: Ref: R. L. Breland, Coffeville, Miss.

About the time of the close of the Civil War, 1865, Wm. F. Kirkland settled in the southwestern part of Neshoba County. Others settled in the same community. Some of them had children, and a need of a school was seen. Consequently Mr. Kirkland and his neighbors built a log cabin near Kirkland's home, near a large white oak tree, from the roots of which a sparkling spring gushed. They gave the school which was taught there the name of White Oak Springs. Likely W. Fed Kirkland was the first person to teach in the little log cabin. He was in charge for a few years. One,

ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN

Harvey Stribling, Sr. succeeded him and taught school there for a few years.

Among the patrons there were; Trapps, Powells, Waltons, Shepherds, McNairs, Deerings, Johnsons, Harrisons, and others. School was taught here for only a few years. Soon population shifted northward, and Johnsonville school was established.

7. Johnsonville School--Ref: R. L. Breland, Coffeeville, Miss. About the year 1870 the Johnsonville school began. This school was so named because of the large number of Johnsons who lived in the community and patronized the school.

The building was an old log dwelling situated a short distance from the Phila. public road, 4 miles east of Dixon. This building was used for a number of years, but later was torn down and replaced by a two story log structure. Then about 1900 a frame building was erected. This school was taught at Johnsonville until absorbed by consolidation.

Some of the pupils attending this school were; Trapps, Johnsons, Powells, Harrisons, and others.

Crenshaw School--J. B. Hillman, Attorney, Philadelphia, Miss. The Crenshaw school, located on the Philadelphia, Union road, in Beat #4, was established about 1860, by Bill Crenshaw, William Gully, Coon Harrington, Billie Houston, Capt. W. L. Bassett, Sol Mason, Jim Smith, John Pilgrim, George Chipman and John Walton.

The building was a one room structure with fire place at one end, and with two windows and one door. The seats were of split logs.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

ASSIGNMENT ELEVEN

One of the teachers that taught then was Alex Henry. The subjects taught there were, Blue Back Speller, Reader, Webster's Dictionary, and Davis' Arithmetic.

Some of the boys and girls that went to Crenshaw School were; George Smith, Jesse Gully, Jim Bassett, Plez Crenshaw, Dee Jackson, Ludie Boler, Jim Boler, Oscar Smith, Abbie Herrington, Ellen Gully, Jennie Smith, and Bettie Crenshaw. This school was absorbed by Neshoba school by consolidation.

9. Woodland School--J. W. Ray, Philadelphia, Miss., R#---
Woodland school, founded about 1864, was located about 10 miles west of Philadelphia. The building was a one room log structure with a fire place.

Mr. S. H. Parker was Mr. Ray's first teacher. Others that taught there were, Elijah Phillips, a Mrs. McDonald, a Mr. Harrell, Mr. Julius Williams. Mr. John McCauley, and Walter Webb were perhaps some of the late teachers who taught this school.

Some of the early pupils of Woodland school were; George Hays, T. H. Hays, Tom Lewis, Miss Betty McMichael, Miss Estrilla Barham, M. A. McMichael, W. P. Shackelford, and John Parker.

M. A. McMichael and Tom Lewis were merchants in that community for several years.

10. County Line School--Ref: J. A. Grafton, Philadelphia, Miss. R#--
County Line school was established in the year of 1867, and located about eighteen miles South of Philadelphia, Miss. in beat three on the old Jackson road aboyt four miles East of Union, Miss. in Newton county.

The building was a one room boxed house not ceiled, the chimney was

made of dirt and sticks, the seats were made of wide planks. Some of the teachers were Mr. J. H. Sansing, S.Y. Harris, Mr. Iaz Powell and others, s ome pupils attending this school were Churches, , Parker's Burnett's, Nicholson's Gordon's, and Killen, most of the pupils became farmers and housewives.
The school building was torn down about 1870, and the school taught in the County Line church for a few years when a three room frame bulding was erected and three teachers were employed. This school lived right on through to consolidation.

Good Hope Ref: Mr. Newt Deweese, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

Mr. Deweese, tells us that Good Hope school located in beat one Neshoba county, about five miles Southwest from Philadelphia, and was organized immediately after the Civil War or about 1866. Mr. Deweese states he remembers hearing his father say, the building was a one room log structure with a fire place for heat. Some of the teachers who taught there were Mr. Taylor Brantley, and Mr. John Milling. Mr. Deweese, could not recall others who taught there. Pupils attanding the school were Deweese's, Albert Trapp, Johnsson's, Nathan Fox, Webb's, Herrington's and Harrison's. Albert Trapp, served as U.S. Mail carrier for a number of years, Mr. J. H. Johnson, owned and operated a saw mill for several years, others became farmers. We have no record of when this school discontinued possibly not until the consolidation period.

DOWDVILLE-- REF: Mr. J.W. Ray, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

Dowdville school located about fifteen miles southwest from Philadelphia, Miss. Neshoba county, in beat four, and was organized by Mr. W.D. Dominick, about the year 1870. School was taught in a church with only one room, but later a store building was used. Some of the teachers were Mr. Dominick, Mr. Ford, and Mr Harris.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

Assignment Eleven

Pupols who attended this school were, Ray's, Germany's Dowd's Stewarts, Hay's, Lewis' and Dominicks, most of these pupils became farmers. This school being located in a remote section of the county was one of the few that continued to operate until the consolidation movement.

PINE GROVE: Ref: G.W. Winstead, Union, Miss. Newton County.
A small school was organized and taught in the Pine Grove church Baptist This church was located in Neshoba county beat three southwest of what is now House Consolidated hisgh school, on the old Jackson road. The building was a one room frame building, with seats made of lumber.
The school was organized, about 1863, and was taught by Rev. Fancher, some of the pupils were Goforth's, Killan's, Rushes, Wilson's and Collins. Most of these boys became farmers, and the girls housewives. Mr. Winstead, was unable to tell us when this school ceased to operate but we do know that it is now a part of House district.

GOLDEN GROVE: Mr. J.A. Grafton, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt.

In 1869, or about that time another small school was established in Neshoba County, located in the rural section of the county on what was then the Meridian and Edinburg road, this school was also in beat three Neshoba county about ten miles from Philadelphia.
The building was a two story log structure, with three windows and two doors, something a little out of the ordinary for a school building of that time. We have no record as to how long this operated nor date it was discontinued. Some of the first teachers were Mr. J. N. Moore, S. Y. Harris and Paul Jones. Attending this school were families of the some of the best and oldest citizens of the county. The Smith's, Bates' Sharp's, Blalocks, Richmond's Parker's, River's , Howell's and Clark's.

Assignment Eleven

Most of the pupils became farmers.

HARMONY: Ref: Mr. E. R. McMillan, Philadelphia, Miss., R#---

Harmony School was located about 12 miles west of Philadelphia, in Beat #4, Neshoba County, on the old Edinburg and Philadelphia road. This school was established about 1865.
The first teacher that Mr. McMillan went to was his father, Mr. A. N. McMillan. John McMillan and W. W. McMillan also taught there.
Pupils that attended shhool at Harmony were; Fields, Porters, McNeils, Spiveys, Savells, McKays, Franks, Hattaways, and Maddens.
Some of the teachers that taught there in later years were; Oscar Johnson, Butler Woodall, Pearl Jay, and Gene McMichael.
Mr. Jim Franks, a pupil, became a merchant, and Graves Fields, a traveling salesman. Others became farmers.
This school was absorbed by consolidation. Became part of the Zephyr Hills school.

WATSON: Ref: Mrs. C. H. Humphries, Philadelphia, Miss., R#---

Watson School, established about the year of 1870, was located on the Neshoba and Kemper line about 15 miles northeast of Philadelphia on the old Columbus road.
Mr. Sim Graves was Mrs. Humphries'first teacher.
Some of the pupils that attended Watson School were; Lukes, Stokes, and Moodys.

CROCKETT: Ref: Mr. Tom Crockett, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Crockett tells us that the Crockett church, located about six miles N. E. of Philadelphia, was built in 1857, and the Crockett school was taught there. The building was a frame structure. They

used the church benches for seats and had two desks about eight feet long, with lids to them to keep their books in.
The first teachers Mr. Crockett remembers was Miss Lycenia Boydston. Mrs. John Woodward and H. C. Smith also taught there, and Mr. Bob Barrier and Adam Byrd taught there in later years.
Pupils that attended the Crockett school were; Adam Byrd, Jim Byrd, Mrs. Mary Cooper, Dixons, Rushes, Pettys, Jones, and Nashes. This school was discontinued several years before consolidation and later helped to make what is now Spring Creek.

MARSHALL: Ref: Mrs. Lena Jones, Philadelphia, Miss., R#6.

The Marshall school was established about 1865 and was the first school Mrs. Jones says she attended in 1871.
The building was constructed of logs, the seats were of split logs and the chimney was made of sticks and dirt with a fireplace at least eight feet wide.
The type of work taught was reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling. The first teacher Mrs. Jones remembers was Miss Puss Woodward. Later ones were Miss Mary McKee, Miss Penny Gamblin, and Mr. Jim Sellars.
Some of the pupils attending school there were; Jepp Coghlan, William Yates' family, Art Tolbert, William Lampkin' family, E. D. Gamblin's family and A. C. Gamblin's family.
Most of the male pupils became farmers and the girls became housewives. This school operated until sometime in 1900, disbanded and reorganized under the name of Pearl Valley.

BOLD SPRINGS: Ref: H. D. Jones, Philadelphia, Miss., R#---

Bold Springs school was established about 1866, twelve

miles east of Philadelphia in Beat #2. The building was constructed of logs with split logs for seats.
Mr. Tom Terry is the first teacher that Mr. Jones remembers. Others following Mr. Terry were; Mr. Tom Elridge and a Mr. Hardy.
Some of the pupils that attended school at Bold Springs were; the Copelands, Stewarts, Marshalls, Nances, Andersons, Robinsons, Fanes, and Popes. All of these became farmers.
Later a new building was erected about one half mile east of the old building and the school remained there for a number of years, later being consolidated with Forest Dale.

BURKS-ADAMS: Ref: Mr. John Haney, Philadelphia, Miss., R#1.

Mr. Hane says the first school he remembers going to was the Burks-Adams school in 1870. This was a one room building, with a log chimney, the logs being daubed with mud. The seats were made of split logs, hewed and pegged.
Some of the pupils attending this school were; The Copelands, Lees, Daniels and Barriers.
Two of the teachers that Mr. Haney remembers were; Charley Barrier, and Tom Crockrel.
This building was finally abandoned and another school known as Hendrix School was built a few miles up the road.

UNION RIDGE: Ref: W. A. Milling, Dixon, Mississippi.

Mr. Milling is now 74 years old, and he states that Union Ridge was a small school when he was a boy. This school was located about three and one half miles south of Dixon in Beat #4.
School was taught in the Union Ridge church, which was a one room frame building, not ceiled. This was a one teacher school part of the time and part of the time there were two teachers.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

Assignment Eleven

Mr. Bill Greer was teaching there when Mr. Milling went to school. Pupils who attended school at Union Ridge were; Waltons, Hays, McKees, Jones, and Tidwells. Most of these became farmers.

SPINKS: ,Ref: Mr. C. W. Winstead, Philadelphia, Miss., R#----

Mr. Winstead states that Spinks school was located in Beat #1 about one mile east of Bethsadia Church, and was established in 1863. The building was a one room log building, split logs with pegs for legs being used for seats, and the roof was made of pine boards.

The first teacher Mr. Winstead remembers having taught there was Mr. Charlie Ridout. Others were; Miss Ida Burks, Miss Joe Swearning, Mr. Bill Daily, and Miss Bell Neal.

The Harris', Strums, Hardys, Meeks, Portwoods, Witts, Duncans, Pierces, Winsteads, and others attended that school.

This school continued to exist after the public school system was adopted and later became part of Bethsadia school.

SHADY GROVE INSTITUTE: Ref: Mrs. Mary Alderman Lowery, Philadelphia, Miss., R#1.

Sometime in the early '30's, perhaps in 1836, John Alderman moved to Neshoba County from Mecklenburg County, N. C., and settled in Beat #3, near what is now Shady Grove. Mr. Alderman and his wife made the trip from N. C., in a covered wagon. On reaching the place he had chosen to build a home, he stopped his wagon and camped under a huge oak tree. The spreading branches of this old tree was the only cover over his head until a small log cabin was built of the native timbers that surrounded him on all sides.

Assignment Eleven

There was no road nor any people about when Mr. Alderman settled there. One small spot of ground near his home had evidently been cleared by the Indians.

There was a spring near by that supplied water for the family. This spring is being used now for watering stock.

'Twas here surrounded by these large shade trees that Mr. Alderman founded a school, known as Shady Grove Institution. This was a private institution, financed entirely by Mr. Alderman, who employed the teachers and boarded them. Pupils came here from Kemper and surrounding counties to attend school.

Mr. Alderman later built a one and a half story house, with a hall and two rooms upstairs for boarding the teachers and pupils. This house was built of planks, cut and shaped at the Burnside Mill, ready for putting together. First building in this section of the country to be ready cut at the mill.

This school operated until '61, when Mrs. Lowery's father died.

Names of the teachers cannot be obtained.

Some of the pupils of this old school were; Mag Lloyd, Pat Lloyd, Janey and Connie Lloyd, Jamie Spinks, Mrs. Tiny Spinks King, several Browns, Woodwards, Williams, Jones', (Miss Fannie Jones), Elizabeth Hunt, Mother of Mrs Lowrey, who attended school there when she was sixteen years of age.

Henry and Earl Alderman are still patrons of Shady Grove school, and the old home place is still in possession of the Alderman family .

This old home was replaced about ten years ago with a modern building, and the last old land mark, a large pine tree was destroyed last year, 1936.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

EMUCKALUSHA: Ref: Mr. A. E. Harbour, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Harbour, who is sixty two years of age, tells us that Emuckalusha school was one of the oldest schools in the county, being established about 1860. The building rotted down when he was a boy.

This school was located fourteen miles southeast of Philadelphia, in Beat #3, and finally went into Iron Springs school in 1885.

Mr. G. W. Mars, Philadelphia, Miss., tells us that Emuckalusha school was one of the first six school in operation in the county.

We have no dates as to when the following schools were orgainzed:

CAROLINA: Ref: J. W. Ray, Philadelphia, Miss., R#-------.

The Carolina school was established 14 miles southwest of Philadelphia on the old Beech Springs and Edinburg road near Leake County. The building was a one room frame structure.

A Mr. Kelly was one of the first teachers, who taught there. Later

the school moved to Dowdville.

GERMANY: Ref: Mr. Luther Story, Philadelphia, Miss.

Germany school located in Beat #2, east of Philadelphia, Neshoba County was a one room frame building. The first teacher Mr. Story remembers was Mrs. Venie Parkes, and the next one was Mr. Tom Crockett.

Pupils that attended Germany school were; Julia Warren, John Williamson, John Carter, Sam Carter, Sarah Carter, Francis, Bettye, and John Jones, Oliver and Annie Partridge, Oliver Partridge became a doctor.

CENTER HILL: Ref: Mr. William Posey, Philadelphia, Miss., R#------

Center Hill school located six and one half miles southeast of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Tucker road in Beat #1, was taught in a one room church, frame building. The seats were made of wide planks with plank backs.

This school was organized by the Baptist people and was built by Mr. D. Payne.

Some of the first teachers were Miss Kate Duncan and a Mr. Daley.

Pupils attending this school were; Boyds, Hollands, Bounds, Strums, Jayroes, Bobbie Peebles, Culbersons, and Myers. All of these pupils are now farmers in Neshoba County.

EBENEZER: Ref: Mr. W. A. Milling, Dixon, Mississippi.

Ebenezer school was located about five miles south of Dixon. The building was a one room frame structure, and the seats were made of split logs with pegs for the legs.

Mr. Milton Young was the first teacher that Mr. Milling remembers having taught there.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

Assignment Eleven

Some of the pupils attending Ebenezer school were; Waltons, Hays, Jones, Watkins, Ben Tidwell, Tom Tidwell, and Murphy McBride. Mr. George Hays operated a saw mill and grist mill for several years. Most of the pupils became farmers.

SALEM: Mrs. Lena Jones, Philadelphia, Miss., R#------

Salem school is another school that Mrs. Jones remembers. This school was located in Beat #5, north of Burnside. The building was a one room log structure, and the cracks were ceiled with strips made by hand.

The following families attended school at Salem; Bealls, Duetts, Cockrels, Eubanks and Fox's.

Mr. John Beall was sheriff of Neshoba County one term. Mr. Reason Beall is the present game warden of Neshoba County, and Mr. Tom Ben Beall has served Neshoba County as tax assessor. The other pupils became farmers.

BOILING SPRINGS: Ref: E. R. McMillan, Philadelphia, Miss., R#-----.

Boiling Springs school was located about one and one half miles southwest of Harmony, and about twelve miles west of Philadelphia in Beat #4. The building was a one room frame structure. The only teacher Mr. McMillan remembers having taught at Boiling Springs was Mr. Tom Hamler.

Pupils attending school at Boiling Springs were; McKays, Houstons, Fields, McMillans, Hoopers, Spiveys, and McMichaels.

Mr. Ed McMichael was a traveling salesman. Mr. Gene McMichael became a lawyer and went to Okla. Mr. Charlie McKay was a school teacher and later editor of "The Neshoba Democrat."

Assignment Eleven

We have not been able to contact anyone that could give us any information on the following schools; BeBetter, Fulton, Santiago, Wheatfield, Vendetta, Pontell, New Irland, North County Line, New Zion, Mt. Valley, Neshoba, Mason, Maple Springs, Little Business, Kemperton, Hickory Springs, Hutton, Go-forth, Clay, Deemer, Darby, Coy, Burnside, Aden, Providence, Union, Union Grove, Independence, Mt. Pisgah, Coghlan, Concord, Jones, Center Ridge, Guice, Pleasant Hill, Trussell, Rocky Valley, Moore's Springs, White Oak, Union Hill, Rocky Hill, McCann Springs, Salter, Grand Hill, Camp Ground, Ridgeville, Poplar Springs, Evergreen, Watkinsville, Milldale, Lindon, Gardner, Sandtown, North Bogue Chitto, Sierra, Johnson, Henry's Chapel, Atwood, Spring Creek, Pine Knott, Spanish Oak, Cheap John, Iron Springs, Mars Hill, Cherry Level, Jewell, Bluff Springs, High Hill, Day and Beech Springs.

NESHOBA COUNTY / SCHOOLS

Janie Alexander
Elizabeth Beall
Flora Patterson

Ethel Coghlan, Historian
Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT SEVENTEEN
May 13, 1937.

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE

I. Importance of Agriculture in county.

(A and B) Ref: J. C. Holton, Commissioner, State Agricultural Dept., Jackson, Miss., and A. H. McMullen, former County Agent of Neshoba County, Philadelphia, Miss.

Neshoba County is primarily an agricultural county. Agriculture affords the greatest source of livelihood and employment for the population of the county. Eighty one percent of all the population of Neshoba County live in the rural communities and operate farms of the general farming type, deriving the major portion of their cash income from cotton.

The county census of 1935 shows 26,691 people in the county and of that number 21,628 live on the farms of the county. Agriculture of the county is of the general farming type, which comprises the growing of the major cash, food and feed crops, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, truck, legume crops, peas and soy beans, sorghum and all other type of forage crops.

There are 4,630 farm units in the county. 3,280 of this number own their farms. Practically the entire employment and livelihood or living for the average farm family is derived from farming. A very small number still secure a small portion of their annual income from the lumber industry. Livestock which includes mules, dairy cattle, poultry and hogs are fed and maintained entirely on agriculture, as well as the high percentage of the entire population of the county.

(C). Ref: J. C. Holton, Commissioner State Department of Agriculture, Jackson, Miss., and A. H. McMullen, former County Agent

Assignment Seventeen

Neshoba County, Philadelphia, Miss.

Figures compiled in the Jackson office, based on the U. S. Census report of 1935 check with the compilation of the county agricultural agents office giving us for the approximate land area of Neshoba County, 359,040 acres. Out of the entire area of acres, the approximate acres of county land in farms is 268,625 acres; giving the number of farms as 4,603.

(D). Ref: Former County Agent, A. H. McMullen, Neshoba County, Philadelphia, Miss.

(a). Neshoba County farmers have taken advantage of the terracing method for improvement to the extent that the county has been considered one of the best terraced counties of the south. All farms have some system of terracing and a good percentage of terraced fields that would meet the government specifications. Ninety five percent of all the farm lands of the county are subject to soil erosion and terracing is very necessary to maintain as well as improve the soil of the county. This type of soil improvement has been met with hearty approval, by the farmers of this county.

(b). Winter cover crops mostly vetch and Austrian winter peas are grown on 25% of the farms of the county for soil improvement. They are planted in early fall and turned under green the last of April, as a green manure crop. Since the soil conservation program has entered into the agricultural program, summer legumes namely; cow peas, soy beans and Lespedeza have played a very important part in the soil improvement of the farm lands of the county. Approximately 15,000 acres were planted in these crops in 1936. The method of planting summer legumes is gaining rapidly on all type farms throughout this county. Other means of improving farm lands of the

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

county are open ditch draining, fencing, sowing permanent pastures, proper cutting and thinning of woodlands and pasturing with livestock.

(E). Neshoba County is well adapted to any type agriculture, but the majure crops are cotton, corn, sugar cane, Irish and Sweet potatoes, hay, oats, wheat, sorghum, beans, peas, peanuts and any type vegetables.

II. Early History of Agriculture.

(A). Ref: A. J. Yates, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Yates tells us that his parents and grandparents lived in this county in the early days after it became a county and they told him that prior to the Civil War period the Indians raised mostly Indian Corn, and this planted in small patches. Their only purpose in planting this corn was to raise enough for their bread. The land was cultivated but little and this cultivating was done entirely with hoes, for at that time they had no plows. In later years, however, the Indians learned to raise crops similar to those of the white race and by working with them they learned to use plow tools.

Willie Jimmie,(Choctaw), Philadelphia, Miss., states he remembers when the Choctaw Indians raised very few crops here. They had no tools to work with, neither did they care for any. They lived chiefly by fishing and hunting, until the white man came. After the white man came, their chief crop then consisted of Indian Corn, peas, pumpkins, peanuts, and some few raised sweet potatoes. He also tells us that his mother had told him that the Choctaw Indian in Neshoba County raised very little cotton, about 100 years ago. In some later years the Choctaw learned to cultivate land with a one horse plow. Plow stocks were made by hand of oak wood, and the plows of iron, some being made by the Choctaws. These were very small scooter plows.

(B). Ref: Mr. A. J. Yates, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Yates states that the early method of farming was quite different from the method of today. The farmers tilled the soil with very few tools. The plow stocks were made of oak timber by hand and plows were made of iron in the blacksmith shop. They worked horses to the plow, but the furrows were not very deep. Crops of the early settlers were; corn, peas, peanuts, potatoes, sugar cane and very little cotton because there were no gins.

Ref: Choctaw, Willie Jimmie, Philadelphia, Miss., R#-----

Willie Jimmie states that the early settlers had better tools to work with than did the Choctaw. The land was not broken till time for plantingand the plowing was very shallow. The land was plowed in straight rows, since at that time they did not know what a terrace was, neither did they plant cover crops.

Ref: George Hays, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Hays states that the early white settlers did most of their cultivating with hoes. Some of them used crude plows drawn by horses, however a lot of the land was never broken before planting, and the amount that was broken was not harrowed before or after planting for there were no harrows to be obtained at that time. The ground where sweet potatoes were to be planted was made ready by making round, hills with a hoe and the potato slips transplanted in the hills. No fertilizers of any kind were used. The land was fresh and fertile and extra fertilizing was not necessary. Pumpkins were gathered by the wagon loads. They also raised corn, beans, potatoes, peanuts, and some cotton, but very little sugar cane was planted.

Ref: Mr. H. S. Mason, Sr., Neshoba, Miss.

Mr. Mason tells us the farming methods of the early settlers

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

were very crude and required much labor. The cotton seed was sown by hand in a furrow, made in the top of rows with a small scooter plow. Corn and peas were planted in the same manner. Their only method of fertilizing was done by rotation of crops. In a field where cotton was planted one year, corn or peas would be planted the next year. Any surplus of cotton seed would be dumped out into the field for at that time they could be bought for ten cents a bushel. Principal crops, corn, peas and cotton, other less important crops were sweet potatoes, peanuts and sugar cane. The early ginning of cotton by the early settlers was a long tiring process, as the gins were drawn by horses and mules. The cotton was carried from the wagon to the gin in baskets or sacks.

III. Cotton.

(A). No direct or positive information is available as to how or when cotton was introduced into Neshoba County, but

Ref: Mr. George Hays, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Hays says that his grandfather was born in 1800, and if living today would be 137 years old, and Mr. Hays remembers hearing his grandfather speak of cotton being raised in the county when he was a very small boy. That cotton was being raised in Neshoba County when the seed was picked out by hand and that most of the picking out of seeds was done at night or on a rainy day.

Ref: Mr. George Hitt, McDonald, Miss.

Mr. Hitt says he believes cotton had been raised in Neshoba County between at least 145 and 150 years ago. His grandfather, David Hitt has been dead more than 70 years and he remembers hearing his grandfather speak of raising cotton on a very small scale, when he was

quite a young man. At that time it was necessary for several men to put their entire cotton crops together to make one bale.

(B). Ref: Mississippi History(Snyder and Bennett).

Most of the negro slaves were used in the cotton fields. Everyday they were sent to the field to work under the direction of the owner or his overseer. The women as well as the men worked in the field. On some plantations each slave was given a certain amount of work to do in a day. He had to plow so many acres or pick a certain amount of cotton. If the slave worked rapidly he might have some time free from labor. On some plantations the slaves were given rewards if they did more or better work than was usually done. This is Snyder and Bennett's compilation of slave labor for the State of Mississippi and according to the report of old citizens fits Neshoba County exactly.

We find by interviewing our older citizens that prior to 1860, practically all cotton that was produced in Neshoba County was done by slave labor. Practically every home in the county owned slaves, and on the larger farms or plantations were to be found a large number of slaves.

(C). The average cotton farmer in Neshoba County starts to plow for work late in winter or early in spring in order to make the soil soft, fine and mellow. This is done by the different farming implements, namely; the two horse disk, and in many instances pulled by the Farmall tractor, followed by the two horse section harrow, or by turning under with the two horse turning plow or middle buster. After the soil has been thoroughly prepared, it is then laid off in rows, three to four feet in width and made ready for the sowing. The prepared beds are made smooth by a light top harrow. The seed are

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

dropped into the bed by an improved cotton planter that opens the bed, drops the seed and covers them all in one operation. This planter is drawn by a horse or mule like a plow and requires the services of only one man, who can plant about eight acres per day. Sowing period begins from March 10th to April 15th, and lasts until the middle of May however, from the 1st to the 15th of May being time best suited for planting in this section. This however is controlled largely by weather conditions. It requires ten days or two weeks for the cotton seed to sprout, and push their way through the soil. Then comes the cultivating period, which must be done carefully and thoroughly. Cotton will not grow well if too crowded or if weeds are allowed to intrude. Therefore the stalks are thinned out until they stand about 8 inches to one foot in the row, with one stalk to the hill. The extensive cultivating period lasts usually until the middle of July. In some sections light shallow plowing that does not disturb the feed roots of the cotton plant is continued until the bolls begin to open. This is done to keep down late vegetation to make picking more easily done.

(D) Ref: J. C. Holton, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Jackson, Miss.
The 1935 crop report shows a yield of 13,863 bales of cotton in Neshoba County.

Ref: Mr. Walker Jones, Manager of the cotton compress, Philadelphia, Neshoba County reports the 1936 cotton production for the county handled through his compress as being 19,870 bales.

(E) The harvesting or picking period for cotton in this section begins sometime about the middle of August and lasts many weeks because not all the bolls on the plants ripen at the same time and the

pickers therefore make several rounds of the field. With reasonable weather conditions practically the entire crop of cotton in Neshoba County is harvested by the middle or last of October. The cotton production for Neshoba County is marketed locally, part being purchased by the local merchants and other cotton buyers now located in Philadelphia, Miss.

Ref: F. E. Cole, Manager of Branch Office of the Miss. Cotton Cooperative Association, A.A.L., located at Philadelphia, Neshoba County, tells us that the Miss. Cotton Cooperative Association was reorganized in Neshoba County in 1929, and has been in active operation each year since, and was much stronger in 1936 and 1937 than ever before, buying and handling 6000 bales of the county's cotton production in 1936. The branch office of the Mississippi Cotton Cooperative Association pays cash, the market price for cotton the day cotton is received, to the farmers who are members of the association with the assurance to the producer of a share of the net profit if any, when the final sale of cotton is made. Cotton is purchased from non-members for cash at market prices, but without the producers having any share of the dividend. The cotton purchased through this organization is shipped in car load lots direct to the large compress at the mills. This Cotton Cooperative Association aids in controlling local cotton buyers prices. We are unable to learn just when and under what title this form of cooperative buying and selling was first orgainzed in this county.
It is the opinion, it might have been handled through the office of County Agent, prior to 1929.

IV. Corn and Forage Crops.

(A). Ref: A. H. McMullen, former County Agent of Neshoba County

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Philadelphia, Miss.

Corn and forage crops have always been the main source of feed for livestock in Neshoba County. With the exception of very small acreage planted to oats, farmers rely on corn alone for their feed, grain and corn bread. Every farmer in Neshoba County grows some corn, but the 678,189 bushels of corn that are produced annually fall far short of being enough to meet the county's needs, therefore great quantities of corn, mixed feed and oats are shipped into the county each year. Forage crops have never been produced in the county to the extent of supplying the proper needs of the county, but due to such a long growing season and the mild winters in this section, livestock have been able to go through the winter feeding period with very little fuffage.

The soil conservation program has encouraged corn and forage production in Neshoba County to an extent that larger acreage is being devoted to these crops. Corn has been grown more extensively than in the past years and in the near future, Neshoba County should be producing enough corn to meet the needs of the county. Forage crop production was increased in 1936, approximately 300% over a ten year average, and the feeding of forage has replaced the grain feeding to a great extent making feeding costs much lower per farm.

(B). Ref: J. C. Holton, Commissioner of State Agriculture, Jackson, Miss.

Statistical facts of agriculture for Neshoba County as compiled by J. C. Holton, Commissioner of Agriculture, gives the yield for 1935, 678,189 bushels of corn. Forage crops gave a yield of 9,122 tons of hay.

(C). Since Neshoba County does not produce enough corn and

Assignment Seventeen

forage for their own needs, very little is shipped out of the county. All surplus corn and forage produced on the individual farm is sold locally to merchants or other farmers, therefore as a rule being consumed in the county. The soil of Neshoba County is well adapted to the production of corn and heavy crops of corn are produbed in Neshoba County, but due to the lack of interest in other feed crops much of this corn is consumed for foodstuff for livestock. In 1927 a Neshoba County farmer won the distinction of being the champion corn grower in the entire south, by producing a yield of 174 bushels per acre, and in 1928 a 4-H Club boy won in a contest with a yield of 140 bushels per acre, and was a winner in a 1929 contest with a yield of 140.1 bushels per acre. Since that time and with the coming of the drainage system to the county several hundred acres of alluvial soil has been made available, and with the splendid programs set up by the Extension Department for the farmers they are beginning to grow many other forage and feed crops as well as corn. Since the beginning of the agricultural program in Neshoba County in 1917 several car loads of corn have been shipped out of the county. This corn was supplied by the better farms and bought back at an advance in price in some form of feedstuff for the farm that did not produce enough for its own use. With the present live at home program put up by the Extension Department and entered into whole-heartedly by the farmers of Neshoba County, the needs of his neighbor farmer will be of first consideration.

V. Truck Farming.

(A). Ref: Personal Knowledge.

Practically every farmer has his own truck farm for individual home use, but truck farming on a large scale has never been engaged in in

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Neshoba County.

(1). Ref: George Herrington and I. W. Luke, Philadelphia, Miss. In the Spring of 1914, H. M. Pearson came from Crystal Springs to Neshoba County and organized a Truck Growers Association, with G. W. Mars as president and more than 100 members throughout the county, who agreed to plant a certain number of acres in cabbage in the spring for early shipping.

(2). The cabbage produced nicely, whereby the farmers made a shipment of about twenty or thirty carloads, but due to improper handling in shipping proved to be almost a total loss to the farmers, but was a direct indication that under the proper management truck farming in Neshoba County could be made a profitable cash enterprise. However this association existed for only one season. Under the supervision of various county agents since 1918, shipments have been made of several car loads of truck produce to a great advantage to the farmers consisting of peas, syrup and of both Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. This however was an experiment project under direct management or supervision of the County Agent, and has not been followed up to any great extent.

In 1933 through the efforts of County Agent, McMullen a car load of syrup was shipped from the county and in 1934 County Agent, McMullen shipped a car load of syrup containing 3,480 gallons to Kentucky, subject to the orders of the U. S. Government for redistribution purpose on relief work in various sections of the country. In 1935 a shipment was made of several thousands of gallons of the carry over of the 1934 crop. Due to uncontrollable conditions the production of syrup of 1935 and '36 was cut short and no shipment was made in these two years.

Assignment Seventeen

(B). Ref: Personal Knowledge.

On farms where a surplus is produced from the truck farm there is always a ready market at the local grocery stores in Philadelphia and other towns in the county. Some of the surplus vegetables are sold daily fresh from the truck or wagon, from the country by house to house method in the homes of the town people.

(C). Ref: Personal Knowledge.

In practically every home garden in Neshoba County will be found in the early spring practically all types of the early leafy vegetables namely; turnips, radish, lettuce, cabbage, spinach, mustard, kale, ~~rape~~ and collards. Then later sowings consist of beans of all varietes both pole and bush butter beans, squash, cucumbers, pepper, tomatoes, okra, carrots, egg plant, onions, and a general variety of peas. In most gardens a few rows are given to the planting of early Irish potatoes.

2. The leafy vegetables as a rule except cabbage is consumed for the table use fresh from the garden, however some homes can turnips, spinach and mustard, by means of steam pressure canner, in tin containers. However, this method is not available in the majority of homes. Cabbage however are easily canned in the ordinary glass jars, and are also put away for winter use in large stone jars by the cold pack method for both sour and salty kraut. Some cabbage are used in making mixed pickles of the different varieties.

With the aid and instruction of the Home Demonstration Agent through her 4-H Club work throughout the county it has been found and proven very successful that all garden products can be conserved by the canning method either in glass jars or tin containers. Some are more difficult to can in glass jars than others. All types beans, peas,

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

cucumber pickle, mixed pickle, pepper, okra, squash, and tomatoes can be canned easily in the ordinary glass jar. This method is found quite an extensive practice in the majority of homes throughout the county. Beans and peas, allowed to become dry on the stalk are shelled and kept for table use during the winter months. Snap beans and okra can be prepared and dried while green for future use, however this has not proven to be a very satisfactory method and is not used a great deal.

VI. Poultry and Livestock.

(A). Ref: J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Jackson, Miss.

Data compiled from Jackson office by State Commissioner of Agriculture shows that on the farms of Neshoba County there are found 108,494 chickens with 383,185 dozens of eggs produced with 381 turkeys on the farm.

(1). Every farm home throughout the county have some poultry. The raising of poultry in Neshoba County is confined almost entirely to home consumption, however not enough attention is given to poultry raising in that the average farm home does not have or use the necessary amount of poultry for the family's needs. More families are becoming interested in poultry and small farms are being equipped throughout the county. This interest is largely due to the county and home demonstration agents efforts to form a complete rounded-out live at home program.

a. Ref: Mrs. T. F. King, Philadelphia, Miss., R#5.

In the spring of 1924 Mrs. King began a poultry farm with 200 baby chicks, one brooder house (10x10), and a Buckeye coal brooder(500 chick

chick capacity). In the fall of the same year she built a laying house (12x18).

In 1927 a kerosene oil brooder (500 chick capacity) was purchased, which gave better results.

Mrs. King continued buying 200 baby chicks every spring (excepting 2 or 3 years while teaching) until 1936, she bought one hundred, 3 weeks old White Leghorn pullets, and plans to get one hundred, 5 weeks old pullets this spring. She finds that getting the pullets is no more expensive and much less trouble, as there is no profit to be made on leghorn roosters.

The yearly average egg production is 1300 dozen with net profit of $100. Fifty-two dozens were used in the home.

Mrs. King has two chicken yards whereby she can either pen them or let them on range, both methods being used. Oats and rape are planted in winter for green feed also, a commercial mash with corn, milk and oyster shell is fed. Mrs. King is trying entirely for egg production.

(b). Ref: M. M. Petty, R.F.D. Carrier, Philadelphia, Miss.

About two years ago Mr. Petty purchased 200 White Leghorn baby chicks and started a small poultry farm for egg production.

Mr. Petty says his progress has been slow, but he has a modern brooder house and trap door nest built on plans from State College. His birds are never allowed on range, being fed a balanced ration of laying mash and green food. Egg production for the month of April 1937, was 200 dozens.

(c). Ref: Mrs. Bernice Whittington, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Whittington tells us that her mother, Mrs. Anna Webb, Dixon, Miss., began with poultry for the market about 1930, with one 150

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

egg capacity incubator. Her first strain of birds were Buff Rocks, with this one incubator she hatched eggs in her community of any strain, with an agreement arranged between herself and the other person to take care of the cost of hatching. She began with about 50 layers.

Mrs. Webb later purchased two, 600 egg capacity incubators, and changed her flock to Black Minorca. She encouraged her neighbors to test and improve their flock, and she now buys eggs from these improved flocks, and hatches and sells baby chicks of strains other than her own.

She has a brooder house, 16x18 built of lumber. This house was too small to take care of her chicks in 1935 and'36, and an extension was built of dement and burlap sacks. In 1936 she had 70 layers on her yards and 1937 began with 100 young laying hens. Her heaviest sales are in February and March and her net income for one of these years was $80.00. Her flock pays all expenses with a net profit each year with all fowls and eggs needed for home consumption.

Mrs. Webb, has advertised her poultry business through the Miss. Market Bulletin for the past four years and finds this a very satisfactory way of selling her baby chicks. She has never had to carry over a surplus of baby chicks since she started this method, but finds it difficult sometimes to supply the demand.

Mrs. Webb is an enthusiastic member of the Dixon Home Demonstration Club, attending all community club meetings, club camps, and cooperates gladly with the Home Demonstration Agent in every program.

A few others have been interested in poultry in the county, but we do not know to what extent.

(2). Ref: J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture,

Jackson, Miss.

Information compiled in the office of State Department of Agriculture shows 108,494 chickens with an egg production of 383,185 dozens, as of 1930 census(not materially changed in 1935). Information compiled in County Agent, A. H. McMullen's office gives the total number of chickens raised in 1930, 130,235 with an egg production of 609,231. The number of dozen eggs sold in 1930 were 294,056.

(3). Ref: J. C. Holton, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Jackson, Miss., and A. H. McMullen, former County Agent, Philadelphia, Miss.

(1). Information compiled in both state and county offices shows that on the farms of Neshoba County there were 1029 horses in 1935, and also 4,805 horses and mules. These records check. Information given from the Jackson Office shows cows, 2 years old and over, 9,861 head, and other cattle, 8,970 head. Records from county office are incomplete, for 1935.

(2). For the total number of sheep and lambs, both the state and county records agree on 114 head of sheep, lambs and goats in the county. The records also agree on the total number of hogs being 10,773.

Very few farmers are doing any outstanding extensive live stock and dairy cattle raising. On some of the best farms an outstanding interest is being shown to improve the livestock. Some of these farm owners are interested especially in dairy cows. Others are interested in hog raising.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

VII. Rural Homes Improvements.

Compiled by Mrs. A. B. McCraw, Philadelphia, Miss.

Perhaps no county in Mississippi has seen greater changes wrought in sanitation, home equipment, communication and transportation than has Neshoba. The past quarter of a century has brought an almost unbelievable transformation in the life and standards of living among both the rural and town people.

Roads twenty five years ago were mere trails winding through the pine section, up and down over the red clay hills, that are typical of Neshoba County. During the rainy or winter season these became impassable and only those who were forced because of existing circumstances, went over them. Doctors of the county can perhaps give the best testimony of this condition. Gravel was something afar off and a hard-surfaced road was unknown. Traveling by wagon or horseback was practically the only mode, with a few families scattered here and there owning a surrey, which was driven by a pair of mules. There was no railroad through the county until 1905 and the only means of transporting the farm product, which was in the main, cotton, was to drive more than forty miles to either Meridian, Hickory or Kosciusko. This trip consumed the greater part of one week, for the farmer usually did the buying while on the trip for a period of several months, and this required time.

Today finds an altogether different Neshoba County. Every road in the county is passable. Many of these have been graveled with imported materials and others have been covered with the native gravel. Highway 15 which runs north and south across the county is hard-surfaced, or will be at the close of the summer season, 1937, the greater part of it being completed at this time. A splendid gravel road leads to

Assignment Seventeen

Meridian as does one to DeKalb and Jackson. With the completion of the highway south over fifteen, Neshoba countains can travel over a paved surface to the Capital city, Jackson.

With the coming of good highways, came better conditions in business from every standpoint. No one improvement means more to a community.

Our one railroad, which connects with main lines leading to the far north, by via of Chicago and the gulf coast by way of New Orleans, is one of the main rail thoroughfares through the south. The south's crack train, the Rebel, is a daily entrant into this section, two trains running each night.

With transportation we tie communication. With transportation comes better methods of communication. Rural Mail service came to the county about 1905 or '06, giving to the citizens a daily contact with the world at large. It also brought culture into communities that otherwise had not that opportunity of development.

Telephones began to be used in the early part of this century and though the system is more or less in infancy in the rural sections, the city of Philadelphia has one of the best innaugurated anywhere. In nine or ten minutes a connection can be made with Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles or New York City and in less time the larger cities of the southern area may be communicated with at a nominal sum. Hundreds of homes over the county have installed the most modern of radios, both battery and electric sets being used. Perhaps there has been no invention, even though we may consider it a luxury, that has meant more to Neshoba County than has the radio. Practically ninety five percent of the homes in Philadelphia have radios.

Equipment which has made home life more desirable, more attractive,

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

and has taken the grind out of the menial tasks, is found in both rural and city homes. It is true that the city homemaker has perhaps more modern conveniences, but this is always true because of the accessibility of electric power. Electric ranges, sewing machines, Refrigerators, Vacuum cleaners, and washing machines have added the greatest convenience, but there are dozens of smaller devices, that have made housework a real pleasure including, electric irons, grills, percolators, toasters and etc.

Many of the country homes have these devices and if not electrically equipped are run by some kind of motor. An appropriation has been made for rural electrification for this county.

Running water is found in all of the city homes and in many country homes in Neshoba County. It has taken the place of the old bucket and rope process in many places, and there is no convenience that means more to the homemaker than running water in the home. To be able to collect the week's laundry, carry it to the rear porch, turn the water from a faucet into stationary tubs, place the clothes in an electric or motor run washing machine, and watch the process, is nothing less than marvelous, as compared with the carrying of the clothes to a spring several hundred yards from the house and bend over a wash board and tub all day long, once each week. The latter was done on many farms in Neshoba County up until a few years ago and is still done in many instances, but farm women are fast adopting the new method.

With these modern improvements naturally come better sanitary conditions.

Farm homes are practically all screened, both doors and windows against flies and mosquitoes and this is surely an improvement over

the old way of fighting the flies at the meal time, while members of the family partook of the daily food. It has also brought an elimination of various fevers, including malaria which has been found to come from the mosquito. It has not only been more convenient but more economical from every standpoint. Much suffering has been eliminated.

Sanitary toilets have been built whereby the human elimination has been properly disposed. These toilets have been placed in rural sections where other sewage methods were not available.

These have been built at a minimum cost and have meant much to the health of the family. In Philadelphia and on farms where running water is used, the modern sewage is used for disposal of all waste matter.

VIII. Modern Agricultural Agencies.

(A). Ref: A. H. McMullen, former County Agricultural Agent, Neshoba County.

The personnel of the Federal Extension service, namely; County and Home Demonstration Agents have played a very important part in the rapid agricultural progress of the county.

Neshoba County has maintained a full time county agent the majority of the years since 1918. During that time agriculture has made more progress than all of the time before. The Extension Service has promoted a general Agricultural Education program. The following phases of agriculture have been a part of the county agent's activities; community and county organizations, crop production, Erosion control, livestock development, cooperative marketing, of farm commodities, 4-H Club work, AAA, Rural Resettlement, farm credit, truck and fruit production, insect control and others.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

All of these various phases of the agricultural program have been started and carried through by the county agents. Neshoba farms and homes, farm incomes and civic development all show definite results for the better, due mainly to the extension program conducted by the county agricultural agents. Neshoba County leads all other counties of the state in many of the important phases of the agricultural program. She leads in farm organization, AAA cooperation, Corn Production and Improvement Association work, 4-H Club enrollment and county fairs.

Since our first full time county agent, O. C. Bottoms in 1918, we have had the following agents; D. E. McWilliams, Kelly Underwood, R. L. Butler, R. L. Callahan, Chester Davis, D. E. McWilliams, A. H. McMullen, F. M. (Shuck) Smith, and W. F. Smith (asst) (present agent).

(B)&(C) Ref: Mrs. N. A. Johnson, Philadelphia, Miss.

The first Home Demonstration Agent for Neshoba County was Miss Bessie Terry. Miss Terry was sent to Neshoba County as a war time emergency agent in 1918. No records were left of her work or if so they were destroyed when the court house was torn down and rebuilt.

In the Neshoba Democrat, Feb. 21, 1918 is an item showing that Miss Terry organized a Home Demonstration Club at Dixon, Miss., Neshoba County with 15 members. To this group of women demonstrations were given in how to substitute for meatless and wheatless days, days that were supposed to confront every housewife not only in Neshoba County, but every home in America during the World War. The club girls were invited and took part in the short course under supervision of Mr. O. C. Bottoms, County Agent.

Several canning clubs were organized, listed as "Tomato Clubs." Besides the regular work of canning and demonstration work, these women

Assignment Seventeen

and girls did all phases of Red Cross work, folding and making bandages, knitting sweaters, sacks, helmets and other Red Cross sewing. The girls made aprons and caps for themselves as uniforms, also pot lifters were made.

Miss Elaine Massey was the next agent for the county, beginning work July 1918, continuing in the work in this county about one year.

Miss Bobbie Jasper, now Mrs. Norman Johnson, of Philadelphia, Neshoba County, succeeded Miss Massey, beginning work, August 1919, following this work for about 18 months. She tells us her 4-H Clubs for girls canned tomatoes and beans, and exhibits were arranged at the Neshoba County Fair, with prizes similar to those offered in the more recent years. At the time Miss Jasper was Home Demonstration Agent, there were only about 150 active girl club members, and 14 active clubs in the county. Due to the bad roads throughout the county at that time, every community could not be reached. There being 81 white schools in operation in the county it is very evident that a small per cent of the people were reached. Miss Jasper's services were discontinued about February, 1921. The county was then without an agent until January 1, 1930 when Mrs. Margaret Cresswell was selected to serve the county as Home Demonstration Agent. Mrs. Cresswell was very active in Home Demonstration and 4-H Club work throughout the county.

Ref: Mrs. Joe Taylor Brantley, (Nee Miss Elizabeth Gipson, Philadelphia, Miss.),

Mrs. Brantley, says that Mrs. Cresswell had about 10 organized Women's Clubs and 16 active 4-H Clubs in Neshoba County when she succeeded Mrs. Cresswell in the early part of 1932.

Ref: Neshoba Democrat, February 19, 1932.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Miss Elizabeth Gibson reports work done by Mrs. Cresswell and herself for 1931, in canning, 32,244 quarts of fruits, vegetables, pickles, and relishes; 5,558 containers of preserves, jams and jellies, 8,920 pounds of dried vegetables and fruits, and 6,260 pounds of beef which required 2,248 cans. The net saving was estimated at $603.00.

At this time the county was again without a home agent, for a period of little more than a year, which of course lessened the interest for the work with no definite goal to reach and following old plans and programs there was possibly not one club in existence, but many women were working their individual projects according to rules already learned.

Ref: Miss Celia South, Home Demonstration Agent, Neshoba County, Philadelphia, Miss.

Home Demonstration Work was reestablished in Neshoba County, October 1st, 1934, under the supervision of Miss Celia South. A beef canning program and organization of other units of work in different communities. During the year of 1935, 12 home demonstration clubs with an enrollment of 363 and 14,4-H Clubs with an enrollment of 374 were organized. Food Preservation was the major project for women, and clothing was the required subject for the 4-H Club girls.

The work was divided into three county organizations; County Council, Food Preservation Leaders and 4-H Club Leaders. Each held regular monthly training meetings. County wide 4-H Club Rally, Flower and Vegetable show, Camps and Achievement Day met with great success.

The Home Demonstration Agent finds the live at home program practiced with excellent results.

With the largest number of consolidated schools of any county in the state, there is yet unlimited possibilities in 4-H Club work, although

Assignment Seventeen

much interest has been shown in club work through out the county. Food preservation was the major program for women in 1935. A canning budget was made by nearly all of the 363 members in the 12 clubs. There were 156 families who canned according to their budgets. These reported, 12,636 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 6,312 containers of jam, jelly and other products were canned and preserved for home use. The estimated value of all products canned was $3,188.40 or an average of $20.44 per family. Beef canning was a major part of the food preservation program. Twenty-five carcasses were canned and filled 2,376 No. three tin cans. Food preservation leaders had seven monthly meetings, with an attendance of 88 leaders. Eight garden leaders and substitutes received honor certificates which were presented by Miss Mary E. Doney, Extension food specialist from State College.

The Nutrition program was not followed as a major study in Neshoba, but the results collected from home demonstration women were as follows: No. of families reporting 132, no. of gallons of milk used 78,650, no.of dozens of eggs used at home, 11,400 with 9,840 quarts of fruit used at home, 11,412 pounds of fresh fruit used at home, 41,234 quarts of vegetables, 23,520 pounds of lean meat, 25,213 pounds of dried peas and beans, 10,944 pounds of nuts, 12,361 pounds of sweet potatoes, 9,651 pounds of Irish potatoes, 14,513 pounds of sugar, 11,041 gallons of syrup and honey, 17,280 pounds flour, 27,760 pounds of lard used at home. Clothing was another feature of the program that was not made a major part of the program, but the results were very encouraging. One hundred thirty seven women kept clothing accounts with 576 garments made, at a cost of $288.00, valued at $412.00.

There was very little work done in the poultry field for the year 1935, but 132 ladies reporting, produced 35,640 eggs for the entire year.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

These results created more interest in the poultry work. The Home Demonstration clubs of the different school communities and the 20th Century Club of Philadelphia, Miss., held a flower and vegetable show with 253 women participating. These shows promote the growing of better vegetables and better flowers. The Home Demonstration women did not take so keenly to contest, the one creating the most interest being the vegetable judging. The county winner being given a trip by county council to Farm and Home Week where she entered state contest. Sixty-two women members of Home Demonstration clubs, exhibited 422 quarts of canned products, 114 articles of clothing, 24 quilts, 3 crocheted rugs and 6 bed spreads. Four women had an exhibit of 236 articles of clothing made entirely of fertilizer sacks. Mrs. C. McNair, of the Neshoba community home demonstration club won first prize of $6.00 on an exhibit of 4 rugs, at the Neshoba County fair.

With clubs reorganized in 1935, and a set goal to reach and with the marked success of their efforts, the Home Demonstration club women of Neshoba County entered into the club work for the year 1936, with keen interest, and their efforts were crowned with as great a success as any year prior if not greater, as will be shown by their record in the work: "With the live at home program" as the key note to all effort an extensive program was launched, and as a result, the families with the live-at-home programs have the year round gardens, with at least five vegetables growing and ready for use. They made a food budget and preserved a sufficient amount of vegetables, fruit and meats to use during the months that they are not available. From the food preservation program, the county has the following results; 97 families canned according to their budgets. T hey reported 9,423 quarts of fruit and vegetables, and 5,211 containers of jam, jelly and other products were

canned and preserved for home use, 15,886 pounds of dried fruit and vegetables. In the poultry program, flocks were improved, and improvements were made in housing condition, to the extent that 42 brooder houses were built, 38 oil drum brick brooders constructed, 39 colony houses, and 144 laying houses made. Flocks were culled and 9,228 unproductive birds were disposed of and 33,600 were treated for parasites. The 340 home demonstration members reported 27,972 baby chicks hatched and 6,684 bought and from the chicks hatched 23,190 were raised, the home diet improved by use of 6,672 birds and 12,984 dozen eggs used in the home. In addition to the amount used at home, 7,620 dozen eggs were sold giving an income of $1,219.20, and 2,412 mature birds were sold that brought $482.40.

The Rural Home Beautification was the minor program for the year but as a result of the county program, 146 lawns were graded, 132 planted shrubbery, 69 planted grass, 87 planted trees, 15 made rock gardens, 12 made lily ponds, 111 made walks and drives, 28 sanitary toilets were built, 77 houses screened, 228 made improvements on out buildings, 9 made out door living rooms, those making efforts for the control of flies and mosquitoes 237, and 135 positive preventative measures for typhoid, diphtheria and small pox were made.

Neshoba County had eight families keeping farm and home records and each member of the home demonstration club was given a family budget book, and a few minor home management improvements are as follows: 108 rearranged kitchens, 132 made soap, 180 making home equipment, and 42 buying pressure cookers and sealers. From this program developed a desire to improve the interior of the home with the result of 156 ladies improving household furniture, 212 improving windows, 12 improving walls and floors, 228 remodeling and refinishing furni-

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

ture, and 144 improving general appearance of rooms. In the clothing program which was not given an extensive study, although was never entirely ignored, we find that all members oiled their machines, 623 cleaned out drawers, 216 altered patterns to fit, 168 bought patterns to fit, 300 articles made, 36 woolen garments remodeled, 360 shirts made, 216 men's and boys underwear made. Recreational and cultural improvements are taught as is the value of music, art, and good reading. The Neshoba home demonstration women took more interest in contest in the year of 1936. In the community contest the poultry judging was the contest with the most interest, having 109 contestants in community and eight in the garden contest, and 12 in farm and home accounts. Mrs. Mary Carter, Bloomo Club, won third place in state poultry contest and Mrs. M. S. Lewis won first place in porch contest. The home demonstration club women have met in practically every meeting required of them participated in camps, rallys, achievement days, flower and vegetable shows, Better Home Week, and community, county and state fairs. The home demonstration club women sent a complete food preservation exhibit to the State Fair, also five miscellaneous exhibits, winning first place in peach marmalade, second in peaches, and second in Child's dress.

The County Home Demonstration Agent has meant more to the rural home women of Neshoba County than any other agency. With a well planned program for 1937 the results are expected to be far more gratifying than any previous years of the life of this work.

4-H Club Work in Neshoba County for Girls.

It is not definitely known the exact date when 4-H Club work was first started in this county. Perhaps the same year that the first full time county agent was allowed from the Extension Department from

State College, that the club took the name of 4-H Club. However, phases of club work known as Corn and Pig Club for boys, and Tomato Club for girls, had been done for several years prior to that time. This form of club work was sponsored by the local county officers and prizes awarded by funds set aside for that purpose by the board of supervisors. Twelve boys or girls,as the case might be were required to enter or compete for the same prize or contest before the club could be organized. Since 1918, 4-H Clubs have been under the supervision of the County Agricultural Agent, in the years the county did not employ a Home Demonstration Agent.

Since the beginning of 4-H Club Work in 1918, with a short program of activities and projects with an enrollment of 150 active members in 1919 and '20, it has expanded by leaps and bounds. In 1932 ten home demonstration clubs and 16 active 4-H girl clubs, under the supervision of Mrs. Margaret Cresswell and Miss Elizabeth Gipson When the work was reorganized in 1934, 14 4-H Clubs were organized with 374 girls on roll, with a much varied and expanded program. The clothing was the required project for girls. Ruby Cole, won first place in State Style Dress contest. For this honor she was awarded a trip to Chigago, Ill., to the National Club Congress, where she entered the National Dress contest.

The result of the clothing program; 473 dresses, 578 pieces of underwear, 96 uniforms, 50 aprons, 199 children's garments were made, making a total of all garments made 1,396 at a cost of $312.00, valued at $729.72. Two girls sewed for others making 46 garments at a profit of $28.64. Two hundred twenty garments were remodeled at a cost of $21.38, value $132.00. Value of garments mended $689.00. There were 12 community style shows with 114 participating. Number participating in county show, 14.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Neshoba County

Assignment Seventeen

In the garden canning 100 girls enrolled, 75 completing the required work. These girls canned 11,374 quarts of fruits and vegetables valued at $2,274.80 and grew a spring, summer and fall garden. Mable Culberson, of Spring Hill community was declared county winner of the medal for the best canning record. She canned 745 quarts of fruit and vegetables worth $164.00 at a net profit of $110.00.

In the poultry project, there were 111 girls enrolled and 68 completed their work with excellent records. There were 427 baby chicks bought, 4,134 eggs set and 2,873 baby chicks raised at a cost of $430.95, valued at $883.40, showing a net profit of $452.45. Fifty per-cent of the girls had exhibits at the county fair and club shows. On the basis of these results the ladies ask that poultry be the major program for 1936.

In the Home Improvement Program, 163 girls enrolled, 107 completed their work, with 112 rooms improved, 650 articles made for the rooms improved, 714 pieces of household linens, 202 sets of curtains and 12 rugs. The girls planted 167 flower plants and 24 shrubs and trees. There were 14 organized clubs and 13 of these held community contests. In competition 172 individuals and 220 contestants. Five winners were given free trips to state 4-H club congress, with expenses paid from county education funds. In the county contests, there were 13 garden canning girls, 14 poultry girls and 13 clothing girls.

An achievement day was not provided for in the program for Neshoba County, however each of the14 clubs had an achievement program, There were 250 achievement cards presented to 24 girls. The leaders of these various clubs made plans and funds were raised to send members to 4-H Club Congress at State College. Mrs. Olen Nicholson, leader from House community won first place in the North Central district.

Neshoba County

Assignment Seventeen

The first prize was a free trip to Farm and Home week at State College. While Mrs. Nicholson was at Farm and Home week, she was elected Vice President of the 4-H club leaders organization. Mrs. Nicholson also won first place in central district and was awarded an 18 quart steam pressure cooker. Mrs. Nicholson's 22 girls in garden-canning project of House community canned 5,254 quarts of fruits and vegetables valued at $1,050.80.

Exhibits by women and girls at the Neshoba County Fair formed a large portion of the total educational exhibit on display. Five 4-H Club girls and one home demonstration woman sent exhibits to the Mississippi State Fair, composed of a home inprovement, clothing exhibit for two first year and one-third year, 1 first-year girls kitchen and one rug, 32 articles in all.

In 1936, it was decided to offer 4-H Club work in every school possible so that all boys and girls, club age could be given an opportunity to become 4-H Club members. Twenty three clubs were organized with an enrollment of 570 in the fall. This is 65% of the girls that are club age in the 23 schools. Out of 551 enrolled in February, 430 made a grade above 75 on their record book.

The 4-H program planned and executed with their principal goals; to increase farm income by live-at-home program, to improve farm family living, and to train rural leadership. To reach these goals the 4-H girls were enrolled in the required project which was foods and in one or more of the other 4-H projects.

The 4-H girls were taught the importance of foods in the diet and how to prepare and serve meals. In this project of 430 girls, 32,105 meals were prepared, 30,401 served and 9,414 dishes prepared.

There were 52 girls in the home improvement group who completed their

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

work, with 152 rooms improved, 946 articles made, 523 household linens, 131 curtains and 20 rugs made, 619 flowers planted and 28 shrubs set out. The total cost being $449.35, total value was $967.34, leaving a profit of $517.99.

With 145 garden-canning girls completing their work, there were 145 year round gardens and canned 10,460 quarts of fruits, 7,226 quarts of vegetables, 271 quarts of meat, 2,467 pints of pickles, 2,521 glasses of jelly, and 1,535 pints of preserves, the total cost being $1,025.82 with total value being $3,697.97, which leaves a profit of $1,671.85.

There were 33 girls completing their work in poultry, with 9,841 eggs set, 1,350 bought, and 7,716 chickens raised. The cost of raising 7,611 chickens was $1,085.19, and they were valued at $3,571.84, showing a net profit of $2,286.65.

Neshoba County 4-H Clubs entered the state contest at Jackson, October 23, 1936 and won the following; first place in food record, first place in home improvement Class II, first place in foods Class I, first place in health improvement Class II, second in healthiest girl Class II, second in team demonstration and third place in poultry.

In the record contest for 4-H Club girls, Capitola Savell won first place in leadership Class II. All 23 clubs had community exhibits, 360 out of 570 4-H Club girls had exhibits. Five 4-H Club girls sent exhibits to the Mississippi State Fair, consisting of home improvement, nutrition and canning exhibit. Ten individual jars of canned products and one special exhibit was entered. The special canning exhibit won first and second places in sweepstakes.

Every phase of the girls 4-H Club work in Neshoba County is centered around the live-at-home program. The 4-H Club work has given to the rural girl an opportunity not offered by any other orgainzation and this opportunity is made possible by the help of the Home Demonstration

Assignment Seventeen

Agent.

(C). Ref: Files of the Neshoba Democrat.

The 4-H Club organization in Neshoba County has had an outstanding influence, unequalled by any other on the boys of Neshoba County. 4-H Club work was begun in this county about twenty years ago, about the same time the first full time county agent was employed by the county Board of Supervisors. Some years, less effort than others was put into the work, this lack of interest was due to the lack of leadership. The county agent had to perform the duties of his own office and do part time work with 4-H Clubs.

Files of Neshoba Democrat show that in 1920, with O. C. Bottoms, as county agent, there seemed to be only two phases of Boys Club work being done, and in that year 131 boys enrolled in Pig Club and 316 in Corn Club. Out of these 447 boys who engaged in the club work, in 1920, only one record was given, one boy who was reared in one of the rural homes of the county and whose parents had had few educational opportunities, won in the first year of club work, second place in state corn judging contest, also won gilt pig, in second year won first place in corn raising, 121 bushels, sold 80 bushels at $3.50, third year won first place on corn and sold 75 bushels at $3.75 and the same year won first place on sow and litter and shipped 8 pigs and received $302. Attended club rally at A. & M. College, now State College, and his record being outstanding Mr. Cobb, became very much interested and secured work for him whereby he worked his way through the short course that summer.

Ref: Personal Knowledge.

The 4-H Club program has expanded under the supervision of the Extension Department, at State College and the assistance of the local County

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Agents to the extent that it has included many phases of work that has encouraged many boys on the farms of Neshoba County to become members, and being a 4-H Club member has been an incentive toward finishing elementary and high school, thereby creating a desire and a means of entering and in some cases securing 4 years in college following up some training received or desires created through 4-H Club work. Prior to 1935, when Neshoba County was given a full time 4-H Club agent, five Neshoba County boys have made outstanding records, three have completed 4 years at State College and are efficiently holding good positions, two as teachers in Mississippi counties, while the other is employed with the Salvoy Process Company, Salvoy, N. Y.

Histories of these five 4-H Club boys.

"MY EXPERIENCE AS A 4-H CLUB MEMBER"

By

Troy Majure, Union, Miss.

During the nine years that I have been a 4-H club member I have conducted a total of 22 result demonstration in Corn (6); Pig (5); cotton(6); Dairy Calf (4); and Potatoes (1). My gross income from these projects has been $2,802.10, made at a cost of $949.00, leaving a net profit of $1,853.10. My cash winnings on exhibits at County Fair, County Club Show, and State Fairs amounts to $275.50. For this year, 1931, my gross value has been $615.85 from nine projects, made at a cost of $294.91, leaving a net profit of $320.94. The yield of corn that I made on my three-acre plot amounts to 487.96 bushels. I also made 191.56 bushels of corn on a one acre 4-H Club project. I conducted this year, nine projects; 3 on Corn, 1 on cotton, 2 on Pig, 2 on Calf, and 1 on Potatoes. In 1925 I was declared State Champion Pig Club member, and was awarded a free trip to the 4th. National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Congress at

Assignment Seventeen

Chicago. That same year I exhibited my pig at six Southern State Fairs and won first place at every show. In 1928, I won first place as Corn Grower in South Mississippi District, with a yield of 108.7 bushels, winning a 17-jewel Elgin watch. I also exhibited my corn at State Fair. Again in 1929, I was declared District Champion Corn Grower, increasing my yield to 140.1 bushels, and receiving the same prize as the year before. This same year my cotton yield was 750 pounds of lint on one acre, and my net profit was $120.21. The year 1930, my corn yield was 137.6 bushels, again being the highest in the South Miss. District. That same year I exhibited my Club Calf at both the County and State Fairs, winning first place in 4-H Club group and in open competition at the County Fair, and won sixth place and seventh at State Fairs. This year, 1931, I exhibited my two dairy calves and two purebred pigs at both the County Fair and the County Club Show and won first and second on calf, and first and second on pigs at both places. I also exhibited my cotton and corn at the County Club Show, and exhibited my corn at the State Fair.

During the nine years that I have been a 4-H Club member I have attended practically every meeting of our local 4-H Club. I have attended four County-wide Club Camps, and have attended State Club Congress at A. & M. College for two years. I have also gone with my County Agent and others on community and county tours, visiting demonstration farms and to study improved practices in crop and livestock production. I have also attended community and county fairs each year and have assisted the County Agent in arranging and putting exhibits on display.

Since I have been a 4-H club member the fertility of our soil on our farm has increased very much, due to the fact that we have planted winter crops as legumes. Our land will now produce a greater yield of products

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

per acre that it would with a large amount of fertilizer when I first became a 4-H Club member. When I became a 4-H Club member there were but two registered dairy cows on our farm but the number has increased to 30. We use better implements and do much more scientific farming since I have joined the club work. The last six years that I have been in the 4-H Club work I have attended a very highly recognized high school, located at Union, Miss., near my home. This year, 1931, I was a senior. I served my class as Class President. I was Chairman of the Hi-Y program committee. I also was chosen from a class of twelve, in chemistry, to represent my school at the District Literary Meet on that subject. I finished high school with honors, making an average of "A" during my high school days, and was later made Class Salutatorian. I finished school with 19½ units-four more than the required number. I have served my club as President for one year, Secretary for two years, Club Project Captain for three years, and Assistant Club Leader during the year 1931. During this period of nine years the membership of our club has grown from eight in 1923, to 57 in 1931. I have personally interested 13 boys to become 4-H Club members, and have assisted a number of them in keeping their records, preparing exhibits, etc. I was the first club member in my county to win a State Prize, and to win a trip to the National Club Congress. Since 1925 (the year that I won a trip to Chicago), four trips have been won to the National Club Congress and two trips have been won to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington. Three of the trips that were won to the National Club Congress were won by members of my club, and one was a member of my club that won a trip to the National 4-H Club Camp. Our 4-H Club sponsored a community exhibit at our County Fair for two years, winning third place the first, and the first place the second year. During the time that I have been a 4-H Club member my

Assignment Seventeen

club has never turned in less than sixty-six and two-thirds per cent complete records, and during 1928, 29-30, we turned in 100% completions, and we hope to do that well this year. This year I was Captain of the County 4-H Dairy Judging Team that represented my county at the State Judging Contest at A. & M. College, Miss.

In development of myself according to the 4-H ideals of training of Head, Hand, Heart, and Health, I have used my head for clear and systematic thinking as indicated by my scholastic record, and leadership ability. My heart has been for greater loyalty, truthfulness, and sympathy. I have trained my hands to be more useful, helpful, skillful, and serviceable to my community and country. I have driven the tractor that is used on our farm, have become skillful in driving four-horse teams, and can safely drive our family car. My good health is due to learning and applying the importance of a balanced diet, plenty of fresh air, and giving prompt attention to any disease that might be injurious to my health. I am eighteen years old, weigh 146 pounds, and 70 inches in height. Hence my excellent health has enabled me to accomplish the things that are shown by my record.

While I am very proud of my achievement in 4-H Club work, I feel that a great portion of the credit is due my father and mother, and my County Agent, Leaders, and others for whatever success and honors that have attended my efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

Troy Majure.

Won $500 Scholarship given by International Harvester Company in 1931. This was applied toward a 4 year's course at State Agricultural College. Entered State College in fall of 1932 and Graduated in June 1935. Teaching Vocational agriculture now.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

4-H CLUB RECORD OF M. R. SMITH, NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Submitted by M. M. Bedenbaugh, District Club Agent and M. R. Smith.

Mr. M. R. Smith of County Line School, Union, Mississippi, during the eight years he was in 4-H Club work conducted a total of 36 result demonstrations, consisting of 8 in corn, 3 in pigs, 8 in dairy calf, 6 in cotton, 4 in soy beans, and 2 in sheep. The gross value of these projects has been $5,983.35, produced at a cost of $3,774.78, leaving a net profit of $2,209.57.

His cash winnings on exhibits at county, district, state, and interstate fairs amounted to a total of $815.35.

Cash winnings for showmanship and participation in judging contests amounted to $47.92.

The cash value of educational trips won was $245.00.

Also in 1931 he was awarded the $500.00 International Harvester Scholarship, and, using this scholarship, entered State College in September 1932. The grand total of his profits and awards while doing club work was $3,817.34.

Individual Honors Won: In 1928 Mr. Smith won first in a county Health Contest and third place in Livestock Judging at the Meridian District Fair. He was a member of the county livestock judging team and a member of the State corn judging team. He was a member of the State champion dairy judging team, which represented Mississippi at the Mid-South Fair, Memphis, Tennessee (winning second place) and at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1929. He won second place in Showmanship Contest at the County Fair and first place in the Meridian Fair and Dairy Show in 1929. He also won a free trip to the eighth National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago in 1929. In 1930 he won first place in the State Leadership Contest and a trip to

Assignment Seventeen

to the fourth National 4-H Club Camp, Washington D. C., and in the 1930 State Showmanship Contest he won first place in the county and third, in the State. Incidentally, it is interesting to know that ribbons ranging from Junior Champion down to seventh place, won by Mr. Smith during his Club career, will cover a bed quilt.

Group Activities: During the eight years Mr. Smith was a 4-H Club member he missed only two meetings of his local 4-H Club. He attended every county-wide 4-H Club meeting and camp held in the county, and the State 4-H Club Congress at State College, Mississippi, two different times. He also went with the County Agent and other agricultural workers on county tours, visiting demonstration farms in different parts of the county to study improved practices in crop and livestock production, farm management, etc. Further, he attended each community and county fair, and assisted the County Agent in putting up and displaying the 4-H Club exhibits.

He makes the statement, "The benefits I have derived from attending monthly meeting, county rallies, camps, short courses, tours, and fairs cannot be estimated in dollars and cents."

Leadership Activities: Six of the eight years that Mr. Smith was a Club member he served his club as president. During this period the membership grew from ten boys in 1924 to thirty-one in 1930. During this time he personally induced twenty new members to join, and helped all members in keeping their records, preparing exhibits, etc. He also represented his club at the quarterly meetings of the County 4-H Executive Committee, aided in making community and county plans of work, and assisted in executing same.

With all of this success in his work, Mr. Smith, at the close of his Club career was very modest, and when making a statement at the con-

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

clusion of a report said: "While I am very proud of my achievements in 4-H Club work, I feel that the major portion of the credit is due my father and mother, my County Agent, My State Club Leaders, and others for whatever success and honors that have attended my efforts."

4-H CLUB RECORD OF LLOYD MAJURE, AND AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP TO CHICAGO, Submitted by M. M. Bedenbaugh.

In 1927, Lloyd Majure of Union, Neshoba County, Mississippi, showed one of his purebred pigs at the Mississippi-Alabama Fair at Meridian, and won a second cash prize of $15.00. In 1927 Lloyd started his Club work with more determination, and after attending the State 4-H Club Congress at the State College, his ambition was to win a trip to the National Club Congress. He was awarded this trip and was declared the champion 4-H Club pure-bred pig grower of Mississippi.

"MY TRIP TO CHICAGO"

BY

Lloyd Majure, Union, Miss.

I boarded the train at Newton Miss., at 8 o'clock Saturday, November 26th. On this train I met the delegation from East Mississippi. Together we made the trip to Jackson, Miss., where we met the 4-H Club members and leaders from South Mississippi and West Mississippi. We caught the train at Jackson for Memphis at 1:15 of the same day. On our way to Memphis we took up delegates and leaders from the North District. During our trip across the country to Memphis we viewed the beautiful country of "Our Dear Old State." We arrived in Memphis about seven o'clock Saturday evening, and here is where our entire delegation from Mississippi assembled. Due to the fact that we were to be in the city for quite a while, we club members, together with our leaders, toured a part of the beautiful and most magnificient city of

Assignment Seventeen

Memphis. In this tour we visited the Peabody Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the southland. Many other wonderful buildings we also observed, including the Commercial-Appeal office. After we were completely satisfied with our tour for the time being, we again assembled at Central Station, where we soon caught a Pullman car, where we retired for the night, leaving Memphis at 11:20 P. M. Saturday.

Next morning, Sunday, we arrived in St. Louis about 8:30 o'clock. We did not have any time to spend in this city, and as soon as we had had breakfast we caught a special train for our destination, Chicago. All day we traveled on our way, and being a very jolly crowd together we had a real jovial time. We viewed the great plains, with many cattle grazing upon their surface, and all along you could see what anyone would imagine to be the most magnificient and graceful farm homes. This was a place where you could see as far as your eyes would let you see, and I suppose we strained our eyes trying to see who could see the fartherest, because mine still hurt at intervals. This country was also very thickly settled, and being on a fast train it seemed as if we passed towns almost like mile posts. After so long a time we arrived in the great city of Chicago about 4:30 P. M. Sunday. We immediately caught busses and were transferred from the station to the La Salle Hotel. We were soon assigned to our rooms, filled out our questionnaire and it was not long before we were all off to slumberland to dream of the dear people back in "Ole Miss." Hotel LaSalle was made headquarters for the week.

MONDAY.

Next day, Monday, we arose and had breakfast at a nearby cafe, and then we all assembled in the lobby of the LaSalle Hotel. After we had all gathered together(we Mississippi people) I began to look around to see

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

who I could see, and behold I soon realized the fact that we were in the midst of 1000 other 4-H Club members, with 200 leaders, representing 43 states of the United States and Canada, making up the most significant gathering of 4-H Club members in the world. Together we all marched to an elevated railway station where we caught x special cars to go to the International Live Stock Show. In these cars just as many would pack in as could, and believe me we would all have some time, and you would have been thrilled to your toes to have heard us all singing and yelling, each for their own state. It did not take us long to make our trip to the Stock Show, and upon arrival we marched directly to the Horse Show building. Here each state assembled in separate groups in the grandstand. We were guests of the International Live Stock Show this day, and everything possible was done to give us a good time. Our delegation was soon divided into groups of eights, each group with a responsible leader, and it was not long before we were off to see what was to be seen. You could see one group looking at the cattle show, others viewing the horse show, and all seemed to be well employed with their eyes full of wonders as to what they would see next, I suppose. We saw the different feeding demonstrations made by experiment stations, the many draft horses, the wonderful

ttle, sheep, swine and many other things. At 11.30 A.M. we

k at the Horse Show Building(which was our headquarters

on we were served barbecue lunch by Sears,

yed very much by all. After lunch we were

wed to go where we pleased, to see things that interested us most. I again took a stroll through the swine department seeing the many wonderful hogs of different breeds that were on exhibition. By the time I had gone through this department and back through the Club Building it was time for us to go to the Thomas E. Wilson Auditorium we all marched

Assignment Seventeen

where we were royally entertained for awhile, and then we were given a banquet, which I am sure pleased everyone. After the banquet we were highly entertained with music and artists, and during the time we listened to a very inspiring address by Mr. Wilson himself. Immediately after the banquet and entertainment was drawn to a close, we went back to the International Livestock Show where we all engged in a mighty parade of 4-H Club members. We then returned to Hotel LaSalle to spend the remainder of the night.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday morning we all assembled in the lobby of the Hotel LaSalle and marched to the elevated railway station, where we caught cars and went to the Armour Packing Co. Upon arrival we were carried directly to the Armour dining hall where we all enjoyed a very pleasant meal together with joyful entertainment. Later we went on specially conducted tours through the plant of Armour and Co. We observed the killing of hogs, cattle and sheep, and then were carried through the packing department. We saw the most modern up-to-date methods that were used in the packing and killing being handled with machinery from the time they were killed until packed. We were informed that there were 2000 head of hogs, 1000 head of sheep, and 350 head of cattle slaughtered per hour. We were told that from the time a cow was killed that it was only thirty-two minutes until it was in the cooler. After our time had been spent at this wonderful plant we caught special cars to the Morrison Hotel where luncheon was served the entire group by courtesy of the National Livestock Producers Association. After lunch the boys and girls were divided, the boys making a trip to the Field Museum of Natural History. At this Museum we saw many wonderful things that we had so long read about in our text books. There were the many different collections of North

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

American Indians, Eskimos, Chinese, Japanese, Tibian and Mamal, bird, fish, reptile, marine, gem. and historical. There was also plant life and economic botany collections. After our interesting tour through this museum we caught busses and returned to headquarters. At six o'clock P. M. we went to the Club member own banquet, and annual rally, grand ball room, Sherman Hotel. Mr. Geo. E. Farrell, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, being toast master. Inspiring addresses were given by Dr. C. B. Smith, J. J.,Penny, and others including Mary Hastings Bradley, famous woman African explorer. This being the closing program of the day we returned to our regular headquarters.

WEDNESDAY.

We drose very early, took breakfast at a nearby cafe, and then caught a special train at Union Station, which proceeded to the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Argo, Ill. Immediately upon arrival a guide met us, who carried us on a tour all through the plant. The products that were turned out from this plant consisted of sugar, starch, Karo syrup, and other minor products. At the beginning of the process of corn refining, the shelled corn is first soaked in sulphur water, which takes out the soluble matter, after which it is carried to be ground. The corn is ground twice, first the grain is only cracked, or torn to pieces, without injuring the germ. From this mill the grain passes through germ separators(short, deep troughs), in which the germ, owing to the oil it contains floats on the surface, the remainder of the grain settles to extent, and is drawn off at the bottom of the separator. The germ is washed and then pressed in squeezers to remove as much moisture as possible before entering the dryers, in which the remainder of the moisture is drawn off. The germ next passes through expellers, where under pressureand heat the oil is squeezed out, and the oil is

then fil

Assignment Seventeen

then filtered to removeany particles of germ fibre that might have been carried along with the oil. The oil is then further purified by allowing it to settle and cool in large bronze tanks before the clear oil is drawn off and sent to the oil refinery for the final purification. In this department the fatty acids are removed and after going through several different processes. the golden yellow oilis packed in cans and placed on the market under the name of Mazola. We learned that there were 1500 one gallon cans of mazola packed per hour. The starch is prepared for the market by drying in kilns before going to the various departments in which the different grades of marketable starch are made. The starch is dried in the kilns 26 hours by blowing air over it, and is then pulverized and packed ready for the market. Drying capacity of starch is 1,000,000 lbs. per day and the output is 225,000 lbs. per day. Dextrine is another product made by treating the dry starch with a small amount of hydrochloric acid, and roasting until cooked or dextrinized. Karo syrup, another product is made by mixing and blending different flavors of substance with corn syrup unmixed. The hull of the corn, a by-product, is dried down to about 60% moisture and used for stock feed. From our tour through the power plant we found that there was the largest switchboard in the world. Two dynamos generated power that operated the entire plant. The grinding capacity of this plant was 75,000 bushels of corn daily, or 20,000,000 annually. We lunched with the Argo Company at the Argo Cafeterias, where we listened to a talk made by the General Manager of the plant. After lunch was over we were delivered back to the city of Chicago, where we enjoyed a theater until six o'clock P. M. At 7:30 o'clock we went to the National 4-H Club Party, 19th floor, Hotel LaSalle, where we were royally entertained the remainder of the afternoon.

THURSDAY (Our Grand Final Day.)

Thursday

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Thursday, 9 A. M., we caught special cars to the International Harvester Co. On our tour through this plant we saw the manufacturing of tractors, reapers, mowers, twine, etc. These many wonderful operations we observed and then visiting the packing houses where 350 harvesters, 475 mowers and 375 harvesters were packed daily. The number of men that were employed at this time was 6,500, the maximum number being 10,000. At noon we lunched with the International Harvester Co., receiving a cordial invitation to visit their plant again. At 2 o'clock P. M. we left on chartered street cars for Lincoln Park where we visited the lion and monkey houses, and tropical gardens. When our limited time had been spent at the park we returned to the LaSalle Hotel via street cars, to be at the final banquet, courtesy of the following railroads, Baltimore and Ohio, Burlington, Chicago Junction, Chicago Great Western, Illinois Central, Chicago and North Western, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Sante Fe, and Wabash. Here we were rightly entertained by addresses, presentation of awards, and good music, and as we sang "The Star Spangled Banner" there sounded and re-echoed in my ears the immortal words of the poet, "Of the Dear Old Magnolia State", that was back in the sunny southland. From the appearance and disposition of everyone the final banquet was enjoyed very much by all.

FRIDAY.

On Friday we were left to go by state groups to places of interest that we had not had the opportunity of going. The first place we visited was Soldiers' Field. This place is said to have seated 125,000 people and is yet incomplete. From Soldiers' Field we went to Marshall Field and Co., the largest store in the world, being one of Chicago's seven wonders. The total floor space devoted to store purposes is more than 2,000,000 square feet, or about 46 acres. After we had spent all our

Assignment Seventeen

time in this wonderful and most magnificent building that I had ever been in we lunched and returned to the LaSalle Hotel to make ready for our trip back to "Our Dear Old State" of Mississippi". We were glad, but we were also sad because we were going to have to part from our fellowman to whom we had become closely attached.

At 6:30 we caught a Pullman out of Chicago for our homes in the Southland. All night we rode and reached Memphis about 8 o'clock Saturday morning. At this point the Mississippi delegation began to separate and all down the line to Jackson they had fallen out, and before I had gone much farther I was left alone without the presence of any of my new acquaintances. I arrived back at my home about 9 P. M. Saturday, having been gone away from home exactly one week. Thanks to club work. This trip was very much enjoyed, and I also consider it very educational, and I want to extend my sincerity of thanks, of gratitude, and of appreciation to our County Agent, and all others who have been so helpful in helping me win this trip, and especially to the Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association who so liberally contributed my trip.

Lloyd majored in chemistry, and is now working as chemist for Salvoy Process Co., Salvoy, N. Y., manufacturers of high explosives. He has been with them three years, beginning June 1, 1934.

INFORMATION ON WILTON'CHISOLM'S 4-H CLUB RECORD, submitted by M. M. Bedenbaugh, District Club Agent.

In 1929 Wilton Chisolm of Union, Neshoba County, Miss., was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, Illinois, by being declared the winner in the Cotton and Corn Production Contest. His yield in corn for 1929 was 121.6 bushels per acre, and his yield in cotton, 1690 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Wilton entered State College in 1930 and went one semester.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Wilton is now on a little farm of his own, in the County Line Community, Neshoba County, farming.

INFORMATION ON CLARENCE POSEY'S 4-HCLUB RECORD, submitted by M. M. Bedenbaugh, District Club Agent.

In 1927 Clarence Posey was awarded a free trip to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., for having done the best all-round 4-H Club work in Mississippi for a period of three years. This trip is considered the highest honor which can be awarded to any 4-H Club member. The donor of this trip was the Boys' Club Division, State College, Mississippi.

Ref: The Files of the Neshoba Democrat.

After Posey had made quite a name for himself in 4-H Club work in Mississippi, he turned to light heavyweight boxing as a profession. He was known as "4-H Club" Posey, throughout the county and state. Hesstarted his career in his native town and gradually worked up until he became in demand over the state. The oftener he fought, the better he became and was soon getting offers throughout the south.

June 20, 1929, Posey entered a six round bout with Albert Thornton of Greenville, Miss., and easily won the fight, taking the last five of the rounds, with the first being even.

He then invaded the east and enjoyed success at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. He outpointed Kid Kachina, light heavyweight Champion of the Army in eight rounds, knocked out Red Schaff in three rounds, and won a decision over Jerry Gorfield and K. O. Gibson.

On November 13, 1929 he defeated Tommy Murphy of New York, at Mitchell Field, N. Y., in the sixth round.

He trained at one of the best gymnasiums in New York, located at 915 Eighth Avenue. His trainer, J.D.Brown, and his manager, Jack Posey

Assignment Seventeen

were well pleased with the showing he made.

Ruben Posey, brother of Clarence, states that he is now located some place in Arkansas and is teaching some form of athletics.

Ref: W.F. (Bill) Smith, Assistant County Agent, Neshoba County Philadelphia, Mississippi

In 1935, Neshoba County was given a full time 4-H Club Agent.

In the report of the National Committee of the Land-Grant colleges and the U.S.Department of Agriculture on 4-H Club work and recommended Policies Governing 4-H Club work 8 distinctive educational objectives were given for 1935:

1. To help rural boys and girls to develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship, and a sense of responsibility for their attainment.
2. To afford rural boys and girls technical instruction in farming and homemaking, that they may acquire skill and understanding in these fields and a clearer vision of agriculture as a basic industry, and of homemaking as a worthy occupation.
3. To provide rural boys and girls an opportunity to "learn by doing" through conducting certain farm or home enterprises and demonstrating to others what they have learned.
4. To instill in the minds of rural boys and girls an intelligent understanding and an appreciation of nature and of the environment in which they live.
5. To teach rural boys and girls the value of research, and to develop in them a scientific attitude toward the problems of the farm and the home.
6. To train rural boys and girls in cooperative action to the end that they may increase their accomplishments and, through associated

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

7. To develop in rural boys and girls habits of healthful living, to provide them with information and direction in the intelligent use of leisure, and to arouse in them worthy ambitions and a desire to continue to learn, in order that they may live fuller and richer lives.

8. To teach and to demonstrate to rural boys and girls methods designed to improve practices in agriculture and homemaking, to the end that farm incomes may be increased, standards of living improved, and the satisfactions of farm life enhanced.

When W.F.(Bill) Smith went into the 4-H Club work of Neshoba County as first full time agent these 8 objectives were his goal. Mr. Smith tells us that when he assumed the duties of Neshoba County Club Agent, he had on roll 300 boys in the various 405 projects. 175 of these boys completed 195 projects some having had 2 or more projects. 4-H Club activity in 1936 showed a marked increase over previous years, with an enrollment of 719 into 25 active community 4-H Clubs. These boys were engaged in 830 individual projects, as follows: corn 275, cotton 276, sweet potatoes 88, peanuts 88, pig 78, soybeans 38, baby beef 11, poultry 8 and farm management 8.

The assistant county agent, W.F.Smith, worked under direct supervision of the County Agent, A.H.McMullen, and was constantly in close touch with all 4-H Clubs, attended monthly meetings, visited projects, and assuming responsibility for the various phases of 4-H Club work in Neshoba County. He received full cooperation in this work from the County Agent and from local 4-H Club leaders.

In the selection of projects boys were encouraged to select one which could be carried out at home and one in which the boy was interested. Boys were encouraged to think seriously on the

purpose and value of their individual projects. Boys were taught proper methods to use in supervision of their own projects, through and meeting and discussion of the various projects. Boys from each community were carried on tours of projects in the community. Parents of the boys in most every case were found to be equally as interested in 4-H Club projects as their sons.

The record of completion in the various projects, including complete records for 1936 follows:

Corn 165, cotton 145, peanuts 45, sweet potatoes 43, pig 43, soybeans 13, poultry 7, and baby beef 3, or a total of 463 projects completed by 443 boys. Of the boys who completed their projects, those with corn produced 7,740 bu. on 165 acres; boys with peanuts harvested 4,752 pounds of nuts in shell from 8 acres; boys with soy beans saved 32 tons of hay from 16 acres; boys with pigs produced 42 hogs weighing a total of 10,500 lbs.; boys with baby beeves fed three calves to a total of 1,350 lbs.;;and boys with poultry raised 55 birds weighing 110 lbs. The value of all projects completed is estimated at $23,501. After deducting $9,500 as cost, the projects showed a net profit of $14,001 or an average of $31.60 per boy.

In all 214 local 4-H Club meetings were held. The total attendance was 4,782, or an average of 22 boys at each meeting. At each meeting a definite program was carried out and bulletins were distributed to the boys.

The annual rally was held at Philadelphia April 17, 1936, at the Municipal Park.After the business of the club was over A.J.West proprietor of the City Theater, gave a free picture . House and Spring Hill 4-H Clubs were awarded the honor for highest scores during the day, both clubs tying for the award. Each club kept the banner for a six-months period.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignmeng Seventeen

At the annual camp 180 4-H Club boys and girl leaders was represented. The camp lasted 2 days, July 7 and 8, at the Neshoba Co. Fairground. The Ass't. Co. Agt. was assisted by H.T.Hite of U.S.D.A. Bureau of Plant Industry. A 6 reel sound picture on the subject of Soil conservation, Game and Fire Control was furnished free by the Extension Service at State College.

The annual club show held at Philadelphia, Oct.14 had 200 club boys and leaders attending. There were 154 individual exhibits, consisting of corn 34, cotton 31, peanuts 22, soybeans 17, sweet potatoes, 33, pig 14 and poultry 3. Nine prizes were offered in each class. Thirtyeight of the winning exhibits were entered at the Mississippi State Fair, at Jackson, Miss. Of these 9 won ribbons against statewide competition in improved Spanish peanuts, best variety peanuts, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico sweet potatoes. The group of 4-H Club exhibits from Neshoba County placed 2nd at the fair.

Winning exhibits were entered at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in Dec. Clarence Johnson's exhibit of white Spanish peanuts won the class blue ribbon and won the sweepstakes award for all varieties of peanuts. James Rea's exhibit of bush variety peanuts took a blue ribbon in this class. Pascal Posey was state winner in the 4-H Club sweet potatoe production contest, harvesting 39.5 bushels on 1/8 acre of land. Wilma Spears produced 1,064 pounds of lint cotton on one acre to win the east Mississippi prize for production. X.L.Sharp, was also a district winner, producing 1362/3 bushels of corn on one acre.

Myron Smith of Neshoba school, won 2nd. place in Nancy Hall,Potatoes in Chicago, and Lamar Adcock of Arlington School won 2nd. place in bush variety of Spanish Peanuts in Chicago in 1936.

Assignment Seventeen

The 4-H Clubs offer a full time program of occupational, educational, and recreational opportunities for the boys on the farms of Neshoba County.

(d).Ref;A.H.McMullen, County Agricultural Agent

Philadelphia, Miss.

Neshoba County has maintained from six to nine Vocational Agricultural High Schools for the last ten years. Forest Dale, Neshoba, Dixon, Coldwater, Zephyrhill and Arlington communities have agricultural schools at present. These schools conducting a similar form of Agricultural instructions as the Extension Service, except they are community or district instead of countywide. Neshoba County has been the leading county in this work since the schools were introduced in the Mississippi High Schools.

(e). Ref;A.H.McMullen, County Agricultural Agent

Philadelphia, Miss.

Neshoba County has the distinction of holding 46 annual fair sessions in succession, making it one of the oldest and largest county fairs of the state. The county fair is operated on a business basis, having its Board of Directors and President, Vice President and Secretary and Treasurer, owns its own site and buildings, light plant and etc.

Agricultural exhibits are stressed, field crops, garden and truck crops, fruit, pantry supplies, clothing work, livestock, dairy cattle, hogs, jacks, stallions, stock shows, horse shows and racing. Visiting this fair will give the visitor a good insight to the type of work being done in a county that is almost entirely agricultural; This fair has been an incentive to the people of this county to do bigger and better farming, to produce better livestock and dairy cattle, to improve the poultry farm, to enter the more difficult

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

project of clothes making and the various other work supervised by the County and Home Demonstration and 4-H Club Agents.

ORIGIN AND BRIEF HISTORY OF FAIR. Ref: Neshoba Democrat, August 1, 1929. Author, Mr. S. H. Parker(deceased), Philadelphia, Miss.

The Neshoba County Fair was conceived in the minds of two men on Sunday afternoon in 1889, according to Mr. S. H. Parker, one of the then living founders of the fair. Mr. Parker says that he and Mr. W. W. Richardson, his neighbor, were sitting on a ditch bank on Mr. Parker's place, one Sunday afternoon after having strolled away from the house, where their wives and others were gathered. They decided that they would try to have a community fair, and began work with that idea in view. There was at that time an organization of farmers, known as the "Grangers", to which organization Mr. Richardson belonged. This organization also had something to do with the beginning of the community fair.

The first fair was held in the late summer of 1889, in a building which was located at the present site of the Coldwater school house. No admission was charged. A few special premiums were given by the progressive citizens and merchants of the county; a bridle for the best horse colt, a collar for the best mule colt, a sack of fertilizer for the best display of agricultural products, were the main prizes. The fair lasted for only a few hours. The premiums were secured by Mr. Parker and Mr, Richardson. At that time there were only a few merchants in the county, from whom to solicit special premiums.

In 1890 the fair was held on the present site of the fair grounds. A brush arbor was constructed to take the place of a pavilion.

Assignment Seventeen

No admission was charged. Again special premiums were offered, and an increased premium list was offered, made up mainly by subscriptions by private citizens. The fair was known at that time as the Coldwater Fair.

In 1891 an organization was perfected and a lease secured on eight acres of land which plot constitutes part of the present land owned by the Association. This land was owned by George Harrison. A fence and race track were built. The fair again lasted for two days. This year the first published premium list and program appeared. An admission fee of 25 cents was charged for each male person over 12 years of age. Those who formed this organization included: George Harrison, Bob Harrison, S. H. Parker, W. W. Richardson, F. M. Fox, Bum Cannon, R. T. Trapp, J. O. Yates, Bill Price, and Sam Huston. Mr. A. W. W. Grafton was the first president of the association; N. M. Fox was the first treasurer, and Mr. S. H. Parker was the first secretary. He wrote the constitution and by-laws for the organization. The records of the early affairs of the association have been destroyed by fire, according to Mr. Parker, who had possession of them. The first fair under the new organization, and from which the present organization dates it origin was held in 1891. For a while the organization was known as the Stock and Agricultural Fair Association. This name being suggested by Charlie McKay, then editor of the Neshoba Democrat. The fair continued for several years under this system, running for two days and charging 25 cents admission. According to those familiar with the early history of the fair, the first Governor of Mississippi to attend the fair was Governor A. J. McLaurin. He came to Newton on the railroad, that being the nearest point by rail, and consumed a day getting to the fair grounds and a day returning. A great deal of interest was aroused throughout the

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

county when it was reported that the Governor of the State would attend and speak. It was reported throughout the county that everyone who attended the Fair would have an opportunity to shake hands with the Governor.

It is interesting to note that since that time every Governor of Mississippi has visited the fair one or more times, also practically all of the outstanding statesman of the state for the past thirty years have not only visited the fair, but considered it an honor to be invited to appear onnprogram. The fair today is attended by more big men of the state than perhaps any other one fair or event.

A few years after the fair was organized the admission was raised to fifty cents and the time was extended to four days. At the time this increase in admission was announced, it was predicted by many through out the county that the fair was ruined, that it would never be able to again hold a successful session. Notwithstanding this, the fair grew in attendance from year to year, offering larger premiums with each succeeding year. During this first few years it was a little difficult to attract prominent speakers, but after the fair had run for about ten years there was no difficulty along this line.

About 1910 it became necessary to have more funds. The admission fee for the men for the entire week was raised to $1.00, and ladies were admitted free. Again a storm of disapproval of the raise in price was heard, but the attendance continued to increase. This arrangement continued for some time, then the association began charging women 50 cents admission. A few years ago this was raised to $1.00, and since that time the admission fee for the entire fair has been the same for men and women.

It is pointed out with pride by those who have long been associated

with the fair that the association has never failed to meet an obligation that it has contracted. It has always paid off all premiums and obligations. A great majority of the stock holders are people owning $5.00 stock. The fair has paid,dividends at the close of each session for the past ten years, but no cash dividends have been declared, the money being used in improvements at the fair grounds. There has been no demand by the stockholders for the payment of dividends, they desiring that the money be used to make a bigger and better Neshoba County Fair.

During the first few years of the fair there was very little physical equipment. At first a brush arbor was used for a pavillion, and a small exhibit hall was constructed out of fough lumber. The race track has been located as at present throughout most of the history of the fair, although it has been improved and lengthened several times.

A few years after the fair was organized people began building huts to live in. The land that was leased when the association was first organized was bought, and has been added to from time to time until at present about sixty acres is owned. The first hotel was a barn-like structure, located about where the present new hotel is. After it was torn away what is known as the old hotel was built and about ten years ago another hotel was constructed. The old exhibit hall is now used as an art building. The pavilion was first constructed about twenty years ago, but has been added to and improved from time to time until today it is one of the largest ones owned by a fair in the state.

The big shade trees about the pavilion were set out about 1890. A contract was let to the late W. W. Richardson for putting out the

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

trees. He, with his son, Judge Richardson and an Indian put them out.

The present grandstand and Agricultural exhibit hall was constructed in 1924 at a cost of about $7,000. It is one of the best combination grandstands and exhibit halls in the state, having been patterned after the South Mississippi Fair Association grandstand at Laurel, Mississippi. Some time ago the race track was lengthened and widened to a standard size track.

There are two large stock exhibit barns, one having been constructed two years agonand one last year. There has been a gread deal of interest in the stock exhibits in recent years, and with the coming of better stock in this section and an interest in dairying this exhibit will no doubt be better this year than ever before.

There are now about 150 privately owned huts on the fair grounds, the association giving to any person desiring to build one sufficient lot for same.

In addition to the first president, Mr. Grafton, others who have occupied this position include: Irvin Miller, Adam Byrd, Henry Rush, Proffessor H. Y. Graham, Judge G. E. Wilson, E. S. Richardson, and T. B..Williams the present presiding officer of the association.

Throughout its history the growth of the fair has been steady. The original premium list has been changed from time to time being added to in many instances, and occasionally something being dropped from it. The physical equipment of the association has continued to increase and more huts are constructed from year to year. The association has been able to buy splendid free amusement acts in recent years, and the fair has kept pace with the times in every respect.

Although there are many precedents which are followed and some things connected with the fair seem a little odd to people of other sections,

Assignment Seventeen

it is a modern fair in every respect.

The Neshoba County Fair is not only an institution in this county, it is an institution in the state as well, and is looked forward to each year by many people of other sections of the state and even of other states. It is thought of as the annual home coming occasion for Neshoba County people. No doubt little did the founders of the Coldwater neighborhood fair realize that their organization would continue throughout the years to come and that it would develop into the oldest, biggest and most widely known strictly county fair, not only in Mississippi, but perhaps in the entire south.

IX. Horticulture.

(A)Ref: Mrs. Elton McKay, Florist, Philadelphia, Mississippi.

The variety of cultivated flowers and shrubs grown in Neshoba County is equal to that of any county in Central Mississippi, and the soil is well adapted to the growing of these flowers.

Potted plants grown are: Geranium(all varieties), Begonia(all varieties), Fern(all varieties), Cactus(all varieties), Gardenias(all varieties), Lantanas(all varieties), Hydrangea(all varieties), Sultana(all varieties), Oxalis, Cyclamen, Cineriaries Palms, Primrose(all varieties), Coleus(all varieties), and Poinsettas(all varieties.).

Outdoor flowering plantsgrown are: Petunias(all varieties), Snap Dragons, Dahlias, Stock, Gladiolus, Fox Glove, Hyacinths, Iris, Narcissus, Lilies, Fever Few, Freziers, Tuberoses, Cannas, Tansies, Larkspur, Century Plant, Verbena, Zinnia, Gypsophilia, Lupines, Columbine, Calliopsis, Pansies, Calendulas, Sweet Peas, Carnations, Roses, Cosmos, Cockscomb(Celosia), Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dusty Miller, Delphinium, Daffodil, Canterbury Bell, Alyssum, Aster, Abelias, Butterfly Wild Flower(Asclepias), Balsam, Ballonn Vine, Bachelor Button(Centaurea),

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Buttercup,Black Eyed Susan(Thumbergia), Lilac, Lobelia, Moon Flower(Ipomoea), Marigold, Morning Glory, Mignonette, Mimosa,(sensitive plant), Moss Rose(Portulaca), Nasturtium, Heliotrope, Hibiscus, Hollyhock, Evening Glory, Evening Scented Stock(Matthiola), Forget-Me-Not(Anchusa), Four O'clock, Fiery Feather, Fire Bush(Kochia), False Dragon Head(Physastigia), Ice Plant, Joseph's Coat(Amoranthus), Jack and-the-Bean-Stalk(Kudzu Vine), Love Lies Bleeding-Caudalus,(Amoranthus), Lady's Slipper(Kudzu Vine), Pinks(Dianthus), Poppy, Periwinkle, Phlox, Roses, Primrose, Pin Cushion Flower, Ragged Robin, Snow-On-The-Mountain(Euphorhia), Straw Flower(Helichrysum), Sneezwort, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Sunflower, Sweet William, Smilax, Tulips, Verbena, Violets, Zinnias,

Shrubs: Arbor Vitae(all varieties), Junipers(all varieties), La Gustrums(all varieties), Japonicas(flowering), Cherry Laurel, Magnolia (white and purple flowering), Sweet Shrub(flowering), English Holly, Nandena(flowering), Spirea(all varieties, flowering), and Cape Jasmine, flowering.

(B). Personal Knowledge(ref.)

Neshoba County has only one Nursery where flowers, shrubbery and plants can be purchased at any season of the year. A few individuals grow bulbs, for market.

With the usual mild winters, long summers, and the texture of the soil of Neshoba County, Nurseries could be made a profitable business.

(C). Personal Knowledge(ref).

Orchards of Neshoba County have been neglected to the extent that 75% of the homes of the county do not have enough fruit or nuts for home consumption.

Efforts of a few individual farmers of this county show that orchards for fruit and pecans could be developed into a very profitable money

Assignment Seventeen

crop as shown by Mr. Gene DeWeese' report of 1936 crop.

Ref: Mr. Gene DeWeese, Philadelphia, Miss., R#3.

Mr. DeWeese owns a farm about 6 miles northeast from Philadelphia, Miss., Neshoba County. He states, he has six acres of his farm planted to peaches, 100 trees to the acre. These trees are planted in rows about 10 feet apart and about 50 trees to the row, some rows being longer than others. Trees now bearing fruit are from 3 to 5 years old, and Mr. DeWeese has 3 varieties, Elberta, J. H. Hall and the Georgia Red Bird. He stated trees well cared for and will resist practivally all diseases peculiar to the peach. He sprays 5 times a year at a cost of $5.00. Eleven hundred bushels of peaches were sold fight from the orchard, from 1936 crop, no deliveries were necessary to be made. Prices ranged from $1.75 per bushel to $2.00. This amount was entirely cash and a net profit, as all land in orchard was planted to some hay crop, making two crops in one season.

Ref; Mr. Gene DeWeese, Philadelphia, Miss., R#3.

Mr. Elisha Holder, near Mt. Pisgah school in the northeastern part of Neshoba County has a small orchard of 3 acres planted to 500 peach trees, from which he realizes a small cash income each year.

Quite a few farm homes have a few pecan trees, but no extensive orchards have been planted to pecans. Those who have trees state that they would be a fair money crop if given the attention needed.

(E). Ref: Personal Knowledge.

Agencies encouraging flower raising are, the Twentieth Century, Culture, Garden and Home Demonstration Clubs.

1. The Garden, Twentieth Century, and Home Demonstration Clubs have garden pilgrimages.

2. The Garden, Twentieth Century, Culture and Home Demonstration

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Assignment Seventeen

Clubs sponsor flower shows.

3. The Garden Club sponsors beautification of home gardens and back yards.

The Twentieth Century Club, sponsors Pansy growing and the old fashioned Zinnias(the Zinnia seed being supplied by the Citizens Bank, Philadelphia, Miss.), and roses. In 1936, 300 rose bushes were planted. This club also landscaped the High School grounds and Court Square, and placed shrubs. The Culture Club set out Red Bud trees in the Municipal Park in 1936. The Rotary Club has done some beautification work.

Garden tours and flower shows are held twice a year. These serve as an incentive to greater effort to grow better flowers and to have better planned gardens.

Re: Neshoba County

F. M. Smith, County Agent states that Neshoba county may have more farms than any other county in the state. The average size of these farms is 68 acres.

We were unable to get the per cent of tenant farmers in Neshoba county or whether there are more tenants and share-croppers or more land-owners who work their own land. Could this be gotten from J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Jackson, Mississippi?

The important poultry producers were written up in Assignment on Agriculture. From the information that we can gather Mr. Junius Fox was in the poultry business only one year in a big way.

F. M. Smith, County Agent has worked a plan for cooperative shipping of poultry. The first poultry day being April 17, 1937 and was considered a great success. 302 farmers brought in 9,331 pounds of chickens that brought $1,286.72, this shipment went directly to New York. Up to date Neshoba county has had seven poultry days. Mr. Smith says that cooperative shipping has passed an experimental stage and that this has developed another cash market for Neshoba county. He has also worked a plan for cooperative shipping of hogs and cattle, also syrup and peas.

There are only about forty telephones in the rural district. The greater part of these being in the Shady Grove community. Ref: Celia South, Home Demonstration Agent.

There are about 5% of the homes in Neshoba County that have running water and Delco lights. There are very few washing machines in the county. There is no way to give the number of radios in this county, we have so many dealers here and different ones order from Sears, Roebuck & Co. but we do know that the radio is very common in the homes throughout the county.

F. M. Smith, County Agent says there are more Smith-Hughes schools in Neshoba County than any other county in the state. And the quality of work done also number of boys winning first place is why Neshoba County is said to be leader in Vocational Agricultural work.

The boll weevil became a serious menace in Neshoba County about the year of 1914. This caused the farmers to begin to grow more food crops. The pink boll worm is not a problem in Neshoba County.

Other cotton buying agencies in Neshoba County are follows:

Mars Bros. & Co., W. D. Gillis, Hohenburg & Co., Goodwin Bros., and Williams Bros.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Cattle, hogs and chickens are about the only livestock raised in Neshoba County of importance. No special breed.

The Neshoba County Fair is 48 years old, being organized in 1889. Agricultural exhibits, community exhibits, horse show , livestock show, home arts, "Meridian Day" and"Jackson Day", the old time square dance on Wednesday nights are ottstanding events of the Neshoba County Fair. All state and county candidates have an opportunity to speak at this Fair. For the past few years one evening during the week of the Fair they have a Major Bowes amateur program. The Neshoba County Fair is a regular homecoming for the native Neshobians that live far away. During the last Fair there was people from eleven states who registered at the Fair. A number of citizens of Philadelphia and Neshoba county look forward each year to the Fair as an escape from the grind of every day life, the families move into their cottages on Saturday and spend a whole week where all enjoy the gala affair. Listed below are a few of the important people who have attended the Fair:

John Sharp Williams, James K. Vardaman, Pat Harrison, Theo. G. Bilbo, Gov. Whitfield, Mike Conner, Hugh White, Paul Johnson, Dennis Murphree, J. B. Snyder, Witherspoon, Marion Reilly, D. M. Anderson, Dr. F. J. Underwood, Walker Wood, J. C. Holton, Duke Humphries A. B. Butts, J. R. Ricks, W. F. Bond, J. S. Vandiver, A. L. May, Oscar Johnson, Si Corley, Ross Collins, Greek L. Rice, Hubert Stevens, John Culkin, Newton James, R. D. Moore, George M. Moreland, Frederick Sullins, Birney Imes, Clayton Rand and others.
For other information on Neshoba County Fair see Assignment #17 page 53-58.

We have very few farmers in the county using tractors. All farmers in the county use cotton planters.

Garden Pest: Miss Celia South, Home Demonstration Agent.
The cut worms, lice, bean and pea weevil, potato bug, cabbage worms and other caterpillars.

Cutworms, bud worms, ear worms and weevil are the chief corn pests and the army worm is the chief pest of forage crops in Neshoba County.

F. M. Smith, County Agent says that we have had a AAA Agent since 1933 and has had a boys club Agent since 1935. Neshoba County was given a Resettlement AAgent Nov. 1, 1935.

The six Vocational Agricultural schools of Neshoba County also have Home Economics teachers. The indian schools of the county stress the Vocational work more than the white schools. The County has only one negro Smith-Hughes school.

The figures on the corn production was intended as an average crop.

NESHOBA COUNTY, AGRICULTURE

Janie Alexander

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ruth P. Rush, Historian

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY
December 1, 1937

INDUSTRY:

A. County's Most Important Industry, or Industries:

Agriculture is the most important industry in Neshoba County. (Assignment #17).

Lumber is next in line in importance. (Assignment #8).

We consider dairying as now next in importance in Neshoba County. There are two dairies and a milk plant located in Philadelphia.

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

BLOUNT'S DAIRY: Ref. Mrs. Hardy Blount, Philadelphia, Miss.

Hardy Blount is founder and owner. It is located about one and one half south east of Philadelphia. Mr. Blount has been operating this dairy for about eleven years. He Keeps around 115 cows.

Whole milk, cream, whipping cream, butter, buttermilk and bulgarian milk are the products sold to local customers.

He employs eight people. This dairy furnishes Grade-A products to the community, it also gives employment to a number of people. Mr. Blount grows a good bit of the feed for his stock which gives more people employment.

WATKINS' DAIRY: Ref. G. C. Watkins.

G. C. Watkins is founder and owner of this dairy. It is located about one half mile north of town, where it has been in operation since the fall of 1934. Whole raw milk, cream, whipping cream, butter and buttermilk are the products sold to local trade. He has one employee and the annual pay-roll is around $365. At the present time he has 19 cows and furnishes 70 customers with his products.

Mr. Watkins renders a creditable service to his cutomers, as he devotes his entire time to this work.

MILK PLANT: Ref. Ben Huffman

The Pet Milk Plant was first a Cheese Plant, operated by Mr. G. R. Beach Jr. who was president and general manager. The Pet Milk Co. has been in operation since May 15, 1936. It is owned by Pet Milk Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

They take the milk that is brought in to them and chill it, then send it to the plant in Kosciusko, Miss. to be canned ready for market.

Two workers are employed in the plant and they also have seven haulers that bring the raw milk in from the different routes in the country.

The plant receives around 7000 pounds of milk per day.

This gives the farmers an income the year round and he does not have to depend entirely on his cotton for a money crop. It brings into the county thousands of dollars annually which helps business conditions generally.

STAVE MILL: Ref. Neshoba Democrat.

Neshoba County has a new industry the stave mill which is located one and one half miles north of Philadelphia. It is a branch of the Allen Cooperage Co. of Grenada, Miss. Mr. R. C. Cheley is local manager

Gum timber is being used in the making of "loose" barrel staves.

There are about 40 men employed, and an estimated run of fifteen years is expected according to officials.

This mill renders a great service to the commumity , it furnishes employment to a number of men, and the land owner now has a market for timber that they have never had before, and the waste from the mill furnishes people with a very good and cheap fuel.

PHILADELPHIA COMPRESS: Ref Mrs. Walker Jones.

Philadelphia and Neshoba County had its first compress, electric light

NESHOBA COUNTY / INDUSTRY

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

plant and ice factory in 1905, Messrs. N. A. And H. A. Cramer of Ackerman started the Philadelphia Compress, Electric Light and Ice Manufacturing Company early in that year. At this time the firm was housed in a tin and frame building with a floor capacity for 5000 bales of cotton, and they had all the modern machinery of that day, with other equipment demanded for pressing, weighing and handling cotton.

In 1919 this plant was purchased by Messrs. W. D. Gillis, J. D. Land, and Walker Jones, who subsequently made improvements and changed the name to Philadelphia Compress. In 1927 Mr. Gillis sold his interest to Messrs Land and Jones, who continue to operate the plant at this time.

The untimely collapse of their main shed in 1927 necessitated the building of a new one. In rebuilding the owners made it more modern and with more floor space, so that they can now easily care for 10,000 bales of cotton at once.

A. S. REA & SONS GIN:

Mr. J. A. Graves began operating this gin in 1927, and it was known as the Graves Gin Company until in 1936 when A. S. Rea and Sons bought it and are now operating it. This plant is located near the depot on Beacon street.

The gin is housed in a spacious frame building 60x80 feet, employs 6 men, has all modern machinery.

PEEBLES GIN COMPANY:

In the year of 1923 Mr. T. L. Peebles started his gin on Beacon street He constructed a gin of Continental make with 75 horse power Fairbanks Morse Diesel Engine. It has 4-70 saw stands capable of ginning 60 bale of cotton per day.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

In 1928 The Peebles Gin Co. was reorganized with Rufus Peebles as partner. The capacity was doubled by installing another complete gin of the Continental make. They now have a capacity for ginning 100 to 120 bales per day. This being run by 75 H. P. Electric motor. In 1929-1930 hullers were installed on the first gin, making the gin complete with modern machinery. This gin is now owned by Rufus Peebles and operated by Phillips and Warren. The operators of this gin are now able to render the farmers a complete and up to date service.

Philadelphia Gin Co.,Inc:

This gin was first known as Farmers Gin and was operated by Mr. Rea , who rendered the farmers a faithful and useful service. It is equipped with moder machinery in every respect and has every facility for ginning the farmers cotton. Mr Henry Creekmore Is now operating this gin,and is able to render his patrons a complete service.

Gins In Rural Districts: Ref. County Agent's Office.

Besides these three gins in Philadelphia, we have the following 15 gins located in the rural districts of Neshoba County where they can be of the greatest service to the cotton growers; Webb's Gin, Wade & Williams, J. E. Wade, Wade & Williams, J. E. Wade, Wade & Wilson,David Wilson Warren, Peebles Gin Co., A. G. Shepherd, Roger L. Shackelford, [illegible] Snyder, Hollands Gin, J. H. Gray, J. W. Burroughs, W. B. McClain H. R. Johnson, All these gins render invaluable service to the farmer in the communities in which they are located, and give employment to men.

PHILADELPHIA BOTTLING COMPANY: Ref. O. B. Fox.

In 1922 Mr. O. B. Fox began operating this plant. It was located on Center Ave. , one block from court house in a tin building. In 1926 his business had increased so much that he built a nice two story brick

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

building on the same site. In 1937 he installed new machinery through out, and now they are able to fill 32 bottles per minute. He manufactures soda water and coco-colain this plant . The first coco-cola made in Neshoba County was by Mr. Fox in 1932. He employs five men, and the annual pay-roll runs around $3500.

This Plant furnishes all stores in Neshoba county with bottled drinks.

MATTRESS FACTORY: Ref. Burt Tolbert.

In July 1924 Mr. T. W. Ervin came to Philadelphia and established a small business in mattress making in a tin building on Church Ave. He continued running this business until 1926 when he sold to Mr. Burt Tolbert who is still owner and operater. He does quite a bit of renovating old mattresses and making new plain cotton also the innerspring mattresses and do quite a bit of upholstering work. He has three employees that work in the shop, two truck drivers that go out into the different parts of the country and get these old mattresses and bring them to the shop to be made over. The annual pay-roll runs around $2000.

COLE BROS. CO.: Ref. Henry Bridges.

The Cole Brothers, (wholesale grocers), organized as a stock company in March 1912. Two years later, E. S. and W. D. Cole bought all the stock and formed a partnership. They began operating in a sheet metal building, 50x 125 feet, but later expanded to 60x 200 feet. They now have a new brick warehouse 80x 125 feet, with office in front, a brick garage in the rear, and a space on the west side for the trucks to drive in to get loaded.

When first organized in 1912, the Cole Bros. Company had only two employees, they now have ten employees and three members of the firm, E. S. Cole, W. D. Cole and Wilbur Franks Cole, a son of W. D. Cole.

When they first began to operate only one truck was needed, now they have use five trucks, three of them with modern van type bodies.

The trade territory extended only as far as Louisville, Miss. in 1912 and now operates in a radius of 60 miles, as far north as Eupora, and as far west as Morton, south to Newton, southeast to Electric Mills and Meridian.

Benefits derived from this firm are; Mass buying and shipping into communities articles of food for distribution to retail merchants, also buying in quantities of carload lots and thereby supplying local retailers with merchandise at a price that is far below the cost of local freight shipments, local source of supplies and quicker delivery. Valumn of business in 1936 was $400,000, and the annual pay-roll was approximately $6,700.

McKay's Nursery: Ref. Mrs. Elton McKay, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Elton McKay is owner and operator of this nursery . She started in the florist business in the spring of 1930, in partnership with Mrs. Oscar White, with a capital of $10.00. After a month or two Mrs. White withdrew and then Mrs McKay hired Mrs Jack McClain to help her with flower arrangements for funerals. Mrs McClain had had work with the Capitol Florist in Jackson for about three years.

The nursery was started with potted plants already owned by Mrs. McKay The funeral flowers were ordered from nearby florists. The first year hot beds were built in the yard for little plants including tomato plants. In 1931 she added three more pits to take care of the potted plants. The arrangement of flowers for funerals was done in a room in Mrs. McKay's residence.

In 1932 she had her first green house built in the back yard, in which she grew a small amount of cut flowers, potted plants and other plants.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

Mrs. McKay operated here for about two years, then decided that she wanted and neededmore room, so she bought about three acres of land just inside of the city limits going west, and built a green house 60x100 feet, built a little room in back of greenhouse that she used as a shopthe first year. Later she had a shop built of brick with an apartment upstairs, where she lived. She lived there for two years and then bought three more acres and built a modern brick home, with all modern convenience and located next door to her green house and shop. The Main shop is 30x24 feet and has a 20x30 feet green house for potted plants in the rear. The house and shop are located on a plot of land where flowers and shrubs are grown in the open.

Mrs. McKay tells us that she is now growing all kinds of potted plants shrubbery, and cut flowers , and is doing some landscaping work.

TUNG TREES IN NESHOBA COUNTY: Ref. Jo E. Wade, Union, Miss.

Mr. J. E. Wade of Wade Gin Company, has a grove of Tung trees in the southeastern part of Neshoba County, near Shady Grove. He has about 1500 trees. The oldest of these trees are six years old and have been bearing every year for three years. He has another grove near Union, This grove is four years old and is bearing nicely.

Mr. Wade has been experimenting with these trees for six years and has found that they are doing remarkable well with a growth unequaled by any tree yet grown here when given the proper cultivation and fertilizer. He is expecting to install the machinery necessary for decorticating and crushing Tung nuts within the next two years, when the quantity of nuts justify. This machinery will be installed either at Union or Philadelphia.

On the present market the oil is worth 35 cents per pound. An acre of 12-year old trees will yield about 1400 pounds of oil, that would be a

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

gross revenue of about $490 per acre, of course the average would be lower. But this gives an indication of what might be anticipated from this crop. It is a new venture that may well be investigated and followed by Neshoba County land owners. There are other small Tung grove in this county. F. B. Daly has a few trees on his farm eight miles southeast of Philadelphia, and is planning to plant trees on four or five acres in near future.

PERRY BUILDING & SUPPLY CO: Ref. Miss Mary Crews,

The Perry Building & Supply Co..was founded by Mr. Walter Perry in January 1931. Mr. Perry is a widoly known general contrctor, and under this managership, the business has made great strides. This Building was located just west of the depot, and as the business grew more floor space was added, together with much new machinery such as jointers, shapers, cut-off saws, sanders and other wood working equipment.

On September 20, 1937, Mr. Perry moved into his new building on Beacon Street, east of depot. This building is 80x 100 feet, the office is now in this building .

Mr. Perry handles roofing, paint, sand, gravel, lime, cement and with an especially equipped department, makes sashes, doors, etc. and does all kinds of interior finishing. He is also an agent and dealer for a complete line of structural steel and iron.

At present twenty men are employed by this company, also one lady as book-keeper. The annual pay-roll being around $100,000, and monthly sales $25,000

This company is of great benefit to the community on account of its Pay-roll, home builders being able able to get prompt service at cheaper rates by having this company in our town.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

Water Light & Power Plant; Ref. Neshoba Democrat.

On June 15, 1915, an election was held to vote on $30,000 worth of bonds for erection of a waterworks and sewage plant which resulted in 164 for and 41 against. The bonds for this plant was sold, the First National Bank being the successful bidder. By July 1915 the well had been put down to 305 feet the supply of water coming within 30 feet of the surface. A 24-hour pumping test was given the well at the rate of 100 gallons per minute. The water was cool and seemed to be of excellent quality, there being no perculiar or bad taste to it.

On November 18, 1926 a modern water plant with double unit and a capacityof five hundred gallons per minute was installed. This was the first time that Philadelphia had a direct-connected water supply of five hundred gallons capacity. The new plant at the lake is a thing of beauty as well as efficiency. It is housed in a new brick building. One of the pumps is operated by the latest model Hercules gas engine and the other one by electric motor, each being connected to all four of the wells placed at each corner of the building; if one power-source is out of commission the other can take care of the works. The new plant is connected directly to the up-town tank. Mr. W. S. Greenleaf was superintendent and Ed Smith assistant.

This Water System was owned and operated by the town of Philadelphia until in 1928, when the Mississippi Power Company bought the water and lights.

Mr. C. H. Meadows is now general manager, assisted by his secretary Miss Mary Welsh and one man helper.

The water rates have been reduced from $2.00 per month to $1.50, and

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

for the past year the mininmmrate has been reduced to $1.35.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS: Ref. Victor Welsh

In 1911 Mr. Harry Cramer had charge of the lights of the city. He owned and operated the light system for some time then sold it to Mr. W. H. Mitchell who had charge until the Mississippi Power bought this over and took charge. The mininum monthly rate now is $1.00, which is much cheaper than it was at one time. The people of Phila. are rendered a very good service by this company, very few homes not having electric lights, and many of the house wives have electric stoves, and ice boxes and other electric appliances.

ICE PLANT:Ref. Jesse Talbert.

In 1917 Mr. W. H. Mitchell installed the machinery for manufacturing ice in a tin building on Beacon Street, just east of the railroad, in Philadelphia. This plant was small, about 6-ton capacity, but gave very good service.

In 1928 Crossfield Ice Co mpany bought this plant and put up a brick building , bought new machinery and increased the capacity to 20 tons.

On January 1, 1929, The Mississippi Utilities Companybought this plant and still own and operate it. They can make 20 tons of ice per day, and have a storage capacity of 50 tons.

Mississippi Utilities Company furnishes Deemer, Dewoese, Burnside, Stallo and rural districts with ice. It uses two trucks for city delivery and two for rural delivery.

The number of employees vary from four men in winter to eight men in summer. The annual pay-roll is approximately $7,200.

In November 1932, the Mississippi Utilities Company installed a meat curing plant in connection with cold storage, where they can cure

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

15,000 pounds of meat per month. Last year they cured 85,000 pounds of meat, curing meat from five counties.

Ice is of great benefit to the health and comfort of the people of Neshoba county. It provides the care of a greater variety of food during all seasons of the year, as it prevents premature decay of perishable foods. Fruits, meats eggs and dairy products may be kept in good condition for a reasonable length of time, not changing in appearance nor in taste. The merchants in the country as well as in town are able to serve cold refreshing drinks the year round.

Now people who raise hogs, do not have to wait for freezing weather to slaughter and then run the risk with our changeable weather of loosing their meat. They slaughter on a pleasant day and carry it to the plant to be cured for a nominal price. Spoilage alone under natural tempretures often outweighs the cost of curing at the plant. This plant also gives employment to local men.

THE SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE& TELEGRAPHCO; Ref. Neshoba Democrat &Mrs King.

In 1907 the telephone service in Philadelphia was in its swaddling clothes. Black Quinn and his brother, Howard Quinn founded a telephone system in our city. This business was located on Church Street, on the site now where the Gulf Service station is located. The Quinn Brothers owned and operated this system and the first telephone was installed in the postoffice. The first lines of this company were from Philadelphia to Newton, from Edinburg to Philadelphia and from Philadelphia to Center.

In 1911, this company was bought by Mr. Milton Woodard and a Mr. Goodnight. In a few years Mr. Woodard bought Mr. Goodnight's interest, and later Mr. Woodard sold the system to Messrs. Major and Henry.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY

In 1927 the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. bought this system along with several others . During the life time of this telephone service here it has been constantly improved. The entire system was completely renovated in 1927, ground wires and new cables were laid, then again this year there was a complete change, and in the early fall there was a change made from the crank system to the flash system.

The Southern Bell Telephone exchange is located on second floor of The Philadelphia Bank Building now , Mr. R. V. Owen of Meridian is district manager. Four lady operators and one line-manis employed by this company and we get a 24-hour telephone service.

The Telegraph office has always been located in the depot, and we have service from 8:00 A. M. Till 5:00 P.M.

Both these offices render a great service to our community. They enable the merchants and farmers to keep in touch with the markets for their produce. The Telephone Co. brings the rural people closer to medical aid in case of sickness and accidents. The people also get a good bit of pleasure from their telephones.

THE GULF MOBILE AND NORTHEN RAILROAD: Ref. J. L. Lester.

Mr. Lester states that the first railroad came throught this county in 1905. This railroad was known as the M. J. & K. C. Railroad and ran four passenger trains and two local freight, but ran no through freight trains. On April 16, 1906, the line from Mobile to Middleton, Tenn, was completed. As early as July 1906 the ticket sales had amounted to $900 and as many as twenty cars were being delivered to Philadelphia in one day. Mills sprang up over night as they now had a way for shipping lumber, this provided pay-rolls which sustained

NESHOBA COUNTY / INDUSTRY

substantial little towns to which the farmers brought their products or added to the growth of towns such as Philadelphia and other little towns in Neshoba County.

In 1909 the M. J. & K. C. Railroad was sold to the New Oreleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company, and in 1915 this company was in turn sold to the Gulf, Mobile And Northen. During the World War the G.M.&N. was under Government Control, and was extended to Jackson, Tenn. and later acquired additional lineage from Jackson Tenn. to Dyersburg, and from Union to Meridian. New links were forged into this system with the building into Jackson, Miss., in 1926, to connect with the N. O. G. N. Railroad from New Oreleans, and the operation of freight trains that year, from Jackson, Tenn. to Paducah, Ky. where connection was made with the Burlington System, affording fast freight service via G.M.& N. Railroad between Chicago and the two Gulf ports.

On December 31, 1929 with consolidation of the G.M.& N. and N. O. G. N Railroads the present system came into being.

Philadelphia, now has two day passenger trains and two night trains, Two local freights and two through freights per day. Great improvements have been made on the G.M.& N., heavier steels have been put down, have modern streamlined trains, pullman coaches on both night trains, these run from Jackson, Tenn. to New Oreleans, La.. All passenger trains are air conditioned.

There are five men employed by this road that work in the depot, also a crew of 10 men and a foreman that looks after the railroad to see that it is kept in good condition. An express office is located in the depot, Mr. Moore being general manager and having one assistant. The annual pay-roll of these employees amounts to about $15,000.

The G. M. & N. railroad has been of great benefit to our county, it is considered the pioneer builder. It pays heavy taxes to help maintain the high-ways, and handled the materials for building good roads. It has furnished cheap transportaion for passengers as well as for their produce. This road ran two busses through Neshoba county daily for a number of years, but they have been discontinued on account of the highway being under construction.

A franchise for operating a motor freight line in conjunction with service furnished the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad was granted on June 2, 1937 to the Gulf Transport Co., subsidiary of the railroad, by the state railroad commission. The motor line will serve only those points on G.M.&N. Railroad, and in addition those inland points not now served by any railroad facilities.

There are no railroad shops in Neshoba County.

BUS LINES: Ref. Mrs. Nora Black. (Dec. 1937)

About ten or twelve years ago, Mr. J. T. Tinsley began operating a bus from here to Meridian. In the beginning he used a seven passenger touring car, and drove it himself; later transportation increased and he purchased a bus. This bus makes two round-trips daily between Meridian and Philadelphia, picking up passengers all along the route, it also carries mail from here to Collinsville and Meridian and brings mail from both these places to Philadelphia.

Mr. Tinsley employs one man to drive this bus.

This bus renders a great service to the people of Philadelphia.

Tri-State Bus: Ref. Citizens.

The Tri-State Bus has been operating between Jackson, Miss. and Phila. since March 1936. This bus arrives in Philadelphia about eight o'clock

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

in the evening and stays overnight, leaves Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the morning for Jackson

D. NESHOBA COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Ref. Neshoba Democrat.

In March 1927, The Board of Trade met and reorganized under the name of Neshoba County Chamber of Commerce. This action came in recognition of the fact that the problems which such an organization is called upon to help solve affects the whole people, and should therefore be participated in actually and substantially by all the people who are able to help. It is a county wide organization and has been the strongest and most active organization of Neshoba County. It is now composed of about 100 of the most enterprising and public spirited business men of the county. They have sponsored the projects that have meant most to the general good and prosperity of the town and county. Some of these are electric lights, water and sewerage system, the good road program, the new courthouse, the up-to-date fireproof hotel, pavement, etc.

The officers for the present year are, Mr. Wilbur Cole, president, W. W. Jones , secretary and treasuary.

President Cole announced that a membership campaign would be launched early in January 1938.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce here on the night of November 29, 1937, it was unanimously voted to put up some form of Christmas decorations in the up-town business district.

The Committee in charge, composed of Jim Kilgore, chairman and F. L. Grubbs and Bill Hamill, are expected to work out some program within the next few days and begin the work of putting up strings of colored lights, or some other form of decoration. The Directors went on

record as favoring the location of ~~the~~ a telegraph office up town, this matter to be discussed further at a subsequent meeting. It was voted to work out some program in conjunction with 20th Century Club whereby additional prizes could be given for the most beautiful live and artificial Christmas trees.

The Chamber of Commerce holds its meetings monthly or when its members think it is important to meet. After increasing its number of members they hope to be of more benefit than ever to our county.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INDUSTRY

Vera Sanford

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ruth P. Rush, Historia n

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE
March 24, 1938

TRANSPORTATION:

OLD ROADS: Ref. R. L. Breland

1. Natchez Trace does n t touch Neshoba County.

2. One of the historic roads which passed through the southwestern part of our count was known as the Old Jackson Road. Stage coaches were drawn by mules and made regular trips, by having three relays of teams the trip could be made in two days a distance of more than one hundred miles. One relay station was at Union and another at Hillsboro and still another farther down the way. This old road ran by Brandon, Hillsboro, Union, Muckalusha and on to Dekalb. There were two drivers who worked for a long time on the stage coaches. One was named Cash and the other Hunt. Cash was grouchy and rough spoken to the boys as they tried to hold on to the coach. Hunt had a pleasing disposition and would laugh and frolic with them. This Old Jackson Road is one of the historic roads of our state and should be marked to preserve its historic value. Sacred memories cluster along every mile of this old highway of the early days.

3.CHOCTAW TRAIL: Ref. R. L. Breland Democrat 3/2/34

No noted Choctaw trail- As late as 1808 when a group of white people from South Carolina on their way to southwest Mississippi passed through what is now Neshoba County, no roads were to be found, just trails which could be followed by the Indians on foot or when riding their little ponies. All Settlements were connected by these trails.

4. THREE CHOPPED WAY:

Three Chopped Way is not in Neshoba County.

5. OLD SPANISH TRAIL:

Old Spanish Trail not in Neshoba County.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

6. OLD STAGE COACH LINES:

Only one-Old Jackson Road.

7. ANY OTHER HISTORIC ROADS: Ref. Dr. L. E. Hall 11/8/28

None of note- Hattiesburg, Mississippi

I was then living near Black Water, in south Kemper County. I was preaching as evengelist, under appointment of our State Mission Board. Most of my traveling was done on horseback. I had an appointment at Liberty Church, near Plattsburg, in Winston county. It required nearly two days to make the trip, to that place. Time came for me to start. Old Charlie was saddled and my saddle pockets were packed with a large share of what I had of " this world's goods ". I kissed the mother of our children and our little ones, mounted old Charlie, and left to be gone a week or ten days.

My intended destination for the close of the day, was the home of Dr. Nash in Neshoba county. He was a dentist and travelled to find and serve his patients. He was busy at his work, inthe best homes in Neshoba and Kemper counties. His own home was a short distance east of Philadelphia and west of Mt. Nelson church. I reached his place late in the afternoon. He was absent but I received a hearty welcome from his sister who kept house for him. I remember that there was a stream near the home from which the family had fine fresh fish, when they wanted them. Some of these were on the table for breakfast. After early breakfast I left for Plattsburg by way of Noxapater. After traveling several miles I came to what was known as Pearl River. Just where the named came from I have never been able to even guess. I have been crossing it at different times and places for fifty years. It was muddy then, and I have never seen it any other way. I have often

NESHOBA COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

thought that " mud "would have been more appropiate for the name of the river than "Pearl ". It has the broadest swamp of any stream of similar size that I have crossed. An Irishman said, when he first heard a bull frog bellow, "If he ever grows to his voice he will be a whopper ". If Pearl River e ver grows large enough to correspond with it enormous swamp, it will be a shopper.

I reached Noxapater about noon and had dinner with Dr. Gunn, a most excellent man. I then had only a short ride to Plattsburg. The next day was Saturday. I filled my eleven o'clock appointment for that day, and preached at eleven o'clock on Sunday. Brother Carter and others, of Liberty church ask me if I could help their pastor in a meeting, during the following summer. I told them to confer with him about it and if I was wanted and could know it in time I would do so. Bro. D. V. Sims, the pastor, wrote me and in due time I was there to help them. We had a good meeting and Br. Sims, who was also pastor at Mt. Carmel, neaar Noxapater, asked me to help him there a few weeks later. I did so and in this meeting we had one of the finest revivals I was ever in. The names of many with whom I became acquainted at these places,aare still fresh and fragrant,and still have a sacred place in my memory.

Before reaching the home of Dr. Nash, on this trip, I passed dear old Mt. Nelson Church. This old church marks one of the most sacred spots on this earth to me. More than forty five years has past since I was there, but, oh, the memories that are associated with its named A friend told me, a few days ago, that Philadelphia is a beautiful town, with paved streets and many elegant buildings. How strangely this sounds to one who knew the place, forty five years ago. The rail-

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

road brought the opportunity and the people are using it.

A PAST BUSINESS: Ref. R. L. Breland 6/7/35

In the year of 1905 the first railroad train pulled into Philadelphia There were no auto-busses then to bring freight into our city. The only method of getting to and from the railroad was by buggies, carriages and wagons drawn by horses and mules or oxen. More of the freight hauling was done with ox-wagons than any other method. It was a slow method, but we got there just the same.

There were those who made it their business to haul freight from Meridian as practically all the freight that came to Philadelphia was brought from the city of Meridian then 50 miles away. Monday morning a caravan would get to gether and make the start. Three and four yoke of oxen were usually to each wagon. The driver would usually be armed with a plaited raw-hide whip some ten or twelve feet long. When old Buck and Berry heard this whip crack they usually did their best. Some of these drivers were expert whip-poppers, playing a tune with their whip. That wonderful art has been lost to the world.

It usually took five days to make the trip to and from Meridian leaving Monday morning they came back Friday night if everything went well; but if any break-downs or other things happened they would not get back till Saturday and sometines Sunday. When a bunch started together they stuck to each other to the last. It was an almost impardonable error to leave a companion on the road. There was a kind of brotherhood feeling among those wagoners of that day.

Twenty miles a day, with an ox wagon was an average day's journey. When the sun was about down a camping place was selected. So much camping was done along the road that there were many regular camping places. Not many miles were there between them. All the wagoners knew where

NESHOBA COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

EACH ONE WAS. They would drive out of the road, build a fire, tie up their stock and feed them, then make coffee and eat their supper which their good wives had prepared in abundance and put in the box used for that purpose. I can smell that good coffee, cakes, pies and boiled ham yet that we used to have on these occasions. After supper a jolly time was had around the camp fire telling jokes and playing pranks.

When all got tired they would make down their quilt pallets on the pine straw or in their wagons if it should be empty. Usually however their wagons were loaded both ways. Going to Meridian they would bring freight for the merchants. Somethimes when they awoke in the morning their beds would be covered with snow. One of the characteristics of these old wago were the bow-frame and wagon-sheet. Sometimes the wagon train would be a hundred yards long or more moving evenly along the road to or from market I remember that for years Hardin Moore was the regular wagoner from Hope, making the trip each week nearly the whole year round. There were others but I remember him because he passed my house regularly for a year or two. This was a great business 30,40 and 50 years ago. The railroad and busses have put this out of business. It is a "past business" indeed now. While it was hard work, yet much funand frolic were had. When one got accustomed to making these weekly trips he felt as much at home as when doing any other work. They fed and clothed the people out in these parts in that long ago day but they have passed. Then it took a week to get freight from town. Now the buses go and come in less than a day. That is a wonderful improvement, but it has destroyed one of the greatest businesses that Neshoba county had in that day. We hope that a better day is here.

PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY: Ref. A. D. Darby , Philadelphia, Miss

1. S. T. Roebuck is highway commissioner of this district.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

2. We have no Federal Appropriation for roads in Neshoba county.
3. State appropriation for roads in Neshoba county is derived from a gas tax which amounts to around $50,000 per year.
4. The county appropriation on roads in this county is derived from a four mill gas tax which amounts to about $12,000 per year and from automobile licenses which amounts to approximately $20.000.
5. There are no National Higheays in Neshoba county.
6. There are three State Highways running through Neshoba county-- Nos. 15,16 and 19. No. 15 is a paved highway running north and south. No. 16 is a graveled highway running east and west through the county. No. 19 runs from Philadelphia southeast to Meridian and is a graveled highway.
7. Some of the secondary roads of Neshoba county are in fair condition, having been graded and graveled by PWA. Other roads are very poor especially in winter.
8. There are three bus lines running through Neshoba county. The Tri State, G. M. & N and Tinsley's(Assignment 20 Industry)

RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY:

1. None
2. None
3. M. J. & K.C. railroad was later known as N.O.M & C. It is now known as the G. M. & N.

4,5 (assignment 20 industry)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAVEL:

No Mississippi river travel in Neshoba county.

AIRWAYS:

There was a site selected for an airport in Philadelphia and some work done by the Federal aid but was never completed. No air mail in Neshoba county.

NESHOBA COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE
March 24, 1938

TRANSPORTATION:

OLD ROADS: Ref. R. L. Breland

1. Natchez Trace does not touch Neshoba County.

2. One of the historic roads which passed through the southwestern part of our count was known as the Old Jackson Road. Stage coaches were drawn by mules and made regular trips, by having three relays of teams the trip could be made in two days a distance of more than one hundred miles. One relay station was at Union and another at Hillsboro and still another farther down the way. This old road ran by Brandon, Hillsboro, Union, Muckalusha and on to Dekalb. There were two drivers who worked for a long time on the stage coaches. One was named Cash and the other Hunt. Cash was grouchy and rough spoken to the boys as they tried to hold on to the coach. Hunt had a pleasing disposition and would laugh and frolic with them. This Old Jackson Road is one of the historic roads of our state and should be marked to preserve its historic value. Sacred memories cluster along every mile of this old highway of the early days.

3. CHOCTAW TRAIL: Ref. R. L. Breland Democrat 3/2/34

No noted Choctaw trail- As late as 1808 when a group of white people from South Carolina on their way to southwest Mississippi passed through what is now Neshoba County, no roads were to be found, just trails which could be followed by the Indians on foot or when riding their little ponies. All Settlements were connected by these trails.

4. THREE CHOPPED WAY:

Three Chopped Way is not in Neshoba County.

5. OLD SPANISH TRAIL:

Old Spanish Trail not in Neshoba County.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

6. OLD STAGE COACH LINES:

Only one-Old Jackson Road.

7. ANY OTHER HISTORIC ROADS: Ref. Dr. L. E. Hall 11/8/38

None of note- Hattiesburg, Mississippi

I was then living near Black Water, in south Kemper County. I was preaching as evengelist, under appointment of our State Mission Board. Most of my traveling was done on horseback. I had an appointment at Liberty Church, near Plattsburg, in Winston county. It required nearly two days to make the trip, to that place. Time came for me to start. Old Charlie was saddled and my saddle pockets were packed with a large share of what I had of " this world's goods ". I kissed the mother of our children and our little ones, mounted old Charlie, and left to be gone a week or ten days.

My intended destination for the close of the day, was the home of Dr. Nash in Neshoba county. He was a dentist and travelled to find and serve his patients. He was busy at his work, inthe best homes in Neshoba and Kemper counties. His own home was a short distance east of Philadelphia and west of Mt. Nelson church. I reached his place late in the afternoon. He was absent but I received a hearty welcome from his sister who kept house for him. I remember that there was a stream near the home from which the family had fine fresh fish, when they wanted them. Some of these were on the table for breakfast. After early breakfast I left for Plattsburg by way of Noxapater. After traveling several miles I came to what was known as Pearl River. Just where the named came from I have never been able to even guess. I have been crossing it at different times and places for fifty years. It was muddy then, and I have never seen it any other way. I have often

NESHOBA COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

thought that " mud "would have been more appropiate for the name of the river than "Pearl ". It has the broadest swamp of any stream of similar size that I have crossed. An Irishman said, when he first heard a bull frog bellow, "If he ever grows to his voice he will be a whopper ". If Pearl River e ver grows large enough to correspond with it enormous swamp, it will be a shopper.

I reached Noxapater about noon and had dinner with Br. Gunn, a most excellent man. I then had only a short ride to Plattsburg. The next day was Saturday. I filled my eleven o'clock appointment f r that day, and preached at eleven o'clock on Sunday. Brother Carter and others, of Liberty church ask me if I could help their pastor in a meeting, during the following summer. I told them to confer with him about it and if I was wanted and could know it in time I would do so. Bro. D. V. Sims, the pastor, wrote me and in due time I was there to help them. We had a good meeting and Br. Sims, who was also pastor at Mt. Carmel, neurr Noxapater, asked me t help him there a few weeks later. I did so and in this meeting we had one of the finest revivals I was ever in. The names of many with whom I became acquainted at these places,aure still fresh and fragrant,and still have a sacred place in my memory.

Before reaching the home of Dr. Nash, on this trip, I pass d dear old Mt. Nelson Church. This old church marks one of the most sacred spots on this earth to me. More than forty five years has past since I was there, but, oh, the memories that are associated with its named A friend told me, a few days ago, that Philadelphia is a beautiful town, with paved streets and many elegant buildings. How strangely this sounds to one who knew the place, forty five years ago. The rail-

NESHOBA COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

road brought the opportunity and the people are using it.

A PAST BUSINESS: Ref. R. L. Breland 6/7/35

In the year of 1905 the first railroad train pulled into Philadelphia There were no auto-busses then to bring freight into our city. The only method of getting to and from the railroad was by buggies, carriages and wagons drawn by horses and mules or oxen. More of the freight hauling was done with ox-wagons than any other method. It was a slow method, but we got there just the same.

There were those who made it their business to haul freight from Meridian as practically all the freight that came to Philadelphia was brought from the city of Meridian then 50 miles away. Monday morning a caravan would get to gether and make the start. Three and four yoke of oxen were usually to each wagon. The driver would usually be armed with a plaited raw-hide whip some ten or twelve feet long. When old Buck and Berry heard this whip crack they usually did their best. Some of these drivers were expert whip-poppers, playing a tune with their whip. That wonderful art has been lost to the world.

It usually took five days to make the trip to and from Meridian leaving Monday morning they came back Friday night if everything went well; but if any break-downs or other things happened they would not get back till Saturday and sometines Sunday. When a bunch started together they stuck to each other to the last. It was an almost impardonable error to leave a companion on the road. There was a kind of brotherhood feeling among those wagoners of that day.

Twenty miles a day, with an ox wagon was an average day's journey. When the sun was about down a camping place was selected. So much camping was done along the road that there were many regular camping places. Not many miles were there between them. All the wagoners knew where

NESHOBA COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

EACH ONE WAS. They would drive out of the road, build a fire, tie up their stock and feed them, then make coffee and eat their supper which their good wives had prepared in abundance and put in the box used for that purpose. I can smell that good coffee, cakes, pies and boiled ham yet that we used to have on these occasions. After supper a jolly time was had around the camp fire telling jokes and playing pranks.

When all got tired they would make down their quilt pallets on the pine straw or in their wagons if it should be empty. Usually however their wagons were loaded both ways. Going to Meridian they would bring freight for the merchants. Sometimes when they awoke in the morning their beds would be covered with snow. One of the characteristics of these old wago were the bow-frame and wagon-sheet. Sometimes the wagon train would be a hundred yards long or more moving evenly along the road to or from market I remember that for years Hardin Moore was the regular wagoner from Hope, making the trip each week nearly the whole year round. There were others but I remember him because he passed my house regularly for a year or two. This was a great business 30,40 and 50 years ago. The railroad and busses have put this out of business. It is a "past business" indeed now. While it was hard work, yet much funand frolic were had. When one got accustomed to making these weekly trips he felt as much at home as when doing any other work. They fed and clothed the people out in these parts in that long ago day but they have passed. Then it took a week to get freight from town. Now the buses go and come in less than a day. That is a wonderful improvement, but it has destroyed one of the greatest businesses that Neshoba county had in that day. We hope that a better day is here.

PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY: Ref. A. D. Darby . Philadelphia, Miss

1. S. T. Roebuck is highway commissioner of this district.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-THREE

2. We have no Federal Appropriation for roads in Neshoba county.
3. State appropriation for roads in Neshoba county is derived from a gas tax which amounts to around $50,000 per year.
4. The county appropriation on roads in this county is derived from a four mill gas tax which amounts to about $12,000 per year and from automobile licenses which amounts to approximately $20.000.
5. There are no National Highways in Neshoba county.
6. There are three State Highways running through Neshoba county-- Nos. 15,16 and 19. No. 15 is a paved highway running north and south. No. 16 is a graveled highway running east and west through the county. No. 19 runs from Philadelphia southeast to Meridian and is a graveled highway.
7. Some of the secondary roads of Neshoba county are in fair condition, having been graded and graveled by FWA. Other roads are very poor especially in winter.
8. There are three bus lines running through Neshoba county. The Tri State, G. M. & N and Tinsley's(Assignment 20 Industry)

RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY:

1. None
2. None
3. M. J. & K.C. railroad was later known as N.O.M & C. It is now known as the G. M. & N.
4,5 (assignment 20 industry)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAVEL:

No Mississippi river travel in Neshoba county.

AIRWAYS:

There was a site selected for an airport in Philadelphia and some work done by the Federal aid but was never completed. No air mail in Neshoba county.

NESHOBA COUNTY, TRANSPORTATION

Flora Patterson

NESHOBA COUNTY
Ruth Rush, Historian

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN
January 6, 1938

FINE ARTS:

I. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

None in Neshoba County.

2. Historians

Neshoba County has no real historians, but Reverend R. L. Breland,former Editor of the Neshoba Democrat, and now pastor of the Baptist Church at Coffeeville, has contributed valuable and interesting historical articles during the past eight years to the Neshoba Democrat.

Reference: The Neshoba Democrat and Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, by Dunbar Rowland, Page 1007.

Mr. Breland has contributed a series of historical notes on The Neshoba Democrat, on the Neshoba County Fair and on Neshoba County.

Mr. Robert Lee Breland, of Philadelphia, was born November 25, 1870 near Union, Neshoba County, Mississippi. Mr. Breland attended the primary schools of Neshoba County and the high school at Dixon, Mississippi; was a teacher in the Neshoba County schools from 1893 to 1900; elected County Superintendent of Education of Neshoba County in 1899; elected to the House of Representatives November 3, 1903. Mr. Breland is a Democrat; member of the Baptist; deacon; Mason; Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World; was married November 1, 1894 to Rosa Lee Johnson, of Dixon, Mississippi. In the house of

1904-1908 Mr. Breland was a member of the following committees; Liquor Traffic, and Census and Apportionment.

3. Poets.

Neshoba County has had no noted poets, but the following have had poems published in the county paper: Mr. Jess Hembree(deceased), Miss Ellie Sherrod now Mrs. F. D. Taylor, Lenore Wilson(deceased), Delorese Ferrell, and Lena Pearl Phillips.

4. Drama.

No stage or motion picture actors from Neshoba County.

5. Miscellaneous.

Mrs. C. H. Hays. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Hays has written several skits and made adaptations and dramatizations of stories and books to use in her expression work. Her outstanding play is, "Up She Took Her Little Crook", a one act play with four players. This play took first place in second district and State Federated Women's Club contests in 1933. Mrs. Hays put this play on twice, once for a joint meeting of the Culture and 20th Century Clubs and again at a convention of the second district here in Philadelphia.

Mrs. H ays has been teaching expression at the city schools for the past five years.

Turner Catledge. Reference: The Neshoba Democrat.

Turner Catledge is an ace Washington reporter for the New York Times. He has collaborated in writing anumber of articles for Saturday Evening Post bearing on Washington affairs; articles that have created wide attention. He has reached the heights in the newspaper world, being correspondent for one of the world's greatest newspapers.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Mr. Catledge is the son of Mrs. L. J. Catledge of this city. He received his high school education in Philadelphia city schools, and later attended Mississippi State College, Starksville, Mississippi.

Claud L. Faulkner. Reference: The Neshoba Democrat and W. A. Winstead, County Supt. of Education of Neshoba County.

On Saturday night, January 30, 1932, Mr. Claud L. Faulkner of the House Community presented a five act play, "Mystery of Snow Cap Ranch", of his own composition at House School to a packed audience. Mr. Faulkner was showered congratulations upon the cleverness of the play and manner of presentation.

Mr. Faulkner presented this play at City Theatre in Philadelphia on the night of February 9, 1932, where it was enjoyed by a large crowd. Mr. Faulkner attended Ever Green school , Decatur High School and Clark Memorial College, Newton, Mississippi. He taught for a number of years and is now employed in the East Mississippi Insane Asylum, Meridian, Mississippi.

B. Music.

1. Outstanding Musicians.

a. Piano.

Mrs. Arwin Deweese Turner. Reference: Personal Interview

Mrs. Arwin Deweese Turner has been a teacher of piano in Philadelphia, Mississippi schools since 1921. She received B.M.U.S. degree from the Martha Washington College and Conservatory in Abingdon, Va., in 1917, and B. M.U.S. degree and A.B. degree from Meridian College and Conservatory, Meridian, Mississippi in 1918. Taught in Eastern College, Manassas, Va., for one year. During the year 1919 toured as accompanist with Paul Verpost, Violinist and Anne Beebe, soprano, teacher for

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Bush Conservatory, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Turner studied three summers with Silvio Scionti, from American Conservatory, Chicago, Ill., As a result of these years of study and teaching, Mrs. Turner has several outstanding pupils among them being Helen Harpole, Junior at M.S.C.W., who has been selected as the citizenship girl to represent Mississippi at the D.A.R. convention in Washington, D.C. this year, Elizabeth Deweese, Freshman at Ward Belmont, Nashville, Tenn., Mildred Dobbs Jordan, M.S.C.W. '28, Janey Turner Hartsfield, Jackson, Miss., June Russell, Philadelphia, Miss., Wanda Key, Philadelphia, Miss., Phyllis Johnson and Virginia Webb, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Turner was born and reared in Neshoba County and got her early education in Philadelphia school.

Mrs. Hugh Jones. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Hugh Jones was born in Neshoba, Miss., and received her early schooling in the Neshoba school. She later attended Meridian College Conservatory, Meridian, Miss., for seven years and received B.M.U.S. degree in Piano and a diploma in voice. Also received an associate diploma in voice from New England Conservatory and holds state license for voice, piano and violin. Three years ago, Mrs. Jones had summer work in voice under Mrs. Calwell, Millsaps College.

Mrs. Jones has taught in the Neshoba school, Neshoba, Miss., Noxapater Agricultural School, Noxapater, Miss., Mississippi Synodical Junior College, Holly Springs, Miss., the Red Banks school, Red B anks, Miss., and for the past eight years in the Philadelphia schools. She has done outstanding work in State Federation of Music Clubs.

Some of Mrs. Jones' outstanding pupils are: Lucile Moore, piano and violin, Eloise Lowrey still studying and teaching, Earl Crenshaw

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

piano, voice and violin, Earline Blocker voice, Jimmie Plummer, Gwendolyn Lewis and Catherine Howell.

Mrs. Annie Kate Hart. Reference: Her sister, Mrs. W. W. Jones, Philadelphia, Miss.

Mrs. Hart was born in Philadelphia, Miss. Attended grammar school in Philadelphia and in Fort Worth, Texas. Received her high school education at old Moffit McLaurin Institute in Meridian, Miss. Attended Martha Washington College, Bristol, Va., and has had private lessons in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Hart was married in 1910 and has three children, one daughter Helen, and two boys Randolph and Adam Byrd. She is living in Jackson now and teaches music and voice in the State Blind Institute. Mrs. Hart has been teaching music and voice for about thirty years, and has taught in Philadelphia, DeKalb, Newton at Clark Memorial College, and has also had several private pupils.

She has broadcast over Radio Station WJDX in Jackson several times in the last four or five years.

b. Violin.

Mrs. Harriett Ley Deweese. Reference: Personal Interview

Mrs. Deweese was born in Titusville, Pa., October 3, 1901, where she received her early educational training. At the age of seventeen she attended the New York Institute of Musical Art, and studied there three years under Albert Stoessel. Has also had training in violin under Albert Lantz, Oil City, Penna., Sol Marcosson, Cleveland, Ohio, and George Randenbush of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. Deweese married in 1920 and moved to Mississippi the following year. She has 4 children.

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Mrs. Kate King Saunders. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Saunders was born in Neshoba County and received her early education in the Philadelphia school. She later attended Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va.

Mrs. Saunders is a gifted violinist having studied under Mr. Joseph Cortese of the Memphis Conservatory of Music, Memphis, Tenn. She is also an accomplished pianist having been a pupil of Mr. Patrick O'sullivan also of Memphis, Tenn. Has taught piano and violin two years in the Philadelphia school and two years at Union, Miss.

c. Organ.

Mrs. Dave Ajax(nee Ruth Yates). Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Ajax was born in Philadelphia, Miss., in 1887. Received early schooling in Philadelphia school, and had two years work at Beeson's College, Meridian, Miss., under Miss Riggell.

Mrs. Ajax began playing in Sunday School when twelve years old, and has been organist at Methodist Church here at different intervals since that time. She has had lessons on playing hymns under a Miss Duke of Pascagoula, Miss., and a few organ lessons from Mrs. Iler of Chicago, Ill.

d. Other instruments.

No players of other instruments that are outstanding.

e. Voice.

Mrs. Jim Dees(Nee Martha Mars). Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Jim Dees was born in the Custusha Community, in 1901, and moved to Philadelphia in 1906, where she received her early schooling. She studied piano and voice in Philadelphia High School, three years study at Meridian College, one year under Karleton Hackett at the American Conservatory in Chicago. Mrs. Dees sings Mezzo Soprano in

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

the Methodist Choir and is often called on to sing a solo at funerals, weddings and other occasions.

Others who are considered good in voice and sing in choirs of local churches are, Mrs. H. W. Russell, Earline Blocker, Mrs. Hugh Jones, Mrs. Hugh Bedford and Mrs. Tom Deweese, sopranos, and Miss Arva Blocker, alto.

f. Composers; character of work

No composers of music in Neshoba County.

g. Indian music; no outstanding.

h. Negro Folk Songs and Spirituals. None worth mentioning in the county.

2. Bands, orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

B.T.U. Orchestra of First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Miss.

Reference: Mr. Monroe Williams.

This orchestra was organized in March 1937 with Mr. Monroe Williams, director, and Mrs. E. S. Cole, sponsor. They played at the Baptist State Convention held in Philadelphia in November of this year, and have played throughout the county. They also won the banner at a district convention in Brooksville, Miss., recently.

Members of the orchestra are: B. L. Howell, bass horn; Harold Howell, trumpet; Glenn Perry and Gerald Howell, coronets; Freeman Evans and John Henry Harbour, alto horns; Dick Perry and Charles Tolbert, clarinets; Mrs. J. E. R. Saunders, Maudine Phillips and Janie Lou Bounds, violinists; Mellie Pearl McArn, pianist and Mrs. L. D. Payne, asst. pianist.

Methodist Choir. Mrs. Dave Ajax, reference.

This is one of the best choirs in Philadelphia, the only one having

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

a pipe organ. It is composed of sixteen female and ten male voices. Participants are: Mesdames Jim Dees, H. W. Russell, Sibb Hutchison, J. C. Garrett, Nannie Welch, Josephine Deweese, and O. S. Lewis(Pastor's wife), and Misses Florence Lenoir, Bertha White, and Winifred Fox, sopranos; Mesdames A. Deweese, C. H. Hays, J. F. McCauley, Porter Jordan, Earlie Hutchison, Jno. Campbell, and Miss Wadine Blocker, altos; Messrs Carlie Peebles, Sharp Banks, C. B. Wright, Johnnie Posey, and Rev. O. S. Lewis, tenors; Messrs Grady Hays, J. M. Lofton, Jno. Campbell, H. W. Blocker and L. G. Atkinson, bassos.

Baptist Choir. Reference: Earline Blocker.

This is a choir of mixed voices; eleven female and seven male voices, with Mrs. J. M. Lofton as pianist, and Miss Arva Blocker as assistant pianist.

Members of the choir and parts they sing are: Sopranos, Mesdames Earl Yates, V. C. Moss, Louis Lowrey, Clayton Lewis, and Misses Earline Blocker and Janey Lou Bounds; altos, Mesdames T. A. Chandler, Irvin VanHooser, J. M. Williamson, Lois Beery and Miss Arva Blocker; tenors, Messrs Ben Howell, Willie Burks, Monroe Williams, and L. D. Payne; bassos, N. A. Johnson, Jim Land and Jim Crews.

Presbyterian Choir. Reference: Mrs. Ben Howell

This choir is composed of eleven members, all female voices. Mesdames Hugh Jones and Hugh Bedford are leaders and both sing soprano. Other sopranos are: Mesdames Fred Williams, Green Hill, Alvie Estes and Misses Cecelia South, Christine Drake and Eleanor Fountain; altos, Mesdames Nolan Freeny, Jim Turner and Ben Howell. Mrs. O. A. Tidwell is pianist.

Holy Cross Choir. Reference: Personal knowledge.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Mrs. Victor Welch is organist. This choir is composed of about ten members, all female voices, none having special training other than choir practice, but render a creditable service at all times, and have special Hymns at Christmas and Easter time.

The Junior Beethoven Music Club. Reference: Mrs. Hugh Jones. This is a very active club meeting bi-monthly in homes of the members, where they carry on their business transactions, sing, put on playlets, and enjoy a social hour.

Miss Maudine Phillips is president of this club.

3. Public school music

Bands, orchestras, choruses. Schools where music is taught. Bands have been organized at the following schools: Dixon, Linwood, and Coldwater. Dixon's band is mixed, while Linwood and Neshoba have brass bands.

Piano and violin are taught in the Arlington and Philadelphia schools, and piano in the Forestdale, Coldwater and Neshoba schools.

There are no school orchestras or choruses in Neshoba County.

C. PAINTING

1. Artists

Miss Maud Sherrod. Reference: Personal Interview.

Miss Sherrod's art work is mostly of portraits and landscapes, and she uses crayons, water colors and oils. She has a pencil drawing of her father, one of a friend and one of a negro girl, and other portraits of children from her school room. Some of her favorite copies are: "The Good Shepherd", "Whistler's Mother", and "The Torn Hat".

While in school at State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss., Miss Sherrod illustrated a book for the president of the college. This,

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

and annual artist along with other drawing, partly paid her expenses in school.

Miss Sherrod was born and reared in a country home in Neshoba County, ten miles North of Philadelphia. Attended grammar school at Four Holly and Stallo, both in walking distance from her home. Received her high school and college training at State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss. She does not remember when she started drawing. It has gradually grown with her through the years from the crudest lines to the drawing she does today. The confidence of a few close friends, a correspondence course in Commercial Art, from a school in Minneapolis, Minn., and public school drawing which she studied at State Teachers College, constitute her training in this field.

Mrs. C. I. Franks. Reference: Personal Interview.

Most of Mrs. Franks's studies were done in oil and pastel crayon. Her favorite subjects were flowers and still life objects, arranged as subjects by her teacher. Miss Pennell, art director at M.S.C.W. said she thought that Mrs. Franks' most realistic and best picture was a study of jonquils lying on a polished table with a mellowed letter in same shade of jonquils. She has done a few landscapes from real life and copied a few pictures, also china and pottery. In late years she has done some cloth wall hangings in wax crayons. Mrs. Franks taught art as a private teacher in Philadelphia school in 1917.

Mrs. Franks was born Alayne Chandler in Kemper County. She began drawing and coloring when a small child, but had no real training in art until she went to M.S.C.W. where she received her A.B. degree and Art Certificate in 1915. She took a three months course in art under Prof. Sargent at Chicago University during summer of 1915. She taught

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

three years in Philadelphia school. Married C. I. Franks in 1919. She is a skilled home maker, and the mother of three children.

Mrs. Tom Mayo. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Mayo has been drawing ever since she began to use a pencil, and did quite a bit of drawing in early school days. Her work consists of pen and ink, oil wash work, charcoal and some crayon work.

Among the pictures Mrs. Mayo has painted are: "County Library", her brother-in-law, a dog, "Wind Blown Pine", and her little neice, Mary Lou Mayo. She is at present taking a correspondence course in Commercial Advertising and Designing from a Federal school.

Most of her work so far has been by natural talent.

Mrs. Mayo was born in Newton County. She finished high school at Decatur, later attended Clark Memorial College, Newton, Miss., and has taught school for five years. In the spring of '37 she taught a private class in art.

Mr. Sibb Hutchison. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mr. Hutchison has done a number of pictures in oil such as landscapes. He has done a few high-light pictures on velvet and smalt, mostly copy work, but has done carbon pencil and pastel from life, woodland scenes, huts, etc. He does sign work such as; Lettering, cut in, smalt, wall and board signs, glass both gold and transparent, posters, stencil work for signs and decorations.

Mr. Hutchison makes fire-screens, using smalt to do high-lights, has made some stage scenes.

He has sold quite a number of his pictures in oil, water color, wall placques made of glass, fish aquariums with tropic scenes, and fire screens.

Mr. Hutchison was born in 1902, in Kosciusko, Miss., and moved to

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Philadelphia about 1904. Attended Philadelphia school, and began drawing in first grade. From the fifth through the eighth grade he studied drawing for forty minutes each day under Miss Alayne Chandler(now Mrs. C. I. Franks). After that what he learned was from practice and study of pictures and colors.

Mrs. Winner Donald. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Donald's work is of still life in oil and crayon.

She was born in Attala County, February 22, 1892, out in the country from McCool, Miss. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Black. Her mother died when she was four years old, leaving four little girls and their Grandmother Black came and lived with them.

Mrs. Donald began drawing when about thirteen years old. She studied art two years in high school and two years in Junior College at French Camp, Miss., under Mrs. W. H. Sanderson.

Fred Cummings. Reference: Personal Interview.

Fred Cummings uses oils and crayons, in his art work. Has never had lessons in drawing or painting. Learned from studying pictures and practice.

Mr. Cummings was born in Kosciusko, Miss., March 8, 1904, and moved to Philadelphia in 1909. Attended school in Philadelphia. He began drawing when a small boy. Among the pictures he has painted are: "Salt Mines in China", "Dutch Windmill at Dawn", "Arabian Horses", "When the Fisherman Come Home", and portraits of Mrs. Fred Cummings and Miss Marie Dumas of Walnut Grove. Mr. Cummings has sold some of his work.

He is a paper hanger and painter by trade.

Omar Hiett. Reference: Mrs. Ben McCraw.

Omar does crayon and chalk work. Has done quite a bit of work in

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

lettering and is interested in illustrating. He also does work in oils and water colors.

Omar began drawing and painting when a small boy in school. Has never had any training in art work.

He was born September 23, 1918, in Philadelphia, Miss., where he attended elementary and high school. Is now a member of the senior class of '38.

Walter McCraw. Reference: Mrs. A. B. McCraw.

Walter does cartooning mainly, but also does portraits in charcoal and pastel, and pen and ink sketches. He has natural talent, with very little training. Studied art under Miss Aline Sims, of Gulfport, and in local school only a short time.

Walter was born in Bolton, Mississippi, April 2, 1918, later moving to Philadelphia. Attended elementary and high school, Philadelphia, and graduated in class of '37. He is now a freshman at Mississippi College, Clinton.

Charles Tolbert. Reference: His father, Mr. Burt Tolbert.

Charles uses water colors and crayons in his art work. Paints some watermill scenes and old delapidated houses about the country. He began painting about two years ago. Has had about six months training under Mrs. Tom Mayo, in the summer of '36.

Charles was born in Union, Mississippi in 1922 and received his early schooling in Union. He moved to Philadelphia with his parents in 1930, and has been in school here since that time. Is now in tenth grade.

Nellie Smith. Reference: Mrs. B. C. Peden.

Nellie Smith began drawing at an early age, using colored crayons. Later she read several books on drawing and painting, and would study pictures. She now uses oils and has done a number of scenes.

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

She was born and reared in Neshoba County and attended school at Longino, about three miles from Philadelphia.

W. Hubert Smith. Reference: Personal Interview.

Mr. Smith had three years art training in grade school and started a course with Washington School of Art(correspondence), but dropped it after completing approximately half. He specializes in free hand copying, any subject but prefers architectural and construction subjects. Uses any material except oil, including pencil, crayon, water color and some charcoal, but doesn't like to work with charcoal so much. Mr. Smith was born and reared in Neshoba County, and received his early education in the schools of the county. He is living at present on route two, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Turner Fair. Reference: Mother, Mrs. Props Turner.

Mrs. Fair uses oil and crayons in her art work. Her first work was cartooning, then later she did landscapes, animals, portraits, flowers, and china. Mrs. Turner considers a negro boy in overalls as her daughter's masterpiece.

Mrs. Fair also does some interior decorating and designing. Designed own clothes at an early age.

She was born in Philadelphia and received her grammar and high school education in Philadelphia schools. Has had two years college work. She began drawing at the age of ten years.

Mrs. Zell Murphy Williams. Reference: Mrs. A. J. Murphy(mother).

Mrs. Williams is a natural artist, and has never had much training. She uses oils, and began drawing early, after finishing high school. Her best pictures are Easter lily in pot and an Indian princess. Mrs. Williams was born in Philadelphia and received her early education in the Philadelphia schools.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Harold Davidson. Reference: Mrs. Walter Davidson(mother). Harold began drawing in 1927, and during that year took a correspondence course in drawing from Federal School of Art. His studies are in oil and crayons and consist of landscapes, animals, and portraits. Harold is now living in Meridian, Miss.

2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings.

a. In homes of the county.

Have found very few old portraits or rare paintings in the homes of the county. In Mrs. N. A. Johnson's home we found a copy of, "The Hoop Lady" by S. Hurel, and a copy of, "The Dinner" by French.

In the Sister's Home at Tucker, about 6 miles Southeast of Philadelphia we found, "The Lily of the Mohawks", a very unusual piece of art. It is of mosiac design, an inlay of tiny pieces of wood of various colors. This picture is of Catherine Tekakwitha, a pious Indian maiden, who died in 1680 at Fonda, N. Y., a copy of Margaret M. Nealis' painting.

Mrs. Gertrude Donahue, also of Tucker, has a copy of Raphael Santi's painting, "The Sistine Madonna", or "Lady with the Veil".

Several of the homes here have hand painted pictures, by local artists and Mrs. Hugh Jones has a very pretty picture of a bowl of flowers painted by Miss Aline Sims, of Gulfport.

b. In public buildings

In the Methodist Church, Philadelphia, is a copy of the painting by Plockhorst, "Suffer Little Children to come unto Me."

3. Art in Public Schools and Colleges

Art is not being taught in any of the schools of the county, but they teach drawing in all the primary grades.

D. SCULPTURE

1. Outstanding Sculptors

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Mrs. F. D. Taylor(nee Ellie Sherrod). Ref: Personal Interview.

Mrs. Taylor's work consists of figures of people, animals, etc., modeled in the round or relief, also column capitals, brackets, shields, name plates and other ornamental work used in decorating buildings, bird baths, fountains, urns, lawn benches,etc.

Material used consists of clay in its natural state or clay prepared, plaster of paris for carving name plates, making moulds and for some casts of finished products. However, most of her work was cast in concrete. Moulds were made of the original clay models and the stone or concrete cast in these moulds.

Some of her earliest works were copies of busts of famous people, Greek gods, etc., original busts of my sisters and others, also some purely imaginary figures. Later while at college a bust of Joe Cook, president of State Teachers' College. After taking up modeling commercially, Mrs. Taylor(Miss Sherrod) modeled pieces for various buildings in this state and neighboring states, but one for which she modeled all the ornamental stone is the High School at Morton, Mississippi.

Mrs. Taylor(Miss Sherrod) was born and reared in beat five, Neshoba County. She attended grammar school near her home but had one year grammar school work at Philadelphia High School. Had one year high school work at Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg and the remainder of her high school and college training at State Teachers' College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Mrs. Taylor(Miss Sherrod) began modeling and drawing as a child. Took public school drawing at State Teachers' College, Hattiesburg under Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham; but had no training in modeling or sculpturing, unless experience can be classed as training.

She taught in the public schools of Neshoba County for several years.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

Began work as a modeler and designer for the Wright Coat Stone Co., at Jackson, Mississippi, September 1926 and worked there until the firm went out of business five or six years ago.

Miss Maud Sherrod. Reference: Personal Interview.

Miss Sherrod models portrait-plaques, animals, book-ends and objects from still life, using the native clay from Neshoba County. She gets this clay from washed out roadsides and ditches, and likes it better than the prepared clay, because it has a better touch. She first uses her fingers in shaping objects, then works up details with small tools made from hardwood or bone. In relation to this work, Miss Sherrod also carves from rock and wood.

Mrs. Arlie VanHooser(nee Addie Edwards) deceased.

Reference:

The first work that Mrs. Vanhooser did was molding in clay. Later she molded rabbits, cats, a bulldog and a horse of cement.

Mrs. VanHooser was born March 11, 1897 in the Providence community, about nine miles southwest from Philadelphia. She was left an orphan at the age of fourteen and had very little schooling.

2. Name statuary and sculpture in county.

In the Holy Cross church on Byrd Avenue, there are two statues, one of The Virgin Mary and one of The Sacred Heart.

In the Holy Rosary church, six miles southeast of Philadelphia on Meridian road we found statues of The Sacred Heart, The Blessed Virgin Mary, two of Guardian Angels, and a large Crucifix.

Mrs. Hugh Jones, northeast of Philadelphia has a bust of Wagner, one of Mozart in bronze, and one of Minnehaha.

Mrs. Horace Turner on Poplar Avenue has a bust of Beethoven in bronze.

In the northeast corner of the court square here we have a monument to the Confederacy.

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A. HANDICRAFT

1. Wood carving.

We don't have any wood carving in Neshoba County worthy of note.

2. Handicraft in schools.

Handicraft is being taught in the following schools of the county: Arlington, Coldwater, Zephyr Hill, Dixon, Neshoba and Forestdale, and in the three Indian schools, Bogue Chitto, Pearl River and Tucker. The boys are taught to make ax handles, plow stocks, etc., for farm use, and radio tables, cabinets, chifferobes, lawn furniture, swings, etc., for the home, and school.

3. Basketry.

The White people of the county have never spent much time making baskets. Some few of them do make cotton baskets, using white oak splits.

b. The Indians make their baskets of canes that they find in the swamps of the county. They split these canes into narrow strips, peeling off the bark. These strips are then dyed and dried, and woven into baskets of many shapes and sizes. They sell many of their baskets at home, and some have been shipped to other places and sold.

c. A few old Negro men about the county make cotton baskets, but do not devote much of their time to this, as do the white people.

4. Weaving.

a. There is no weaving done by the white people in the county.

b. In the Pearl River Indian school, about six miles west of Philadelphia they are teaching the Indians to weave rugs, heavy towels, etc.

c. No weaving is being done by the negroes of the county either.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

5. Miscellaneous.

B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Ornamental Buildings.

a. Public buildings

The Neshoba County court house sits in the center of a splendidly paved court square, tastefully beautified by the local woman's club of the city of Philadelphia. The building is fireproof and is constructed of brick, concrete and steel. The north and south entrances are adorned with four large columns.

The inside of the building is done in white plaster with grey trim. There are two halls, one running north and south and one east and west, with offices on either side.

The building is two-story, with large auditorium, balcony and five offices upstairs.

The U. S. Post Office of Philadelphia, is located on Main Street, and is very ornamental. The exterior of the building is of sand color plaster with brick and metal trim and foundation.

The Benwalt Hotel, one of the finest hostelries in this section of the state, is located on Byrd Avenue, and is of fireproof construction and three stories in height, with a 4,000 foot floor space. The building beautifully decorated throughout has fifty seven rooms, furnished in durable, yet attractive furnishings. The lobby and private dining room are the equal of any large city hotel, while a cafe run in connection serves a large number of transient as well as local people daily.

This hotel was built in 1927 by Ben Howell and Walter Perry, local contractors at a cost of $118,000 for the building and furnishings. The origin of "Benwalt", is quite an interesting fact, the name being

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

taken from the name of the contractors.

The Neshoba County library building is unique in structure, being erected of logs. It has a large reading room 24x30 feet and a smaller 10x12 room gives the building a commodious appearance. This building is situated on North Byrd Street in a setting of pine trees. The old fashioned idea is carried out in every respect, a big open fireplace with rock chimney and mantel, being one of the main attractions. A well curb of rock with a windlass and oak bucket add to the landscape as well as the placing of old fashioned shrubbery around the base of the building, whose foundation is of rock.

A small stream, with rustic bridge, off the side also adds much to the effect. Stepping stones form a winding pathway from the cabin to the grammar school building which is located on a steep incline, on the lot above. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and the setting is ideal for a building of this kind.

All materials used in the erection are Neshoba County products, and cost the club sponsors only $100.

The Choctaw Indian Hospital is a one story structure, of red brick and combination roof and is composed of three wings leading from the center to the front and back to the rear. It sets forty feet back in a beautiful lawn facing Choctaw Street. The entrance is made at the side of the central wing over a cement patio, leading to the door.

Six wards are available, one, six bed; one four bed; one three bed; and one two bed, with two, two bed wards for isolation of contagious diseases. A long hall leads up from the rear between the wings to the front and into the various wards. Each of these wards is equipped just the same as any modern hospital, including private bath and shower.

In the front central wing is located the Doctor's office, an office for

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

the head nurse, a dispensary, a nurses call room and a room for storing files. Large linen closets are over the building as well as closet space for other purposes.

The sterlizing room has the best type electrical sterilizer which is used in sterilizing operating instruments, utensils and linens. In another small steriliger, in the utensil room, the utensils for general hospital use were sterilized.

The operating room almost glass encased because of the number of large solid glass windows is strictly modern and will be able to meet the needs of any emergency that may arise, so complete is the equipment.

The interior decorating scheme of pea Green and buff, is one of the most beautiful, giving an immaculate appearance, and adding much to the light airy rooms so well ventilated by large windows, on all available sides.

The floors are taken care of by the laying of Battle Ship linoleum, in a rich dark brown pattern, all over the building, with the exception of the operating room and the sterilizing rooms, which are lain in tile, with a marble baseboard.

Sanitary drinking fountains are placed throughout the building for the convenience of the employees as well as those who may be in the hospital for various reasons.

With this splendid building set back in the spacious grounds of pines and with an abundance of shrubbery placed by a landscape gardner this bids to be one of the most beautiful spots in all America within a few years.

Other attractive public buildings are, The Citizens Bank, Philadelphia Bank, Strand Theatre and Philadelphia Hospital.

b. Churches

On Byrd Avenue, Philadelphia, Miss. stands the beautiful Catholic Church

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

of Holy Cross. Of Romanesque architecture, the church is built of concrete blocks and roofed with Spanish tile. On the northern side of the facade there is an imposing belfry which gives to the church view a note of stability and majesty. The facade is surmounted by a cross, the sign of salvation. The interior is beautifully finished in stained woodwork and plaster. There is a large sanctuary with vaulted ceiling. On either side of the sanctuary are two sacristys. In the sanctuary is an old and beautifully carved wooden altar which originally came from Holland. The main body of the church has a seating capacity of about 200. It is well lighted with large windows of specially tinted glass, which gives a subdued light and contributes to the devotional effect.

The First Methodist Church on Main St., Philadelphia is constructed of brick. The front entrance is adorned with large white Tuscan columns and the roof is surmounted by a large dome which adds majesty. The inside walls and ceiling are painted light gray with high wainscot, large beams supporting the ceiling, trim and pews being in mahogany.

The pipe organ and choir are situated in the rear of the building adjacent the pulpit. The floor is slightly inclined. The large arched windows and doors are of specially tinted glass which gives a subdued light. The seating capacity of the church and balcony is about 500. The many Sunday School rooms are well equipped and they have an enrollment of 372.

The First Baptist Church on the corner of Myrtle and Pecan Sts., is the finest church building in this section of the state, cost of building and fixtures being $50,000. It is constructed of brick with cast stone trim. The front of the building is adorned with four Ionic columns which adds to the ornamental features of this building. The roof is of Ludiwich tile. The inside is plastered in white and consists of auditorium, balcony and eight Sunday School rooms accomodating about

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

The house is set a few feet above the street level and back from the street so that the living quarters are assured privacy and quiet. As one enters the house he finds on the right of the entrance hall a small coat room for the convenience of arriving guests. Two shallow steps lead up to the living room which has large windows grouped to take full advantage of light and ventilation. The consolidation of large windows arrangement makes it possible to have plenty of wall space for furniture.

General illumination of the living room is accomplished by two flush panel lights recessed in the ceiling. More brilliant localized lighting for reading is provided by lamps for which there are a number of wall plugs. The dining room which opens off the hall takes advantage of view toward the front with large corner window. There is a recess in the north wall with glass shelves to accommodate such items of china or glassware as maybe desired.

An annex to the living room is a recreation or informal living room which is used by the family for a variety of practical living needs, such as informal parties, buffet suppers, and on occasions when there are large numbers of guests. Also the living room and recreation room may be entirely opened up to the outdoor terrace where tables maybe set up, lunch, supper or refreshments served and games enjoyed. A fireplace in the recreation room is flanked by shelves and cupboards which provides space for books, magazines, games and other paraphanelia. The master bedroom is reached through a short hall off the recreation room and opens on the terrace through a French door. This bedroom has two dressing rooms--one with a small alcove with wardrobe and dresser serving the needs of a man and the other, adjacent to the bathroom, equiped to serve feminine needs. The bathroom is equiped with built-

400 in the Sunday School. Seating capacity of auditorium is 720.

On the corner of Church and Beacon Streets stands the beautiful yet modest Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, the snow white walls show up to the best advantage, topped by a green roof. From the vestibule there is an entrance to the auditorium and Sunday School rooms. It has a towering belfry above, which adds majesty and grace to the building.

On entering this church one has a feeling that this is really a place of worship. The inside walls and ceiling are of natural varnish with the wainscot in light brown and the pews and pulpit in dark oak. The windows are of Florentine glass.

The main auditorium will seat about 200, but the Sunday School rooms have folding doors that can be opened so as to accomodate a large crowd.

At Tucker, about six miles from Philadelphia on the Philadelphia, Meridian Highway stands on a commanding eminence the beautiful Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary. The building is in the form of a cross, a frame structure, stuccoed. The windows are of specially tinted glass, with two of them being handpainted. The sanctuary with its marble altar and statues is beautiful.

c. Homes

The home of Marion Perry, located on Byrd Avenue is designed especially for charm and confort. The exterior of the house is white plaster contrasted by a roof of heavy blue-black shingles. The steps and front porch are of a red hue to blend with the other exterior colors, and in each of the steps has been placed a flushed panel light for convenience. The lot faces the west and slopes in the same direction. It has been terraced with the idea in mind of landscaping and the future arrangements of shrubs and flowers.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

in cabinets, for linen and toilet supplies. The walls and floors are surfaced with tile.

The second bedroom has an arrangement of corner windows with closet space and is adjacent to another bath which bath is also equipped with cabinets and has its floors and wall surfaced with tile. The third bedroom is also adjacent to this bathroom and it is arranged so that it may be used either as a bedroom or den, depending upon the family's desire.

A connecting link between the dining room and kitchen is the pantry or breakfast room with its bowed window treatment, overlooking the view to the southwest. It is built to accommodate a round breakfast table and the end of the room contains cabinets for china, glass, linen and silver.

The kitchen is equipped with an electric range, refrigerator, sink and metal drain board. The entry accommodates broom and mop closet and built-in ironing board, as well as serve as service entrance for the kitchen and entrance from the garage. The garage is connected to the house and forms an integral part thereof.

The basement is of reinforced concrete, housing the furnace and automatic fireman for the central heating plant and the water heater. It also has storage space for coal and other necessities.

The entire house is of hollow tile and brick construction, with steel casement windows, asbestos shingle roof, quarter-sawed white oak floors, pressure-creosoted framing lumber, insulated ceiling, plaster walls and ceilings tinted by varying colors of paint. It is furnished throughout with modernistic furniture.

In designing this house, Mr. and Mrs. Perry endeavored to incorporate with both its plans and architectural details a character that was untraditional, recognizing the fact however that most so called "modern homes" are cold in appearance and inclined to be extreme in style.

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

They tried to make this modern home as livable, comfortable, and charming as any of the popular traditional types that have come to be regarded as home like.

In the relation of rooms, convenience and orientation have been carefully considered. In the disposition of window areas each room has a maximum of light, ventilation, and sunshine as well as wall space for the grouping of furniture.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones, in the suburbs just north of the city is one of the most beautiful homes to be found in east Mississippi.

The home a rambling Old English type of architecture represents a real New England scene in a southern setting. The house of white clapboards, white brick pillars and green cork lined shingled roof sets well back from the Columbus Road on a slight elevation in an oak grove with an abundance of evergreen shrubbery. The spacious lawn sloping to the highway is met by an artificial lake which covers more than an acre of land. Large porches extend on the front and side of the house while the interior has been thoroughly modernized.

To the right of the main entrance is the spacious living room, 28x16 feet, the back wall centered with a large fireplace. The walls are covered with Corinthia Scenic paper in pastel shades and the woodwork is old Ivory. The floors throughout are hardwood with a high finish, except in the kitchen which has inlaid linoleum. The dining room just back of the living room is finished identically as the former and the furniture throughout both is in mahogany.

A Colonial air is seen throughout in the furnishings with a number of antiques combined with the more modern furniture being used. The fireplace, Colonial Georgian is of Green and Ivory marble and topped with

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

candle lighting fixtures at either side. The entire lighting system is indirect with the fixtures of polished bronze.

The draperies throughout are imported brocaded silk in a rust shade with modernistic brackets and imported lace glass curtains. Linen shades are also used through the home with the exception of the den where Venetian Blinds are installed.

Two bedrooms are furnished in antique with the third in one of the new furnishings in maple. Two bathrooms in tile, one black, maize and green and the other in blue and white with the fixtures in corresponding colors. The closets are cedar lined and the home has been insulated throughout with Rock Wool Insulation.

The sun parlor, the one room that is strictly modern is being furnished in green and silver and the awnings are in green and tan.

The whole place, hostess included, breathes of "Southern Hospitality."

In the city of Philadelphia, on a beautiful site stands the Old English home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Turner, which is very ornamental inside and out. It is built of white clapboards, with Dutch roof of green asbestos. The huge rock chimney on front and the five gables, add much to the beauty of this home.

The house rests well back from the avenue at 515 Poplar, circled by shrubbery with flagstone walks. The large fire place in the living room is of marble, designed by a native of South America, the floors being of random width hardwood planks, pegged down. There are ten rooms in the house, and the kitchen, two baths and porches are of tile.

These three homes are among the many beautiful homes of the county.

2. Outstanding Architects

No outstanding architects in the county.

C. LANDSCAPING

1. Parks

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

The Municipal Park, one of the most beautiful and complete in this section comprises a tract of land, 23 acres, owned by the city and marks one of the beauty spots in this section of Mississippi.

The park centered by a natural swimming pool forms an ideal setting. Stately trees, rock lined walks, flower beds, rustic furniture, miniature bridges as well as bath houses, a tower, swings and summer houses equip this park. The pool has been sanded, the water having been made various depths in order that all ages may enjoy it. A section has been marked off for children, with slides, water swings and other attractive devices for their entertainment. Electric lights have been strung over the grounds and the pool in order that the park may be kept open at night.

The Little Garden Club is to take this park for its project this year and we have hopes of great improvements.

2. Grounds of Public Buildings.

a. Schools

The grounds of the Philadelphia High School were planned by the Women's Clubs of the city. They are beautifully landscaped and the setting is ideal for a building of this kind. The well sodded yard with its white oak trees, and evergreen shrubs of different heights and placed in such formal order gives the place a look of grandeur.

b. Colleges

Neshoba County has no colleges.

c. Courthouse

The Courtsquare with its well sodded lawn, foundation plantings of every green, flowering and berrying shrubs, evergreen plantings on each side of the walks at entrance of grounds from streets, and native trees such as magnolia, wild peach and weeping forsythia placed at each corner

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

presents a beautiful setting.

3. Home Gardens

Mrs. Walker Jones' Garden. Reference: Personal Interview.

This garden is about fifty feet wide and one hundred feet long and is entered from the right side. Against the garage wall to the right is a bed of wild fern and double lemon lilies, bordered by blooming moss of three varieties. Against the house to the left is a bed of Red Oriental Poppies bordered with giant pansies. Behind this bed is a window box of phlox of various hues and red verbena. There is a narrow brick walk leading to the back porch which has a doorway covered with climbing Paul Scarlet Roses and on each side of the steps there is a big pot full of trailing phlox and petunias. On the other side of the porch is a bed of yellow Iris in full bloom and a bed of varied colored asters in front of them, peeping out of the ground looking forward to a June blooming.

On the north side of a house is a wisteria vine trailing over the breakfast room window, its purple blooms are a compliment to the momosa tree just unfolding its leaves and lavender blooms.

Against the lattice fence which separates the front and back yard and joins the house to the hedge on the north is a bed of perennial asters, an early blooming kind, the one which blooms in the fall and blends with the lavender lupins which are at their best then.

Against the hedge on the north are planted lemon lilies for about fifteen feed. They then are replaced by a bed of lilies for late blooming and Armaryllias for April.

In the center of the yard is a round informal lily pool boarded by native rock and radient with red, yellow, and salmon lilies. The cat tails are just coming up and the yellow and lavender (native) water iris are in bloom, while the poppies and hyacinths are budding and only

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

wait for more sun to bring them forth. The fish thoroughly enjoy the sun after a season of spawning.

Behind the pool the bed of red verbena and red and yellow poppies are in full glory but lend themselves to the iris that go from mauve, lavender to deep purple. To the right of the pool a lovely Umbrella China tree makes a place for the out door living room, with its rustic table and awning chairs, where one may relax and enjoy nature at its best. Further to the right against the south hedge border is an outdoor fireplace of native stone where many outdoor meals are cooked.

To the left of the pool with a six foot grass plot between is the iris bordered rose bed consisting mostly of red and pink Radience with a few Columbia, and Talisman bushes for variety. In the center of the rose garden is a bird bath of native stone surrounded by red and yellow tulips and croecus with a back ground of double, tall growing, ragged robins against the green hedge. The background for this garden which runs east and west is a white picket fence about five feet high. Against the fence are low growing, yellow and bronze cannas, but the scattering of native and other shrubs in front of the fence is what gives privacy and beauty to the yard. In this background are pines, lilacs, tall cane, red buds, a gray beard, a china berry, lantana, forsythia, golden rod, privet hedge, lombardy poplars and clumps of Mexican sunflowers for fall. In the center to the back is a bed of poppies blooming now and chrysanthemums for fall.

Bird houses here and there, white with blue roofs to match the tall blue urn by the pool give a personal touch.

The grass is woven between the beds and pool and the slope of the north side keeps the garden from being to even.

Mrs. W. I. Luke's Garden. Reference: Mrs. A. B. McCraw

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Luke on Poplar Avenue presents a picturesque setting throughout the entire year. The garden, semi-formal is a picture of color during the spring, summer and autumn season and only a few weeks find it void of blooming plants and shrubs.

This little Eden is approximately 100 feet long and a little more than half as wide, with an incline from the south to north, forming an ideal spot for landscaping. A giant live oak, on the lower side tends to elevate, the plate on a level and is a perfect bird's paradise, from which a number of cleverly constructed houses for these little feathered friends are hung. Beneath this oak and slightly to one side is a small fish and lily pool with an open grassy court of several feet surrounding it. Rustic furniture adds to the comfort of one wishing to tarry for a while.

The outer edges of the garden are outlined with thick leafed Ligustrum, clusters of Spirea Van Houtii and other evergreens. Scattered throughout are species of Arbor Vita, which give a pleasing effect through the winter season.

As the guest enters the garden from the home, one's eye catches first the winding walk of flagstones, as it passes by the pool, under the shade of the oak and on to the rear of the garden where it opens through a rose covered gateway into a vacant lot. Flanked on either side of this walk are great masses of Iris, tulips and other annuals with a border of Sweet Alysium. The iris is one of the finest collections to be found anywhere and has been brought from various sections of the United States.

On the left as one enters, a group of roses in various hues greets the visitor. This bed is bordered with small boxwood plants and has as a background a profusion of greenery, which is the garden border.

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

On the left and out from the house are other smaller beds of bulbous plants, including rare lilies, tulips, daffodils and other that form a riot of color from spring ~~and~~ to autumn. Perennials are interspersed and always as the flower fades another is ready to take its place.

On the north side at the edge of the incline is a border of privet hedge with a row of stately old hollyhocks standing in front.

Climbing roses are found in appropriate places throughout the garden and the giant oak has as an extra covering, the old English Ivy.

Peonies also lend color as the season advances in various parts of the plot. The owner of this garden has long ago realized that the state affords any number of lovely wild flowers which may be transplanted and as a result several have been removed with success from their forest abode. Each plant has been selected and placed with care and there is no spot in the city of Philadelphia that lends more enchantment than sitting in this lovely outdoor living room on a moonlight night, or walking its winding path by day.

Mrs. George Mars' Garden. Reference: Personal Interview.

This is an informal garden built around the home, giving every room a flowery vista from early spring through late fall. It has a large bed of various bulbs on the east side and a large propagating bed of sand with a northern exposure.

In the center is a bed of perennial phlox and forget-me-nots. Hybiscus, weeping forsythia, lupins, chrysanthemums, dahlias, two rose beds, a collection of iris, larkspur, bachelor buttons, oxalis and marigold beds are in the shade on the west side. The north end of the garden has a hedge of pink crepe-myrtle. There are altheas of various colors also white and watermelon crepe-myrtle and pomegranite. A row of double lemon lilies edging the garden, adds much to its beauty. On

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

ASSIGNMENT SIXTEEN

On the front are broad leaf evergreens, Arbivitas, Norway Spruce, Prostrate Juniper, azaleas and other blooming plants.
The winding walks are of flagstone and brick, and the informal pool with water lilies and other water plants is edged with petrified wood. And what a background that time-mellowed home makes for everything from forsythia, jonquils, and larkspur in the spring, through the June and midseason processional of iris, phlox and roses, to dahlias, marigolds, and chrysanthemums in fall! This home is located at 523 Main St.

Mrs. Henry Mars' Garden. Reference: Personal Knowledge.
The unusual feature of Mrs. Mars' garden is the informal pool, which is artificially fed, the water flowing through rocky channels and forming a water fall of three heights before it reaches the pool.

Other attractive informal gardens are those of Mrs. Kate Barrier on Pecan Ave.; Mrs. Norman Johnson on Poplar Ave.; Mrs. A. J. Murphy at 525 Poplar Ave.; Miss Nealie Ross at 527 Poplar Ave.; Mrs. Norman Mars at 509 Holland Ave.; Mrs. A..H. Jordan on Myrtle Avenue; Mrs. Sudie Ross Johnson on Columbus Ave.; Mrs. Foster King, West Philadelphia and Mrs. Cross Savell, on Meridian road.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ARTS

Janie Alexander

Neshoba County
Ruth Rush, Historian

A S S I G N M E N T T W E N T Y - O N E

November 8, 1937

NEWSPAPERS:

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER--Ref. Deed Book Page 292.

The County's first paper was known as the "Reville". Dr. J. L. Backstrom, one of the first physicians of the county and Little Berry Austin edited this paper in 1850. This paper was discontinued at the beginning of the Civil War. There was no other paper in the county until 1881 when Mr. Charlie Brand, a confederate veteram, established the Neshoba Democrat.

So far as we know there were no files kept of the paper. Perhaps all files that were kept were destroyed at the begining of the Civil War.

THE DIXIE SCHOOL JOURNAL: Ref. R. L. Breland.

The Dixie School Journal was a paper published in Neshoba County for a few years in the interest of education in the county. It was begun in 1894 and was published at Waldo in the western part of the county. The first issue was gotten out in June, 1894; Vol. 1, No. 2 is now in Mr. Breland's possession. On the editorial page these words are found, "A monthly published in the interest of County Schools, C. L. McKay, Editor: Published by the Dixie Publishing Co. Waldo, Miss."

Prof. Charles L. McKay, the originator and editor of the Dixie School Journal, was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Public Education in Neshoba County in 1893. Seeing the great need of some medium of communication between the school forces, he conceived the idea of the Dixie School Journal. He was living at Waldo, a country village in the western part of the county, at that time. For two years the paper was published in that little village.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

The third year of his tenure in office Prof. McKay located at Philadelphia and became connected with the Neshoba Democrat Publishing Co. The Dixie Publishing Co. was merged with the Neshoba Democrat. This company printed the Journal for a few years. The paper was not a financial success. About the year 1897 the Dixie School Journal was merged with a state-wide school paper Published in Jackson, Miss., and it was a part of the school journal published at that place. It served it's purpose well for the few years of it's existance. C. L. McKay went out of office, went into the mercantile business and did not have time to give to the publishing of a school paper, so he let it merge with another paper. So the Dixie School Journal was no more, but it deserves a place in the history of publications in Neshoba County.

THE NESHOBA DEMOCRAT: Ref. R. L. Breland.

Early in the year of 1881, fifty-six years ago now, Charles Brand then a rising young attorney of Philadelphia, conceived the idea of a weekly county news paper for Neshoba County. The conception soon became a reality and "The Neshoba Democrat" began it's weekly appearance in the village with "Truth, Justice and Progress" as it's slogan.

After a few years Charles A. Brand, felt the call of the west and sold his printing business to Lafayette Stantion, who was a teacher and represented Neshoba County in the Lower House of the State Legislature for some terms. He was editor for a number of years and did it well. Later he sold the paper to Adam M. Byrd, another rising young attorney, who later became famous as District Attorey, Judge, and a member of Congress, who ably edited the paper for a number of years.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

About the year of 1898 Chas. L. McKay editor of Dixie School Journal, and Roger Wilson purchased the paper and became editors. In the year of 1901 A. J. Mayo, S. H. Spivey and R. L. Breland purchased the plant and R. L. Breland became editor of the paper. This relationship continued for a little better than a year. Wilson and McKay again became owners and Wilson became editor. Mr. Wilson was the able editor until 1905, when, J. D. King, W. D. Hitt, and R. L. Breland, bought the paper and Breland was again editor for a year or so. This firm sold their interest in 1907 to W. T. Quinn and O. B. Fox; Mr. Quinn, who some years before had worked in the office, was made editor and steered the paper for years. He is now a successful paperman in Okolona, Mississippi. Lamar Ray purchased the paper from Quinn and Fox and became it's editor. He added a number of improvements. Perhaps it was during his term as editor that the old frame building gave way to the present structure and the old Washington press was exchanged for a more modern press and was located in the building with the job office, and the little old shack where the paper had been printed for many years became history. Mr. Ray felt the draw of the north west so he sold out to Clayton T. Rand and now is in the news paper business in Oregon.

Mr. Rand was an alert young man and put pep into the paper. He added more up to date presses a linotype machine and made of it a very newsy paper. Mr. Rand had a knack of collecting news and knew how to insert it attractively and interestingly. After a few years, however, he looked into larger fields, and located at Gulfport and is now editor of the "Gulf Coast Guide." Ivey and Carley Peebles became owners with Ivey, a young lawyer as editor.

NESHOBA COUNTY. PRESS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

The Peebles Brothers continued as proprietors of the paper for three years perhaps and gave their readers a newsy paper. They added some new features to the paper. Ivey Peebles, being an attorney, as also was his talented wife, had an opportunity to locate in Jackson and practice his profession, and Carley desiring to give his time more completely to the insurance business, they sold the paper and plant to A. C. Anderson of Ripley and Jackson. Mr. Anderson was owner and editor of a number of other papers, so he could not take charge of the editorial work and his son, W. H. Anderson, was local editor and business manager of the paper for two or more years. He gave the readers a good paper.

On January 1, 1930 Robin Weaver and Birney Imes, of Columbus, Miss., took charge of the paper and the printing plant, and Robin Weaver became editor and manager. They have published a very newsy paper now for almost seven years.

This sketch would be incomplete however, without saying a word about the men and women who have been employed on the mechanical side of the work that has made the paper what it has been all these years. The names of all these cannot be enrolled for lack of space, but those most outstanding need to be remembered in this connection. Perhaps J. B. Quinn, Sr. was with the Democrat at it's beginning. His son, W. T. Quinn, who is mentioned among the list of editors, later also learned the trade in this office, Howell and Blackston, two other sons of the senior Quinn, were in the office for a number of years.

Fletcher Bowden learned the printer's trade in the office of the Neshoba Democrat. Afterwards he was employed in the printing department of the U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. and died there recently.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

Rev. C. N. Callahan, whose death occurred recently, was an employee for some time. John A. Pope, of tragic memory, was for many years the principal "devil" in the office of the Democrat. Walter and Jim Yates were in the office for some years, also as was Oscar Breland, now of Crawford, Mississippi. Of late years, Mrs C. T. Rand, Mrs. Ivey Peebles, Miss Mary Crews and Miss Corinne Moore were connected with the business side of the work

FILES: In the Chancery Clerk's Office we find copies of the Neshoba Democrat From 1908 up to the present time (1937)

The Neshoba Democrat has ever been true to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. It has had part in every progressive movement of of the town, county, state and nation. It has seen the growth of the county from a few thousand people to one of the populous counties of the state; Philadelphia was a hamlet of some 75 people when it began its weekly visits to the homes of the citizens, with dilapadated homes and unsightly business houses; several soloons then were doing business in the village. Now the same village is one of the best little cities anywhere, with modern homes, splendid business houses, a new court house, paved streets and concrete sidewalks. The lamp light has given way to the electrict light. The snort of the Iron Horse had never been heard in these parts in that early day, but it is different now. The paper has seen all these come to pass during it's existence, and has had considerable part in bringing them in.

II Quotations From Files Of Paper; Ref. Neshoba Democrat.

"Do today's duties, tomorrows need not bother you today".

"The humblest individual exerts some influence, either for good or evil upon others--Beecher."

"The worst education which teaches self-denial is better than the best which teaches everything else and not that." John Sterling

NESHOBA COUNTY. PRESS

"Today becomes yesterday so fast that a fellow's predication become reminiscences before he realiizes it.

"The career of a great man remains an enduring monument of human energy. The man dies and disappears but his thoughts and acts survive and leave an indelible stamp upon his race." Samuel Smiles.

III. OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS. Ref. Neshoba Democrat.

a. We find some very unusual news items published in Neshoba Democrat, some as follows: "Mr. A. DeWeese received a German helmet by mail that had in it a copy of the Neshoba Democrat, dated April 3rd,1919. Many of the boys received the Democrat while over sea, while many were being moved about so often a copy rarely reached them.

"Mr. J. G. Ross and Miss Josephine Ross who live a few miles from town were showing their friends some oranges plucked from a tree grown by them. The tree is seventeen years old and is full of well matured fruit. The tree is protected during the cold season. This is perhaps the only bearing orange tree in the county and is well worth the care , not only for its ornamental features but for the lusciousness of the fruit."

"An unusual sight was seen on our streets Tuesday, when three large loads of wheat passed through on the way to Savell's mill to be threshed and ground into flour. Messrs. Harrison Tolbert, Beason, and Will Tingle were the farmers that grew the wheat."

"Eighteen hundred pounds of cotton in four weeks is the cotton picking record of J. H. Salter of the Pusky community. Mr. Salter is in his 78th year."

"The contractors while excavating for the sewer pipes in front of the home of Mr. J. B. Hillman, dug up a portion of a skeleton of an Indian who had been burried there perhaps long before there were any

white people in this county. The foot and leg bones were intact while the parts of the bones were not easily distinguished. A portion of a deer horn, tomahawk and other things usually burried with an Indian were by the side of the skeleton."

"A news item from Meridian says W. C. McBeath, who was born in Kemper county and reared in Neshoba County is back from Alaska after an absence of 27 years. He brings his wife a full blood esquimo and children. He also brings a large store of furs, skins, etc. from the far northen country.

"Ira Tubby, Choctaw half-breed, married Dessie Pope (white) last Wednesday. The marriage ceremoney was performed by Supervisor, Reason Beale. The bride is the daughter of Enoch Pope. The marriage took place at the home of Mr. Beale."

"The removal of the Old Iron Safe that has stood in the corridor of the Court House for so many years, out to the side of the square to be used as a public watering trough for horses, recalls many years ago when the quitetude of this then struggling village was disturbed by a safe blower and the people awoke about a thousand dollars poorer as a result. It was some twenty odd yeaas ago when this safe was blown open , many residents of the town heard the explosion but thinking nothing unusual the midnight robbers proceeded undisturbed. The first knowledge of the event was when the officials opened the office the next morning. About one thousand dollars of the county's money was taken and several warrants. None of the warrants were ever cashed and no good clue as to who the robbers were ever discovered. No better humanitarian use could be found for the safe, with the door entirely blown away, than for a public drinking place for animals. We believe our town can boast of a

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

horse trough different from any in the whole United States."

"Saturday was Choctaw day at the store of Mr. Oscar Johnson a few miles west of town. Mr. Johnson has succeeded in building upa big trade in Indian baskets. He appointed Saturday as a day for all Indians who weave baskets to meet at his store, He had the buyer of these baskets from Chatanooga there that day. Mrs. Jones of that place has handled thousands of these baskets the past year. She made a talk to these Indians, instructing them in making new shapes that would find a more ready sale and how to make some of the baskets a little stronger. She won the hearts of these choctaws by showering them with beads and little trinkets and other smallarticles that was very pleasing to this race. The day as a whole was a very pleasant one and we hope will lead to even a bigger and more profitable market for all concerned, in this industry that is common to us but strange to those less acquainted with Indians."

"Mr. Dan Comans was killed near Philadelphia in 1871. His remains were found about two years after his death and were idenified by some buttons, pocket knife, and shoes. His wife requested that his remains be kept until she died and that the remains of husband and wife be buried together. Mrs. Comans lived to a ripe old age being 95 years of age at the time of her death which occured at her home near Sebastopol, June 5, 1917. Her request of being buried with the remains of her husband were complied with. Mr. Vender Willis made two caskets for the remains of this couple, and both were buried at the same time and in the same grave, however, one died 46 years before the other. This burial took place at High Hill, in the eastern part of Leake County.

The three sons of Mrs. Mal Henderson were in the field at work

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

and without warning a keen shaft of lightning instantly killed two of the boys, Earl and Jun, and knocked the third boy, Ed, down, only stunning him for a few minutes. Ed was soon able to be up, but to late to be of any assistance to his unfortunate brothers."

"A very unfortunate accident happened in Burnside the latter part of last week resulting in the death of Mr. Bascum Holder. It appears that young Mr. Holder was frightened by a little toy rubber snake in the hands of one of his friends and jumped back on the railroad track just as the train was moving out causing him to be severly mangled; death resulting instantly."

"An act of bravery on the partof a little 4 year old negro girl, Iris Jones, last Saturday saved the life of Willard Cumberland of this city, when the little girl pulled the little boy out of an old well into which he had fallen. "I saw him go down and then come up and I grabbed him." was the little girl's explanation of her act."

b. "A beautiful incident of the old soldiers reunion was little Otis Mayo, cooking a big cake with his own hands and when done carrying it direct to the mess hall to serve to the old soldiers..

"It has just been announced here that Clarence Posey, a Neshoba County boy will box Jimmie Yeates, Mississippi light weight champion of amateur class, A & M College on October 23nd. Young Posey to hold an unbroken record of victory thus far and his friends are confident that he will wear the championship belt for next year."

"Fletcher Bowden, old Neshoba county citizen, died Wednesday, March 1, at Washington D. C. Mr. Bowden was employed in a responsible position in the Government Printing office where he had worked for many years. His first experience in printing was with the Neshoba Democrat when the paper was owned by King and Byrd."

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

"A negro boy stepped in the store of D. Kasdan Monday and said that he wanted to pay for a cap he stole from the store in 1915. He said he went into the store with a crowd of boys and picked up the cap. This example of an aching conscience could no doubt be emulated by others both black and white."

"Former Neshoba county girl appointed Head Nurse at University, Miss Vivian Hudnall, formely of Philadelphia has received at the hands of Gov. Bilbo, the appointment of Head Nurse in the Hospital connected with the State University of Miss. at Oxford. Miss Hudnall with her sister, Miss Ilda have recently completed their training at the Baptist Hospital in Jackson Miss. Ilda will remain at the Jackson Hospital.

3. 3..Odd Advertisements; Ref. Neshoba Democrat

"The chief executioner of death in the winter and spring months is pneumonia. It's advance agents are colds and grip. In any attack by one of these maladies no time should be lost in taking the best medicine obtainable to drive it off. Countless thousands have found this to be Dr. Kings New Discovery. "My husband believes it has kept him from having pneumonia three or four times." writes Mrs. George W. Place, Rawsonville, Vt. "And for coughs, colds and croup we have never found its equal. Guaranteed for all bronchial affections. Price 50¢ and $1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists."

"When a shameful plot exists between liver and bowels to cause distress by refusing to act, take Dr. Kings New Life Pills, and ends such abuse of your system. They gently compel right action of stomach, liver and bowels, and restore your health and all good feelings."

"We are in cahoots with the weather man; but we are always busier right after dashing rain than at other times. The soaking of trousers and coats, ladies' skirts and suits, necessitate repressing, and

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

we are always at your service," Otha Brantley, Philadelphia, Miss.

"J. B. Turner, druggist deserves praise from Philadelphia people for introducing here the simple buckhorn bark and glycerine mixture, known as Adler-i-ka. This simple German remedy first became famous by curing appendicitis and it has now been discovered that a single dose relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation instantly. It is the only remedy which never fails."

"Your table friends, at any time will not be half complete unless the groceries that you buy are wholesome, fresh and sweet. So place your order with us and give your folks a treat. For we deliver groceries that are always "Good to eat."

"If at any time you're taken sick and need relief and need it quick The Turner Drug Store does the trick and does it in a hurry, and it should be thouroughly understood when you want it bad you want it good and it stands to reason that you would so you need not worry over it if it comes from Turner Drug Store."

"Tom Hiett wants to see you at his cafe." Tom Hiett.

"SPECIAL! Yesterday morning, S. C. Bargenier and his family who were driving to town, narrowly escaped tragedy when their car was forced off the road by a passing car which sped from the scene. Aside from being severely shaken up, none of the family suffered injury and there was practically no damage to the car. Mr. Bargenier had just started off to phone for a wrecker when as luck would have it, a neighbor of theirs, Mr. Slocum, drove up and offered to pull their car out of the ditch. However, neither of the two men had a rope or chain, and it seemed that they would have to call the wrecker after all. Suddenly, Mr. Slocum exclaimed that he knew how to pull the car out without a rope or chain, and those present declared that they would not have

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

believed it possible if they had not seen it with their own eyes. Mr. Slocum took from a package in his car a pair of overalls and tied the legs of the overalls to the bumper of the car in the ditch and the suspenders to the back of his own car. He got in his car, startedthe motor, and neatly pulled the car completely out of the ditch. The stunt threw the family into gales of laughter and they crowded around Mr. Slocum and ask what kind of overalls those were and where he had bought them and he replied; "I am just going home after doing some trading at Handelman's, I bought our summer clothes, including these overalls for myself. Handleman certainly sells good clothes at a low price." And Mr. Bargenier spoke up; "Why that's exactly where we are headed for. We always remember to trade at Handleman"s, the bargain spot of Philadelphia."

"For the past few days, highly excited tourists and farmers have reported seeing a huge monster prowling around on the outskirts of town This strange beast measures about ten feet tall and 7½ feet long. Farmers who have been watching him report that he appears to especially like to walk around on the newly PLANTed fields, but aside from that he is perfectly harmless.

Several days after the strange animal made his first appearance, it was discovered that he belongs with a family of eight, who are camping just out of town. This observer happened to visit the family at meal time, and the strange sight that he saw nearly made his eyes pop from his head. The monster was eating with the family and when the meal was over he consumed a bucket of water. The two-year old baby of the family seemed very fond of the animal and even put her hand in his mouth. When the father was asked what he intended doing with Rover, as the animal is called, he explained that Rover is the family pet, and they wouldn't think of parting with him. The father went on to tell that they are just touring the country. Rover travels with them and nearly starts a panic wherever he is seen. This is their first trip to Mississippi and the purpose of this trip is to visit Handelman's store in Philadelphia, which is famous for its bargains and to buy summer clothes for the whole family. Remember Handelman'S 222 Byrd Ave. The bargain spot of Philadelphia.

DISASTERS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat. April 20, 1920

"A tornado of devastating proportions swept Neshoba county about 8:30 this morning. Deemer camp was completely destroyed, at least 10 were killed at the camp and many were injured, some seriously. The known dead at Deemer camp are, Pat Sharp, Cora Sharp, his wife and three of his four children; Henry Tom Sharp, age 7, Marie age 3, Victoria age 5, Irene Yates age 3, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Max Yates, and Mrs. T. B. Beall are among the dead. The negro camp was wiped away also. Ruben Martin, Mattie Clark and her 7 months old baby were killed. Other negroes were badly broken and bruised. Reports show that the tornado followed Pearl river bottom from the Deemer camp over to the Winston county line.

All the houses at the Old Deemer camp were blown away. Two of Robert Kilpatrick's children were killed and his wife and two other children injured. An Indian house near the River Fork was blown away and 5 Indians injured, two seriously. Mit Boswell age 65 was killed by being struck by a log. The log was on him when he was found. Sixteen people were killed in the county and 30 of more injured. In addition to the many deaths and injuries the storm did other damage. Houses were destroyed and timber uprooted and broken, fences and barns were torn to shivers and at the Deemer camp the whole settlement was churned into a pile of rubbish. Broken and listless forms were taken from

NESHOBA COUNTY, MRESS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-ONE

the debris, some bruised to a pulp. Hysterical women were crying for succor and a few tear-eyed men were looking for their loved ones. It was Neshoba county's most painful tragedy."

"The fire department was called to the home of Mrs. A. J. Salter on South Beacon Street at an early hour Wednesday morning, (3/15/32) but the entire building was in flames upon arrival on the scene. Origin of the fire is unknown.. The call was answered immediately but due to the fact that the blaze had made such great headway before a telephone could be reached to give the alarm the firemen were unable to render any assistance. Practically all the contents were destroyed also. The loss was partially covered by insurance."

"The City Fire Department has responded to three calls during the past week (June 27, 1930) On Saturday afternoon about four o'clock the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowie on Holland street was almost completely destroyed. Monday night at twelve o'clock the house belonging to Mr. Jim Dees and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jack McClain was completely destroyed. The two story house on Poplar street belonging to A. J. Patterson was completely destroyed on Tuesday night.

IV. WHERE NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMMERCIAL JOB SHOP.

Have no Commercial Job Shop.

2/7/39 Source material Press

1

Neshoba Democrat

Patience Tolerance and Triumph

No. 41, Vol. 21 - Thursday, May 29, 1902.

J. H. Poitervent, Contractor and Builder of Up to Date cottages of modern architecture from $150 to $1500.

R. H. Gully, Dentist. All kinds of Dental work nicely and substantially done.

G. E. Wilson, Attorney-at-law.

H. H. Rodgers, attorney at law and solicitor in chancery, Special attention given to the collection of claims

W. M. Lewis, attorney at law and solictor in chancery, office up stairs in courthouse.

Professor Graham finishes 5th year as principal of Dixon school.

R. L. Breland, publisher.

"Philadelphia is soon to be a railroad and manufacturing center."

Editorial.

Hon. Adam M. Byrd announces for Congress.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

Neshoba ~~Newspaper~~

May 29, 1902

"The railroad boom has struck our city full in the face again. The report has reached here that the Mobile Jackson & Kansas City road has let the contract for the building of 100 miles north from Laurel, Jones Co., which will extend to somewhere near Louisville in Winston Co. Of course, it is to be built via Philadelphia, for no road could hope to prosper unless it comes by our prosperous city.

"The Meridian Star is authority for the statement also that Mr. C. W. Robinson has about completed arrangements with a construction company of New York for the building of a road out from that town and tap the M. J. & K. C. at this city.

"This latter statement is a little surprising to the people of this section, since Meridian has ever done all in its power to throw cold water on any scheme to build a road out here. We can cll to mind uite a number of instance to prove that assertion.

"Old Neshoba, the banner Co. of the State was pictured out to capitalists as a bleak and barren waste of red rocks design d by the creator for no other purpose than to fill up space, where the inhabitants could manage to eke out a miserable existance only by taking due advantage of the frog ponds and scary fish sloughs so numerous

3

in this God forsaken country; where the people's cheif occupation was making moonshine and thrashing revenue officers.

"But some how or other the truth has leaked out that these wonderful tales about the banner county were false; that we raise something over here besides 'cain" and moonshine, that we wear clothes and go face forward; and that we have some of the finest land, finest timber, and finest women in the world. As a consequence our northern brethren of means are running over each other to see who will be the first to put a railroad through here.

"Yes, Meridian will build a road out here now, and we don't blame her; for without the trade of old Neshoba, she is a gone gosling and she knows it."

May 29, 1902

W. F. Kirkland of Dixon dies. Over 70, blind over 20 years. Came from Ala. young - belonged to Mt. Sinai Baptist, & Dixon lodge No. 303.

"Disastrous Collision

Occurred at Waneta, Miss. a small station three miles North of Philadelphia on Mobile and Memphis R. R. Train dashed through an open switch into Eugen Stribbing & Son's lumber kiln, demolising the entire train and road bed. Srther Welsh made a narrow escape and says that the lumber damaged in collision will be sold at a low price."

Prof. W. A. Price.

NESHOBA COUNTY, PRESS

Neshoba ~~Newspaper~~

The new Methodist church is nearing completion. It is a nice, well built structure.

A corps of land speculators are in town this week prospecting for the purchase of timber lands. They are on a deal with Messrs. King, Byrd, Caraway, and others.

Sov. F. A. Byrds monument erected by the Woodmen of the World, will be unveiled at this place on the fourth Sunday and 22nd day of June next. Hon. Hec (J. H.) Currie will be the orator of the occasion. All WOW Camps are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

All those who have subscribed to the building of the Methodist church and have not settled yet, are requested to come forward at once and arrange same with J. V. Welsh, as the building is nearing completion and the payment of the workmen are to be met in a few days.

A new firm has opened up in our city under the style of W. H. Tally & Co. They are domiciled in the old post office building.

Yates Bros. have mail route from Newton to Phila.

Voting precincts :

Sierra, Tucker, North Bend, Forest Dale, Cherry Level, Muckalusha, Goldey Grove, Crenshaw, Dixon, Hays, Woodland, Groves, Bethany, Fusky, Riley, Philadelphia.

NESHOBA FAIR

Premium List

Best Jack	7.50
Best Horse Colt under 1 yr. old	7.00
Best Horse Colt over 1 yr. old & under 3 yrs. old	3.00
Best Mule Colt under one year old	3.00
Best Mule Colt over 1 yr. & under 3 yrs. old	3.00
Best Pr. Home raised Mules over 3 yr. old owned by one	5.00
Best Pr. Home raised Horses over 3 yr. old owned by one	5.00
Best through bred cow to be tested on the ground	10.00
Best thorough Graded cow to be tested on the ground	5.00
Best Herd of Jersey cattle not less than 5 owned by one	10.00
Best Jersey Bull	5.00
Best Bull any other blood	5.00
Best ~~Pair~~ Pigs	5.00
Best Herd of swine not less than 5 owned by one person	10.00

TRACK EXERCISES

1st class, Fastest Trotter in single harness	100.00
Fastest Racer	10.00
Scrub Race	7.00

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

Best display of Agricultural products grown by one person	10.00
2nd best display of agricultural products grown by one person	5.00
Best Dozen Ears of corn	1.00
Best 3 stalks of cotton	1.00
Largest Watermelon	1.00
Best display of garden products grown by one person	7.50
2nd best display of garden products grown by one person	5.00

LADIES DEPT.

Nicest needle worked pillow shams	1.00
Nicest crochet marked pillow shams	1.00
Niciest Knit pillow shams	1.00
Nicest Quilt made last 12 mos.	3.00
2nd nicest quilt made last 12 mos.	2.00
Nicest crazy patchwork quilt	3.00
2nd nicest crazy patchwork quilt	2.00
Nicest worsted quilt	3.00
2nd nicest worsted quilt	2.00
Nicest Scrap quilt	2.00
2nd Nicest Scrap quilt	1.00
Nicest quilt made by girl under 12 yrs. old	1.50
2nd Nicest quilt made by girl under 12 yrs. old	1.00
Nicest Knit or crochet countepane made last 12 mos.	3.00
2nd nicest knit or crochet countepane made last 12 mos.	2.00
Nicest Turf counterpane made last 12 mos.	3.00

Neshoba Newspaper

2nd nicest Turf counterpane made last 12 mos.	2.00
Nicest finger stitched apron made by girl under 10 yrs. old	.50
Nicest yard crochet	.50
Nicest needle work	.50
Nicest calico dress made by any young lady	2.00
Nicest knit or crochet cap	.50
Nicest pr. Homeknit hose	.50
Nicest pr. Homeknit hose, knit by lady over 60 yrs. old	1.00
Nicest chair tidy	1.00
Nicest Needle cusheon	.50
Nicest Homespun Dress made during the great Civil War	2.00
Nicest Fire screen	1.00
Nicest Bonnet made by lady over 60 yrs. old	2.00
Nicest Embroidered Photo Frame	2.00
Nicest Fancy needle worked Lace Jacket	2.00
Nicest ½ Doz. Home made Napkins	1.50
Best military Drill(not less than 30 men)	50.00

FRUIT DEPT.

Nicest variety of fruit grown on one farm	3.00
Nicest canned fruit grown on one farm	4.00
2nd nicest canned fruit grown on one farm	2.00
Nicest Preserves	2.00
2nd Nicest Preserves	1.00

NESHOBA COUNTY, DRESS

Neshoba Newspaper

Nicest Jelly	2.00
2nd nbest jelly	1.00
Nicest Display of honey in comb	2.00

LITERARY DEPT.

Best elocution by any person	5.00
Best Declamation by boy over 12 & under 16 yrs. old	2.00
Best Speech by young man non professional	2.50
Best Speech by boy under 12 years old	1.00
Best Essay by young lady	2.00
Best Recetation by girl over 12 & under 16 yrs. old	2.00
Best Recetation by girl under 12 yrs. old	1.00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPT.

Best Loaf Light bread	1.00
2nd best loaf light bread	.50
Nicest cake dressed	1.50
2nd Nicest cake dressed	1.00

SPORTING DEPT.

Best shot at pigeons	10.00

The Fair will be held this year, August 5-8; come and be with us.

For any information desired, address,

H. C. Rush, President

Dixon, Miss.

or S. H. Park, Secy.

Trapp, Miss."

June 5, 1902.

Speech at "Dixon Academy" - investigate.

Why not connect the outside world to Philadelphia by a telephone from her to Union? Now while we are waiting for the railroad is an opportune time.

June 5, 1902

"Notwithstanding all her sins, we like Meridian, for as long back as we can remember that city has furnished our coffee, our flour & much of our meat; but we've always had to pay for them."

June 5, 1902

We hope the farmers will attend the next meeting of the Farmer's Institute and try to make it a success. The farmers seem quite careless about such things. They should give it more attention. Other professions organize and pull together and why not the farmers?

June 5, 1902

Among the teachers appointed by the State Board of Education as Institute conductors for the summer, we find the name of Prof. H. Y. Graham of Dixon. Prof. Graham is one of our most progressive teachers and we are glad to see him thus honored.

NESHOBA COUNTY, PRESS

Neshoba ~~Newspaper~~

Fair Notice

On Saturday July 5th at 2 p. m. 1902 the following Privileges will be let to the highest bidder on the grounds

Lemonade Stands

2 Sodawater stands

1 Ice cream & Sherbet Stand

1 Candy Mfg. Stand.

1 Fruit stand

1 barber shop

1 mercantile stand

1 hotel

1 restaurant.

All contracts for cleaning out and renovating the grounds will be let to lowest bidder. The directory will furnish lime and brushes to all house owners to white wash their houses and they earnestly desire that every stockholder attend to this, and aid in rendering the grounds more healthful and attractive.

H. C. Rusch

S. H. Parker

June 12, 1902.

Mr. Ducksworth has been employed to carry the mail on the Newton route.

Neshoba ~~Newspaper~~

Concord, near Mayo' old mill - picnic spot. June 12, 1902

Rev. F. M. Breland filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church. June 12, 1902.

June 13, 1902

Mr. Zack Brand is making an effort to establish a free delivery mail route, beginning here and taking in a distance of 20 miles in the round trip. We hope he will be successful and that more will be established in our county.

St. Anthony's School at Tucker gave concert June 13, 1902

Dr. H. D. Watkins, formerly of North Bend has located at Hope in the Western part of the county to practice his profession. Homer is one of Neshoba's most progressive young men and is worthy the confidence and esteem of the good people of the community in which he has located. June 13, 1902

Evergreen & Johnsonville seem to be settlements. June 13, 1902

July 3, 1902

"While the summer season is here, we should begin to make arrangements for the improvement of our town.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

Neshoba Newspaper

Unless the citizens of a town take an interest in it and try to build it up and improve it, we need not expect outside capital to come in and do the work for us. The washes and gullies should be filled up, shade trees should be planted, and the biggest rocks and other rubbish removed, and too we should have the telephone. The outlook is good for one and probably two railroads to our city and we should begin to get ourselves in shape to meet them. The town will be what we make and why not make it a beautiful tow instead of a barren waste as at present, when it can be done at such little cost and labor if all will but take an interest.

J. M. Smith, Com. Yates Camp U. C. V.

Dr. R. C. Henderson, southwest Neshoba - Dixon.

Snowville " a few miles north of the shinning Pearl - beat 5."

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

NESHOBA COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

Programme

The Eleventh Annual Fair will be Held Aug. 5 - 8, 1902.

Tuesday Aug. 5 th.

9~~:00~~	A. M.	Opening Exercises
9~~:30~~	A. M.	Annual address by Senator Roger Wilson
10~~:00~~	A. M.	Annual address by Pres. A & M College, J. C. Hardy
11~~:00~~	A. M.	Annual address by Hon. F. V. Brahan.
12~~:00~~	M.	Recreation
2~~:00~~	P. M.	Address by Hon. C. C. Dunn
3~~:00~~	P. M.	Address by Hon. J. H. Currie
4~~:00~~	P. M.	Address by Hon. E. F. Noel
5~~:00~~	P. M.	Address by Judge F. A. Critz

Tuesday Night

8~~:00~~	P. M.	Little Girls Drill
8~~:30~~	P. M.	Elocution by any person
9~~:00~~	P. M.	Speech by young men (non-professional)
10~~:00~~	P. M.	Declamation by boy over 12 and under 16 years of age.

Wednesday Aug. 6 th

8~~:00~~	A. M.	Address by Hon. Monroe McClurg
9~~:00~~	A. M.	Address by Hon. Jas. K. Vardaman
10~~:00~~	A. M.	Essays by young lady
11~~:00~~	A. M.	Recitation by girl over 12 and under 16 yrs. old.
12~~:00~~	M	Recreation
2~~:00~~	P. M.	Address by Gov. A. H. Longino
3~~:00~~	P. M.	Address by Lt. Gov. J. T. Harrison
4~~:00~~	P. M.	Speech by boy under 12 yrs old.

5~~:00~~ P. M. Military Drill

Wednesday Night

8~~:00~~ P. M. Lecture by the "Renowned" Booth Lowery

Thursday Aug. 7th.

8~~:00~~ A. M. Address by Sen. H. D. Money

9~~:00~~ ~~to~~ 12~~:00~~ A. M. Capital Prize Race

10~~:00~~ A. M. General display of live stock

12~~:00~~ M. Recreation

2~~:00~~ P. M. Address by Sen. Anse McLaurin

3~~:00~~ P. M. Address by Judge A. M. Byrd

4~~:00~~ P M. Foot racing and jumping

Friday Aug. 8th

8~~:00~~ A. M. Speech by _____

9~~:00~~ A. M. Fastest Racer

10~~:00~~ A. M. Scrub race

Recreation

2~~:00~~ P. M. Pigeon shooting

3~~:00~~ P. M. Stockholders meeting

Reception Committee: Judge A. M. Byrd
Senator C. B. Wilson
Hon. O. L. Williams

H. C. Rush, President
S. H. Parker, Secretary

A free-for-all fight relieves the monotony of these dry days occasionally.

~~High Hill Community~~

Neshoba Fair

Special Premium List

W. H. Chambliss, Newton, Miss. For nicest hemstitched ~~Handkerchief~~ 1 pr. Royal Blue shoes.

A. Arky, Newton, Miss. For nicest specimen needlework $1.00

McMullen & Bolton, Newton, Miss. For best 2½ gal. jars canned peaches, 1 pr. $2.00 ladies shoes.

R. L. Norman, Newton, Miss. Best saddle horse, 1 bridle, value $1.50

Rew & McClinton, Newton. For best specimen of light bread, ½ bbl. cream A1 flour.

Hugh Parker, Newton, Miss. For best home-made plow stock, same to be his, $1.50 --For two best watermelons, Same to be his, $1.00

S. M. McElroy, Newton, Miss. For best display of pickle, a 14 piece glass ware set.

For best pr. ½ hose (woolen) 1 pickle dish.

Newton Hardware Co. For the prettiest lamp mat. 1 parlor lamp, value $2.00

Viverette & Deer, Newton, Miss. For 3 best stalks cotton, Ten dollar piece in gold.

R. G. Walton, Newton, Miss. For best display of garden products - $1.00

A. G. Wilson, Newton, Mississippi, Nicest chair tidy 1 $2.00 lamp.

Newton millinery Co. Best sample Badenburg work, 1 lady's hat, value $3.00

Walker & Hoye, Newton, Miss. For fastest trotter in single harness--$2.00

Miss Stella McWilliams, Hickory, Miss. Best homemade embroidery, 1 lady's hat valued at $3.00.

W. H. Gallaspy, Hickory, Miss. For 10 lb. pkge peavine hay, 1 pr. mens shoes value $3.00.

Best display wax flowers, 1 pr. lady shoes value $3.00

Kirkland & May, Hickory, Miss. Best specimen, virgin dip, crude turpentine, --- 1 pr. men's shoes ~~valued~~ $3.00.

Winner & Meyer, Meridian, Miss. Best loaf light bread, same to give to oldest Indian woman, 1 pr. Winner shoes valued $2.00.

Gurley Broach Saddle Co, Meridian, Miss. Best display native grass for haying purposes, 1 round bridle $2.00

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

Marx Rothenburg, Meridian, Miss. For nicest crazy patch-work quilt
Silk shirt-waist $5.00
Meyer, Neville & Co. Meridian, Miss. For 3 best straight ax handles,
1 M & N ax.
For Pk. best sweet potatoes, 1 handsaw.
Brookshire, Thomas & Co, Meridian, Miss. For best needle work lace jacket,
1 Day Best Photos $6.00
L. H. Arny, Meridian, Miss. For nicest needle worked pillowshams,
1 nice ready to wear dress shirt.
A. Lyon & Co. Meridian, Miss. For ½ doz finest ears of corn,
100 red label Stoges.
Oscar Johnson, Trapp, Miss. For best bow basket, ½ bu. size
same to be his, $1.00
R. L. Breland, Philadelphia, Miss. For best essay on pronibition, by
young lady, $1.00, For second best ax handle, same to be his,
1 year subscription to Democrat.
J. V. Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss. For best ax-handle, same to be his, $1.00
J. D. King & Co. Philadelphia, Miss, for best chari-tiqy, 1 pr.
Hamilton Brown $2.50 shoes (Ladies)

July 17, 1902

Prof. J. F. McCamley of Leake has been employed to teach the next session of Philadelphia High School.

Worth Community

Additional Premiums

Threefoot & Bros, Meridian, ½ ton Threefoot's mixture fertilizer, as follows: 500 lbs. for best display of velvet bean hay;
500 lbs. for fastest scrubb horse in single harness.

D. Rosenbaum, Meridian, $3.00 pr. shoes, for best two-year old mule colt.
Meridian fertilizer Co. Meridian, ½ ton, Meridian Fertilizer for best
½ doz. ears of corn.
Lillybeck Steinbeck Drug Co., Meridian, 2 doz. bottles Lillybecks
antiseptic (small size) for best pound of butter.
Fair association: For best little girl drill $5.00

Hitsburg - was it in Neshoba Co?

July 31, 1902

" At the meeting of the old soldiers at this place last Wednesday to elect the members of the county pension board the subject of erecting a monument at this place to commemorate the memory of those Confederate soldiers who died or was killed in the Civil war. Quite a number of speeches were made in its favor, but organization of the forces was deferred till the first day of the annual meeting of Yates Camp. "

Pension Commissioners (UCV) Beat 1 - T. J. Jayroe
Beat 2 - T. S. Fulton
Beat 3 - L. H. White
Beat 4 - J. M. Smith
Beat 5 - J. R. Beall

Aug. 14, 1902

Managers to hold Primary Election:

Philadelphia: - J. C. Harrison, T. N. Crockett, A. J. Yates, Sam Welsh, Bailiff.

Tucker:	J. H. Holland, John Haney, J. McGovern, Bill Gipson, Bailiff
Sierra: -	N. E. Herrington, P.C.Harrison, J.J.Gardner, H.P.Harrison, Sr.
N. Bend: -	R. E. Lee, Wallace Cox, Zack Baughman, J. L. Cox.
Forrestdale: -	West Cook, Ben Myatt, Bill Marshall, Buford Seale.
Buckalusha : -	S. A. Wilson, A. Downey, Jack Sadler, F. M. Adams
Golden Grove: -	Alex Smith, Bob Rivers, Will Howle, Frank Tucker.
Cherry Level: -	Jas. Welsh, J. Edgar, A. E. Thomas, Henry Alderman.
Crenshaw: -	W. J. Gully, A. D. Crenshaw, Mack Howington, Jesse Gully.
Hays:-	W. W. U.Banks, J.C.McBeth, J. W. Nicholson, J. H. McBeath,
Dixon: -	J. M. Cooper, R. L. White, W. D. Nicholson, N. T. Trapp.
Woodland: -	G. W. Sikes, G. W. Ray, T. P.Jay, Andrew L fton
Bethany: -	C. M. Franks, C. C. White, F. M. McNeil, Claud White
Riley: -	J. H. Fox, Joe Eubanks, A. J. Dabbs, G. W. Ingram.
Groves : -	Juber Barrett, Wm. Clemens, Pat Fryer, Peny Coghlan.
Fusky: -	Frank Hobby, Robt. Salter, Ac C. Gamblin, Robt. Breazeale.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

Neshoba County - L. H.

Aug. 21, 1902.

Protracted meeting is in progress at Good Hope, five miles west of town. Revs. E. S. Clark, H. Savell, and J. A. Tullos are the preachers.

E. E. Tucker, Ocobla, Mississippi

The following teachers are attending the Institute this week: Messrs. R. J. Hendrix, Geo W. Savell, J. H. Ridout, M. W. Red, N. A. Edmonds, and Misses Edna Trapp, Dora Tullos, Lizzie Hendrix, Augusta Smith, Grace Slaughter, Jessie Gully, Mattie Sansing, Nannie Watkins, Carry Pace, Sallie Ross, Katie Spivey, Abbie Welsh, Mae White, Siller Tolbert, and Mr. John McDonald.

Pontell community - soon to have a new saw mill. J. V. Rice has resigned as mayer of Mitsburg and John Breland is candidate. Dr. O. F. Partridge mentioned.

Choctaws Bunched

Aug. 28, 1902

It seems that after all the ~~Mississippi~~ Ch ctaws will be bunched out of their posessions in the Indian Territory. The following explains itself:

Jackson, Miss. -- There are a great number of disappointed and dissatisfied Choctaw Indians in the central and eastern portion of the State of Mississippi, because of the report of the commission

to the five civilized tribes, to the effect that only seven of their applications for claims have been approved. There were 5,969 applicants, all Mississippi Choctaws, representing more than 20,000 persons, but out of that number only seven passed muster. It is explained that these rejections are because of errors in the applications--some of the red tape requirements having been overlooked or neglected by the Indians and which they do not understand. There are quite a number of Indians in the State who declined to make applications for claims in the territory, preferring to live out their lives in the land of their fathers on the banks of the Yockanookany, Funnegusha and other tributaries of the Pearl. Many of them own their homes and are quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizens."

— Newton Record

~~Newton Record~~

The season for transplanting shade trees will sonn be on us, and let's begin in time to make our arrangements to beautify our town by setting out some nice shade trees around the public square, upon the various streets, and by-ways and around our premises. Nothing adds more to the beauty and pleasantness of a place than nice shade trees. Let each one of us then determine to set out one or two nice trees on the public square, and two or three along the public streets and a few around our homes. By this means we can have a beautiful town with but very little cost.

Hon Adam Byrd.

Sept. 4, 1902

Hon. Adam Monroe Byrd the congressman elected from this the

15th congressional district, was born in Sumpter County, Alabama, July 5th, 1859, and moved to ~~Mississippi~~ when 12 years old.

He was born and reared on a farm and his educational advantages were very meager during his boyhood; his father having died in the War between the States and left the burden of supporting a widowed mother and several small children on his and one older brother's shoulders. But by plowing early and late they succeeded nobly in supporting the family and educating to a certain extent the younger children.

When young Adam reached manhood, he had but very little of the goods of this world and scarcely any education, but with an abundant store of health and that bull-dog determination that had been a marked trait of his character from earliest boyhood. With these at his command he set out to make his mark in the world.

He attended the Cooper College at Daleville, Miss.— going to school awhile and working awhile to get means on which to continue his studies, till he graduated with distinction. He afterwards attended a law college and graduated, after which he located at Philadelphia to practice his chosen profession. How well he has succeeded his life will tell.

His first public service was in the office of county Superintendent of public schools, which position he filled with satisfaction to himself and constituents. Afterwards he was twice elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, once to the Senate, which position he resigned to accept the appointment from Gov. McLaurin to the position of District attorney in the newly created 10th Judicial District. In 1897, upon the death of Chancellor Graham, Adam Byrd was appointed Chancellor of the 5th District to succeed him, which position he has

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

helf with distinction till the present time.

Mr. Byrd has been twice married, first to Miss Maggie Simmons of Texas, by which union he has two daughters; second, to Miss Mary Gully of Meridian, by which union he has one child.

He has had the proper training, a rough and tumble life on the farm, to make a success of him, which his past record has already proven to be a fact, and we have no fear for his record in the U. S. Legislature, believing him to be the peer of any man that has ever worn the mantle of congressman from the grand old State of Mississippi, and her statesmen have been second to none in the Union, being able to measure arms or cross swords with the best of them.

Adam Byrd has been highly honored by his county and State, but he well deserves it all, and we expect to hear much more of him yet before his career ends, unless it is cut prematurely short by providence. His ambition is great but his ability is greater, and merit is always recognized in man or woman; hence the foundation of our idea that he hasn't yet reached the top of his ladder of fame.

Well may he be termed the "Big Eagle of the Pearl."

Sept. 4 1902

We hear some complaints occasionally that our print is dim. This is caused by the fact that our type is badly worn. We have decided that, just so soon as our subscribers who are in arrears will settle up, that we will buy an entirely new and up to date set of type and give our readers the best county paper in the State. So if you want an improvement, the quicker you can settle arrears, the quicker we will have a neatly printed and well edited paper.

NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS

Sept. 4 1902

P. G. Walton announces that he is taking over the hotel formerly occupied by Mrs. Wardesworth and generally known as the Daniel's hotel.

Sept. 4 1902

While away from the city my business will be in the hands of Prof. Walton. Call on him and he can give you the desired information, possibly.

Sept. 4 1902

The plank wall around the jail is being erected. It is eight feet high. Our jail will be a dark and lonely place.

Fork Community. - Where was Beech Springs? 1902

Sept. 4, 1902

An old Vet was in town Monday looking after his claim. He claims the honor of pulling the lanyard for the last cannon that was fired for the Confederacy. It was gun No. 7, Battery Huger, Mobile, Ala. This old Vet lives near Beech Springs, and formerly belonged to Co. C, First Miss. Heavy Artillery.

Sol Community - Sol Post Office Mentioned 1902

August 28 1902

The best sign that we can see that there is some hope of our city securing a railroad from some where in the near future is the

fact that every week some foreign capitalists are here trying to buy timber or timbered land. Last week three gentlemen, two from Meridian and one from Memphis, were here negotiating a trade for some timbers in this section; this week two gentlemen from the north are here on the same business. Now, if these speculators didn't see that we would soon have a road, they would have no use for these timbers, as it would cost them more than it would come to for them to haul them all the way to the railroad as at present. We believe the signs to be good for a road in the course of a year or two.

Sept. 11, 1902

Owing to the continued ill health of the better four-fifth, we decided to take a trip to "Hill City" on the banks of the Father of Waters for physical betterment, so on the morning of Sept. 2nd, while the orb of light and some of our neighbors were still in bed, we boarded the south bound car, drawn by two four-legged engines. - Arrived at Newton just at supper time, and lay over until 4:40 in the morning, "and were soon whirling through the air like a meteor," on the A. & V. train for Vicksburg.

"We are on the cannon ball," I whispered to Mrs. Lank. When I had picked myself up from behind the seat and caught breath enough to speak. "I failed to hear the report of the cannon that sent us whirling through the air," she replied with as much calmness as she could command. She had never been on a train before and of course she was a little rattled at first.

We said the cars went like a meteor. Well that expression may not be quite clear; but if it does not make it plain, it just simply

makes it too slow. We dashed along so fast that had it not been for the walls of the car we would have been snatched bald-headed.

Sept 11, 1902

Mr. Stephen Smith was in town Tuesday prospecting. He wishes to enter school and go all the session. Mr. Smith is a promising young man, and should educate himself.

Sept 11, 1902

Don't go to the unnecessary expense of going off to college when you can get the same instruction in the Philadelphia High School. This school is up to date in every particular for a country school. Come and be with us in the opening on Sept. 22, 1902.

Sept 11, 1902

Mr. Sam Spivey has purchased the stock of goods owned by Mr. S. H. Stribling. Mr. Spivey will continue the business in the same house, and of course he desires the former customers to continue to call.

Sept 11, 1902

Mr. Will Jolly of the Worth Community brought the largest load of melons that was ever brought to this market last Monday. There were 65 large choice melons in the load and it required two good yoke of oxen to pull them.

Sept 11, 1902

Walton's Hotel known as the Western Hotel.

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISS

Messrs. E. W. Kirkland and Green Gamble have contracted to move the old Methodist church out on the corner just across the street from the business house known as the A. J. Yates' store. This house will be remodelled for a business house. This will be a splendid location for some good merchant.

Sept. 25, 1902

85,000 first class brick ready for delivery at A. Dewess, Cushtusa, Mississippi

---

50 pupils in Philadelphia High School. We feel that this will be one of the best years work ever done in school at this place. Here is the place to send your boys and girls if they wish to do good work. These are the only kind that we want or need in our school.

Two good live Sunday Schools every Sunday, and preaching twice every month.

Send them to us and we will prepare them for their life work.

General Report of Neshoba Fair.

For lack of proper data, this report has been held from the press until the present issue. Premiums awarded as follows:

Best horse colt under 1 yr. old----------J. M. Porter
Best horse colt over 1 and under 3--------J. P. Spinks.
Best mule colt under 1 yr.----------T. L. Tidwell
Best mule colt over 1 and under 3 yr.------W.P.Richardson

Best pr. home raised mules over 3 yr.----------T.L.Tidwell
Best pr.home raised horses over 3 yr.----------H.L.Thornton
Best thorough bred cow tested on grounds-------W. D. Watkins.
Best graded cow----------R.D.Ogletree
Best herd jersey cattle not less than 5-------J.M.Cooper
Best jersey bull---------- -J.H.Johnson
Best bull, any other blood----------R.D.Ogletree
Best pr. pigs.---------- -J.H.Wells
Best herd of swine not less than 5 head---------J.H.Wells

Track Exercises.

First class fastest trotter or pacer in single harness--J.T.Jackson.
Best combination saddle horse----------Earl Richardson
Fastest scrub trotter of pacer in single harness(special)Earl Richardson

Agricultural Dept.

Best display of agricultural products----------J.M.Sharp
2nd best display of agricultural products----------H.L.Trapp
Best dozen ears of corn----------T.L.Tidwell
Best three stalks of cotton----------W.Y.Thrash
Largest watermelon----------Ira Lewis
Best display of garden products grown by one person--------Miss Lucy Barham
2nd best display of garden products grown by one person---Mrs.J.M.Cooper

Ladies Department.

Nicest needle work pillowshams----------Miss Lavata Johnson
Nicest crocheted pillowshams----------Mrs. H. G. Pettigrew
Best knit pillowshams----------Mrs.Fannie Morrow

Best quilt, solid colors----------Miss Janie Reeves

2nd best quilt, solid colors----------Miss Mattie Jones

Best crazy patch quilt----------Miss Laura Mars

2nd best crazy patch quilt----------Miss Mae White

Nicest scrap quilt----------Mrs. J.F.Mitchel

2nd nicest scrap quilt----------Miss Annie Barham

Nicest quilt by girl under 12 yr. old----------Carrie Barham

2nd best quilt by girl under 12 yr. old----------Ida McCain

Nicest knit or crochet counterpane made in last twelve months,
Mrs. B. J. Kennedy

2nd nicest knit or crochet counterpane made in last 12 mos.
Mrs. May Richardson

Nicest turf counterpane----------Mrs. E. C. Johnson

2nd best turf counterpane----------Miss Lavata Johnson

Best fingerstitched apron by girl under 12 yr.--Miss Hettie McKay.

Best yard crochet----------Miss E. A. Sharp

Best special needlework----------Miss Vickie Graves

Best calico dress made by young lady----------Miss Lillie Stewart

Best knit or crochet cape----------Miss S. K. Sharp

Best pr. home knit half hose----------Mrs. M. C. Reeves

Best pr. home knit half hose by lady over 60--Mrs. Lou Sharp

Best chair tidy----------Miss Bettie Lou McMichael

Best needle cusion----------Miss Etta Congrahan

Best homespun dress made during the great civil war,
Mrs. N. P. Graham

Best fire screen----------Miss Minnie Guice

Best bonnet made by lady over 60 yr.old.-----Mrs. McSween

Best embroidered photo frame----------Miss Alice Vance

Best home made napkins----------Mrs. John Barham

Best variety of fruit grown on one farm----------J. M. Cooper

2nd best variety of fruit grown on one farm--Mrs. Ada Richmond

Nicest variety of canned fruit----------Mrs. J. M. Cooper

2nd nicest variety of canned fruit----------Mrs. Ada Richmond

Nicest preserves----------Mrs. J. M. Cooper

Nicest jelly----------Miss Ella Long

2nd nicest jelly----------Mrs. J. M. Cooper

Nicest display of honey in comb----------G. W. Goolsby

Best loaf of light bread----------Miss Caddo Spivey

Best specimen of light bread----------Mrs. T. P. Jay

Nicest cake, dressed----------Miss Anna Graves

Nicest cake----------Miss Luna Sansing.

Literary Department

Best elocution by any person----------Miss Birdie Stewart

Best speech by young man, non-professional----Marvin Red.

Best essay by young lady----------Miss Kate Spivey

Best recitation by girl over 12, under 16----Lela Yates

Best recitation by girl under 12----------Irene Yates.

Special Premiums Awarded as Follows:

Nicest hem stiched hdkf.----------Miss Kate Spivey

Nicest specimen needle work----------Miss Vickie Graves

For best 2½ gal.canned peaches----------Mrs. Jack Smith

For best specimen light bread made of cream A-1 flour,
----Mrs. T. P. Jay

For best home made plow stock----------Henry Germany

For largest watermellon----------Ira Lewis

Best display of pickle,----------Mrs. Lelia McKay
Best pair home Knit ½ Hose----------Mrs. M. C. Reeves
For prettiest lamp mat----------Mrs. M. L. Miller
Best three stalks cotton----------W. Y. Thrash
Best display garden products,----------Miss Lucy Barham
Nicest chair tidy----------Miss Bettie Lou Michael
Best sample badenburg work----------Miss Bettie Lou Michael
Best home made embroidery----------Miss Bettie Lou Michael
Best ten lb. package pea vine hay----------H. C. Rush
Best loaf of light bread,same to be given to oldest Indian
-----Miss Cade Spivey
Best display of native grasses for haying----H. L. Trapp
Nicest crazy patch work quilt----------Miss Laura Mars
For best three straight ax handles----------J. H. Wells
For nicest needle worked pillow shams--------Miss Lavata Johnson
For ½ doz. best ears of corn----------T. L. Tidwell
For best bow basket----------William Green (Col)
For 2nd best ax handle----------Jonn Wesley (Indian)
For best ax handle----------J. H. Wells
For best chair tidy----------Mrs. James Evans
For best velvet bean hay----------H. C. Rush
For best two yr. old mule----------W. P. Richardson
For best lb. of butter----------Mrs. W. P. Richardson

In our closing remarks we wish to say that the twelfth annual session of the Neshoba Fair was a record breaker for good order and interest and as such recorded as the crowning session in its history.

If you were not made greater and wiser for having attended the Fair surely it was your own fault, for the social and intellectual feast was ample and spread for all. To those who could not be with us at this session, let me say to you that you have missed a treat not to be equaled in the world with any outlay of only 50 cents. This is a broad assertion, but we make it without the fear of successful contradiction. Just think of it, four days and nights of rare attraction for only 12½ cts. per day. With such men upon our stage as Sen. H. D. Money, Sen. A. J. McLaurin, Gov. Longino, Prof. J. C. Hardy, Supt. H. L. Whitfield, Monroe McClurg, Judge Critz, James K. Vardaman, Booth Lowery, and others too numerous to mention. To hear one of these gentlemen was well worth your gate fee and trip to the fair to say nothing of the many other attractions. We make the assertion as before that the Neshoba fair is the finest and cheapest educator for the length of its session to be found in our great state today. If you doubt this assertion only investigate and you will be convinced of the truthfulness of the statement. Here you can get information on any subject from the raising of a stalk of cotton to the manufactured articles, from the best and most practical methods on stock raising to the great national question in congress; where else upon the green earth can you get so much for so little? We will tell you why this is true. The Neshoba Fair Association was not founded upon principles of speculation to make any one rich, as is well known to all familiar with its working. It was organized for the general good of all and special privileges of none. It was planted amid the vine clad hills of good old Neshoba far removed from many of the vices and frivolities that afflict city life, and the more congested districts. A place in these interior

counties where the good people might spend a few days annually profitably and pleasantly. Just how well these purposes have been subserved, we leave the public to judge. One more thought and I am done. It occurs to me that the half has never been told of the great lasting good that may yet grow out of the Neshoba "Worlds" Fair. Why not make it a state institution? With the great state of Mississippi behind this great enterprise, surely it would stand and thrive as the green bay tree of old, and its benificient effects would be seen and felt all over this county. If we cant get a railroad let us have something that will put us more in touch with the world.— A STATE FAIR.

H. C. Rush, President.

Oct.2,1902

Rev. L.E.Alford - Cushtusa - also Shady Grove School 1

Oct. 9, 1902.

Mr. John Hadley a very prosperous farmer of Sierra, visited Mr. J.W. Watkins last Sunday. Mr. Hadley is one of the boys who lost a leg in the bloody days of the early 60's.

Mess. Mayo and Richardson have brought the livery business from Yates Brothers , and will be pleased to have the public to give them a call at the new stables west of the Western Hotel. Oct. 9, 1902

70,000 first class Brick for sale by Oct. 9, 1902

J.H.Mulholland,

Cushtusa, Miss.

Old Uncle Green Walton of Beech Springs died. "He was one of Neshoba's oldest citizens." "raised a large family". Oct. 9, 1902

Veteran's committee - G.W.Yates, Tom Crockett, J.F. McCauley. Oct. 9, 1902

Oct. 23, 1902.

Mr. Watson, the free mail route inspector who visited our town some days ago, informs us that if the proper effort is put forth, free delivery routes may be established in all parts of the country. Our people should take advantage of this offer and secure this service and have their mail brought to their door every day without cost. One route has been established here, leading out in an easterly direction; active work will be begun in a few days we suppose . Lets have other ~~rates.~~ routes.

Oct. 30, 1902.

It seems that good roads is a question that should claim more of the attention of the people of our county. Surely we have the poorest roads imaginable. Now, as early in the rainy season as it is, some of our roads are almost impassable. Good roads are the best evidence of a country's development. Besides, the cost of poor roads are greater than we imagine. Poor roads break our wagons, kill our stock and injure our morals. We can carry only half a load to market, hence our hauling cost is twice what it should be. If we figure on it right closely, we can easily see that it costs us less to build good roads than to use poor ones.

Nov. 13,1902.

Rev. F.M.Breland filled his appointment at the Baptist church Sunday.

Hon. F.M.Ross, of Cushtusa was in town Saturday night. Nov. 13, 1902

John Cooper of Hemlock, T.C.Hester and J.H.Doaney of Java, J.A.Price, of Ades, and Mr. John Long of Seale. Nov 13, 1902

Don't forget the meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter Tuesday night. Hon. O.A.Luckett of Kosciusko will be present. Nov 13, 1902

Prof. C.C.Roberts of Dixon. Nov. 13, 1902

Hon. W,M.Lewis applying for position of chancellor to succeed Byrd.

Nov. 20, 1902.

Dixon news - Rev. Collins of Newton County has been selected pastor of the Baptist church here. The vacancy was caused by the death of Rev. J.M.Moore, of Jewel P.O.

Messrs J. D. Herrington of Centralia, J.J.Herrington of Jewel, C.W. Cannon of Trapp and Revs. Z.M.Dunn and H.Savell of Fusky attended. Nov. 20, 1902

The stave business is reaching considerable proportions. More than one hundred persons are getting out staves in our county. Mr. Hunter, the superintendent of the business, was here the first of the week. Nov 20, 1902

We learn that everything has been satisfactorily arranged and the Mississippi Choctaw can, by going to the Territory, get their allotment of lands, about 350 acres each. This is fine land, and we believe every Indian in the State should be encouraged to go. It will get all the Indians together, and besides it will greatly increase their wealth. Nov. 20, 1902

Nov. 27, 1902

Sam Burnett, 74, died. Ocobla community. Born near Abbeville, S.Carolina, 1828 - went to Georgia - then to Neshoba County in 1851. Fought in war. Married in 1866 to Miss Mary Wilkinson. Was a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

We regret to learn there is sickness in the Saw community. Nov. 27, 1902

Rev. L.E.Alford preached his last sermon here, unless he is returned to this work, last Sunday. It is hoped that he will be returned, since he has given satisfaction; and, besides, the Parsonage, on which he has put considerable labor, etc., is just nearing completion, and it would be unjust to send him to another work now it seems. Nov. 27, 1902

J.T.Lewis, merchant at Dixon. His residence, one mile west of post-office. Dec. 4, 1902

The arrangements are now completed for the removal of the Choctaw Indians to the Territory. All who will may go and get an allotment of 340 acres of that fertile land, worth about $2500. If, however, they do not go within the next four months they will be forever barred. It is to be hoped that all of them will go and get their allotment, and then they may return if they desire. Dec. 4, 1902

Mr. Ace Marshall, possibly the oldest citizen in the county, died at his home near Nearby last week. "Uncle" Ace was 88 years of age, having been born in 1814. Dec. 4, 1902

"Mt. Pisgah, the smallest church on the circuit, leads all the rest in the number of conversions during the year." Mars Hill, Sand Town, Hester's Chapel, Cooks Chapel, North Bend, others mentioned by L.E.Alford. Dec. 4, 1902

Dec. 11, 1902

Published by Wilson & McKay.

"Ten months ago we sold out to Prof. Breland." Promise new type.

G.E.Wilson & C.L.McKay.

J.D.King & Co.

Pension List. Dec. 11, 1902

J.R.Bell, Louice Cumberland, J.D.Cox, Charles Gallaher, J.C.Hardy, G.W. Johnson, R.M.Jones, A.A. McMinn, Henry Nease, C.L.Pegg, J.B.Quinn, S.F.Ricks. Hamilton Stewart, Jasper Savell, J.M.Spivey, A.F.Story, J.C.Ward, A.J.Webb,

Mrs. Martha A.Griffin, Mrs. R.J.Rush, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, Mrs. Jane Taylor, Mrs. Adaline Wilson, Mrs. B.H.Long, Mrs. B.A.McNeil.

Dec. 18,1902.

During the rain and wind storm here Monday, when the court house was packed to its fullest capacity, the rain poured through the top of the old building apparently meeting with but little opposition; in fact, it leaks about as bad as the average cow shed. The roof has been repaired a time or two within the past year or so, but still it leaks, and if it continues to leak it is only a question of a short time when a new court house will have to be built.It"leaks ~~over~~ runs to the ground floor," and if the water is allowed to trickle down the ~~valley~~ walls every time it rains, the defective mortar will soon be common mud which will make the building unsafe. The Board of Supervisors are practicing ~~very~~ a parsimonious economy by not putting a new roof on the county's capitol.

Nov. 6, 1902

Other settlements --- Beat 1 -- Philadelphia, Trapp, Blinker, Tucker, Pontell, Ocobla, and Engine.

Beat 2. - North Bend, Seale.

Beat 3 - Cushtusa, House, Hemlock, Javal, Jewel, Pontell, Battlefield, Coffadeliah.

Beat 4 - Sol, Beech Springs, Centralia, Union, Vendetta, Dixon, Sebastopol, Emerson, High Hill, Watkinsville, Hope, Laurel Hill, Waldo, Saw.

Beat 5 - Alice, Fusky, Nearby, Olney, ~~Olery~~, Plattsburg, Rest.

We believe that some action should be taken by the next Legislature to prevent the timber men from destroying such valuable timber. One man by cutting one tree may spoil half a dozen small trees that will be very valuable in the future. Timber will be timber by and by, and some steps should be Dec. 18, 1902

taken to protect the undergrowth . Just a little care on the part of the cutters will save thousands of dollars worth of timber.

Dec. 18, 1902

Yates Camp appoints Geo. W. Yates, John F. McCauley, R.L. Breland, Perry G. Walton, Tom M. Crockett committee for monument. F.M. Ross, Pres., N. R. McDougall, V.P., S.H. Stribling, Secy.

Dec. 18, 1902

If you want any kind of first class Job work done, send your order to Mayo, Spivey, and Breland, Job Printers, Philadelphia, Miss.

Dec. 18, 1902

Rev. J.C. Long moved Tuesday to the place formerly occupied by Mr. J.A. Morrow, and Mr. Morrow moved to the place occupied by Bro. Long, known as the Wilson place.

Dec. 18, 1902

It seems that the Ku Klux Klan has been revived in the western part of the county. A negro or two has been whipped and one old negro's house was badly shot up after night. Such lawlessness should not be tolerated, as it demoralizes the community; and, in fact, it is not right. The negro's have rights that should be respected and the law should see that he is protected in those rights.

Jan. 8, 1903

The old methodist church and lodge hall have been torn down and are now being rebuilt on a different location by the Masonic and Woodmen orders.

Jan. 8, 1903

The cotton crop of 1902 will reach nearly 8000 bales for Neshoba. That amount of cotton will bring the Neshoba farmer something like $300,000."

Jan. 8, 1903

Neshoba Fair

Premium offered for best upland corn.

A fifty dollar premium is hereby offered by the Neshoba Fair Association to encourage our farmers to raise more of the "staff of life" said premium divided thus:

For best yield on one acre,	$25.00
For 2nd best yield on one acre	15.00
For 3rd " " " " "	10.00

Subject to the following conditions:

None, but upland to be planted in corn.

Each competitor to deposit one dollar with Secy by 1st day of April, 1903, as entrance fee.

Each ~~committee~~ competitor to secure a committee of three reputable farmers, to be appointed by M.B.S. of his district at competitor's expense to measure land, measure corn by weight, furnish certified report, and detailed statement of time of planting, and quantity, kind of fertilizer used, manner of preperation, cultivation, etc. to Directory N.C.F.A. on or by 15 Oct. 1903.

Less than Thirty Five Bushels to the acre declared not to be considered.

No competitor allowed more than one premium, and no premium granted without competition.

Get ready for the Fair.

S.H. Parker, Sec.

NESHOBA COUNTY PRESS

2nd Copy

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH
November 3, 1938

In 1892, fifteen years after the Mississippi State Board of Health was organized, the Board of Supervisors of Neshoba County, Mississippi appointed Dr. J. E. Caraway health officer of Neshoba County, where he served until 1893. (1)

Dr. O. F. Partridge was appointed after Dr. Caraway and served three years, being allowed $5.00 per year for services the first two years and $10.00 for the third year.

Ordered that Dr. E. Dill be allowed the sum of $10.00 for services as County Health Officer for the year of 1897.

Ordered that J. E. Caraway be allowed $10.00 for services as County Health Officer for 1898 and 1899.

Ordered that Dr. J. W. Seale be allowed the sum of $10.00 for services as County Health Officer for the year 1900. (2)

Dr. D. J. Rush is emphoyed as County Health Officer for the year of 1901 at $25.00 for common duties of said office and $50.00 per year should he be called to investigate any of the following diseases to-wit: Yellow fever, Dengue, Small pox, Cholera, Diptheria, Scarlet fever, or Bubonic plague, calls for said health officer are to be made by family physician or Board of Supervisors.

Dr. W. H. Mars County Health Officer was allowed $125.00 at the October term of Supervisors Court in 1906. (3)

(1) Ref: Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Book #2.

(2) Ref: Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Book #3.

(3) Ref: Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Book #4.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Since this time Drs. D. J. Rush, W. J. Stribling and Dr. W. L. Watkins served as County Health Office at different times. Dr. W. J. Stribling being the present County Health Officer.

It is the duty of the County Health Officer to visit the County schools and give lectures on health, to vaccinate against all contagious diseases. To see that all citizens keep their premises clean, to inspect the dairies, fruit stands, grocery stores, hotels, meat markets, cafes, soda fountains, etc. (1)

Neshoba County has only a part-time health service. A health nurse is sent from the State Department to this county once a year to teach women of the county the fundamental truths of maternity and infant hygiene. She gives instructions to mid-wives and hands out literature on pre-natal and Infant care. (2)

The State Health Department also sends an Oral Hygienist to Neshoba County each year to visit the schools of the county, giving lectures on mouth hygiene, and through the cooperation of dentists who give their services, the teeth of all school children are inspected. All schools are furnished literature and Dental Hygiene, and in some schools, prizes are offered the children who have their dental faults corrected promptly. (3)

(1) Ref: Dr. W. J. Stribling, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(2) Ref: Dr. Claud Yates, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(3) Ref: Dr. D. P. Jordon, Philadelphia, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Small pox Epidemic

Neshoba County has had several small pox epidemics, the first being in 1900 and 1901. In one case a family of six was stricken with this dreaded disease, and all died within six weeks. The home and all of the house hold plunder was burned. There were seven cases in Mr Frank Ross's family in the Shady Grove community, and when they were well again, they nursed other cases in the neighborhood. When one had small pox they were isolated from other members of the family, their food being placed in a window of their room or on a table on the out side of the window, they were not allowed to correspond with anyone through the mail. Vaccine was scarce at that time, and when one would be vaccinated, others would be vaccinated from his arm. (1)

Quite a little excitement was causes last week by the announcement that Mr Jas. McKay had returned home with small pox. So little is known of this dreaded disease that the mere mention of the fact that a case is in a locality is sufficient to set afiote all kinds of rumors and produce all but a stampede. Mr McKay has been isolated and placed in the care of Mr Frank Ross, who has had the disease, with instructions to admit no one except the doctor in charge, and, to allow no passing either in or out. Miss Ada McKay and Circuit Clerk Huston who reside in the same house have left their respective places and are awaiting developements. Small pox is one of the easiest of

(1) Ref: Mrs Billie Johnson, Philadelphia, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

infectious diseases to control, and, where it is discovered early as in the case here it is only by the very grossest neglect of the means at hand that permits it to spread. In this instance it is not at all likely that there will be any others than the one case. To assure the people, we will state here that we will keep them acquainted with the situation, and should danger arise the Democrat, whose editor has passed through three sieges of this disease and who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions likely to arise, will give a timely warning to the public if it should require an extra edition of the paper to do so. (1)

Influenza Epidemic

In the fall of 1918 influenza spread like wild fire among the citizens of Neshoba County and many died from its ravages. There were not hospitals nor nurses in this county. The doctors worked faithfully. In some communities so many were stricken with this dreadful disease that there were not enough able to be up to wait upon the sick. The roads were bad, hardly passable in some sections and it was hard for the doctors to get to the sick. Owing to prevalence of influenza the city school was order ed suspended, so was the schools in different sections of the county. Parents were requested to keep all children at home and off of the streets to avoid crowds of all kinds. When any member of a family became affected all members of that family was requested to isolate themselves until all danger had passed.

(1) REF: Neshoba Democrat, Phila. Miss. Feb. 6, 1908

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

the city authorities were asked to see that these orders were carried out. It was further ordered by instructions from Jackson, Mississippi and Washington,D. C. that all public schools of the county, public meetings of every kind be dis - continued until the epidemic ceases. (1)

In so far as means Neshoba County has cooperated with Mississippi's State Board of Health in malaria control and other diseases. For example much drainage work is being done in the county. Cess pools are sterilized and all citizen's keep their premises cleaner. Neshoba County has only part time county health officer, Dr. W. J. Stribling is county health officer at present. Dr. W. H. Banks, well known physician of the Coldwater community in Neshoba County took office on the State Board of Health in June 1934, succeeding Dr. Dudley Stennis of Newton, Mississippi. Dr. Banks has worked hard for the improvement of health in this district. In October 1922 Dr. Roland assisted by two nurses worked faithfully in examining the children of the Philadelphia school. They found three cases of tuberculosis and around seventy five cases of hookworm, fifty cases of enlarged or diseases tonsils. Professor Crawley notified all parents of children who were in need of medical attention. The teachers were all given a clean bill of health. Mrs Paul Gamill assisted Dr. P. W. Roland and Mrs Boyles in this examination. (2)

(1) Ref: Dr. W. L. Watking, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(2) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi 11/19/22

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Tuberculosis

In the past twenty years forty three patients from Neshoba County have been treated at the Mississippi State Sanatorium, and those who went in time were greatly benefited. In some case came back cured and were able to study a profession and practice it. Fifteen children from this county have been treated at the Preventorium and have been greatly benefited, some seem to be above the average in status of health. (1)

In 1934 undera state-wide program Mrs Zeak Wright gave the diptheria serum to children in Neshoba County between the age of six months and six years, the cost was only twenty five cents per child and typhoid shots were given free of charge.(2)

In 1909 a hookworm survey was made under the direction of Dr. W. S. Leathers, many cases were found and a number took the treatment. In March 1933 a Parasite Survey for Neshoba County was made. Dr. Edward Gatlin assisted Superintendent of Education L. V. Walton and Dr. W. J. Stribling, then a county health officer in making this examination. The examination included all intestinal worms, such as hookworm, pin worm, tape worm, round worm, stomach worm and others. This examination included all age such as babies, pre-school children, school children, fathers and mothers, and was made free of cost. Eighteen hundred people were examined and more than six hundred doses of medicine given to those infected.

(1) Ref: Dr. Henry Boswell, Sanatorium, Miss and Personal Knowledge, Philadelphia, Miss.
(2) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Phila 6/15/34

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Many extreme cases were found and treated. In addition to hookworm being found, tape worm and other intestinal parasites were found. According to Gatlin 40% of those examined were infested with hookworm disease, all found infested were offered free treatment. Health authorities state that hookworm disease is very dangerous to the human make-up and that the value of the survey made by Gatlin cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Hundreds of citizens in Neshoba County could be infested according to health experts, much work is yet to be done in the county to completely eradicate hookworm. According to Gatlin county officials and others were very cooperative and Neshoba County won high honors in cooperating with local and state officials. It is hoped that additional health activities can continue in Neshoba County and other parts of the state. In August 1929 entertainment and instructions free of charge was provided the citizens of Neshoba County by the Mississippi State Board of Health Education Car which was in this county for a series of free motion picture shows. From three to five entertaining and helpful films on general health topic and from one to three lively comedies was shown in practically all of the communities of the county by the State Department Health Car. A complete moving picture out-fit including an improved electric plant, up-to-date projectors, and all of the equipment necessary for a first class show, mounted on a

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

well equipped truck and operated by an expert motion picture mechanic was scheduled for this county through the direction of Dr. Felix J. Underwood, State Health Officer and was used here in an intensive campaign to promote longer and happier life. The following schools were visited by a member of the State Health Department and a free motion picture to Longino, Providence, Coldwater, Dixon, Neshoba, Forest Dale, Shady Grove, House, Zephyrhill and Philadelphia. (1)

	Maternal Rate*	Infant Rate*
1930	2.7	49.0
1931	7.9	48.7
1932	3.2	36.2
1933	4.5	37.0
1934	1.3	55.6
1935	2.8	48.4
1936	5.2	35.7

*Infant rate per 1,000 live births

*Maternal rate per 1,000 live births plus still births.(2)

	Deaths from Accidental Causes		
	Total	White	Colored
Poisoning	1	0	1
Firearms	1	1	0
Fall	1	1	0
Crushing	1	1	0
Injuries by animals	1	1	0
Lightning	1	0	1
Other Accidents	5	3	2
Railroad	1	0	1
Automobile-Primary	5	1	4
Total	17	8	9

(1) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 3/31/33

(2) Ref: Dr. R. N. Whitfield, Jackson, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Philadelphia Hospital

Philadelphia Hospital, located on Center Avenue, presents a handsome appearance, being of brick throughout with basement, street floor and upper floor. It is a 28-bed hospital, with all modern equipment, such as: electrocardiograph, short wave machine, X-ray machine, oxygen tents, fracture bed, Heidbrink gas machine, metabolor, operating table, obstetrical bed, scialytic operating light and sterilizer. This hospital was opened in June 1937. (1)

Yates Clinic

Yates' Clinic, (formerly Philadelphia Hospital) is located over Yates' Drug Store, on Main Street was thoroughly remodeled and equipped in May 1938.

All floors have been resurfaced and refinished, heavy linoleum floor coverings for hallways and stairs have been laid, while all walls have been redecorated in pleasing colors of cream, with wainscotted base of dark green.

The Clinic is laid out on a scale for a 10-bed hospital, with complete nursery, X-ray machine, operating room and sterilizing equipment, with private offices in north end of the building occupied by Dr. Claud Yates, Dr. J. A. Crawford and Dr. D. P Jordon. Yates(Clinic is owned and operated by Dr. Claud Yates.(2

(1) Miss Eva Wilkerson, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi 5/20/38

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Choctaw Indian Hospital

Hon. Ross Collins, Congressman from the fifth district and Dr. F. J. McKinley secured an appropriation of $14,850 from Congress for the construction and equipment of a small hospital site to be selected in Philadelphia, before this became a reality, Dr. McKinley was transferred and Dr. R. J. Enochs was sent to the Agency as superintendent and physician.

Dr. Enoch cooperated with Mr Collins and pushed the completion of this frame building, which was opened April 5, 1928. The city of Philadelphia, through the mayor, A. B. McCraw donated the site for the hospital deeding same to U.S. Government. This location was in the northeastern section of the city on a beautiful wooded elevation, which today marks it as one of the beauty spots in the South.

The first building served the needs well but the demands for a larger, better equipped hospital became apparent and again Congressman Collins with Dr. Enoch, made request for this building, which was required and received.

Plans and specifications were received for a much larger building this time, the exterior to be brick veneer.

The new hospital was soon ready to be opened, the capacity being 35 beds, with one of the best operating rooms with all necessary equipment.

The building is a one story structure, of brick and combination roof, was composed of three wings leading from center to the front and back to the rear. It was set forty feet back in

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

a beautiful lawn facing Choctaw Street. The entrance was made at the side of the central wing over a cement patio leading to the door.

Six wards are available, one 6-bed; one 4-bed; one 3-bed; and one 2-bed; with two 2-bed wards for isolation of contagious diseases. A long hall leads up from the rear between the wings TO THE front and into the various wards. Each of these wards are equipped just as any modern hospital, including private bath and shower.

In the central wing is located the doctor's office, an office for the head nurse, a dispensary, a nurse call room and a room for storing files. Large linen closets are over the building as well as closet space for other purposes.

The sterilizing room has the best type electrical sterilizer which is used in sterilizing operating instruments, utensils and linens. In another small sterilizer, in the utensil room the utensils for general hospital use are sterilized.

The operating room almost glass encases because of the number of large solid glass windows, is strictly modern and is able to meet the needs of an emergency, that may arise so complete is the equipment.

The interior decorating scheme of pea green and buff is one, of the most beautiful, giving an immaculate appearance, and adding much to the airy rooms so well ventilated by large windows, on all available sides.

The floors have been taken care of by the laying of

ASSIGNMENT*TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Dr. W. H. Mars was born in Cushtusa community March 27, 1867. He attended the county schools and Cooper's Normal College, Daleville, Miss, later attending Vanderbilt University where he finished in medicine in 1892. He was licensed to practice medicine at Durant, Miss. in 1892. He practiced at Cushtusa later coming to Philadelphia where he practiced for a number of years. (1)

Dr. W. J. Stribling was born in the Coldwater community October 8, 1877. He obtained his literary education in Philadelphia High School and his professional education in Memphis, Hospital Medical College, where he finished in May 1900.

Dr. Stribling was licensed to practice at Jackson, Miss. in 1900 and has practiced in Philadelphia ever since. He has been appointed County Health Officer at different times and is now filling that office. Dr. Stribling says that a doctors work is much easier now than when he began practicing thirty eight years ago-better roads, telephones and automobiles. (2)

---

(1) Ref: Dr. W. H. Mars, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(2) Ref: Dr. W. J. Stribling, Philadelphia, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Battleship linoleum, in a rich dark brown pattern all over the building with the exception of the operating room and steriliz ing rooms, which are laid in tile, with a marble baseboard.

The health of the Indians has been greatly improved by the medical service offered by the hospital and the services of the field nurse and contract physician.

The hospital staff consist of Head nurse, three staff nurses, one contract physician, three ward attendents, two of whom are Indian girls. (1)

Doctors

Dr. W. L. Watkins was born November 19, 1867 at Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba County. He received his literary education at Houston, Mississippi, later attending Medical College, Memphis, Tenn. graduating there in the year of 1902. He was licensed to practice medicine at Jackson, Mississippi in 1904. Since this time he has practiced in Philadelphia Mississippi, Neshoba County, in fact he has spent all of his life in this county. He served as County Health Officer at various times. (2)

Dr. C. H. Harrison was born November 29, 1889 at Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba County. He received his early literary education in the public schools of this county. He obtained his professional education at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi and Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

(1) Ref: Mrs A. B. McCraw, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Dr. W. L. Watkins, Philadelphia, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

He received his diploma from Emory University in May 29, 1917. He was licensed to practice medicine June 15, 1917 at Atlanta, Ga. He has practiced in the U. S. Government Service from 1917 to 1927, being located in Houston, Texas, Colfax, Iowa, Nrfolk, Va. and Memphis Tenn. He came to Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1927 where he opened a hospital thereby filling a long felt need for Neshoba County. (1)

Dr. John A. Crawford was born July 13, 1899 near Philadelphia, Mississippi in the Forestdale community, Neshoba County. He receiv ed his early education at the Kemper County Agricultural High School and the University of Mississippi. Later going to the University of Tenn. where he graduated in the year of 1926. He was licensed to practice medicine in Tenn. in 1926. He began practicing his chosen profession at Greenwood, Mississippi and practiced there until July 25, 1938 when he came back to Neshoba County and open- ed up an office in the Claud Yates Clinic. (2)

Dr. R. G. Hand was born March 25, 1905 at Bailey, Mississippi. He received his early education at the Philadelphia High School, later attending Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi. He studied medicine at Tulane University, graduating from there in 1930. He was licensed to practice medicine in Mississippi in the year of 1930 and in Florida in the year of 1931. He has practiced

(1) Ref: Dr. C. H. Harrison, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Dr. John A. Crawford, Philadelphia, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

At Holapaw, Florida, Quitman, Mississippi, Monroe, Louisiana and Philadelphia, Mississippi, coming back to his home town in the fall of 1933. (1)

Dr. W. R. Hand was born October 22, 1879 in Lauderdale, Mississippi. He received his early literary education at Poplarville, Mississippi. He later studied medicine at the University of Tennessee, finishing from there in 1909. He was licensed to practice medicine in Mississippi in 1908. He has practiced in Lauderdale County, Newton County and Neshoba County. He came to Neshoba County in the spring of 1908.(2)

Dr. Lane Majure was born February 19, 1892 in the Dixon community, Neshoba County. He attended school at Dixon and finished high school at Union, Mississippi. He studied medicine at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. and finished in the spring of 1916. He was licensed to practice in Mississippi in 1916 and has practiced in Neshoba County since that time.(3)

Dr. W. H. Banks was born June 2, 1878 in Neshoba County, Mississippi. He attended school at Dixon and Harperville, Mississippi, later going to the University of Tennessee, where he graduated in the year of 1909. He was licensed to practice medicine in Mississippi in 1909. Since his graduation he has practiced continuously in

(1) Ref: Dr. R. G. Hand, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Dr. W. R. Hand, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(3) Ref: Dr. Lane Majure, Dixon, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Neshoba County, where he has a very lucrative practice. He has served as County Health Officer at different times. He has served on the State Board for five years. (1)

Dr. J. R. Plummer, was born at Huntsville, Arkansas May 12, 1884. He received his literary education at Hendrix Academy and University of Arkansas and obtained his professional education at The University of Arkansas and Barnes Medical College, finishing in 1910 and was licensed to practice in the same year at Jackson, Mississippi. Dr. Plummer has practiced at Byrum, Mississippi, Hickory, Mississippi, Zula, Mississippi, and has practiced at Deemer, Mississippi since 1929. He was in the Army Medical Corps three years, went overseas as Major M. C. attached to 141 F. A.(2)

Dr. Charles C. Perry was born at Edinburg in Leake County, he received his early education in that county. He obtained his professional training at Memphis, Tennessee at the Memphis Hospital Medical College. He finished there in 1904.

Dr. Perry came to Neshoba County about the year of 1906 and settled about nine miles northwest of Philadelphia where he has practiced since. (3)

Dr. Claud Yates, son of the late George and Mrs Yates was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1884, where his entire life has

(1) Ref: Dr. W. H. Banks, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Dr. J. R. Plummer, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(3) Ref: Mrs R. H. Gully, Philadelphia, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

been spent . He received his elementary and high school education in the Philadelphia School, after which he entered A. & M. College, Starkville, Mississippi. He attended the University of Tennessee, Medical School, Memphis, Tennessee, finishing there in 1912.

He was licensed in Mississippi in 1911 and Tennessee in 1912. Dr. Yates then began practicing in Philadelphia(his home town) where he built up a big practice. It was largely through his efforts that the Philadelphia Hospital was established, it having long been his desire, having realized through years of practice, what a hospital would really mean to Neshoba County.

Dr. Yates served as County Health Officer for four years, and has been for a number of years contract physician for the Indian Agency, and during the summer of 1938 he opened up the Claud Yates Clinic in the old Philadelphia Hospital Building.(1)

Nurses

There are fifteen nurses in Neshoba County namely: Mrs C. H. Majure, Mrs W. A. Wilhelm, Mrs Jaunita Taylor, Mrs Thurman Bassett, Mrs Clayton Harbour, Mrs Genevie Myers, Mrs Otho Cooper, Mrs Beak Wright, Mrs R. C. Shealey, Mrs Lillard Ivey, Miss Mary Bennett Lohman, Miss Elizabeth McCorkle, Miss Vinie Raborn, Miss Kay Plunkett and Miss Ida Ricks. (2)

Dentists

Dr. Com Nash, was the first dentist in Neshob a County. He was born and reared in this county and received his early

(1) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Phila, Miss. May 20, 1938
(2) Ref: Personal Knowledge

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

education in the county schools. Dr. Nash practiced dentistry in Neshoba and adjoining counties(in those days the dentist did not set up an office) but traveled over the country from about the year 1867-1898, when he moved to Texas. (1)

Dr. Sidney Majure, was born in 1862 in Neshoba County. He received his early education in Neshoba County and studied dentistry in Atlanta, Georgia. He practiced medicine and dentis try at Dixon, Mississippi, where he also served as postmaster for a number of years. He left Neshoba County in 1924 and went to Hickory, Mississippi, where he practiced until his death in December 1937. (2)

Dr. Jesse Johnson, received his early education in Leake County schools. He studied denistry in Atlanta, Georgia, finish ing about the year of 1906, when he came to Neshoba County and started practicing at Neshoba, Mississippi until 1919, when he moved to Memphis, Tennessee where he has been doing laboratory work. (3)

Dr. Jesse Donald was born in Winston County where he receiv ed his early education. He attenddd Atlanta Dental College, where he finished in 1902. He, then came to Philadelphia, Miss. and opened up the first dental office here, where he practiced for three or four years, when he moved to Karnes City, Texas. (4)

(1) Ref: Mrs Mary Cooper, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Mrs M. Majure, Union, Mississippi
(3) Ref: Joe Majure, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(4) Ref: W. M. Donald, Philadelphia, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Dr. Robert Gully was born in Philadelphia, Mississippi August 12, 1883. He received his early education in the Philadelphia City School, later attedding Dental School in Atlanta, Georgia. Since his graduation he has continuously practiced in Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba County.(1)

Dr. Henry Seale was born in 1872 in the Coffedeliah community, and attended Forest Dale school. He received his Dental training in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Seale practiced denistry in Neshoba County from 1898 until 1908, when he moved to Floresville, Texas. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a Mason. (2)

Dr. Edward Murphy was born in 1872 in the Hester Chapel community, where he received his early education. He attended Dental school in Nashville, Tenn. where he finished in 1905. He practiced in Neshoba County until 1907, when he moved to Purvis, Mississippi, where he lived until 1929, when he moved to Columbia, where he lived until 1932. He them, came back to Philadelphia and opened an office.

Dr. Murphy was always active in the affairs of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Methodist church, a Mason, Shriner and Woodmen of the World. Dr. Murphy died Aug. 17, 1934. (3)

(1) Ref: Dr. R. H. Gully, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Mr Jim Land, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(3) Ref: Mrs E. J. Murphy, Philadelphia, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Dr. A. J. Murphy was born in Sturgis, Mississippi in 1872. At the age of two years he was left fatherless and Dr. Murphy, with his mother, went back to her native home in Newton County, where he grew up, attending school at Conehatta. When grown to manhood, he was employed at various trades, being at one time manager of one of Newton County's largest plantations. Dr. Murphy later moved to Hickory, where in 1895 he was elected Marshall, serving one term in that office. With a great desire to make of his life something bigger he, in 1897 entered the Birmingham Dental College, in Birmingham, Ala. graduating in 1900, with the D. D. S. degree. He returned again to his old home in Conehatta to practice his profession.

Dr. Murphy has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his county and state in a political way, and in 1904 he was elected to serve a term as County Treasurer of Newton County. He also served on the County Democrat Executive Board for a number of years, resigning his position in 1911, in order that he might move to Wiggins, Mississippi. He lived in Wiggins only one year, moving from there to Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1913, where he has since been living.

Dr. Murphy built up a splendid practice, and up until he retired in 1931 he was recognized as one of the best dentist that ever practiced in Neshoba County. He is a member of the Baptist church, a Mason, Woodman of the World and a member of the Rotary Club. (1)

(1) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Phila, Miss. Jan. 1, 1931

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Dr. Fred L. Williams was born in Zion, Mississippi in 1984. He received his early education at Walnut Grove, Mississippi. He studied dentistry in Atlanta, Georgia, finishing in 1908. He began practicing in Philadelphia, in 1910 and practiced until 1914. In 1914 he went to Arkansas and stayed until 1936, coming back to Philadelphia in the fall of 1936, where he now practices. He a member of the Presbyterian Church and also a member of the Mississippi Dental Association. (1)

Dr. J. C. Harbour was born in Daleville, Mississippi, Lauderdale County in 1895. He received his early education in Lauderdale County. In 1918 he graduated at the Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia. He has never practiced in Neshoba County, but has practiced in the adjoining county, Newton since graduating in 1918.

Dr. Harbour is a member of the American and Mississippi Dental Association, also Southern Dental Association. He a member of the Methodist church, a Mason and K. P. (2)

Dr. E. P. Tolbert was born June 2, 1902, four miles west of Philadlphia, Mississippi. He attended the schools of the county and finished from Philadelphia High School in 1920. He attended Atlanta Southern Dental College where he graduated in 1924. In July 1924 Dr. Tolbert opened an office in Philadelphia where he built up a big practice. (3)

(1) Ref: Dr. F. L. Williams, Philadelphia, Mississippi
(2) Ref: Dr. J. C. Harbour, Union, Mississippi
(3) Ref: Dr. E. P. Tolbert, Philadelphia, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Dr. Eugene Yates was born in Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1897. He received his early education in the city schools and finished high school in the class of 1918. In the falle of 1918 he entered Tulane University, where he graduated in 1922. Since this time he has been practicing his profession in Greenwood, Mississippi, where he has a very lucrative practice. (1)

Dr. Guy Yates was born in 1900 in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He received his education in the city schools. He attended Tulane University in New Orleans, La. and graduated from there in 1925. He practiced his profession in his home town for one year, going from here to Itta Bena, Mississippi, where he has practiced since. (2)

Dr. D. P. Jordan was born in Decatur, Mississippi in 1905, where he spent his boyhood days, completing his high school course at the Decatur High School in 1924. Upon completion of his high school work he attended " Ole Miss " where he stayed for one year. Seeking a school that offered a superior dental course, Dr. Jordan entered the Southern Dental College, in Atlanta, Georgia remaining there until his graduation four years later. In seeking a location in which to practice his chosen profession, Philadelphia proved to be the place and for the past nine years he has been build ing a very lucrative practice. Dr. Jordan has one of the most up-to-date equipped offices in the state. He has three operati

(1) Ref: Personal Knowledge
(2) Ref. Earl Yates, Phila, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

rooms(two for white people and one for negroes and Indians) the two for white people consist of cabinets, sterilizers, modern chair, Unit each and a modern X-ray machine.

Dr. Jordan has a contract to do all of the Indian dental work in this state. He is the designated dentist for Veterans in this city, he is also Chairman of Mouth Hygiene in Mississippi.

He is a member of the Xi Psi Phi dental fraternity, and his religious affiliations are with the First Baptist church of this city. (1)

Old doctors

Dr. James Lewis Backstrom was born in the year of 1812. He came to this county from Chester, District, S. C. about 1839, after finishing his medical course in the Medical College of Charleston, S. C. he married Miss Elvira Rodgers. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia, Mississippi and through out the county, he was a very skilled physician and soon became the leading physician of the county. He moved to Water Valley, Mississippi in 1866 and continued the practice of medicine until his health failed him and he had to give up active work. He died in Water Valley, Mississippi in 1882 and was buried there (1)

(1) Ref: Mrs J. V. Welsh, Philadelphia, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

Dr. Eligah J. Lewis came to Neshoba County from South Carolina, and settled near Carolina Church where he practiced medicine until about the year of 1872, when he moved to Philadelphia, Mississippi from where he did a big practice until the time of his death. Dr. Lewis was born in January 18, 1825 and died February 10, 1892. (1)

Dr. J. C. Wilson was born December 29, 1837 in Neshoba County where he resided all of his life. Dr. Wilson was a skillful and laborous physician, an upright and public spirited citizen, a kind and generous neighbor, a faithful and unwavering friend, an honest man. He was sorely missed when he died on October 21, 1878, at the age of 41 in the prime of life. (2)

Dr. T. J. Lee was born and reared near Plattsburg in Neshoba County. He practiced medicine in Plattsburg, moved to Philadelphia, Mississippi about 1879 where he practiced until his death. Dr. Lee was born in August 26, 1840 and died February 14, 1888. (3)

Dr. John Caraway passed his boyhood and youth at the home of his father in Newton County assisting his father on the farm along with the other children of this large family. He secured a good practical education in the common schools of the communit His mind turned in early life to the medical profession, and he began to think along that line and try to arrange his affairs

(1) Ref: Mrs J. V. Welsh, Phila, Miss. & Grave Marker
(2) Ref: Mrs G. E. Wilson, Phila, Miss. & Grave Marker
(3) Ref: Mrs A. J. Yates Sr. Phila, Miss. & Grave Marker

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

to attend some medical college and prepare himself for this valuable and useful work. He went to Mobile Medical College, Mobile, Alabama in 1879. He spent a year or two at this college and then went to a Medical College at Louisville, Ky. where he graduated in 1882. He located in Philadelphia, Miss. Neshoba County in the spring of 1883. He soon built up a good practice.

He invested his earnings in land and was also connected with the firm of Caraway and Welsh in Philadelphia, Mississippi. In his latter years of his life he gave up the practice of his profession and gave his attentio to his farm work. Dr. Caraway was never married. His whole life was spent in boarding houses and in private homes where he boarded. His health gave away on him in his closing years of life. He died in September 1927 at the age of 79 years, he had not practiced his profession for many years before his death. (1)

Dr. D. J. Rush graduated in medicine and surgery in 1888 from the Baltimore College of medicine, and spent his first year as an intern, then located at Laurel Hill in Leake County, where he practiced medicine until 1899 when he went to New York City to take a post-graduate course. He came back to Laurel Hill where he practiced until 1904 when he moved to Philadelphia Mississippi where he spent the remainder of his life pursuing his chosen profession.

He was wise in council, very decided in his opinions and did very much for organized medicine. He, with other progressive doctors, had much to do with stamping out a scourge of

(1) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Phila, Miss. 10/27

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

typhoid fever which had prevailed in Leake and Neshoba counties for a number of years claiming as its victims scores of people. In one instance an entire family was lost.

Dr. Rush was always courteous but firm in his opinions professionally, socially and religiously. He served as County Health Officer for a number of years, which place he filled efficiently. Dr. Rush was born December 21, 1858, and died August 9, 1924. He was a devout Catholic, a member of Holy Cross Church. (1)

(As it was noted in these columns last week, Dr. D. J. Rush attended the State Medical Association. This was his first time to attend a meeting of the Association but his reputation as a physician had preceeded him, and he was paid high tribute of being elected to the vice-presidency of the Association, this means that he will be the next President. We congratulate ho the preferment) (2)

---

(1) Ref: Mrs D. J. Rush, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(2) Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Phila, Miss. April 21, 1910

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
HEALTH

References

Boswell, Dr. Henry	Sanatorium, Mississippi
Banks, Dr. W. H.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Crawford, Dr. John A.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Cooper, Mrs Mary	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Donald, W. M.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Gully, Mrs R. H.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Gully, Dr. R. H.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Harrison, Dr. C. H.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Hand, Dr. W. R.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Hand, R. G.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Harbour, Dr. J. C.	Union, Mississippi
Jordan, Dr. D. P.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Johnson, Mrs Billie	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Land, Jim	Philadelphia, Mississippi
McCraw, Mrs A. B.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Majure, Mrs M.	Union, Mississippi
Majure, Joe Majure, Dr Lane	Philadelphia, Mississippi Decow Miss.
Murphy, Mrs E. J.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Plummer, Dr. J. R.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Rush, Mrs D. J.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Stribling, Dr. W. J.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Tolbert, Dr. E. P.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Watkins, Dr. W. L.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Whitfield, Dr. R. N.	Jackson, Mississippi

Wilkerson, Miss Eva	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Welsh, Mrs J. V.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Wilson, Mrs G. E.	Philadelphia, Mississppi
Williams, Dr. F. L.	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Yates, Dr. Claud	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Yates, Earl	Philadelphia, Mississippi
Yates, Mrs A. J. Sr.	Philadelphia, Mississipppi

Bibliography

Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Book #2

Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Book #3

Minutes of Board of Supervisors, Book #4

Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi Feb. 6, 1908; Nov. 19, 1922, June 15, 1934; March 31, 1933; May 20, 1938, Jan. 1, 1931.

Grave Marker Cederlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia, Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

24

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR
May 17, 1938

HEALTH

1. 1. Mississippi's first Board of Health 1877. The following doctors were members of Mississippi's Board of Health: President, Dr. Robert Kells of Jackson, Secretary, Dr. Wirt Johnston of Jackson, Dr. P. J. McCormick of Yazoo City, Dr. A. G. Sythe of Baldwyne, Dr. J. M. Taylor of Corinth, Dr. A. H. Cage of Canton, Dr. F. W. Dancy of Holly Srings, Dr. T. D. Isom of Oxford, Dr. W. M. Compton of Jackson, Dr. C.A. Rice, of Brandon, Dr. P. F. Whitehead of Vicksburg, Dr. D. L. Phares of Woodville, Dr. John Wright of Sardis, Dr. E.W.Hughes of Grenada, Dr. S. V. D. Hill of Macon and Dr. R. G. Wharton of Port Gibson. (1)

2. Secretaries of the State Board of Health since the year 1877 are:

Dr. Wirt Johnson	1877-1896
Dr. J. F. Hunter	1896-1908
Dr. S. H. McLean	1908-1912
Dr. W. W. Smithson	1912-1913
Dr. E. H. Galloway	1913-1916
Dr. J. D. Gilleylen	1916-1916
Dr. W. S. Leathers	1917-1924
Dr. Felix Underwood	1924-to present time. (2)

3. The following are now members of the State Board of Health:

Dr. J. W. Lipscomb, Columbus, Mississippi

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

Dr. L. B. Austin, Rosedale, Mississippi
Dr. D. J. Shaw, Slate Spring, Mississippi
Dr. W. H. Banks, Philadelphia, Mississippi
Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Jackson, Mississippi
Dr. S. E. Eason, New Albany, Mississippi
Dr. W. R. Wright, Jackson, Mississippi
Dr. Brock, McComb, Mississippi
Dr. J. B. Howell, Canton, Mississippi
Dr. McKinney, Hattiesburg, Mississippi (3)

11. 1. EPIDEMICS OF DISEASE IN NESHOBA COUNTY

b. Neshoba County has had several smallpox epidemics claiming a great number of victims. In one case a family of six was stricken with this dreaded disease and all died within six weeks. The home and all household plunder was burned. In the beginning, vaccine was scarse, one member of the family would be vaccinated against smallpox, then all would be vaccinated from his arm. At intervals we have out-breaks of smallpox but it is soon under control since people have learned that vaccination is a simple and safe preventative. The credit of giving smallpox vaccination to the world is due a man by the name of Jenner. He made this great discovery in England in the year of 1796. Smallpox vaccine was the only vaccination known for nearly 100 years. Since Jenner's time smallpox has been a preventable disease. (4)

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

4. In the fall of 1918 influenza spread like wild fire among the citizens of Neshoba county and many died from its ravages. There were no hospitals nor nurses in this county. The doctors worked faithfully. In some communities so many were stricken with this dreadful disease that there were not enough able to be up to wait upon the sick. The roads were bad hardly passable in some sections and it was hard for the doctors to get to the sick. Owing to prevalence of influenza the city school was ordered suspended, so was the schools in different sections of the county. Parents were requested to keep all children at home and off of the streets to avoid crowds of all kinds. When any member of a family became affected all members of that family was requested to isolate themselves until all danger had passed. The city authorities were asked to see that these orders were carried out. It was further ordered by instructions from Jackson, Mississippi and Washington, D. C. that all public schools of the county, public meetings of every kind be discontinued until the epidemic ceased. (5)

111. In so far as means Neshoba county has cooperated with Mississippi's State Board of Health in malaria control and other diseases. For example much drainage work is being done in the county. Cess pools are sterilized and all citizen's keep their premises cleaner. Neshoba county has only part time county Health Officer, Dr. W. J. Stribling is county health officer at present. Dr. W. H. Banks, well known physician of the

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

Coldwater community in Neshoba county took office on State Board of Health in June 1934, Succeeding Dr. Dudley Stennis of Newton, Mississippi. Dr. Banks has worked hard for the i improvement of health in this district. In October 1922 Dr. Roland assisted by two nurses worked faithfully in examining the children of the Philadelphia school. They found three cases of tuberculosis and around seventy five cases of hookworm, fifty cases of enlarged or diseased tonsils. Professor Crawley notified all parents of children who were in need of medical attention. The teachers were all given a clean bill of health. Mrs Paul Gamill assisted Dr. P. W. Roland and Mrs Boyles in this examination. In 1934 undera state-wide program Mrs Zeak Wright gave the diptheria serum to children in Neshoba county between the age of 6 months and 6 years, the cost was only twenty five cents per child and typhoid shots were given free of charge. In 1909 a hookworm survey was made under the direction of Dr. W. S. Leathers, many cases were found and a number took the treatment. In March 1932 a Parasite Survey for Neshoba county wa made. Dr. Edward Gatlin assisted Superintendent of Education L. V. Walton and W. J. Stribling, then a county health officer in making this examination. The examination included all intestinal worms, such as hookworm, pin worm, tape worm, round worm, stomach worm and others. This examination included all

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

This examination included all ages such as babies, pre-school children, school children, fathers and mothers, and was made free of cost. 1800 people were examined and more than 600 doses of medicine given to those infected. Many extreme cases were found and treated. In addition to hookworm being found, tape worm and other intestinal parasites were found. According to Gatlin 40% of those examined were infested with hookworm disease, all found intested were offered free treatment. Health authorities state that hookworm disease is very dangerous to te the human make-up and that the value of the survey made by Gatlin cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Hundreds of citizens in Neshoba county could be infested according to health experts, much work is yet to be done in the county to completely eradicate hookworm. According to Gatlin county officials and others were very cooperative and Neshoba county won high honors in cooperating with local and state officials. It is hoped that additional health activities can continue in Neshoba county and other parts of the state. In August 1929 entertainment and instructions free of charge was provided the citizens of Neshoba county by the Mississippi State Board of Health Education Car which was in this county for a series of free motion picture shows. From three to five entertaining and helpful films on general health topic and from one to three lively comedies was shown in practically all of the communities of the county by the State Department Health Car. A complete moving picture out-fit, including an improved electric plant, up-to-date projectors, and all of the equipment

Page #5 Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

necessary for a first class show , mounted on a well equipped truck and operated by an expert motion picture mechanic was scheduled for this county through the direction of Dr. Felix J. Underwood, State Health Officer and was used here in an intensive campaign to promote longer and happier life. The following schools were visited by a member of the State Health Department and a free motion picture to Longino, Providence, Coldwater, Dixon, Neshoba, Forest Dale, Shady Grove, House, Zephyrhill, Philadelphia.

During the year of 1937 there was 1400 children in Neshoba county inoculated against diptheria and each year between 1000 and 2000 take typhoid shots. Much of this is done through the common wealth fund and goodness of private doctors. (6)

lV. a. FOOD CONTROL

All daries, fruit stands, grocery stores, hotels, meat markets, restaurants, soda fountains etc. are inspected at intervals by the county and state health officers and are found to comply with the State Sanitary Laws.

b. Philadelphia is supplied with pure water from deep wells. Samples of this water has been sent at different times to be tested. In October 1936 Dr. W. F. Hand, State Chemist made analysis of this water. (7)

c. EXCRETA DISPOSAL

Some sections of the city has sewer lines, while other sections make use of septic tanks and sanitary out side toilets.

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

d. GENERAL SANITATION

Philadelphia has two swimming pools that are now being cleaned out for the summer season, one is a natural pond, the other one is an artificial pool, concreted through out.

The city has wagons to collect garbage twice monthly and haul it away.

There is no fly or mosquito control other than drainage and garbage removal, places are screened against these pests.

The jail and court house are inspected by county health officer, and kept in fair shape. (8)

V. CHILD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING:

A Health nurse from the State Department is sent to this county once a year, to teach women of the county the fundamental truths of maternity and infant hygiene. She gives instructions to mid-wives, hands out literature on prenatal care and Infant care.

The expectant mother is becomming more prenatal conscious and those who are able place themselves in the care of a good physician but there are many who are not able.

There has been a decrease in deaths among mothers and babies. (9)

3. MOUTH HYGIENE

a. The State Health Department send an Oral Hygienist to Neshoba county each year who visits the schools of the county giving lectures on mouth hygiene, advising the eating of tooth-building foods, brushing teeth at least twice daily and visiting the dentist every six months.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

Through the cooperation of dentists who give their services, the teeth of all school children are inspected, and in some schools 100% of those who have dental trouble have this corrected. Through the cooperation of parents, teachers and dentists many who are not financially able get their dental work done free. All schools are furnished literature on Dental Hygiene and in some schools prizes are offered the children who have their dental faults corrected promptly.

Dr. D. P. Jordon has had charge of the dental work for the Choctaw Indians for the past three years. Through the knowledge the people have gained, they find that it cost less money and pain to prevent dental trouble than to try to correct it. (10)

VI. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

a. In the past twenty years 45 patients from Neshoba county have been treated at the Mississippi State Sanatorium, and those who went in time were greatly benefited. In some cases came back cured and were able to study a profession and practice it.

Fifteean children from this county have been treated at the Preventorium and habe been greatly benefited, some seem to be above the average in status of health. (11)

VIII. ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES-CONTROL

These diseases are controlled by isolation and inoculation, so much of this is done through the teachers and county health officer. (12)

IX. ACCIDNET AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

a. In the year of 1936 there were seven motor vehicle deaths in

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

Neshoba county, one negro and six white.

There were eight homicidah deaths in the county four negro and four white. (13)

X.a. There are twelve doctors in Neshoba County:

Dr. W. J. Stribling

Dr. W. L. Watkins,

Dr. C. H. Harrison

Dr. Claud Yates

Dr. W. H. Banks

Dr. F. L. Brantley

Dr. Lane Majure

Dr. C. C. Perry

Dr. J. R. Plummer

Dr. A. L. Thaggard

Dr. W. R. Hand

Dr. R. G. Hand

b. There are fifteen nurses in Neshoba county:

Mrs C. H. Majure

Mrs W. A. Wilhelm

Mrs Quanita Taylor

Mrs Thurman Bassett

Mrs Clayton Harbour

Mrs Genevie Myers

Mrs Otho Cooper

Mrs Zeak Wright

Mrs R. C. Shealey

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

Mrs Lillard Ivey

Miss Mary Bennet Lohman

Miss Elizebeth McCorkle

Miss Vinie Raborn

Miss Kay Plunkett

Miss Ida Ricks (14)

c. There are two hospitals in Neshoba county, both at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Hospital which is modernly equipped throughout--electrocardiograph, short wave machine, x-ray machine, oxygen tents, fracture bed, Heidbrink gas machine, metabolor, operating table, obstetrical bed, scialytic operating light and sterilizer. (15)

The Choctaw Indian Hospital (assignment #16, Pages 20 & 21)

XI. Among the early doctors of Neshoba county were Drs. J. L. Backstrom, E. J. Lewis, J. C. Wilson, T. J. Lee, J. E. Caroway and D. J. Rush.

Dr James Lewis Backstrom was born in the year of 1812. He came to this county from Chester, District, S. C. about 1839, after finishing his medical course in the Medical College of Charleston, S. C. He married Miss Elvira Rodgers. He practised medicine in Philadelphia, Mississippi and through out the county, he was a very skillful physician and soon became the leading physician of the county. He moved to Water Valley Mississippi in 1866 and continued the practise of medicine until his health failed him and he had to give up active work. He died in Water Valley, Mississippi in 1882 and was buried there. (16)

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

Dr. Eligah J. Lewis, came to Neshoba county from South Carolina, and settled near Carolina church where he practiced medicine until about the year of 1872, when he moved to Philadelphia, Mississippi, from where he did a big practice until the time of his death. Dr. Lewis was born in January 18, 1825 and died February 10, 1892. (17)

Dr. J. C. Wilson, was born December 29, 1837 in Neshoba county where he resided all of his life. Dr. Wilson was a skillful and laborous physician, an upright and public spirited citizen, a kind and generous neighbor, a faithful and unwavering friend, an honest man-he was sorely missed when he died on October 21, 1878, at the age of 41 in the prime of life. (18)

Dr. T. J. Lee, was born and reared near Plattsburg in Neshoba county. He practiced medicine in Plattsburg, moved to Philadelphia, Mississippi about 1879 where he practiced until his death. Dr. Lee was born in August 26, 1840 and died February 14, 1888. (19)

Dr. John E. Caraway, passed his boyhood and youth at the homeof his father in Newton county assisting his father on the farm along with the other children of this large family. He secured a good practical eduction in the common schools of the community. His mind turned in early life to the medical profession, and he began to think along that line and try to arrange his affairs to attend some medical college and prepare himself for this valuable

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

and

and useful work. He went to Mobile Medical College, Mobile, Alabama in 1879. He spent a year or two at this college and then went to a Medical College at Louisville, Ky. where he graduated in 1882. He located in Philadelphia, Mississi pi, Neshoba county in the spring of 1883. He soon built up a good practice. He invested his earnings in land and was also connected in the mercantile business for several years, being connected with the firm of Caraway and Welsh in Philadelphia, Mississippi. In his latter years of his life he gave up the practice of his profession and gave his attention to his farm work. Dr. Caraway was never married. His whole life was spent in boarding houses and in private homes where he boarded. His health gave away on him in his closing years of life. He died in September 1927 at the age of 79 years, he had not practiced his profession for many years before his death. (20)

Dr. D. J. Rush graduated in medicine and surgery in 1888 from the Baltimore College of medicine, and spent his first year as an intern; then located at Laurel Hill in Leake county where he practiced medicine until 1899 when he went to New York City to take a post-graduate course. He came back to Laurel Hill where he practiced until 1904 when he moved to Philade phia, Mississippi where he

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

where he spent the remainder of his life pursuing his chosen profession.

He was wise in council, very decided in his opinions and did very much for Organized Medicine. He, with other progressive doctors, had much to do with stamping out a scourage of typhoid fever which had prevailed in Leake and Neshoba countyies for a number of years claiming as its victims scores of people. In one instance an entiee family was lost.

Dr. Rush was always courteous but firm in his opinions, professionally, socially and religiously.

He served as county Health Officer for a number of years, which place he filled efficiently.

Dr. Rush was born December 21, 1858, and died August 9, 1924. He was a devout Catholic, a member of Holy Cross Church. (21)

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-FOUR

REFERENCES

1. Health Syllabus, Jackson, Mississippi
2. Health Syllabus, Jackson, Mississippi
3. Health Syllabus, Jackson, Miss. & Dr. W. H. Banks, Phila. Miss.
4. Dr. W. H. Banks, Philadelphia, Mississippi
5. Dr. W. L. Watkins, Philadelphia, Mississippi
6. Dr. W. H. Banks, Philadelphia, Mississippi
7. Dr. W. L. Watkins, Philadelphia, Mississippi
8. Dr. W. L. Watkins, Philadelphia, Mississippi
9. Dr. Claude Yates, Philadelphia, Mississippi
10. Dr. D. P. Jordon, Philadelphia, Mississippi
11. Dr. Henry Boswell, Sanatorium, Miss, & personal knowledge
12. Dr. W. L. Watkins, Philadelphia, Mississippi
13. Dr. Henry Whitfield, Jackson, Mississippi
14. Personal Knowledge
15. Miss Eva Wilkerson, Philadelphia, Mississippi
16. Mrs J. V. Welsh, Philadelphia, Mississippi
17. Mrs J. V. Welsh, Phila, Miss. and Grave marker
18. Mrs G. E. Wilson, Phila, Miss. and Grave marker
19. Mr A. J. Yates Sr. Philadelphia, Miss. and Grave marker
20. Neshoba Democrat, Phila, Miss 10/27/33
21. Mrs D. J. Rush, Phila, Miss. & Neshoba Democrat 12/9/24

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

2nd copy

NESHOBA COUNTY Supplement

Assignment twenty-four, Health

DR. COM NASH, was the first dentist in Neshoba county. He was born and reared in this county and received his early education in the county schools. Dr. Nash practiced dentistry in Neshoba and adjoining counties (in those days the dentist did not set up an office, but traveled over the county) from about the year 1867-1898, when he moved to Texas. (1)

DR. SIDNEY MAJURE, was born in 1862 in Neshoba county He received his early education in Neshoba county and studied denistry in Atlanta, Georgia. He practiced medicine and denistry at Dixon, Mississippi, where he also served as postmaster for a number of years. He left Neshoba county in 1924 and went to Hickory, Mississippi, where he practiced until his death in December 1937. (2)

DR JESSE JOHNSON, received his early education in Leake county schools. He studied denistry in Atlanta, Georgia finishing about the year of 1906 when he came to Neshoba, Mississippi, where he practiced denistry until 1919, when he moved to Memphis, Tenn. where he has been doing laboratory work. (3)

DR JESSE DONALD, was born in Winston County, where he received his early education. He attended Atlanta Dental College, where he finished in 1902. He then cam to Philadelphia, Mississippi and opened up the first dental office here, where he practiced for three or four years, when he moved to Texas. He

is now practicing in Karnes City, Texas. (4)

DR ROBERT H. GULLY, was born in Philadelphia, Mississippi August 12, 1883. He received his early education in the Philadelphia City School, later attending Dental School in Atlanta, Georgia. Since his graduation he has practiced continuously in Philadelphia and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Gully is a member of the Methodist Church and was once a member of the W. O. W. and K. P. (5)

Dr. Henry Seale, was born in 1872 in the Coffedeliah community, and attended Forest Dale school. He received his dental training in Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Seale practiced deni try in Neshoba county from 1898 until 1908, when he moved to Floresville, Texas. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a Mason (6)

DR. EDWARD J. MURPHY, was born in 1872 in the Hester's Chapel community, where he received his early education. He attended Dental school in Nashville, Tenn. where he finished in 1905. He practiced in Neshoba county until 1907, when he moved to Purvis, Mississippi, where he lived until 1929, when he moved to Columbia, where he lived until 1932. He then, came back to Philadelphia and opened an office. Dr. Murphy was always active in the affairs of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a Mason, Shriner and a Woodmen of the World. Dr. Murphy died August 17, 1934 (7)

Dr. A. J. Murphy, was born in Sturgis, Mississippi in 1872. At the age of two years he was left fatherless and Dr. Murphy, with his mother, went back to her native home in Newton county,

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

where he grew up, attending school at Conehatta. When grown to manhood, he was employed at various trades, being at one time manager of one of Newton county's largest plantations. Mr. Murphy later moved to Hickory, where in 1895 he was elected Marshall, serving one term in that office. With a great desire to make of his life something bigger he, in 1897 entered the Birmingham Dental College, in Birmingham, Alabama, graduating in 1900, with the D. D. S. degree. He returned again to his old home in Conehatta to practice his profession. Dr. Murphy has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his county and state in a political way, and in 1904 he was elected to serve a term as County Treasurer of Newton county. He also served on the County Democrat Executive Board for a number of years, resigning his position in 1911, in order that he might move to Wiggins, Mississippi. He lived in Wiggins only one year, moving from there to Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1913, where he has since been living. Dr. Murphy built up a splendid practice, and up until he retired in 1931 he was recognized as one of the best dentist that ever practiced in Neshoba county. He is a member of the Baptst church, a Mason, Woodman of the World and a member of the Rotary Club. (8)

DR. FRED L. WILLIAMS, was born in Zion, Mississippi in 1884. He received his early education at Walnut Grove, Mississippi. He studied denistry in Atlanta, Georgia, finishing in 1908. He began practicing in Philadelphia in 1910 and practiced until 1936, coming back to Philadelphia in the fall of 1936,

where he now practices. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and also a member of the Mississippi Dental Association (9)

DR. J. C. HARBOUR, was born in Daleville, Mississippi, Lauderdale county in 1895. He received his early education in Lauderdale county. In 1918 he graduated at the Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga. He has neve practiced in Neshoba County, but has practiced in the adjoining county, Newton since graduating in 1918. Dr. Harbour is a member of the American and Mississippi Dental Association, also Southern Dental Association. He is a member of the Methodist church, a Mason and K. P. (10)

DR. EARL P. TOLBERT, was born June 2, 1902, four miles west of Philadelphia, Mississippi. He attended the schools of thecounty and finished from Philadelphia High School in 1920. He attended Atlanta Southern Dental College where he graduated in 1924. In July 1924 Dr. Tolbert opened an office in Philadelphia where he built up a big practice. His office is well equipped for his work. (11)

DR. EUGENE YATES, was born in Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1897. He received his early education in the city schools and finished High School in the class of 1918. In the fall of 1918 he entered Tulane University, where he graduated in 1922. Since this time he has been practicing his profession in Greenwood, Mississippi, where he has a very lucrative practice. (12)

DR. GUY YATES, was born in 1900 in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He received his education in the city schools. Heattended Tulane University in New Orleans, La. and graduated from there in 1925. He practiced denistry in his home town for one year,

NESHOBA COUNTY / HEALTH

going from here to Itta Bena, Mississippi, where he has practiced since. (13)

DR. D. P. JORDAN, was born in Decatur, Mississippi in 1905, where he spent his boyhood days, completing his high school course at the Decatur High School in 1924. Upon completion of his high school work, he attended "Ole Miss" where he stayed for one year. Seeking a school that offered a superior dental course, Dr. Jordan entered the Southern Dental College, in Atlanta, Ga. remaining there until his graduating four years later. In seeking a location in which to practice his chosen profession, Philadelphia proved to be the place and for the past nine years he has been building up a very lucrative practice. Dr. Jordan has one of the most up-to-date equipped offices in the state. He has three operating rooms(two for white people and one for negroes and Indians) the two for white people consist of cabinets, sterilizers, mod rn chair, Unit each and a modern X-Ray machine. Dr. Jordan has a contract to do all of the Indian dental work in this state. He is the designated dentist for Veterans in this city, he is also Chairman of Mouth Hygiene in Mississippi. He is a member of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity, and his religious affiliations are with the First Baptist Church of this city. (14)

DR. CLAUD YATES' CLINIC

The Clinic is laid out on a scale for a 10-bed hospital with complete nursery. X-ray machine, operating room and sterilizing equipment. Dr. Claud Yates and Dr. John A. Crawford have

private offices in the north end of the building. Dr. Yates is well known throughout this county and section having been in the practice of his profession for a number of years. At present, he is also in charge of medical and surgical work at the Indian Hospital in this city. Dr. Crawford, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crawford of the Forest Dale community, graduated from the University of Tennessee School of medicine in 1926, since which time he served an internship at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis, going from there to Greenwood, Miss. where he has been located for the past ten years as general practitioneer of medicine and surgery. Dr. Crawford moved to Philadelphia, Mississippi in May 1938. He came here highly recommended by the physicians of Greenwood for his medical and surgical ability. (15)

EARLY DOCTORS OF NESHOBA COUNTY

Dr. D. J. Rush was elected Vice-President of the State Medical Association in 1910 (assignment #24, Page 12) (16)

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

(1) Mrs. Mary Cooper, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(2) Mrs. M. Majure, Union, Mississippi

(3) Joe Majure, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(4) W. M. Donald, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(5) Dr. R. H. Gully, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(6) Jim Land, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(7) Mrs. E. J. Murphy, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(8) Mrs. A. J. Murphy, Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 1/1/31

(9) Dr. F. L. Williams, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(10) Dr. J. C. Harbour, Union, Mississippi

(11) Dr. E. P. Tolbert, Philadelphia, Mississippi

(12) Personal Knowledge

(13) Personal Knowledge

(14) Dr. D. P. Jordan, Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss.

(15) Neshoba Democrat, May 20, 1938

(16) Neshoba Democrat, April 21, 1910

NESHOBA COUNTY, HEALTH

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: Neshoba Democrat, 2/3/09
Under the Sheet Acts of our last Legislature the Board of Supervisors of a county may offer a prize to the corn clubs of the public schools of the county an amount not to exceed fifty dollars in any one year, believing that this offer will encourage the youth of our county to study more closely the science of farming and especially that of corn culture, the Board makes the following offer: To the rural white school boy of the county between 15 and 20 years of age who gives the greatest number of bushels of sound corn on one acre, be~~xxx~~ing in one body of land, during the year of 1909, $25. 0 will be given. The corn must be grown on hill land. The land and the corn must be measured by disinterested parties. Each competitor must write the county Superintendent of Education on or by the fifteenth of April 1909, stating that he is a competitor. Each boy must give satisfactory proof that he performed all the labor on said piece of land in making and harvesting said crop. He must state the depth and number of times said land was ploughed, harrowed before planting, the kind of crop grown on the land the year before the number of cultivations, the kind of tools used each time after planting, the amount and kind of fertilizer used and how many applications, kind of seed corn planted, when planted, distance between hills of corn and about how many stalks to each hill, distance rows are apart in feet, kind of soil and subsoil. There must be at least two competitors. The school prize will be $15.00 and third will be $10.00. The same rules or requirements are applicable to each competitor for each prize(Sheets Act 1908, Chapter 104, H.B. 488)

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

You will notice that the Board of Supervisors have offered three prizes $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00 to the country school boys between 15 and 20 years of age who will raise the greatest amount of corn on one acre of hill land during the year of 1909. The boy who raises the largest amount gets the $25.00 and the boy who raises the second largest amount will get the $15.00 and the boy who raises the third largest amount will get the $10.00. Now boys the way is open to you. Let each one of you enter this contest and show us how much corn you can raise on one acre. Do not think the other boy will excel you. Show him that you know how to raise corn too. You can cultivate and fertilize, just as much as you desire. Parents and teachers, encourage your boys to enter the race. Study closely the instructions made by the Board of Supervisors.

F. L. Bryan(Co. Superintendent

CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Oct. 28, 1909, Philadelphia, Mississippi.

First prize-Will Tom Cooper-land cultivated 56 years, broke deep with two-horse plow in January. Rows four feet apart. Four wagon loads barn yard and 300 pounds of Blood and Bone fertilizers thoroughly mixed with soil put in deep furrows in drills of rows in March. Beds flushed on same. First cultivation after corn came up with side harrow. Stand not good. Transplanted during wet weather. Second cultivation

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

one week after first with straight shovel and ten inch heel sweep. Rains began, twenty one days till third cultivation. Last cultivation in June with short shovel and sixteen inch sweep around corn. In these furrows put 300# of Blood and Bone fertilizer. Middles plowed at once with straight shovel and twenty inch heel sweep.
CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi Nov. 4, 1909.
Second prize, Tullos Clark. Cultivated: Ten wagon loads barnyard fertilizer broad casted and plowed in deep with two horse plow in spring. Rows, four feet and eight inches wide. In deep furrows in drill put 200 pounds cotton seed meal and 200 pounds plow brand fertilizer thoroughly mixed, finished bed on same with steel plow. Planted at once with planter. While coming up harrowed off beds with Little Jo Harrow. Immediately after coming up, plowed deep near corn with straight plow, soon after plowed out corn with same plow, throwing dirt to corn on flat bed, 16 days later plowed near corn with 16-inch sweep, in furrows, put 200 pounds of high grade Phosphate and 200 pounds of Plow Brand fertlizer thoroughly mixed, threw out middles of same plow, 12 days later plowed corn last time with straight plow and heel sweep.
CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Nov. 11, 1909, Philadelphia Mississippi.
Third prize, Clyde Stribling. Cultivated land planted in

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

oats 1908, followed by cow peas same year, March 1909, listed with pony plow, followed by two horse middles. Rows four feet wide. Corn two feet apart in drill. After plowing out balk scattered in drill five small wagon loads barnyard fertilizer and subsoiled at once with long straight plow, followed by two furrows with six inch straight plow. In furrow put 100# high grade fertilizer, covered with small plow, harrowed and planted Mosby corn with Avery planter April 3. On April 24 plowed out balk with straight shovel. Side harrowed April 29. On May 10 put 200# cotton seed meal and 200# acid phosphate throughly mixed in drill on each side of corn covered same with small straight plow and 18 inch heel sweep. On June 15 sowed one bushel cow peas and run around with eight inch half shovel, followed in middles by six inch straight plow eighteen inch heel sweep.
The Board having examined each report closely of the Boys Corn Club of Neshoba County, Mississippi, find that the following boys made and harvested a s testified by their witnesses whose names hereunto appear, the greatest amount of corn on one acre of hill land during the current year. Will Tom Cooper, 54 3/8 bushels, witnesses W. E. Houston and William Carter, prize $25.00; Tullos Clark 51¼ bushels, witnesses L. R. Willis and E. D. Willis prize $15.00; Clyde Stribling 50 6/10 bushels, witnesses, J. A. Butts and C. M. Killen prize $10.00. Whereupon it is ordered that the clerk issue warrants

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

as indicated above payable out of general county funds.

NESHOBA COUNTY BOYS CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Feb. 24, 1910

The Board of Supervisors are again offering to the boy who grows the most corn on one acre of land $25 as first prize, to the boy who grows the second largest amount of corn on one acre $15, third prize of $15 to the boy who keeps the best record of account showing history of crop and all expenses.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Feb. 10, 1910

1. None but members of the corn club can compete for prizes offered.

2. Any boy under 21 years of age can become a member by giving his name to the teacher of the school in his district, or the County Superintendent of Education and agreeing to abide by the rules of the corn club, whether in school or not.

3. Each boy must keep a history of cultivation and all expenses which must be handed over to County Superintendent on or before Oct. 1, 1910.

4. Each boy will be required to cultivate one acre of land, which must be measured by at least two disinterested, competent witnesses, not related to competitor.

5. Each member must do the entire work by himself, except to break plot of land and distribute fertilizer.

6. Each member must have at least two disinterested witnesses who

Page #5 Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

as indicated above payable out of general county funds.

NESHOBA COUNTY BOYS CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Feb. 24, 1910

The Board of Supervisors are again offering to the boy who grows the most corn on one acre of land $25 as first prize, to the boy who grows the second largest amount of corn on one acre $15, third prize of $15 to the boy who keeps the best record of account showing history of crop and all expenses.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Feb. 10, 1910

1. None but members of the corn club can compete for prizes offered.

2. Any boy under 21 years of age can become a member by giving his name to the teacher of the school in his district, or the County Superintendent of Education and agreeing to abide by the rules of the corn club, whether in school or not.

3. Each boy must keep a history of cultivation and all expenses which must be handed over to County Superintendent on or before Oct. 1, 1910.

4. Each boy will be required to cultivate one acre of land, which must be measured by at least two disinterested, competent witnesses, not related to competitor.

5. Each member must do the entire work by himself, except to break plot of land and distribute fertilizer.

6. Each member must have at least two disinterested witnesses who

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

are not related to contestant to see corn. The corn should be measured in barrell, then shell out one or two barrels and allow 56 pounds of shelled corn to the bushel. No acre can be selected from reedbrake land.

7. Each contestant must harvest corn by October 1, 1910.

8. All reports must be delivered to County Superintendent by October 1, 1910.

9. The amount of yield and method of measurement must be certified by contestant and attested by two witnesses who shall be satisfactory to the Board of Supervisors and County Superintendent of Education.

10. Any member who violates these rules and regulations will forfeit all rights to compete for prizes.

11. Each applicant will be required to study dilligently all literature, pertaining to corn culture, sent him by the experiment Station and Agricultural College.

BOYS CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. October 13, 1910

A report of the Boys' corn club will appear after the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors. We desire that each boy, whether he be a successful competitor or not send in his report between this and the next meeting of the Board. We want to put each of you in touch with each other. Without you report we cannot do this.

F. L. Bryan(Co. Supt)

REPORT OF BOYS'CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi Nov. 17, 1910

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

From the best information obtainable we find the entire amount of corn made by these 100 boys to be about 6500 bushels, an average of 65 bushels per acre, the largest yield being 120 bushels and the smallest 43 bushels per acre. No doubt but whatthis is the largest yield of corn ever made in Neshoba county by 100 boys on 100 acres of land. Each of you boys merit the praise of every citizen in thecounty. It shows plainly three things. First that you have the will and determination, second, that a large amount of corn can be grown upon an acre of our lands if properly fertilized and tilled, third, that in a few years we will not look to other parts of the world for our bread stuff which means no more trust deeds nor mortgages, but happiness and prosperity. Now boys let us not only work for prizes offered by the state.

The first prize of $25.00 was awarded to Ira Sharp, McDonald Mississippi, who made 120 bushels on one acre. The second prize of $15.00 to Eddie Henderson, Dixon, Mississippi, who raised 91 2/7 bushels on one acre. The third prize to Alton Gardner, Dixon, Mississippi who kept the most accurate and neat account of his crop.

The reports of each of these boys will appear soon in the county paper.

F. L. Bryan(Co. Supt.)

NOTICE: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi Jn. 26, 1911

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

To the teachers and patrons of public schools, wishing to place in the hands of each member of the Boys' Corn Club literature and other aids furnished free by the government, I would be pleased to secure at an early date the names and postoffice addresses of each boy wishing to join this organization. It will cost nothing to join. Any boy who is able to cultivate and harvest his crop by himself is eligible. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. Instructions, as to rules and regulations, wi l be mailed each boy at an early date. We heartily invite every boy to join us who means to put forth an effort.

F. L. Bryan,(Co. Supt)

BOYS CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi Oct. 26, 1911

Nearly 500 boys are expected to display in the corn club exhibit at the Jackson Fair.

YOUNG MEEKS WINS PRIZE: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Nov. 23, 1911

Master Wane Meeks is the winner of the first or $25. 0 offered by the Board of Supervisors for the greatest number of bushels of corn on one acre at the least cost. Young Meeks made 136 bushels on one acre at a cost of 26 cents per bushel. If this corn were sold at 50 cents a bushel he would be making 100% on the investment, very few envestments pay 100% these days. It has been a lon long timesince corn sold for 50 cents a bushel. This young man

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

has proven beyond any doubt the value of intensive farming. Four acres of such corn would make more than the average Neshoba farmer's whole crop, yet we venture the average acreage per farmer in this county is near twenty acres. The question boiled down, is why cultivate twenty a cres to make what can be made on four?

Hbb Hofmister made 63 bush ls corn at a cost of 29 1/10 cent a bushel. William Hea, 68 4/7 bushels at a cost of 32½ cents a bushel.

BOARD OFFERS SAME PRIZES AS LAST YEAR: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. Jan. 25, 1912.

The Board of Supervisors have offered the same premium of last year. The year of 1911 has been the most successful in the history of the corn club, yet there is still room for improvement. The boys wish to enter this contest will please send their nam s in at once.

H. Y. Graham(Co. Supt)

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, 2/29/12

The encouragement held out in the way of prizes offered by the Board of Supervisors to our boys to increase their corn yield, means the leading of the boys ambition out in a new direction, it shows him graphically in power of concentrated effort . It is a splendid thing to encourage the ambition of the boys to make them more successful citizens than they have ever been before, to develop their latent powers and make them constructive agents in the service of their state.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

To the teachers and patrons of public schools, wishing to place in the hands of each member of the Boys' Corn Club literature and other aids furnished free by the government, I would be pleased to secure at an early date the names and postoffice addresses of each boy wishing to join this organization. It will cost nothing to join. Any boy who is able to cultivate and harvest his crop by himself is eligible. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. Instructions, as to rules and regulations, wi l be mailed each boy at an early date. We heartily invite every boy to join us who means to put forth an effort.

F. L. Bryan,(Co. Supt)

BOYS CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi Oct. 26, 1911

Nearly 500 boys are expected to display in the corn club exhibit at the Jackson Fair.

YOUNG MEEKS WINS PRIZE: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Nov. 23, 1911

Master Wane Meeks is the winner of the first or $25. 0 offered by the Board of Supervisors for the greatest number of bushels of corn on one acre at the least cost. Young Meeks made 136 bushels on one acre at a cost of 26 cents per bushel. If this corn were sold at 50 cents a bushel he would be making 100% on the investment, very few envestments pay 100% these days. It has been a lon long time since corn sold for 50 cents a bushel. This young man

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

has proven beyond any doubt the value of intensive farming. Four acres of such corn would make more than the average Neshoba farmer's whole crop, yet we venture the average acreage per farmer in this county is near twenty acres. The question boiled down, is why cultivate twenty a cres to make what can be made on four?

Ebb Hofmister made 63 bush ls corn at a cost of 29 1/10 cent a bushel. William Kea, 68 4/7 bushels at a cost of 32½ cents a bushel.

BOARD OFFERS SAME PRIZES AS LAST YEAR: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. Jan. 25, 1912.

The Board of Supervisors have offered the same premium of last year. The year of 1911 has been the most successful in the history of the corn club, yet there is still room for improvement. The boys wish to enter this contest will please send their nam s in at once.

H. Y. Graham(Co. Supt)

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi, 2/29/12

The encouragement held out in the way of prizes offered by the Board of Supervisors to our boys to increase their corn yield, means the leading of the boys ambition out in a new direction, it shows him graphically in power of concentrated effort . It is a splendid thing to encourage the ambition of the boys to make them more successful citizens than they have ever been before, to develop their latent powers and make them constructive agents in the service of their state.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat Philadelphia, Miss. April 25, 1912

The prizes offered for the Boys Corn Club by the Board of Supervisors for the year 1913 are $25.00 to the boy making the largest amount of corn on one acre at the least cost, $15.00 to the boy making the second largest amount and $10. 0 to the boy making the third largest amount. Any boy under 21 years of age is eligible to enter this contest.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. Feb. 20, 1913

Our county only had eight boys in the Corn Club Contest last year. We should have not less than 200 this year. It is gratifying to note that Wayne Meeks of Philadelphia Rt. #2 was second in the state in the number of bushels raised. Lets have 200 boys this year trying for prizes. You can't lose if you don't get the prize you will have made a fine crop of corn that is a prize within itself.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. Feb. 27, 1913

All the boys who wish to enter the Corn Club, will please send in their names. We ought to have at least 100 boys in this contest. One of our teachers sent in a list of six boys from one school, if we had several teachers who could send that many names, we would have a good list. If you should fail to get a premium you would have one acre of good corn.

H. Y. Graham(Co. Supt)

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 3/12/14

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

The Board of Supervisors at their last meeting made the usual appropriation for prizes $25.00 for first, $15.00 for second, and $10.00 for third. These prizes will be paid only on condition that twelve boys make a final report.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 3/19/14

The boys of the 1914 club have many treats for them in the way of unusual prizes. Ho, Charles Scott is offering a scholarship to the Knapp School for Country Life in Nashville to be awarded to some worthy corn club boy. There will be one or more scholarships to the Miss. A. & M to be won by corn club boys. The state fair will offer $5.00 to be given in the judging contest at the State Fair This fair will also offer $33.00 for the best ten-ear exhibits, and $20.00 for the best single ear exhibits and guarantee every prize will be promptly paid. Some boy will get a prize trip to Washington. And best of all everybody will have his corn. There will also be the knowledge of corn growing, which every boy will get.

CORN CLUB BOYS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. April 16, 1914

Following are the names and addresses of all boys entering the Corn Club Contest up to date.

Howard Hill, Rt. #4, Philadelphia, Miss.

Lamar Miller, Rt. #3, Philadelphia, Miss.

Oscar Luke, Rt. #1. Philadelphia, Miss.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

S. Q. King, Rt. #1, Philadelphia, Miss.
Barney Peebles, Rt. #1, Philadelphia, Miss.
Henry Roundtree, Rt. #2, Philadelphia, Miss.
Clifford Mason, McDonald, Mississippi
H. S. Mason, McDonald, Mississippi
Bruce Mason, McDonald, Mississippi
Alvin Savell, Union, Mississippi
L. Bates, Rt. #6, Union, Mississippi
L. Majure, Dixon, Mississippi
Terry Gardner, Dixon, Mississippi
Boss Lewis, Dixon, Mississippi
Bruce K. Smith, Deemer, Mississippi
Edgar Myers, Center, Mississippi
Everett Duett, Rt. #1, Stallo, Mississippi
Sargent Hickman, Rt. #1, Noxapater, Mississippi
George W. Eubanks, Stallo, Mississippi
Coria Pearson, Philadelphia, Miss.
Willie Holly, Union, Mississippi
Andrew Holly, Union, Mississippi
Roy Nicholson, Union, Mississippi
Andrew Holland, Rt. #1, Philadelphia, Miss.
Willie Holland, Rt. #1, Philadelphia, Miss.
Be sure to keep a record on the blanks furnished you, and make a report. Otherwise no prizes will be paid. I will be out of the county during the summer, and Superintendent Graham will have charge of the club and award the prizes

ASSIGNMENT thirty-two

Through the Neshoba Democrat I shall watch the results with interest. I shall sincerely hope that everyone of you will make a good crop, and put your best ten ears on exhibit next fall, thereby standing a chance of winning the $10.00 offered by Messers King and Richardson in addition to one of the other prizes.

Ivey Peebles

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/12/14

It is ordered that Edgar Myers received first prize of $25.00 in the Boys Corn Club Contest, he having made 61½ bushels. Alvin Savel second prize of $15.00 made 56 bushels and Bruce Mason third prize of $10.00 for 42 bushels.

Board of Supervisors

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/19/14

A County Farmers Club was organized here last week with J. T. Long president, J. L. Barham, vice-president and T. B. Williams, Secretary. The object of this club was to aid in farm demonstration work and to aid in any movement that will be to the interest of the farmer in general. It is the hope of the club to have a farm demonstrator employed by the county in conjunction with the Agricultural Department of the Government. Senator Bradshaw and Professor Pate made addresses at the club organization.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 12/16/15

Edgar Myers was awarded first prize in corn club contest, making 151 bushels at a cost of $41.60. Covert Meeks

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

second prize making 151 bushels at a cost of $28.95 and Ezra Myers third prize for 131 bushels at a cost of $39.65.

CORN CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 1/25/17

The year of 1917 should be the best corn club year Neshoba county has ever had. More and better premiums are offered than any year before. I wish to thank the following parties for these private subscriptions: D. Kasdan $5.00, Bank of Philadelphia, $5.00, HendersonO-Molpus Co, $5.00, National Bank $5.00, Turner Hdw. Co. 7-inch steel beam John Deere Plow, Spivey Ross Hdw. Co. a 7-inch Avery Cadet Plow, Mercantile Co, a Daisy Harrow, and Seward & Son , a hat. There will be five prizes offered as follows:

First $50.00 and the John Deere plow, Second $30.00 and the Avery Cadet plow, Third $20.00 and Daisy harrow, fourth $12.00 , fifth $8.00 and the youngest boy of the five who wins a prize will be awarded the Seward's & Son , a hat. Come on boys and send me your names and addresses at once so I can have all necessary instructions sent to you from the Agricultural Department of the state. I wish to call upon every intelligent and industrious boy in the county to help to make Neshoba County the banner corn club county in Mississippi for the year of 1917.

I wish to thank the Editor of the Democrat for the use of the Corn Club Column. It is for anyone to write in behalf of the club work and we invite articles from those who believe in progressive work.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Let every boy feel like the success of the corn club depends upon him and I ask every teacher to secure as many as possible and furnish me with a list of names and addresses at the earliest convenience.

Yours for the best in the state

W. W. Gresham(Supt. of Ed)

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia Miss. 10/25/17

The first car of any product to be shipped by the Demonstration Agent was a car of sorgum shipped the latter part of last week. Only a minimum car of 25000 pounds was shipped. No doubt if the farmers of the county had known earlier in the season of wheir ability to dispose of this product, many cars would have gone from this county this fall.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/13/17

Please write or see me within the next ten days if you want to ship any hogs in this car. I hope the people will take advantage of this shipment and receive the St. Louis market for fat hogs. Now is 13-00 to 16-80 per cent.

O. C. Bottoms, Co. Agent

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/22/17

The returns for the car of hogs shipped form here last week have been received. The gross receipts for the car was $2865.54 The best hogs of the car brought $17.60, one hog brought as low as 15 cents. The August net price for the whole car was around $16.50. This is the first car of hogs ever shipped from this county and we understand all the shippers are well pleased with the returns from this car.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

with the country we have so suitable for hog raising we would like to see a hundred cars go out in the next 12 months.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/29/17

Mr O. C. Bottoms, county agent requests us to say he will ship a couple of cars of cattle on Tuesday of next week. Anyone having cattle to ship should list them with Mr Bottoms at once. Cattle should be brought in on Monday as the cars are expected to go out Tuesday.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 12/13/17

This is " spray your orchard " week in this state. This is a necessary work that has been neglected in this county until this year. Under the provision of the County Agent the work ~~under~~ is being pushed all over the county. Many schools will be visited where children and parents are to be instructed how to spray tree, killing the disease germs that every year destroy our fruit crop.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 3/1/17

The Superintendent of Education advises us about sixty have intered the boys club contest. He is very anxious that this club include 100 members and there is no good reason why it should not. The prizes are more valuable than ever and the price of the corn is going to be high. Send in your names and lets make the club one hundred.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 9/13/17

Mr O. C. Bottoms, who was employed by the Board of Supervisors as county demonstration agent for this county arrived

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

here Tuesday and began making the acquaintanse of the people he will serve in this county. He has been at work in Lamar county Alabama this year, resigning there to take up his duties in this county. It will likely be several days before he can take up his work in this county. He comes to us well recommended and we feel sure his work will be of inestimable value to the people of our county.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 12/13/17

Now is a good time to put out fruit trees " Be Ware " of unscrupulous agents selling fruit trees, you can obtain good trees true to name for from six to fifteen cents per tree with freight added. There will be a car of hogs and cattle shipped about the first of January. Anyone wanting to ship should list same with the agent. Be sure to select and properly store the seed corn now for next year, seeds are going to be scarce, arrange for your peas and cotton seed now. If you wait until spring you will pay about 50 percent more for them and have trouble in obtaining them , prepare now for next year in all seed. Cattle and hogs are going up and the indications are they will still be hight~~er~~.

Every farmer should try to raise 100% more hogs next year. There is where the easy money is made. Anyone having sorgum to sell should see the agent and list it. Sorghum is now worth 52 cents FOB Philadelphia.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi 12/20/17

The first comclub prize was awarded to Earl Tucker, who raised 182½ bushels on one acre, second prize to Floyd Tucker who raised 178 bushels and third prize to Argill Myers for 144 1/3 bushels on one acre.

PIG CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 12/20/17

The Bank of Philadelphia has a great many applicants to join the Pig Club for another year and we are glad to see so many boys interested in this splendid work. The pigs will not be shipped until about the last of February as then winter will be about over. All the applicants will be ans wered as soon as possible and those selected as belonging to the club. Later all information will be given as to how the matter will be handled and the boys will meet here on one day for the purpose of organizing the club.

Bank of Philadelphia

Ref: Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 1/10/18

The Bank of Philadelphia has received ten gilts for delivery to members of the Bank's Pig Club. These pigs are registered Durocs and are very fine pigs. The boys of the county are due much to this progressive bank for its promotion of one of the finest investments the boys can make. Hogs now bring more money than any other class of live stock, and the distribution of one of the finest breeds

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

in all sections of our county means much for the hog industry in this county.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss 1/31/18

Miss Bessie Terry, who has been appointed by the government as Emergency Home Demonstrator of Neshoba and Newton counties held her first meeting of the first Home Demonstration Club Monday afternoon at the local school. This was an open meeting of the club and several prominent speakers were present and took part. Mr H. P. Cannon, Scientific Assistant gave a demonstration in the making of cottage cheese on the farm. He also made a splendid talk on the care of the cow, the many uses of milk and its importance as a food. Mr Peter Spinks from the A. & M. manager of Corn and Pig Clubs made an interesting talk on these clubs and the importance of the boys joining. Mr Bottoms, farm demonstrator for this county talkes to the boys and organized two large clubs, Corn and Pig clubs for boys, who will have one acre in cornand care for this themselves, with government instructions.

After Mr Cannon had the cottage cheese drained, Miss Terry made some into a delightful salad and assisted by Miss Flurry passed to the audience. Miss Terry also gabe a demonstration in the making of wheatless, eggless, sugarless Boston Brown Bread. This being wheatless day was doubly appreciated by the members of the club and the visitors present. The recipe was one fourth soy bean meal and one fourth corn meal.

The meeting closed by the whole school singing America.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 2/21.18

Miss Bessie Terry, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent held her regular meeting of Home Demonstration and Canning club last Wednesday. The Canning Club girls reported work started on the 10th acre plot, they received directions for working hot bed also seed. They have begun their canning club cap and apron.

The Home Demonstration Club had a very interesting meeting with fifty members present. Miss Terry gave demonstrations in the use of left overs. She showed what could be made with two cups of left over oat meal, making a hot supper dish, mock brains and oatmeal and nuts, using peanuts, urging the ladies to use home grown products. After Miss Terry passed around some soy bean meal for all the ladies present to see this before it made into cookies.

The meeting was very interesting and several ladies came up to join the class.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss 3/7/18

Miss Bessie Terry, Emergency Demonstration Agent for this and Newton county visited her canning clubs at Coldwater and Dixon schools last week. The program for the club schools was carried out at Coldwater, and interesting talks were made on seed beds of different kinds the girls have. All the members reported the seed up and looking fine with bright prospects for a good crop year. Aprons, caps and cup towels were sewed on, also Canning Club songs were sung.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

At Dixon three new members were added to the club roll making 26 members in all. After the regular programs, Miss Terry talked on canners and cans, telling the girls that she could get supplies at reduced prices for them. The girls in this club have finished their canning club aprons and caps and are ready to do real work. The short course Mr Bottoms is having for the corn and pig clubs on March 15 was discussed as all the canning club girls are invited and will take part in the exercises. Several speakers all over the state will take part and we hope Miss Susie V. Powell, State Agent will be with us in the interest of the work in this county.

Miss Terry organized a Home Demonstration Club at Dixon with 15 members present. The people in the community are very much interested in that work as they are anxious to know what substitutes to use on wheatless and meatless days. The juniors and seniors of the school were planning to give a play at an early date to secure funds to buy an oil stove so the demonstrations could begin soon.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss 3/21/18

Miss Terry with her large class of Tomato Club girls took up their work in the Red Cross rooms over the Bank of Philadelphia.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadlphia, Miss. 3/21/18

The Club School for the boys and girls of the county was held here Friday and Saturday of last week. There were present 92 boys, members of the Pig and Corn Clubs, and 32 girls as members of the Canning Clubs

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Mr Bottoms and Miss Terry , agents for this county were assisted by Messrs, Merlin, Spinks, Sides and Williams of A. & M. College.

Friday the Pig Club work was taken up by Mr Spinks and after his lecture several pens of pigs in the town was visited by the boys and Mr Spinks where the more practical side of the subject was discussed.

Saturday morning the Corn Club work was taken up by Mr Sides at the school building and Mr Williams discussed the poultry industry.

Mr Merlin's specialty was organization work of all kinds and encouraged the boys and girls to make the most out of their organizations.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss 6/6/18

Dear Club Members:

Your records should not begin later than the first of May in Pig Club, a record book will be sent you within a few days. Keep these books neat and transfer your data at the end of each month. We have some active club members in our county, some report again of 2.1 pounds per day. If your pig is not gaining that much don't get discouraged, for type and cost will be considered in judging.

The prize list is now completed and will be published in the county paper. The trip to the State Fair this fall will be grand. Ten boys are going with me. Shall it be you? If any of you are not receiving literature write me, for your name might have failed to be placed on the right rad.

O. C. Bottoms(Co. Agent)

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 6/6/18

According to Mississippi Club Boys of this county has ninety six members of the Corn Club and one hundred fifty four members of the Pig Club, a total of two hundred and fifty members in both clubs.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 6/6/18

The Board of Supervisors at its meeting Monday employed a Home Economics and Demonstration Agent who will give her entire time to the work in this county. The Home Economics Agent will succeed Miss Bessie Terry, commencing July 1st.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss 6/27/18

Miss Elaine Massey of Meridian has been appointed as Home Demonstration agent for this county. Miss Massey assisted by Miss Terry made a fireless cooker Monday in the demonstration kitchen in the presence of an interested crowd. Miss Massey will demonstrate the use of the cooker Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 in the Home Demonstration Kitchen and urges the ladies and girls to be present.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 7/11/18

Home Economics Agent, appointments, Friday,

Evergreen	9:30
Lindon	11:00
County Line	2:30
Golden Grove	4:00
Saturday	
Sandtown	9:30

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Demonstration in canning office Saturday afternoon

Monday, July 15th.

North Bend	9:30
Hendrix	11:00
Philadelphia	4:30 (in Home Dem kitchen)

Tuesday, July 16th.

Butnside	9:30
Moores Springs	11:30
Stallo	3:00
Union Ridge	4:30

Wednesday, July 17

Darby	9:30
Pearl Valley	11:00
Oak Grove	2:30
Pleasant Springs	4:00

Thursday, July 18

Rocy Hill	9:30
Alice	11:00
Reformation	1:30
White Oak	3:00
Coghlan Line	4:30

Friday, July 19

Cory	9:30
Rush	11:00
Crockett	2:30
Holy Cross	4:00

Saturday, July 20(In the Office)

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 8/22/18

The Neshoba County Fair closed one of its most successful sessions Friday of its long career:

The attendance was greater than it has been in sixteen years. The exhibits were better than ever before, especially in the live stoc department. The Agricultural display was not as numerous as in so some other years but the varieties shown were greater in number and better in quality than ever before. The ladies department as shown surpassed all former years in the beauty of its showing of handicraft of the ladies. The display of canned fruits and vegetables was the best ever shown and shows what our Canning clubs are doing for this county.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 8/29/18

WINNERS IN CANNING CLUB: Ref. Neshoba Democrat

Best canned beets, beans and peaches, Willie Phillips

Best canned tomatoes, pears, peaches and apples, Zonie Goldman

Best blackberries, dried pears, loaf cake, lightbread, biscuit, pot lifter, cup towel, cap and apron, corset cover, beans in tin, tomatoes in tin, Annie Martin.

Best jelly	Katie Sharp
Best catsup	Agnes Gardner
Best white eggs	Madge Morrow
Best work dress	Edna Dearing
Best record book	Edna Dearing
Best ripe tomatoes	Hettie McWilliams

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 9/5/18

The County Demonstration Agent has made a through canvass of

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY- TWO

the county in the interest of more wheat, rye and barley for this county. He advises he has met a hearty response from many foramers in all sections of the county and as a result several thousand acres will be planted to these grains this fall. The Demonstrator is looking after the seed for these crops and the best seeds for this territory will be secured for planting.

At a meeting of the trustees of the county schools Mr Bottoms and Miss Massey each made short talks telling how the schools can help them in club work.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 9/26/18

The display of corn and pigs by the corn and pig club boys will be held here on Oct. 19, which is the day previous to the opening of the Jackson Fair. The winners here on the 19th will go to Jackson where their corn and pigs will be shown in competition with boys from other counties of the state.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 10/10/18

Community Fairs are being held in each beat of the county this week under the supervision of Mr Bottoms and Miss Massey. The object of these fairs is to encourage and promote every phase of rural life. The winning exhibits from each fair will be taken as a county exhibit to the State Fair making a creditalbe exhibit for the cunty as well as advertise to the world what we can and are doing in our county. These fairs should have the hearty cooperation of everyone in the community in which they are held.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB PATRIOTIC RALLY DAY: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/21/18

The clubs of the county will have a Rally Day in Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 28.

There will be an exhibit of club work and also a market booth. We hope to have sale for canned goods, fresh vegetables, eggs, cottage cheese, butter, chickens etc.

The Home Demonstration Agent has asked that all club girls meet her at the Court House in the Superintendent's office at ten oclock. The public is invited, come and be happy with us on Thanksgiving Day.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss 11/21/18

Miss Massey has received over 200 crates of tomatoes for shipment from her Tomato Club Girls throughout the county and is expecting more. She expects to make a shipment of these tomatoes when she secures the best market.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 10/17/18

County Agent, Bottoms advises there will be a shipment of hogs and all kinds of cattle on Nov. 6, and 7, shipments will be made from this place and Union. Carry your stock to the place most convenient to you on the above dates.

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/14/18

Mr O. C. Bottoms requests us to say that Friday of this week will be sorghum day. Those having sorghum to ship will bring it in on that day. He also requests those having sweet potatoes to list them with him. He expects to ship a car or more shortly.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-

Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 11/21/18
Miss Massey, the Home Economics Agent request that all who have canned goods for sale should have them here by Saturday the 23rd of this month.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 4/17/19
District 1, Earl Tolbert made 44 bushels of corn at a cost of 19 cents per bushel. J. E. Webb, 286# pig at a cost of $31.00.
District 2, Adlophus Cumberland made 63 bushels of corn at a cost of 63 cents per bushel. 300# pig at a cost of $14.80 .
District 3, no report.
District 4, Wadell Pinter made 83 bushels of corn at a cost of 31 cents a bushel.
District 5, Arthur Adcock made 129 bushels of corn at a cost of 14 cents per bushel and 475# pig at a cost of $54.20.
All first prize winners entitled to $10.00 each and $4.50 for second prize.
The reports of the winners in the corn and pig club has been made as published in proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.
We wish to call special attention to the corn report of Mr Arthur Adcock of Beat 5, who made 129 bushels of corn on one acre of land at a cost of 14 cents per bushel. This record is hard to beat and we venture the assertion that

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

hundreds of old farmers in this county did not make that much on ten acres. What can be done on one acre can be done on two, three or more. Why work so hard and long in a big field to make a few hundred bushels of corn or enough for home consumption when by the methods used by Mr Adcock you can make more corn on a tenth of the ground and almost a tenth of the labor.
In spite of these yearly demonstrations in intensive Agriculture we have still " doubting Thomases " who cling to the antedeluvian methods, are still buying corn and attributing much of their hard luck to political conditions.
Ref. E. H. White, Director of Extension, State College, Miss. 6/23/38
Our records show that Miss Bessie Terry was employed as County Home Demonstration Agent in Neshoba County Jan. 3, 1918. Her salary was paid from Federal Emergency funds at the rate of $100.00.
Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 6/6/18
Miss Blaine Massey was employed as full time Home Economics and Demonstration Agent July 1, 1918 by the Board of Supervisors.
Ref. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Miss. 12/12/18
Ordered by the Board of Supervisors that Miss Massey be retained as Home Economics Agent for another year and for a salary of $60.00 per month.
Ref. E. H. White, Director of Extension, State College, Miss 6/23/38

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-TWO

Our records show that C. C. Bottoms was employed as county agent in Neshoba county, September 10, 1917, and was paid from Federal Emergency funds at the rate of $50.00 per month and $100.00 per month from county funds.

Vera Sanford

2nd copy

Ruth P. Rush, Historian
Neshoba County

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

1. ORGANIZATIONS: Ref. S. B. King, Philadelphia, Mississippi
The Philadelphia Masonic Lodge #93 was organized Feb. 22, 1848, and has been active since that time. At present they have two hundred members. They contribute to the support of the Masonic Orphanage. In 1937 they furnished a room in the Philadelphia Hospital.
The Masonics meet monthly with the following officers presiding:

M. B. Henly	Master
Dees Stribling	Senior Warden
Idason Parker	Junior Warden
J. C. Williams	Senior Deacon
L. L. Palmer	Junior Deacon
A. F. Trapp	Treasurer
S. B. King	Secretary
Beeman Hardy	Tyler

Philadelphia has the largest number of Shriners of any town of its size in the state and has sent a delegate to the Shriner's National Convention a number of times. Among those who have attended this convention are C. H. Hays, Norman Mars and Henry Mars.
EASTERN STAR: Ref. Mrs Nannie Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss.
Philadelphia Chapter #91 Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted March 13, 1912. The membership has varied

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY -NINE

from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. Several of the local members have served on Grand Chapter Committees. Mrs J. L. Lester served for four years as District Deputy Grand Matron. District meetings and Schools of Instruction have been held here on various occasions. This chapter has always been active in local charity projects and regularly sends boxes of food and clothes to the Masonic Orphans' Home in Columbus, Mississippi and Meridian, Mississippi. The purpose of the Eastern Star is to care for the mother, wives, sisters and daughters of Master Masons. The Eastern Chapter here furnished a room at the new Philadelphia Hospital at a cost of $155.00

The present local officers are as follows:

Worthy Matron	Mrs Viola Perry
Worthy Patron	J. T. Gross
Secretary	Mrs Jones Brantley
Treasurer	J. E. Jolly

There are fifty seven members of the local chapter.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD: Ref. N. R. Gipson, Philadelphia, Miss.

The Philadelphia Woodmen of the World Lodge #330 was organized by G. W. Mars in 1900 with a membership of about forty. The present membership is eighty seven, they meet monthly with the following officers:

Council Commander A. J. Yates

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

Banker H. E. Buntyn

Financial Sec. N. R. Gipson

2. SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ETC:

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB: Ref. Mrs Fred Chandler' Philadelphi, Miss

The oldest social club in the city of Philadelphia is the 20th. Century Club, which has become a vital factor in all phases of life touching the people. This club was organized and federated in 1921. Since its organization, her zealous women have not only rendered most noble service to local affairs, but have been called upon by District and State where their work has been recognized with deepest appreciation.

Locally the 20th. Century Club has been instrumental in placing garbage cans at the business houses and around the court square, and in securing a garbage service which comes monthly instead of twice a year. The club raised funds and put an iron fence around the cemetery.

Much stress has been put on beautifying the homes of the city. Practically every home has flowers and shrubs. Crepe myrtles have been planted on almost every resident lot in town. Shrubs have been planted on the court square with money raised by the 20th. Century Club members.

The 20th. Century Club was named first place winner in the state in Education for the fourth consecutive year. This club also won second place in the state Library Extension work.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

The following officers have been installed for the coming year:

President	Mrs W. W. Jones
Vice President	Mrs A. C. Hector
Secretary	Mrs J. M. Lofton
Treasurer	Mrs J. H. Hester
Parliamentarian	Mrs M. M. Petty
Corresponding Sec.	Mrs J. L. Lester
Reporter	Mrs A. B. McCraw
Historian	Mrs J. F. McCauley

THE MOTHER's SELF CULTURE CLUB: Mrs Fred Chandler, Phila, Miss.

In 1927, the Mother's Self Culture Club came into existence. The principal purpose of this club is summed up in its slogan " Come let us live with our children ". And as the name implies it is more of a study club than civic. In 1929 under the leadership of Mrs J. L. Posey, it was realized that to do the greatest and most effective good through this organization was to link ourselves with the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This club has taken an active part in whatever projects that affect the children in any way. For instance, clean up campaigns, supplying milk free to undernourished school children, equipping a rest room at school, and a number of such projects.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

The Cultural Club won first place in the state in the American Home Department for the best outline of the program of years' work.

The following officers are presiding:

President	Mrs Fred Chandler
Vice President	Mrs Johnnie Posey
Secretary	Mrs L. G. Atkinson
Parliamentarian	Mrs Floyd Loper
Reporter	Mrs Jim Turner
Treasurer	Mrs F. L. Williams

THE RED CROSS: Ref. Mrs J. M. Lofton, Philadelphia, Miss.

The Red Cross was organized in Philadelphia in September 1917 with Miss Clara Stokes as President, Mrs J. L. Lester Secretary and Mrs Donald Yarbrough, Treasurer(assignment #5 pages 37-44) In 1937 four hundred and fifty members of the red cross answered the roll call.

In the past twelve months the local Red Cross has paid hospital bill for a family who were injured in a cyclone. On several occasions furnished night gowns, bed linens and employed nurse and sent drugs to the destitute. Seven first aid stations have been established in Neshoba County by the Red Cross and they sent $55.00 yo China for relief. 50% off the funds collected each year is sent to National headquarters.

J. M. Lofton is county Chairman.

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

P. T. A. Ref. Miss Irene McMichael, Philadelphia, Miss.

The Parents Teachers Association is an active organization serving the vital purpose of bringing parents and teachers together in that most important of all tasks, educationg our children. While this organization undertakes certain activities directly relating to the immediate needs of the children, the most important function is the programs. These programs are carefully planned by the efficient committees in charge.

These programs are developed around the general subjects, character and health, and are planned to deal with specific, vital aspects of these great studies.

To Mrs A. B. McCraw goes the greatest credit of bringing out P. T. A. from the list of common place activities into the front rank.

In connection with the P. T. A. there is a General Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives from each organization in town, which plans and directs the child welfare activities of these organization.

The present officers of the P. T. A. are as follows:

President	Miss Irene McMichael
Vice President	Mrs Norman Johnson
Secretary	Mrs J. M. Lofton
Treasurer	Mrs George Taylor
Historian	Mrs J. W. Stribling

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

BEETHOVEN JUNIOR MUSIC CLUB; Ref. Miss Maudine Phillips, Philadelphia, Miss.

Beethoven Junior Music Club was organized by Mrs High Jones in 1928, having sixteen members on the first roster. That same year the club was federated with the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs and one year later with the Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs. The name of the club was chosen from one of the most beloved composers, Ludwig Van Beethoven.

Each year the line of study in the organization has been miscellaneous. It has consisted of Pageantry, Mississippi composers, opera, sacred music, lives of great musicians, debates, home, literature, nature, and girl programs. In the years 1936-1937 and 1937-1938 the course of study was " People and Music, " by McGehee. The club members have received valuable entertainment and information as well as inspiration from these programs.

By each member's observance of the pledge " Each day I will try to do one thing to make me a better musician. " And the motto " Better Music for America, " the club has accomplished much toward the goal of success.

Many accomplishments have been made the ten years of club work, this has been due to the cooperation and effort manifested by each club member. To acquire a greater appreciation of music, thhoclubs yearly object has been to sponsor some

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

uplifting musical program. One year the club was fortunate to have with them Miss Helen May Martin, who is the world's only deaf and blind pianist.

Sine the club has been federated with the Mississippi Federation of Music clubs, many of the members have entered the District and State Contests and received honors.

This club has rated as an A-1 club every year since it was organized and one year had the nonor of being the banner club of the state. Delegates from the club have been present at the State Music Convention every year except one. The club has also entered a scrapbook every time except one and that year it was made but was not sent.

The members have willingly put forth an effort to the best of their ability in cooperating with the other clubs of the city, as well as the churches, schools, and benovelent services throughout the years of organization.

The worthy presidents are listed as following:

Arva Blocker	1928-29
Maxine Sanders	1929-30
Maxine Sanders	1930-31
Ruth Foster	1931-32
Katherine Williams	1932-33
Sara Holland	1933-34
Elizabeth McNeil	1934-35
Elizabeth Deweese	1935-36

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

Maudine Phillips	1936-37
Maudine Phillips	1937-38
Frances Fox	1938-39

The Beethoven Junior Music Club meets twice a month in the afternoons during the school year in the homes of the club members serving as hostesses.

The club has not only increased in number, the roster averaging thirty members a year, but in knowledge of appreaciation for all things pertaining to music.

THE ADAM BYRd LITERARY : Neshoba Democrat, Phila, Miss. 10/9/31

The Adam Byrd Literary Club is the oldest extra curricula club in high school. It was organized in 1927 and named for the late congressman Adam Byrd. The membership is limited to twenty high school boys who are interested in debating and parliamentary procedure. Banquets are held at intervals and these are very happy occasions for both Alumni and active members.

3. CIVIC

THE ROTARY CLUB: Ref. J. H. Kilgore, Philadelphia, Miss.

The Philadelphia Rotary Club was organized and chartered on March 11, 1929 with twenty three charter members. The largest membership this club has had since organization is thirty five, the smallest twenty three, which was at the time the club was chartered.

The unique mechanism of the Rotary Club makes it the most representative business and professional organization the

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

world has ever known. It is a veritable parliament of business where every business, constitutency has a representative who may be heard on a basis of absolute equality, and thus the voice of Rotary on general questions of business policy travels down the connecting lines to every business group or association.

The Rotary Club meets weekly with the following officers presiding:

President	J. H. Kilgore
Vice President	H. G. King
Sec. & Tres.	Dewitt Deweese

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE(assignment #20, page 15)

4. PATRIOTIC

THE AMERICAN LEGION: Ref. Marshall Prince, Phila, Miss.

The American Legion is an organization consisting of Ex-Service men of the World War, mainly organized to care for the disabled veterans and their widows and children, who promote and assist all civic or religious organiza - tions or projects. However, this is strictly a non-political organization, and promotes Americanism, free speech with no restrictions on any teaching or belief, or religion. The membership in the beginning(1919) wa small but the present membership is 211.

The American Legion of Neshoba county owns four hundred and forty acres of land seven miles southeast of Philadelphia

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-NINE

where they promoted the building of a three hundred and fifty acre pond which was completed in 1933. This pond is used for fishing and boating.

In 1937 The American Legion promoted the building of a Recreation Center on the city school property, they were aided through the N. Y. A.

The present officers of the American Legion are as follows:

Marshall Prince	Commander
Carley Peebles	Chaplain
J. H. Kilgore	1st. Vice-Commander
H. G. Shumaker	2nd. Vice-Commander
J. A. Herrington	Sargent at Arms
S. B. King	Service Officer
J. L. Majure	Adjuant

NESHOBA COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS

2nd copy

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE
February 16, 1938

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS:

Physicians: Ref. Dr. W. H. Banks and old citizens of city.

Drs. Danial J. Rush, Jay Stribling, Ethel Stribling, Claud Yates, R. B. Yates, C. H. Harrison, W. L. Watkins, Homer Watkins, W. H. Banks, John Cook, Charles Perry, T. E. Watkins, W. R. Hand, Granville Hand, Irvin Trapp, Bryant Wilson, J. S. Hickman, Gordon Dees, John Crawford, (Assignment #24 Health)

Dentist: Old citizens Ref.

Drs. A. J. Murphy, Robert Gulley, Fred Williams, D. P. Jordan, and Earl Tolbert. (Assignment #24 Health)

BANKERS:

John F. McCauley, was born in Leake County in 1875, he was reared on a farm, and attended a country log cabin school, two months in the year, later attending high school at Edinburg in Leake County. He taught and attended school for eleven years, graduated from Valpariso University, Valpariso, Indiana in 1900. Came to Neshoba County on return from college and taught four years, two years at Waldo and two at Philadelphia.

Mr. McCauley helped organize Philadelphia Bank and entered the bank in 1904 as cashier, serving in this capacity until 1920, when he was elected vice-president, and has been active head of the bank every since.

He helped steered the bank through the panics of 1907, 1914, 1921 and 1932, paying at all times all demands made on the bank. He assisted in building Philadelphia from a village of 150 inhabitants to its present population. He has taken active part in social and business affairs, rendering financial assistance in building various

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

kinds of businesses, especially farming.

Mr. McCauley served seventeen years as a member of the City School Board, he is a Methodist, and a Mason, going from Blue Lodge to, and including the Imperial Shrine.

T. A. Webb, was born in Neshoba County in 1890, attending the schools of that time, spent the first twenty-one years of life on a farm. His first job was working on farm at $10.00 per month. He helped get out the oak piling that went to build first cotton warehouse in Philadelphia, He went to work for Henderson-Molpus Company in 1913 as stenographer, worked there three and one-half years, then went to Deemer as a stenographer. He has had experience as sales mamager. Mr. Webb went to work in the Citizens Bank in 1920 as assistant cashier. In 1925 he became Executive Vice-President, which place he still holds. It can truthfully be said that Mr. Webb received his education in the School of Experience. He helped steer the bank through the last panic, He has rendered financial aid to different business organizations, and is ever ready to help any thing for the up building of the country.

He has served on the school board for a number of years, is a Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the First Baptist Church.

James Mack Lofton, was born in Hope community, Neshoba County. Spending his boyhood on a farm here, he attended the elementary school at Waldo, in the same locality. He then entered Leake County A.H.S., where upon completing his course he went to A. &M. College, Starksville for his higher education.

During the World War he served with the navy on U.S. S. Michigan.

In 1919 he came to Philadelphia, where he served as book-keeper for

the Bank of Philadelphia. The next three years were spent with the Union & Planters National Bank & Trust Company, Memphis. Returning to his home county in 1924 he again became associated with the Bank of Philadelphia, He was elected cashier of this institution, which position he now holds.

Mr. Lofton is recognized as one of Philadelphia's most progressive citizens, always being interested in any movement for the moral uplift and civic betterment of the town.

He is an active member of the Philadelphia Methodist Church, serving as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He has served as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and was City Councilman from Ward 2.

His fraternal relations are with the Rotary Club and Masonic Order.
(Lofton Ref. Neshoba County Democrat, 3-27-31)

Reference--Neshoba Democrat 4-3-31.

William Marshall Prince, was born in Kember County near the community of Preston, where he spent his early boyhood. He attended school in Kemper and Neshoba Counties, graduating from the A. H. S. at Scooba, Mississippi.

Shortly after his graduation, the U. S. entered the World War, and for two years, Mr. Prince served in the army, fifteen months of this time being spent overseas, while his training on native soil was given at Camp Beaureguard, Alexandria, La. At the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and began work for E. P. Donald and Son. In 1920 he became associated with the Bank of Philadelphia, remaining there for only a few months, as he was given a position with The New Orleans Canal Bank & Trust Co.

Comming back to his home town in 1923, he became book-keeper for the Citizens Bank. By his ability and integrity he has worked himself

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

up in this institution to the position of cashier.
Mr. Prince is a member of the Philadelphia Methodist Church, has served as a member of the Board of Stewards, was elected City Councilman at large. He has also served as a member of Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Cheese Plant, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

SURVEYORS: Reference Tom B. Beall.
A. Philipps was surveyor from 1891-1895, W. D. Sharp from 1896-1897, J. H. Hester from 1897-1899,
Tom Ben Beall, was born in Yazoo County, in Mississippi. When just a child moved to Neshoba County, where he attended the schools of the county. He was mamager of Deemer Camp store in 1919-1921. He was assistant manager in store at Deemer, was deputy sheriff and assistant postmaster from 1908-1913, was assistant manager of Henderson-Molpus Commisary from 1924-1928.
Mr. Beall was County Surveyor of Neshoba County from 1900-1906, he resigned on account of his health. He is now working for the Tax Assessor.

J. R. Hendrix was county surveyor from1906-1907, C. M. Gipson from 1908-1911, and J. E. Gipson from 1911-1915.

William Tingle, was elected County Surveyor in 1917, and has served continously since.
Mr. Tingle was born and reared in Neshoba County, where he attended the county schools. He lives on the farm a few miles southwest of Philadelphia.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

MERCHANTS:

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 3-14-29
Joe V. Welsh, was born in Neshoba County February 15, 1845, where he spent his entire life. He was one of the pioneer citizens of Philadelphia, there being only three families living here then. He was engaged in the mercantile business for many years, having been one of the first merchants of the town. He served on the local board of alderman for sixteen years, was city clerk during that period of time.
Mr. Welsh served Philadelphia ably, honorably, efficiently and untiringly for a much longer period than any other man. He never shirked his duty or shifted a responsibility, and was ever striving to do something for the up-building of humanity.
Mr. Welsh was an active member of the local Methodist Church. He served on the board of Stewards for over fourty years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.
Mr. Welsh died March 10, 1929.

Reference--Winner Donald.
E. P. Donald, was born in Winston County in 1853, where he was reared on a farm, moved to Neshoba County in 1896 where he went into the mercantile business in Coy Community.
In 1905 he moved to Philadelphia, and went into the mercantile business. As his business grew, he enlarged his building and did a general mercantile business, furnishing farmers throughout the country. He carried the most up to date line of ready-to-wear in this section. He went out of business in 1933.
Mr. Donald has served as president of Bank of Philadelphia, and on

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

the school board. He is a member of the local Methodist Church and a Mason.

Reference--Neshoba County Democrat, 3-5-37

Richard H. Molpus, was born and reared in Lauderdale County. He worked for Threefoot Brothers in Meridian, Mississippi, for eight years. In September 1905, he and M. A. Henderson organized the Henderson-Molpus Mercantile Company in Philadelphia. Under the management of these two men the business became one of the largest mercantile establishments of Philadelphia, supplying numbers of farmers throughout Neshoba County.

In February 1908, he with other leading business men of Philadelphia organized the First National Bank, which later became the present Citizens Bank. He served continously as vice-president and director of the bank.

In 1915, he organized the Henderson-Molpus Lumber Company fo this city and was president and manager of the company from its infancy until his death. The company has been an asset to the county, and has provided much in the way of employment and payrolls.

During the past thirty-one years, his mercantile, banking and lumber interests have been leading factors in the development of the county. When adversities came he redoubled his energies and went forward to battle with the help of patrons to win. He always stood for right principles and for the welfare of Philadelphia and the county through all these years.

The town of Philadelphia, the county of Neshoba and the state of Mississippi has lost one of its ablest citizens in the passing of Mr. Molpus on March 3, 1937, at the age of sixty-one years.

ASSIGNMENT-THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 2-21-30.

George W. Mars, was born and reared at Custusha, near Shady Grove, in Neshoba County. He received his early education in the Shady Grove schools, and later attended Cooper Institute in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

After completing his education, Mr. Mars taught school for six years in Neshoba and Newton counties, During this time, in December 1891, he married Miss Laura Hoye, of Decatur, Mississippi.

On October 19, 1892, Mr. Mars, and his brother, W. H. Mars, began a mercantile business at Custusha, and continued there until October, 1905, at which time they moved to Philadelphia, where they began the present business of Mars Brothers.

On January 1, 1920, G. W. Mars, purchased the interest of his brother in the business and since that time has owned the business wholly, although it still goes under the name of Mars Brothers,,as serving with Mr. Mars in the management of the business, are his sons, Henry, Norman and Lewis.

Mr. Mars, was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank in February 1908, at which time he was elected President of the institution, and has ably and faithfully filled that capacity for 29 years. He has been identified with every forward movement looking toward the betterment and up-building of Neshoba County, and his community. He served for 15 years on the Directorate of the Neshoba County Fair association. He is a staunch member of the Methodist Church of Philadelphia, and assisted in building the present structure. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Rosenwald school for negroes in Neshoba County. Mr. Mars was also instrumental in procuring a cheese plant for Philadelphia.

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 9-19-30

Amzie J. Williams, junior member of Williams Brothers, was born near Edinburg, Leake County, his boyhood days being spent in this and the surruounding communities.

He attended the public schools of Remus and Edinburg, and after completing his education, entered the mercantile business with his brother T. B. Williams.

They, after some years spent in different localities, located in West Philadelphia, where they have built one of the best and largest general mercantile businesses to be found in East Mississippi.

Williams Brothers have always had large stock and plantation interest, and it is to this line of their activities, that Mr. Williams has devoted most of his time.

Since T. B. Williams has recently been devoting most of his time to the affairs of the public, Mr. Williams, has had charge of all interest, especially the business affairs of the store.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic and Woodman Orders.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 9-26-1930.

Andrew Props Turner, was born on a farm near McCool Mississippi. His boyhood and school days were spent in Attala County, and it was at that time, 1905, that he made several business trips into Neshoba County. Realizing that Philadelphia and Neshoba County offered splendid opportunities for the young man, in 1906, he, with his brother J. B. Turner, entered the hardware business at Noxapater. He remained there only a short time, returning to McCool, where he went into the bank at that place,

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

It was during that time that he became relief man for the Grenada Chain Bank, serving in several different places over the state.

In 1910, Mr. Turner came to the Bank of Philadelphia, and for thirteen years served as Cashier for this institution. A change was made in the personnel of the Turner Hardware Company in 1923, and Mr. Turner resigned his position in the bank to become a member of the firm, where he has been since that time.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, being a deacon of this denomination. He is affiliated with the Knights Templar and Shriners, has served as a member of the Board of Trustees, of the city schools, and was president of both the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is also a director of the Bank of Philadelphia.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 8-14-31

Arthur H. Jordan, was born in Jones County, near Ellisville, where he spent his early life on his father's farm, and attended the schools of the county.

In 1912, he opened a meat market in Ellisville, remaining there until 1922, when he came to Philadelphia, opening a similar shop in the building now occupied by the Yates Drug Co. He remained there two years, moving to a place on East Beacon, and operating there for three years.

Mr. Jordan has moved several times since, and during this time has added a grocery department, his combination is recognized as one of the city's best, most up-to-date stores, Mr. Jordan is ever on the alert to serve his patrons in the best manner possible.

He is a member of the First Baptist Church of this city and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order.

NESHOBA COUNTY LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Personal Interview.

Otto A. Seward, owner of Seward's Department Store, was born in Ackerman, Mississippi, where his childhood and early manhood were spent. He attended the public schools of this place, later going to Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi.

With a strong desire to engage in commercial work, Mr. Seward, entered the mercantile business in his home town, and remained in that place for five years. It was at this time, 1912, that he with far-reaching vision, saw the possibilities of the future in Philadelphia. He with his father, came to this city and purchased a bankrupt stock of goods, which was at that time located in a tin store building, just below where the Mississippi Power Company is now domiciled. He moved several times, and after his murchandise being destroyed by fire in 1916, he purchased a new and complete line of goodsl From year to year Mr. Seward's business has grown. Today Seward's Department Store is one of the best in this section.

Mr Seward has been very active in the Civic life of Philadelphia, having served as a member of the Board of Alderman for four years, and four years on the City School Board, having been chairman during this time. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a Mason and Shriner.

Reference--Personal interview.

W. C. Houston, was born in Kemper County in 1884, where he attended school, He was reared on a farm.

He moved to Custushia community in Neshoba County in 1905, where he opened up a store in 1911. In 1916, he built a home and store about two miles east of Philadelphia, where he did a good business until

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

1921, when he moved to Philadelphia and erected a modern brick store and put in a line of general merchandise. He does both retail and wholesale business.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 6-24-31.

Louis Lowery, was born in the Shady grove community, Neshoba County, where he lived until he reached young manhood and attended school there. In 1912, Mr. Lowery, went to Meridian where for the following three years served as bookkeeper for Kaye Bottling works. At the expiration of this time he came to Philadelphia to become clerk for Deweese Commissary, working three years there.

During this time America entered the World War, and Mr. Lowery, volunteering was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Returning home at the close of the war, he served as bookkeeper for Cole Brothers Wholesale Grocery Company, which position he held for five years. In 1927, Mr. Lowery opened up The Lowery Grocery Company, on West Beacon Street, operating there for several years.

Mr. Lowery is now managing the Henderson Molpus Commissary, located near the railroad station here.

He has always taken a keen interest in the civic affairs of his city, as well as being actively identified with the religious work of his church. He is a member of the Baptist Church and also the American Legion.

Reference--Personal interview.

R. V. Estes, was born in Caddo Parish, in Louisiana, near Shreveport, receiving his education in the schools of Caddo and DeSota parishes. He came to Deemer, Mississippi in Neshoba County in 1907, where he

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

was employed as manager of a general store for the Deemer Manufacturing Company and post master until 1918, when he moved to Philadelphia where he put in a first class grocery store, handling and up-to-date line of fancy and staple groceries.

He rendered a creditable service at all times to his customers and his business grew rapidly. He was in business for sixteen years, when he sold out and has been manager of Mars Brothers retail grocery department since that time.

Mr. Estes served on the school board at Deemer, served 15 years as director of Bank of Philadelphia, he is now serving second term on city Board of Alderman. He is a Mason, Woodman of the World, and a Steward in the Methodist Church.

Reference--Neshoba County Democrat, 9-12-30.

Thomas Brown Williams, was born at Edinburg, in Neshoba County, Mississippi, and it was here that he spent the early years of his life. He attended the elementary and high school in his home town, later teaching in the public schools of his county.

He entered the mercantile business at Marydell, going from there back to Edinburg for a short time and then to West Philadelphia, where he was, until his death, a member of the firm of Williams Brothers, being associated with his brother, A. J. Williams.

He always took an active interest in the affairs of his state, having served eight years in the House of Representive and four years in the Senate. He served on some of the most important committees while in the legislature, including, Ways and Means, Fees and Salaries, Chairman of Liquor Traffic and a number of others.

In the election for Highway Commissioner of the central district

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Mr Williams was elected to this office by a large majority, in the first primary. After going into office, he was elected Chairman of Commission.

For a number of years Mr. Williams was president of the Neshoba County Fair Association, as well as vice-president and a Director of the Bank of Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Baptist Church and his fraternal relations were with the W. O. W. and the Masons. He was also a member of the Rotary Club.

Brown Williams was known throughout the length and breadth of his native county, and over the entire state, for his keen business judgment, his fair and impartial dealings, his integrity, and his unswerving allegiance to right principles of life and business.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 10-10-1930

Homer M. Hooper, was born and reared on a farm near Edinburg, Miss. He received his education in the schools of this county, and after reaching young manhood, followed farming as his livlihood.

Mr. Hooper, while farming, developed a wide knowledge of Agriculture, a splendid executive ability, and with these, he went to the Mississippi Delta, as manager of one of the large plantations near Alligator, Mississippi, where he remained for fifteen years.

Some several years ago he returned to Neshoba County, going on a farm near Waldo for a period of two years.

Five years ago when the Cash and Carry store operated by Clarence Saunders was opened in Philadelphia, Mr. Hooper, became the manager and sole owner, which position he held until 1937, when he acquired

NESHOBA COUNTY LEADERS

the exclusive franchise to own and operate a Piggly-Wiggly store, which position he still holds.
Mr. Hooper is a member of the Methodist Church of this City.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 5-1-31.

Wilber D. Cole, a native of Choctaw County where he spent his early boyhood. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career, as a clerk in a general merchandise establishment in Ackerman, Mississippi, his home town,.He was a traveling salesman for six years, traveling through Philadelphi and surrounding territory, realizing the great possibilities of a growing town and county, he with his brother E. S. Cole, came to this city in 1912 organizing Cole Brothers Wholesale Grocery Company. He continued as salesman for his firm until 1929.
He is active in any civic movements in the city, having served as president of the local school board for a number of years.
Mr. Cole is a member of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, where he is active in Sunday School work. He is a Mason.

DRUGGIST:

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 12-26-30.

C. H. Hays, was born in Neshoba County, but moved to Newton County when ten years of age. When seventeen years old he entered business for himself at Union, Mississippi, under the name of Hays Comfectionery Two years later, he was burned out, leaving him with the total loss of his business and a $2,000.00 indebtedness. Nothing daunted, he began the climb again, and two years later, bought an interest in the Union Drug Store, with Dr. C. C. Davis, at which place Mr. Hays

remained nine years. During this time he spent several months in the Hoester School fo Window Dressing in Chicago, and received a diploma from that institution in 1924.
Bad health forced him out of business for ten months, after which he again entered business at Union under the name of Hays Pharmacy, where he remained for fourteen months, at which time he acquired the City Drug Store in Philadelphia, Mississippi and opened here under the name of Hays Pharmacy in 1926.
From a small beginning, Mr. Hays has built up a splendid business. He is a member of the Methodist Church, a Shriner, Dokey and Legionaire. He has been President of the Mississippi Rexall Club for a number of years. He is a charter member of the Rotary Club.

Reference-- Neshoba Democrat, 1-16-31.

Earl C. Yates, owner of Yates Drug Company, was born in the city of Philadelphia, and with the exception of the years spent away in school and in brief periods with various drug companies, his entire life has been lived in his native county.
He graduated from Philadelphia High School in 1912, completed a business course in the Queen City College, in Meridian in 1913.
He later decided to study Pharmacy, he found Valpariso University, at Valpariso, Indiana best suited for this work. He served two and one-half years in the World War. He has the distinction of having seen service in five different countries. After the war he returned to the states where he entered upon his profession, and in 1925 he came to Philadelphia and invested in a drug store which has grown with the town. A few years ago, Mr. Yates added a ready-to-wear department to his business.

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

He is a member of the Baptist Church, serving on the Finance Board, a Mason and a Legionaire.

Reference-- Neshoba Democrat, 2-27-31.

Dr. C. C. Davis, was born in Wayne County where he received his elementary education.

Dr. Davis entered the Atlanta College of Pharmacy at Atlanta, Georgia, where he, with additional study at Georgia Tech, received his degree of Dr. of Pharmacy, In his junior year he passed the State Board Examination.

He holds a National license which is recognized in Cuba, Porto Rico, Phillipines, Alaska and Hawaii.

He has served as a member and chairman of the East Mississippi State Hospital.

For more than fifteen years, Dr. Davis owned and managed the Union Drug Store at Union, Mississippi. He has been in the drug business in Philadelphia for about ten years, where he owns and operates a first class drug store.

Dr. Davis was chairman fo the Legislative Committee of the Mississippi State Pharmacy Association at the time some of the present laws on Pharmacy was submitted. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 2-25-31.

William Ervin Hamill, known to his many friends as "Bill" was born and reared in Sturgis, Mississippi. His school days were spent in his home county, he having graduated from the Oktibbeha County A. H. S. class of 1923. In the fall of the same year, he entered Ole Miss. School of Pharmacy, completing this course in 1926.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Hamill worked for a drug company in Starkville for one year, from there he went to Tupelo, where he was associated with Thomas-Kincannon-Elkin Drug Company. In 1928 he came to Philadelphia as a pharmacist for Hays Pharmacy, later working in Turner Drug Store.

Mr. Hamill purchased an interest in Turner Drug Store, then in October 1934, Mr. Hamill and James Stribling bought out Turner and changed the name to Hamill Drug Store, operated by Mr. Hamill.

He is a member of the Methodist Church and the Rotary Club.

Military Men, (Assignments #5 and #18, WARS)

RAILROAD MEN:

Rrference--Personal interview.

J. L. Lester, was born in Ariton Alabama, in 1880, whemehe received his barly education, later attending a Business College in Georgia. He did railroad work several years in Georgia before coming to Mississippi. Mr. Lester opened up the station at Union, Mississippi, where he worked for three years before coming to Philadelphia in 1908, where he has been station Agent ever since. He is courteous, pleasant and efficient in his work, being second in seniority on GM&N Railroad. Mr. Lester has served as vice-president of Bank of Philadelphia, also as a director. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason and Shriner.

Reference--Personal interview.

I. M. Brantly, was born in 1889, at Madden Mississippi, in Leake County, where he attended school, later attending a Business College at Newman, Georgia, where he took a course in Telegraphy.

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Mr. Prantly came to Philadelphia in October 1913, where he has served as cashier for G.M.&N. Railroad ever since.
He is a very quiet, unassuming man, an efficient worker and he has gained the confidence of all who know him.

Reference--Personal interview.

J. F. McKenney, was born in 1888, in Leake County, attending school at Edinburg and Philadelphia, Mississippi.
He worked on a farm and taught school five years before beginning work for railroad.
He moved to Philadelphia in 1905 began work as warehouse clerk in 1913, and held that place until 1915, when he was made telegraph operator which position he has held for twenty-three years and is still holding same.
Mr. McKenney is courteous at all times and has devoted his time and energy to the preformance of the duties of his position. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

AUTOMOBILE AGENTS:

Reference-- Neshoba Democrat, ~~12-6-28~~ 12-5-30, and personal interview.

Marvin G. McNeil, was born on a farm in the Zephyrhills community in Neshoba County, and recived his early education in the schools of that community. When sixteen years of age he, with his family moved to Belleville, Arkansas, where he spent one year. On returning to Neshoba County and Philadelphia, he worked two years for Hays and McKay, who were operating a saw mill, the next five years he spent with the New Deemer Manufacturing Company.
It was at this time that a demand was being made for expert Mechanics

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

in the automobile business and Mr. McNeil, with Tracy Barnett of Carthage, and H. P. Land of this city opened the City Garage on the south side of the courthouse square, this firm operated for two years when Mr. McNeil went to the S. W. Turner Auto Co.
After one year with the Turner Company, Mr. McNeil with H. T. Key, in 1922 went into the auto business. They were Chevrolet dealers.
In January 1924, Mr. McNeil took over the Plymouth Agency, and it has become one of Philadelphia's most prominent business firms.
Mr. McNeil is a member of the W. O. W., and Dokey fraternities.

Reference-- Neshoba Democrat, 10-31-30 and Personal interview.

H. T. "Kiah" Key, was born on a farm in the Liberty Community, in Kemper County, where he received his early education, he later attended Clark College Newton, Mississippi, and A.& M. College Starksville.
With a great interest in the growing automobile industry, Mr. Key, spent one one year in a Detroit school.
During the World War, he served twelve months in the Aviation Department at Millington, Tennessee.
In March 1919, he came to Philadelphia from the army, where he worked the next four years for Sam Turner Auto Company.
In 1923 he, with M. G. McNeil, formed the business of Key & McNeil, which grew and developed from a small garage and sales agency, into one of the best and most substantial automobile firms in east Mississippi.
They were Chevrolet Dealers.
In December 1933, Mr. Key took over The Chevrolet Agency and is doing a good business. Mr. Key takes an active part in the up-building of the community. He is a Mason, and a member of the Baptist Church.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Person interview.

N. G. King, was born March 16, 1897, in Philadelphia, Mississippi, where he attended the city school. He was in camp three months during World War.

In 1918, he went into the automobile business, selling Overland and Studbaker cars. In 1922, he became Ford Agent, the company being known as King Auto Company. This company did a flourishing business. He sold out in 1929, but opened up again in 1931 under the name of Philadelphia Motor Company, where he is doing a good business today. Mr. King is one of our outstanding young business men. He is a Mason, Shriner, W. O. W., and Rotarian, has been an active member of Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the city school board.

FARMERS:

Reference--His Daughter.

John Rush, was a very progressive farmer, not depending on cotton alone for a money crop, always having a surplus of grain, hay, syrup, pork and cattle that he put on the market. Owning several hundred acres of land, the greater part being heavily timbered, he had a hard time keeping forest fires out of his timber which he looked upon as a growing crop.

He was a brick mason, being able to make and burn the brick he used, kept him very busy during the fall and early winter seasons. He made the shingles of cypress and heart pine used to cover buildings on his place.. He also owned and run a small country store.

He gave the ground and materixal and helped build the Mountain Vally School, where his children and the children of the community received their early education. He was trustee of this school for a number

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

of years. He was instrumental in getting the first public road through that community, later a mail route.

Mr. Rush was born February 1, 1948, in Neshoba County of Irish parents. He attended school at Crockett School, later Philadelphia , then he attended school in Meridian Mississippi. He then bought a tract of land eight miles north of Philadelphia on Old Columbus Road, in community which he later named Mountain Vally, he lived on this place until May 1918, when he purchased a home in Philadelphia where he lived until his death August 26, 1921.

Mr. Rush was well read, kept informed on current events and with noble ideals won the esteem of all who new him. He was a devout Catholic, being a member of Holy Cross Church.

Reference-1Neshoba Democrat, 12-26-29.

F. B. Deweese, was in the year of 1920, declared one of the state's Master Farmers, but successful as his career as a farmerhas been, Mr. Deweese does not confine his interests and activities in a narrow sphere. A born leader, he is active in all matters affecting the wellfare of his community, county, state and nation.

A member of the Methodist Church, he is superintendent and teacher of the community Sunday School, President of the Rural community organization, leader of the Boys 4-H Club. He has held many positions of responsibility in his county and through them has made added contributions to its progress. Mr. Deweese makes farming a profession; living an art.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 6-6-30.

D. F. Clark, was born in Lincoln County, graduated at Mississippi

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

State College in spring of 1922. He was Vocational Agricultural teacher at the Smith Hughes school at Dixon, in Neshoba County in 1929, won a National honor in February 1930 in being selected as Master Teacher for entire South. This honor was awarded in competition with 1200 other teachers, over twelve Southern States.
Mr. Clark had won State honors on two previous occasions, having been declared Master Teacher for Mississippi in 1927 and again in 1929.
Mr. Clark is now coordinator of ResearchIfformation at Mississippi State College, Starksville, Mississippi.

Other outstanding farmers: H. Y. Graham of Dixon, H. S. Mason, of Neshoba, W. J. Milling of Dixon, T. M. Hardage, of Madden, J. D. Majure J. S. B. Seale, of Neshoba County, was the only negro Master Farmer of entire state in 1928.

CIVIL ENGINEERS:

Reference--Elizabeth Rush.

D. J. Rush, was born March 17, 1902, in Neshoba County. He finished High School at Philadelphia and attended Mississippi State College, Starksville, where he studied Civil Engineering, In 1923 he was employed by Morgan Engineering Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he worked for five years. Working for same company in Rio Grande Valley in Texas for a number of years. Then he was stationed at Greenville, Mississippi and Delta Louisiana, where he worked on Mississippi levey for a number of years.
He is now working in Cape Girardeau Mo., where he has been located for the past few years.

~~Reference--Barny Peebles.~~

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Barney Peebles.

Rufus Peebles, was born in Philadelphia about 1900, where he attended the city school, graduating in 1917. He then attended Mississippi State, Starksville, Mississippi, where he took a course in Civil Engineering.
Mr. Peebles was employed by the Ill. Central Railroad for a while and for a number of years he has been employed by the State Highway Department in Mississippi.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, Sept. 18, 1931.

A. J. Yates Jr., was born in 1905 in the city of Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools, later finishing in the class of 1923. It was at a a very early age that he showed his independent nature by securing a place with Turner Drug Co., that he held during vacations and after school until he went away to college.
He entered A. and M. College in the fall of 1923, where he remained for two years, at this time he decided to become a civil engineer and enrolled at Auburn Polytechnical Institute at Auburn Alabama. He received the Civil Engineer degree in 1928, took the Civil Service examination and was appointed as a junior engineer, a corp of engineers U. S. A. stationed at Greenville, where he remained a year. At this time he received a leave of absence from the government to accept a position with the State Highway Department as Maintenance Superintendent, later being promoted to Project Engineer which position he now holds.
Mr. Yates is affiliated with the Masonic Order S.A.E. Fraternity and the Methodist Church.

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

POSTMASTERS:

Reference--Mrs. T. C. Barrier.

Thad C. Barrier, was born at Philadelphia, Mississippi, October 6, 1872, where he attended school, later attended school at Cooper's Institute, Daleville, Mississippi.

He taught at Philadelphia for two years and in the county schools for seven years. He went into the mercantile business at Philadelphia in the firm known as McKay-Barrier Company.

Mr. Barrier had served Philadelphia as postmaster for about twenty-three years at the time of his death, January 16, 1923. He was courteous, cheerful, and efficient in his work, he won the admiration of his associates and the confidence of the Post Office Department at Washington, through several administrations. He was on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Philadelphia, a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church.

Reference--Postmaster.

Raiford Hembree, was acting postmaster from early in 1923 until November 3, 1924. He was born in 1874, about three miles southwest of Philadelphia. He attended the schools of the county.

Mr. Hembree is a carpenter by trade.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat.

John L. Posey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cal Posey, was born just south of Philadelphia, his entire life having been spent in and near this city. He received, his education in Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1917. The following year he taught school in the Pine Springs school, Lauderdale County. At the conclusion of the school year he was appointed supervisor of the State Insane Hospital in Meridian,

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

serving for two years in this capacity.

During this time he kept preparing himself in an educational way, taking a business course in the Beeson College night school.

In 1921, he was appointed deputy sheriff by his father, who was sheriff at that time. It can be said that perhaps no deputy has better filled this place than did he, during his four years tenure.

At the close of the term he entered the firm of Key and McNeil and and for one year served as accountant and bookkeeper.

About this time a vacancy was declared by the Government in the Postoffice department in Philadelphia, and Mr. Posey having the highest grade previously made on examination, received the appointment.

He is a member of the Methodist Church of this place, having served as Secretary-Treasurer of both the church and Sunday School, and as a member of the Board of Stewards. He is now a member of the City School Board.

John Posey is a representative of the highest and noblest type of manhood, that makes the real citizenship of our county, state, and nation.

POLITICAL AND CIVIC LEADERS:

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 7-20-34.

Samuel H. Stribling, pioneer civic and business leader of Neshoba County, for more than a half century.

Mr. Stribling was born in 1846, the son of pioneer Tennessee and Georgia stock. He served for more than thirty years or more as Chancery and Circuit Clerk of Neshoba County at a time when the two offices were combined. He was also County Superintendent of education for several

terms.

He was always active in public affairs, and was recognized as a leader in community life. He was a staunch member of the Methodist Church. He was an Honory member of the Philadelphia Rotary Club.

Mr. Stribling died at the age of 88 in July, 1934, He was beloved by all who knew him.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 10-7-31.

Adam Monroe Byrd, was born July 6, 1859, near Livingston, Alabama. Moved to North Bend in Neshoba County, whemm a small child. In this community on a farm where he assisted in the tasks as all boys of his day, he lived until reaching manhood. Because of his unusual memtality, his integrity and courage as a child he was a great favorite in the home as well as the neighborhood. This was especially marked as he aided in every way, his widowed mother in the terrible days of reconstruction which every southerner was called upon to endure.

His early educational advantages were rather meager, he attended the Crockett School and also the North Bend Grammer school, then coming to Philadelphia, where a small high school had been opened. Later he entered Hawassa College, in Tennessee remaining there one year. The nest three years were spent in Coopers Institute, Daleville, Mississippi. He entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, receiving his L. L. B. degree in 1884, was admitted to the Bar immediately following his graduation, and began his practice in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He was elected county superintendent of education in 1887.

Mr. Byrd was elected to the State Senate in 1889. In 1895 he became a member of the House of Representatives. It was during these years that his real ability as a lawyer was recognized, he served on some

of the most outstanding communities in both houses.

In 1896 he was appointed District Attorney for the 10th Judicial district of Mississippi, later he was Judge of the Sixth Chancery District. In 1902 Judge Byrd resigned as Chancellor to become Representative from the Fith Congressional District, serving continously until 1910.

Commanding in personality, great in heart, with a lofty soul and a richly endowed mentality that was capable of coping with any and all situations, together with love for all humanity, coupled with a desire to serve, not only in the smaller things of life, but the characteristics of Adam Byrd, one of Neshoba County's most noble sons, and Mississippi's outstanding statesman.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, and personal knowledge.

R. G. Moore, was born in the eastern part of Neshoba County in the Shady Grove community, where he received his early education.

He was deputy Sheriff from 1903 until 1905. He was the first Marshall of Philadelphia, serving one term by special appointment until election held later. He was bookkeeper for Mars Brothers for awhile.

Mr. Moore was elected Sheriff of Neshoba County in 1907, serving out his term, he was then elected Chancery Clerk where he served for the regular term of four years. He was again elected to the office of Chancery Clerk in 1924 which office he held until 1936.

Mr Moore was painstaking with his work and ever ready to render assistance to those desiring information from the records of his office. He is courteous, affable and accommodating in every possible way. He is now employed by State Highway Department.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, and personal knowledge.

John S. Thomas, is a native of Neshoba County, having been born and reared in the Shady Grove community, where he has since resided and where he has been engaged in farming throughout the years. He has been active in contributing his part to community activities along civic and religious lines.

He received his early education in the schools of Neshoba County, later attending State College, Starksville for three years. He has served as trustee of Shady Grove School at different periods of time.

Mr. Thomas was elected to the office of Chancery Clerk in 1935, where he has devoted his time and energy to the preformance of the duties of the office. He is courteous, cheerful and efficient in his work. He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

Other political and civic leaders, are G. E. Wilson, Earl Richardson, J. B. Hillman, J. K. Gillis and Ben McCraw. (Assignment #27 The Bar)

MEN WHO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH FOR COUNTY SCHOOLS:

Reference-- 10-24-30, Neshoba Democrat.

Robert Carley Peebles, was born and reared near Philadelphia, Miss., was educated in the schools of the county and state, served his county as teacher, sbldier, caounty superintendent of education and advertising Manager of the Neshoba Democrat, Since 1924 he has represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company in this district.

Mr. Peebles is a Methodist, and for five years served as superintendent of Sunday School, also as a member of the board of Stewards. He is a Mason, Rotarian, and Legionaire.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 2-27-31.

Henry C. Blount, was born and reared in the northwestern part of Neshoba County, at Alice, Mississippi. He received his early education in county schools, finished high school at Newton County A. H. S. Decatur, Mississippi, teaching for ten years in Neshoba and Newton counties, attending school during the summer months, before he was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Education where he served two terms, 1924-1932.

He maintained an efficient office to serve the needs of the schools and of the people, and was recognized as a just champion of school progress.

Mr. Blount is now with the State Highway Department.

Reference--Neshoba Democrat, 1-11-35.

Louie B. Walton, was born and reared at Neshoba, in this county, and was educated at the Neshoba Consolidated School, Philadelphia High School, and was graduated from State College, Starksville, Mississippi, with B.S. Degree in 1929.

He taught in the public schools of Neshoba County, where he won distinction as one of the outstanding teachers of Science in the state, closing his term at County Line, where his work was given special mention by the State High School Supervisor in 1931.

Mr. Walton was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Education in 1931, which office he filled with efficiency and distinction, giving close attention and study to the duties of his department.

He is now County Agent in Wayne County.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Reference--Personal interview.

W. A. Winstead, was born and reared on a farm in the House Community, where he received his early education, he completed his high school study in Newton County A.H.S., Decatur, Mississippi, and is a graduate of Clark Memorial College, Newton, Mississippi. He has a B.S. Degree from S.T.C. Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and has done work toward his M.A. Degree at the University of Alabama. His graduate study has been in the fields of School Administration and Elementary School Supervision. Mr. Winstead was employed nine years as superintendent of different schools in Neshoba County, before being elected to the office of County Superintendent of Education in 1935, where he has worked with untiring efforts to make better the conditions for our schools and all parties concerned.

WOMEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED THINGS FOR COMMUNITY BETTERMENT:

Reference--Old Citizens;

Mrs. Agnes (Rush) Stewart, was born in Ireland, but came to Neshoba County when about five years old, she received her early education in the home and Neshoba County Schools, later attending school in Natchez, Mississippi. She taught in Neshoba County.

After marriage she did practical nursing, and served as a mid-wife, as doctors were scarce she did lots of this work. On one such case, a mother gave birth to triplets. Mrs. Stewart did not get excited and carried on without the aid of a doctor.

She was always ready to help in case of any kind of sickness or trouble, which she was willing to do without compensation other than the pleasure of doing it.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTY-ONE

Mrs. Stewart was a devout Catholic, the mother of five daughters (one who became a nun) She died in July 1918.

Others who have been active in club and community work are, as followers ~~Mrs. J. L. Lester~~ Mesdams J. L. Lester, J. F. McCauley, A. Deweese, E. L. Brantly, H. B. Turner, E. S. Cole W. D. Cole, A. B. McCraw, W. W. Jones, H. H. Jones, W. D. Donald, R. J. Enochs, W. W. Pierce, Era Craddock, T. A. Chandler, J. M. Lofton D. H. Hays, Marshall Prince, W. A. Johnson, Margrett Creswell, J. H. Hester ~~[illegible]~~ R. H. Molpus, E. N. Henson, J. B. Hillman, C. T. Rand, J. C. Arnett, J. S. Purcell, and Misses Alma Cook and Cecila South and others. (Assignment #29)

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

Albert Tatum Dent, lawyer and state senator, was born near Macon, Mississippi, March 25, 1863, the son of William and Mary Cooper (Witherspoon) Dent, both of whom were of English ancestry. William Dent, a farmer by occupation, was born in Georgia, and his wife was a native of Alabama. Albert Tatum Dent was educated in the public school of Macon, then entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he graduated in 1884. A year later he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. From the beginning he has been unusually prosperous, and is now a member of the law firm of Dent & Lucas of Macon. He was mayor of Macon for two terms, his last term ending in 1888. In 1902 he was appointed to the state senate to fill the unexpired term of John F. Dinsmore and in 1903 was elected to a full term, and again re-elected in 1923. He was a member of the board of trustees of Agricultural and Mechanical College. In Noxubee County, near Macon, in 1886, Judge Dent was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dent Minor, who was born in Mississippi, the daughter of Dr. Henry A. and Mary Ann (Dent) Minor. Dr. Minor was born in Alabama, and his wife, a very distant relative of William Cooper Dent, was a native of Mississippi. Judge and Mrs. Dent are the parents of the following childred: Henry Minor, a major in in the World War; William Earl, first Lieutenant; Albert Tatum, Jr., first lieutenant; Mary Cooper, deceased; Mrs. Frances Dent Perry; Lancelot Longstreet and Lucian Witherspoon Dent, Emmett Ray, and Anna Louise Dent, Emmett C., who died in infancy.

Judge Dent is a Royal Arch Mason, and has occupied all

chairs in the order. His church associations are in the Presbyterian church of his home city, and politically he is a Democrat.(1)

Senator A. T. Dent, who was living in the Lynchburg Community, was called to his Heavenly rest on December 12, 1929. (2)

(1) The Heart of the South, Biographical Vol. IV.

(2) The Times Promoter, December 12, 1929.

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

Vera Sanford

2nd copy

Ruth P. Rush, Historian
Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

ADAM MONROE BYRD, was born July 6, 1859, in Sumpter county, Alabama. He was the son of John Byrd and wife, Elizabeth Tann Byrd. Mr Byrd attended the common schools of Neshoba county until he was twenty one years old. He then, entered Hiwassee college, Tennessee for one year, attended Cooper's Institute at Daleville, Mississippi for three years, leaving that institution six months before graduation, then entered Cumberland University, Tennessee and was graduated with the degree of L. L. B. in June 1884 and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law at Philadelphia, Mississippi, where he resided until his death. He was Superintendent of Education of Neshoba county in 1887, 1888 and 1889, was State Senator from 1889 to 1895; was elected to the House of Representatives from Neshoba county in November 1895; was elected to District Attorney in 1896; elected Chancellor from 1897 to 1903. However, in 1902 Judge Byrd resigned as Chancellor to become Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, serving continuously until 1910.

Congressman Byrd was an outstanding member of congress. Believing it better for a public servant to concentrate on one subject and successfully put it over, as near as possible, rather than become interested in many things. He took up the study of Tariffs. He soon became an acknowledged authority on the subject and his many colleagues, among them the Honorable Champ Clark, a Tariff reformer himself, ~~were~~ worked continuously

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

side by side. His fame grew and in Congressional Halls Byrd was recognized as one of the Souths great statesmen.

While the Tariff question was uppermost in the mind of this man, he sought the passage of other measures, all of which were intended as a help to the masses. He worked for the placing of more rural free deliveries over the south, in order that newspapers and magazines might be placed in the hands of the people, bringing them in contact with the affairs of the outside world. Mr Byrd was the first who suggested the enactment of a law whereby new markets for American cotton goods might be obtained. He favored the Federal Reserve Banking System, restricted immigration, Income Tax and Indian Legislation. He was especially interested in the latter, as the Mississippi Chocktaw was being transferred to the Indian Territory at that time .

In 1912 Mr Byrd, still with a desire to serve, became a candidate for Representative from the Fifth Congressipnal District. He had announced his intentions and started the fight, but on June 19, 1912 he died in Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone to recuperate from the busy life he had been living for so many years.

He was a member of the local Methodist Church. (1)

GEORGE EUGENE WILSON, son of Dr. James Cook Wilson and Mary Elizabeth (Davis) Wilson was born in Philadelphia, Mississippi July 6, 1869. He attended Springfield College at Daleville,

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

Mississippi, later attending Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar and in 1905 formed a partnership with A. M. Byrd.

His first public office was a term as County Superintendent of Education in 1892-1896, prior to which time he had taught in the schools of the county.

In 1896 he was elected to the Mississippi Legislature. He represented the Seventh Senatorical District of the State 1900-1904. He also served the house during the terms of 1904-1908 and 1912-1916.

In 1920 Mr Wilson was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, serving until his death January 27, 1929.

Judge Wilson possessed an unusually brilliant mind. He stood at the head of his profession, being very successful as a citizen he was true to the state and as a man his acquaintance was wide, extending to men and women in all walks of life.

He was a member of the Masons, being a Shriner; the W. O. W; Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

CHARLES L. DOBBS, son of Silas and Lee Bridges Dobbs was born on a farm in Choctaw county, August 5, 1883.

He attended the public school of Chester, finishing his literary work at the Iuka Normal Institution in 1898. He taught school for two years, and in 1900 was appointed to a most responsible government position.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

He studied law in both the Columbia and Georgetown Universities of Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar on July 4, 1902. He practiced law for a short time in Ackerman, Mississippi, then came to Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1904.

By having properly trained his mind in the law he rose very fast in his profession.

In 1910 Governor Noel appointed Mr Dobbs as Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Mississippi, and for four years he held this position.

As Judge he was always fair and impartial, ruling with the law regardless of who the litigant might be or what counsel they might have employed. Holding that if the legislature makes it a crime to drink buttermilk that the law should be enforced until repealed by force of its unpopularity.

Though pleasant and kind hearted he had a will power as strong adamant, a conscience for right that could not be turned from duty by influence or popular clamor. He saved thousands of dollars to taxpayers of the district by pretermitting and shortening the terms of courts in the counties.

His record on cases appealed to the Supreme Court of the State stands as unquestionable proof of his ability, having been affirmed a greater number of times than any Circuit Judge of the state up to that time.

Death came just in the prime of life, at the age of 34, on October 28, 1917. (3)

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

JUSTICE WILLIAM H. COOK, was born near, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba county September 15, 1874, the son of William Buford and Mary Ellen(Greer) Cook.

Judge Cook attended the Neshoba county public schools and later The Lexington Normal College. From this institution he went to the University of Mississippi where in 1896 he received hi A. B. degree. Two years later he was awarded an L. L. D. degree.

While working upon the latter degree Judge Cook was an instructor at St. Thomas Academy at Holly Springs, Mississippi. In September 1896, he started the practice of law in Hattiesburg, Mississippi in partnership with Judge W. H. Hardy. The two remained in partnership until 1906, when Judge Cook was appointed Circuit Judge of the Twelth District. He served for four years.

Judge Cook was elected and served a term of two years as Police Judge while in Hattiesburg. He was a democratic presidential elector from the Sixth District in 1912. Later in 1919 he was District Attorney in the Twelth District. After going to the Supreme Court in 1920, he was up for election in 1922 and won by a large majority. In his last campaign he was unopposed. He was a member of the high court for seventeen years.

Judge Cook was a very popular man. He was modest and retiring, but measured up to the lofty requirements of the supreme court bench. He was indeed a man of integrity.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

He died on October 5, 1937, at the age of 63.

Although Judge Cook lived in Hattiesburg and Jackson for a number of years, he still had interests in this county and Neshoba county was proud to call him a son. (4)

WILLIAM MURRY LEWIS, son of Dr. Eligah Lewis and Maria Lewis was born November 16, 1860 in Neshoba county. His ancestors came from South Carolina to Philadelphia, Mississippi in pioneer days. His father was a practicing physician. Mr Lewis's boyhood days were spent in Philadelphia. Law was his chosen profession and he practiced in Neshoba county until his death in December 28, 1920. (5)

2.

Judge Adam M. Byrd 1897-1903

Judge Charles L. Dobbs 1910-1914

Judge G. E. Wilson 1920-1929(until death)

Judge Earl S. Richardon(served unexpired term of Judge Wilson)

Judge William H. Cook 1920-1937(until death)

3.

Present day members of thebar and positions held by them.

EARL S. RICHARDSON, was born in Neshoba county, and attended school at Coldwater and Waldo. Later, he attended Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi where he obtained his law degree with the class of 1903.

He entered immediately upon the practice of law, which profession he has followed ever since.

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

He was the first to hold the office of County Attorney in Neshoba county, serving from 1910-1911.

He served in the State Senate from 1916-1920, and was an elector from Mississippi to the National Democrat Convention in 1924.

Following the death of the late Judge G. E. Wilson, Mr Richardson was elected to serve for the unexpired term, which he filled with utmost satisfaction to the bar and people alike.

Judge Richardson has been connected with the Neshoba county Fair since he was twenty one years of age, having served as Vice-president for a number of years, also as Presidnet and Director. He has been active in the successful direction of this organization.

His first law partnership was a member of the firm of Byrd, Wilson and Richardson, from 1904-1913. The late Adam Byrd and G. E. Wilson were the other members of the firm.

Upon the death of Mr Byrd, Mr Richardson fromed a partnership with the late Judge C. L. Dobbs, under the firm name of Dobbs and Richardson, from 1914-1917. Upon the death of Judge Dobbs, Mr Richardson and the late Paul Dees formed the firm of Richardson and Dees, which was mutually dissolved in 1924, when W. W. Pierce came into the firm under style of Richardson and Pierce, later taking in W. H. Sanford Jr., in 1927 to form the firm of Richardson, Pierce and Sanford, who enjoyed a wide practice throughout this territory.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

In January 1932 Mr Pierce was appointed first assistant by Greek L. Rice, Attorney General, since then the firm has been known as Richardson and Sanford.

Mr Richardson is known far and wide for his genial disposition. His counsel, both as friend and lawyer, is sought by young and old alike.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a mason and a member of the O. O. F. K. P and W. O. W. fraternities. (7)

WILLIAM THOMAS WEIR, was born June 4, 1877 in Leake county, Mississippi, at Carthage and was reared on the farm in that county. When eighteen years of ag he taught school in that county several years. He began the study of law in May 1900 and in November 1900 he passed the bar examination.

Mr Weir practiced in Leake county until the first of January 1936 when he moved to Neshoba county, where he now resides.

In the practice of law he has practiced in all the courts of the land from the Justice of the peace court to the Supreme court. He was elected county attorney of Leake county in 1919 and served one term in that capacity.(8)

JAMES B. HILLMAN, attorney, was born near Beuna Vista, Marion county, Georgia, moving with his family when only five years of age to Mississippi.

The Hillman's settled near the little town of Neshoba in this county, where members of this family still reside.

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

Mr Hillman remained on the farm with his parents until he was twenty one years of age, when he went to work at a saw mill at McLaurin in south Mississippi. He remained for four months in the employ of the lumber company. It was at this time Mr Hillman began his career as a teacher, and for the next two years he taught school in McLaurin, returning at the expiration of this time to his home county where he served his own school for some several months. Upon a decision to study law he attended Millsaps College, where he received his degree with the class of 1904. Upon graduation Mr Hillman selected his home county as a place to practice his profession, and immediately came to Philadelphia, Mississippi where for the past thirty four years he has resided, becoming outstanding in his profession. He was elected county attorney in 1912, serving eight years in this office.

In 1931 he was elected president of the local Bar Association and Chairman of the Neshoba County Red Cross Chapter. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World.(9)

J. K. GILLIS, was born in Kemper county, about eighteen miles east of Philadelphia, Mississippi. After finishing high school, Mr Gillis attended Bennett Academy in ebster county, later going to the University of Mississippi to take a course in law, leaving there in 1909, upon which he took the state bar examination, passed and was admitted to practice.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

His fisst law partnership was with Judge J. R. Byrd of Newton, Mississippi, forming the partnership of Byrd and Gillis, which was automatically sissolved upon Mr Gillis' election to the office of county attorney for Neshoba county in 1919 to serve the term of 1920-24.

Mr Gillis served one term as Mayor of Philadelphia 1933-34 although we were in the depths of the depression the policy of this administration was to keep a balanced budget. When he came into office there was a total cash on hand in all funds of $118.69 and when he retired as Mayor there was $11,475.30 cash on hand. During his administration the levy was reduced from forty-six mills to forty mills. The streets were worked with convict labor.

Mr Gillis stands high in his profession and among the citizenry of his community, where he has rendered splendid service as a citizen and lawyer.(10)

WILLIAM W. PIERCE, was born on a farm in the extreme north west corner of Newton county. Being denied the advantages of an education when a lad, yet with a strong determination to make for himself a place in the world, he set out at the age of nineteen to obtain a profession training.

He, with great effort was able to pass the teachers examination, and at twenty two he began teaching, his training having been obtained at Kentucky State Normal, Bowling Gree, Ky. Mississippi State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi and Mississippi A. & M College, Starkville, Mississippi.

NESHOBA COUNTY / LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

Mr Pierce taught at Shockalo, Leake County and for two years was principal of the Sebastopol schools.
He then entered Millsaps College as a law student, graduating in 1916.
Upon completion of his course he returned to his home town and began active practice.
In 1918 at the outbreak of the World War, Mr Pierce volunteered serving as a private. In 1924 he came to Philadelphia, Mississippi where the partnership of Richardson and Pierce was formed which was later known as Richardson, Pierce and Sanford.
This firm has enjoyed a lucrative practice, having been connected with some of the most important cases in this section of the state.
In January 1932 Mr Pierce was appointed first assistant by Greek L. Rice, Attorney General which position he still holds.
He is a member of the First Baptist Church and is a mason.(11)
PAUL DEES, youngest son of the late A. and Mrs Dees was born on October 1, 1894, in Moscow, Kemper county. At the age of four years, he with his parents moved to Daleville, where his first school days were spent in Cooper's Institute. When nine years of age he came to Philadelphia, where his entire life was spent, with the exception of the time away in school. On completion of his high school course in this city, he attended State Teacher's College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

assignment twenty-seven

later taking a business course in a Memphis College.
For a short time in 1916, Mr Dees served as Secretary of the State Game and Fish Commission. In the fall of this same year he entered Cumberland University, where he pursued the study of his chosen profession, law.
On his graduation from this institution, he served as Court Stenographer, of the Sixth Chancery District, under Chancellor A. Y. Woodward.
In 1918, the law firm of Richardson and Dees was formed, and later upon dissolution of this firm Mr Dees formed a partnership with the late Judge G. E. Wilson.
At the time of his death, he was attorney for the Board of Supervisors.
Mr Dees was a member of the Methodist Church, being on the Board of Trustees.
His fraternal relations were with the Shriners, the Elks of Meridian, the Rotarians, and he was a member of Delta Sigma Phi, a social fraternity of Cumberland University.(12)
JOHN RAY GIPSON, was born near Collinsville, Lauderdale county, where the early years of his boyhood were spent on his father's farm.
It was in this community he received his elementary education, working during the vacation months at odd jobs, near his home.
With a desire for higher education, and a mind legally inclined, he entered Cumberland University law school,

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

Lebanon, Tenn. graduating with the class of 1921. His literary training was received at Clarke Memorial College, Newton, Mississippi. Upon completion of his course he entered into active practice in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He later became associated with the firm of Williamson and Gipson of Meridian, Mississippi.

In September 1927, Mr Gipson formed a partnership with A. B. McCraw, Philadelphia, Mississippi.

He was elected by the citizens of Neshoba county to represent them in the House of Representatives, serving in this capacity for the term of 1928-32.

He is a member of the Baptist church, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.(13)

AMBROSE BENJAMIN MCCRAW, was born at Neshoba Station, Neshoba county, Mississippi, December 18, 1890. He is the son of Mr and Mrs John T. McCraw.

He attended the public schools of Neshoba county, also Clarke College. He spent three years at Central College, Danville, Indiana receiving his literary degree with the class of 1914. He then entered the University of Mississippi and received his degree in law in 1915. Mr McCraw began practicing law in Philadelphia, Mississippi in 1919. For a number of years he served as Chairman of Neshoba county Democratic Committee, served for several years as Chairman of the Red Cross organization of Neshoba county. He is especially interested in Criminal proceedure but practices in all courts.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

In 1922 Mr McCraw was elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and served three terms. He proved himself equal to the position, he worked hard for economic administrations, and put the town in better financial condition than it had been for some time. He stood for strict enforcement of law, and did not fail to place a penalty on those who were proved guilty.

Mr McCraw is a man of honor and integrity, a gentleman of high intellectual gifts and attainments and is of the highest and best type of our citizenship.

He is a member of the Baptist Church. (14)

WILLIAM HOLLY SANFORD JR. Philadelphia has been fortunate in keeping within her confines many of her young men, who after preparing themselves for positions in trust, have returned home to help shoulder their share of life's great burdens.

W. H. Sanford Jr., son of the late W. H. Sanford Sr. and Sara (Neal) Sanford was born in the Sandtown community nine miles east of this city, moving here when only a child. He received his elementary education in Philadelphia High School and entered A. & M. College in the fall of 1921, where he received his B. S. Degree in the spring of 1925, and accepted a position with the Strickfus Steam Boat Line of St. Louis for the summer, and enteredCumberland University Law School of Lebanon, Tenn., where he received his L. L. B. Degree in the spring of

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

1926. While studying law at Lebanon he accepted a position with the Castle Heights Military Academy where he served as an instructor of English and History. Passing the Mississippi Bar Association in the fall of 1926, he became associated with the firm of Richardson and Pierce. In the fall of 1927 he was admitted to the firm of Richardson, Pierce and Sanford. Upon Mr Pierce's appointment as assistant attorney General in 1932, Mr Sanford became Junior member of the present law firm Richardson and Sanford.

Mr Sanford has served the city of Philadelphia as Mayor for the terms 1935-36 and 1937-38.

Mr Sanford, though a young man, has aided materially in building for himself and his firm a lucrative practice.

He is possessed of ability and energy and has met with signal success in his chosen profession.

He is a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon, Sigma Delta Kappa, Knights of Pythias, Dokeys and Masonic Fraternities.(15)

DEES STRIBLING, son of Dr. and Mrs W. J. Stribling was born April 2, 1905in Philadelphia, Mississippi where he has made his home.

He attended the city school where he graduated with the class of 1921. Later he attednded the University of Mississippi Law school where he was accorded many honors in student affairs, particularly distinguishing himself on the debating teams, where he displayed unusual ability. He was graduated from this school in 1926.

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

Mr Stribling opened law offices in Philadelphia immediately after leaving school, and has been County Attorney for the years 1928-32 and served as City Attorney from 1933-36.

He has at all times been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, having served as Chairman and also as Secretary of the County Democratic Executive Committee. Possessed of exceptional oratorical ability and of keen mind, Mr Stribling has earned for himself a reputation as a public speaker.

He is Mayor elect for the term of 1939-40.(16)

SAM B. COOPER, was born in 1904, he was reared in Neshoba county. Mr Cooper received his High School education in Philadelphia city school in 1923. He later attended A. & M. College, after which he took his law course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar in 1927.

He chose his home town in which to practice his profession, and entered with J. K. Gillis, another member of the Philadelphia bar, to form the firm of Gillis and Cooper.

Mr Cooper is well versed in his profession, and is a hard worker, rendering faithful and conscientious services at all times. He is now serving his second term as County Attorney.

He is a member of the local Methodist Church.(16)

NESHOBA COUNTY LEADERS

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

ADAM L. MARS, was the son of Dr. W. H. Mars and the late Mrs. Florence (Latimer) Mars, he was born in the Shady Grove community October 17, 1899.

He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School and attended Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi one year. The next three years he spent at Meridian College, from which institution he received his A. B. degree. He took his law course at the University of Mississippi, graduating in 1921. Since that time he practiced his profession in this city with the exception of a little over a year spent in Tampa, Florida, where he was connected with a law firm.

Mr Mars was a member of the local Methodist Church. He died January 5, 1934.(17)

JIM STRIBLING, son of Dr. and Mrs W. J. Stribling was born in 1909. He received his elementary education in Philadelphia High School. He received his law degree at the University of Mississippi. He was associated with his brother Dees Stribling for two years, the firm being known as Stribling and Stribling.

Mr Stribling is now employed in Washington, D. C.(18)

JAMES COOK WILSON, son of the late G. E. Wilson and Mrs G. E. Wilson was born November 30, 1907 in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He received his elementary education in the Philadelphia High School. He attended the University of

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

Mississippi, later going to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee where he received his law degree on Februray 4, 1932. While at Cumberland University he was active in student activities. He was a member of the Philiomathean Debating Society and a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He practiced his profession in this city for one year. He then went to Jackson, Mississippi where he practiced for three years. He is now Secretary in the Land Office at Jackson.(19)

JAMES M. MARS, son of Dr. W. H. Mars and the late Florence (Latimer) Mars was born on May 14, 1911 in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He received his early education in the city school, graduating from high school in 1929. He attended the University of Mississippifor three years. He received his law degree at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar in 1934 and has been practicing law ever since. He formed a partnership in 1936 with Clayton Lewis of this city. The firm is now known as Mars and Lewis.(20)

CLAYTON LEWIS, was born October 14, 1908 in Neshoba county. He attended school in the Longino community and finished the year of 1928. He went to Decatur Junior College one year, attended Mississippi State College, then taught school one year at Bond Consolidated High School. He received his degree in law at the Jackson School of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1936. He is now associated with the firm of Mars and Lewis.(21)

ASSIGNMENT TWENTY-SEVEN

REFERENCES

1. Mississippi Official and Statistical Register by-Dunbar Rowland. Page 982 and The Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi 10/9/31
2. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi 10/9/31
3. Neshoba Democrat, Philadelphia, Mississippi 10/9/31
4. Miss Alma Cook, Philadelphia, Mississippi & Hattiesburg American, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
5. Mrs J. V. Welsh, Philadelphia, Mississippi & Grave marker
6. Ref. (1) (2) (3) (4)
7. Personal Interview
8. Personal Interview
9. Personal Interview
10. Personal Interview
11. W. H. Sanford, Philadelphia, Mississippi
12. Members of the Neshoba County Bar.
13. Personal Interview
14. Personal Interview
15. Personal Interview
16. Personal Interview
17. Mrs Neva Mars, Philadelphia, Mississippi
18. Mrs W. J. Stribling, Philadelphia, Mississippi
19. Mrs G. E. Wilson, Philadelphia, Mississippi
20. Personal Interview
21. Personal Interview

Vol 1..Page 481 Neshoba County

Capt. A. M. BYRD, lawyer, Philadelphia, Miss., was born in Sumter county, Ala., and to the union of John and Elizabeth (Tann) Byrd, natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. The father died at Clinton, La., during the war, and the mother, in 1868, came with a family of six children to Neshoba county, and located in the northeastern part of the same. There the children grew up and attended the common schools of the county. At the age of twenty-one Captain Byrd attended college in Tennessee, and subsequently spent two years in the Cooper institute in Lauderdale county, Miss. He graduated in the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1884, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia immediately after his return to that city. Since xxxxxxx then he has been located there. He held the office of county superintendent of public institutions from 1886 to 1890, at which time he gave up the office, having been elected to the senate in the fall of 1889. He filled that office in such a satisfactory manner, and so fully testified as to the wisdom of the people's choice, that he will return to that position, there being no one in opposition to his election. He

assumed the duties of editing the Neshoba Democrat, which has had an extensive circulation since 1880, and he is also proprietor of the same. Socially Captain Byrd affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. He is a liberal, genial gentleman, and one who has a host of personal warm friends. He was married in 1867, to Miss Maggie, a daughter of Capt. J. A. Simmons, formerly a resident of Neshoba county, but now of Decatur, Tex. Captain Simmons served as sheriff of Neshoba county from 1872 to 1886, at which date he went to Texas.

Vol 1 Page 507

Neshoba County

Dr. JOHN C. CARAWAY, physician, Philadelphia, Miss., was born at Hickory, Newton county, Miss., and of the ten children born to the union of James F. and D. E. (Wall) Caraway, he was third in order of birth. The elder Caraway came to Mississippi with his parents when a child, and located with them in Jasper county. There they remained for some time. After growing up Mr. Caraway removed to New Newton county of that state, married, and there passed the remainder of his days as a successful planter. Xxix During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he was in the Confederate army, but on account of ill health he did but little active service. He was an honest, upright citizen, and a man held in high estimation by all. His son, Dr. John C. Caraway, passed his boyhood and youth in assisting his father on the farm, and secured a good practical education in the common schools. He subsequently began the study of medicine and attended medical lectures from 1879 until the spring of 1882, at Mobile and at the Louisville medical college, graduating from the latter institution in the last-mentioned year. In the spring of 1883 he established himself at Phildephia, Miss., and has since become one of

NESHOBA COUNTY, LEADERS

Mrs. Mae Munday
Miss Hanie Alexander
Mrs. Elizabeth Beall

Neshoba County
Ethel Coghlan, Super.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN
December 16,1936

INTERVIEWS:

Reference: Mr. Nathan Gentry,Edinburg, Miss. Compiled by,
Rev. R.L. Breland, Coffeeville, Miss.

Back years before the Civil War a man by the name of Wiley Hill, settled in beat # 5, Neshoba county some eight miles South-west of old Plattsburg, on the Plattsburg and Edinburg road. The old place where Wiley Hill, settled is now known as the Ethridge place, at one time Tom Ingram lived there.

Wiley Hill was related to the many Hill's that live in that section of the county to-day. He came to the county with other Hill's and Lees. He bought up a large tract of land and worked many negro slaves on his plantation. He was said to have been kind to his slaves and treated them humanely. He raised large crops of cotton, corn and some wheat.

Shortly after the Civil War began some of Hill's negro slaves became dissatisfied. Some anti-slavery propagandist had whispered in their ears that freedom was just ahead. Seemingly some of them thought that if they could get Hill out of the way they would be free. A conspiracy to kill Hill was entered into by some of his slaves.

The leader of this conspiracy were one Oliver and his son,Jake.

One morning Oliver and Jake feigned sickness. The kind hearted old owner let them remain in their cabins while he and the other negros went to work in the crops. The consipirators had secured a shotgun from some source, and after "Cap Hill", for such he was called, and the other hands had gone to work Oliver and Jake loaded the gun and slipped down in the field and hid in a clump of bushes. When Hill came near the bushes Oliver shot Hill and killed him.

The negores, Oliver and Jake, then returned to their cabins unseen.

The whole country for miles around soon heard of the tragedy and the people gathered from everywhere. They organized and began a search to find out who had killed Wiley Hill. A close neighbor of Hill was one Suggs Lee. He and Lee were not on good terms so suspicion ppinted to Lee at once. But he succeeded in proving his innocence. Then the search turned to the negro slaves. For some reason suspicion led to Oliver and Jake. They denied it vehemently. But the mob, for such it had become by this time decided to whip the negroes and did so unmercifully. Hill's wife and children did not believe the negroes were guilty so they protested the whipping. After having whipped the negroes for sometime old Oliver confessed and led the crowd to a little stream where the gun was hid. This settled the matter as to the guilty parties.

The two negroes were taken to a little hill a short distance west of the Hill home where they were hanged to an oak limb.

When they were dead their bodies were cut down. Some one suggested that their heads be cut off. Two boys, cousins, cut their heads off and stuck them on poles and placed one on one side of the road and the other on the other side. There the heads remained until all the flesh dropped off and only the white skulls remained, as a warning to the other negroes. The negroes present weremade to take the bodies and throw them in an old well nearby.

This incident gave the name " The Negro Heads" to this little hill, which name it bears until this day. Many stories of "Haints" have been told by negroes and others, that strange noises and lights and other objects had been seen and heard there. It is hard to get negroes and some whites to pass that place now.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THRTEEN Neshoba County

Ref. Mrs. Anna Fanning, Philadelphia, Miss.

Dr. J.E. Caroway, was born and reared in Newton County. He received his medical college training at Mobile, Ala. and Louisville, Ky. After finishing his course in college he located at Pine Grove, Neshoba county, where he began practicing his chosen profession. After practicing there for a short while an epidemic of "flux" was raging in Philadelphia, the people were dying in great numbers, there were not many doctors at that time. The older citizens of Philadelphia, went to Dr. Caroway, begged and persuaded him to leave Pine Grove and come to Philadelphia. He regreted to leave the good people of that community and the splendid practice he had estsblished at that place. But when pressure was brought with the plea to come and save the dying people he could not resist. During the epidemic he rode day and night on horseback and would get so tired and sleepy he wpuld often stop in a pine thicket near town, hitch his horse, take his blanket which he always carried with him and lay down for a rest, for he knew if he came on into his office he would have so many calls waiting he would not have a chance to rest. After practcing more than forty years, he retired because of ill health, and made his home with this sister Mrs. Anna Fanning, who lived one and one-half mile east of Philadelphia. She cared for and nursed him in the declining years of his life. He died Sept. 1927 at the age of 79 years, eight years after giving up his active practice of medicine.

Mrs. Fanning, says: Dr. Caroway, hadfive brothers and five sisters, all of whome are dead except one sister Mrs. Fanning, and one brother living in Newton County. This brother is near 80 years old.

Dr. Caroway, paid his own way in college, borrowing some money at one

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN NESHOBA COUNTY

time from his brother J.D., but later paying it back.

Dr. Caroway's father was always in poor health, but even though he was greatly handicapped he was a good provider for his family. He gave each of the girls a good pony and saddle, and to the boys he gave 40 acres of land and some stock.

Mr. Andrew Yates, tellus Dr. Caroway, came to Philadelphia, about forty-five years ago. He was in a mercantile business with Mr. Jeff King and Mr. Yates, himself. Later Mr. J.V. Welsh bought Mr. King's share, then Mr. Yates, withdrew leaving Mr. Welsh, and Dr. Caroway. Dr/ Caroway, was the family physician in the Yates home until his retirement.

Although having many courtships he was never married, or established a home, he boarded in the different homes of the town, he was a faithful member of the Methodist CHURCH and a mason. At his death the Maosnic order had charge of the funeral arrangement and carried his body back to Newton County for interment as he had previously requested.

While a practicing physician he answered his calls unhesitatingly not knowing whether or not he would be paid for some of the calls.

He was a good man, always trying to help his fellow man, and do the right thing.

Mr. Yates, says: All the good things that can be said of Dr. Caroway's great and unselfish work would NOT convey to the mind of those who never known him, the goodness of this man. A fair example of his unselfishness to his fellow man and interest in the developement of Neshoba County is portrayed when back in 1905, when the first railroad was surveyed through Neshoba County, Dr. Caroway donated a right-of-way through a large tract of land, which he could have sold for a fair price

Mrs. J.V. Welsh, states: that Dr. Caroway was the family physician

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

in her family for many years, and that sometime in the 1890's was in a mercantile buisness with Mr. J.V. Welsh, and Andrew Yates. This was located where W.C. Houston, store now stands. This store was destroyed by fire, they opened buisness again on the corner where Walkers, five and ten-cent store is now located. Later Dr. Caroway, bought numerous acres of land and invested in cattle business,his friends and sisters says at his death he owned 2000 acres of land.

II.

Ref: Mr. William Henry Posey,Philadelphia, Miss.

Interviewed Nov.11,1936, by Miss Ethel VanHooser.

Mr. William Henry Posey, who is now 74 years old was born and reared in Spring Hill community beat number one Neshoba county. Mr. Posey, states he has travled in six different states, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and North Carolina and on his return to Mississippi passed through Georgia.All this travling being done on foot, Mr. Posey,states: he could have gone by rail but preferred going on foot in order to see more of the country.

He farmed one year in Choctaw county with Mr. George Allen, also worked four years in the store of Dr. Lee, in Philadelphia, the store was located some where near the Seward building now. In his early days back before the railroad made its way through Neshoba county, he took his team of oxen and covered wagon making a trip almost weekly to Meridian, one of the nearest markets and source of supplies, this trip required five to six days if everthing was favorable. On these trips he camped along the way with the Holland's, Duncan's, Daley's,Sharps and many others, who were travling to market in the same manner. These trips were made so regular until camping place was soon established along the route, on leaving home the men would plan to reach a certain

camp before night came, but if they should fail to reach that place they would camp any place they were when night came. Along the way before time to camp they would get a jug of water from some mans well, and when they did strike camp they would cut wood and drag it into camp with their team of oxen and build a big fire. They had lost of fun around these camp fires, telling jokes, ghost stories and playing pranks on each other. To liven things up on this long trip some one would usually have a jug of liquor or wine this would be passed around freely while in camp, and some times one or two would get too much, but never caused any trouble to the others.

Mr. Posey, had camped many times ALONE along this route to Meridian, but an incident occured that caused him to change and he never camped alone after that. He was camping alone one night at a place called "Hookston" another man was camping alone at another place on the route, this man was killed and robbed in the night and no one ever knew who did the crime.

Mr. Posey's father Martin VanBuren Posey came from Alabama, and married Miss Lucinda Webb, of this state and settled here. Both his mother and father died in this county after being citizens for many years, and were buried in the Ocobla cemtery about six miles east of Philadelphia.

His grandfather came to Mississippi from South Carolina, and settled in Neshoba County beat # 1, While in South Carolina, he was married to Miss Beadie Evans, these old pioneers were buried at Canter Hill church cemetry, two and one-half miles east of Philadelphia,

Mr. William Henry Posey, has never had an opportunity to attend school therefore can not read or write.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

One of the first schools he remembers was held at Center Hill. At that time it was an old church, a one room frame building that was torn away just a few months ago. The Baptist people organized and laid the foundation for building the house and Mr, D. Payne, built it. The seats were made of rough wide planks wi th backs of the same material. Miss Kate Duncan, and Mr. Bill Daley, are two of the teachers whom he remembers having taught there, and that Rev. Alford Winstead, was the first preacher there that he recalls and there were only a few graves at that time. The school was later changed from Center Hill church to the present Spring Hill school, but the building at that time was a one room log structure, Miss Kate Duncan, taught there at the time with about fifteen pupils. The new school in its new location was placed on the old Meridian road about four miles south east of Philadelphia.

Some of boys and girls attending this early school while located at Center Hill, was the Boyds, Holland's, Bounds, Strum, Peebles, Myers, Jayroe's and Culberson, all of whom became farmers of this county.

IV. Mr. Jacob K. Smith, Compiled By R.L.Breland, Coffeeville, Miss. Philadelphia, Miss.

Mr. Jacob K. Smith, one of Neshoba County's most honored citizens lives a few miles south of Philadelphia where he settled in 1870 when he came to the county. He is now 89 years old and says:

"I was born in Perry County, Alabama, in 1847. My father, George R. Smith, was born in Abbeville, S.C., in 1822 and came to Perry County Alabama, about 1825. In 1842 father married Mary Ann Kinard. My great-grandfather, Jacob Kinard and Wife were born in S.C. The father of grandfather Kenard was in the Revolutionary war and died during the time of it. Grandmother Kinard also died during that war,, and

grandfather Kinard was raised an orphan by a man by the name of Taylor. Jacob Kinard married Rosanna Taylor about 1780 and were parents of 11 children, 7 of whom lived to be grown.

"My father, George R. Smith and wife had the following children: Jacob K. Smith (B. 1847) Wm. D. Smith (B.1852), Chas. R. Smith (B.1854) Preston B. Smith (B.1860), J.G. Smith (B.1862) Martha Smith (B.1858), Bettie R. Smith (B.1864) another son, Robert Wiley born about 1845 was killed in the Civil War and buried in Corinth, Miss. Geo. R. Smith, my father, died in 1894, my mother died in 1911 Father setthed in Lauderdale County, Miss in 1850.

I married Narcissa Stephens, sister of Rev. L.S.Stephens, in 1866. I came to Neshoba County in 1870. We have had the following children: Lula Smith who married G.W.Hamilton, Burton Smith who married Irene Kilpatrick, Walter Smith who married Fannie Johnson, Elijah Smith who married Time Hardy, Charlie Smith who married Lou Pierce, Mattie Smith who married B. Hardy, Minnie Smith who married Tom Hardy, Jesse Smith who married Lucy Posey, Traverns Smith who married Pettus, Albert who married Jessie Hardy and Fannie who married Lee Ward. My wife died in 1925.

My second brother, Wm. D. Smith, married Frances Sharp and they had the following children: Sarah Smith who married Nathan Eldridge, Martha Smith who married John Smith, Mary Smith married Sam Smith, Mary Smith married Sam Smith, Fannie Smith married Elton Holder, Emily Smith married Dave McCraw, Edward Smith married Nola Lane and Grover Smith married Miss D_vison (John and Sam Smith who married into the family were not related to our family).

"Charles R. Smith married Angie Sharp and have 6 children: Victoria Clinton, Jake, Sam Henry and Preston. This family moved to Texas

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

44 years ago, and married out there. I do not know who they married. All are married. Preston Smith, another brother married Bennie Kilpatrick. Their children are as follows: Mary married George Seitz, Ella married Ben Davidson, Annie married Jim Grice, Robbin married Lottie Sharp, Parilee married Tom Kilpatrick, Myrtle married Melvin Seitz. Preston Smith's wife died and he then married Nancy Kilpatrick. Theymoved to Jones County, Mississippi and I do not know the name of their children.

"J.G.Smith, another brother married Mary Jane Rice and they had 11 children, but they moved to Covington County, Mississippi when the children were young. All are married but I do not know to whom. My sister Martha Smith married Alonzo Richardson, Alma married Joe Richardson, Bertha married Hillard Sharp, Parilee married Bud Pierce Janie married Alford Hardy, Mattie married Henry Parker, "Bummie" married Ruby Coker, Nathan married Miss Hitt, Leonard married Miss Archie. This sister is dead.

"Bettie R. Smith, my younger sister, married John Savell who was killed in an accident many years ago. Their children: George Savell married Elma Trapp, Preston married in Louisiana. Joe married Venie Mason, William married Nannie Kilpatrick, Avin married Priscilla Winstead, Leona married John Collins, Beatrice married Thad Rivers, Mittie married Louis Skinner, Johnie married Jim Apperson, Meredith married Miss Blalock, Edward married in Arkansas. Sister Bettie is dead.

"My grandmother Taylor must have come from the old country. I have heard mother say that she had heard her read from her old Dutch Bible many times. My grandfather, Solomon Smith, I have been told was a red-headed Irishman. He likely came from the old Country too. Both grandfather Kinard and grandfather Smith were good providers.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

They owned a large bunch of negroes at the end of the Civil War.

"My brother Robert Wiley and I were the two brothers that went to the Civil War. He was killed in action and I an still living for some purpose.

V.

Ref:George Chinn, Philadelphia, Miss.

Interviewed Sept. 29, 1935 by Ethel Van Hooser

George Chinn is 64 years old, and was born in Canton China. He went to a Chinese school for 2 years, where he learned how to read , write, spell, and figure in the Chinese Language. He came to this country when he was sixteen years old, June 15th or 16th, 1894. He landed at San Francisco, Cal.

His father ,(Gum Chinn) had died 10 years before he left China, and George was 6 years old when his father died. His mother, (Royal Chinn) died in 1915.

After he landed at San Francisco, Cal., he came to New Orleans, La. He stayed there 5 years, and worked in a laundry. He was paid $1.00 a day for his work.

He left New Orleans and visited Havana, Cuba, visiting Chinese People. After arriving in Cuba, he was detained there 18 months, not being allowed to leave due to the Spanish American War. After the war was over he was allowed to come back to New Orleans, La. After he got back to New Orleans, he went to Ellisville, Miss. He owned and operated a laundry, doing a good business. He stayed at that place for 3 years, going from there to Laurel, Miss.

At Laurel, he opened up a laundry business, with a Chinese partner Fung Howe. During his stay of 2½ years at that place his daily earnings was from $3.00 to $4.00. George considered this a good business at that time.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

This was in the year 1906, when the G.M.& N.R.R. was completed. After leaving Laurel, he went to Hattiesburg, Miss. He stayed at Hattiesburg about 10 years, owned and operated a laundry. George says he made more money by operating his own laundry, clearing more than $100 per month.

He want to Meridian from Hattiesburg, and stayed there about 1½ years. He owned a partnership interest in laundry with 5 other Chinamen, and had "big" business. From Meridian, he went to Collins, and followed the same occupation, doing laundry work, operating a business of his own.

He did not like that place because he did not make much money, and he only stayed there 5 months.

After he left Collins, he came to Philadelphia 1914, and was at that time unmarried. He operated a laundry 2 or 3 years here, in Mr. J.H.VanHooser's building. He had to go out of business because he was not connected with the city sewage condemned his business. He then went to work at Rush Hotel for Mr. Carlyle Woodward, and worked there for only a few months. Mr. Woodward sold his business to Miss Ruth Dobbs and George then began working for her. He was paid $16.00 per week for his service and worked for her several years.

George began working for Mr. Frank Beckham in 1920 but later went back to work for Mrs. Dobbs. However he did not remain long before coming back to Mr. Beckham. He used to get $1.00 a day for his work, but he doesn't get that much now. He is a good regular, honest worker.

He married in 1927, Callie Boler, a colored person . He has two girls, Fannie Lee Chin 8 years old, Carrie George Chin 6 years

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

Both will be in school this term.

He likes this country and thinks that it is the greatest in the world. He likes it because of the good climatic conditions, and the resources.

He came here because he thought that he could make a better living over here. He belongs to the Methodist Church, at Steven's Chapel. Most Chinese are Presbyterians he says. He says this countyr has many advantages over his native country, that we have more money raise more products, and carry on more trade between other countries than China, and we get more for what we sell than they.

VI.

Ref:Perry Cassimus, Philadelphia, Miss.

Interviewed Sept. 28, 1936 by Ethel Van Hooser

Perry Cassimus was born in Corfu, Greece the 14th day of March, 1892. Entered school at Fano at the age of eight. Without leaving any word with his parents he left school and home at the age of thirteen, while in the third grade. He landed in Alexandra, Egypt, without the ability to speak a work in any language except Greek, was even unable to ask for water. The reason for leaving school was because he became angered at the teacher for cruel punishment for minor mischieviousvess-he was forced to kneel on four small peboles until his kneew were bleeding, thus leaving home without his parents knowledge. He had no job and only three dollars in his possession. His money was fast diminishing when he became friends with an interpreter who spoke Greek fluently. He ask the interpreter to get him a position on a ship as his chief desire was to work on a ship. The man secured Perry a job as quarter master on an English Steamer within 4 days, by Perry promising to pay 15 dollars after he was paid for the work he did.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

Perry signed a contract to work for the Captain of the steamer "Ingro" for $20.00 per month. He had great difficulty in talking to the captain, but by this time he had aquired knowledge enough to speak "yes" plainly enough, so when the captain asked him if he spoke English, he was shrewd enough to answer yes immediately, so his troubles were over for the time being. He began work with great interest, his contract ended with "Ingro" after 6 months of hard labor.

He went to Liverppol, England and signed a 2 year contract with the captain of steamship "Syrian Prince". The captain was surprised at a mere child being able to do that type work, so he gave him thirty dollars per month after a months trial. He became personally interested in him.

He left Manchester, England in 1905 on board a steamer for the States, and landed in Boston, Mass.

He stepped into the street hardly knowing his own name, and saw a man with a basket. He was selling bananas, but Perry didn't know what they were,. He purchased a half dozen and started to eat them with the peeling on but they didn't taste just right so he looked around to see how others were eating them,. In this way, by observing, he learned to peel bananas. Observation was the chief factor in his meager education.

He left Boston and went to New York and stayed there until his purse grew so thin till it was nearly transparent. He wired a cousin in Birmingham, Ala. who sent him railroad fare to Birminghzm, Here he went to work as a common laborer. He earned eight months wages and began his career as a cafe man, then known as a resturant. He sold fish and oysters in "Perrys' Fish Stand" day in and day out.

Every night he worked like a slave with his reading and writing

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

trying to acquire education enough to gain his way through the worls When the World War broke out he went back to New York, and began work with the American Line Steamers, controled by the American government. He earned $1.50 per hour straight time, as a Stevedor. He stayed on this job until peace was signed or Armistice. He was in Baltimore, Maryland when the joyous sounds of peace filled the air and he began to celebrate along with others except in a different way, he said ,"I presume, I bet all my money on the wrong horse" in a horse festival, and he was forced to go back to Alabama. He worked in a cafe. Then he left Alabama for good and went to Jackson, Mississippi and erected a cafe called "Peoples Sandwich Shop". He worked here 4 years then sold out and went to Hattiesburg and worked in the "Merchant Cafe" and the "Hanson City Waffle House". He left Hattiesburg and came to Philadelphia , and he says: "Here I stand ready to boost dear ole Mississippi as long as I have breath in my body". "I can speak nothing but praise for the Citizens of Neshoba County. I give my every ounce of energy to the welfare of my home town, my county, my State, -Good luck to Mississippi".

He has been in England,France, Spain, Russis, Roumania, Italy, Germany, Australia, and he says that the best country that he has found to make a living is the good old U.S.A.

VII. Ref.The Backstroms by R.L.Breland, Coffeeville, Miss.

Among the early settlers of Neshoba County was a family of people by the name of Backstrom, some of whom came to our county in about the year 1834 or 1836. The first to come was one Jonas Backstrom, a native of South Carolina, who settled in South Carolina. One son David M. Backstrom, came to Neshoba County with his father, and another son, James L. followed in a few years and located in Philadelphia where he practiced medicine for a number of years.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

He was a very skillful physician and soon became the leading physician of the county.

David M. Backstrom was one of the county's leading citizens in the early days. He was a States' Rights Whig, and a prominent, wealthy citizen. He had something to do with politics, and was a member of the convention that carried the state out of the Union. He spent the rest of his life in the county, dying here many years ago. Some of his descendants still live in the county.

Dr. James L. Backstrom, as has been stated, was a successful physician here before the Civil War. He was educated in South Carolina and married there before coming to our county. He married Miss Elivra Rogers of that state. He was born in the year 1812. He had one son, James E. Backstrom, to live to maturity. Theodore B. and Edgar died in youth. He was politically inclined, was elected to the legislature, and was a member of that body when the Civil War broke out. During the war he served as lieutenant of the sixty-day men under Alcorn. He removed with his family to Water Valley, Yalobusha County, in 1866, where he spent the remainder of his useful life, dying there in 1882, honored and lamented by a host of friends.

John L. Backstrom, a brother of James L. and David, and who did not come to Mississippi, had three sons all of whom served in the Civil War. Two of them were killed, but Thomas, was seriously wounded, lived at Chester, S.C., for many years.

James E. Backstrom, only son of Dr. James L. Backstrom to liv to maturity, was born in Neshoba County on Dec. 17, 1847. He went with his parents to Water Valley in 1866. He was educated in the common school fo the county and in the University of Miss.

He married Miss Sadie J. Mauldin, a native of Neshoba County

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

and a daughter of R.L.Mauldin. Mr. Mauldin came to our county when a young man, and married Miss Sarah J. Sinion. He lived here until after the war and then located at Water Valley, and died there.

Some of his descendants are still in that city. James E. Backstrom was the father of eight children: Theodore E., James L., Fannie, Pearl Rivers, Alice, Lillian, Ella and Thad.

James E. Backstrom was for many ydars the leading druggist in Water Valley, a member of the firm of Backstrom and Rogers, one of the oldest drug firms in the county of Yalobusha. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, Co. K. and served to the end of the war. He was a member of the Methodist Church, of the Masonic Order and the Odd Fellows. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He died several years ago at his home in Water Valley. Some of his descendants still live in Water Valley.

VIII.

Ref. Mrs. J.V.Welsh, Philadelphia, Miss.

Interviewed May 19, 1936 by Elizabeth Beall

During the Civil War when the Federal Army extended its march through some of the southern states, the little town of Philadelphia was among the number visited by a body of federal troops known as Grierson's men.

News of the coming of the enemy reached the town, which is located only a few miles south of Pearl River. My grandfather lived near the river and my aunt taught her younger brothers and sisters, also the neighbor children in a little school room a short distance from grandfather's home.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

There was considerable excitement in town and in the surrounding country. Provisions of the entire neighborhood were hauled off by the wagon loads, stock of all kinds was driven away to places of safety, and in each home there was the hurried work of hiding valuables, such as silver ware, watches, money, jewels, clothes, firearms, and many things the enemy would take or destroy.

In the meantime to prevent this detachment of Grierson's men from crossing the river at this point, and forcing them to go many miles below the town, citizens met at the bridge to brun it. My uncle, John Woodward and friend Bob Ross, young soldiers from Forrest's regiment, were at home on a furlough and were with the crowd.

The critical moment had arrived. Grandmother sent a negro girl running to tell my aunt to dismiss school and hurry home. Dinner had been prepared and placed on the table. A basket of food was ready to be sent to the men on the bridge. My uncle had returned and was eating his dinner when his comrade rode up to the gate snf vsllrf, "John, come away the Yankees are on us." Turning his horse again into the road, he dashed away at full speed in the direction of our little town. Uncle rushed from the table to the gate, mounted his pony and was soon ahead of his comrade's flying steed.

At the bridge the citizens were preparing to burn it. Before doing so grandfather was to ride across the river and up the road to reconnoitre. He had gone but a little distance when turning a curve in the road he came face to face with the advance guard of the enemy.They made him a pr/soner. Grandfather told them of their intention to burn the bridge, and also thld them that, if they would permit him to ride a little in advance he could perhaps save it.

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

His request was granted, and riding ahead he managed to let the men on the bridge know that he was a prisoner and to get away. Catching up guns, coats and hats, they rushed for their horses and into the woods.

On the gallery of grandfather's home stood grandmother and four daughters awaiting the coming of federal troops. The gate was thrown open and many rode through up to the gallery and dismounted. The dining table was like Uncle had left it. They cleared the "platter clean", and were searching the place over when the captain and guard with grandfather rode into the yard.

Grandfather asked if there was anything to eat,.a bowl of peas was found. He with the captain sat on the edge of the gallery floor, the bowl of peas between them, each with a spoon enjoying their scanty meal.

After searching the entire premises, they rode down into the field, following the wagon tracks and those of the stock the negroes had driven into hiding. Finally the entire body rode toward town taking grandfather with them. Many citizens lost valuables, mules and wagons of provisions which they had hitched to their back gates. This detachment camped twelve miles some where south of Philadelphia. The next morning grandfather was released and he returned to his rejoicing family. During these exciting events J.B.Woodward, (Dad, as he is known to most of his friends) and his little niece kept very close to his big sister and his auntie.

During the second raid the writer was in town with her mother, . Again it was the noon hour, and we were seated at the table on the conner of which was a bowl of "pig feet jelly" to be served with cream, a dessert I very much liked when a child. We had not reached this course. It's loss therefore is very vivid in my memory.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

A servant came running up the steps to the rear entrance of the hall crying, "Miss Elvira, Miss Elvira, the Yankees are coming in the front gate." They rode to the back door and to the front where the captain threw his bridle reins over the balustrade and making their way to the dining room again enjoyed our noonday meal.

I was very sure at one time, when a trooper came down the stairway from mine and mother's room with a red bundle under his arm, he had my pretty brown cloak, worked in soft floss, and bound with pretty ribbon. This cloak was lined with red, but he found neither this prized garment nor my equally prized "shuck cap", trimmed with blue silk tissue, made by the fairy fingers of my dear mother.

My grand mother Williams instructed her daughters to spin the thread prepare it for the loom and weave the desigh. My mother also made and was the wearer of the first "homespun" dress in Philadelphia. The design was basket weave, trimmed in black, and it was made in Leake County. These were very busy days for the Daughters of the Confederacy, making clothes for their brave soldiers and helping in every way possible to win the cause for which they fought, their southern rights.

There were some slight skirmishes south of town between a few Federals and Confederates, the latter being home for recruits and supplies. I do not know enough in regard to this to try to write an account of it.

Later, before the close of the war between the states, we had a few of our Confederate soldiers stationed here,. They occupied the old homes in the town that were then vacant. One of these, an early hotel owned by the Wilsons, and on which the first Baptist Church now stands, was the home of the "Captain Wess". He ate his first

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

dinner in the home of my uncle, Dr. J.L.Backstrum who built and owned the house where Mr.S.H.Stribling now lives. He would often take me to his camp to spend a while with him. I had the pleasure of meeting this fine man after the close of the war in Water Valley, where he again visited with old friends, also I had the joy of showing my much loved doll, named for him "John Bell McEwen."

A number of the soldiers stationed here were from the northern part of this state and Tennessee,

During the Civil War the South didn't have the things they had been use to because they could not get them from the North, so they had to get along with what they could make themselves and raise. They would make hats out of palmetto. My mother made me a beautiful one out of shucks. She took the shucks nearest the corn, where it was the tenderest and scraped it real good then puffed it. Then she put them together in the shape she wanted: bound it in blue ribbon and lined it with blue silk tissue.

When the war started the South couldn't get cloth any more from the North, not even calico, and everyone had to do their own weaving. Sherman made two raids through here. When the people would find out he was coming everyone would get everything that was of any value to them, and what they thought the soldiers might take and would hide it until they had gone. Then the Southerner's had gold. I remember once when we heard he was coming my mother took all the silver-ware and made big pockets to put it in and then fixed it so they could tie it under their dresses. The dresses then had such big skirts on them that these could be hidden under them without any danger of the Yankees seeing them. She tied one around herself and one around my Aunt but after awhile my Aunt told mother that the fork kept sticking in her and she couldn't wear it. My mother

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

ASSIGNMENT THIRTEEN

ask her what she had done with it and she told her she had put it out in front of the gate at the roots of some shrubbery. My mother said "Why don't you know thats exactly where the Yankees will ride- they wan't care anything about the shrubbery and will ride right over it." She had hidden it where the roots were thickest and it couldn't be seen. My mother took the gold and stuck it down her bosom but the nearer the time came for them to arrive the more uncomfortable it became and finally when it was time for them to be there she took the gold out and run over to one of the negro servants and stuck it down her bosom. But Auntie saw her and went over to the girl and said, "Here, let me have it." One other time when we heard they were coming my mother was hunting a place to hide the gold. We were living in the Stribling home then and she went out between the house and where the Baptist church is now. There was an old stump out there that had a lot of leaves and dirt in it. She scraped all this out as deep as she could and put her three rolls of gold in and covered it up real good. After the Yankees had come and gone my mother went out to see about her gold and it looked like someone had been fooling with it. She dug it all up except one bag and after she had given up finding that she decided to go back and look just once more before giving up, thinking that maybe she had just overlooked it or had not looked far enough. After making a thorough search she did find the remaining bag.

Lucile Moore
Ethel Coghlan
Ethel Van Hooser
Elizabeth Beall

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Neshoba County
May 12, 1936

COUNTY HISTORY

Assignment Three

1. NARRATIVES ON INTERVIEWS

1. (a). Colonel James Wilson came through this part of the country in 1832 from Alabama. He was sent here by the Government to appraise the land belonging to the Choctaws. He had an Indian guide with him. When Colonel Wilson came to the site where his old house now stands he stuck a stick in the ground and stated he was coming back there and build him a house. When he had finished his work he returned to Alabama for his possessions. He moved to Neshoba County in 1832. He camped for a short time just across the road from where the house now stands in the Indian settlement of Emuchalushia. Colonel Wilson was the first white man to live in this settlement. In 1833 he moved into a two-room house that was built by the Indians.

Colonel Wilson bought 1400 acres of land from the Government at $1.25 per acre. At this time there was no timber on any of this land. The Indians, each fall, burned off all the growth. Before Colonel Wilson settled here the grass on this place was as high as the stirups of his saddle. Col. Wilson ran a ranch. He often sold as many as 100 cattle to one man in New Orleans.

Emuckalushia was an Indian settlement, but white people began to settle here in 1832. Mr. H. R. Wilson, son of Col. Wilson states that Henderson Walsh kept the first Post Office, also had a store in Emuckalushia settlement. This post office was called Herbert, and was one of the stopping places for the Old Stage Mail Coach. Col. Wilson's house was also one of the stopping places for the Old Stage Coach. Col. James Wilson and Mr. C. Boyd drove the Stage Coach on part of this route. They contracted for a certain number of miles and was paid by the Government. They carried passengers too, and

NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

charged ten cents per mile for each passenger. Four horses were driven to these coaches. The drivers would trot the horses as fast as they could, but they changed horses each ten miles. When the Civil War began the President stopped all the Stage Coaches. The people of this community then had to ride nine miles on horses to Rio, Miss. to get their mail. Just after the war about 1866 Java Post Office was established and was kept by Mr. Luke Hester Sr. House Post Office Kept by Henry House was established in 1876. Mr. Wilson states they went an Indian trail to this Post Office for their mail.

(b). Colonel Wilson's house was built out of heart pine lumber. This lumber was sawed by a water mill and hauled fifteen (15) miles. This was the first house in the county that had glass windows. A stach chimney in this home measures 67½ inches wide and 53 inches deep. One room in this house is known as the "Travelers Room". Pictures of George Washington and Andrew Jackson were hanging on this chimney. Mr. Wilson states they have been there ever since the house was built.

(c). We have no Historic Art in this county.

(d). Before Colonel Wilson came to Mississippi he was Colonel in the Militia in Alabama and drilled a company of 700 men. A book that he used in drilling the men, "Rules for Exercises and Manouvers of the Infantry of the U. S. Army" (Copyrighted in 1825) is still there in his home. Mr. H. R. Wilson is in possession of a beautiful sword which was sent his father by the President of the U. S. while he was drilling these men. This sword is kept in a buckskin case that was made by an Indian. The exact age of this sword is not known, but it was in Colonel Wilson's possession before he came to Neshoba County in 1832.

We found an old reel, a machine for hanking thread and parts of an old loom. They also have a bureau that is over 100 years old.

The old family cemetary is still visible on the place. Three of the old slaves belonging to Colonel Wilson are buried there.

In 1901 Mr. H. R. Wilson found a piece of money in his yart dated 1516. Mr. Wilson states that he traced this back and found that DeSoto once camped on the site where his house now stands. The money is not in Mr. Wilson's possession now. He gave it to a Mr. Halbert, who was here teaching the Indians thinking that he was going to place it in the Capital at Jackson, Miss., but so far as Mr. Wilson knows he did not place it there.

2. (c). Mr. H. R. Wilson has a land deed on sheep skin which was made in Alabama in 1824 signed by President James Monroe. The General Land Office was located at Tuskaloosa, Ala. with George Graham as Commissioner.

Mr. Wilson gave the following Tax Receipts that belonged to his father:

Receiver's Office at Columbus, Miss.

No. 19050 15th October 1835

Received from James Wilson of Neshoba Co. Mip. the sum of Two hundred dollars and cents, being in full payment for the North East quarter of Section No. 9 in Township No. 9 of Range No. 15 East containing 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre.

$200.00 W. M. Amis-Receiver

Receiver's Office at Columous, Miss.

No. 29022 11 August, 1836

Received from James Wilson of Neshoba County Mip. the sum of One hundred and forty nine dollars, being in full payment for the North East quarter of the South East quarter and West half of Range No nineteen East containing one hundred and nineteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ acres at $\frac{\$125}{100}$ per acre.

W. P. Honn-Receiver

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Mr. Wilson gave the following Drafts that were taken up by his father, Colonel James Wilson:

May the 18th day 1843

Amount of money received on the quarter by James Wilson, at the post office on the 3rd. quarter to:

Brandon----------$116.33
From Smith at College--------139.17
Cent College---------- 28.48
Livingston, Ala.----------230.46
Herbert---------- 20.32
County Line---------- 10.5
Hilsboro----------29.8

Old Stage Coach Account

The following is a letter received by Col. James Wilson from C. Boyd. Mr. Boyd was with Col. Wilson when he came here from Ala. appraising the land for the Indians:

December the 16 1852

Colen James Willson

My best respects, to you and Famley this will in forme you that I have returned hom and found my famley all well, I am allsow in good helth, and I whop that these lines will fin you and your famley all in good helth. I had verey good luck in my trip I goot my negrow without aney trubble or difucultey in the least he was in Calaway County in the grand Praney in Mosunia, my ladey tould me that you promist that you and your famley would pay us a visey, and we, have a plenty of Tuscalamets pigs and they are in fin order, and when I see you I can tell you all about my trip you must wright to me and let me no when you will come and downt you disapoint us- for you ar indeted to us a viset for a long time it is purfect helthy with us

Yours weith respect
C. Boyd

This letter was sent by Stage Coach. The address was written on the front of the letter and folded to form an envelope.

The following is a Military Land Warrant given by Mr. H. R. Wilson:

Military Bounty Land Act of 28th September, 1850

Columbus Mip September 21, 1853

Military Land Warrant No. 1760 in the name of William H. H. Patterson has this day been located by Willard C. Mills upon the West half of South West quarter section four and West half of North West quarter of section Nine in Township Nine N. of Range thirteen East subject to any preemption claim which may be filed for said land within forty days from this date.

Contents of tract located.
159 68/100 acres

F. L. Dowsing- Register

4. When the Indians were preparing to leave this county after they sold their land they camped near Col. Wilson's home. He furnished them beef for their food. While the Indians were camped here small-pox broke out among them and quite a few died. There was a pond near where they were camped and they would bathe in this water and crawl out on the bank and lie there and die. A white man that had T. B. was sent to vaccinate these Indians. It was believed by this man's friends that if he should take small pox it would cure the T. B. He did not take small pox. It was believed by the old settlers that small pox was the main reason for so many Indians leaving this section.

1. (a). House Community. In 1833 the county was cut into townships and ranges and ready for settlements. House was then known as Emuckalushia without a post office. It was on an old stage line that ran to Mobile, Ala. COl. Wilson located the place when he was an agent for the Indians to appraise the land. Captain Henderson Walsh put up the first gin near the Chaple Church. William Herbert bought

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

lots of land from the Government. A post office was created and given the name of Herbert after William Herbert in 1834. Henderson Walsh was the first post master. The post office was discontinued at the beginning of the Civil War. It was reestablished in Kemper County after the reconstruction period. A post office was then created in Neshoba County and it was called Java, and was located at Mr. Luke Hester's grandfather's. This was moved to Mr. Downey's about three or four miles east of the present House and was then known as R. F. D. #1 at Java. Later House post office was established in 1876 and was supplied by a Rio Star Route, and the Philadelphia Post Office. Henry House was the first post master of the office known as House. The office was moved to Mr. John Adam's close to the present school building and then discontinued for awhile and moved to Union. Later it was reestablished and Albert Elliot was post master.

1. (a). Holy Cross & Tucker Community. Francis Keenan came to Neshoba County in 1835 and settled about three miles east of Philadelphia. He came here from County Down in Ireland. He bought 1160 acres of land at $1.05 per acre. This land was located about where the church of Holy Cross was first erected. Keenan invited his brothers to come make their homes in Neshoba County. He was the first Representative from Neshoba County and the Legislature met at Natchez at that time.

Daniel Rush came to act as an overseer for the Keenan plantation in 1840. He was followed by his two brothers, Peter and Patrick. In 1843 the brothers bought farms of their own. Since there was no Catholic Church in this part of the country Daniel Rush decided to move to Jackson in 1849. He and his family, one member of this family is still living and remembers the trip, left Neshoba County in the Spring of that year. It took a week for them to make the trip in a mule drawn wagon. There they made the acquaintance of Rev. John Baboneau. In the fall of that same year the yellow fever broke out in Jackson and

the Rush family returned to Neshoba County. They had told Father Baboneau about the Catholics here in Neshoba County. He promised to visit them in the fall of that same year.

Rev. Baboneau did visit them that year, He made the journey by horse-back and arrived at the Rush home one night. He pretended that he was a hobo and for a long time Mr. Rush wouldn't let him in. They had a great rejoicing when he finally told them who he was. He continued to visit them annually until in 1853 he died of Yellow fever.

The Catholics were then attended by Rev. Boheme from Paulding and Rev. R. J. Courjeau from Sulphur Springs. In 1855 the Rev. Guiallon was appointed pastor of Sulphur Springs and visited these families near Philadelphia. He said Mass in Daniel Rush's home. The Holy Cross Church was erected in 1861. The plans for this church were made in 1859. It was built by Daniel Rush and his brothers and a Mr. McDonald did the wood work in the building. The church was completed in 1860 at a cost of $1500.00. Bishop Elder visited the church in 1861 and wanted it to be named Holy Cross. In his first sermon here he urged the young men to join forces with the Confederate troops.

Father Mouton was probably the first Priest to visit Tucker, which is six miles Southeast of Philadelphia on the Meridian Highway 19. Henry Holland was one of the first settlers at Tucker. He was the first man killed in his company during the Civil War, and was buried at Iuka. Others who lived in Tucker were James Patrick Duncan, and his sons are living there now.

1.(a). Coffadeliah. This community was settled about 1835 by the Cooks, Greers, Roundtrees, Thornells, Seales, Fultons, Stocktons, Thomases, Burnettes, and Dr. Long.

The first post office in the immediate community was established at Coffadeliah where R. S. Cole now lives. It was established in the year of 1847. Uncle Mike Cook was the first post master. On the death

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

of Uncle Mike Cook the post office was moved one mile south, and was handled by Miss Eliza Overstreet. It was discontinued about 1904, when Mr. Bruce Yates got established R. F. D. # 2, and became its carrier.

Mt. Nelson Baptist Church was one among the first churches that was erected there, and it is still located at the original sight, with a modern church built a few years ago. The first Methodist Church was built about 1851, the same time that the Baptist Church was built, and was called Pilgrim Rest. It was situated about one-half mile South east of where Uncle Tom Madison now lives. Uncle William Seales was the first pastor of this church. About 1884 this church was rebuilt near where Bud Cox now lives, and was called Cook Chapel, and still remains at the last sight.

Uncle Mike Cook established a store at Coffadeliah about 1845, and the store was operated until 1920; at that time it was moved about one mile south and is now operated at the Cross Roads, twelve miles east of Philadelphia. The store is now operated by Mr. Bill Moore.

The first school in Coffadeliah was a private one and each family had to pay tuition for their children to attend. The first school house was built of logs and the seats were made of logs split open, with peg legs. Mr. Tom Lann was one of the first teachers.

Bloomfield was first settled in the year of 1850. It was originally called West Calico, but because of the great amount of dogwood blooms all over the country they changed the name to Bloomfield.

Some of the first settlers were the Wrights, Phillips, Crews, Ross, Lundy, Myles, and Hollands. Some of the Myles and Hollands built water mills on Custusha Creek below where the Legion Pond is now situated, and one mill was located where the Legion Pond is situated now.

The Bloomfield Post Office was established about 1885, with Mr. W. M. Pilgrim as the first post master. The post office was discontinued about 1904 when Zack Brand Established R. F. D. # 1 from Philadelphia.

Ocobla community began to be settled in 1850. It got its name from Ocobla Creek, an Indian word. Some of the first settlers were; S. W. Carter, J. M. Partridge, W. B. Cook, Uncle Charlie Carter, Uncle Frank Ross, and Jeff Lundy.

There was no post office here, and the people got their mail from Coffadeliah, Philadelphia, Custusha, and some from Tucker. A store was established in 1890 by Alonza Carter, and later both store and dwelling was sold to A. S. Rea.

Will's Bluff. Samuel B. Thompson come to Philadelphia before the county was organized, and soon after moved to the Northwestern part of the county, bought land and settled among the Indians.

Some of the early settlers here were Needham Sills, who settled near where Sand Hill Church now stands; Zack Sisson, who settled at what is known as the Henry Ingram place; James Sisson, who settled near Sand Hill Church. When Mr. Sisson moved to this location there were five graves, but there was no church there at that time.

All supplies for this community were brought from Jackson and Canton up the Pearl River by Keel-boat owned by George Cooksey. A landing was made at Hill's Bluff, named for the Hill's who owned the land along that side of the river. When this boat came in the people would meet there with wagons and carry their supplies away. Another landing for the boat about three or four miles further up the river was called Parker's Shed, named for Mr. Shelton Parker who owned the land that is now known as the Clint Marshall, and Robert Salter places. This landing had a shed built to protect the supplies brought in; there the boat was unloaded. Cotton and other products were loaded on the boat here and sent to Jackson, Miss. Many came from Winston County for

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

supplies, such as coffee, sugar, flour, clothes or cloth.

All this land along the river at Hill's Bluff is still owned by the Hill families,great grand children of the Hill that owned it in these earlier days. This place has never been out of the Hill name.

Mr. Samuel B. Thompson, living in this community, was a shoemaker, tanned his own leather and made shoes for the soldiers during the Civil War.

Mr. Frank Breazeale states he came to Neshoba County in 1862, and settled in the north western part of this county. Their nearest post office then was Plattsburg, which was just over the line in Winston County and was wight miles from their home. Plattsburg was called "Fort Growl" because the people were always getting drunk, growling, and causing trouble.

Some of the early settlers were the Popes, John Blount, Jennings, Elijah Breazeale, Billy Jones, Bartley Barrett, Francis Myers, and the Coghlans.

Olney Post Office was established in 1885 with Mr. Wm. B. Harper as post master. Alice post office was created in 1890. Mr. Frank Williams was the first post master, followed by P. C. Blount.

There were two churches in this community; a Methodist Church and a Baptist Church called old Mars Hill.

1.(d). Mr. Breazeale has the first clock that he ever say. His father beganhouse keeping with this old weight clock 100 years ago. He states it kept good time until last year (1935) when one of the weights broke. He also has his father's claw hammer that he used in making shoes. This hammer is 110 years old.

1.(a). <u>Coldwater.</u> This community was first called Darden Ridge for a Mr. Darden who came here from Georgia. It was settled in 1839. Coldwater got its name from a spring .

Some of the early settlers were: Mr. Darden, Mr. Barrett, C. W. Cannon, Mr. Jim B. Asher Lewis, Mr. S. H. Parker, Mr. Erastus Johnson, Mr. W. W. Richardson, J. O. Yates, Nathan Fox, and Trapps.

There was no post office at Coldwater, but the mail was supplied from Hope, and about 1885 a post office was located at Mr. Oscar Johnson, and Mr. Johnson was the post master. The office was called Trapp. Later the post office was established at the Fair Ground about 1904, and called Fair Ground with Mr. Bill Harrison as post master. These offices were discontinued when the Rural Routes took effect in 1906.

1.(b). The J. O. Yates place, which was known as the Jim B. Asher Lewis place is the oldest place being 104 years old. Mr. S. H. Parker's home and N. M. Fox's home still standing, having been built in 1870.

The old Backstrum place or the Long home as it is commonly called, located in Philadelphia, was built by Dave Backstrum and his slaves in the year of 1848. Jim Woodard also helped construct the building. All the lumber in the house was of hand hewn logs and from virgin timbers. Most of the lumber is of heart lumber. No nails were used except hand riven ones. It is mostly put together with wooden pegs. Even the shingles were put on with pegs. The only changes made are a one room addition, some ceiling added and two or three new coverings for the roof. Lightening killed all the trees around the place except two that were blown up in a storm. The trees were struck at different times. A very interesting fact about the place is that when there was an earthquake in South Carolina the two chimneys in the house were split from top to bottom. The grave yard is there in one corner of the place.

Mrs. Frances J. Lundy, ninety-one years old, has lived in Neshoba County since she was three years old. Her father settled in an Indian hut close to the present home of Francis Phillips. Later he built a

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

double log house across the road from the hut. Some of the old settlers she remembered were the Talleys, Adams and Paynes. Her old home was first settled by Judge Jackson in 1865. She moved into this house after she married.

1.(d). Mrs. Lundy has stored in her house a spinning wheel that is 100 years old. Her husband bought this wheel for three ($3.00) dollars. She also has a side-saddle that is seventy-five years old.

2.(a). There are no Land Grants in this county.

(b). Nanih Waiya Cave by Mr. F. W. Frazier of Noxapater, Miss. This cave is located on land once owned by Mr. Rachel Stokes and Mr. Munch Luke in the North Bend community. It is now owned by the Reynolds Lumber Company of Decmor, Miss. The Nanih Waiya Mound is about two miles from the cave and is in Winston County, all but about one-fifth of it.

No one knows the exact age of the cave or how long it was used as a living abode for the Indians. In recent work done on the cave the workers and Geologist have estimated its age to be between 150 and 200 years. They found layers of ashes at intervals, proving that sometime there had been life there on the mound and in the cave. The workers dug in the bottom of the cave to a depth of about 30 years and found beaver cuttings. They were digging under two feet of water then and if they could have gone further they could probably have discovered other interesting things.

Before a shaft was put there recently the temperature in the cave was 60 degrees, and the humidity was so damp until no life was found in it.

The cave is the only one of its kind in the world. It is formed of soap stone clay and when it is cut it breaks in an even break, therefore causing many people to believe the cave was dug by human hands.

There are two entrances to the cave; one supposedly used as an entrance for the canoes. There was another entrance but has been closed up. Two men who live in that community have gone in that entrance a distance of 70 yards, but had to turn back because of the effect of gas.

It is said by many that there is a room between the entrances. This room was filled with gases but the Choctaws used a hollow cypress log as a ventilator and let the gas off through it. When an enemy persued them they would lead them into the room, stop up the end of the log, then escape to the lower cave or room leaving the enemy to die.

There are several legends Mr. Frazier relates that the Choctaws have told him. One legend tells that the Choctaws came on a march from Mexico and were led by a pole. They followed the pole until they came to Nanih Waiya and there the pole refused to move or incline again. The pole rose three times and settled back in the same spot each time. The chief declared that that place was to be their home from then on. He also told them to forget the hardships and trouble they had in their past life and enter into their new life and their new home. He told them that if they were asked where they came from to tell the people They came out of the cave there in the ground. They were a bone-worshiping tribe and on the journey had carried the bones of their ancestors and all those who had died on the way in buck skin bags. The chief ordered all the bones to be placed together after they settled and dirt carried and piled over them. In this way Nanih Waiya Mound was made. Around this mound, two arrow shots distance, they threw up a dirt wall for protection. The mound the cave was in was such a conspicious land mark until they kept fires burning night and day on the top of it as a signal for their hunters and the traders. It is said that 18,000 Choctaws originally lived there.

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

It is also said that the Choctaws found a tribe of people in the cave. These people, formerly, and at a very remote period, lived underground, and used to come up out of the mud. The Choctaws thought they were a species of crawfishand called them "Red Crawfish People." They went on their hands and feet, and lived in a large deep cave under the ground where they had no light for several miles. They spoke no language at all nor could they understand any. The entrance to the cave was through mud and they would run down through that, and into the cave; thus, for a long time the Choctaws were unable to molest them. The Choctaws would lay and wait for them to come out into the sun where they could talk to them and cultivate an acquaintance. By patient waiting the Choctaws finally caught a parcel of them and ran upon them so suddenly that they had no time to go through the mud into their cave, but were driven into it by another entrance which they had through the rocks. The Choctaws then tried for a long time to smoke them out, and at last succeeded. They treated them kindly, taught them the Choctaw language, taught them to wack on two legs, made them cut off their toe nails and pluck the hair from their bodies. Later they adopted them into the Choctaw Nation and the remainder of them are living under the ground to this day.

Mr. Frazier states that all arrowheads found in that place and the surrounding vicinity are of no significence unless they are engraved with the Plume Serpent's Head, the symbol of the Mexican Tribes.

He relates an interesting incident that happened during the recent evacuation of the cave. When the shaft was completed Mr. Frazier was thefirst white man to go through it. He made a statement to this effect and an old Choctaw sitting on the bank remarked that his people were the first to come out of the cave. So the Choctaw thought the white man had nothing to be so proud of, merely the fact that he was the first white man to come out through the shaft.

(b). Mr. T. B. Beall was at one time County Surveyor of Neshoba County. While running lines in the Dixon community,,following the survey made by the Government in 1832, Mr. Beall came to al old sweet gum tree that was mentioned in the Government Survey. He found a scar on this tree that looked as if it had at one time been cut . Mr Beall cut above and below this scar until he found the figures put there by the Government Surveyors in 1832. Mr. Beall described these figures as having been cut there with a timber-scribe and filled with red paint.

Mr. Beall tells of a similar mark that he found on an old stump that was three or four feet high in the north west corner of section 34.

At the home of Mr. H. R. Wilson can be seensigns of the Old Stage mail Coach.

(c). Mr. Frazier states that Nanish Waiya Mound is considered in Winston County, but about one-fifth of it is in Neshoba County. This mound it is said was begun when the Indians first came to this location by burying their dead here.

Mr. T. Ben Beall states there is an Indian Mound at DeWeese's mill located about one and one-half miles from Philadelphia. Around this mill was at one time an Indian town. This mound was the burying ground for the Choctaws. It is eight feet high and forty feet wide. Mr. Beall states it was at one time larger, but curiousity seekers dug in and around this mound and the rains washed this loose dirt off.

(d). Mr. T. B. Beall, Surveyor states there is no unusual geological formation in this county.

(e). According to Mr. J. C. Portis and Mr. H. R. Wilson Union became the county seat of Wolf county in 1834. There was a court house built here of black-jack poles. There were only two stores in Union and one church. Every denomination worshiped at the same church. The county seat got its name from this church. Wm. Boyd was the first

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

settler in Union. The first court was held in Union in 1834 with Wm. Sterling as Judge and Hon. John Watts as District Attorney. Mr. Portis states the Records would show his statements were true if they had not been destroyed by fire. These records were at Decatur in Newton County.

Mr. Bob Peebles states his house is built right on the site of Camden, the second county seat of Neshoba County. There are still traces left of the old county seat. Right behind the house is the place where the old jail stood and there is a sort of bowl-like shaped place there where the cellar was to the old jail. Over to the left of this is where the old store stood. All around here is scattered just lots of broken dishes with blue bands.

One room from one of the old buildings is still standing, but has been moved in the field from the original place. It was built of whole logs and put together with mud and sticks.

There are signs of a settlement being here even before Camden, but Mr. Peebles does not know what the name of it was. The Indians settled here, and often when Mr. Peebles plows he finds evidence of them.

Mrs. Beckie Thompson states the County Seat was moved to Philadelphia in 1838. She remembers the town a few years later as having a court house and two stores. Mr. S. B. Thompson, her father-in-law built the first house of any kind in Philadelphia, which was located where Mr. Lisha Luke now lives. Mrs. Thompson states there was at one time a Brick yard just back of where the Cemetary is now located. Dirt was put in a big basin and tramped with horses.

There are signs of a town once being here before Philadelphia. This was said to be an Indian town by the name of "Burnt Frog". Mrs. Thompson states the oldest homes now standing in Philadelphia are the Thompson, Baskstrum, and Uncle Sam Stribling old homes.

3.(a). Mr. Odie Moore, who at one time worked in the Land Office in Jackson, Mississippi states in the Tract Book of Original Entries of Neshoba County is found entries giving certain Choctaws as the Purchaser of land with no record of a Patent having been issued. The only explanation given is the words "Recognized see letter of certain date". Mr. Moore states that at the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creed the Choctaws were given Certificates or Script in part payment for the land bought from them. He further states that where the Records show that no Patent has been issued these Indians have never received full payment for their land.

Also in this Tract Book is shown that land was paid for by Military Warrents. Mr. Moore states these Warrents were issued to soldiers of the War of 1812. These Warrents could be used only for the purchase of land.

Mr. Tom Crockett, an ex-official states the records in the beginning of the county were kept very much like the records of today, but there were not as many records to be kept. As the county grew they did not pull any of the old work out, only added additional work to the various offices.

They had Deed Record Books in which land deeds were recorded, Circuit and Chancery Court Minutes, also the Minute Book for the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors. All proceedings of said courts were kept similar to the records of the present time.

The Tax Collector then was held responsible for the collection of taxes as he is today.

(b). No manuscrips are found in this county.

(c). Mr. Ed. Watkins has the Deed to the Watkins old home made on sheep skin that was signed by President Martin Van Buren in 1841. He also has two Tax Receipts dated 1864, and one dated 1865 for taxes

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Neshoba County
Assignment Three

Paid on agricultural products and pork.

REFERENCES

1. Mr. H. R. Wilson, Union, Mississippi Route # 3
   Mr. H. H. Adams, Union, Miss. Rt. #3
   Father J. T. McKenna, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. #1
   Mr. G. W. Mars, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mrs. D. L. Cook, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mr. J. W. Sisson, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. #3
   Mr. Frank Breazeale, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. #8
   Mr. Morgan Parker, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mrs. [illegible] J. Lundy, Philadelphia, Miss. Rt. #1
2. Mr. F. W. Frazier, Noxapater, Miss.
   Mr. T. B. Beall, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mr. J. C. Portis, Union, Miss.
   Mr. Bob Peebles, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mrs. Beckie Thompson, Philadelphia, Miss.
3. Mr. H. R. Wilson, Union, Miss. Rt. #3
   Mr. Odie Moore, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mr. Tom Crockett, Philadelphia, Miss.
   Mr. Ed Watkins, Dixon, Mississippi
4. Mr. H. R. Wilson, Union, Miss. Rt. #3
   Mr. Sim Burnside, Burnside, Miss.

Bernice Blocker
County Supervisor

NESHOBA COUNTY, INTERVIEWS

Elizabeth Beall
Mae Munday
Ethel Van Hooser

SUPPLEMENT TO
Assignment Eight

Neshoba County
Ethel Coghlan, Supervis

FIRST GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF NESHOBA COUNTY

South boundary of T. 9 R. 10 E.

Mostly swampy. Black gum, red oaks, white oak, spruce pine, post oak, hickory, black gum.

Between R. 9 and 10 E.

Mostly swamp. Gum, oak, hickory and the soil good.

Between S. 30 and 25.

1st. ½ mile swamp. Gum, oak, hickory. Last ½ mile large reed brake.

Between S. 19 and 24.

1st. ½ mile large reed brake. 2nd ½ rolling. Pine and oak woods. Soil good.

Between S. 13 and 18.

Rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack woods.

Between S. 7 and 12.

Rolling. Pine, oak, blackjack woods.

Between S. 6 and 1.

Mostly reed brakes.

Between S. 6 and 31.

Rolling. Pine, oak, and blackjack. Soil in places tolerable good.

Between S. 5 and 32.

Rolling. Soil generally good. Pine, oak, blackjack.

Between S. 4 and 33.

Rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 3 and 34.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 2 and 35.

Rolling. Oak and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

Between S. 1 and 36.

Rolling. Oak and hickory woods.

Between R. 10 and 11 E.

1st. ½ mile, mostly swamp. Black oak, hickory and chestnut.

Soil generally good. Balance rolling. Oak.

Between S. 25 and 30.

1st. 64 chains broken. Oak, hickory and blackjack.

Last 16 chains reed.

Between S. 24 and 19.

First 15 chains reed. Next 9 chains swamp. Soil good.

Balance rolling. Oak and hickory. Soil good.

Between S. 13 and 18.

Rolling. Oak and hickory. Soil good.

Between S. 12 and 7.

Rolling. Soil good. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 1 and 6.

1st. ½ mile broken. Oak and hickory.

Balance level old fields. Good soil.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Rolling. Soil sandy. Oak and pine.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Rolling. Soil sandy. Oak and pine.

Between 29 and 32.

Poor sandy ridges and reed brakes.

Oak, hickory and pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 29 and 30.

Poor sandy ridges. Long leaf pine and blackjack.

Between 19 and 30.

Poor sandy hills. Reed brakes. Pine and oak.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Poor sandy and reed brakes. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Rolling. Poor, sandy soil.

Oak, pine and undergrowth.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Rolling sandy soil. Poor. Oak and pine.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Rolling sandy soil. Poor. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Rolling, poor land. Sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Rolling, poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor, sandy ridges.Oak, pine and blackjack. Undergrowth.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Poor sandy ridges and reed brake. Oak and pine.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor sandy hills. Reed Brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Poor high sandy hills.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 4 and 9.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine undergrowth.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Poor sandy hills and reed brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Poor high sandy hills. Reed brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 16 and 17.

19. 27 chains reed swamp. Balance poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack undergrowth.

Between S. 21 and 16.

Rolling poor soil. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 28 and 21.

Rolling poor soil. Oak, gum and pine. Reed in swamp.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Level poor soil. Oak, gum, pine, and undergrowth.

Between S. 28 and 33.

2nd. rate level land. Oak, gum, pine, reed.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Low swamp. Oak, gum, and undergrowth.

Between S. 34 and 37.

Low wet swamp. Oak, gum and pine.

Between S. 27 and 28.

Poor, sandy ridges. Wet swamp or creek. Oak, pine and gum.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 27 and 22.

Poor sandy ridges and low swamp. Oak, gum and pine.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Rolling poor sandy roil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Poor sandy hills. Reed brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Low swamps. Oak and pine.

Between S. 10 and 15.

Poor sandy hills, reed brakes. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Rooling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 3 and 4.

Poor, sandy ridges. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Poor high sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Poor high sandy hills. Oak, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Poor sandy hills. Large sandrocks. Oak and pine.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 11 and 14.

Low swamp. Oak, pine, gum and undergrowth.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak and pine.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Low swamp. Oak, hickory and gum. Briars and reeds.

Between S. 22 and 23

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1st. 50 chains rolling. Balance lowswamp.

Soil 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory, gum and pine.

Between 23 and 26.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack. Undergrowth.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak and pine. Reed and briars along creek.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak and pines.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Rolling poor sandy land. Oak and pine.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Poor sandy ridges. Reed brakes. Oak, pine.

Between S. 36 and 25.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak and pine.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, pine and undergrowth.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Poor landy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Swamp. Oak, gum, chestnut and pine.

Between S. 13 and 24.

1st. 60 chains poor sandy hills.

Balance low swamp. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Low swamp. Oak, gum and chinquapin.

Between S. 12 and 13.

1st. 71 chains poor sandy hills. Balance low swamp.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY / GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 1 and 12.

Poor high sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 31 and 36.

Rolling soil tolerably good. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 30 and 25.

Soil and timber similar to last mile.

Between S. 19 and 24.

Rolling soil generally very good. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 18 and 13.

Soil and timber similar to last mile.

Between S. 7 and 12.

1st. ½ mile 1st. rate cotton soil.

Last rolling. Soil tolerably good. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 1 and 6.

Rolling, soil in places very good. Oak and hickroy.

Between S. 6 and 31.

Mostly low bottoms. Swamp along creek.

Pines, oak, hickory and poplar.

Between S. 5 and 32.

Rolling, soil tolerably good. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 4 and 33.

1st. ½ mile reed, last swamp. Soil good 2nd. rate.

Gum, oak, hickory, beach and poplar.

Between S. 3 and 34.

Rolling soil good. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 2 and 35.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Rolling soil. In places tolerably good.

Pine, oak, and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 36.

Broken. Pine, oak and hickory and blackjack woods.

Between S. 36 and 31.

1st. half mile broken. Oak and hickory woods.

Last-level, soil good. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 25 and 30.

Soil level. Good. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 24 and 19.

Rolling soil generally good. Oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 18.

Broken soil, very good. Oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 7.

Rolling & soil good. Oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 6.

Level good soil. Oak, nickory and blackjack.

Between S. 32 and 31.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Poor sandy hills and reed brakes. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Rolling, poor sandy soil. Low wet swamp or creek.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Oak, gum and pine.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Poor sandy hills. In swamp low and wet. Oak, gum and pine.

Between S. 17 and 20.

1st. 60 chains level. 2nd. rate sandy soil.

B Balance rolling and poor. Oak, hickroy, sassafras and pine.

Between S. 17 and 18.

1st. part 2nd. rate level land.

2nd. poor sandy ridges. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Part broken and part level. 2nd. rate in swamp. Oak, gum, hickory, pine and cane along the creek.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor, high sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor high sandy hills. Valley of creek 9 chains wide, good 2nd. rate sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Rolling except in swamp. 2nd. rate along creek. Balance poor and sandy. Oak, hickory, pine, gum and beech.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor high sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 4 and 9.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Rolling, poor sandy soil. Oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Rolling 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Poor sandy ridges. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Poor sandy ridges and reed brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Land and timber same as last.

Between Secl 28 and 33.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 28.

Poor sandy ridges and reedbrake. Oak and pine.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Soil similar to last mile. Oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Abundance large sandstone. Oak and pine

NESHOBA COUNTY / GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 15 and 22.

1st. 60 chains rolling poor sandy soil.

Balance 2nd. rate. Oak and gum. Cane on creek.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Poor sand hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 10 and 15.

1st. 55 chains rolling poor sandy soil.

Balance good 2nd. rate level land. Oak, hickory, beech, ash, and cane on creek.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Rolling, poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine undergrowth.

Between S. 3 and 4.

1st. 34 chains low swamp 2nd. rate. Balance poor sand hills.

Oak, hickory and gum and pine. Beech along the creek.

Between S. 3 and 10.

1st. 30 chains poor sandy hill. Balance 2nd. rate.

Oak, pine, gum and poplar.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak and pine.

Between S. 2 and 11.

1st. 30 chains poor level land. Balance poor sand hills.

Oak, pine and gum.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Level 2nd. rate. Oak, beech, gum and poplar.

Between S. 11 and 14.

1st. 5 chains level 2nd. rate. Balance poor sand hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Principally swamp 2nd. rate soil. Oak and poplar.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 14 and 23.

Out of valley. Poor sandy hills 2nd. rate. Oak, gum and pine.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Land and timber as last mile.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Poor high sand hills. Oak, hickory and pine undergrowth.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Poor high sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Soil and timber similar to last mile.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak and pine.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Good 2nd. rate land in valley 17 chains wide. Balance poor sand ridges. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 23 and 24.

1st. 49 chains soil 1st. rate. Balance poor sand hills.

Oak, poplar, walnut, beech and pine. Cane.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Poor sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Poor sand hills. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 12 and 13.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Poor sandy ridges and reedbrakes. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Rolling poor and sandy soil. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Poor sandy ridges. Oak and pine.

Between R. 9 and 10.

Rolling tolerably good soil. Pine, oak and hickory.

North on second mile.

Level in some places good. Pine and post oak woods.

North on 3rd. mile.

Level generally very good. Pine, oak and hickory.

North on 4th mile.

Level generally good soil.

Principally pine, oak and hickory.

North on 5th. mile.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack woods.

North on 6th mile.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

North boundary-beginning at NE angle of T. and run due E.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack woods.

Between S. 31 and 5.

Broken. Pine and blackjack.

East on 3rd. mile.

Swamp in places very good. Gum, oak and hickory.

Between S. 3 and 34.

1st. half mile swamp 2nd. rate.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Gum, oak, hickory, beech and holly.

Last half pine, oak and hickory flats.

Between S. 2 and 35.

Rolling in places very good. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 36.

Soil very good. Pine, oak and hickory flats.

East boundary, beginning at S.E. angle of T.

Rolling soil tolerably good. Pine, oak and hickory.

North on 2nd Mile.

Rather broken-soil in places very good. Pine, oak and blackjack

North on 3rd. mile.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

North on 4th. mile.

Level soil generally good. Pine, oak and hickory.

North on 5th mile.

All swamp in places good. Gum, oak, beech and ironwood.

North on 6th mile.

Mostly wet cane swamp. Gum, oak, beech, ironwood. Good in places

---

Between S. 31 and 32.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Rolling except in swamp 34 chains wide.

2nd. rate in places. Oak, pine, gum and poplar.

Between S. 29 and 32.

1st. 56 chains rolling. Poor soil. Balance 2nd. rate level.

Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 29 and 30.

1st. 36 chains rolling. Soil poor and sandy. Balance swamp 2nd.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

rate wet and boggy. Pine, oak, gum and hickory. Cane along Creek.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Level 2nd. rate. Low andwet in places.

Pine, oak, gum, hickory and undergrowth.

Between S. 29 and 20.

1st. 33 chains low swamp 2nd. rate. Balance poor sandy ridges.

Pine, oak, beech, gum and bushes and vines.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Principally level 2nd. rate. Over flows in places.

Oak, beech, pine and gum .

Between S. 18 and 19.

1st, 66 chains piney high woods 3rd. rate. Balance low swamp over flows 10 feet. Pine, oak, hickory, beech and undergrowth.

Cane along creek.

Between S. 17 and 20.

1st. 24 chains low swamp overflows 3 and 10 feet. Balance undulating poor soil. Pine, oak, gum, bushes and cane.

Between S. 17 and 18.

1st. 32 chains low swamp. Balance sand and ridges.

Pine, oak, gum. Cane on river.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 8 and 17.

1st. 20 chains poor sandy hills. Balance low swamps 2nd. rate. Overflows 6 to 10 feet. Pine, oak, gum, cypress.

Vines and briars.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Level 2nd. rate principally wet. Overflows 3 to 8 feet.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Gum, oak, pine. Bush and cane.

Between S. 6 and 7.

1st. 51 chains poor sandridges. Balance swamp. Overflows 3 to 4 feet. Soil poor. Pine, oak, gum. Vines.

Between S. 5 and 6.

11 chains poor sandy hills. 46 level soil 2nd. rate.

Balance poor ridges. Pine, oaka and hickory.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling 2nd. rate except in swamps which is rich.

Overflows 10 feet. Pine, oak, gum, and beech.

Between S. 4 and 5.

1st. 29 chains level pine. Soil 2nd. Rate. 39 chains low swamp overflows 10 feet. Foil rich. Balance poor sand hills. Pine, oak and cypress. Strong cane in swamps.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 8 and 9.

1st. 34 chains poor sand hills. Balance overflows 6 feet. Soil 2nd. rate. Pine, oak and beech. Cane in swamp.

Between S. 9 and 16.

1st. 63 chains level 2nd. rate. Overflows 4 feet. Balance poor sand hills. Pine, oak, hickory, undergrowth, cane, bushes and briars.

Between S. 16 and 17.

1st. 33 chains overflows 6 feet in places. Balance 3rd. rate.

Pine, oak, gum and hickroy. Undergrowth and bushes.

Between S. 31 and 16.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 20 and 21.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1st. 40 chains level 3rd. rate. Balance poor sand hills

Pine, oak and hickory. Undergrowth, bushes and vines.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 28 and 29.

1st. 69 chains poor sand hills.

Balance creek swamp 2nd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 32 and 33.

1st. 36 chains poor sand hill. Balance swamp soil 2nd. rate.

Part boggy-part dry. Oak, gum, pine and hickory.

Und rgrowth, bush and briars.

Between S. 28 and 33.

1st. 22 chains creek swamp soil 2nd. rate. Wet and boggy.

B lance poor sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Rolling soil poor and sandy except in swamp low and boggy.

Pine and oak.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Poor sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 28.

Poor sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Poor sand rigges. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Poor sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Poor sand hills. Pine, oak and hickory.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 10 and 15.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 3 and 4

1st. 77 chains low swamp-soil 2nd. rate. Overflows 10 feet.

Oak, gum, undergrowth.

Between S. 3 and 10.

1st. 35 chains poor sand hills. Balance cane. Land overflows.

Pine, oak, gum and beech. Undergrowth.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Level 2nd. rate. 1st. 31 chains open high land. Balance swamp.

Overflows 2 to 10 feet. Oak, gum, hickory and pine.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Level swamp rich. Overflows in places 6 feet.

Oak, gum, hickory and beech. Cane and vines.

Between S. 10 and 11.

1st. 22 chains swamp rich. Overflows 2 to 6 feet. Balance poor sand hills. Pine, oak, hickory, gum and strong Cane.

Between S. 11 and 14.

Poor stony hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Poor sandy ridges. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Poor sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

tween S. 22 and 23.

oor sandhills. Pine and blackjack.

S. 23 and 26.

or sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 26 and 27.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 35 and 26.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine, oak, hickory and reed.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Poor sandy hills. Reed brakes. Pine and oak.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Rolling poor and sandy soil. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Poor sandhills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Poor sandhills. Oak andpine.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Broken poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 12 and 13.

1st. 32 chains level 2nd. rate. Balance poor sandy hills.

Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 11 and 12.

1st. 44 chains poor sandhills. Balance swamp 2nd. rate.

Pine, oak, gum and hickory. Undergrowth, cane and bushes.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Level rich clay and sandy soil. Overflows 4 to 6 feet.

Oak, hickory, gum, beech and some pine. Undergrowth.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 1 and 2.

1st. 28 chains rolling poor soil. Balance low swamp 2nd. rate.

Overflows 2 to 3 feet. Oak, hickory, gum. Undergrowth, cane

and bushes.

Between S. 31 and 36.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 30 and 25.

Land and timber same as last mile.

Between S. 19 and 24.

Land and timber same as last mile.

Between S. 18 and 13.

1st. half reed. Balance like last mile.

Between S. 7 and 12.

Reed in hollows much broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 6 and 1.

1st. half bottom land. Gum, oak and hickory, Soil very good.

Last half rolling. Pine, oak and hickory. Soil tolerably good.

First mile due East.

From 30 to 66 chains swamp. Gum, oak. Balance pine, oak,

hickory and blackjack woods.

Between S. 5 and 32.

1st. half very broken. Last mostly bottom. Gum, oak,

hickory and dogwood.

Between S. 4 and 33.

1st. ½ broken. Pine, oak and blackjack woods. Last oak and

hickory. Bottom very good.

Between S. 3 and 34.

Very broken. Pines and oak and blackjack woods.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 2 and 35.

1st. 70 chains broken. Pine and oak, blackjack woods.

Last half swamp.

Between S. 1 and 36.

Mostly broken. Pine and oak woods.

Between S. 36 and 31.

1st. 25 chains pine, oak and hickory. Soil very good.

Balance broken. Pine, oak and blackjack woods.

Between S. 25 and 30.

Broken. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack/ woods. In places good.

Between S. 24 and 19.

Broken pine and oak and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 18.

1st. ½ swamp. Gum, oak and hickory, beech, holly. Soil very good. Balance broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 7.

Very broken. Pine, oak and blackjack. Hollows covered/ with reed.

Between S. 1 and 6.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Broken. Poor and sandy. Pine and oak.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Poor high sand hills. Oak and pine undergrowth.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Poor high sandhills and reedbrakes. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Poor high sand hills. Reed brakes. Oak and pine.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 19 and 30.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 29 and 20.

Poor sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Poor high sand hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Broken, poor sandy soil. Oak and pine.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Poor high sand hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Very broken. Poor soil. Oak and pine.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor sandy hills. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Sand hills and reed brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor sandy hills and reed brakes. Oak and pine.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Poor sandy hills. Boggy swamp along creek. Oak, gum and pine.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Broken poor and sandy soil. Oak and pine.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Poor sandy hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Broken poor sandy soil. Oak pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 9 and 16.

Poor sand hills. Swamp in creek valley 25 L. wide.

Pine, oak and gum.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Poor sand hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 21 and 16.

Poor sand hills. Swamp along creek 31 chains wide.

Pine, oak, gum and beech. Cane and reed.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pinel

Between S. 21 and 28.

Poor sandy soil-hills except in creek.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Poor, high sand hills. Oak and pine.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 28 and 33.

1st. 59 chains broken. Poor and sandy. Balance swamp soil

2nd. rate. Pine, oak, gum and beech. Small cane along creek.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Principally level 2nd. ratel Oak, gum. Cane.

Between S. 34 and 27.

Poor sand hills. Oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 27 and 28.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Poor high sand hills. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Poor sand hills and reed brakes. Pine, oak and hickory.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 22 and 15.

Very broken poor sandy soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Poor sand ridges and reed brakes. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 10 and 15.

Broken poor sandy soil. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Rolling principally 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 3 and 4.

Principally rolling. Poor and sandy. Oak and pine. Undergrowth.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Broken poor sandy soil. Pine, blackjack and oak.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Poor high ricky hills. Oak and pine. Thick undergrowth.

Between S. 2 and 11.

1st. 60 chains poor high rock hills. Oak and pine.

Thick undergrowth.

Between S. 2 and 11.

1st. 60 chains poor high rocky hills. Balance reed swamp.

Pine and oak.

Between S. 10 and 11.

High rocky hills. Poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 11 and 14.

1st. 45 chains broken. Balance rolling poor sandy soil.

Oak and pine. Undergrowth.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Rocky hills poor sandy soil. Pine, oak. Undergrowth.

Between S. 14 and 23.

High rocky hills. Poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

NESHOBA COUNTY / GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 22 and 23.

Broken poor sandy soils. Pine, oak and chestnut.

Thick undergrówth.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Poor sandy hills. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Hilly, poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Rolling soil 3rd. rate sandy. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 35 and 26.

Poor sandy hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Poor sand hills. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Rolling poor and sandy. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Poor high sand hills. Pine, oak, hickory and undergrowth.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Rolling poor sandy soil. Pine and oak.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Pine, oak, gum and hickory. Undergrowth.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Poor high sand hills. Pine and oak.

Between S. 12 and 13.

Rolling sand ridges except in swamp. Pine, oak, gum and hickory.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Sandy ridges. Reed brakes. Pine and oak.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 1 and 12.

1st. 56 chains poor sand ridges. Balance low swamp.

Pine, oak and gum.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Pine, oak, hickory and gum.

Between Ranges 10 and 11 East.

1st. half broken. Oak and hickory woods. Balance soil good rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack woods.

East along 2nd. mile.

Rolling. Oak, hickory, blackjack woods. Soil good.

East along 3rd. mile.

1st. 55 chains rolling. Oak and hickory woods.

Soil good. Balance rsed.

East along 4th. mile.

1st. half broken. Balance rolling.

Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

East along 5th. mile.

In places very good. Oak and hickory.

East along 6th. mile.

Very broken. Oak and blackjack.

1st. quarter good swamp land. Beech.

Between R. 11 and 12 East.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack woods.

North along 2nd. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

North along 3rd. mile.

1st. half mile old cotton field. Soil good. Balance rolling.

Oak and hickory woods.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

North along 4th. mile.

Rather broken. Pine, oak and blackjack woods.

North along 5th mile.

Broken. Oak and blackjack woods.

North on 6th mile.

Very broken. Oak and blackjack.

Between S. 31 and 32.

3rd. rate rolling. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 20 and 29.

2nd. rate level. Oak, gum, ash and hickory. Vines and brush.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Rolling poor soil. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Rolling and poor. Oak and hickory undergrowth.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Rolling poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Rolling and poor. Pine. oak and blackjack.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Mostly poor rooling except the cane land which is 2nd. rate.

Pine, oak, hickory and gum.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Rolling and poor. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Rolling poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Rolling and ~~&~~ 3rd. rate. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Rolling poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack

Betwe n S. 28 and 29.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 28 and 33.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Rolling and poor. Pine and oak.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 27 and 28.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 22 and 27.

65 chains rolling and poor.

Balance level 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Rolling and poor. Oak, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, blackjack and some pine.

Between S. 15 and 16.

40 chains rolling and poor. Balance good second rate.

Oak and hickory.

Between S. 10 and 15.

30 chains west part rolling and poor. Balance level 2nd. rate.

Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Rolling good 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 3 and 4.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Rolling poor. Pine, hickory, oak and blakcjack.

Between S. 2 and 11.

45 chains west past rolling poor. Balance level flat.

Pine, oak, hickory and gum.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Oak and blackjack ridges. Some pine.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 11 and 14.

60 chains west post rolling 3rd. rate. Balance flat bottom.

Oak, hickory, pine, gum and beech.

Between S. 14 and 15.

25 chains 2nd. rate. Balance rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 22 and 23.

In prairie rich. Balance rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine

Between S. 23 and 26.

Prairie rich. Balance rolling 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Prairie rich. Balance rolling and poor. Hickory, oak and pine.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Gently rolling and 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Gently rolling 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Poor. Oak and blackjack. Ridges.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Poor. Oak, hickory and pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 13 and 14.

Principally flat bottom. Oak, gum and ash. Cane reed.

Between S. 12 and 13.

Principally rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 11 and 12.

55 chains post cane and reed land 2nd. rate.

Balance rolling and poor. Gum, oak, elm, hickory and pine.

Batween S. 1 and 12.

Rolling, rocky and poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Principally level 2nd. rate. Oak, gum, elm, cane reed.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 19 and 30.

1st. ½ mile rolling poor. Balance flat. Pine, oak, hickory and gum.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

North boundary, starting at N.W. angle.

Broken. Oak, hickory, pine and blackjack.

East along 2nd. mile.

1st. ½ mile bottom. Oak, hickory and dogwood.

Balance pine, oak and blackjack woods.

East along 3rd. mile.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

East along 4th. mile.

1st. ½ broken. Balance rolling. Oak and hickory. Soil good.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

East along 5th. mile.

Mostly swamp. Gum, oak and ironwood. Soil good. Last ½ marshy.

East along 6th. mile.

1st. half wet swamp. Balance dry swamp. Gum, oak, beech, and ironwood. Soil very good.

Run North along 1st. mile.

1st. ½ rolling. Oak, hickory. Soil good. Balance cane swamp. Gum, oak, ironwood in places. Very good.

North on 2nd. mile.

1st. ½ rolling. Oak and hickory. Balance broken. Oak & hickory and blackjack.

North along 3rd. mile.

½ pine, oak, hickory woods. Balance wet swamp.

North on 4th. mile.

1st. ½ thick swamp. Gum, oak and ironwood.

Some wet and boggy. Balance broken. Hickory and blackjack.

North along 5th. Mile.

Rolling oak and hickory woods. Reed in hollow. Soil good.

North along 6th. mile.

Mostly level. Oak and hickory. Soil very good.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, blackjack and some pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 29 and 30.

Prairie rich soil. Balance rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Gently rolling 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Rolling and poor. Oak, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Rolling and poor. Oak, pine, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak and pine. Blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Rolling and poor. Oak, pine, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Rolling and poor. Oak, blackjack, pine and hickory.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak. hickory and pine.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 4 and 5.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Rolling and poor. Oak and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 17.

No remarks.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 28 and 33.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Level bottom on creek 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine, chestnut and gum. Cane and briars.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Rolling and poor. Oak, hickory, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 27 and 28.

40 chains south past level bottom 2nd. rate.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Balance rolling and poor. Oak, gum, hickory and pine.

Between S. 22 and 27.

35 chains creek bottom 2nd. rate.

Balance rolling and poor. Oak, gum, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Rolling, gravely and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 15 and 22.

50 chains west past level 2nd. rate. Balance broken and poor.

Oak, hickory, maple, gum and pine.

Between S. 16 and 15.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 10 and 15.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 3 and 4.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Rolling and poor. Pine, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Rolling and poor. Oak, hickory, pine and gum.

Between S. 2 and 11.

20 chains west part. Rolling and poor. Balance level bottom

2nd. rate. Hickory, gum, beech. Cane and vines.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 11 and 14.

40 chains west past rolling and poor. Balance level bottom.

Oak, gum, maple, hickory and cane.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 14 and 15.

Bottom level 2nd. rate. Balance rolling and poor.

Oak, hickory, gum and pine.Cane, vines and briars.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Bottom 2nd. rate. Balance rolling and poor. Oak, gum, hickory,

poplar and cane.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Rolling and poor. Oak and pine. Blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 23 and 26.

33 chains west past rolling and poor. Balance creek bottom

2nd. rate. Oak, gum, beech, poplar, sassafras, hickory,

cane and vines.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Rolling gravely and poor. Oak, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 36 and 35.

45 chains west past rolling and poor. Balance level 3rd.rate.

Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Principally level. Oak, gum, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Flat cane and reed. Oak, gum and beech, poplar and hickory.

Between S. 25 and 26.

65 chains south past level bottom cane and reed. Balance

broken rocky and poor. Oak, hickory, gum, ash, and poplar.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Hilly, rocky and poor. Oak, blackjack and pine.

Between S. 23 and 24.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 24.

40 chains past rolling and poor. Balance flat creek bottom.

Oak, hickory, pine and gum.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Flat. Gum, oak, hickory and maple.

Between S. 12 and 13.

40 chains west past level and flat. Oak, gum, beech, hickory.

Cane, vines and briars.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Level bottom stiff cane. Oak, gum, beech and poplar, sassfras,

hickory and vines, briars.

Between S. 1 and 2.

15 chains west past level bottom 2nd. rate. Balance rolling

and poor. Oak, gum, hickory, ash, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Level creek bottom 2nd. rate. Oak, gum and beech.

East along 1st. mile.

All swamp! Over flows. Pine, oak and hickory. Bushy. Soil very

good.

East along 2nd. mile.

Pine, oak and hickory bottom. Soil very good.

East along 3rd. mile.

Rolling. Oak, pine and hickory.

East along 4th. mile.

1st. ¼ rolling. Pine, oak and hickory. Very good. 2nd. quarter

wet swamp. 3rd. quarter broken. Pine, oak,postoak, hickory.

Bottom 2nd. rate.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

East along 5th. mile.

1st. ¼ oak, hickory. Bottom 2nd. rate. Balance rolling.

Pine, oak and hickory-good.

East along 6th. mile.

Swamp. gum, oak, hickory and ironwood. In places 2nd. rate.

North along 1st. mile.

Rolling. Oak, hickory and blackjack.

North along 2nd. mile.

Rolling. Oak, hickory and blackjack.

North along 3rd. mile.

Mostly rolling. Oak and hickory and blackjack. Tolerably good.

North along 4th. mile.

½ swamp. Gum, oak and hickory.

Soil very good. Balance rolling. Oak and hickory.

North along 5th. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory, and blackjack. Tolerably good.

North along 6th. mile.

Cane swamp. Soil first rate. 2nd. quality.

Between S. 31 and 32.

37 chains south part rolling and poor. Balance bottom cane

2nd. rate. Oak, hickory, beech, gum, poplar and chestnut.

Between S. 30nand 31.

Rolling and poor. Oak, gum, hickory and chestnut.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 29 and 30.

1st. ½ creek bottom from 40 to 65 chains. Rocky and hilly

poor. Balance bottom. Oak, gum, beech and maple.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 19 and 30.

60 west part rolling and poor. Balance creek bottom 2nd. rate.

Oak, gum, beech, hickory and pine.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Balance rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 19 and 20.

2nd. rate. Oak, pine, hickory and maple.

Between S. 18 and 19.

45 west part rolling 3rd. rate. Balance 2nd. rate. Oak, pine, hickory, and maple. Cane.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Stiff cane 2nd. rate. Sloughs. Oak, gum, hickory, beech and holly.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Flat cane land. Oak, gum, beech, holly, hickory, and elm.

Overflows 2 to 4 feet.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Principally flat c ne land. Oak, gum, hickory, beech, and maple. Cane, briars. and vines.

Between S. 8 and 17.

20 chains west part level and flat. Balance rolling and poor.

Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Stiff cane overflows 1 to 6 feet.

Oak, hickory, gum, beech, elm and holly.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Stiff cane oferflows 1 to 6 feet. Oak, gum and hickory.

Between S. 5 and 6.

25 chains --(?) Part cane. Good soil. Balance flat. Oak, gum, beech, pine and hickory.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rich. Overflows 1 to 4 feet.

Oak, gum, hickory, beech, sassfras.

Between S. 4 and 5.

60 chains north part level 3rd. rate. Balance cane land 2nd. rate. Overflows 1 to 4 feet. Oak, gum, hickory, maple and pine.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Stiff cane overflows 1 to 3 feet. Oak, gum, hickory, sassfras and holly.

Between S. 8 and 9.

55 N-part stiff cane. Land soil good. Overflow 1 to 3 feet.

Balance 3rd. rate. Oak, gum, hickory, sassfras and holly.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine, and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Level cane land. Oak, gum, beech and holly.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Level 2nd. rate. Cane land.

Oak, gum, hickory, ash, maple and holly.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Rolling and poor. Pine and hickory.

/Between S. 32 and 33.

Rolling, rocky and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 28 and 33.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 33 and 34.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 34.

30 W. part rolling and poor.

Balance level 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 27 and 28.

40 S. part rolling and poor thench to Kentarky level.

3rd. rate. Balance cane 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory, ash and holly.

Between S. 22 and 27.

73 level cane land 2nd. rate. Balance 3rd. rate rolling and poor. Oak, gum, ash and vines.

Between S. 21 and 22.

65 S. part stiff cane. 2nd. rate. Balance roll and poor.

Oak, gum, ash, beech and holly. Rolling land.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Robbing and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 10 and 15.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 9 and 10.

25 S. part rolling and poor. Balance stiff/ cane. Rich soil.

Oak, gum, beech, sassfras and hickory.

Between S. 3 and 4.

60 S. part stiff cane. Rich soil. Balance level 2nd. rate.

Oak, gum and hickory.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Stiff cane land rich. Oak, gum, hickory and beech.

Between S. 2 and 3.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

25 N. part level flat and poor. Balance rich cane land.

Oak, gum, beech, sassfras, vines and briars.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Level cane rich. Oak, gum, sassfras and holly.

Between S. 10 and 11.

25 N. part level cane and rich. Balance rolling 3rd. rate.

Oak, gum, beech. postoak and blackjack.

Between S. 11 and 14.

Rolling and poor. Oak, blackjack and some pine.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Rolling and poor. Oak, pine, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Rolling and poor. Oak, blackjack, pine and hickory.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Gently rolling and 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Chiefly level cane 2nd. rate. Oak, gum, beech and hickory.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Chiefly lefel. Oak, hickory, gum and pine.

Between S. 26 and 35.

60 west part chiefly level cane 2nd. rate. Balance rolling and poor. Oak, gum, beech, holly, hickory and pine.

Between S. 35 and 36.

60 chains S. part level flat corn. Balance rolling 2nd. rate.

Oak, gum, beech and pine.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 24 and 25.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine, [illegible], and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 13.

65 W. part chiefly level 2nd. rate. Balance rolling and poor.

Oak, gum, hickory, beech and some pine.

Between S. 11 and 12.

60 S. part level 2nd. rate. Oak and hickory. Balance rich

cane, Oak, gum, holly, hickory and beech.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Chiefly level and 2nd. rate. Oak, gum, hickory and some pine.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Level cane 2nd. rate. Oak, gum, hickory, beech, holly, and

cane. Vine and briars.

East along 1st. mile.

Broken, pine, oak and blackjack. Some reed.

East along 2nd. mile.

Broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

East along 3rd. mile.

1st. and last 17 chains rolling. Oak and hickory. Very rich.

Balance swamp 2nd. rate.

East along 4th. mile.

Rolling. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack.

East along 5th. mile.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Rolling. Pine, oak, and hickory. Very good.

East along 6th. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. In places good.

North along 1st. mile.

1st. 30 chains wet swamp. Balance rolling. Pine, oak, hickory.

Tolerably good.

North along 2nd. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. In places good.

North along 3rd. mile.

Mostly bushy swamp. Gum, oak and hickory. Very good.

North along 4th. mile.

Bushy swamp. Gum, oak, hickory and dogwood. Very good.

North along 5th. mile.

Rolling. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack woods.

North along 6th. Mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Gently rolling 3rd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Gently rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Gently rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Gently rolling 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 19 and 20.

Rolling, 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Chiefly rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Rolling 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Gently rolling 2nd. rate. Hickory, oak, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Rolling and poor. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Oak, hickory, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling 3rd. rate. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 5and 8.

Rolling and poor. Oak,pine, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 4 and 5

Rolling 3rd rate. Oak, pine, and hickory.

Between S. 4 and 9

Rolling chiefly level beech swamp

Oak,beech,maple,and pine.

Between S. 9 and 8

Rolling 3rd rate. Oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 9 and 16

45 chaws level. Oak,and pine. 2nd rate. Balance swamp,

Oak,hickory,beech and gum.

Between S. 16 and 17

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Rolling 3rd rate.Oak, blackjack,hickory and pine.

Between S. 16 and 21

3o chaws rolling 3rd rate. Balance level 2rd rate.

Oak,hickory,gum,beech sassfras,and some pine.

Between S.2o and 21

Rolling and poor. Oak, hickory, pine and blackjack.

Between 21 and 28

Rolling 3rd rate. Oak,hickory,pine and blackjack

Between S. 28 and 29

Rolling 3rd rate. Oak,hickory,pine and blackjack.

Between S. 32 and 33

Rolling 3rd rate. Oak,pine,gum and hickory.

Between S. 28 and 33

Gently rolling 3rd rate. Oak,hickory,and pine.

Between S, 33 and 34.

Gently rolling 3rd rate.Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 34

Gently rolling 3rd rate. Pine,oak,hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 28

Rolling 3rd rate. Pine oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Rolling 3rd rate. Oak,hickory,pine,and blackjack.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Chiefly level 2rd rate. Oak,hickory,gum,and beech.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Rolling and poor.Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S,26 and 35

Level bottom 2nd rate. Oak,gum,beech,dogwood hickory,chestnut and pine.

Between S. 35 and 36

Bottom. Oak,gum,beech,holly,and hickory.

Between S. 25 and 36.

20 west part level bottom 2nd rate. Balance rolling 3rd rate. Oak,hickory,gum,pine,and blackjack.

Between S. 25 and 26

45 south part level bottom 2nd rate.Balance 3rd rate Oak,gum,hickory,and pine.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Rolling 3rd rate. Pine,oak,blackjack,and hickory.

Between S. 23 and 24

Rolling and poor. Pine and blackjack.

BetweenS. 13 and 24.

50 west part rolling and poor. Blance chiefly level 3rd rate. Pine,oak, blackjack,and hickory.

Between S. 13 and 14

Rolling and poor. Pine oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 14

Rolling 3rd rate. Pine, oak,hickory and blackjack.

Between S.11 and 12

Rolling 3rd rate. Pine,oak blackjack and hickory

Between S. 1 and 12.

Rolling 3rd rate. Pine,oak,blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Rolling 3rd rate. Pine,oak,hickory and blackjack woods.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 31 and 36.

3rd rate land. Pine,oak,and gum

Between S. 25 and 30.

3rd rate,very hilly.Pine,oak,blackjack,and some hickory.

Between S. 19 and 24.

Good 3nd rate hilly land.Pine,oak,blackjack,and hickory.

Between S. 13 and 18.

Hilly. Pine and oak.

Between S. 12 and 7

3rd rate hilly. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 6.

3rd rate hilly. Sandy soil. Pine,oak and blackjack.

~~Between S.~~ 1st. mile north

Rolling. Pine,oak hickory,and blackjack.

2nd mile

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

3rd mile

1st½ mostly old bottom field.Soil very good. Last ½

Rolling,Oak, and hickory, Soil taterably good.

4th mile

Braken. Oak and blackjack.

5th mile

Broken. Oak and blackjack.

6th mile

Broken. Oak and blackjack.

East

Between S. 31 and 6

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Good 2nd rate undulating land. Pine,oak,blackjacj,and hickory.

Between S. 5 and 32

Land and tember simlar to last mile.

Between S. 4 and 33

3rd rate undulating land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and some hickory.

Between S. 2 and 35.

3rd rate hilly. Pine,oak,blackjack,and some hickory.

Between S. 3 and 34.

Principally 3rd rate. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

6ht mile

3rd rate land. Pine oaj and gum.

Between S. 31 and 32

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory, blackjack. Some need.

Between S. 30 and 31

Rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 29 and 30.

1st half rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Last ½ rolling. Oak,and hickory. Soil mostly good.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Mostly swamp. Oak,hickory,gum,and ironwood. Soil in places very good.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Rolling ,oak, hickorymand blackjack.

Between S.18 and 19.

Rolling oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil taterably good.

Between S.17 and 18

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Broken pine oak hickory and blackjack

Between S. 7 and 8.

Broken,Pine,and oak ,blackjack.

Between S. 6 and 7

Broken Pine.oak and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 6.

1st ½ Oak and hickory. Flat. Soil talerably good.Last ½ mostly thick swamp. Oak,pine,ironwood and maple. Low wet soil.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling burshy land. Pine,oak,and hickory. Soil in places talerably good.

Between S. 5 and 5.

Mostly low reed swamps. Gum, oak ironwood and pine.

Between S. 15 and 16

Broken pine,oak and blackjack

Between S.3 and 16

Oak, hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Broken land oak, hickory,pine,blackjack and reed.

Between S. 3 and 4.

1st ½ rolling pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.Soil talerably good.

Last ½ low thick reed swamp; Pine,oak, and gum.

Between S. 4 and 9

Bushy. Pime ,oak, hickory,and blackjack.Soil talerably good.

Between S. 3 and 10

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak hickory, blackjack;and reed.

Between S. 10 and 11

1st¼ reed bottom. Last ¾ broken. Pine.oak,hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 3

No eviorments.

Between S. 10 and 15

Broken.Pine oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 14 and 15

Broken. Pine oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 15 and 22

Broken.Pine, oak, hickory,and blackjack. Some reed.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Broken.Pine,oak,hickory,blackjack. Some reed

Between S. 22 and 27.

Broken.Pine.oak and blackjack. Some reed.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack.Reed in hollows.

Between S. 27 and 34

Broken. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackj ck.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Poor land. Pine,oak,blackjack and reed.

Between S.Mostly 26 and 35

Mostly level. Pine,oak,and hickory.Soil talerably good. Rolling in places.

Between S.35 and 36

Broken .Pine,oak,and blackjack.Some reed.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 25 and 26.

Broken. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Some reed.

Betwween S.23 and 26.

Broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 24 and 25

Poor. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 24.

1st½ broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Next ¼reed bottom. Last ¼ rolling. Pine,oak,and hickory.

Between S. 14 and 23

Broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Some reed.

Between S. 13 and 24

Broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 13

Broken. Pine oak,and blackjack.

Between 11 andand 12

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 2 and 11

Mostly thickly reed. Swamp. Oak,pine and gum.

Between 1 and 12

Pine,oak,aand hickory. Soil talerably good.

Between S. 1 and 2

Poor rolling.Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 31 and 36

3rd rate land. Sandy soil. Oak,pine,and blackjack.

Between S. 25 and 30.

[illegible] Soil very good

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Land and timber simlar to last mile.

Between S. 19 and 24.

Principally low wet land.Pine,oak and gum.

Between S. 13 and 18.

Good 2nd rate undulating land.Pine,oak,Hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and7.

Land and timber similar to last mile.

Between S. 1 and 6.

3rd rate undulating land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

1st mile.

1st¼ rolling. Oak and hickory. Soil talerably good. Rest thick low swamp. Gum,oak,and ironwood. Soil very good. Wet and boggy.

2nd ½ rolling woods. Oak and hickory. Soil talerably good. Last ½ broken,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

3rd mile.

1st½ pine,oak,and hickory. Soil talerably good. Last ½ wet swamp.

4th mile 1st½thick swamp.Gum,oak and ironwood. Some places wet and boggy.Some places good soil. Last ½ broken. Oak hickory and blackjack.

5th mile

Broken Oak and hickory. Some reed in the hollows.Soil talerably good.

6hh mile

Mostly level. Oak, and hickory. Soil very good.

1st mile

1st 32 chains swamp . Soil very good. Remainder rolling

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil talerably good

2nd mile

Level.Oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil talerably good.

3rd mile

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil good.

4th mile

Rolling.Pine, oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil good.

5th mile

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

6th mile

Almost level. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Soil good.

2st mile

1st 52 chains thick,wet,boggy swamp. Last 28 chains rolling. Oak,and hickory, Soil very good.

1st mile

1st½ rolling Oak and hickory. Soil talerably good. Remained wet swamp.

3rd mile

Rolling. Oak and hickory. Soil very good.

4th mile

Very broken. Oak and blackjack Soil very good.

5th mile

Rolling. Hickory and blackjack.

6th mile

Pine,oak,and blackjack. Soil talerably good.

[illegible] Soil very good

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 31 and 32.

1st 30 chains thick reed swamp. Remainder poor broken land. Oak,pine,and blackjack.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Mostly broken pine,oak,hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 29 and 30.

1st 50 chains poor rolling land. Oak,pine,and blackjack. Remained thick swamp. Pine,oak,gum,andbeech. Soil white.

Between S. 19 and 30. 30

1st 60 chains broken land. Pine, oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 19 and 20.

1st½ low thick swamp. Oak,beech,ironwood,sourwood,and pine. Poor,white,close soil.

Between S. 18 and 19.

1st. 50 chains reed swamp. Oak,hickory,and swamp. Remaineder poor rolling land. Pine and blackjack.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Some ree in places.

Between S. 7 and 18.

No comments.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor broken land, Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Rolling. Pine,oak,blackjack,and hickory,and gum. Soil very good. Last ½ poor b-

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

GOOD.

Between S. 5 and 6.

1st ½ mostly low thick swamp. Pine,oak, hickory and gum. Soil very good. Last ½ poor broken land.Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. In places level and soil talerably good.

Between S.4 and 5

1st½ talerably good level. Oak and hickory. Soil mostly good. Last half rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 9.

1st.half rather broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Last ½ mostly level. Oak and hickory. Soil talerably good.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor broken land.Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 16 and 17.

1st¾ broken. Pine,oak,blackjack. Last ¼level.Oak and hickory. Soil very good,

Between S. 17 and 20.

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil in places. Talerably good.

Between S. 20 and 21.

1st½ rolling oak and hickory. Last ½ swamp. Gum.oak,hickory, poplar,dogwood,and ironwood. Soil very good,

Between S. 20 and 20.

Thick swamp. Gum,oak,hickory,poplar,sourwood,vines,briars,

[illegible] Soil very good

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 28 and 29.

Mostly swamp and low land. Oak,hickory,gum,and ironwood. Soil in places very good. In places white,mostly land.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Mostly level. Bushy land. Oak,hickory,gum,and sourwood.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil in places talerably good.

Between 28 and 33.

No comments.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 28.

1st½ poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Reed.Last ½low busjy bottom. Oak,and pine. Poor land.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Thick swamps. Pine,oak,hickory,and gum. Soil in places very good.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Mostly bushy bottom. Pine,oak,gum,sourwood.hickory,dogwood, Not generally very good.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Poor rolling land. Pinw,oak and blackjack.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 19 and 10.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S.4 and 9.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S.3 and 4.

1st½ bushy swamps. Oak,gum,pine,and hickory. Soil good.

Last ½ poor rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Rolling land. Pine,oak,blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Mostly bushy swamo. Oak,hickory,pine,and gum. Soil good.

Between S. 10 and 15.

Mostly swamp. Oak,hickory,gum,and blackjack.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Mostly swamp. Oak,hickory,gum,and pine.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Poor rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Talerably level land. Soil very good. Pine,oak,gum,and hickory

Between S. 22 and 27.

Mostly thick bushy swamp,lively soil. Oak,hickory

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Mostly thick bushy swamp,lively soil. Oak,hickory,beech,pine.

Between S.26 and 27.

Mostly good lively soil. Oak,hickory,and gum.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Pine,hickory and blackjack.1st½ talerably level.Soil good.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,amd blackjack.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Mostly poor rolling land. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 26.

1st½ talerably level land. Last ½poor rolling land.

Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Rolling land. Oak,hickory,pine,and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 24.

1st ¼ rolling.Pine,oak,and hickory. Remainder thick swamp.

Soil very good. Pine,oak,blackjack,and gum.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Poor rolling land. Pine oak hickory and blackjack.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 2. ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

B ETWEEN S.13 and 24.

Rolling land. Soil talerably good. Pine,oak,and hickory.

Between S. 31 and 36.

Between S.13and 14.

Pine,oakphickory,and blackjack. Soil talerably good.

Between S.11and 14.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 12 and 13.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Poor rolling land.Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Poor rolling land.Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 31 and 36.

3rd undulating land. Pine,oak,and gum.

Between S. 25 and 36.

3rd rate. Tulerably level land. Pine,oak,and gum.

Between S. 19 and 24.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

BETWEEN S.19 and 24.

3rd rate undulating land. Pine,oak,and gum.

Between S. 13 and 18.

3rd rate hilly land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 7.

Land and timber similar to last mile.

Between S. 1 and 6.

Good 2nd rate land. Pine,poplar.gum and hickory.

1st mile

Rolling. Oak,hickory,and blackjack.

2nd mile

Rolling. Oak,hickory,and blackjack. 1st part in west end of a large field.

3rd mile

1st ½ gum,oak,and hickory. Soil very good. Last ½ rolling. Oak,and hickory.

4th mile

Rolling. Pine,hickory,and blackjack. Talerably good.

5th mile

Rolling. Pine,oak,and hickory. Soil very good.

6th mile

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Thick low swamp. Soil 1st rate

1st mile

Mostly wet low swamp. Oak,elm,gum,beech and ironwood.Soil in places good.

2nd mile

Thick wet low swamp. Gum,oak,beech and ironwood.

3rd mile

1st ½ mostly swamp. Gum,oak,and hickory. Soil very good.

Last ½ blackjack woods.

4th mile

Rather broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

5th mile

Mostly swamp. Gum,oak,hickory,dogwood and poplar.Soil 1st rate

6th mile

Level bushy land. Gum,oak,and hickory, Soil very good.

1st mile

1st32 ⅘ chain swamp. Soil very good. Remainder rolling.Oak, hickory,and blackjack. Soil talerably good.

2nd mile

Level. Oak,hickory,and blackjack.Soil talerably good.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

3rd mile

Rolling. Oak,hickory,and blackjack. Talerably good.

4th mile

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Talerably good soil.

t5th mile

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

6th mile

Almost level. Pine,oak,and blackjack, Soiltalerably good.

Between S. 31 amd 32

Poor rolling. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S.30 and 31.

1st 45 chains,an old field.Soil talerably good.Remainder pine,oak,and hickory.

Between S. 29 and 30

Poor rolling lamd. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S,19 and 30 P

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S.19 and 20.

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil very good.

Between S.18 and 19

Rolling. Pine,oak,and hickory. Soil talerably good.

Between S.17 and 18

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackory.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Rolling land. Pine,oak,and hickory. Soil talerably good.

Between S. 7 and 8

Rolling land. Pine,oak,hickory. Soil in places good.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 6

1st 34 chains low thick swamp. Remainder poor broken land.

Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 4 and 5.

1st ½ low thick swamp. Remainder broken land. Pine,oak,hickory and blackjack. Soil talerably good.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Poor rolling land. Pine,and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 20 and 21.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Some reed.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Poor rolling land. Pine oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Some reed.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 28 and 33.

Poor rolling land. Oak and blackjack.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 28.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed,

Between S.21 and 22.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and ree d.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S 15 and 16.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 9 and 16.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1st ½ broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Last ½ rolling. Oak and hickory. Soil lively and good.

Between S. 9 and 10.

1st ½ broken poor land. Pine,oak,hickory,blackjack,and reed.

Next ¼ reed swamp. Last ¼ level bottom. Oak,gum,and hickory. Soil very good.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,hickory,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 3 and 4.

1st ½ rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Last ½ thick swamp. Oak,gum,and hickory, Cane and bushy. Livily good soil.

Between S. 3 and 10.

1st ½ mostly bottom land. Oak,hickory,gum. Lively good soil.

Last ½ broken land. Pine,oak,hickory,blackjack,and reed.

Between S 2 and 3.

Rolling. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack. Soil talerably good.

Between S.10 and 11.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 10 and 15.

1st ½ thick swamp. Oak,hickory,gum,and poplar, Cane and bushes. Lively good soil. Last ½ rolling. Pine,oak,hickoryand black-jack.

Between S. 14 and 15

1st ½ broken, Pine,oak,and blackjack and hickory. Last ½ level bottom. Pine,oak,and hickory. Soil very good.

Between S. 15 and 22.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1st ¾ broken poor land. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Last ¼ reed swamp.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Level bottom. Oak and hickory. Soil talerably good and in some places very good.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S.26 and 27.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Poor rolling land, Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 26 and 35

Poor rolling land. Pine,oak,blackjack,and reed.

Between S. 35 and 36.

No comments.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,andblackjack.

Between S. 25 and 26.

1st ½ poor rolling land. Pine,oak,and blackjack. Wet level bottom.Oak,hickory,gum,and sassfras. Soil very good.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Level bottom. Oak,hickory,sassfras,and cheny. Generally good soil.

Between S. 24 and 25.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor broken. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Poor broken land. Pine,oak,and blackjack.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Rolling. Pine,oak,and hickory. Soil very good.

Between S.13 and 24.

Broken land. Pine,oak,hickory,and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Rolling pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

Between S. 11 and 14.

Poor broken land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 12 and 13.

Poor rolling land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Poor rolling land, Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Poor broken land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Broken.Pine, oak hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 2.

1st. ½ good oak and hickory land. Last ½ poor broken land.

Between S. 31 and 36.

Good 2nd. rate land. Oak, pine and hickory.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 25 and 30.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 19 and 24.

Good 2nd. rate level land. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 13 and 18.

Last 40 chains overflows about 2 to 4 feet. Balance good 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory, cane and gum.

Between S. 12 and 7.

Swamp and overflowed land-overflow similar to last mile. Similar timber.

Between S. 1 and 6.

Good 2nd. rate undulating land. Blackjack, hickory and oak.

1st. mile.

1st. 30 chains thick wet swamp. Balance rolling pine, oak and hickory. Soil tolerably good.

2nd. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

3rd. mile.

Mostly bushy swamp. Gum, oak, hickory and dogwood. Soil very good.

4th. mile.

Mostly bushy swamp. Gum, oak, hickory and gumwood. Soil very good.

5th. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

6th. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1st. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

2nd. mile.

1st. 56 chains rolling pine, oak and hickory. Soil tolerably good. Last 24 chains in reed swamp.

3rd. mile.

1st. 15 chains wet swamp. Balance rolling. Oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

4th. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

5th. mile.

Rolling pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil very good.

6th. mile.

Blackjack and hickory shrub land. Soil tolerably good.

1st. mile.

Mostly wet cane swamp. Oak, elm, gum, beech and ironwood. Soil very good.

2nd. mile.

Thick wet cane swamp. Gum, oak, beech and ironwood.

3rd. mile.

1st. ½ mostly swamp. Gum, oak and hickory. Soil very good. Last ½ blackjack.

4th. mile.

Rather broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

5th. mile.

Mostly bushy swamp. Gum, oak, hickory, dogwood and poplar. Soil 1st. rate.

6th. mile.

Poor [illegible]

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Level bushy land. Gum, oak and hickory. Soil very good.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Low thick swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, gum, ironwood, cane, vines and briars. Soil tolerably good.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Mostly poor land. Pine, oak and blackjack. Tolerably good land in creek swamp.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Poor rolling land. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 19 and 30.

From 18 and 54 bushy swamp. Oak hickory. Soil very good. Balance poor rooling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Poor rooling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 19 and 19.

1st. ¼ poor swamp land. Balance poor rooling. Oak, pine and blackjack.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Poor rolling land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Pooor robling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 5 and 8.

Poor robling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Thick swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, holly and cane. Good lively soil.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Poor broken. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor land. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Mostly poor land. Pine, oak, and blackjack. Very good Bottom land about the branch.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Rolling land, Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Level, poor land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 20 and 29.

1st. ½ rolling. Last ½ level poor land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Low thick swamp. Gum, oak, ironwood, cane, vines and briars. Poor land.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Low thick swamp. Poor land. Oak, gum, ironwood, cypress, cane vines and briars.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Low thick swamp. Oak, hickory, gum, ironwood, beech, cypress, cane, vines, briars and bushes. Mostly wet stiff soil.

Poor broken land. [illegible]

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 28 and 33.

Mostly low swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, cypress, ironwood, gum, canek vines, briars, and bushes. Soil very good.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Mostly poor broken land. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 27 and 28.

low thick swamp. Oak, hickory, gum, beech, ironwood, cypress, cane, vines, briars, and bushes. Soil good.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Low thick swamp. Oak, gum, ironwood, cypress, cane, vines and briars. Poor sand.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Low thick swamp. Oak, gum, ironwood, cane vines, briars, and bushes. Poor sand.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Poor level woods. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Mostly thick swamp. Pine, oak, ironwood and bushes. Mostly very poor land.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

Between S. 9 and 10.

1st. ¾ swamp. Oak, gum, and bushes. Soil very good. Last ¼ rolling. Pine and oak land.

Between S. 4 and 9.

1st. ¾ swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, holly and sassfras. Soil very good. Last ¼ rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 3 and 4.

Poor broken land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 3 and 10.

Poor broken land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Rolling pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good.

Between S. 10 and 11.

1st. ½ rolling. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil tolerably good. Last ½ low thick swamp. Oak and gum. Poor land.

Between S. 10 and 15.

Thick swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, holly, poplar, sassfras, vines, briars, cane and bushes. Soil very good about creek.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Low thick swamp. Oak, gum, elm, ironwood, cypress, cane, vines and briars. Poor sand.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Swamp. Gum, ironwood, oak, cypress, cane, vines, and briars. Poor sand.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Low thick swamp. Oak, gum, beech, ironwood, cypress, cane, vines and briars. Soil in places good.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Low thick swamp. Oak, gum, ironwood, cane, vines and briars. Poor land.

Between S. 26 and 27.

1st. ½ rolling. Oak, and hickory. Tolerably good upland soil. Last ½ low thick swamp. Soil in places good.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Mostly oak, and hickory land. Very good upland soil.

Between S. 34 and 35.

1st. 55 chains rolling p Pine, oak and hickory land. Tolerably

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

good upland soil. Balance poor swamp land.

Between S. 26 and 35.

1st. ½ thick swamp. Oak, hickory, gum and bushes.

Mostly good lively soil.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Rolling land. Pine, oak and hickory. Mostly lively soil.

Between S. 25 and 36.

Rolling pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 25 and 26.

1st. ½ mostly bottom land. Oak and hickory. Lively good soil. Last ½ good land.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Mostly poor broken land. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Poor rolling land. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Poor rolling land. Pine, oaks and blackjack.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Mostly low thick swamp. Oak, hickory, gum, ironwood, cypress, vines, briars and bushes. Last ¼ tolerably good pine and oak land.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Some good bottom land. Oak and hickory.

Between S. 13 and 14.

1st. ¼ good lively soil. Last ¾ low thick swamp. Oak, gum, ironwood, cypress, cane, vines and briars. Poor floodedland.

Between S. 11 and 14.

1st. ½ low swamp. Poor land. Last ½ thick swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, holly, gum and cane. Soil very good.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 12 and 13.

Thick swamp. Oak, hickory, beech, gum, holly, cane, vines, and briars. Soil very good.

Between S. 11 and 12.

1st. half low thick swamp. Gum, oak, hickory, beech, cane, vines, bushes and briars. Soil tolerably good. Last ½ rolling Oak, hickory and blackjack.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Rolling land. Oak, pine, hickory and blackjack. Some good lively soil.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Mostly thick swamp. Oak, hickory, gum, beech and holly. Cane and bushes. Soil in places good.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Mostly rolling land. Oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil in places tolerably good.

Between S. 31 and 6.

3rd. rate tolerably level land. Pine and oak.

Between S. 5 and 32.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 4 and 33.

3rd. rate hilly land. Blackjack, post oak, pine and hickory.

Between S. 3 and 34.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 2 and 35.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 36 and 1.

3rd. rate very hilly land. Blackjack, postoak and hickory.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1st. mile

Hilly land. Pine, oak, blackjack and some hickory.

2nd. mile.

Hilly and rolling. Pine, blackjack and hickory.

3rd. mile.

Hilly land. Pine, oak and hickory. Soil thin.

4th. mile.

Rolling. Soil 2nd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

5th. mile.

Chiefly rolling. Soil thin. Pine, oak and hickory.

6th. mile.

Gently rolling poor. Pine woods.

1st. mile.

Very hilly poor land. Pine, post and red oak, and blackjack.

2nd. mile.

Hilly poor land. Pine and oak.

3rd. mile.

Hilly. Soil thin and sandy. Pine, oak and blackjack.

4th. mile.

Hilly land. Last ½ mile level. Pine and oak. Soil thin

5th. mile.

Rolling. Soil thin. Pine and oak.

6th. mile.

Rolling. Last ½ mile open. Long leaf pine.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor land. Rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 6 and 7.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor rolling. Pine and oak,

Between S. 5 and 8.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Poor land. Rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Poor rolling land. Pine and oak.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Low flat wet land. Oak and gum.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 32 and 33.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 28 and 33.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 20 and 21.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Poor broken. Oak and blackjack.

Between S. 16 and 17.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 9 and 16.

Mostly poor worn out land. Little timber.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Poor rolling. Very little timber.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Poor rolling land. Pine and oak.

Between S. 4 and 9.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 3 and 4.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 3 and 10.

No comment.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Poor broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 10 and 15.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 15 and 16.

Poor rolling. Blackjack. Greater part appears to have been in cultivation.

Between S. 15 and 22.

No comment.

Between S. 22 and 21.

Mostly low wet poor land. Pine and oak.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 27 and 28.

Broken poor. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Low rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 22 and 23.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Poor broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 14 and 15.

Poor rolling. Pine ~~and~~ oak.

Between S. 11 and 14.

Poor broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 3 and 11.

Poor broken. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Poor broken. Pine.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 12 and 13.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Pine and oak. Poor broken.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 24 and 25.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S.25 and 26.

Very hilly poor, land. Pine and oak.

Between S. 25 and 36.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Poor land. Gently rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

1st. mile.

Gently hilly pine woods.. Hickory and oak. Thin soil.

2nd. mile.

Gently rolling. Last part 2nd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

3rd. mile.

Rolling 2nd. rate in places. Pine, oak, and hickory.

Timber last ½ mile small and scattered.

4th. mile.

Hilly and rolling. Pine, oak and hickory. First ½ on edge of old field on left.

5th. mile.

Rolling. Pine, blackjack and some hickory. Soil 2nd. rate.

6th. mile.

No comments.

1st. mile.

Gently rolling. Soil thin. Pine, oak and hickory.

2nd. mile.

Rolling. Soil thin. Pine, oak and blackjack.

3rd. mile.

Rolling. Soil, 2nd. rate in places. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack.

4th. mile.

Moderately hilly. Pine, oak, hickory and blackjack. Soil sandy but in some places very fertile.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

5th. mile

Rolling. Soil thin. Pine, oak and blackjack.

6th. mile.

Hilly land. Soil good in places. Oak and pine.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 5 and 8.

No comments.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 8 and 17.

Poor a Pine and oak.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Poor flat land. Pine and oak.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Mostly poor wet land. Pine, oak and gum.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 20 and 29.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 29 and 30.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Poor broken rocky. Pine and oak.

Between S. 29 and 32.

Some 2nd. rate land. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 32 and 33.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 28 and 33.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 28 and 29.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 21 and 28.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 20 21.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 16 and 21.

Thin soil. Gently rolling. Pine, oak and hickory

Between S. 9 and 16.

Some 2nd. rate land. Pine, oaks and hickory.

Between S. 8 and 9.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 4 and 5.

Greater part 2nd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 4 and 9.

No comments.

Between S. 3 and 4.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Mostly 2nd. rate. Gently rolling.

Between S. 3 and 10.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 9 and 10.

Some 2nd. rate. Pine, oak and hickory

Between S. 10 and 15.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 15 and 16.

2nd. rate. Pine and hickory bushes.

Between S. 15 and 22.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 21 and 22.

Thin soil. Gently rolling. Pine, oak and some hickory.

Between S. 22 and 27.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 27 and 28 1

Thin land. Gently rolling. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 33 and 34.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 27 and 34.

Thin rolling. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 34 and 35.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 26 and 35.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 26 and 27.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 23 and 26.

Similar to last mile.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Between S. 22 and 23.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 14 and 23.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 14 and 15.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 11 and 14.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 10 and 11.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 2 and 3.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 2 and 11.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 1 and 2.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 1 and 12.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 11 and 12.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 12 and 13.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 13 and 14.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 13 and 24.

Old worn out land. Rolling. Very little timber.

Between S. 23 and 24.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 24 and 25.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 25 and 26.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 25and 36.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 35 and 36.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

1st. mile.

Rolling. Pine, oak, blackjack and hickory.

2nd. mile.

Rolling. Soil 2nd. quality. Oak, hickory, blackjack and pine.

3rd. mile.

Rolling. Soil 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and pine.

4th. mile.

Hilly. Soil 2nd. rate. Oak, hickory and some pine.

5th mile.

Gently hilly land. Last ½ level good soil. Oak, hickory and pine.

6th. mile.

Rolling. Some good soil.

1st. mile.

Gently hilly. Soil thin. Pine, red and post oak.

2nd. mile.

Rolling. Generally thin soil tho fertile in places.

Pine, oak and hickory.

3rd. mile.

Rolling. Soil 2nd. rate.

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

4th. mile.

Level land and swamp not good for cultivation.

5th. mile.

Rolling. Soil thin. Pine, post and red oak.

6th. mile.

Rolling and thin. Blackjack, hickory and pine.

Between S. 5 and 6.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 6 and 7.

Poor rolling. Pine, oak and blackjack.

Between S. 5 and 8.

Poor broken. Pine and oak.

Between S. 7 and 8.

Poor. Gently rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 7 and 18.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 8 and 17.

2nd. rate land. Pine, oak and hickory.

Between S. 17 and 18.

Poor rolling. Pine and blackjack bushes.

Between S. 18 and 19.

Poor rolling pine land.

Between S. 17 and 20.

Poor rolling. Pine and oak.

Between S. 19 and 20.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 19 and 30.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 20 and 29.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 29 and 30.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 30 and 31.

Similar to last mile.

Between S. 31 and 32.

Similar to last mile.

NESHOBA COUNTY, GOVERNMENT SURVEY